

J.P.Morgan

J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V.

(incorporated with limited liability in The Netherlands)

as Issuer

and

J.P. Morgan Securities plc

(incorporated with limited liability in the United Kingdom)

as Guarantor

Programme for the issuance

of

Notes, Warrants and Certificates

Arranger and Dealer for the Programme

J.P. Morgan Securities plc

INTRODUCTION TO THIS DOCUMENT

This document (referred to as the "**Base Prospectus**") constitutes a base prospectus relating to non-equity securities according to Art. 22 Para. 6 No. 4 of the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 809/2004 dated 29 April 2004, as lastly amended by Commission Regulation (EU) No. 486/2012 dated 30 March 2012, Commission Regulation (EU) No. 862/2012 dated 4 June 2012, Commission Regulation (EU) No. 621/2013 dated 21 March 2013, Commission Regulation (EU) No. 759/2013 dated 30 April 2013 and Commission Regulation (EU) No. 382/2014 dated 7 March 2014 (the "**Prospectus Regulation**"). Competent authority for the approval of the Base Prospectus pursuant to Section 6 and Section 13 of the German Securities Prospectus Act (the "**WpPG**") that implements Directive 2003/71/EC, as amended from time to time, including by Directive 2010/73/EU (the "**Prospectus Directive**") into German law is the German Federal Supervisory Authority (the "**Competent Authority**"). In respect of the individual series of securities issued under the Base Prospectus (the "**Securities**") in the case of public offerings and/or admission to trading on a regulated market final terms (the "**Final Terms**") will be filed with the Competent Authority. Any decision to purchase the Securities should be made on a consideration of the Base Prospectus as a whole, including the information incorporated by reference, any supplements and the applicable Final Terms.

Neither the delivery of this Base Prospectus nor any sale made in connection herewith shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Issuer or the Guarantor since the date hereof or the date upon which this Base Prospectus has been most recently supplemented or that there has been no adverse change in the financial position of the Issuer or the Guarantor, since the date hereof or the date upon which this Base Prospectus has been most recently supplemented or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme is correct as of any time subsequent to the date on which it is supplied or, if different, the date indicated in the document containing the same.

The Securities, the Guarantee and, in certain instances, the securities to be delivered upon redemption or exercise of the Securities, if any, have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**Securities Act**") or the laws of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States, and trading in the Securities has not been approved by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("**CFTC**") under the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (the "**Commodity Exchange Act**"). Subject to certain exceptions, the Securities may not be offered, sold, transferred, pledged, assigned, delivered, exercised or redeemed at any time within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any U.S. Person that is not an affiliate (as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act) of the Issuer.

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I. SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAMME

Summaries consist of specific disclosure requirements known as "Elements". These elements are numbered in Sections A – E (A.1 – E.7).

This summary contains all the Elements required to be included in a summary for these types of securities and Issuer. Because some Elements are not required to be addressed, there may be gaps in the numbering sequence of the Elements.

Even though an Element may be required to be inserted in the summary because of the type of securities and Issuer, it is possible that no relevant information can be given regarding the Element. In this case a short description of the Element is included in the summary with the mention of "not applicable".

SECTION A – INTRODUCTION AND WARNINGS		
A.1	Introduction and warnings	<p>This summary is intended as an introduction to the Base Prospectus dated 27 September 2017 ([as supplemented by [<i>insert supplements, as the case may be:</i> •] and] as [further] supplemented from time to time) of J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V. (the "Issuer").</p> <p>Investors should ensure that any decision to invest in the Securities is based on a review of the entire Base Prospectus, including information incorporated by reference, any supplements, and the respective Final Terms. Where claims relating to the information contained in a Base Prospectus, information incorporated by reference, any supplements, and the respective Final Terms are brought before a court, the plaintiff investor may, as a result of the laws of individual member states of the European Economic Area, have to bear the costs of translating the Base Prospectus, the information incorporated by reference, any supplements, and the respective Final Terms into the language of the court prior to the commencement of legal proceedings.</p> <p>The Issuer and J.P. Morgan Securities plc as guarantor and arranger have assumed responsibility for this Summary, including any translation thereof.</p> <p>The persons who have assumed responsibility for this Summary, including any translations or the persons who have tabled the Summary may be held liable, but only in the event that the summary is misleading, inaccurate or inconsistent when read together with the other parts of the Base Prospectus or, when read together with the other parts of the Base Prospectus, does not convey all of the key information required.</p>
A.2	- Consent to the use of the Prospectus	<p>[<i>insert in the case of a general consent:</i> The Issuer consents to the use of the Base Prospectus and the Final Terms by all financial intermediaries (general consent). General consent for the subsequent resale or final placement of Securities by the financial intermediaries is given in relation to the Public Offer Jurisdiction(s) during the Offer Period during which subsequent resale or final placement of the Securities can be made, provided however, that the Base Prospectus is still valid according to Section 9 of the German Securities Prospectus Act [and/or the public offer will be continued on the basis of a succeeding base prospectus which is approved prior to the expiry of the preceding base prospectus].]</p> <p>[<i>insert in the case of an individual consent if the specified financial intermediaries shall be entitled to use the prospectus in all Public Offer Jurisdictions:</i> The Issuer consents to the use of the Base Prospectus and the Final Terms by the financial intermediary/ies (the "Authorised Offeror(s)"), set out in the table below (individual consent) for the subsequent resale or final placement of Securities in relation to such Public Offer Jurisdiction(s) during the Offer Period during which subsequent resale or final placement of the Securities can be made, provided however, that the Base Prospectus is still valid according to Section 9 of the German Securities Prospectus Act [and/or the public offer will be continued on the basis of a succeeding base prospectus which is approved prior to the expiry of the preceding base prospectus].]</p>

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		<p>Name and address of Authorised Offeror(s): [Give details]</p> <p>Any new information with respect to financial intermediaries unknown at the time of the approval of the Base Prospectus or the filing of the Final Terms will be published [insert website: ●].]</p> <p>[insert in the case of an individual consent if the specified financial intermediaries shall be entitled to use the prospectus in selected Public Offer Jurisdictions only: The Issuer consents to the use of the Base Prospectus and the Final Terms by the financial intermediary/ies (the "Authorised Offeror(s)"), set out in the table below (individual consent) for the subsequent resale or final placement of Securities in relation to such Public Offer Jurisdiction(s) as selected in the table below during the Offer Period during which subsequent resale or final placement of the Securities can be made, provided however, that the Base Prospectus is still valid according to Section 9 of the German Securities Prospectus Act [and/or the public offer will be continued on the basis of a succeeding base prospectus which is approved prior to the expiry of the preceding base prospectus].</p> <p>Name and address of Authorised Offeror(s): Public Offer Jurisdiction(s):</p> <p>[●] [●]</p> <p>[●] [●]</p> <p>Any new information with respect to financial intermediaries unknown at the time of the approval of the Base Prospectus or the filing of the Final Terms will be published [insert website: ●].]</p> <p>[insert in the case that the Issuer does not consent to the use of the Base Prospectus: Not applicable; the Issuer does not consent to the use of the Base Prospectus by any person other than J.P. Morgan Securities plc.]</p> <p>[The Base Prospectus may only be used by [financial intermediaries] [the relevant Authorised Offeror(s)] to make offerings of the relevant Securities in the jurisdiction(s) in which the Non-exempt Offer is to take place (the "Public Offer Jurisdiction(s)"). Public Offer Jurisdiction(s) mean(s) the following Member State(s): [Germany] [and] [Luxembourg]]</p>
	<p>- Indication of the offer period</p>	<p>["Offer Period" means the period from [(and including),] [insert date: ●] [the start of the public offer in the respective Public Offer Jurisdiction] to [, ((expectedly) and including),] [insert date: ●][the expiring of the validity of the Base Prospectus pursuant to Section 9 of the German Securities Prospectus Act] [the Valuation Date] [the end of the term of the Securities (see under Element C.16 below)] [●].]</p> <p>[Not applicable; the Issuer does not consent to the use of the Base Prospectus.]</p>
	<p>- Conditions attached to the consent</p>	<p>[The consent to the use of the Base Prospectus does not release the authorized financial intermediaries from the compliance with the applicable selling restrictions and all relevant applicable legal regulations for each issue. Each financial intermediary is obliged to surrender the Base Prospectus only together with any supplements to potential investors.]</p> <p>[Further, such consent is subject to and given under the condition [●].]</p> <p>[Not applicable; the consent is not subject to further conditions.]</p> <p>[Not applicable; the Issuer does not consent to the use of the Base Prospectus.]</p>
	<p>- Information on the terms and conditions of the offer</p>	<p>[In the event that a financial intermediary makes an offer, that financial intermediary will inform investors at the time the offer is made of the terms and conditions of the offer as set out in the Final Terms.]</p> <p>[Not applicable; the Issuer does not consent to the use of the Base Prospectus.]</p>

SECTION B – ISSUER AND GUARANTOR		
1. Information relating to J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V. as Issuer		
B.1	Legal and commercial name of the Issuer	J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V. ("JPMSP")
B.2	Domicile and legal form of the Issuer, legislation under which it operates and country of incorporation	JPMSP was incorporated as a private limited liability company (<i>besloten vennootschap met beperkte aansprakelijkheid</i>) in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. JPMSP mainly operates under the Dutch Civil Code (<i>Burgerlijk Wetboek</i>) and the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (<i>Wet op het financieel toezicht</i>). JPMSP has its registered offices in Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
B.4b	Known trends with respect to the Issuer and the industries in which it operates	JPMSP's primary objective in 2017 will be the continued development of securitised products for their placement to retail, "high net worth" and institutional investors principally outside of the United States of America, linked to various reference assets including equity, credit, interest rates, commodities and so called "alternatives" such as funds and hedge funds.
B.5	The Issuer's group	<p>JPMSP is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. is one of the principal bank subsidiaries of JPMorgan Chase & Co. JPMorgan Chase & Co. (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, "JPMorgan Chase") is a financial holding company incorporated under Delaware law in 1968, is a leading global financial services firm and one of the largest banking institutions in the United States, with operations worldwide. All shares of JPMSP are held by JPMorgan International Finance Limited.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <pre> graph TD A[JPMorgan Chase & Co.] --- 100% B[JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.] B --- 100% (indirect) C[J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V.] </pre> </div>
B.9	Profit forecast or estimate	Not applicable; no profit forecast or estimate is made.
B.10	Audit report qualifications	Not applicable; there are no qualifications in the audit report on the historical financial information.
B.12	Selected historical key financial information of the Issuer, no material adverse	The following table contains selected financial information in relation to the Issuer which have been extracted from the audited annual report for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 and the audited annual report for the financial year ended 31 December 2015, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed by the European Union and prepared in accordance with Book 2, Title 9 of the Dutch Civil Code.

	change statement and description of significant changes in financial or trading position of the Issuer	Selected income statement data			
		(in USD)		Year ended 31 December	
			2016	2015	
		Profit/(Loss) before income tax:	2,177,000	(3,033,000)	
		Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company:	1,703,000	(2,367,000)	
		Selected balance sheet data			
		(in USD)		As at 31 December	
			2016	2015	
		Total assets:	19,961,720,000	20,368,880,000	
		Total liabilities:	19,431,086,000	19,839,949,000	
		Total equity:	530,634,000	528,931,000	
<p>There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of the Issuer since 31 December 2016.</p> <p>Not applicable; there has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of the Issuer subsequent to 31 December 2016.</p>					
B.13	Recent events material to the evaluation of the Issuer's solvency	Not applicable; there have been no recent events particular to the Issuer which are to a material extent relevant to the evaluation of the Issuer's solvency.			
B.14	Issuer's position in its corporate group and dependence upon other members of the Issuer's group	<p>See Element B.5.</p> <p>JPMSP is dependent on its sole shareholder JPMorgan International Finance Limited and its ultimate parent company JPMorgan Chase & Co. and thus on the business strategy for JPMorgan Chase. It is anticipated that JPMSP will, for each issuance, enter into hedging arrangements with other J.P. Morgan affiliates, and that such arrangements will be sufficient to hedge its market risk for each such issuance. Accordingly, the ability of JPMSP to perform its obligations under the Securities may be affected by any inability or failure to perform, pursuant to its hedging arrangements, by such other J.P. Morgan affiliate.</p>			
B.15	Principal activities	JPMSP's business principally consists of the issuance of securitised derivatives comprising notes, warrants and certificates, including equity-linked, reverse convertible and market participation notes and the subsequent hedging of those risk positions.			
B.16	Ownership and control of the Issuer	See Element B.5.			

Summary of the Programme

B.18	Information about the Guarantor	<p>The Guarantor has unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed that if for some reason the Issuer does not pay any sum due by it or perform any other obligation in respect of any Security issued by it on the date such payment or performance is due, the Guarantor will pay that sum or perform or procure the performance of the relevant obligation.</p> <p>For information on JPMS plc as guarantor please see "2. Information relating to J.P. Morgan Securities plc as Guarantor" below.</p>						
2. Information relating to J.P. Morgan Securities plc as Guarantor								
B.19 (B.1)	Legal and commercial name of the Guarantor	J.P. Morgan Securities plc (" JPMS plc ")						
B.19 (B.2)	Domicile and legal form of the Guarantor, legislation under which it operates and country of incorporation	JPMS plc was incorporated as a public limited liability company domiciled in England and Wales on 30 April 1992. JPMS plc was and remains registered at the Companies House in England under registered number 02711006 and has its registered offices at 25 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5JP, United Kingdom. JPMS plc is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and the PRA in the United Kingdom.						
B.19 (B.4b)	Known trends with respect to the Guarantor and the industries in which it operates	The outlook of JPMS plc for the full 2017 year should be viewed against the backdrop of the global economy, financial markets activity, the geopolitical environment, the competitive environment, client activity levels and regulatory and legislative developments in the countries where the JPMS plc does business. Each of these inter-related factors will affect the performance of JPMS plc and its lines of business.						
B.19 (B.5)	The Guarantor's group	JPMS plc is a subsidiary undertaking of J.P. Morgan Capital Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales, and of its ultimate parent company JPMorgan Chase & Co., a company incorporated in the United States of America. JPMS plc is a principal subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co. JPMorgan Chase (" JPMorgan Chase " being JPMorgan Chase & Co. together with its consolidated subsidiaries,) is a financial holding company incorporated under Delaware law in 1968, is a leading global financial services firm and is one of the largest banking institutions in the U.S. with operations worldwide.						
B.19 (B.9)	Profit forecast or estimate	Not applicable; no profit forecast or estimate is made.						
B.19 (B.10)	Audit report qualifications	Not applicable; there are no qualifications in the audit report on the historical financial information.						
B.19 (B.12)	Selected historical key financial information of the Guarantor, no material adverse change statement and description of significant changes in financial or trading position	<p>The following table contains selected financial information in relation to the Guarantor which have been extracted from the audited annual report for the financial year ended 31 December 2016 and the audited annual report for the financial year ended 31 December 2015, which have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". FRS 101 applies the recognition and measurement requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union, with reduced disclosures.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="507 1957 1390 2080"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="507 1957 1390 2011">Selected income statement data</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="507 2011 933 2080">(in USD)</th> <th data-bbox="933 2011 1390 2080">Year ended 31 December</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="507 2080 933 2080"></td> <td data-bbox="933 2080 1390 2080"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Selected income statement data		(in USD)	Year ended 31 December		
Selected income statement data								
(in USD)	Year ended 31 December							

	of the Guarantor		2016	2015
		Profit on ordinary activities before taxation:	3,987,453,000	3,138,234,000
		Profit for the financial year:	3,145,644,000	2,674,946,000
		Selected balance sheet data		
		(in USD)	As at 31 December	
			2016	2015
		Total assets:	569,832,627,000	501,846,270,000
		Total liabilities:	530,384,804,000	464,460,462,000
		Total equity:	39,447,823,000	37,385,808,000
		<p>There has been no material adverse change in the prospects of the Guarantor since 31 December 2016.</p> <p>Not applicable; there has been no significant change in the financial position of the Guarantor subsequent to 31 December 2016.</p>		
B.19 (B.13)	Recent events material to the evaluation of the Guarantor's solvency	Not applicable; there have been no recent events particular to the Guarantor which are to a material extent relevant to the evaluation of the Guarantor 's solvency.		
B.19 (B.14)	Guarantor's position in its corporate group and dependence upon other members of the Guarantor's group	<p>See Element B.19 (B.5).</p> <p>JPMS plc is dependent on its sole shareholder J.P. Morgan Capital Holdings Limited and its ultimate parent company JPMorgan Chase & Co. and thus on the business strategy for JPMorgan Chase.</p>		
B.19 (B.15)	Principal activities	<p>JPMS plc is an indirect principal subsidiary of the JPMorgan Chase & Co. in the United Kingdom ("UK") and the European Economic Area ("EEA"). It has branches in Frankfurt, Paris, Milan, Madrid, Stockholm and Zurich. It has outward services passports across the EEA and outward branch passports for the respective branches except Zurich.</p> <p>JPMS plc engages in international investment banking activity, including activity across markets, investor services and banking lines of business. Within these lines of business, its activities include underwriting government and corporate bonds, equities and other securities; arranging private placements of debt and convertible securities; trading in debt securities, equity securities, commodities, swaps and other derivatives; providing brokerage and clearing services for exchange traded future and options contracts; lending related activities and providing investment banking advisory services. JPMS plc is a member of over twenty exchanges and various clearing houses, including, among others, LCH Clearnet Limited, LME Clear, Eurex Clearing AG and ICE Clear Europe.</p>		

		JPMS plc is a UK bank and a credit institution within the meaning of the EU Directive 2013/13/EU (" CRD IV "), legally defined as an undertaking whose business is to receive deposits or other repayable funds from the public and to grant credits for its own account.
B.19 (B.16)	Ownership and control of the Guarantor	See Element B.19 (B.5.)
SECTION C – SECURITIES		
C.1	Type and class of the Securities, including security identification numbers	<p>Type/Form of Securities</p> <p>The present securities are [Warrants] [[X-]Turbo Warrants] [Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants] [[X-]Mini Future Warrants] [Factor Certificates] [Discount Certificates] [Barrier Discount Certificates] [Bonus Certificates] [Reverse Bonus Certificates] [Capped Bonus Certificates] [Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates] [Reverse Convertibles] [Barrier Reverse Convertibles] (the "Securities"). The level of the Settlement Amount [and/or the settlement type (cash payment or physical delivery)] in respect of the Securities depend[s] on the performance of the Reference Asset. [The Securities also bear a coupon. The payment of the coupon does not depend on the performance of the Reference Asset.] [The Securities have a fixed maturity.] [The Securities do not have a fixed maturity.]</p> <p>Securities issued by the Issuer are bearer notes and will be represented by a permanent global bearer note (the "Global Bearer Note"). The Global Bearer Note is deposited with Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main, Mergenthalerallee 61, 65760 Eschborn, Germany (the "Relevant Clearing System").</p> <p>Securities Identification</p> <p>ISIN: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]</p> <p>[WKN: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Valor: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Common Code: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[<i>insert additional identifier for the Securities (if any): [●][insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary]</i>]</p>
C.2	Currency	The currency of the Securities is [<i>insert specified currency: ●</i>] ([<i>insert abbreviation for Specified Currency: ●</i>]) (the " Specified Currency ").
C.5	Restrictions on free transferability	<p>The Securities may not be legally or beneficially owned by any U.S. person at any time nor offered, sold, transferred, pledged, assigned, delivered, exercised or redeemed at any time within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any U.S. person; provided, however, that this restriction shall not apply to a U.S. person that is an affiliate (as defined in Rule 405 under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933) of the Issuer.</p> <p>Further, the Securities may not be acquired by, on behalf of, or with the assets of any plans subject to the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, (ERISA) or Section 4975 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.</p> <p>Subject to the above, the Securities will be freely transferable.</p>

<p>C.8</p>	<p>Rights attached to the Securities, including ranking and limitation on rights</p>	<p>Applicable Law: The form and content of the Securities and all rights and obligations of the Issuer and of the Holders will be governed by, and construed in all respects in accordance with German law. The Guarantee shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law.</p> <p>Rights: The Securities give the right to each holder of Securities (a "Holder") to receive a potential return on the Securities (see Element C.15 below).</p> <p>Ranking: The Securities are direct, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Issuer and rank equally with all other direct, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Issuer. The Guarantee is an unsecured and unsubordinated general obligation of J.P. Morgan Securities plc and not of any of its affiliates.</p> <p>Limitations to rights: [The Issuer has an ordinary termination right. Moreover the Issuer is] [The Issuer is] under certain conditions entitled to extraordinary termination of the Securities and to adjustments to the Conditions.</p>
<p>C.11</p>	<p>Application for admission to trading on a regulated market or other equivalent markets</p>	<p>[Not applicable; no application for the Securities to be admitted to trading on a regulated or other equivalent market has been made and no such application is intended.]</p> <p>[Application will be made to include the Securities in the [Frankfurt Stock Exchange] [Stuttgart Stock Exchange] [<i>specify other relevant exchange(s):</i> •].]</p>
<p>C.15</p>	<p>Effect of underlying instrument(s) on value of investment</p>	<p>There is a relationship between the economic value of the Securities and the economic value of the Reference Asset. [<i>insert in the case of Securities without reverse structure and/or in the case of Long/Call Securities: The value of the Security will typically fall if the price of the Reference Asset falls.</i>] [<i>insert in the case of Securities with reverse structure and/or in the case of Short/Put Securities: The value of the Security will typically fall if the price of the Reference Asset increases.</i>]</p> <p>[<i>insert in the case of Warrants (Product No. 1):</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>[insert in the case of Call Warrants with European Style:</i></p> <p>Warrants have a fixed term and will automatically be exercised on the Valuation Date (as defined under Element C.16 below) (European Style). The Holders do not have the right to exercise the Warrants during the term. The Holders will receive a Settlement Amount on the Maturity Date (as defined under Element C.16 below) if the Final Value exceeds the Strike. The Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency) is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value exceeds the Strike. If the Final Value is equal to or falls below the Strike the Warrants expire worthless.]</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>[insert in the case of Put Warrants with European Style:</i></p> <p>Warrants have a fixed term and will automatically be exercised on the Valuation Date (as defined under Element C.16 below) (European Style). The Holders do not have the right to exercise the Warrants during the term. The Holders will receive a Settlement Amount on the Maturity Date (as defined under Element C.16 below) if the Final Value falls below the Strike. The Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency) is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value falls below the Strike. If the Final Value is equal to or above the Strike the Warrants expire worthless.]</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>[insert in the case of Call Warrants with American Style:</i></p> <p>Warrants have a fixed term. The Holders have the right to exercise the Warrants on any Exercise Business Day during the Exercise Period. If the Holder foregoes the exercise of the Warrants during the Exercise Period the</p>

		<p>Warrants are exercised automatically on the last day of the Exercise Period (American Style).</p> <p>After exercising the Warrants or if an automatic exercise has occurred at the end of the term of the Warrants the Holder will receive a Settlement Amount if the Final Value exceeds the Strike. The Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency) is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value exceeds the Strike. If the Final Value is equal to or falls below the Strike the Warrants expire worthless.]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Put Warrants with American Style:</i></p> <p>Warrants have a fixed term. The Holders have the right to exercise the Warrants on any Exercise Business Day during the Exercise Period. If the Holder foregoes the exercise of the Warrants during the Exercise Period the Warrants are exercised automatically on the last day of the Exercise Period (American Style).</p> <p>After exercising the Warrants or if an automatic exercise has occurred at the end of the term of the Warrants the Holder will receive a Settlement Amount if the Final Value falls below the Strike. The Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency) is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value falls below the Strike. If the Final Value is equal to or above the Strike the Warrants expire worthless.]]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants (Product No. 2):</i></p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Turbo Long Warrants and/or X-Turbo Long Warrants:</i></p> <p>[X-Turbo Warrants have a fixed term. Subject to the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event, the [X-Turbo Warrants will automatically be exercised on the Valuation Date (as defined under Element C.16 below) (European Style). The Holders do not have the right to exercise the [X-Turbo Warrants during the term.</p> <p>Provided that no Knock-Out Event occurs, the Holders will receive a Settlement Amount on the Maturity Date (as defined under Element C.16 below). The Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency) is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value exceeds the Strike.</p> <p>A "Knock-Out Event" occurs if the Knock-Out Observation Price (as defined under Element C.19 below) reaches or falls below the Knock-Out Barrier [during the Knock-Out Observation Period][on the Valuation Date]. In the case of a Knock-Out Event, the [X-Turbo Warrants will immediately expire worthless without the need for separate termination.]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Turbo Short Warrants and/or X-Turbo Short Warrants:</i></p> <p>[X-Turbo Warrants have a fixed term. Subject to the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event, the [X-Turbo Warrants will automatically be exercised on the Valuation Date (as defined under Element C.16 below) (European Style). The Holders do not have the right to exercise the [X-Turbo Warrants during the term.</p> <p>Provided that no Knock-Out Event occurs, the Holders will receive a Settlement Amount on the Maturity Date (as defined under Element C.16 below). The Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency) is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value falls below the Strike.</p> <p>A "Knock-Out Event" occurs if the Knock-Out Observation Price (as</p>
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		<p>defined under Element C.19 below) reaches or exceeds the Knock-Out Barrier [during the Knock-Out Observation Period][on the Valuation Date]. In the case of a Knock-Out Event, the [X-]Turbo Warrants will immediately expire worthless without the need for separate termination.]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants (Product No. 3):</i></p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants with American Style:</i></p> <p>Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants principally have an unlimited term, but the term ends in the event of (i) the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event, (ii) a termination by the Issuer or (iii) an exercise by the Holder.</p> <p>The Holders have the right to exercise the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants on a daily basis (American Style). After exercising the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants the Holders will receive a Settlement Amount if the Final Value exceeds the current Strike. The Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency) is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value exceeds the current Strike.</p> <p>A "Knock-Out Event" occurs if the Knock-Out Observation Price (as defined under Element C.19 below) reaches or falls below the current Knock-Out Barrier [during the Knock-Out Observation Period][on the Valuation Date (as defined under Element C.16 below)]. In the case of a Knock-Out Event, the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants will immediately expire worthless without the need for separate termination.</p> <p>The Issuer may adjust both the current Strike and the current Knock-Out Barrier on a daily basis, taking into account the costs associated with the daily financing and hedging of the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants.]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Unlimited Turbo Short Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Short Warrants with American Style:</i></p> <p>Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants principally have an unlimited term, but the term ends in the event of (i) the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event, (ii) a termination by the Issuer or (iii) an exercise by the Holder.</p> <p>The Holders have the right to exercise the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants on a daily basis (American Style). After exercising the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants the Holders will receive a Settlement Amount if the Final Value falls below the current Strike. The Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency) is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value falls below the current Strike.</p> <p>A "Knock-Out Event" occurs if the Knock-Out Observation Price (as defined under Element C.19 below) reaches or exceeds the current Knock-Out Barrier [during the Knock-Out Observation Period][on the Valuation Date (as defined under Element C.16 below)]. In the case of a Knock-Out Event, the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants will immediately expire worthless without the need for separate termination.</p> <p>The Issuer may adjust both the current Strike and the current Knock-Out Barrier on a daily basis, taking into account the costs associated with the daily financing and hedging of the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants.]]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants (Product No. 4):</i></p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future</i></p>
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		<p><i>Long Warrants with American Style:</i></p> <p>[X-]Mini Future Warrants principally have an unlimited term, but the term ends in the event of (i) the occurrence of a Stop-Loss Event, (ii) a termination by the Issuer or (iii) an exercise by the Holder.</p> <p>The Holders have the right to exercise the [X-]Mini Future Warrants on a daily basis (American Style). After exercising the [X-]Mini Future Warrants the Holders will receive a Settlement Amount if the Final Value exceeds the current Strike. The Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency) is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value exceeds the current Strike.</p> <p>A "Stop-Loss Event" occurs if the Stop-Loss Observation Price (as defined under Element C.19 below) reaches or falls below the current Stop-Loss Barrier [during the Stop-Loss Observation Period][on the Valuation Date (as defined under Element C.16 below)]. In the case of a Stop-Loss Event, the [X-]Mini Future Warrants will expire immediately without the need for separate termination. The Issuer determines the rebate of the [X-]Mini Future Warrants (the so-called "Stop-Loss Settlement Amount") which will be paid to the Holders. The Stop-Loss Settlement Amount is calculated on the basis of the price of the Reference Asset determined after the occurrence of the Stop-Loss Event (the so-called "Stop-Loss Reference Price") and can amount to zero (0).</p> <p>The Issuer may adjust both the current Strike and the current Stop-Loss Barrier on a daily basis, taking into account the costs associated with the daily financing and hedging of the [X-]Mini Future Warrants.]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Mini Future Short Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Short Warrants with American Style:</i></p> <p>[X-]Mini Future Warrants principally have an unlimited term, but the term ends in the event of (i) the occurrence of a Stop-Loss Event, (ii) a termination by the Issuer or (iii) an exercise by the Holder.</p> <p>The Holders have the right to exercise the [X-]Mini Future Warrants on a daily basis (American Style). After exercising the [X-]Mini Future Warrants the Holders will receive a Settlement Amount if the Final Value falls below the current Strike. The Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency) is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value falls below the current Strike.</p> <p>A "Stop-Loss Event" occurs if the Stop-Loss Observation Price (as defined under Element C.19 below) reaches or exceeds the current Stop-Loss Barrier [during the Stop-Loss Observation Period][on the Valuation Date (as defined under Element C.16 below)]. In the case of a Stop-Loss Event, the [X-]Mini Future Warrants will expire immediately without the need for separate termination. The Issuer determines the rebate of the [X-]Mini Future Warrants (the so-called "Stop-Loss Settlement Amount") which will be paid to the Holders. The Stop-Loss Settlement Amount is calculated on the basis of the price of the Reference Asset determined after the occurrence of the Stop-Loss Event (the so-called "Stop-Loss Reference Price") and can amount to zero (0).</p> <p>The Issuer may adjust both the current Strike and the current Stop-Loss Barrier on a daily basis, taking into account the costs associated with the daily financing and hedging of the [X-]Mini Future Warrants.]]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Factor Certificates (Product No. 5):</i></p> <p>Factor Certificates do not have a fixed term. Factor Certificates enable the Holder to participate in a [rise (Long type)][fall (Short type)] in the</p>
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		<p>Reference Asset on a leveraged basis. Factor Certificates are linked to a specific index (each a "Factor Index"). Each Factor Index is designated and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities plc and the sole purpose of such Factor Index is to serve as the Reference Asset for Factor Certificates.</p> <p>The Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency) is equal to the Final Value multiplied by the Ratio. The Settlement Amount is at least zero (0).]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Discount Certificates (Product No. 6):</i></p> <p>In the case of Discount Certificates, Holders receive a Settlement Amount on the Maturity Date (as defined under Element C.16 below), the amount of which depends on the performance of the Reference Asset. The Issue Price or the current price of the Discount Certificate tends to be below the maximum of the current price of the Reference Asset and the Cap (<i>discount</i>) taking into account the Ratio.</p> <p>On the Maturity Date the Holders receive a Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency), the amount of which is dependent on the Final Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) If the Final Value is at or above the Cap, the Settlement Amount is equal to the Maximum Amount. (ii) If the Final Value is below the Cap, Holders receive a Settlement Amount which is equal to the Final Value taking into account the Ratio.] <p><i>[insert in the case of Barrier Discount Certificates (Product No. 7):</i></p> <p>In the case of Barrier Discount Certificates, Holders participate in the performance of the Reference Asset throughout the term. The Issue Price or the current price of the Barrier Discount Certificate tends to be below the maximum of the current price of the Reference Asset and the Cap (<i>discount</i>) taking into account the Ratio.</p> <p>On the Maturity Date (as defined under Element C.16 below) the Holders receive a Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency), the amount of which is dependent on the performance of the Reference Asset:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) If no Barrier Event occurs, the Settlement Amount is equal to the Maximum Amount. (ii) If a Barrier Event has occurred, the Settlement Amount is equal to the Final Value taking into account the Ratio, but will not exceed the Maximum Amount. <p>A "Barrier Event" occurs if the Barrier Observation Price (as defined under Element C.19 below) reaches or falls below the Barrier [during the Barrier Observation Period][on the Valuation Date (as defined under Element C.16 below)].]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Bonus Certificates (Product No. 8):</i></p> <p>In the case of Bonus Certificates, Holders receive a Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency) on the Maturity Date (as defined under Element C.16 below), the amount of which is dependent on the performance of the Reference Asset:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) If no Barrier Event occurs, the Settlement Amount is equal to the Final Value taking into account the Ratio, whereby the Settlement
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		<p>Amount is at least equal to the Bonus Amount.</p> <p>(ii) If a Barrier Event has occurred, the Settlement Amount is no longer at least equal to the Bonus Amount, but is always equal to the Ratio multiplied by the Final Value.</p> <p>A "Barrier Event" occurs if the Barrier Observation Price (as defined under Element C.19 below) reaches or falls below the Barrier [during the Barrier Observation Period][on the Valuation Date (as defined under Element C.16 below)].</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Reverse Bonus Certificates (Product No. 9):</i></p> <p>In the case of Reverse Bonus Certificates, Holders receive a Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency) on the Maturity Date (as defined under Element C.16 below), the amount of which is dependent on the performance of the Reference Asset. A particular feature is that the participation of the Holders is inverse to the performance of the Reference Asset.</p> <p>(i) If no Barrier Event occurs, the Settlement Amount is equal to the Reverse Level minus the Final Value, taking into account the Ratio, and is at least equal to the Bonus Amount.</p> <p>(ii) If a Barrier Event has occurred, the Settlement Amount is no longer at least equal to the Bonus Amount, but is always equal to the Reverse Level minus the Final Value, taking into account the Ratio and is at least equal to zero (0).</p> <p>A "Barrier Event" occurs if the Barrier Observation Price (as defined under Element C.19 below) reaches or exceeds the Barrier [during the Barrier Observation Period][on the Valuation Date (as defined under Element C.16 below)].</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Capped Bonus Certificates (Product No. 10):</i></p> <p>In the case of Capped Bonus Certificates, Holders receive a Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency) on the Maturity Date (as defined under Element C.16 below), the amount of which is dependent on the performance of the Reference Asset:</p> <p>(i) If no Barrier Event occurs, the Settlement Amount is equal to the Final Value taking into account the Ratio, but is at least equal to the Bonus Amount and does not exceed the Maximum Amount.</p> <p>(ii) If a Barrier Event has occurred, the Settlement Amount is no longer at least equal to the Bonus Amount, but is always equal to the Ratio multiplied by the Final Value and does not exceed the Maximum Amount.</p> <p>A "Barrier Event" occurs if the Barrier Observation Price (as defined under Element C.19 below) reaches or falls below the Barrier [during the Barrier Observation Period][on the Valuation Date (as defined under Element C.16 below)].</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates (Product No. 11):</i></p> <p>In the case of Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates, Holders receive a Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency) on the Maturity Date (as defined under Element C.16 below), the amount of which is dependent on the performance of the Reference Asset. A particular feature is that the participation of the Holders is inverse to the performance</p>
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		<p>of the Reference Asset.</p> <p>(i) If no Barrier Event occurs, the Settlement Amount is equal to the Reverse Level minus the Final Value, taking into account the Ratio, but is at least equal to the Bonus Amount and does not exceed the Maximum Amount.</p> <p>(ii) If a Barrier Event has occurred, the Settlement Amount is no longer at least equal to the Bonus Amount, but is always equal to the Reverse Level minus the Final Value, taking into account the Ratio and is at least equal to zero (0) and does not exceed the Maximum Amount.</p> <p>A "Barrier Event" occurs if the Barrier Observation Price (as defined under Element C.19 below) reaches or exceeds the Barrier [during the Barrier Observation Period][on the Valuation Date (as defined under Element C.16 below)].</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Reverse Convertibles (Product No. 12):</i></p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Reverse Convertibles that provide for cash settlement in all cases:</i></p> <p>Reverse Convertibles are linked to the performance of the Reference Asset. The Holder receives a Settlement Amount on the Maturity Date (as defined under Element C.16 below), determined as follows:</p> <p>(i) If the Final Value is equal to or above the Strike, the Holder receives the Nominal. The Nominal is the maximum amount that the Holder may receive as a Settlement Amount.</p> <p>(ii) If the Final Value is below the Strike, the Holder receives a Settlement Amount in the amount of the Nominal multiplied by the Performance of the Reference Asset. This amount is less than the Nominal.</p> <p>A further feature of Reverse Convertibles is that the Holder receives a Coupon Amount on one or more Coupon Payment Dates (as defined under Element C.16 below). The coupon payment is independent of the performance of the Reference Asset.]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Reverse Convertibles that may provide for physical settlement:</i></p> <p>Reverse Convertibles are linked to the performance of the Reference Asset. The Holder receives a Settlement Amount (cash amount or delivery of [the Reference Asset] [shares of an Exchange Traded Fund]) on the Maturity Date (as defined under Element C.16 below), determined as follows:</p> <p>(i) If the Final Value is equal to or above the Strike, the Holder receives the Nominal. The Nominal is the maximum amount that the Holder may receive as a Settlement Amount.</p> <p>(ii) If the Final Value is below the Strike, the Holder receives delivery of a certain number of [the Reference Asset] [shares of an Exchange Traded Fund] expressed by the Number of Reference Assets. Residuals of the [Reference Asset] [shares of an Exchange Traded Fund] are not delivered, but are compensated by a cash payment, the so-called Residual Cash Amount.</p> <p>A further feature of Reverse Convertibles is that the Holder receives a Coupon Amount on one or more Coupon Payment Dates (as defined under Element C.16 below). The coupon payment is independent of the</p>
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		<p>performance of the Reference Asset.]]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Barrier Reverse Convertibles (Product No. 13):</i></p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Barrier Reverse Convertibles that provide for cash settlement in all cases:</i></p> <p>Barrier Reverse Convertibles are linked to the performance of the Reference Asset. The Holder receives a Settlement Amount on the Maturity Date (as defined under Element C.16 below), determined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) If the Final Value is equal to or above the Strike, the Holder receives the Nominal. The Nominal is the maximum amount that the Holder may receive as a Settlement Amount. (ii) If the Final Value is below the Strike, but if no Barrier Event has occurred during the term of the Securities, the Holder likewise receives the Nominal. (iii) If the Final Value is below the Strike and a Barrier Event has occurred during the term of the Securities, the Holder receives a Settlement Amount in the amount of the Nominal multiplied by the Performance of the Reference Asset. <p>A "Barrier Event" occurs if the Barrier Observation Price (as defined under Element C.19 below) reaches or falls below the Barrier [during the Barrier Observation Period][on the Valuation Date (as defined under Element C.16 below)].</p> <p>A further feature of Barrier Reverse Convertibles is that the Holder receives a Coupon Amount on one or more Coupon Payment Dates (as defined under Element C.16 below). The coupon payment is independent of the performance of the Reference Asset.]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Barrier Reverse Convertibles that may provide for physical settlement:</i></p> <p>Barrier Reverse Convertibles are linked to the performance of the Reference Asset. The Holder receives a Settlement Amount (cash amount or delivery of [the Reference Asset] [shares of an Exchange Traded Fund]) on the Maturity Date (as defined under Element C.16 below), determined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) If the Final Value is equal to or above the Strike, the Holder receives the Nominal. The Nominal is the maximum amount that the Holder may receive as a Settlement Amount. (ii) If the Final Value is below the Strike, but if no Barrier Event has occurred during the term of the Securities, the Holder likewise receives the Nominal. (iii) If the Final Value is below the Strike and a Barrier Event has occurred during the term of the Securities, the Holder receives delivery of a certain number of [the Reference Asset] [shares of an Exchange Traded Fund] expressed by the Number of Reference Assets. Residuals of the [Reference Asset] [shares of an Exchange Traded Fund] are not delivered, but are compensated by a cash payment, the so-called Residual Cash Amount. <p>A "Barrier Event" occurs if the Barrier Observation Price (as defined under Element C.19 below) reaches or falls below the Barrier [during the Barrier Observation Period][on the Valuation Date (as defined under Element C.16</p>
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		<p>below)].</p> <p>A further feature of Barrier Reverse Convertibles is that the Holder receives a Coupon Amount on one or more Coupon Payment Dates (as defined under Element C.16 below). The coupon payment is independent of the performance of the Reference Asset.]]</p> <p>[Barrier: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Barrier Observation Period: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Bonus Amount: [●] [(Product of the Ratio and the Bonus Level)][(Product of the Ratio and the difference between the Reverse Level and the Bonus Level)][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Bonus Level: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Cap: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Coupon Amount: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Exercise Business Day: [●]]</p> <p>[Exercise Period: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Final Value: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Initial Valuation Date: [●]]</p> <p>[Initial Value: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Knock-Out Barrier: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>] [(on the Initial Valuation Date)] [The Knock-Out Barrier will be adjusted on a daily basis.]]</p> <p>[Knock-Out Observation Period: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Maximum Amount: [●] [(Product of the Ratio and the Cap)][(Product of the Ratio and the difference between the Reverse Level and the Bonus Level)][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Nominal: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Number of Reference Assets: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Performance of the Reference Asset: [Final Value divided by Initial Value][●]]</p> <p>[Ratio: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Reverse Level: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p>
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Summary of the Programme

		<p>[Shares of an Exchange Traded Fund: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Stop-Loss Barrier: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>] [(on the Initial Valuation Date)] [The Stop-Loss Barrier will be adjusted on a daily basis.]]</p> <p>[Stop-Loss Observation Period: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Strike: [●] [<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>] [(on the Initial Valuation Date)] [The Strike will be adjusted on a daily basis.]]</p>
C.16	Expiration or maturity date – exercise date or final reference date	<p>Maturity Date: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]</p> <p>Valuation Date: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]</p> <p>[Coupon Payment Date(s): [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p>
C.17	Settlement procedure of the derivative securities	<p>Settlement of the Securities shall take place through the Relevant Clearing System. Any Settlement Amount payable by the Issuer pursuant to the Conditions shall be transferred to the Relevant Clearing System for distribution to the Holders.</p>
C.18	Return on the Securities	<p>The Issuer will be discharged of its payment obligations and/or delivery obligations by payment and/or delivery to, or to the order of, the Relevant Clearing System in respect of the amount so paid or delivered.</p>
C.19	Exercise level / final reference level	<p>[Barrier Observation Price: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>Final Value: [Reference Asset Price on the Valuation Date][●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]</p> <p>[Knock-Out Observation Price: [●]]</p> <p>[Stop-Loss Observation Price: [●]]</p>
C.20	The underlying assets	<p>[Type: [Share] [Securities representing Shares] [Index] [Commodity] [Futures Contract] [Foreign Exchange Rate]</p> <p>[Name of Reference Asset: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Name of x-Index: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Index Sponsor: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Trading Facility: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Reference Asset Price: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Exchange: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p>

		<p>[Reference Currency: [●]]</p> <p>[Index-Linked Derivates Contract: [●]]</p> <p>[Derivatives Exchange: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Screen Page: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p> <p>[Website: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]]</p>
SECTION D – RISKS		
D.2	Key risks that are specific to the Issuer and the Guarantor	<p>Investors in the Securities are exposed to the creditworthiness of the Issuer and the Guarantor:</p> <p>It is possible that the Issuer or the Guarantor could go bankrupt, become insolvent or enter receivership, or otherwise be unable to make the payments or (if applicable) the deliveries owing to investors under the Securities or to fulfil their respective obligations under the Securities or the Guarantee to Holders. If that happens, the Holder will not have the protection of any deposit insurance scheme and will not be secured, and may lose some or all of his money.</p> <p>JPMorgan Chase is a major, global financial services group and, as such, faces a variety of risks that are substantial and inherent in its businesses, and which may affect the Issuer's and the Guarantor's ability to fulfil their respective payment, (if applicable) delivery or other obligations under the Securities. These risks include liquidity risk, market risk, credit risk, operational risk, reputational risk, the adequacy of risk management, disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, legal, regulatory and compliance risks, litigation and other contingent liabilities, competition risks, the financial condition of clients, customers and counterparties, adverse economic, monetary, political or legal developments, cross-border and foreign exchange risk, catastrophic events, risks from estimates and valuations, and risks relating to strategy. JPMorgan Chase's results of operations have in the past been, and may in the future be, adversely affected by, among other things, unfavourable U.S. and international financial market and economic conditions, legislative and regulatory developments, judicial and regulatory proceedings, and deficiencies in disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting.</p> <p>The principal business of JPMSP is the raising and borrowing of money for JPMorgan Chase entities by issuing Securities and undertaking other financing activity. Generally, the proceeds of such activity will be delivered to other JPMorgan Chase entities and JPMSP will be dependent on receipt of funds or on the delivery of other obligations from hedging transactions entered into with other JPMorgan Chase entities to fulfil its respective payment, (if applicable) delivery or other obligations under the Securities.</p> <p>JPMS plc as a credit institution, regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority in the United Kingdom and as a subsidiary of a systemically important financial institution, is subject to extensive regulation principally in the United Kingdom and the EU. JPMS plc faces the risk of significant intervention by regulatory and tax authorities in all jurisdictions in which it conducts its businesses. In many cases, JPMS plc's activities may be subject to overlapping and divergent regulation in different jurisdictions. There is an extensive and complex program of final and proposed regulatory enhancements which have impacted and may continue to impact JPMS plc's businesses. These include stricter capital and liquidity requirements, bank and investment firm recovery and resolution; bank structure; securities settlement; transparency and disclosure of securities financing transactions; benchmarks; restrictions on short selling and credit default swaps; additional obligations and restrictions on the management and marketing of funds in</p>

		<p>the EU; revisions to the laws on corporate governance; anti money-laundering controls; data security and privacy as well as significant reviews to law on corporate governance in financial firms, sanctions and market conduct rules. Furthermore, the Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation (MiFIR) and a revision of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID II) is scheduled to become effective in January 2018. These developments could impact JPMS plc's profitability and competitive position. Also, JPMS plc could become subject to a potential exercise by a UK resolution authority of its resolution powers in case JPMS plc is considered to fail or to be likely to fail.</p>
<p>D.3 D.6</p>	<p>Key risks that are specific to the Securities</p>	<p>A. GENERAL RISK FACTORS WHICH ARE MATERIAL FOR THE PURPOSES OF ASSESSING THE MARKET RISKS IN RELATION TO THE SECURITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Securities may not be a suitable investment; compared to other capital investments, the risk of loss – up to the total loss of the invested capital as well as the related transaction costs – is high; the Securities do not, unless expressly provided, yield any current income. • The market value of the Securities on the Issue Date and thereafter may be less than the original Issue Price and may be volatile; the market value is subject to many factors which could adversely affect the value of the Securities. • Secondary market trading may be limited, and investors may not be able to sell their Securities prior to scheduled maturity. • The Securities may be redeemed or terminated (as applicable) prior to their scheduled maturity for various unforeseen reasons, and in such case investors may receive back less than the original investment and investors may not be able to reinvest the proceeds in an equivalent investment. • The terms and conditions of the Securities may include certain features or other terms and conditions which have particular risks. • The Securities may have foreign exchange risks where payments under the Securities will be made in a currency which is different from the currency of the Reference Asset; furthermore, the Holder bears a currency risk if the account of the Holder to which the Settlement Amount or other amounts is paid is held in a currency other than the currency of the Security. • There are risks in investing in Securities which are linked directly or indirectly to emerging market Reference Asset or currencies. • The Calculation Agent (and the Issuer) has (have) the power to make discretionary determinations under the Securities, any of which may have a material adverse effect on the Securities. • Changes in tax law could adversely affect the value and/or the market value of the Securities or may change the tax treatment of the relevant Securities. <p>B. RISK FACTORS WHICH ARE MATERIAL FOR THE PURPOSES OF ASSESSING THE MARKET RISKS IN RELATION TO THE SPECIFIC STRUCTURE OF THE SECURITIES</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Warrants (Product No. 1):</i></p> <p>Risk of total loss</p> <p>In the case of Warrants there is a risk of a total loss of the Holder's invested capital. A total loss will occur if the Final Value is equal to or falls below the Strike (in the case of Call Warrants) and/or is equal to or above the Strike (in the case of Put Warrants).</p> <p> Holders should consider that JPMorgan Chase does not commit or is not under any obligation legal or otherwise towards the Holders to quote bid and ask prices for</p>

	<p>Warrants. Holders should therefore not rely on being able to purchase or sell Warrants at any time.</p> <p>Risk due to the leverage effect</p> <p>Due to the leverage effect the Warrants involve disproportionate risks of loss compared to a direct investment in the Reference Asset.]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants (Product No. 2):</i></p> <p>Risk of a total loss in the case of the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event</p> <p>Holders in [X-]Turbo Warrants bear the risk that the [X-]Turbo Warrants expire worthless during their term, if a so-called Knock-Out Event (as defined under Element C.15 above) has occurred. If a Knock-Out Event occurs, the term of the [X-]Turbo Warrants ends automatically and the [X-]Turbo Warrants expire worthless.</p> <p>Holders should consider that JPMorgan Chase does not commit or is not under any obligation legal or otherwise towards the Holders to quote bid and ask prices for [X-]Turbo Warrants. Holders should therefore not rely on being able to purchase or sell [X-]Turbo Warrants at any time.</p> <p>Factors affecting the price during the term of the [X-]Turbo Warrants</p> <p>The price of the [X-]Turbo Warrants during the term depends in particular on the price of the Reference Asset during the term. Generally, the price of the [X-]Turbo Warrants falls when the price of the Reference Asset falls ([X-]Turbo Long Warrants) or rises ([X-]Turbo Short Warrants). A decrease or increase in the Reference Asset typically has a disproportionately great effect on the price of the [X-]Turbo Warrants. In addition to the price of the Reference Asset, the price of the [X-]Turbo Warrants is also dependent on the volatility of the Reference Asset, the lending costs, the interest rate level, and any dividend expectations, if applicable.</p> <p>Risk due to the leverage effect</p> <p>Due to the leverage effect the [X-]Turbo Warrants involve disproportionate risks of loss compared to a direct investment in the Reference Asset.</p> <p>[Specific risks applicable to X-Turbo Warrants</p> <p>Holders should note that the Knock-Out Observation Price relevant for determining the Knock-Out Event will not only take into account prices of the Reference Asset, but also prices of an additional index, the x-Index. The x-Index is calculated outside of the usual trading hours of the Reference Asset. As a consequence the period during which a Knock-Out Event may occur is longer than in the case of Turbo Warrants which are not linked to an x-index. Due to the extension of the Knock-Out Observation Period the probability that a Knock-Out Event occurs is increased.]]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants (Product No. 3):</i></p> <p>Risk factors relating to the unlimited term of the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants, the Issuer's extraordinary and ordinary termination right and particularities in relation to the exercise of the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants by the Holder</p> <p>Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants do not have a fixed term. The term ends either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) when a Knock-Out Event occurs, or (b) when the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants are exercised by the Holder, or (c) when the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants are terminated by the Issuer
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		<p>pursuant to the Conditions.</p> <p> Holders should note that the Issuer exercises its ordinary termination right in its reasonable discretion and is not subject to any commitments regarding the exercise of its ordinary termination right. The higher the volatility of the Reference Asset or the more illiquid the market in financial instruments linked to the Reference Asset (including the futures and lending market), the more likely it is that the Issuer will make use of its ordinary termination right.</p> <p> Holders should not rely on being able to hold a position in the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants for an extended period of time.</p> <p> Holders have the right to exercise the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants on a daily basis, subject to the non-occurrence of a Knock-Out Event. In the case of any exercise of Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants, there will be a time lag between the time a Holder gives instructions to exercise and the time the applicable Settlement Amount relating to such exercise is determined, i.e. the Final Value of the Reference Asset used for the calculation of the Settlement Amount will usually be determined five Business Days following the exercise of the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants. The applicable Settlement Amount may change significantly during any such period, and such movement or movements could decrease the Settlement Amount of the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants being exercised and may result in such Settlement Amount being worthless.</p> <p>Risk of a total loss in the case of the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event</p> <p> Holders in Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants bear the risk that the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants expire worthless during their term, if a so-called Knock-Out Event (as defined under Element C.15 above) has occurred. If a Knock-Out Event occurs, the term of the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants ends automatically and the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants expire worthless. In the case of Unlimited [X-]Turbo Long Warrants, the probability that a Knock-Out Event occurs is increased due to the daily adjustment of the Knock-Out Barrier while the price of the Reference Asset remains constant. In the case of Unlimited [X-]Turbo Short Warrants, the probability that a Knock-Out Event occurs is increased due to the daily adjustment of the Knock-Out Barrier, while the price of the Reference Asset remains constant, if the Reference Rate falls below the Financing Spread. The longer a Holder holds the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants in these cases, the higher is the risk of loss of the invested capital.</p> <p> Holders should consider that JPMorgan Chase does not commit or is not under any obligation legal or otherwise towards the Holders to quote bid and ask prices for Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants. Holders should therefore not rely on being able to purchase or sell Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants at any time.</p> <p>Factors affecting the price during the term of the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants</p> <p> The price of the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants during the term depends in particular on the price of the Reference Asset during the term. Generally, the price of the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants falls when the price of the Reference Asset falls (Unlimited [X-]Turbo Long Warrants) or rises (Unlimited [X-]Turbo Short Warrants). A decrease or increase in the Reference Asset typically has a disproportionately great effect on the price of the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants. In addition to the price of the Reference Asset, the price of the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants is also dependent on the volatility of the Reference Asset, the lending costs, the interest rate level, and any dividend expectations, if applicable.</p> <p>Risk due to the leverage effect</p> <p> Due to the leverage effect the Unlimited [X-]Turbo Warrants involve disproportionate risks of loss compared to a direct investment in the Reference Asset.</p>
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	<p>[Specific risks applicable to Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants]</p> <p> Holders should note that the Knock-Out Observation Price relevant for determining the Knock-Out Event will not only take into account prices of the Reference Asset, but also prices of an additional index, the x-Index. The x-Index is calculated outside of the usual trading hours of the Reference Asset. As a consequence the period during which a Knock-Out Event may occur is longer than in the case of Unlimited Turbo Warrants which are not linked to an x-index. Due to the extension of the Knock-Out Observation Period the probability that a Knock-Out Event occurs is increased.]]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants (Product No. 4):</i></p> <p>Risk factors relating to the unlimited term of the [X-]Mini Future Warrants, the Issuer’s extraordinary and ordinary termination right and particularities in relation to the exercise of the [X-]Mini Future Warrants by the Holder</p> <p>[X-]Mini Future Warrants do not have a fixed term. The term ends either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) when a Stop-Loss Event occurs, or (b) when the [X-]Mini Future Warrants are exercised by the Holder, or (c) when the [X-]Mini Future Warrants are terminated by the Issuer pursuant to the Conditions. <p>Holders should note that the Issuer exercises its ordinary termination right in its reasonable discretion and is not subject to any commitments regarding the exercise of its ordinary termination right. The higher the volatility of the Reference Asset or the more illiquid the market in financial instruments linked to the Reference Asset (including the futures and lending market), the more likely it is that the Issuer will make use of its ordinary termination right.</p> <p>Holders should not rely on being able to hold a position in the [X-]Mini Future Warrants for an extended period of time.</p> <p>Holders have the right to exercise the [X-]Mini Future Warrants on a daily basis, subject to the non-occurrence of a Stop-Loss Event. In the case of any exercise of [X-]Mini Future Warrants, there will be a time lag between the time a Holder gives instructions to exercise and the time the applicable Settlement Amount relating to such exercise is determined, i.e. the Final Value of the Reference Asset used for the calculation of the Settlement Amount will usually be determined five Business Days following the exercise of the [X-]Mini Future Warrants. The applicable Settlement Amount may change significantly during any such period, and such movement or movements could decrease the Settlement Amount of the [X-]Mini Future Warrants being exercised and may result in such Settlement Amount being worthless.</p> <p>Risk of a total loss in the case of the occurrence of a Stop-Loss Event</p> <p>Holders in [X-]Mini Future Warrants bear the risk that the [X-]Mini Future Warrants expire worthless during their term, if a so-called Stop-Loss Event (as defined under Element C.15 above) has occurred. If a Stop-Loss Event occurs, the term of the [X-]Mini Future Warrants ends automatically and the [X-]Mini Future Warrants expire worthless, subject to a potential payout of the residual price of the [X-]Mini Future Warrants (the so-called "Stop-Loss Settlement Amount"). It must be noted that in the case of [X-]Mini Future Long Warrants, the probability that a Stop-Loss Event occurs is increased due to the daily adjustment of the Stop-Loss Barrier while the price of the Reference Asset remains constant. In the case of [X-]Mini Future Short Warrants, the probability that a Stop-Loss Event occurs is increased due to the daily adjustment of the Stop-Loss Barrier, while the price of the Reference Asset remains constant, if the Reference Rate falls below the Financing Spread. The longer a Holder holds the [X-]Mini Future Warrants in these cases, the higher is the risk of loss of the</p>
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	<p>invested capital.</p> <p> Holders cannot rely on being able to exercise the [X-]Mini Future Warrants at all times prior to the occurrence of a Stop-Loss Event. Even if all other exercise preconditions set forth in the Conditions are fulfilled, an exercise is impossible on the day on which a Stop-Loss Event occurs. All submitted exercise notices that have not been executed become automatically void on the occurrence of the Stop-Loss Event.</p> <p> During the occurrence of a Stop-Loss Event and the phase during which the Stop-Loss Reference Price is determined, no continuous bid and ask prices are quoted for the [X-]Mini Future Warrants on the secondary market by JPMorgan Chase. Furthermore, no continuous bid and ask prices may be quoted for the [X-]Mini Future Warrants on the secondary market by JPMorgan Chase outside of the trading hours of the Reference Asset, if JPMorgan Chase expects a Stop-Loss Event to occur due to different price indicators than the official relevant price of the Reference Asset. Holders should consider that JPMorgan Chase does not commit or is not under any obligation legal or otherwise towards the Holders to quote bid and ask prices for [X-]Mini Future Warrants. Holders should therefore not rely on being able to purchase or sell [X-]Mini Future Warrants at any time.</p> <p> Holders may suffer a total loss of the invested capital, if the Stop-Loss Reference Price falls to or below the current Strike (in the case of [X-]Mini Future Long Warrants) or increases to or above the current Strike (in the case of [X-]Mini Future Short Warrants).</p> <p>Factors affecting the price during the term of the [X-]Mini Future Warrants</p> <p> The price of the [X-]Mini Future Warrants principally corresponds to their intrinsic price (subject to the calculation of a <i>Spread</i> on the secondary market) and has no time value.</p> <p>Risk due to the leverage effect</p> <p> Due to the leverage effect the [X-]Mini Future Warrants involve disproportionate risks of loss compared to a direct investment in the Reference Asset.</p> <p>[Specific risks applicable to X-Mini Future Warrants</p> <p> Holders should note that the Stop-Loss Observation Price relevant for determining the Stop-Loss Event will not only take into account prices of the Reference Asset, but also prices of an additional index, the x-Index. The x-Index is calculated outside of the usual trading hours of the Reference Asset. As a consequence the period during which a Stop-Loss Event may occur is longer than in the case of Mini Future Warrants which are not linked to an x-index. Due to the extension of the Stop-Loss Observation Period the probability that a Stop-Loss Event occurs is increased.]]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Factor Certificates (Product No. 5):</i></p> <p>Risk factors relating to the unlimited term of the Factor Certificates, the Issuer's extraordinary and ordinary termination right and particularities in relation to the exercise of the Factor Certificates by the Holder</p> <p> Factor Certificates do not have a fixed term. The term ends either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) when the Factor Certificates are exercised by the Holder, or (b) when the Factor Certificates are terminated by the Issuer pursuant to the Conditions. <p> Holders should note that the Issuer exercises its ordinary termination right in its reasonable discretion and is not subject to any commitments regarding the exercise of its ordinary termination right. The higher the volatility of the Reference Asset or the more illiquid the market in financial instruments linked to the Reference Asset</p>
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	<p>(including the futures and lending market), the more likely is that the Issuer will make use of its ordinary termination right.</p> <p> Holders should not rely on being able to hold a position in the Factor Certificates for an extended period of time.</p> <p> Holders have the right to exercise the Factor Certificates on a daily basis. In the case of any exercise of Factor Certificates, there will be a time lag between the time a Holder gives instructions to exercise and the time the applicable Settlement Amount relating to such exercise is determined, i.e. the Final Value of the Factor Index used for the calculation of the Settlement Amount will usually be determined five Business Days following the exercise of the Factor Certificates. The applicable Settlement Amount may change significantly during any such period, and such movement or movements could decrease the Settlement Amount of the Factor Certificates being exercised and may result in such Settlement Amount being worthless.</p> <p>Risk of total loss</p> <p> The amount of the Settlement Amount is dependent on the performance of the Factor Index. The performance of the Factor Index is primarily dependent on the performance of the price of the relevant asset underlying of the Factor Index (the "Underlying"). The performance of the Factor Index may be subject to fluctuations over time and a decrease in the Factor Index is unfavourable for the Holder. Depending on the structure of the Factor Index, an increase in the Underlying (in the case of Short Factor Indices) or a decrease in the Underlying (in the case of Long Factor Indices) has unfavourable consequences for the Holders. A total loss will occur if the relevant price of the Factor Index for the calculation of the Settlement Amount is worthless.</p> <p>Risk factors in connection with the concept of Factor Indices</p> <p> The Factor Index tracks the leveraged investment in the Underlying specified in the applicable Final Terms. Accordingly, the value of the Factor Index depends on the development of the respective Underlying. The value of the Factor Index is calculated on the basis of (a) a leverage component and (b) a financing component.</p> <p> In the case of Long Factor Indices, the leverage component tracks an investment in the Underlying, whereby movements in the price of the Underlying are multiplied by the Leverage (<i>Factor</i>). This leverage effect occurs with either positive or negative movements in the price of the Underlying, having a disproportionate effect on the value of the Factor Index. This means that a negative movement in the price of the Underlying (which is unfavourable for the investor) will result in a disproportionately negative change in the value of the Security.</p> <p> In the case of Short Factor Indices, the leverage component inversely tracks an investment in the Underlying, whereby movements in the price of the Underlying are multiplied by the Leverage (<i>Factor</i>). This leverage effect occurs with either positive or negative movements in the price of the Underlying, having a disproportionate effect on the value of the Factor Index. This means that a positive movement in the price of the Underlying (which is unfavourable for the investor) will result in a disproportionately negative change in the value of the Security.</p> <p> In the case of Long Factor Indices, the financing component tracks the capital costs that would be incurred to finance the corresponding investment in the Underlying. Additionally, a fee charged by the Index Sponsor for the calculation and administration of the Factor Index is added (Index Fee). Therefore, the financing component reduces the value of the Factor Index.</p> <p> In the case of Short Factor Indices, the financing component emulates the income and expenses that would arise from acquiring the Underlying, selling it and investing the proceeds at the risk-free rate. Additionally, a fee charged by the Index Sponsor for the calculation and administration of the Factor Index is added (Index Fee which</p>
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	<p>reduces the value of the index). If the acquisition costs and the Index Fee exceed the interest income based on the relevant Reference Rate on a particular day, the value of the Factor Index is reduced on such day.</p> <p>Risk Factors due to the intraday index adjustment</p> <p>Factor Indices provide for an intraday index adjustment if the losses in the Index reach a certain barrier. This mechanism can only mitigate further losses in the Factor Index (and accordingly further losses in value of the respective Factor Certificate), but the losses may nevertheless be substantial.</p> <p>Risk due to ordinary termination right of the Issuer</p> <p> Holders should note that the Issuer exercises its ordinary termination right in its reasonable discretion and is not subject to any commitments regarding the exercise of its ordinary termination right and the termination may occur on any day specified in the applicable Final Terms. The higher the volatility of the Reference Asset or the more illiquid the market in financial instruments linked to the Reference Asset the more likely it is that the Issuer will make use of its ordinary termination right.]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Discount Certificates (Product No. 6):</i></p> <p>Settlement Amount is limited to Maximum Amount</p> <p>In the case of Discount Certificates, the Settlement Amount will not exceed the Maximum Amount. This means that the Holder does not participate in a price movement of the Reference Asset above the Cap, with the result that the possible yield on Discount Certificates has an upper limit.</p> <p>Risk of total loss</p> <p>Below the Cap, Discount Certificates are comparable with a direct investment in the Reference Asset (without taking into account dividend payments). In this case there is a risk of a total loss of the Holder's invested capital. A total loss will occur if the Reference Asset is worthless at the end of the term.]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Barrier Discount Certificates (Product No. 7):</i></p> <p>Settlement Amount is limited to Maximum Amount</p> <p>In the case of Barrier Discount Certificates, the Settlement Amount will not exceed the Maximum Amount. This means that the Holder does not participate in a price movement of the Reference Asset above the Cap, with the result that the possible yield on Barrier Discount Certificates has an upper limit.</p> <p>Risk of a total loss in the case of a Barrier Event</p> <p>If a Barrier Event occurs, the entitlement to a redemption in the amount equal to the Maximum Amount expires, and the Barrier Discount Certificate is comparable with a direct investment in the Reference Asset (without taking into account dividend payments). Consequently, the Holder is exposed to a risk of loss comparable to the direct investment. Therefore, the Holder has a risk of total loss with regard to the invested capital. A total loss occurs when the Reference Asset is worthless at the end of the term.]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Bonus Certificates (Product No. 8):</i></p> <p>Risk of a total loss in the case of a Barrier Event</p> <p>If a Barrier Event occurs, the entitlement to a minimum redemption in the amount equal to the Bonus Amount expires, and the Bonus Certificate is comparable with a direct investment in the Reference Asset (without taking into account dividend payments). Consequently, the Holder is exposed to a risk of loss comparable to the direct investment. Therefore, the Holder has a risk of total loss with regard to the</p>
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	<p>invested capital. A total loss occurs when the Reference Asset is worthless at the end of the term.]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Reverse Bonus Certificates (Product No. 9):</i></p> <p>Risks related to the performance of Reverse Bonus Certificates due to the reverse structure</p> <p>In the case of Reverse Bonus Certificates, the performance of the Securities reversely depends on the performance of the Reference Asset. In contrast to typical participation securities, which represent a so-called "long position" (synthetic "purchase" of the Reference Asset), Reverse Bonus Certificates represent a so-called "short position" (synthetic "short sale" of the Reference Asset). This means that Reverse Bonus Certificates enable the Holders to profit from a loss in value of the Reference Asset. Reverse Bonus Certificates typically decline in value (i.e. irrespective of other features and factors that determine the price of Securities), if the value of the Reference Asset increases.</p> <p>Leverage effect in the case of Reverse Bonus Certificates due to the reverse structure</p> <p>There exists a leverage effect in the case of Reverse Bonus Certificates, the amount of which results from the Reverse Level. A lower Reverse Level leads to a higher leverage effect and, therefore, to a higher risk of loss.</p> <p>Risk of a total loss in the case of a Barrier Event</p> <p>If a Barrier Event occurs, the entitlement to a minimum redemption expires and the Holder participates directly in the negative performance of the Reference Asset. In this case, the Holder has a risk of total loss with regard to the invested capital. A total loss occurs when the Reference Asset is equal to or above the Reverse Level at the end of the term.</p> <p>Limited yield potential due to reverse structure and irrespective of a Cap</p> <p>The yield potential is limited (regardless of a Cap) due to the reverse structure, since the participation in the negative performance of the Reference Asset is limited to 100%. The Settlement Amount is limited to the Reverse Level (taking into account the Ratio and, as the case may be, conversion into the Specified Currency).]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Capped Bonus Certificates (Product No. 10):</i></p> <p>Risk of total loss in the case of a Barrier Event</p> <p>If a Barrier Event occurs, the entitlement to a minimum redemption in the amount equal to the Bonus Amount expires, and the Capped Bonus Certificate is comparable with a direct investment in the Reference Asset (without taking into account dividend payments). Consequently, the Holder is exposed to a risk of loss comparable to the direct investment. Therefore, the Holder has a risk of total loss with regard to the invested capital. A total loss occurs when the Reference Asset is worthless at the end of the term.</p> <p>Settlement Amount is limited to Maximum Amount</p> <p>Irrespective of whether or not a Barrier Event has occurred, the Settlement Amount will not exceed the Maximum Amount. This means that the Holder does not participate in a price movement of the Reference Asset above the Cap, with the result that the possible yield on Capped Bonus Certificates has an upper limit.]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates (Product No. 11):</i></p> <p>Risks related to the performance of Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates due to the reverse structure</p>
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	<p>In the case of Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates, the performance of the Securities reversely depends on the performance of the Reference Asset. In contrast to typical participation securities, which represent a so-called "long position" (synthetic "purchase" of the Reference Asset), Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates represent a so-called "short position" (synthetic "short sale" of the Reference Asset). This means that Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates enable the Holders to profit from a loss in value of the Reference Asset up to the level of the Cap. Accordingly, Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates typically decline in value (i.e. irrespective of other features and factors that determine the price of Securities), if the value of the Reference Asset increases.</p> <p>Leverage effect in the case of Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates due to the reverse structure</p> <p>There exists a leverage effect in the case of Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates, the amount of which results from the Reverse Level. A lower Reverse Level leads to a higher leverage effect and, therefore, to a higher risk of loss.</p> <p>Risk of a total loss in the case of a Barrier Event</p> <p>If a Barrier Event occurs, the entitlement to a minimum redemption expires and the Holder participates directly in the negative performance of the Reference Asset up to the level of the Cap. In this case, the Holder has a risk of total loss with regard to the invested capital. A total loss occurs when the Reference Asset is equal to or above the Reverse Level at the end of the term.</p> <p>Settlement Amount is limited to Maximum Amount</p> <p>Irrespective of whether or not a Barrier Event has occurred, the Settlement Amount will not exceed the Maximum Amount. This means that the Holder does not participate in a negative price movement of the Reference Asset above the Cap, with the result that the possible yield on Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates has an upper limit.]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Reverse Convertibles (Product No. 12):</i></p> <p>Settlement Amount is limited to Maximum Amount</p> <p>The Settlement Amount (regardless of possible coupon payments during the term) will not exceed the Nominal in any case.</p> <p>[Risk of total loss in the case of Reverse Convertibles which provide for settlement by cash settlement in all cases</p> <p>If the Final Value falls below the Strike, the Settlement Amount is equal to the Nominal multiplied by the Performance of the Reference Asset. In this scenario, the Settlement Amount will be lower than the Nominal. This means that from a certain point the fixed coupon payment(s) may no longer be able to offset the negative performance of the Reference Asset and the capital loss experienced, and the Holder may suffer a loss. The loss in this case is equal to the difference between (i) the purchase price paid for the Reverse Convertibles (plus transaction costs) and (ii) the Settlement Amount plus coupon payment(s). In an extreme case, this may lead to the total loss of the invested capital – without taking into account the amount of the fixed coupon payment(s) – if the Reference Asset is worthless at the end of the term.]</p> <p>[Risk of total loss in the case of Reverse Convertibles which may provide for settlement by physical settlement</p> <p>The Reverse Convertibles provide for a settlement by physical delivery of [the Reference Asset] [shares of an Exchange Traded Fund], if the Final Value falls below the Strike. In the case of a settlement of the Reverse Convertibles by physical delivery of [the Reference Asset] [shares of an Exchange Traded Fund], it is to be noted that the equivalent value of the delivered [Reference Assets] [shares of an</p>
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	<p>Exchange Traded Fund] is generally lower than the Nominal. This means that from a certain point the fixed coupon payment(s) may no longer be able to offset the negative performance of the Reference Asset and the capital loss experienced, and the Holder may suffer a loss. The loss in this case is equal to the difference between (i) the purchase price paid for the Reverse Convertibles (plus transaction costs) and (ii) the equivalent value of the delivered [Reference Assets] [shares of an Exchange Traded Fund] plus the coupon payment(s). In an extreme case, this may lead to the total loss of the invested capital – without taking into account the amount of the fixed coupon payment(s) – if the Reference Asset is worthless at the end of the term.]]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Barrier Reverse Convertibles (Product No. 13):</i></p> <p>Settlement Amount is limited to Maximum Amount</p> <p>The Settlement Amount (regardless of possible coupon payments during the term) will not exceed the Nominal in any case.</p> <p>[Risk of total loss in the case of Barrier Reverse Convertibles which provide for settlement by cash settlement in all cases</p> <p>If a Barrier Event has occurred and the Final Value falls below the Strike, the Settlement Amount is equal to the Nominal multiplied by the Performance of the Reference Asset. In this scenario, the Settlement Amount will be lower than the Nominal. This means that from a certain point the fixed coupon payment(s) may no longer be able to offset the negative performance of the Reference Asset and the capital loss experienced, and the Holder may suffer a loss. The loss in this case is equal to the difference between (i) the purchase price paid for the Barrier Reverse Convertibles (plus transaction costs) and (ii) the Settlement Amount plus coupon payment(s). In an extreme case, this may lead to the total loss of the invested capital – without taking into account the amount of the fixed coupon payment(s) – if the Reference Asset is worthless at the end of the term.]</p> <p>[Risk of total loss in the case of Barrier Reverse Convertibles which may provide for settlement by physical settlement</p> <p>The Barrier Reverse Convertibles provide for a settlement by physical delivery of [the Reference Asset] [shares of an Exchange Traded Fund], if a Barrier Event has occurred during the term of the Barrier Reverse Convertibles and the Final Value falls below the Strike. In the case of a settlement of the Barrier Reverse Convertibles by physical delivery of [the Reference Asset] [shares of an Exchange Traded Fund], it is to be noted that the equivalent value of the delivered [Reference Assets] [shares of an Exchange Traded Fund] is generally lower than the Nominal. This means that from a certain point the fixed coupon payment(s) may no longer be able to offset the negative performance of the Reference Asset and the capital loss experienced, and the Holder may suffer a loss. The loss in this case is equal to the difference between (i) the purchase price paid for the Barrier Reverse Convertibles (plus transaction costs) and (ii) the equivalent value of the delivered [Reference Assets] [shares of an Exchange Traded Fund] plus the coupon payment(s). In an extreme case, this may lead to the total loss of the invested capital – without taking into account the amount of the fixed coupon payment(s) – if the Reference Asset is worthless at the end of the term.]]</p> <p>C. RISK FACTORS WHICH ARE MATERIAL FOR THE PURPOSES OF ASSESSING THE MARKET RISKS IN RELATION TO THE REFERENCE ASSET</p> <p>Depending on the Reference Asset to which the Securities give exposure, Holders are exposed to further risks stemming from the type of Reference Asset and the behavior of its market prices as the Settlement Amount a Holder may receive depends on the development of the price of the Reference Asset. The types of Reference Assets provided for in the Base Prospectus differ significantly as per their typical price volatility. Holders should only invest in Securities if they are familiar with the relevant Reference Asset and have a comprehensive understanding of the type of</p>
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Summary of the Programme

		<p>Reference Asset itself, the market and other rules of the relevant Reference Asset.</p> <p>D. RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CONFLICTS OF INTEREST</p> <p>JPMorgan Chase is subject to various conflicts of interest in respect of the Securities, which could have an adverse effect on the Securities (see Element E.4 below).</p>
SECTION E – THE OFFER		
E.2b	Reasons for the offer and use of proceeds	<p>[Not applicable; the proceeds of the issue of the Securities will be used by the Issuer for its general corporate purposes (including hedging arrangements).]</p> <p>[The Issuer intends to use the proceeds of the offer of the Securities for <i>[Insert the use of proceeds</i>¹.]</p>
E.3	Terms and conditions of the offer	<p>Issue Price [for subscriptions during the subscription period] [on the Issue Date]: [●][<i>insert if more than one Series: As specified in the table annexed to the Summary</i>]</p> <p>[The Securities are offered for subscription during the subscription period, i.e. from [●] to including [●]. The Issuer reserves the right to end the subscription period early [or to extend it. [The Issuer is not obliged to accept subscription applications. Partial allocations are possible (in particular in the event of oversubscription). The Issuer is not obliged to issue subscribed Securities.]] <i>[insert, where required, further information to describe the conditions of the offer: ●]</i></p>
E.4	Interests that is material to the issue/offer including conflicting interests	<p>The fees payable to J.P. Morgan Securities plc and the fact that JPMorgan Chase affiliates (including the Issuer) are subject to certain conflicts of interest between their own interests and those of holders of Securities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JPMorgan Chase affiliates may take positions in or deal with the Reference Asset; • the Calculation Agent, which will generally be a JPMorgan Chase affiliate, has broad discretionary powers which may not take into account the interests of the Holders; • JPMorgan Chase may have confidential information relating to the Reference Asset and/or the Securities[.]; and • a JPMorgan Chase affiliate is the hedge counterparty to the Issuer's obligations under the Securities.]
E.7	Estimated expenses charged to the investor	<p>[Not applicable; there are no estimated expenses charged to the investor by the Issuer.]</p> <p>[The estimated expenses charged to the investor by the Issuer will be <i>[insert amount]</i>.]</p>

¹ In any case, the Issuer is free in the use of the proceeds of an issue of Securities.

Summary of the Programme

[insert if more than one Series:

Annex to the Summary

Information relating to Element C.1	Information relating to Element C.15]	Information relating to Element C.16]	Information relating to Element C.19]	Information relating to Element C.20]	Information relating to Element E.3
[ISIN] [WKN] [Valor] [Common Code] [<i>insert additional identifier for the Securities (if any):</i> •]	[Barrier] [Barrier Observation Period] [Bonus Amount] [Bonus Level] [Cap] [Coupon Amount] [Exercise Period] [Final Value] [Initial Value] [Knock-Out Barrier] [Knock-Out Observation Period] [Maximum Amount] [Nominal] [Number of Reference Assets] [Ratio] [Reverse Level] [Shares of an Exchange Traded Fund] [Stop-Loss Barrier] [Stop-Loss Observation Period] [Strike]	[Maturity Date] [Valuation Date] [Coupon Payment Date(s)]	[Barrier Observation Price] [Final Value]	[Name of Reference Asset] [Name of x-Index] [Index Sponsor] [Trading Facility] [Reference Asset Price] [Exchange] [Derivatives Exchange] [Screen Page] [Website]	[Issue Price]
[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]

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GERMAN TRANSLATION OF THE SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAMME

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG DES PROGRAMMS

Zusammenfassungen bestehen aus bestimmten Offenlegungspflichten, den sogenannten "Punkten". Diese Punkte sind in die Abschnitte A – E (A.1 – E.7) gegliedert.

Diese Zusammenfassung enthält alle Punkte, die in eine Zusammenfassung für diese Art von Wertpapieren und für Emittentin dieses Typs aufzunehmen sind. Da einige Punkte nicht zu berücksichtigen sind, ist die Nummerierung der Punkte zum Teil nicht durchgängig und kann Lücken aufweisen.

Auch wenn ein Punkt aufgrund der Art des Wertpapiers bzw. für Emittenten dieses Typs in die Zusammenfassung aufgenommen werden muss, ist es möglich, dass bezüglich dieses Punkts keine relevante Information zu geben ist. In diesem Fall enthält die Zusammenfassung an der entsprechenden Stelle eine kurze Beschreibung der Schlüsselinformation und den Hinweis "entfällt".

ABSCHNITT A – EINLEITUNG UND WARNHINWEISE		
A.1	Einleitung und Warnhinweise	<p>Diese Zusammenfassung ist als Einführung zum Basisprospekt vom 27. September 2017 ([wie nachgetragen durch <i>[gegebenenfalls Nachträge einfügen: ●]</i>], einschließlich etwaiger [zukünftiger] Nachträge) von J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V. (die "Emittentin") zu verstehen.</p> <p>Anleger sollten jede Entscheidung zur Anlage in die Wertpapiere auf die Prüfung des gesamten Basisprospekts, einschließlich der durch Verweis einbezogenen Informationen, etwaiger Nachträge und der jeweiligen Endgültigen Bedingungen stützen. Für den Fall, dass vor einem Gericht in einem Mitgliedstaat Ansprüche aufgrund der im Basisprospekt, durch Verweis einbezogenen Informationen, etwaigen Nachträgen sowie den in den jeweiligen Endgültigen Bedingungen enthaltenen Informationen geltend gemacht werden, könnte der klagende Anleger aufgrund einzelstaatlicher Rechtsvorschriften von Mitgliedstaaten des Europäischen Wirtschaftsraums die Kosten für die Übersetzung des Basisprospekts, der durch Verweis einbezogenen Informationen, etwaiger Nachträge und der jeweiligen Endgültigen Bedingungen in die Gerichtssprache vor Prozessbeginn zu tragen haben.</p> <p>Die Emittentin und J.P. Morgan Securities plc als Garantin und Anbieterin haben für diese Zusammenfassung einschließlich etwaiger Übersetzungen die Verantwortung übernommen.</p> <p>Die Personen, die die Verantwortung für diese Zusammenfassung einschließlich etwaiger Übersetzungen übernommen haben, oder Personen, von denen der Erlass ausgeht, können haftbar gemacht werden, jedoch nur für den Fall, dass die Zusammenfassung irreführend, unrichtig oder widersprüchlich ist, wenn sie zusammen mit den anderen Teilen des Basisprospekts gelesen wird, oder sie, wenn sie zusammen mit den anderen Teilen des Basisprospekts gelesen wird, nicht alle erforderlichen Schlüsselinformationen vermittelt.</p>
A.2	- Zustimmung zur Verwendung des Prospekts	<p><i>[im Fall eines Generalkonsens einfügen:</i> Die Emittentin stimmt der Nutzung des Basisprospekts und der Endgültigen Bedingungen durch alle Finanzintermediäre (Generalkonsens) zu. Die allgemeine Zustimmung für die anschließende Weiterveräußerung oder endgültige Platzierung der Wertpapiere ist durch die Finanzintermediäre in Bezug auf die Jurisdiktion(en) des Öffentlichen Angebots für die Dauer des Angebotszeitraums, während der die Wertpapiere weiterverkauft oder endgültig platziert werden können, gegeben, vorausgesetzt der Basisprospekt ist weiterhin gemäß § 9 WpPG gültig [bzw. das Angebot wird auf Basis eines nachfolgenden Basisprospekts fortgesetzt, dessen Billigung vor Ablauf der Gültigkeit des vorangegangenen Basisprospekts erfolgt].]</p> <p><i>[im Fall eines Individualekonsens zur Nutzung des Prospekts durch bestimmte Finanzintermediäre in allen Jurisdiktionen des Öffentlichen Angebots, einfügen:</i> Die Emittentin stimmt der Nutzung des Basisprospekts und der Endgültigen Bedingungen für die anschließende Weiterveräußerung oder endgültige Platzierung der Wertpapiere durch den/die in der nachstehenden Tabelle genannten Finanzintermediär(e) (der/die "Bevollmächtigte(n) Anbieter") (Indivualekonsens) in Bezug auf die Jurisdiktion(en) des Öffentlichen Angebots für die Dauer des Angebotszeitraums, während der die Wertpapiere weiterverkauft oder</p>

		<p>endgültig platziert werden können, zu, vorausgesetzt der Basisprospekt ist weiterhin gemäß § 9 WpPG gültig [bzw. das Angebot wird auf Basis eines nachfolgenden Basisprospekts fortgesetzt, dessen Billigung vor Ablauf der Gültigkeit des vorangegangenen Basisprospekts erfolgt].</p> <p>Name und Adresse des/der Bevollmächtigten Anbieter/s: <i>[Angaben einfügen]</i></p> <p>Jede neue Information bezüglich der Finanzintermediäre die zum Zeitpunkt der Billigung des Basisprospekts oder der Hinterlegung der Endgültigen Bedingungen unbekannt ist, wird <i>[Webseite einfügen: ●]</i> veröffentlicht.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall eines Individualkonsens zur Nutzung des Prospekts durch bestimmte Finanzintermediäre nur in ausgewählten Jurisdiktionen des Öffentlichen Angebots, einfügen:</i> Die Emittentin stimmt der Nutzung des Basisprospekts und der Endgültigen Bedingungen für die anschließende Weiterveräußerung oder endgültige Platzierung der Wertpapiere durch den/die in der untenstehenden Tabelle aufgeführten Finanzintermediär(e) (der/die "Bevollmächtigte(n) Anbieter") (Individualkonsens) bezüglich der in der untenstehenden Tabelle ausgewählten Jurisdiktion(en) des Öffentlichen Angebots für die Dauer des Angebotszeitraums, während der die Wertpapiere weiterverkauft oder endgültig platziert werden können, zu, vorausgesetzt der Basisprospekt ist weiterhin gemäß § 9 WpPG gültig [bzw. das Angebot wird auf Basis eines nachfolgenden Basisprospekts fortgesetzt, dessen Billigung vor Ablauf der Gültigkeit des vorangegangenen Basisprospekts erfolgt].</p> <p>Name und Adresse des/der Jurisdiktion(en) des Öffentlichen Angebots: Bevollmächtigten Anbieter(s):</p> <p>[●] [●] [●] [●]</p> <p>Jede neue Information bezüglich der Finanzintermediäre die zum Zeitpunkt der Billigung des Basisprospekts oder der Hinterlegung der Endgültigen Bedingungen unbekannt ist, wird <i>[Webseite einfügen: ●]</i> veröffentlicht.]</p> <p><i>[für den Fall, dass die Emittentin der Nutzung des Basisprospekts nicht zustimmt, einfügen:</i> Entfällt; die Emittentin stimmt der Verwendung des Basisprospekts durch eine andere Person als J.P. Morgan Securities plc nicht zu.]</p> <p>[Der Basisprospekt darf von [den Finanzintermediären][dem/den jeweiligen Bevollmächtigten Anbieter(n)] nur zur Unterbreitung von Angeboten der betreffenden Wertpapiere in der/den Jurisdiktion/en verwendet werden, in der/denen das Prospektpflichtige Angebot stattfinden soll ("Jurisdiktion(en) des Öffentlichen Angebots"). Jurisdiktion(en) des Öffentlichen Angebots bezeichnet/bezeichnen den/die folgenden Mitgliedstaat(en): [Deutschland][und][Luxemburg]]</p>
	<p>- Angabe der Angebotsfrist</p>	<p>["Angebotszeitraum" bezeichnet den Zeitraum [ab <i>[Datum einfügen: ●]</i>] [beginnend ab dem für die entsprechende Jurisdiktion des Öffentlichen Angebots maßgeblichen Angebotsbeginn] [(einschließlich)] bis [(voraussichtlich)] <i>[Datum einfügen: ●]</i>[zum Ablauf der Gültigkeit des Basisprospekts gemäß § 9 WpPG] [zum Bewertungstag] [zum Laufzeitende der Wertpapiere (siehe untenstehend unter Punkt C.16)] [●] [(einschließlich)].]</p> <p>[Entfällt; die Emittentin stimmt der Verwendung des Basisprospekts nicht zu.]</p>
	<p>- Bedingungen, an die die Zustimmung gebunden ist</p>	<p>[Die Zustimmung zur Verwendung des Basisprospekts entbindet die berechtigten Finanzintermediäre nicht von der Einhaltung der für die jeweilige Emission geltenden Verkaufsbeschränkungen und aller jeweils anwendbaren gesetzlichen Vorschriften. Jeder Finanzintermediär ist verpflichtet, den Basisprospekt potenziellen Anlegern nur zusammen mit etwaigen Nachträgen auszuhändigen.]</p> <p>[Des Weiteren wird die Zustimmung vorbehaltlich und unter der Voraussetzung erteilt, dass</p>

		<p>[●.]</p> <p>[Entfällt; die Zustimmung ist an keine weiteren Bedingungen gebunden.]</p> <p>[Entfällt; die Emittentin stimmt der Verwendung des Basisprospekts nicht zu.]</p>						
	- Informationen zu den Angebotsbedingungen	<p>[Anlegern sind im Falle eines Angebots durch einen Finanzintermediär von diesem zum Zeitpunkt der Vorlage des Angebots die Angebotsbedingungen zur Verfügung zu stellen.]</p> <p>[Entfällt; die Emittentin stimmt der Verwendung des Basisprospekts nicht zu.]</p>						
ABSCHNITT B – EMITTENTIN und Garantin								
1. Informationen bezüglich J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V. als Emittentin								
B.1	Juristische und kommerzielle Bezeichnung der Emittentin	J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V. ("JPMSP")						
B.2	Sitz und Rechtsform der Emittentin, Rechtsordnung, in der sie tätig ist und Land der Gründung	JPMSP wurde als Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (<i>besloten vennootschap met beperkte aansprakelijkheid</i>) in Amsterdam, Niederlande, gegründet. JPMSP übt ihre Geschäftstätigkeit hauptsächlich im Rahmen des Niederländischen Zivilgesetzbuches (<i>Burgerlijk Wetboek</i>) sowie des Niederländischen Finanzaufsichtsgesetzes (<i>Wet op het financieel toezicht</i>) aus. JPMSP hat ihren eingetragenen Sitz in Amsterdam, Niederlande.						
B.4b	Bekannte die Emittentin und die Branchen, in denen sie tätig ist, betreffende Trends	Das Hauptziel von JPMSP im Jahr 2017 ist die weitere Entwicklung von Verbriefungsprodukten, die an verschiedene Referenzwerte gebunden sind, einschließlich Aktien, Kreditereignisse, Zinssätze, Rohstoffe und so genannte "Alternativer Anlagen" wie Fonds und Hedgefonds, bei Privatanlegern, vermögenden und institutionellen Anlegern zu platzieren, insbesondere außerhalb der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.						
B.5	Unternehmensgruppe der Emittentin	<p>JPMSP ist eine indirekte 100%ige Tochtergesellschaft von JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ist eine Haupttochtergesellschaften von JPMorgan Chase & Co. JPMorgan Chase & Co. (zusammen mit ihren konsolidierten Tochtergesellschaften "JPMorgan Chase"), eine Finanzholdinggesellschaft, die im Jahr 1968 unter dem Recht von Delaware eingetragen wurde, ist ein führendes globales Finanzdienstleistungsunternehmen und eines der größten Bankinstitute in den USA, das weltweit tätig ist. Alle Anteile an JPMSP werden von JPMorgan International Finance Limited gehalten.</p> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <table style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">JPMorgan Chase & Co.</td> <td style="border: none; padding: 0 10px;">100%</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none; padding: 0 10px;">100% (indirekt)</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V.</td> </tr> </table> </div>	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	100%	JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.		100% (indirekt)	J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V.
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	100%	JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A.						
	100% (indirekt)	J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V.						
B.9	Gewinnprognose	Entfällt; es wird keine Gewinnprognose oder -schätzung abgegeben.						

	oder -schätzung																																
B.10	Einschränkungen des Prüfungsvermerks	Entfällt; der Prüfungsvermerk zu den historischen Finanzinformationen enthält keine Einschränkungen.																															
B.12	Ausgewählte historische Finanzdaten der Emittentin, Erklärung zu wesentlichen nachteiligen Änderungen und Beschreibung wesentlicher Änderungen in der Finanz- oder Handelsposition der Emittentin	<p>Die folgende Tabelle enthält ausgewählte Finanzinformationen bezüglich der Emittentin, die dem geprüften Abschluss für das am 31. Dezember 2016 geendete Geschäftsjahr und dem geprüften Abschluss für das am 31. Dezember 2015 geendete Geschäftsjahr entnommen wurden, und welche nach den Internationalen Rechnungslegungsgrundsätzen (IFRS), wie sie von der Europäischen Union angenommen wurden, und gemäß Buch 2, Titel 9 des niederländischen Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuchs erstellt wurden.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Ausgewählte Daten der Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung</th> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2">(in USD)</th> <th colspan="2">Geschäftsjahr zum 31. Dezember</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2016</th> <th>2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(Verlust) Gewinn vor Steuern:</td> <td>2.177.000</td> <td>(3.033.000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(Verlust) Gewinn für den Zeitraum/ das Jahr, der den Aktionären der Gesellschaft zuzurechnen ist:</td> <td>1.703.000</td> <td>(2.367.000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Ausgewählte Bilanzdaten</td> </tr> <tr> <th rowspan="2">(in USD)</th> <th colspan="2">Zum 31. Dezember</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2016</th> <th>2015</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Summe Aktiva:</td> <td>19.961.720.000</td> <td>20.368.880.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Summe Verbindlichkeiten:</td> <td>19.431.086.000</td> <td>19.839.949.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Summe Eigenkapital:</td> <td>530.634.000</td> <td>528.931.000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Seit dem 31. Dezember 2016 haben sich bei den Aussichten der Emittentin keine wesentlichen nachteiligen Änderungen ergeben.</p> <p>Entfällt; nach dem 31. Dezember 2016 haben sich bei der Finanz- oder Handelsposition der Emittentin keine wesentlichen Änderungen ergeben.</p>	Ausgewählte Daten der Gewinn- und Verlustrechnung			(in USD)	Geschäftsjahr zum 31. Dezember		2016	2015	(Verlust) Gewinn vor Steuern:	2.177.000	(3.033.000)	(Verlust) Gewinn für den Zeitraum/ das Jahr, der den Aktionären der Gesellschaft zuzurechnen ist:	1.703.000	(2.367.000)	Ausgewählte Bilanzdaten			(in USD)	Zum 31. Dezember		2016	2015	Summe Aktiva:	19.961.720.000	20.368.880.000	Summe Verbindlichkeiten:	19.431.086.000	19.839.949.000	Summe Eigenkapital:	530.634.000	528.931.000
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B. 13	Jüngste Ereignisse, die für die Einschätzung der Solvenz der Emittentin von wesentlicher Bedeutung sind	Entfällt; es sind in jüngster Zeit in Bezug auf die Emittentin keine Ereignisse eingetreten, die für die Einschätzung ihrer Solvenz von wesentlicher Bedeutung sind.																															
B. 14	Position der Emittentin innerhalb ihrer	Siehe Punkt B. 5. JPMSF ist von ihrer alleinigen Anteilsinhaberin, der JPMorgan International Finance																															

	Unternehmensgruppe und Abhängigkeit von anderen Mitgliedern dieser Unternehmensgruppe	Limited, und ihrer ultimativen Muttergesellschaft, der JPMorgan Chase & Co., und deshalb von der Geschäftsstrategie für JPMorgan Chase abhängig. Es ist geplant, dass JPMS für jede Emission Absicherungsgeschäfte mit anderen verbundenen Unternehmen von J.P. Morgan abschließen wird und dass diese Geschäfte ausreichen werden, um sich gegen das Marktrisiko in Verbindung mit jeder Emission abzusichern. Dementsprechend könnte die Fähigkeit von JPMS, ihren Verpflichtungen aus den Wertpapieren nachzukommen, durch ein Unvermögen oder Versäumnis der jeweiligen anderen verbundenen Unternehmen von J.P. Morgan, ihre Verpflichtungen aus den Absicherungsgeschäften zu erfüllen, beeinträchtigt werden.
B.15	Hauptaktivitäten	Die Geschäfte von JPMS umfassen hauptsächlich die Ausgabe verbriefteter Derivative wie Anleihen, Optionsscheine und Zertifikate, einschließlich aktienbezogener Anleihen, Reverse Convertible und Market Participation Anleihen, sowie die anschließende Absicherung dieser Risikopositionen.
B.16	Eigentumsverhältnisse und Kontrolle der Emittentin	Siehe Punkt B.5.
B.18	Angaben zur Garantin	Die Garantin hat unbedingt und unwiderruflich garantiert, dass sie, falls die Emittentin aus irgendeinem Grund zum jeweiligen Fälligkeitstermin die Zahlung eines von ihr zu leistenden Betrags oder die Erfüllung einer anderen Verpflichtung in Bezug auf ein von ihr ausgegebenes Wertpapier versäumt, den entsprechenden Betrag zahlen bzw. die betreffende Verpflichtung erfüllen oder deren Erfüllung veranlassen wird. Für Informationen über die JPMS plc als Garantin siehe unten "2. Informationen bezüglich J.P. Morgan Securities plc als Garantin".
2. Informationen bezüglich J.P. Morgan Securities plc als Garantin		
B.19 (B.1)	Juristische und kommerzielle Bezeichnung der Garantin	J.P. Morgan Securities plc (" JPMS plc ")
B.19 (B.2)	Sitz und Rechtsform der Garantin, Rechtsordnung, in der sie tätig ist und Land der Gründung	JPMS plc wurde als Aktiengesellschaft (<i>public limited liability company</i>) mit Sitz in England und Wales am 30. April 1992 gegründet. JPMS plc wurde und ist weiterhin bei dem Handelsregisteramt (<i>Companies House</i>) in England unter der Registernummer 02711006 eingetragen und hat ihren Geschäftssitz in 25 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5JP, Vereinigtes Königreich. JPMS plc ist von der Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) zugelassen und wird von der Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) sowie von der PRA im Vereinigten Königreich beaufsichtigt.
B.19 (B.4b)	Bekannte die Garantin und die Branchen, in denen sie tätig ist, betreffende Trends	Der Ausblick von JPMS plc für das Gesamtjahr 2017 ist vor dem Hintergrund der globalen Wirtschaft, den Aktivitäten auf den Finanzmärkten, der geopolitischen Lage, der Wettbewerbssituation, dem Grad an Kundenaktivität und den regulatorischen sowie gesetzgeberischen Entwicklungen in den Ländern, in welchen JPMS plc tätig ist, zu betrachten. Jeder dieser Faktoren, welche voneinander abhängig sind, wird die Entwicklung von JPMS plc und ihrer Geschäftsbereiche beeinflussen.
B.19 (B.5)	Unternehmensgruppe der Garantin	JPMS plc ist ein Tochterunternehmen der J.P. Morgan Capital Holdings Limited, eine Gesellschaft mit Sitz in England und Wales, und eine Tochtergesellschaft ihrer obersten Muttergesellschaft JPMorgan Chase & Co, eine Gesellschaft mit Sitz in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. JPMS plc ist eine wesentliche Tochtergesellschaft von JPMorgan Chase & Co. JPMorgan Chase (" JPMorgan Chase " bezeichnet JPMorgan Chase & Co. zusammen mit ihren konsolidierten Tochterunternehmen), ist eine unter dem Recht von Delaware im Jahr 1968 eingetragene Finanzholdinggesellschaft, ein führendes, weltweit operierendes globales Finanzdienstleistungsunternehmen und eines der größten Bankinstitute in den USA.

B.19 (B.9)	Gewinnprognose oder -schätzung	Entfällt; es werden keine Gewinnprognosen oder –schätzungen abgegeben.																															
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B.19 (B.13)	Jüngste Ereignisse, die für die Einschätzung der Solvenz der Garantin von wesentlicher Bedeutung sind	Entfällt; es sind in jüngster Zeit in Bezug auf die Garantin keine Ereignisse eingetreten, die für die Einschätzung ihrer Solvenz von wesentlicher Bedeutung sind.																															

<p>B.19 (B.14)</p>	<p>Position der Garantin innerhalb ihrer Unternehmensgruppe und Abhängigkeit von anderen Mitgliedern dieser Unternehmensgruppe</p>	<p>Siehe Punkt B.19 (B.5)</p> <p>JPMS plc ist von ihrer alleinigen Anteilsinhaberin, der J.P. Morgan Capital Holdings Limited, und ihrer ultimativen Muttergesellschaft, der JPMorgan Chase & Co., und deshalb von deren Geschäftsstrategie für JPMorgan Chase abhängig.</p>
<p>B.19 (B.15)</p>	<p>Hauptaktivitäten</p>	<p>JPMS plc ist eine mittelbare wesentliche Tochtergesellschaft der JPMorgan Chase & Co. im Vereinigten Königreich ("GB") und dem Europäischen Wirtschaftsraum ("EWR"). JPMS plc hat Niederlassungen in Frankfurt, Paris, Mailand, Madrid, Stockholm und Zürich. JPMS plc besitzt einen europäischen Pass für die Erbringung bestimmter grenzüberschreitende Dienstleistungen für den EWR sowie für die Zweigniederlassungen mit Ausnahme der Zweigniederlassung in Zürich.</p> <p>JPMS plc ist in Aktivitäten im internationalen Investmentbanking, einschließlich Aktivitäten in Märkten, Dienstleistungen für Investoren und im Bankgeschäft aktiv. In diesen Geschäftsfeldern beinhalten die Aktivitäten der JPMS plc Emissionsgeschäft für Staats- und Unternehmensanleihen, Aktien und andere Wertpapiere, das Arrangieren von Privatplatzierungen und Wandelanleihen, den Handel mit Anleihen, Beteiligungspapieren, Rohstoffen, Swaps und anderen Derivaten, die Durchführung von Maklergeschäften und Clearing-Diensten für börsengehandelte Future- und Optionsverträge sowie Tätigkeiten im Zusammenhang mit der Vergabe von Darlehen und die Durchführung von Investmentbankingberatung. JPMS plc ist Mitglied von über zwanzig Börsen und verschiedenen Clearinghäusern, unter anderem LCH Clearnet Limited, LME Clear, Eurex Clearing AG und ICE Clear Europe.</p> <p>JPMS plc ist eine britische Bank und ein Kreditinstitut im Sinne der Richtlinie 2013/13/EU ("CRD IV"), gesetzlich definiert als ein Unternehmen, dessen Tätigkeit darin besteht, Einlagen oder andere rückzahlbare Mitteln des Publikums entgegenzunehmen sowie Krediten für eigene Rechnung zu gewähren.</p>
<p>B.19 (B.16)</p>	<p>Eigentumsverhältnisse und Kontrolle der Garantin</p>	<p>Siehe Punkt B.19 (B.5)</p>
<p>ABSCHNITT C – WERTPAPIERE</p>		
<p>C.1</p>	<p>Art und Gattung der Wertpapiere, einschließlich Wertpapierkennnummern</p>	<p>Art/Form der Wertpapiere</p> <p>Die vorliegenden Wertpapiere sind [Optionsscheine] [[X-]Turbo Optionsscheine] [Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine] [[X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine] [Faktor Zertifikate] [Discount Zertifikate] [Barrier Discount Zertifikate] [Bonus Zertifikate] [Reverse Bonus Zertifikate] [Capped Bonus Zertifikate] [Capped Reverse Bonus Zertifikate] [Reverse Convertibles] [Barrier Reverse Convertibles] (die "Wertpapiere"). Die Höhe des Tilgungsbetrags [und/oder die Tilgungsart (Barausgleich oder physische Lieferung)] der Wertpapiere [ist] [sind] von der Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes abhängig. [Die Wertpapiere werden verzinst. Die Zahlung des Coupons erfolgt unabhängig von der Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes.] [Die Wertpapiere haben eine festgelegte Laufzeit.] [Die Wertpapiere haben keine festgelegte Laufzeit.]</p> <p>Die von der Emittentin begebenen Wertpapiere stellen Inhaberschuldverschreibungen dar und werden durch eine Inhaber-Dauerglobalurkunde (die "Inhaber-Globalurkunde") verbrieft. Die Inhaber-Globalurkunde wird bei Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main, Mergenthalerallee 61, 65760 Eschborn, Deutschland (das "Maßgebliche Clearingsystem")</p>

		<p>hinterlegt.</p> <p>Wertpapierkennung</p> <p>ISIN: [●] [<i>falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben</i>]</p> <p>[WKN: [●][<i>falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben</i>]]</p> <p>[Valor: [●][<i>falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben</i>]]</p> <p>[Common Code: [●][<i>falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben</i>]]</p> <p>[<i>gegebenenfalls weitere Wertpapierkennung einfügen: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]</i>]</p>
C.2	Währung	Die Währung der Wertpapiere ist [<i>festgelegte Währung einfügen: ●</i>] (<i>[Abkürzung für Festgelegte Währung einfügen: ●]</i>) (die " Festgelegte Währung ").
C.5	Beschränkungen der freien Übertragbarkeit	<p>Die Wertpapiere dürfen zu keiner Zeit das rechtliche oder wirtschaftliche Eigentum von US-Personen sein oder innerhalb der Vereinigten Staaten oder gegenüber/an US-Personen oder für deren Rechnung oder zu deren Gunsten angeboten, verkauft, ausgeliefert, verpfändet, abgetreten oder anderweitig übertragen oder ausgeübt oder zurückgezahlt werden; diese Beschränkung gilt jedoch nicht gegenüber einer US-Person, die ein verbundenes Unternehmen (wie in Abschnitt 405 des United States Securities Act von 1933 definiert) der Emittentin ist.</p> <p>Des Weiteren dürfen die Wertpapiere nicht von, für oder mit Mitteln eines Pensionsplans erworben werden, der dem US-amerikanischen <i>Employee Retirement Income Security Act</i> von 1974 in der jeweils geltenden Fassung (ERISA) oder Abschnitt 4975 des US-Steuergesetzes (<i>U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986</i>) (in jeweils aktueller Fassung) unterliegt.</p> <p>Vorbehaltlich des Vorstehenden sind die Wertpapiere frei übertragbar.</p>
C.8	Mit den Wertpapieren verbundene Rechte, einschließlich Rangfolge und Beschränkungen von Rechten	<p>Anwendbares Recht: Form und Inhalt der Wertpapiere sowie alle Rechte und Pflichten der Emittentin und der Inhaber bestimmen sich nach dem Recht der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Die Garantie unterliegt englischem Recht und ist entsprechend auszulegen.</p> <p>Rechte: Die Wertpapiere berechtigen jeden Inhaber von Wertpapieren (ein "Inhaber") zum Erhalt eines potenziellen Ertrags aus den Wertpapieren (siehe Punkt C.15 unten).</p> <p>Rangfolge: Die Wertpapiere sind direkte, nicht-nachrangige und unbesicherte Verpflichtungen der Emittentin, die mit allen anderen direkten, nicht-nachrangigen und unbesicherten Verpflichtungen der Emittentin im gleichen Rang stehen. Die Garantie ist eine unbesicherte und nicht-nachrangige allgemeine Verpflichtung von J.P. Morgan Securities plc und keine Verpflichtung eines ihrer verbundenen Unternehmen.</p> <p>Beschränkungen von Rechten: [Die Emittentin hat ein ordentliches Kündigungsrecht. Darüber hinaus ist die Emittentin] [Die Emittentin ist] unter bestimmten Voraussetzungen zur außerordentlichen Kündigung der Wertpapiere und zu Anpassungen der Bedingungen berechtigt.</p>
C.11	Antrag auf Zulassung zum Handel an einem geregelten Markt oder anderen gleichwertigen	<p>[Entfällt; es wurde keine Zulassung der Wertpapiere zum Handel an einem geregelten oder gleichwertigen Markt beantragt und es ist keine entsprechende Beantragung beabsichtigt.]</p> <p>[Es wird beantragt, die Wertpapiere an der [Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse] [Börse Stuttgart] [<i>andere maßgebliche Börse(n) einfügen: ●</i>] einzubeziehen.]</p>

	Märkten	
C.15	<p>Beeinflussung des Wertes der Wertpapiere durch den Basiswert</p>	<p>Zwischen dem wirtschaftlichen Wert der Wertpapiere und dem wirtschaftlichen Wert des Referenzwertes besteht ein Zusammenhang. <i>[im Fall von Wertpapieren ohne Reverse Struktur und/oder im Fall von Long/Call Wertpapieren einfügen: Ein Wertpapier verliert regelmäßig dann an Wert, wenn der Kurs des Referenzwertes fällt.] [im Fall von Wertpapieren mit Reverse Struktur und/oder im Fall von Short/Put Wertpapieren einfügen: Ein Wertpapier verliert regelmäßig dann an Wert, wenn der Kurs des Referenzwertes steigt.]</i></p> <p><i>[im Fall von Optionsscheinen (Produkt Nr. 1) einfügen:</i></p> <p><i>[im Fall von Call Optionsscheinen mit Europäischer Ausübungsart einfügen:</i></p> <p>Optionsscheine haben eine feste Laufzeit und werden am Bewertungstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) automatisch ausgeübt (Europäische Ausübungsart). Die Inhaber haben während der Laufzeit nicht das Recht, die Optionsscheine auszuüben. Die Inhaber erhalten am Fälligkeitstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) einen Tilgungsbetrag, wenn der Endwert den Strikepreis überschreitet. Der Tilgungsbetrag (ggf. umgerechnet in die Festgelegte Währung) entspricht dem Ratio multipliziert mit dem Betrag um den der Endwert den Strikepreis überschreitet. Falls der Endwert dem Strikepreis entspricht oder ihn unterschreitet, verfallen die Optionsscheine wertlos.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Put Optionsscheinen mit Europäischer Ausübungsart einfügen:</i></p> <p>Optionsscheine haben eine feste Laufzeit und werden am Bewertungstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) automatisch ausgeübt (Europäische Ausübungsart). Die Inhaber haben während der Laufzeit nicht das Recht, die Optionsscheine auszuüben. Die Inhaber erhalten am Fälligkeitstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) einen Tilgungsbetrag, wenn der Endwert den Strikepreis unterschreitet. Der Tilgungsbetrag (ggf. umgerechnet in die Festgelegte Währung) entspricht dem Ratio multipliziert mit dem Betrag um den der Endwert den Strikepreis unterschreitet. Falls der Endwert dem Strikepreis entspricht oder ihn überschreitet, verfallen die Optionsscheine wertlos.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Call Optionsscheinen mit Amerikanischer Ausübungsart einfügen:</i></p> <p>Optionsscheine haben eine feste Laufzeit. Die Inhaber haben während des Ausübungszeitraums an jedem Ausübungsgeschäftstag das Recht, die Optionsscheine auszuüben. Falls der Inhaber auf die Ausübung der Optionsscheine während des Ausübungszeitraums verzichtet hat, werden die Optionsscheine am letzten Tag des Ausübungszeitraums automatisch ausgeübt (Amerikanische Ausübungsart).</p> <p>Nachdem der Inhaber die Optionsscheine ausgeübt hat oder falls eine automatische Ausübung am Ende der Laufzeit der Optionsscheine stattgefunden hat, erhält der Inhaber einen Tilgungsbetrag, falls der Endwert den Strikepreis überschreitet. Der Tilgungsbetrag (ggf. umgerechnet in die Festgelegte Währung) entspricht dem Ratio multipliziert mit dem Betrag um den der Endwert den Strikepreis überschreitet. Falls der Endwert dem Strikepreis entspricht oder ihn unterschreitet, verfallen die Optionsscheine wertlos.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Put Optionsscheinen mit Amerikanischer Ausübungsart einfügen:</i></p> <p>Optionsscheine haben eine feste Laufzeit. Die Inhaber haben während des Ausübungszeitraums an jedem Ausübungsgeschäftstag das Recht, die Optionsscheine auszuüben. Falls der Inhaber auf die Ausübung der Optionsscheine während des Ausübungszeitraums verzichtet hat, werden die Optionsscheine am letzten Tag des Ausübungszeitraums automatisch ausgeübt (Amerikanische Ausübungsart).</p> <p>Nachdem der Inhaber die Optionsscheine ausgeübt hat oder falls eine automatische Ausübung am Ende der Laufzeit der Optionsscheine stattgefunden hat, erhält der Inhaber einen Tilgungsbetrag, falls der Endwert den Strikepreis unterschreitet. Der Tilgungsbetrag (ggf. umgerechnet in die Festgelegte Währung) entspricht dem Ratio multipliziert mit dem Betrag um den der Endwert den Strikepreis unterschreitet. Falls der Endwert dem Strikepreis</p>

	<p>entspricht oder ihn überschreitet, verfallen die Optionsscheine wertlos.]]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Turbo Optionsscheinen bzw. X-Turbo Optionsscheinen (Produkt Nr. 2) einfügen:</i></p> <p><i>[im Fall von Turbo Long Optionsscheinen bzw. X-Turbo Long Optionsscheinen einfügen:</i></p> <p>[X-]Turbo Optionsscheine haben eine feste Laufzeit. Vorbehaltlich des Eintretens eines Knock-Out Ereignisses, werden [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine am Bewertungstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) automatisch ausgeübt (Europäische Ausübungsart). Die Inhaber haben nicht das Recht, die [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine während der Laufzeit auszuüben.</p> <p>Vorausgesetzt, dass kein Knock-Out Ereignis eintritt, erhalten die Inhaber am Fälligkeitstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) einen Tilgungsbetrag. Der Tilgungsbetrag (ggf. umgerechnet in die Festgelegte Währung) entspricht dem Ratio multipliziert mit dem Betrag um den der Endwert den Strikepreis überschreitet.</p> <p>Ein "Knock-Out Ereignis" tritt ein, wenn der Knock-Out Beobachtungspreis (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.19 definiert) die Knock-Out Barriere [während des Knock-Out Beobachtungszeitraums][am Bewertungstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert)] erreicht oder unterschreitet. Im Fall eines Knock-Out Ereignisses, verfallen die [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine sofort wertlos, ohne dass es einer gesonderten Kündigung bedarf.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Turbo Short Optionsscheinen bzw. X-Turbo Short Optionsscheinen einfügen:</i></p> <p>[X-]Turbo Optionsscheine haben eine feste Laufzeit. Vorbehaltlich des Eintretens eines Knock-Out Ereignisses, werden [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine am Bewertungstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) automatisch ausgeübt (Europäische Ausübungsart). Die Inhaber haben nicht das Recht, die [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine während der Laufzeit auszuüben.</p> <p>Vorausgesetzt, dass kein Knock-Out Ereignis eintritt, erhalten die Inhaber am Fälligkeitstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) einen Tilgungsbetrag. Der Tilgungsbetrag (ggf. umgerechnet in die Festgelegte Währung) entspricht dem Ratio multipliziert mit dem Betrag um den der Endwert den Strikepreis unterschreitet.</p> <p>Ein "Knock-Out Ereignis" tritt ein, wenn der Knock-Out Beobachtungspreis (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.19 definiert) die Knock-Out Barriere [während des Knock-Out Beobachtungszeitraums][am Bewertungstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert)] erreicht oder überschreitet. Im Fall eines Knock-Out Ereignisses, verfallen die [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine sofort wertlos, ohne dass es einer gesonderten Kündigung bedarf.]]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Unlimited Turbo Optionsscheinen bzw. Unlimited X-Turbo Optionsscheinen (Produkt Nr. 3) einfügen:</i></p> <p><i>[im Fall von Unlimited Turbo Long Optionsscheinen bzw. Unlimited X-Turbo Long Optionsscheinen mit Amerikanischer Ausübungsart einfügen:</i></p> <p>Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine haben grundsätzlich eine unbegrenzte Laufzeit, jedoch endet die Laufzeit im Fall (i) des Eintretens eines Knock-Out Ereignisses, (ii) einer Kündigung durch die Emittentin oder (iii) einer Ausübung durch den Inhaber.</p> <p>Die Inhaber haben das Recht die Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine täglich auszuüben (Amerikanische Ausübungsart). Nachdem der Inhaber die Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine ausgeübt hat, erhält er einen Tilgungsbetrag, falls der Endwert den aktuellen Strikepreis überschreitet. Der Tilgungsbetrag (ggf. umgerechnet in die Festgelegte Währung) entspricht dem Ratio multipliziert mit dem Betrag um den der Endwert den aktuellen Strikepreis überschreitet.</p> <p>Ein "Knock-Out Ereignis" tritt ein, wenn der Knock-Out Beobachtungspreis (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.19 definiert) die aktuelle Knock-Out Barriere [während des</p>
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		<p>Knock-Out Beobachtungszeitraums][am Bewertungstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert)] erreicht oder unterschreitet. Im Fall eines Knock-Out Ereignisses, verfallen die Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine sofort wertlos, ohne dass es einer gesonderten Kündigung bedarf.</p> <p>Die Emittentin passt sowohl den aktuellen Strikepreis als auch die aktuelle Knock-Out Barriere, unter Berücksichtigung der Kosten, die mit der täglichen Finanzierung und Absicherung der Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine verbunden sind, täglich an.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Unlimited Turbo Short Optionsscheinen bzw. Unlimited X-Turbo Short Optionsscheinen mit Amerikanischer Ausübungsart einfügen:</i></p> <p>Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine haben grundsätzlich eine unbegrenzte Laufzeit, jedoch endet die Laufzeit im Fall (i) des Eintretens eines Knock-Out Ereignisses, (ii) einer Kündigung durch die Emittentin oder (iii) einer Ausübung durch den Inhaber.</p> <p>Die Inhaber haben das Recht die Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine täglich auszuüben (Amerikanische Ausübungsart). Nachdem der Inhaber die Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine ausgeübt hat, erhält er einen Tilgungsbetrag, falls der Endwert den aktuellen Strikepreis unterschreitet. Der Tilgungsbetrag (ggf. umgerechnet in die Festgelegte Währung) entspricht dem Ratio multipliziert mit dem Betrag um den der Endwert den aktuellen Strikepreis unterschreitet.</p> <p>Ein "Knock-Out Ereignis" tritt ein, wenn der Knock-Out Beobachtungspreis (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.19 definiert) die aktuelle Knock-Out Barriere [während des Knock-Out Beobachtungszeitraums][am Bewertungstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert)] erreicht oder überschreitet. Im Fall eines Knock-Out Ereignisses, verfallen die Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine sofort wertlos, ohne dass es einer gesonderten Kündigung bedarf.</p> <p>Die Emittentin passt sowohl den aktuellen Strikepreis als auch die aktuelle Knock-Out Barriere, unter Berücksichtigung der Kosten, die mit der täglichen Finanzierung und Absicherung der Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine verbunden sind, täglich an.]]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Mini Future Optionsscheinen bzw. X-Mini Future Optionsscheinen (Produkt Nr. 4) einfügen:</i></p> <p><i>[im Fall von Mini Future Long Optionsscheinen bzw. X-Mini Future Long Optionsscheinen mit Amerikanischer Ausübungsart einfügen:</i></p> <p>[X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine haben grundsätzlich eine unbegrenzte Laufzeit, jedoch endet die Laufzeit im Fall (i) des Eintretens eines Stop-Loss Ereignisses, (ii) einer Kündigung durch die Emittentin oder (iii) einer Ausübung durch den Inhaber.</p> <p>Die Inhaber haben das Recht die [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine täglich auszuüben (Amerikanische Ausübungsart). Nachdem der Inhaber die [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine ausgeübt hat, erhält er einen Tilgungsbetrag, falls der Endwert den aktuellen Strikepreis überschreitet. Der Tilgungsbetrag (ggf. umgerechnet in die Festgelegte Währung) entspricht dem Ratio multipliziert mit dem Betrag um den der Endwert den aktuellen Strikepreis überschreitet.</p> <p>Ein "Stop-Loss Ereignis" tritt ein, wenn der Stop-Loss Beobachtungspreis (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.19 definiert) die aktuelle Stop-Loss Barriere [während des Stop-Loss Beobachtungszeitraums][am Bewertungstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert)] erreicht oder unterschreitet. Im Fall eines Stop-Loss Ereignisses, verfallen die [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine sofort, ohne dass es einer gesonderten Kündigung bedarf. Die Emittentin bestimmt die Rückzahlung der [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine (den so genannten "Stop-Loss Tilgungsbetrag"), der an die Inhaber gezahlt wird. Der Stop-Loss Tilgungsbetrag wird auf der Grundlage eines nach Eintreten des Stop-Loss Ereignisses ermittelten Kurses des Referenzwertes (den so genannten "Stop-Loss Referenzpreis")</p>
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		<p>berechnet und kann null (0) betragen.</p> <p>Die Emittentin passt sowohl den aktuellen Strikepreis als auch die aktuelle Stop-Loss Barriere, unter Berücksichtigung der Kosten, die mit der täglichen Finanzierung und Absicherung der [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine verbunden sind, täglich an.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Mini Future Short Optionsscheinen bzw. X-Mini Future Short Optionsscheinen mit Amerikanischer Ausübungsart einfügen:</i></p> <p>[X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine haben grundsätzlich eine unbegrenzte Laufzeit, jedoch endet die Laufzeit im Fall (i) des Eintretens eines Stop-Loss Ereignisses, (ii) einer Kündigung durch die Emittentin oder (iii) einer Ausübung durch den Inhaber.</p> <p>Die Inhaber haben das Recht die [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine täglich auszuüben (Amerikanische Ausübungsart). Nachdem der Inhaber die [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine ausgeübt hat, erhält er einen Tilgungsbetrag, falls der Endwert den aktuellen Strikepreis unterschreitet. Der Tilgungsbetrag (ggf. umgerechnet in die Festgelegte Währung) entspricht dem Ratio multipliziert mit dem Betrag um den der Endwert den aktuellen Strikepreis unterschreitet.</p> <p>Ein "Stop-Loss Ereignis" tritt ein, wenn der Stop-Loss Beobachtungspreis (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.19 definiert) die aktuelle Stop-Loss Barriere [während des Stop-Loss Beobachtungszeitraums][am Bewertungstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert)] erreicht oder überschreitet. Im Fall eines Stop-Loss Ereignisses, verfallen die [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine sofort, ohne dass es einer gesonderten Kündigung bedarf. Die Emittentin bestimmt die Rückzahlung der [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine (den so genannten "Stop-Loss Tilgungsbetrag"), der an die Inhaber gezahlt wird. Der Stop-Loss Tilgungsbetrag wird auf der Grundlage eines nach Eintreten des Stop-Loss Ereignisses ermittelten Kurses des Referenzwertes (den so genannten "Stop-Loss Referenzpreis") berechnet und kann null (0) betragen.</p> <p>Die Emittentin passt sowohl den aktuellen Strikepreis als auch die aktuelle Stop-Loss Barriere, unter Berücksichtigung der Kosten, die mit der täglichen Finanzierung und Absicherung der [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine verbunden sind, täglich an.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Faktor Zertifikaten (Produkt Nr. 5) einfügen:</i></p> <p>Faktor Zertifikate haben keine festgelegte Laufzeit. Faktor Zertifikate ermöglichen dem Inhaber an einem gehebelten [Anstieg (Typ Long)] [Abfall (Typ Short)] des Referenzwertes. Faktor Zertifikate sind mit einem bestimmten Index verbunden (jeder ein "Faktor Index"). Jeder Faktor Index wird von J.P. Morgan Securities plc bestimmt und berechnet. Der einzige Zweck eines solchen Faktor Indexes ist es als Referenzwert für Faktor Zertifikate zu dienen.</p> <p>Der Tilgungsbetrag (ggf. umgerechnet in die Festgelegte Währung) entspricht dem Endwert multipliziert mit dem Ratio. Der Tilgungsbetrag entspricht mindestens null (0).]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Discount Zertifikaten (Produkt Nr. 6) einfügen:</i></p> <p>Im Fall von Discount Zertifikaten erhalten die Inhaber am Fälligkeitstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) einen Tilgungsbetrag, dessen Höhe von der Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes abhängt. Der Ausgabepreis bzw. der aktuelle Preis des Discount Zertifikats liegt tendenziell unter dem maximalen aktuellen Preis des Referenzwertes und des Caps (<i>Discount</i>) unter Berücksichtigung des Ratios.</p> <p>Am Fälligkeitstag erhalten die Inhaber einen Tilgungsbetrag (ggf. umgerechnet in die Festgelegte Währung), dessen Höhe vom Endwert abhängig ist:</p> <p>(i) Liegt der Endwert auf oder über dem Cap, entspricht der Tilgungsbetrag dem Höchstbetrag.</p> <p>(ii) Liegt der Endwert unter dem Cap, erhalten Inhaber einen Tilgungsbetrag, der dem</p>
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		<p>Endwert unter Berücksichtigung des Ratios entspricht.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Barrier Discount Zertifikaten (Produkt Nr. 7) einfügen:</i></p> <p>Im Fall von Barrier Discount Zertifikaten, partizipieren Inhaber an der Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes während der Laufzeit. Der Ausgabepreis bzw. der aktuelle Preis des Barrier Discount Zertifikats liegt tendenziell unter dem maximalen aktuellen Preis des Referenzwertes (<i>Discount</i>) unter Berücksichtigung des Ratios.</p> <p>Am Fälligkeitstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) erhalten die Inhaber einen Tilgungsbetrag (ggf. umgerechnet in die Festgelegte Währung), dessen Höhe von der Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes abhängig ist:</p> <p>(i) Wenn kein Barriere Ereignis eintritt, entspricht der Tilgungsbetrag dem Höchstbetrag.</p> <p>(ii) Wenn ein Barriere Ereignis eingetreten ist, entspricht der Tilgungsbetrag dem Endwert unter Berücksichtigung des Ratios, aber höchstens dem Höchstbetrag.</p> <p>Ein "Barriere Ereignis" tritt dann ein, wenn der Barriere Beobachtungspreis (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.19 definiert) die Barriere [während des Barriere Beobachtungszeitraums][am Bewertungstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert)] erreicht oder unterschreitet.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Bonus Zertifikaten (Produkt Nr. 8) einfügen:</i></p> <p>Im Fall von Bonus Zertifikaten erhalten Inhaber am Fälligkeitstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) einen Tilgungsbetrag (ggf. umgerechnet in die Festgelegte Währung), dessen Höhe von der Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes abhängig ist:</p> <p>(i) Wenn kein Barriere Ereignis eintritt, entspricht der Tilgungsbetrag dem Endwert unter Berücksichtigung des Ratios, mindestens aber dem Bonusbetrag.</p> <p>(ii) Wenn ein Barriere Ereignis eingetreten ist, entspricht der Tilgungsbetrag nicht mehr mindestens dem Bonusbetrag, sondern entspricht immer dem Ratio multipliziert mit dem Endwert.</p> <p>Ein "Barriere Ereignis" tritt dann ein, wenn der Barriere Beobachtungspreis (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.19 definiert) die Barriere [während des Barriere Beobachtungszeitraums][am Bewertungstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert)] erreicht oder unterschreitet.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Reverse Bonus Zertifikaten (Produkt Nr. 9) einfügen:</i></p> <p>Im Fall von Reverse Bonus Zertifikaten erhalten Inhaber am Fälligkeitstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) einen Tilgungsbetrag (ggf. umgerechnet in die Festgelegte Währung), dessen Höhe von der Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes abhängt. Besonderheit dabei ist, dass Inhaber an der Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes entgegengesetzt partizipieren.</p> <p>(i) Wenn kein Barriere Ereignis eintritt, entspricht der Tilgungsbetrag dem Reverse Level abzüglich des Endwerts unter Berücksichtigung des Ratios, mindestens aber dem Bonusbetrag.</p> <p>(ii) Wenn ein Barriere Ereignis eingetreten ist, entspricht der Tilgungsbetrag nicht mehr mindestens dem Bonusbetrag, sondern entspricht immer dem Reverse Level abzüglich des Endwerts unter Berücksichtigung des Ratios, mindestens jedoch null (0).</p> <p>Ein "Barriere Ereignis" tritt dann ein, wenn der Barriere Beobachtungspreis (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.19 definiert) die Barriere [während des Barriere Beobachtungszeitraums][am Bewertungstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert)]</p>
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		<p>erreicht oder überschreitet.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Capped Bonus Zertifikaten (Produkt Nr. 10) einfügen:</i></p> <p>Im Fall von Capped Bonus Zertifikaten erhalten Inhaber am Fälligkeitstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) einen Tilgungsbetrag (ggf. umgerechnet in die Festgelegte Währung), dessen Höhe von der Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes abhängt.</p> <p>(i) Wenn kein Barriere Ereignis eintritt, entspricht der Tilgungsbetrag dem Endwert unter Berücksichtigung des Ratios, mindestens aber dem Bonusbetrag und höchstens dem Höchstbetrag.</p> <p>(ii) Wenn ein Barriere Ereignis eingetreten ist, entspricht der Tilgungsbetrag nicht mehr mindestens dem Bonusbetrag, sondern immer dem Ratio multipliziert mit dem Endwert, jedoch höchstens dem Höchstbetrag.</p> <p>Ein "Barriere Ereignis" tritt dann ein, wenn der Barriere Beobachtungspreis (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.19 definiert) die Barriere [während des Barriere Beobachtungszeitraums][am Bewertungstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert)] erreicht oder unterschreitet.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Capped Reverse Bonus Zertifikaten (Produkt Nr. 11) einfügen:</i></p> <p>Im Fall von Capped Reverse Bonus Zertifikaten erhalten Inhaber am Fälligkeitstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) einen Tilgungsbetrag (ggf. umgerechnet in die Festgelegte Währung), dessen Höhe von der Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes abhängt. Besonderheit dabei ist, dass Inhaber an der Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes entgegengesetzt partizipieren.</p> <p>(i) Wenn kein Barriere Ereignis eintritt, entspricht der Tilgungsbetrag dem Reverse Level abzüglich des Endwerts unter Berücksichtigung des Ratios, mindestens aber dem Bonusbetrag und höchstens dem Höchstbetrag.</p> <p>(ii) Wenn ein Barriere Ereignis eingetreten ist, entspricht der Tilgungsbetrag nicht mehr mindestens dem Bonusbetrag, sondern immer dem Reverse Level abzüglich des Endwerts unter Berücksichtigung des Ratios, mindestens jedoch null (0) und höchstens dem Höchstbetrag.</p> <p>Ein "Barriere Ereignis" tritt dann ein, wenn der Barriere Beobachtungspreis (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.19 definiert) die Barriere [während des Barriere Beobachtungszeitraums][am Bewertungstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert)] erreicht oder überschreitet.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Reverse Convertibles (Produkt Nr. 12) einfügen:</i></p> <p><i>[im Fall von Reverse Convertibles, die in jedem Fall einen Barausgleich vorsehen, einfügen:</i></p> <p>Reverse Convertibles sind an die Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes gekoppelt. Der Inhaber erhält am Fälligkeitstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) einen Tilgungsbetrag, der sich wie folgt bestimmt:</p> <p>(i) Liegt der Endwert auf oder über dem Strikepreis, erhält der Inhaber den Nennbetrag. Der Nennbetrag ist der maximale Betrag, den der Inhaber als Tilgungsbetrag erhalten kann.</p> <p>(ii) Liegt der Endwert unter dem Strikepreis, erhält der Inhaber einen Tilgungsbetrag in Höhe des Nennbetrags multipliziert mit der Performance des Referenzwertes. Dieser Betrag liegt unter dem Nennbetrag.</p> <p>Für Reverse Convertible Wertpapiere ist weiterhin charakteristisch, dass der Inhaber einen Couponbetrag an einem oder mehreren Couponzahlungstagen (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) erhält. Die Couponzahlung ist unabhängig von der Wertentwicklung des</p>
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		<p>Referenzwertes.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Reverse Convertibles, die gegebenenfalls eine physische Lieferung vorsehen, einfügen:</i></p> <p>Reverse Convertibles sind an die Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes gekoppelt. Der Inhaber erhält am Fälligkeitstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) einen Tilgungsbetrag (Barbetrag oder Lieferung von [Referenzwerten] [Anteilen eines Exchange Traded Fund]), der sich wie folgt bestimmt:</p> <p>(i) Liegt der Endwert auf oder über dem Strikepreis, erhält der Inhaber den Nennbetrag. Der Nennbetrag ist der maximale Betrag, den der Inhaber als Tilgungsbetrag erhalten kann.</p> <p>(ii) Liegt der Endwert unter dem Strikepreis, erhält der Inhaber eine bestimmte Stückzahl [des Referenzwertes] [von Anteilen eines Exchange Traded Fund] geliefert, die durch die Anzahl der Referenzwerte ausgedrückt wird. Bruchteile [des Referenzwertes] [von Anteilen eines Exchange Traded Fund] werden nicht geliefert, sondern durch Barzahlung, den so genannten Barausgleichsbetrag, ausgeglichen.</p> <p>Für Reverse Convertible Wertpapiere ist weiterhin charakteristisch, dass der Inhaber einen Couponbetrag an einem oder mehreren Couponzahlungstagen (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) erhält. Die Couponzahlung ist unabhängig von der Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes.]]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Barrier Reverse Convertibles (Produkt Nr. 13) einfügen:</i></p> <p><i>[im Fall von Barrier Reverse Convertibles, die in jedem Fall einen Barausgleich vorsehen, einfügen:</i></p> <p>Barrier Reverse Convertibles sind an die Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes gekoppelt. Der Inhaber erhält am Fälligkeitstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) einen Tilgungsbetrag, der sich wie folgt bestimmt:</p> <p>(i) Liegt der Endwert auf oder über dem Strikepreis, erhält der Inhaber den Nennbetrag. Der Nennbetrag ist der maximale Betrag, den der Inhaber als Tilgungsbetrag erhalten kann.</p> <p>(ii) Liegt der Endwert unter dem Strikepreis, aber hat während der Laufzeit der Wertpapiere kein Barriere Ereignis stattgefunden, erhält der Inhaber ebenfalls den Nennbetrag.</p> <p>(iii) Liegt der Endwert unter dem Strikepreis und hat während der Laufzeit der Wertpapiere ein Barriere Ereignis stattgefunden, erhält der Inhaber einen Tilgungsbetrag in Höhe des Nennbetrags multipliziert mit der Performance des Referenzwertes.</p> <p>Ein "Barriere Ereignis" tritt dann ein, wenn der Barriere Beobachtungspreis (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.19 definiert) die Barriere [während des Barriere Beobachtungszeitraums][am Bewertungstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert)] erreicht oder unterschreitet.</p> <p>Für Barrier Reverse Convertible Wertpapiere ist weiterhin charakteristisch, dass der Inhaber einen Couponbetrag an einem oder mehreren Couponzahlungstagen (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) erhält. Die Couponzahlung ist unabhängig von der Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Barrier Reverse Convertibles, die gegebenenfalls eine physische Lieferung vorsehen, einfügen:</i></p> <p>Barrier Reverse Convertibles sind an die Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes gekoppelt. Der Inhaber erhält am Fälligkeitstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) einen Tilgungsbetrag (Barbetrag oder Lieferung von [Referenzwerten] [Anteilen eines Exchange Traded Fund]), der sich wie folgt bestimmt:</p>
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		<p>(i) Liegt der Endwert auf oder über dem Strikepreis, erhält der Inhaber den Nennbetrag. Der Nennbetrag ist der maximale Betrag, den der Inhaber als Tilgungsbetrag erhalten kann.</p> <p>(ii) Liegt der Endwert unter dem Strikepreis, aber hat während der Laufzeit der Wertpapiere kein Barriere Ereignis stattgefunden, erhält der Inhaber ebenfalls den Nennbetrag.</p> <p>(iii) Liegt der Endwert unter dem Strikepreis und hat während der Laufzeit der Wertpapiere ein Barriere Ereignis stattgefunden, erhält der Inhaber eine bestimmte Stückzahl [des Referenzwertes] [von Anteilen eines Exchange Traded Fund] geliefert, die durch die Anzahl der Referenzwerte ausgedrückt wird. Bruchteile [des Referenzwertes] [von Anteilen eines Exchange Traded Fund] werden nicht geliefert, sondern durch Barzahlung, den so genannten Barausgleichsbetrag, ausgeglichen.</p> <p>Ein "Barriere Ereignis" tritt dann ein, wenn der Barriere Beobachtungspreis (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.19 definiert) die Barriere [während des Barriere Beobachtungszeitraums][am Bewertungstag (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert)] erreicht oder unterschreitet.</p> <p>Für Barrier Reverse Convertible Wertpapiere ist weiterhin charakteristisch, dass der Inhaber einen Couponbetrag an einem oder mehreren Couponzahlungstagen (wie untenstehend unter Punkt C.16 definiert) erhält. Die Couponzahlung ist unabhängig von der Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes.]]</p> <p>[Barriere: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Barriere Beobachtungszeitraum: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Bonusbetrag: [●] [(Produkt aus dem Ratio und dem Bonus-Level)][(Produkt aus dem Ratio und der Differenz aus dem Reverse Level und dem Bonus Level)][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Bonus Level: [●] [falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Cap: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Coupon: [●]]</p> <p>[Couponbetrag: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Ausübungsgeschäftstag: [●]]</p> <p>[Ausübungszeitraum: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Endwert: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Anfänglicher Bewertungstag: [●]]</p> <p>[Anfangswert: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Knock-Out Barriere: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben] [(am Anfänglichen Bewertungstag)] [Die Knock-Out Barriere wird täglich angepasst.]]</p>
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		<p>[Knock-Out Beobachtungszeitraum: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Höchstbetrag: [●] [(Produkt aus dem Ratio und dem Cap)][(Produkt aus dem Ratio und der Differenz aus dem Reverse Level und dem Bonus Level)][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Nennbetrag: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Anzahl der Referenzwerte: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Performance des Referenzwertes: [Endwert geteilt durch Anfangswert][●]]</p> <p>[Ratio: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Reverse Level: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Anteile eines Exchange Traded Fund: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Stop-Loss Barriere: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben] [(am Anfänglichen Bewertungstag)] [Die Stop-Loss Barriere wird täglich angepasst.]]</p> <p>[Stop-Loss Beobachtungszeitraum: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Strikepreis: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben] [(am Anfänglichen Bewertungstag)] [Der Strikepreis wird täglich angepasst.]]</p>
C.16	Verfalltag oder Fälligkeitstermin – Ausübungstermin oder letzter Referenztermin	<p>Fälligkeitstag: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]</p> <p>Bewertungstag: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]</p> <p>[Couponzahlungstag(e): [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p>
C.17	Abrechnungsverfahren bei derivativen Wertpapieren	Die Abrechnung der Wertpapiere erfolgt über das Maßgebliche Clearingsystem. Der gemäß den Bedingungen von der Emittentin zahlbare Tilgungsbetrag wird an das Maßgebliche Clearingsystem zur Weiterleitung an die Inhaber geleistet.
C.18	Ertrag aus den Wertpapieren	Die Emittentin wird durch Zahlungen und/oder Lieferungen an das Maßgebliche Clearingsystem in Höhe des gezahlten oder gelieferten Betrags von ihren Zahlungsverpflichtungen und/oder Lieferungsverpflichtungen befreit.
C.19	Ausübungsstand / endgültiger Referenzstand	<p>[Barriere Beobachtungspreis: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>Endwert: [Kursreferenz am Bewertungstag] [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]</p> <p>[Knock-Out Beobachtungspreis: [●]]</p>

		[Stop-Loss Beobachtungspreis: [●]]
C.20	Zugrunde liegende Werte	<p>[Typ: [Aktie] [aktienvertretende Wertpapiere] [Index] [Rohstoff] [Futures Kontrakt] [Währungswechselkurs]</p> <p>[Name des Referenzwertes: [●]][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Name des x-Indexes: [●]][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Index-Sponsor: [●]][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Handelseinrichtung: [●]][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Kursreferenz: [●]][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Börse: [●]][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Preiswährung: [●]]</p> <p>[Indexbezogener Derivatekontrakt: [●]]</p> <p>[Derivatebörse: [●]][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Bildschirmseite: [●]][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p> <p>[Internetseite: [●]][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]]</p>
ABSCHNITT D – RISIKEN		
D.2	Wesentliche die Emittentin und die Garantin betreffende Risiken	<p>Anleger in die Wertpapiere sind dem Risiko der Bonität der Emittentin bzw. der Garantin ausgesetzt:</p> <p>Die Emittentin oder die Garantin könnte in Konkurs gehen, insolvent werden oder unter Zwangsverwaltung gestellt werden oder anderweitig nicht in der Lage sein, die den Inhabern in Verbindung mit den Wertpapieren zustehenden Zahlungen oder (etwaigen) Lieferungen zu leisten oder ihre jeweiligen Verpflichtungen aus den Wertpapieren bzw. der Garantie gegenüber den Inhabern zu erfüllen. Wenn dieser Fall eintritt, besteht für den Inhaber kein Schutz durch ein Einlagensicherungssystem und keine Absicherung. Entsprechend könnte er einen Teil oder sein gesamtes Geld verlieren.</p> <p>JPMorgan Chase ist eine bedeutende weltweite Finanzdienstleistungsgruppe und als solche einer Vielzahl von erheblichen Risiken ausgesetzt, die in der Natur ihres Geschäfts liegen und die sich auf die Fähigkeit der Emittentin bzw. der Garantin auswirken könnten, ihren jeweiligen Zahlungs-, (etwaigen) Liefer- oder sonstigen Verpflichtungen aus den Wertpapieren nachzukommen. Diese Risiken umfassen das Liquiditäts-, Markt-, Kredit-, Betriebs- sowie Reputationsrisiko, das Risiko einer ausreichenden Risikosteuerung, hinreichender Offenlegungskontrollen und –verfahren sowie interner Kontrollen der Finanzberichterstattung, rechtliche, regulatorische und Compliance-Risiken, Risiken aus Rechtsstreitigkeiten und anderen Eventualverbindlichkeiten, Wettbewerbsrisiken, Risiken in Verbindung mit der finanziellen Situation von Mandaten, Kunden und Kontrahenten, ungünstigen wirtschaftlichen, monetären, politischen oder rechtlichen Entwicklungen, Cross-Border- und Wechselkursrisiken, Risiken aufgrund von Katastrophen, Risiken aus Schätzungen und Bewertungen sowie strategische Risiken. Die Ergebnisse der</p>

		<p>Geschäftstätigkeit von JPMorgan Chase wurden in der Vergangenheit unter anderem durch ungünstige Bedingungen in den US-amerikanischen und internationalen Finanzmärkten und wirtschaftliche Bedingungen sowie legislative und regulatorische Entwicklungen, Gerichts- und regulatorische Verfahren, Defizite in der Offenlegungskontrolle und dem Offenlegungsverfahren sowie interne Kontrollen im Bereich der Finanzberichterstattung nachteilig beeinflusst, was auch in Zukunft der Fall sein könnte.</p> <p>Das Hauptgeschäft von JPMS ist die Kreditaufnahme und –vergabe für JPMorgan Chase-Gesellschaften durch Ausgabe von Wertpapieren und sonstige Finanzierungsaktivitäten. Im Allgemeinen werden die Erlöse aus solchen Aktivitäten an andere JPMorgan Chase-Gesellschaften weitergeleitet und JPMS hängt bezüglich der Erfüllung ihrer jeweiligen Zahlungs-, (etwaigen) Liefer- oder sonstigen Verpflichtungen aus den Wertpapieren vom Erhalt von Mitteln oder der Erfüllung anderer Verpflichtungen aus Hedging-Transaktionen ab, die mit anderen JPMorgan Chase-Gesellschaften abgeschlossen wurden.</p> <p>JPMS plc ist als Kreditinstitut, welches im Vereinigten Königreich der Aufsicht der Behörde für die Aufsicht über die Erbringung von Finanzdienstleistungen (<i>Financial Conduct Authority</i>) und der Behörde für die prudentielle Aufsicht (<i>Prudential Regulation Authority</i>) untersteht, und als Tochtergesellschaft eines system-relevanten Finanzinstituts umfangreicher Regulierung, besonders in Großbritannien und der EU, ausgesetzt. JPMS plc ist in allen Ländern, in denen sie ihre Geschäftstätigkeiten ausübt, dem Risiko erheblicher Eingriffe von Regulierungs- und Steuerbehörden ausgesetzt. In vielen Fällen können die Aktivitäten von JPMS plc Gegenstand von sich überschneidender und abweichender Regulierung in verschiedenen Jurisdiktionen sein. Es besteht ein umfangreiches und komplexes Programm an bereits finalen und vorgeschlagenen regulatorischen Weiterentwicklungen, welche sich auf JPMS plc auswirken und auch künftig noch auswirken können. Diese betreffen strengere Kapital- und Liquiditätsanforderungen, Regeln für die Sanierung und Abwicklung von Banken und Finanzdienstleistern, die strukturelle Gliederung von Banken, die Wertpapierabwicklung, die Transparenz und Offenlegung von Wertpapierfinanzierungsgeschäften, Referenzwerte (<i>Benchmarks</i>), Beschränkungen von Leerverkäufen und Kreditausfallversicherungen, zusätzliche Verpflichtungen und Beschränkungen bei der Verwaltung und dem Marketing von Fonds in der EU, die Revision der Vorschriften betreffend die Corporate Governance, Anti-Geldwäsche Kontrollen, Datenschutz und -sicherheit sowie wichtige Überprüfungen zu den Gesetzen betreffend Corporate Governance in Finanzunternehmen, Sanktionen und Marktverhaltensregeln. Ferner sollen die Verordnung über Märkte in Finanzinstrumenten (MiFIR) und eine Revision der Richtlinie über Märkte in Finanzinstrumenten (MiFID II) im Januar 2018 anwendbar werden. Diese Entwicklungen könnten sich auf die Profitabilität und die Wettbewerbsposition von JPMS plc auswirken. Auch könnte JPMS plc Gegenstand einer möglichen Ausübung von Befugnissen zur Abwicklung durch eine Abwicklungsbehörde Großbritanniens werden, wenn die Einschätzung besteht, dass JPMS plc ausfällt oder ein solcher Ausfall als wahrscheinlich eingeschätzt wird.</p>
<p>D.3 D.6</p>	<p>Wesentliche die Wertpapiere betreffende Risiken</p>	<p>A. ALLGEMEINE RISIKOFAKTOREN, DIE FÜR DIE BEURTEILUNG DER MARKTRISIKEN HINSICHTLICH DER WERTPAPIERE WESENTLICH SIND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Die Wertpapiere sind gegebenenfalls keine geeignete Anlagemöglichkeit; im Vergleich zu anderen Kapitalanlagen, ist das Verlustrisiko – bis hin zu einem Totalverlust des eingesetzten Kapitals sowie der mit der Anlage verbundenen Transaktionskosten – hoch; die Wertpapiere werfen, sofern nicht ausdrücklich vereinbart, keine laufenden Erträge ab. • Der Marktpreis der Wertpapiere am Ausgabetag und danach ist gegebenenfalls niedriger als der ursprüngliche Ausgabepreis und kann volatil sein; der Marktwert unterliegt vielen Faktoren, die den Wert der Wertpapiere nachteilig beeinflussen können. • Der Handel auf dem Sekundärmarkt ist gegebenenfalls eingeschränkt und Anleger sind gegebenenfalls nicht in der Lage ihre Wertpapiere vor der planmäßigen

		<p>Fälligkeit zu verkaufen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Die Wertpapiere können vor der planmäßigen Fälligkeit aus verschiedenen unvorhersehbaren Gründen eingelöst oder, sofern relevant, gekündigt werden. In diesen Fällen können Anleger weniger als ihren ursprünglichen Anlagebetrag zurückerhalten und Anleger sind gegebenenfalls nicht in der Lage die Erträge wieder gleichwertig anzulegen. • Die Bedingungen der Wertpapiere können bestimmte Merkmale oder andere Bestimmungen beinhalten, die bestimmte Risiken aufweisen. • Die Wertpapiere können ein Währungsrisiko beinhalten, wenn Auszahlungen auf die Wertpapiere in einer Währung vorgenommen werden, die sich von der Währung des Referenzwertes unterscheidet; ein Währungsrisiko besteht für den Inhaber auch dann, wenn das Konto des Inhabers, auf das der Tilgungsbetrag oder andere Beträge gutgeschrieben werden sollen, in einer von der Währung des Wertpapiers abweichenden Währung geführt wird. • Es bestehen Risiken bei einer Anlage in Wertpapiere, die direkt oder indirekt an einen Referenzwert aus Schwellenländern oder Währungen gekoppelt sind. • Die Berechnungsstelle (und die Emittentin) hat bzw. haben das Recht, Ermessensentscheidungen im Hinblick auf die Wertpapiere zu treffen, die wesentlich nachteilige Auswirkungen auf die Wertpapiere haben können. • Änderungen im Steuerrecht können sich negativ auf den Wert bzw. den Marktpreis der Wertpapiere auswirken oder dazu führen, dass sich die steuerliche Beurteilung der betreffenden Wertpapiere ändert. <p>B. RISIKOFAKTOREN, DIE FÜR DIE BEURTEILUNG DER MARKTRISIKEN HINSICHTLICH SPEZIFISCHER STRUKTUREN DER WERTPAPIERE WESENTLICH SIND</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Optionsscheinen (Produkt Nr. 1) einfügen:</i></p> <p>Risiko eines Totalverlusts</p> <p>Im Fall von Optionsscheinen besteht das Risiko eines Totalverlusts des vom Inhaber eingesetzten Kapitals. Ein Totalverlust tritt ein, wenn der Endwert auf oder unter dem Strikepreis (im Fall von Call Optionsscheinen) bzw. auf oder über dem Strikepreis (im Fall von Put Optionsscheinen) notiert.</p> <p>Inhaber sollten beachten, dass JPMorgan Chase sich nicht verpflichtet oder unter keiner rechtlichen oder sonstigen Verpflichtung gegenüber den Inhabern steht, An- und Verkaufspreise für Optionsscheine zu stellen. Inhaber sollten deswegen nicht darauf vertrauen, die Optionsscheine jederzeit kaufen oder verkaufen zu können.</p> <p>Risiko aufgrund des Hebeleffekts</p> <p>Auf Grund des Hebeleffekts sind die Optionsscheine, verglichen mit einem Direktinvestment in den Referenzwert, mit einem überproportionalen Verlustrisiko verbunden.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Turbo Optionsscheinen und/oder X-Turbo Optionsscheinen (Produkt Nr. 2) einfügen:</i></p> <p>Totalverlustrisiko im Fall des Eintritts eines Knock-Out Ereignisses</p> <p>Inhaber von [X-]Turbo Optionsscheinen tragen das Risiko, dass die [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine während der Laufzeit wertlos verfallen, wenn ein so genanntes Knock-Out Ereignis (wie obenstehend unter Punkt C.15 definiert) eingetreten ist. Falls ein Knock-Out Ereignis eintritt, endet die Laufzeit der [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine automatisch und die [X-</p>
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		<p>]Turbo Optionsscheine verfallen wertlos.</p> <p>Inhaber sollten beachten, dass JPMorgan Chase sich nicht verpflichtet oder unter keiner rechtlichen oder sonstigen Verpflichtung gegenüber den Inhabern steht, An- und Verkaufspreise für [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine zu stellen. Inhaber sollten deswegen nicht darauf vertrauen, die [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine jederzeit kaufen oder verkaufen zu können.</p> <p>Faktoren, die den Preis der [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine während der Laufzeit beeinflussen</p> <p>Der Preis der [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine während der Laufzeit hängt insbesondere von dem Kurs des Referenzwertes während der Laufzeit ab. Grundsätzlich fällt der Preis der [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine, wenn der Kurs des Referenzwertes fällt ([X-]Turbo Long Optionsscheine) oder steigt ([X-]Turbo Short Optionsscheine). Ein Fallen oder Steigen des Referenzwertes hat in der Regel einen überproportional großen Effekt auf den Preis der [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine. Zusätzlich zum Kurs des Referenzwertes ist der Preis der [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine von der Volatilität des Referenzwertes, den Kreditkosten, dem Zinsniveau und den Dividendenerwartungen abhängig, sofern relevant.</p> <p>Risiko aufgrund des Hebeleffekts</p> <p>Auf Grund des Hebeleffekts sind die [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine, verglichen mit einem Direktinvestment in den Referenzwert, mit einem überproportionalen Verlustrisiko verbunden.</p> <p>[Spezifische, auf X-Turbo Optionsscheine anwendbare Risiken</p> <p>Inhaber sollten beachten, dass der für die Bestimmung des Knock-Out Ereignisses maßgebliche Knock-Out Beobachtungspreis nicht nur Kurse des Referenzwertes berücksichtigt wird, sondern auch Kurse eines zusätzlichen Index, des x-Index. Der x-Index wird außerhalb der gewöhnlichen Handelszeiten des Referenzwertes berechnet. In der Konsequenz verlängert sich im Vergleich zu Turbo Optionsscheinen, die nicht an einen x-Index gekoppelt sind, der Zeitraum, in dem ein Knock-Out Ereignis eintreten kann. Aufgrund der Verlängerung des Knock-Out Beobachtungszeitraums ist die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass ein Knock-Out Ereignis eintritt, erhöht.]]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Unlimited Turbo Optionsscheinen und oder Unlimited X-Turbo Optionsscheinen (Produkt Nr. 3) einfügen:</i></p> <p>Risikofaktoren in Bezug auf die unbegrenzte Laufzeit von Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheinen, das außerordentliche und ordentliche Kündigungsrecht der Emittentin und Besonderheiten im Zusammenhang mit der Ausübung der Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine durch den Inhaber</p> <p>Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine haben keine festgelegte Laufzeit. Die Laufzeit endet entweder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) wenn ein Knock-Out Ereignis eintritt, oder (b) wenn der Inhaber die Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine ausübt, oder (c) wenn die Emittentin die Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine gemäß den Bedingungen kündigt. <p>Inhaber sollten beachten, dass die Emittentin ihr ordentliches Kündigungsrecht nach ihrem billigen Ermessen ausübt und hinsichtlich der Ausübung des ordentlichen Kündigungsrechts keinen Bindungen unterliegt. Die Ausübung des Kündigungsrechts durch die Emittentin ist in der Regel um so wahrscheinlicher, je höher die Volatilität im Referenzwert bzw. je illiquider der Markt in auf den Referenzwert bezogenen Finanzinstrumenten (einschließlich des Termin- und Leihemarkts) ist.</p> <p>Inhaber sollten nicht darauf vertrauen, eine Position in den Unlimited [X-]Turbo</p>
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		<p>Optionsscheinen über einen längeren Zeitraum halten zu können.</p> <p>Inhaber haben das Recht, die Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine täglich auszuüben, sofern ein Knock-Out Ereignis nicht stattgefunden hat. Im Fall einer Ausübung der Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine wird es eine bestimmte Zeitspanne zwischen dem Zeitpunkt der Erklärung der Ausübung durch einen Inhaber und dem Zeitpunkt der Festlegung des Tilgungsbetrags im Zusammenhang mit der Ausübung geben, d.h. der Endwert des Referenzwertes, der für die Berechnung des Tilgungsbetrags verwendet wird, wird regelmäßig erst fünf Bankgeschäftstage nach der Ausübung der Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine bestimmt. Der maßgebliche Tilgungsbetrag kann sich während dieser Zeitspanne signifikant ändern und jede Änderung bzw. Änderungen kann bzw. können die Höhe des Tilgungsbetrags für die ausgeübten Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine mindern und können gegebenenfalls dazu führen, dass der Tilgungsbetrag wertlos ist.</p> <p>Risiko eines Totalverlusts bei Eintritt eines Knock-Out Ereignisses</p> <p>Inhaber von Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheinen tragen das Risiko, dass die Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine während der Laufzeit wertlos verfallen, wenn ein so genanntes Knock-Out Ereignis (wie obenstehend unter Punkt C.15 definiert) eingetreten ist. Falls ein Knock-Out Ereignis eintritt, endet die Laufzeit der Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine automatisch und die Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine verfallen wertlos. Im Fall von Unlimited [X-]Turbo Long Optionsscheinen ist die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass ein Knock-Out Ereignis eintritt, aufgrund der wiederkehrenden Anpassung der Knock-Out Barriere bei gleichbleibendem Kurs des Referenzwertes, erhöht. Im Fall von Unlimited [X-]Turbo Short Optionsscheinen ist die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass ein Knock-Out Ereignis eintritt, aufgrund der wiederkehrenden Anpassung der Knock-Out Barriere bei gleichbleibendem Kurs des Referenzwertes erhöht, wenn der Referenzzinssatz unter die Finanzierungsmarge fällt. Je länger ein Inhaber die Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine in diesen Fällen hält, desto höher ist das Risiko des Verlusts des eingesetzten Kapitals.</p> <p>Inhaber sollten beachten, dass JPMorgan Chase sich nicht verpflichtet oder unter keiner rechtlichen oder sonstigen Verpflichtung gegenüber den Inhabern steht, An- und Verkaufspreise für Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine zu stellen. Inhaber sollten deswegen nicht darauf vertrauen, die Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine jederzeit kaufen oder verkaufen zu können.</p> <p>Faktoren, die den Preis der Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine während der Laufzeit beeinflussen</p> <p>Der Preis der Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine während der Laufzeit hängt insbesondere von dem Kurs des Referenzwertes während der Laufzeit ab. Grundsätzlich fällt der Preis der Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine, wenn der Kurs des Referenzwertes fällt (Unlimited [X-]Turbo Long Optionsscheine) oder steigt (Unlimited [X-]Turbo Short Optionsscheine). Ein Fallen oder Steigen des Referenzwertes hat in der Regel einen überproportional großen Effekt auf den Preis der Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine. Zusätzlich zum Kurs des Referenzwertes ist der Preis der Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine von der Volatilität des Referenzwertes, den Kreditkosten, dem Zinsniveau und den Dividendenerwartungen abhängig, sofern relevant.</p> <p>Risiko aufgrund des Hebeleffekts</p> <p>Auf Grund des Hebeleffekts sind die Unlimited [X-]Turbo Optionsscheine, verglichen mit einem Direktinvestment in den Referenzwert, mit einem überproportionalen Verlustrisiko verbunden.</p> <p>[Spezifische, auf Unlimited X-Turbo Optionsscheine anwendbare Risiken</p> <p>Inhaber sollten beachten, dass der für die Bestimmung des Knock-Out Ereignisses maßgebliche Knock-Out Beobachtungspreis nicht nur Kurse des Referenzwertes berücksichtigen wird, sondern auch Kurse eines zusätzlichen Index, des x-Index. Der x-Index wird außerhalb der gewöhnlichen Handelszeiten des Referenzwertes berechnet. In der</p>
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		<p>Konsequenz verlängert sich im Vergleich zu Unlimited Turbo Optionsscheinen, die nicht an einen x-Index gekoppelt sind, der Zeitraum, in dem ein Knock-Out Ereignis eintreten kann. Aufgrund der Verlängerung des Knock-Out Beobachtungszeitraums ist die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass ein Knock-Out Ereignis eintritt, erhöht.]]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Mini Future Optionsscheinen und/oder X-Mini Future Optionsscheinen (Produkt Nr. 4) einfügen:</i></p> <p>Risikofaktoren in Bezug auf die unbegrenzte Laufzeit von [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheinen, das außerordentliche und ordentliche Kündigungsrecht der Emittentin und Besonderheiten im Zusammenhang mit der Ausübung der [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine durch den Inhaber</p> <p>[X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine haben keine festgelegte Laufzeit. Die Laufzeit endet entweder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) wenn ein Stop-Loss Ereignis eintritt, oder (b) wenn der Inhaber die [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine ausübt, oder (c) wenn die Emittentin die [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine gemäß den Bedingungen kündigt. <p>Inhaber sollten beachten, dass die Emittentin ihr ordentliches Kündigungsrecht nach ihrem billigen Ermessen ausübt und hinsichtlich der Ausübung des ordentlichen Kündigungsrechts keinen Bindungen unterliegt. Die Ausübung des Kündigungsrechts durch die Emittentin ist in der Regel um so wahrscheinlicher, je höher die Volatilität im Referenzwert bzw. je illiquider der Markt in auf den Referenzwert bezogenen Finanzinstrumenten (einschließlich des Termin- und Leihemarkts) ist.</p> <p>Inhaber sollten nicht darauf vertrauen, eine Position in den [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheinen über einen längeren Zeitraum halten zu können.</p> <p>Inhaber haben das Recht, die [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine täglich auszuüben, sofern ein Stop-Loss Ereignis nicht stattgefunden hat. Im Fall einer Ausübung der [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine wird es eine bestimmte Zeitspanne zwischen dem Zeitpunkt der Erklärung der Ausübung durch einen Inhaber und dem Zeitpunkt der Festlegung des Tilgungsbetrags im Zusammenhang mit der Ausübung geben, d.h. der Endwert des Referenzwertes, der für die Berechnung des Tilgungsbetrags verwendet wird, wird regelmäßig erst fünf Bankgeschäftstage nach der Ausübung der [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine bestimmt. Der maßgebliche Tilgungsbetrag kann sich während dieser Zeitspanne signifikant ändern und jede Änderung bzw. Änderungen kann bzw. können die Höhe des Tilgungsbetrags für die ausgeübten [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine mindern und können gegebenenfalls dazu führen, dass der Tilgungsbetrag wertlos ist.</p> <p>Risiko eines Totalverlusts bei Eintritt eines Stop-Loss Ereignisses</p> <p>Inhaber von [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheinen tragen das Risiko, dass die [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine während der Laufzeit wertlos verfallen, wenn ein so genanntes Stop-Loss Ereignis (wie obenstehend unter Punkt C.15 definiert) eingetreten ist. Falls ein Stop-Loss Ereignis eintritt, endet die Laufzeit der [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine automatisch und die [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine verfallen wertlos, vorbehaltlich einer eventuellen Auszahlung des Restwerts der [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine (der so genannte "Stop-Loss Tilgungsbetrag"). Es ist zu beachten, dass im Fall von [X-]Mini Future Long Optionsscheinen die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass ein Stop-Loss Ereignis eintritt, aufgrund der wiederkehrenden Anpassung der Stop-Loss Barriere bei gleichbleibendem Kurs des Referenzwertes, erhöht ist. Im Fall von [X-]Mini Future Short Optionsscheinen ist die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass ein Stop-Loss Ereignis eintritt, aufgrund der wiederkehrenden Anpassung der Stop-Loss Barriere bei gleichbleibendem Kurs des Referenzwertes erhöht, wenn der Referenzzinssatz unter die Finanzierungsmarge fällt. Je länger ein Inhaber die [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine in diesen Fällen hält, desto höher ist das Risiko des Verlusts des</p>
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		<p>eingesetzten Kapitals.</p> <p>Inhaber können nicht darauf vertrauen, dass sie vor dem Eintreten eines Stop-Loss Ereignisses die [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine jederzeit ausüben können. Selbst bei Erfüllung sämtlicher sonstiger, in den Bedingungen festgelegter Ausübungsvoraussetzungen ist eine Ausübung an dem Tag ausgeschlossen, an dem ein Stop-Loss Ereignis eintritt. Sämtliche abgegebenen, aber noch nicht vollzogenen Ausübungsmittelungen werden mit Eintreten des Stop-Loss Ereignisses automatisch unwirksam.</p> <p>Während des Eintritts eines Stop-Loss Ereignisses und der Phase der Feststellung des Stop-Loss Referenzpreises werden im Sekundärmarkt keine fortlaufenden An- und Verkaufspreise für die [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine durch JPMorgan Chase gestellt. Ferner können durch JPMorgan Chase außerhalb der Handelszeiten des Referenzwertes keine fortlaufenden An- und Verkaufspreise für die [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine im Sekundärmarkt gestellt werden, sofern JPMorgan Chase aufgrund anderweitiger Kursindikatoren als der offiziellen Kursreferenz des Referenzwertes den Eintritt eines Stop-Loss Ereignisses erwartet. Inhaber sollten beachten, dass JPMorgan Chase sich nicht verpflichtet oder unter keiner rechtlichen oder sonstigen Verpflichtung gegenüber den Inhabern steht, An- und Verkaufspreise für [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine zu stellen. Inhaber sollten deswegen nicht darauf vertrauen, die [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine jederzeit kaufen oder verkaufen zu können.</p> <p>Inhaber können einen Totalverlust des eingesetzten Kapitals erleiden, falls der Stop-Loss Referenzpreis auf oder unter den aktuellen Strikepreis fällt (im Fall von [X-]Mini Future Long Optionsscheinen) bzw. auf oder über den aktuellen Strikepreis steigt (im Fall von [X-]Mini Future Short Optionsscheinen).</p> <p>Faktoren, die den Preis der [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine während der Laufzeit beeinflussen</p> <p>Der Preis der [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine korrespondiert grundsätzlich mit dem intrinsischen Wert (vorbehaltlich der Berechnung der <i>Marge</i> auf dem Sekundärmarkt) und hat keinen Zeitwert.</p> <p>Risiko aufgrund des Hebeleffekts</p> <p>Auf Grund des Hebeleffekts sind die [X-]Mini Future Optionsscheine, verglichen mit einem Direktinvestment in den Referenzwert, mit einem überproportionalen Verlustrisiko verbunden.</p> <p>[Spezifische, auf X-Mini Future Optionsscheine anwendbare Risiken</p> <p>Inhaber sollten beachten, dass der für die Bestimmung des Stop-Loss Ereignisses maßgebliche Stop-Loss Beobachtungspreis nicht nur Kurse des Referenzwertes berücksichtigen wird, sondern auch Kurse eines zusätzlichen Index, des x-Index. Der x-Index wird außerhalb der gewöhnlichen Handelszeiten des Referenzwertes berechnet. In der Konsequenz verlängert sich im Vergleich zu Mini Future Optionsscheinen, die nicht an einen x-Index gekoppelt sind, der Zeitraum, in dem ein Stop-Loss Ereignis eintreten kann. Aufgrund der Verlängerung des Stop-Loss Beobachtungszeitraums ist die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass ein Stop-Loss Ereignis eintritt, erhöht.]]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Faktor Zertifikaten (Produkt Nr. 5) einfügen:</i></p> <p>Risikofaktoren in Bezug auf die unbegrenzte Laufzeit von Faktor Zertifikaten, das außerordentliche und ordentliche Kündigungsrecht der Emittentin und Besonderheiten im Zusammenhang mit der Ausübung der Faktor Zertifikate durch den Inhaber</p> <p>Faktor Zertifikate haben keine festgelegte Laufzeit. Die Laufzeit endet entweder:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) wenn der Inhaber die Faktor Zertifikate ausübt, oder (b) wenn die Emittentin die Faktor Zertifikate gemäß den Bedingungen kündigt.
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		<p>Inhaber sollten beachten, dass die Emittentin ihr ordentliches Kündigungsrecht nach ihrem billigen Ermessen ausübt und hinsichtlich der Ausübung des ordentlichen Kündigungsrechts keinen Bindungen unterliegt. Die Ausübung des Kündigungsrechts durch die Emittentin ist in der Regel um so wahrscheinlicher, je höher die Volatilität im Referenzwert bzw. je illiquider der Markt in auf den Referenzwert bezogenen Finanzinstrumenten (einschließlich des Termin- und Leihemarkts) ist.</p> <p>Inhaber sollten nicht darauf vertrauen, eine Position in den Faktor Zertifikaten über einen längeren Zeitraum halten zu können.</p> <p>Inhaber haben das Recht, die Faktor Zertifikate täglich auszuüben. Im Fall einer Ausübung der Faktor Zertifikate wird es eine bestimmte Zeitspanne zwischen dem Zeitpunkt der Erklärung der Ausübung durch einen Inhaber und dem Zeitpunkt der Festlegung des Tilgungsbetrags im Zusammenhang mit der Ausübung geben, d.h. der Endwert des Faktor Index, der für die Berechnung des Tilgungsbetrags verwendet wird, wird regelmäßig erst fünf Bankgeschäftstage nach der Ausübung der Faktor Zertifikate bestimmt. Der maßgebliche Tilgungsbetrag kann sich während dieser Zeitspanne signifikant ändern und jede Änderung bzw. Änderungen kann bzw. können die Höhe des Tilgungsbetrags für die ausgeübten Faktor Zertifikate mindern und können gegebenenfalls dazu führen, dass der Tilgungsbetrag wertlos ist.</p> <p>Risiko eines Totalverlusts</p> <p>Der Tilgungsbetrag ist abhängig von der Wertentwicklung des betreffenden Faktor Index. Die Wertentwicklung des Faktor Index ist in erster Linie von der Entwicklung des Kurses des relevanten Basiswerts, der dem Faktor Index zugrunde liegt, (der "Basiswert") abhängig. Die Wertentwicklung des Faktor Index kann im Laufe der Zeit Schwankungen unterliegen und ein Fallen des Faktor Index ist nachteilig für den Inhaber. Abhängig von der Struktur des Faktor Index, hat ein Steigen des Basiswerts (im Fall von Short Faktor Indizes) oder ein Fallen des Basiswerts (im Fall von Long Faktor Indizes) ungünstige Konsequenzen für die Inhaber. Ein Totalverlust tritt ein, wenn der für die Berechnung des Tilgungsbetrags maßgebliche Kurs des Faktor Index wertlos ist.</p> <p>Risikofaktoren im Zusammenhang mit der Konzeption von Faktor Indices</p> <p>Der Faktor Index bildet die in den anwendbaren Endgültigen Bedingungen bezeichnete gehebelte Anlage in dem Basiswert ab. Dementsprechend hängt der Wert des Faktor Indexes von der Entwicklung des jeweiligen Basiswerts ab. Der Wert des Faktor Index wird auf der Basis (a) einer Hebel-Komponente und (b) einer Finanzierungs-Komponente berechnet.</p> <p>Im Fall von Long Faktor Indizes bildet die Hebel-Komponente eine Anlage in den Basiswert ab, wobei die Kursbewegungen des Basiswerts mit dem Hebel (<i>Faktor</i>) multipliziert werden. Diese Hebelwirkung tritt sowohl bei positiven als auch negativen Kursbewegungen des Basiswerts auf und hat überproportionale Auswirkungen auf den Wert des Faktor Index. Das bedeutet, dass negative Kursbewegungen des Basiswerts (die ungünstig für den Anleger sind) zu einer überproportional negativen Veränderung des Werts des Wertpapiers führen.</p> <p>Im Fall von Short Faktor Indizes bildet die Hebel-Komponente eine Anlage in den Basiswert entgegengesetzt ab, wobei die Kursbewegungen des Basiswerts mit dem Hebel (<i>Faktor</i>) multipliziert werden. Diese Hebelwirkung tritt sowohl bei positiven als auch negativen Kursbewegungen des Basiswerts auf und hat überproportionale Auswirkungen auf den Wert des Faktor Index. Das bedeutet, dass positive Kursbewegungen des Basiswerts (die ungünstig für den Anleger sind) zu einer überproportional negativen Veränderung des Werts des Wertpapiers führen.</p> <p>Im Fall von Long Faktor Indizes bildet die Finanzierungs-Komponente die Kapitalkosten, die aufgewendet werden müssten, um die entsprechende Anlage in den Basiswert zu finanzieren, ab. Zusätzlich wird eine vom Index-Sponsor verlangte Gebühr für die Berechnung und Verwaltung des Faktor Index (Index Gebühr) berechnet. Deshalb mindert die Finanzierungs-Komponente den Wert des Faktor Index.</p>
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		<p>Risiko eines Totalverlusts im Falle eines Barriere Ereignisses</p> <p>Im Fall des Eintritts eines Barriere Ereignisses erlischt der Anspruch auf die Mindestrückzahlung in Höhe des Bonusbetrags und das Bonus Zertifikat ist mit einem Direktinvestment in den Referenzwert (ohne Berücksichtigung von Dividendenzahlungen) vergleichbar. Folglich ist der Inhaber einem dem Direktinvestment vergleichbarem Totalverlustrisiko ausgesetzt. Aus diesem Grund besteht ein Risiko des Totalverlusts des vom Inhaber eingesetzten Kapitals. Ein Totalverlust tritt dann ein, wenn der Referenzwert am Ende der Laufzeit wertlos ist.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Reverse Bonus Zertifikaten (Produkt Nr. 9) einfügen:</i></p> <p>Risiken im Hinblick auf die Wertentwicklung von Reverse Bonus Zertifikaten aufgrund der Reverse-Struktur</p> <p>Im Fall von Reverse Bonus Zertifikaten ist die Wertentwicklung des Wertpapiers entgegengesetzt abhängig von der Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes. Im Gegensatz zu typischen Partizipations-Wertpapieren, die eine so genannte "Long Position" verbriefen (fingierter "Kauf" des Referenzwertes), verbriefen Reverse Bonus Zertifikate eine so genannte "Short Position" (fingierter "Leerverkauf" des Referenzwertes). Das bedeutet, dass Reverse Bonus Zertifikate eine positive Beteiligung des Inhabers an einem Wertverlust des Referenzwertes ermöglichen. Entsprechend verliert ein Reverse Bonus Zertifikat regelmäßig (d.h. unter Nichtberücksichtigung sonstiger Ausstattungsmerkmale und sonstiger für die Preisbildung von Wertpapieren maßgeblicher Faktoren) dann an Wert, wenn der Wert des Referenzwertes steigt.</p> <p>Hebelwirkung bei Reverse Bonus Zertifikaten aufgrund der Reverse-Struktur</p> <p>Bei Reverse Bonus Zertifikaten besteht eine Hebelwirkung, deren Höhe sich aus dem Reverse Level ergibt. Ein niedrigerer Reverse Level führt zu einer höheren Hebelwirkung und damit zu einem höheren Verlustrisiko.</p> <p>Risiko eines Totalverlusts im Fall eines Barriere Ereignisses</p> <p>Im Fall des Eintritts eines Barriere Ereignisses erlischt der Anspruch auf Mindestrückzahlung und der Inhaber partizipiert direkt an der negativen Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes. In diesem Fall besteht ein Risiko des Totalverlusts des vom Inhaber eingesetzten Kapitals. Ein Totalverlust tritt dann ein, wenn der Referenzwert am Ende der Laufzeit dem Reverse Level entspricht oder diesen überschreitet.</p> <p>Beschränkte Ertragsmöglichkeit aufgrund der Reverse-Struktur unabhängig von einem Cap</p> <p>Die Ertragsmöglichkeit ist aufgrund der Reverse-Struktur (unabhängig von einem Cap) beschränkt, da die Partizipation an einer negativen Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes auf 100% beschränkt ist. Der Tilgungsbetrag ist auf das Reserve Level beschränkt (unter Berücksichtigung des Ratios und gegebenenfalls umgerechnet in die Festgelegte Währung).]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Capped Bonus Zertifikaten (Produkt Nr. 10) einfügen:</i></p> <p>Risiko eines Totalverlusts im Fall eines Barriere Ereignisses</p> <p>Im Fall des Eintritts eines Barriere Ereignisses erlischt der Anspruch auf die Mindestrückzahlung in Höhe des Bonusbetrags und das Capped Bonus Zertifikat ist mit einem Direktinvestment in den Referenzwert (ohne Berücksichtigung von Dividendenzahlungen) vergleichbar. Folglich ist der Inhaber einem dem Direktinvestment vergleichbarem Totalverlustrisiko ausgesetzt. Aus diesem Grund besteht ein Risiko des Totalverlusts des vom Inhaber eingesetzten Kapitals. Ein Totalverlust tritt dann ein, wenn der Referenzwert am Ende der Laufzeit wertlos ist.</p> <p>Tilgungsbetrag ist auf Höchstbetrag begrenzt</p>
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		<p>Unabhängig davon, ob ein Barriere Ereignis eingetreten ist oder nicht, entspricht der Tilgungsbetrag maximal dem Höchstbetrag. Das bedeutet, dass der Inhaber nicht an einer über den Cap hinausgehenden Entwicklung des Referenzwertes partizipiert, weshalb die Ertragsmöglichkeit bei Capped Bonus Zertifikaten nach oben hin begrenzt ist.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Capped Reverse Bonus Zertifikaten (Produkt Nr. 11) einfügen:</i></p> <p>Risiken im Hinblick auf die Wertentwicklung von Capped Reverse Bonus Wertpapieren aufgrund der Reverse-Struktur</p> <p>Im Fall von Capped Reverse Bonus Zertifikaten ist die Wertentwicklung des Wertpapiers entgegengesetzt abhängig von der Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes. Im Gegensatz zu typischen Partizipations-Wertpapieren, die eine so genannte "Long Position" verbriefen (fingierter "Kauf" des Referenzwertes), verbriefen Capped Reverse Bonus Zertifikate eine so genannte "Short Position" (fingierter "Leerverkauf" des Referenzwertes). Das bedeutet, dass Capped Reverse Bonus Zertifikate eine positive Beteiligung des Inhabers an einem Wertverlust des Referenzwertes ermöglichen. Entsprechend verliert ein Capped Reverse Bonus Zertifikat regelmäßig (d.h. unter Nichtberücksichtigung sonstiger Ausstattungsmerkmale und sonstiger für die Preisbildung von Wertpapieren maßgeblicher Faktoren) dann an Wert, wenn der Wert des Referenzwertes steigt.</p> <p>Hebelwirkung bei Capped Reverse Bonus Wertpapieren aufgrund der Reverse-Struktur</p> <p>Bei Capped Reverse Bonus Zertifikaten besteht eine Hebelwirkung, deren Höhe sich aus dem Reverse Level ergibt. Ein niedrigerer Reverse Level führt zu einer höheren Hebelwirkung und damit zu einem höheren Verlustrisiko.</p> <p>Risiko eines Totalverlusts im Fall eines Barriere Ereignisses</p> <p>Falls ein Barriere Ereignis eintritt, erlischt der Anspruch auf die Mindestrückzahlung und der Inhaber partizipiert bis zur Höhe des Caps direkt an der negativen Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes. In diesem Fall besteht für den Inhaber ein Risiko des Totalverlusts des eingesetzten Kapitals. Ein Totalverlust tritt dann ein, wenn der Referenzwert am Ende der Laufzeit auf oder über dem Reverse Level liegt.</p> <p>Tilgungsbetrag ist auf Höchstbetrag begrenzt</p> <p>Unabhängig davon, ob ein Barriere Ereignis eingetreten ist oder nicht, entspricht der Tilgungsbetrag maximal dem Höchstbetrag. Das bedeutet, dass der Inhaber nicht an einer über den Cap hinausgehenden Entwicklung des Referenzwertes partizipiert, weshalb die Ertragsmöglichkeit bei Capped Reverse Bonus Zertifikaten nach oben hin begrenzt ist.]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Reverse Convertibles (Produkt Nr. 12) einfügen:</i></p> <p>Tilgungsbetrag ist auf Höchstbetrag begrenzt</p> <p>Der Tilgungsbetrag (ungeachtet etwaiger Couponzahlungen während der Laufzeit) entspricht maximal dem Nennbetrag.</p> <p>[Totalverlustrisiko im Fall von Reverse Convertibles Wertpapieren, die in jedem Fall eine Tilgung durch Barausgleich vorsehen</p> <p>Falls der Endwert unter dem Strikepreis liegt, entspricht der Tilgungsbetrag dem Nennbetrag multipliziert mit der Performance des Referenzwertes. In diesem Szenario wird der Tilgungsbetrag geringer sein als der Nennbetrag. Die festgelegte(n) Couponzahlung(en) kann/können in diesem Fall die negative Entwicklung des Referenzwertes und den dadurch erlittenen Kapitalverlust ab einem bestimmten Punkt nicht mehr kompensieren und der Inhaber erleidet einen Verlust. Der Verlust entspricht in diesem Fall der Differenz zwischen (i) dem für das Reverse Convertible aufgewandten Kaufpreis (zuzüglich Transaktionskosten) und (ii) dem Tilgungsbetrag zuzüglich der Couponzahlung(en). Dies kann im Extremfall –</p>
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		<p>abgesehen von der/den in der Höhe festgelegten Couponzahlung(en) – bis hin zum Totalverlust des eingesetzten Kapitals führen, sofern der Referenzwert am Ende der Laufzeit wertlos ist.]</p> <p>[Totalverlustrisiko im Fall von Reverse Convertibles Wertpapieren, die gegebenenfalls eine Tilgung durch physische Lieferung vorsehen</p> <p>Die Reverse Convertibles sehen eine Tilgung durch physische Lieferung [des Referenzwertes] [von Anteilen eines Exchange Traded Fund] vor, wenn der Endwert unter dem Strikepreis notiert. Sofern die Tilgung der Reverse Convertibles durch physische Lieferung [des Referenzwertes] [von Anteilen eines Exchange Traded Fund] erfolgt, ist zu beachten, dass der Gegenwert der gelieferten [Referenzwerte] [Anteile eines Exchange Traded Fund] in der Regel geringer ist als der Nennbetrag. Das bedeutet, dass die festgelegte(n) Couponzahlung(en) die negative Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes und den dadurch erlittenen Kapitalverlust ab einem bestimmten Punkt nicht mehr kompensieren kann/können und der Inhaber einen Verlust erleidet. Der Verlust entspricht in diesem Fall der Differenz zwischen (i) dem für die Reverse Convertibles aufgewandten Kaufpreis (zuzüglich Transaktionskosten) und (ii) dem Tilgungsbetrag zuzüglich der Couponzahlung(en). Dies kann im Extremfall – abgesehen von der/den in der Höhe festgelegten Couponzahlung(en) – bis hin zum Totalverlust des eingesetzten Kapitals führen, sofern der Referenzwert am Ende der Laufzeit wertlos ist.]]</p> <p><i>[im Fall von Barrier Reverse Convertibles (Produkt Nr. 13) einfügen:</i></p> <p>Tilgungsbetrag ist auf Höchstbetrag begrenzt</p> <p>Der Tilgungsbetrag (ungeachtet etwaiger Couponzahlungen während der Laufzeit) entspricht maximal dem Nennbetrag.</p> <p>[Totalverlustrisiko im Fall von Barrier Reverse Convertibles, die in jedem Fall eine Tilgung durch Barausgleich vorsehen</p> <p>Falls ein Barriere Ereignis eingetreten ist und der Endwert unter dem Strikepreis liegt, entspricht der Tilgungsbetrag dem Nennbetrag multipliziert mit der Performance des Referenzwertes. In diesem Szenario wird der Tilgungsbetrag geringer sein als der Nennbetrag. Die festgelegte(n) Couponzahlung(en) kann/können in diesem Fall die negative Entwicklung des Referenzwertes und den dadurch erlittenen Kapitalverlust ab einem bestimmten Punkt nicht mehr kompensieren und der Inhaber erleidet einen Verlust. Der Verlust entspricht in diesem Fall der Differenz zwischen (i) dem für das Reverse Convertible aufgewandten Kaufpreis (zuzüglich Transaktionskosten) und (ii) dem Tilgungsbetrag zuzüglich der Couponzahlung(en). Dies kann im Extremfall – abgesehen von der/den in der Höhe festgelegten Couponzahlung(en) – bis hin zum Totalverlust des eingesetzten Kapitals führen, sofern der Referenzwert am Ende der Laufzeit wertlos ist.]</p> <p>[Totalverlustrisiko im Fall von Barrier Reverse Convertibles, die gegebenenfalls eine Tilgung durch physische Lieferung vorsehen</p> <p>Die Barrier Reverse Convertibles sehen eine Tilgung durch physische Lieferung [des Referenzwertes] [von Anteilen eines Exchange Traded Fund] vor, wenn ein Barriere Ereignis während der Laufzeit der Barrier Reverse Convertibles eingetreten ist und der Endwert unter dem Strikepreis notiert. Sofern die Tilgung der Reverse Convertibles durch physische Lieferung [des Referenzwertes] [von Anteilen eines Exchange Traded Fund] erfolgt, ist zu beachten, dass der Gegenwert der gelieferten [Referenzwerte] [Anteile eines Exchange Traded Fund] in der Regel geringer ist als der Nennbetrag. Das bedeutet, dass die festgelegte(n) Couponzahlung(en) die negative Wertentwicklung des Referenzwertes und den dadurch erlittenen Kapitalverlust ab einem bestimmten Punkt nicht mehr kompensieren kann/können und der Inhaber einen Verlust erleidet. Der Verlust entspricht in diesem Fall der Differenz zwischen (i) dem für die Barrier Reverse Convertibles aufgewandten Kaufpreis (zuzüglich Transaktionskosten) und (ii) dem Tilgungsbetrag zuzüglich der Couponzahlung(en). Dies kann im Extremfall – abgesehen von der/ den in der Höhe festgelegten Couponzahlung(en) – bis hin zum Totalverlust des eingesetzten Kapitals führen,</p>
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		<p>sofern der Referenzwert am Ende der Laufzeit wertlos ist.]]</p> <p>C. RISIKOFAKTOREN, DIE FÜR DIE BEURTEILUNG DER MARKTRISIKEN HINSICHTLICH DES REFERENZWERTES WESENTLICH SIND</p> <p>Abhängig davon, welcher Referenzwert den Wertpapieren zugrunde liegt, sind die Inhaber weiteren Risiken ausgesetzt, die sich aus der Art des Referenzwerts und der Entwicklung der Marktpreise des Referenzwerts ergeben, da der Tilgungsbetrag, den ein Inhaber erhalten kann, von der Entwicklung des Preises des Referenzwertes abhängig ist. Die in dem Basisprospekt vorgesehenen Referenzwerte unterscheiden sich signifikant in ihrer typischen Preisvolatilität. Inhaber sollten nur dann in die Wertpapiere investieren, sofern sie auch mit dem jeweiligen Referenzwert vertraut sind und ein umfassendes Verständnis bezüglich der Art des Referenzwertes als solchem, dem Markt und anderweitigen Regeln im Hinblick auf den maßgeblichen Referenzwert haben.</p> <p>D. RISIKOFAKTOREN IM HINBLICK AUF INTERESSENKONFLIKTE</p> <p>JPMorgan Chase ist einer Reihe von Interessenkonflikten hinsichtlich der Wertpapiere ausgesetzt, die einen nachteiligen Einfluss auf die Wertpapiere haben können (siehe Punkt E.4 unten).</p>
ABSCHNITT E – DAS ANGEBOT		
E.2b	Gründe für das Angebot und Verwendung der Erträge	<p>[Entfällt; der Erlös aus der Emission der Wertpapiere wird von der Emittentin für allgemeine Gesellschaftszwecke verwendet (einschließlich Absicherungsvereinbarungen).]</p> <p>[Die Emittentin beabsichtigt, den Erlös des Angebots für <i>[Verwendung des Erlöses einfügen²]</i> zu verwenden.]</p>
E.3	Bedingungen des Angebots	<p>Ausgabepreis [für Zeichnungen während des Zeichnungsfrist][am Ausgabetag]: [●][falls mehr als eine Serie, einfügen: Wie in der Tabelle im Anhang der Zusammenfassung angegeben]</p> <p>[Die Wertpapiere werden während der Zeichnungsfrist, d.h. vom [●] bis einschließlich zum [●], zur Zeichnung angeboten. Die Emittentin behält sich vor, die Zeichnungsfrist vorzeitig zu beenden [bzw. zu verlängern]. [Die Emittentin ist nicht verpflichtet, Zeichnungsaufträge anzunehmen. Teilzuteilungen sind möglich (insbesondere bei Überzeichnung). Die Emittentin ist nicht verpflichtet, gezeichnete Wertpapiere zu emittieren.]] <i>[gegebenenfalls weitere Informationen zur Beschreibung der Angebotskonditionen einfügen: ●]</i></p>
E.4	Für die Emission/das Angebot wesentliche Interessen, einschließlich Interessenkonflikten	<p>Die an J.P. Morgan Securities plc zahlbaren Vergütungen und die Tatsache, dass verbundene Unternehmen von JPMorgan Chase (einschließlich der Emittentin) Interessenkonflikten zwischen ihren eigenen Interessen und denen der Inhaber von Wertpapieren ausgesetzt sind; dies umfasst u.a.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verbundene Unternehmen von JPMorgan Chase können Positionen in den Referenzwerten eingehen oder mit ihnen handeln; • die Berechnungsstelle, die grundsätzlich ein verbundenes Unternehmen von JPMorgan Chase ist, verfügt über einen breiten Ermessensspielraum, bei dem die Interessen der Inhaber möglicherweise nicht berücksichtigt werden; • JPMorgan Chase könnte über vertrauliche Informationen zu dem Referenzwert bzw. den Wertpapieren verfügen[.]; und • ein verbundenes Unternehmen von JPMorgan Chase ist der Kontrahent für Hedging-Vereinbarungen bezüglich der Verpflichtungen der Emittentin aus den

² Die Emittentin ist in jedem Fall bei der Verwendung der Erlöse aus der Emission der Wertpapiere frei.

		Wertpapieren.]
E.7	Geschätzte Kosten, die dem Anleger berechnet werden	[Entfällt; es gibt keine geschätzten Kosten, die dem Anleger von der Emittentin berechnet werden.] [Die geschätzten dem Anleger von der Emittentin berechneten Kosten belaufen sich auf [<i>Betrag einfügen</i>].]

[sofern mehr als seine Serie, einfügen:

Anhang zur Zusammenfassung

Angaben zu Punkt C.1	[Angaben zu Punkt C.15]	[Angaben zu Punkt C.16]	[Angaben zu Punkt C.19]	[Angaben zu Punkt C.20]	Angaben zu Punkt E.3
[ISIN] [WKN] [Valor] [Common Code] [gegebenenfalls weitere Wertpapierkennung einfügen: •]	[Barriere] [Barriere Beobachtungszeitraum] [Bonusbetrag] [Bonus Level] [Cap] [Couponbetrag] [Ausübungszeitraum] [Endwert] [Anfangswert] [Knock-Out Barriere] [Knock-Out Beobachtungs- zeitraum] [Höchstbetrag] [Nennbetrag] [Anzahl der Referenzwerte] [Ratio] [Reverse Level] [Anteile eines Exchange Traded Fund] [Stop-Loss Barriere] [Stop-Loss Beobachtungs- zeitraum] [Strikepreis]	[Fälligkeitstag] [Bewertungstag] [Couponzahlungstag(e)]	[Barriere Beobachtungs- preis] [Endwert]	[Name des Referenzwertes] [Name des x-Index] [Index-Sponsor] [Handels- einrichtung] [Kursreferenz] [Börse] [Derivatebörse] [Bildschirmseite] [Internetseite]	[Ausgabepreis]
[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]

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II. RISK FACTORS

An investment in Securities involves substantial risks and is a riskier investment than an investment in ordinary debt or equity securities. Also, the Securities are not equivalent to investing directly in the reference asset (the "Reference Asset").

The Issuer (J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V.) and the Guarantor (J.P. Morgan Securities plc) believe that the following factors may affect their ability to fulfil their obligations in respect of the Securities and the Guarantee and are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks and other risks associated with the Securities. All of these factors are contingencies which may or may not occur and neither the Issuer nor the Guarantor expresses a view on the likelihood of any such contingency occurring. The factors discussed below regarding the risks of acquiring or holding any Securities are not exhaustive, and additional risks and uncertainties that are not presently known to the Issuer or the Guarantor, or that either the Issuer or the Guarantor currently believes to be immaterial, could also have a material impact on the business operations or financial condition of the Issuer or the Guarantor or on the Securities.

Investors should consider carefully the following discussion of risks to help to decide whether or not the Securities are suitable.

Risk warning: Investors may lose some or all of their investment in the Securities.

The terms of the particular Securities may not provide for scheduled minimum payment of the face value or issue price of the Securities at maturity or upon early redemption. In such case, depending on the performance of the Relevant Asset and how much the investor paid for the Securities, the investor may lose some and up to all of the investment plus any transaction cost paid to procure the Securities.

The payment of any amount due under the Securities is subject to the credit risk of the Issuer and the Guarantor. The Securities are unsecured obligations. They are not deposits and are not protected under any deposit protection insurance scheme. Therefore, if the Issuer and the Guarantor fail or are otherwise unable to meet their payment (or delivery) obligations on the Securities, the investor will lose up to the entire value of his investment.

Investors may also lose some or all of their investment where:

- **the market price of the Securities prior to maturity may be significantly lower than the purchase price paid for them. Consequently, if investors sell their Securities before the stated maturity date, they may receive far less than the original invested amount.**
- **the Securities may be redeemed in certain circumstances for reasons not in the control of the Issuer and, in such case, the early redemption amount paid may be less than what the investors paid for the Securities.**
- **the Securities are subject to certain adjustments in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Securities that may result in the scheduled amount to be paid or asset(s) to be delivered upon redemption being reduced to, or being valued at an amount less than the initial investment of the investors.**

A. RISK FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT THE ISSUER'S AND THE GUARANTOR'S ABILITY TO FULFIL THEIR RESPECTIVE OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE SECURITIES AND THE GUARANTEE

1. The Securities are subject to the credit risk of the Issuer and the Guarantor

1.1 General

The Securities are subject to the credit risk of the Issuer and changes in their respective credit ratings and credit spreads may adversely affect the market value of the Securities. Investors are dependent on the Issuer's ability to pay (or deliver, as applicable) all amounts due on the Securities, and therefore investors are subject to the credit risk of such JPMorgan Chase & Co. and its consolidated subsidiaries (together "**JPMorgan Chase**") entities and to changes in the market's view of the creditworthiness of such JPMorgan Chase entities. Any decline in such credit ratings or increase in the credit spreads charged by the market for taking credit risk on such JPMorgan Chase entities is likely to adversely affect the value of the Securities. If the Issuer were to default on its payment or other obligations, investors may not receive any amounts owed to them under the Securities and they could lose up to their entire investment.

1.2 Risk factors relating to the Issuer

Investors should read the risk factors in relation to the Issuer incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (including as may be supplemented from time to time), as set out in Section III of the Base Prospectus (*Information Incorporated by Reference*) below.

1.3 Risk factors relating to the Guarantor

Investors should read the risk factors in relation to the Guarantor incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (including as may be supplemented from time to time), as set out in Section III of the Base Prospectus (*Information Incorporated by Reference*) below.

1.4 Limitations of the Guarantee

The Guarantee of J.P. Morgan Securities plc is limited to a guarantee of the payment, delivery and other obligations which the Issuer has under the terms and conditions of the Securities, and the Guarantor may therefore apply all exclusions, exceptions and defences available to the Issuer under the terms and conditions of the Securities and at law. Accordingly, where the Issuer has failed to perform an obligation under the Securities but its failure to do so is excused under the terms and conditions of the Securities, then the Guarantor will not be obliged under the terms of its Guarantee to satisfy such failed obligation of the Issuer. For example, if the Issuer is prohibited, unable, or otherwise fails to make any payment, or any portion thereof or to perform any other obligation, because or arising out of an act of war, insurrection or civil strife; an action by any government or governmental authority or instrumentality thereof (whether de jure or de facto), legal constraint, terrorism, riots, or catastrophe, and the Calculation Agent therefore determines that a "Payment Disruption Event" has occurred, then the Guarantor will be under no obligation under the terms of its Guarantee to satisfy the Issuer's payment obligation for so long as the Issuer has postponed the making of such payment or ultimately written the obligation down to zero as a consequence of such "Payment Disruption Event".

B. GENERAL RISK FACTORS WHICH ARE MATERIAL FOR THE PURPOSES OF ASSESSING THE MARKET RISKS IN RELATION TO THE SECURITIES

1. The Securities may not be a suitable investment; compared to other capital investments, the risk of loss – up to the total loss of the invested capital as well as the related transaction costs – is high; the Securities do not, unless expressly provided, yield any current income.

The Securities are complex financial instruments and may include embedded derivatives. The investor must determine the suitability of such investment in light of its own circumstances. In particular, the investor should:

- have read and be able to fully understand the information contained or incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus (including any applicable supplement) and the relevant Issue Specific Conditions in order to be able to make a meaningful evaluation of the Securities;
- understand (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser and using appropriate analytical tools) the impact that an investment in the Securities would have on his overall investment portfolio and his financial position;
- have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the Securities, including where (i) there is a potential for the amount paid at maturity or early redemption to be less than the amount invested by the investor or even zero (0) and (ii) if the specified currency is different from the currency in which he principal financial activities are principally denominated;
- understand thoroughly (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) the nature of the relevant Reference Asset and how the performance thereof over all possible scenarios will affect the return on the Securities; and
- be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect the return on the Securities.

None of the Issuer, Guarantor, Dealers, Arranger or any other JPMorgan Chase company has given, and none of them will give, to the investor in relation to any Securities (either directly or indirectly) any assurance or guarantee as to the merits, performance or suitability of such Securities, and the investor should be aware that each of them is acting as an arm's-length counterparty and not as an advisor or fiduciary.

The Securities are tradable securities that enable Holders to participate in the performance of a particular Reference Asset without having to purchase such Reference Asset. The Securities grant Holders the right to a Settlement Amount (including receipt of a security to the extent that the Conditions provide for redemption by physical settlement, as the case may be) on maturity of the Securities and to coupon payment(s), as the case may be. Claims for delivery of definitive securities are precluded. The calculation of the Settlement Amount depends in principle on the performance of the relevant Reference Asset during the term of the Securities.

The performance of the Reference Asset is observed between the Initial Valuation Date and a future Valuation Date. Holders will not benefit from any increase in the Reference Asset's price from the Initial Valuation Date up to, but excluding, the specified Valuation Date.

Accordingly, there is a relationship between the economic value of the Securities and the economic value of the Reference Asset. The value of the Security will typically fall (i.e. without taking into account other features and other factors that are determinative of the price of Securities) if the price of the Reference Asset falls (in the case of "*Long*" and/or "*Call*" structures such as Bonus Certificates or Long Warrants). The Securities may however be structured in such a way so that a Security may decrease in value (without taking into account other features and other factors that are determinative of the price of Securities) if the value of the Reference Asset increases (in the case of "*Short*" and/or "*Put*" structures such as Reverse Bonus Certificates or Short Warrants). The value of the Reference Asset may be subject to unpredictable change over time and this degree of change is known as "volatility" (see also Section 2.3(c) of the Risk Factors below). Volatility does not imply direction of the value, although a Reference Asset that is more volatile is likely to increase or decrease in value more often and/or to a greater extent than one that is less volatile.

The following methods of calculating the Settlement Amount has to be distinguished (see also Section C. of the Risk Factors below which contains detailed risks in relation to the specific structure of the Securities):

- If the Notes (Reverse Convertibles or Barrier Reverse Convertibles, together the "**Notes**") and/or Certificates are issued at a **Nominal**, then the Settlement Amount is typically calculated on the basis of the Nominal, the Performance of the Reference Asset

and other factors, as the case may be. The Performance of the Reference Asset equals the price of the Reference Asset on the Valuation Date (*Final Value*) divided by the price of the Reference Asset on the Initial Valuation Date (*Initial Value*). The Securities may be issued at a nominal amount (par = 100% of the Nominal) or below or above par value. Below or above par means that a new Security is issued at a discount ("Disagio") or premium ("Agio") to par value. It should be noted that the Nominal may not necessarily equal the fair market value of the Security.

- If the Notes and/or Certificates do not have a Nominal, then the Settlement Amount is typically calculated on the basis of the Ratio, the price of the Reference Asset on the Valuation Date (*Final Value*) and other factors, as the case may be. The Ratio specifies how many units of the Reference Asset the Security corresponds to. The Ratio is expressed as a decimal, so a Ratio of e.g. 0.01 indicates that a Security corresponds to one-hundredth of a unit of the Reference Asset.
- In the case of Warrants the preconditions for the payment of a Settlement Amount are structured differently for Long/Call and Short/Put structures. In the case of Long/Call structures the Settlement Amount depends on the amount by which the relevant price of the Reference Asset exceeds the relevant Strike (taking into account the Ratio); if the relevant price of the Reference Asset falls below the Strike the Settlement Amount is zero (0). In the case of Short/Put structures the Settlement Amount depends on the amount by which the relevant price of the Reference Asset falls below the relevant Strike (taking into account the Ratio); if the relevant price of the Reference Asset exceeds the Strike the Settlement Amount is zero (0).

There are different styles of the right to exercise the Securities:

- Securities with *European Style* can only be exercised at the end of the term and/or are automatically exercised at the end of the term, if provided for in the applicable Final Terms. As a consequence, the Valuation Date relevant for the determination of the Final Value is specified in the applicable Final Terms and the exercise of the Securities during the term is excluded.
- In the case of Securities with *American Style*, the Securities can be exercised on each Exercise Business Day during the Exercise Period specified in the applicable Final Terms. In this case, the Holder is able by choosing the relevant Exercise Date to select the Valuation Date relevant for determining the Final Value. Holders should note that in accordance with the applicable Conditions, the exercise of the Securities may be restricted during certain periods or when certain conditions are fulfilled (e.g. termination of the Securities and/or occurrence of a Knock-Out Event and/or a Stop-Loss Event).

The Securities do not confer a right to receipt of dividend payments and, if not specified in the applicable Conditions, do not confer a right to interest/coupon payment(s), so do not provide a current yield. This means that potential losses in value of the Security may not be compensated by income generated by the Security.

2. The market value of the Securities on the Issue Date and thereafter may be less than the original Issue Price and may be volatile; the market value is subject to many factors which could adversely affect the value of the Securities

2.1 The market value of the Securities on the Issue Date will likely be lower than their original issue price

As at the Issue Date, the Issue Price of the Securities will likely be more than the market value of such Securities, and more than the price, if any, at which the Dealer or any other person would be willing to purchase the Securities in secondary market transactions. In particular, (a) where permitted by applicable law, the Issue Price may take into account amounts with respect to commissions relating to the issue and sale of the Securities and (b) amounts relating to the hedging of the Issuer's obligations under such Securities, including the profits JPMorgan Chase expects to realise in consideration for assuming the risks inherent in providing such hedge.

2.2 **The market value and the price at which investors may be able to sell their Securities prior to maturity may be at a substantial discount to the original issue price of the Securities, and investors may lose some or up to all of their investment in any such secondary sale**

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 may take into account the secondary market credit spreads of the Issuer (and the Guarantor) and, also, because (as noted in Section B.2.1 of the Risk Factors above) secondary market prices (a) may exclude selling commissions 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 the Dealer or any other person would be willing to buy Securities from investors in secondary market transactions, if at all, is likely to be lower than the original issue price. Any sale by the investor prior to the maturity date could result in a substantial loss to the investor. See the immediately following risk consideration for information about additional factors that will impact any secondary market prices of the Securities.

2.3 **Prior to maturity, the value of the Securities will be influenced by many unpredictable factors**

(a) ***General***

Many economic and market factors will influence the value of the Securities. Generally, the value of the Reference Asset, if any, on any day will likely affect the value of the Securities more than any other single factor. However, investors should not expect the value of the Securities in the secondary market to vary in direct proportion to changes in the value of the Reference Asset. The value of the Securities will be affected by a number of other factors that may either offset or magnify each other, including, but not limited to:

- the creditworthiness of the Issuer and the Guarantor, including actual or anticipated downgrades in their respective credit ratings;
- the actual and expected frequency and magnitude of changes in the value of any Reference Asset (i.e. volatility);
- the remaining time to maturity of the Securities;
- depending on the type of Reference Asset:
 - the dividend rate on a Share or on the equity securities underlying an Index (while not paid to Holders of the Securities, dividend payments on a Share or on any equity securities underlying an Index may influence the value of the Reference Asset and the market value of options on the Reference Asset and therefore affect the market value of the Securities) and any applicable taxes in relation to any such dividend rates;
 - the occurrence of certain corporate events to a Share or shares represented by a Depositary Receipt (being, an American Depositary Receipt or a Global Depositary Receipt);
 - the occurrence of certain events to the shares of an exchange traded fund (an "ETF") that may or may not require an adjustment to the terms and conditions of the Securities;
 - supply and demand trends and market prices at any time for the relevant Commodities or the exchange-traded futures contracts on such Commodities;
 - interest and yield rates in the market generally as well as in the markets of a Share and the markets of the securities or other constituents included in an Index;

- economic, financial, political, regulatory and judicial events that affect a Share, the equity securities underlying an Index or stock markets generally;
- economic, financial, political, regulatory, geographical, agricultural, meteorological or judicial events that affect commodity markets generally;
- the exchange rates and the volatility of the exchange rates between the currency of denomination of the Securities and the currencies in which a Reference Asset Share (with respect to a Reference Asset that is a Depositary Receipt) or the equity securities underlying an Index are traded, and, if an Index is calculated in one currency and the equity securities underlying that Index are traded in one or more other currencies, the correlation between those rates and the value of that Index.

Some or all of these factors will influence the price investors will receive if they choose to sell their Securities prior to maturity. The impact of any of the factors set forth above may enhance or offset some or all of any change resulting from another factor or factors. Investors may have to sell their Securities at a substantial discount from the original purchase price and may lose some or all of their investment.

See also Section D.1.2 and Section D.1.3 of the Risk Factors below.

- (b) ***The market value of the Securities is expected to be affected, in part, by the credit rating of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. or JPMorgan Chase & Co.***

The value of the Securities is expected to be affected, in part, by the general perceptions of investors of the creditworthiness of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. or JPMorgan Chase & Co. Such perceptions may be influenced by the ratings accorded to outstanding securities of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. or JPMorgan Chase & Co. by well-recognized rating agencies, such as Moody's Investors Service Inc., Fitch, Inc. and Standard & Poor's, a division of The McGraw Hill Companies, Inc. A reduction in the rating, if any, accorded to outstanding securities of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. or JPMorgan Chase & Co., by one of these rating agencies could result in a reduction in the trading value of the Securities.

The credit ratings of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and JPMorgan Chase & Co. may move independently of one another. JPMorgan Chase & Co. and its subsidiaries (other than JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.) are generally permitted to undertake a wider range of activities than JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and its subsidiaries. As a result, while the credit rating of JPMorgan Chase & Co. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. are closely related, those credit ratings are usually different and, in the event of any change in those credit ratings, those ratings may move independently of each other. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. is typically rated more highly than JPMorgan Chase & Co. but there is no assurance that this will always be the case and investors should check the relevant rating at the time of considering any investment in Securities.

- (c) ***The market value of Securities may be highly volatile***

The price, performance or investment return of the Reference Asset may be subject to sudden, large and unpredictable changes over time and this degree of change is known as "volatility". The volatility of a Reference Asset may be affected by national and international financial, political, military or economic events, including governmental actions, or by the activities of participants in the relevant markets. Any of these events or activities could adversely affect the value of the Securities.

- (d) ***There may be price discrepancies with respect to the Securities as between various dealers or other purchasers in the secondary market***

If at any time a third party dealer quotes a price to purchase Securities or otherwise values Securities, that price may be significantly different (higher or lower) from any price quoted by JPMorgan Chase. Furthermore, if investors sell their Securities, they will likely be charged a commission for secondary market transactions, or the price may reflect a dealer discount.

3. **Secondary market trading may be limited, and investors may not be able to sell their Securities prior to scheduled maturity**

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Securities will not be listed on any securities exchange. There may be little or no secondary market for the Securities. Even if there is a secondary market for the Securities, it may not provide enough liquidity to allow investors to trade or sell the Securities easily.

JPMorgan Chase may act as a market maker for the Securities, but JPMorgan Chase is not required to do so (subject to the rules of any applicable securities exchange). As other market makers may not participate significantly in the secondary market for the Securities, the price at which investors may be able to trade their Securities is likely to depend on the price, if any, at which JPMorgan Chase is willing to buy the Securities (see Section B.2.1 of the Risk Factors above). If at any time the Dealer 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.

If JPMorgan Chase does make a market for the Securities, it may cease to do so at any time without notice (subject to the rules of any applicable securities exchange).

Securities are also subject to selling restrictions and purchaser representations and requirements and transfer restrictions that may limit the ability of investors to resell or transfer them.

JPMorgan Chase may stop showing tradeable prices on just the offer side for a number of different reasons, including but not limited to: international sanctions regimes, inability to hedge, being sold out of an instrument, a product delta would trigger Section 871(m) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code tax burden on the investor or the Issuer or market maker.

JPMorgan Chase may stop quoting products without prior notice for a number of reasons including, but not limited to, underlying market disruptions, technical problems, regulatory restrictions, a barrier event indicatively having happened or irregular market conditions.

4. **The Securities may be redeemed or terminated (as applicable) prior to their scheduled maturity for various unforeseen reasons, and in such case investors may receive back less than the original investment and investors may not be able to reinvest the proceeds in an equivalent investment**

4.1 **Events or circumstances leading to early redemption or termination**

Securities may be redeemed or terminated (as applicable) prior to their scheduled maturity for any of the following reasons:

- the occurrence of a mandatory early redemption event (e.g. the price or level of the Reference Asset rises above or falls below a pre-determined level (e.g. the Knock-Out Barrier and/or the Stop-Loss Barrier), if specified in the terms and conditions of the Securities);
- the exercise by the Issuer of a call option, if specified to be applicable in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions (see Section B.5.3 of the Risk Factors below);
- the exercise of the Securities by investors, if specified to be applicable in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions;
- the occurrence of certain events outside of the control of the Issuer or other circumstances in relation to a Reference Asset at the discretion of the Calculation Agent;
- the Issuer determines that its performance under any Security has become unlawful in whole or in part for any reason;
- in certain circumstances where the Issuer determines that it will become subject to withholding tax on payments made to it as a result of Holders failing to provide

information required by FATCA, there is a substantial likelihood that it will violate any requirement of, or an agreement entered into with a taxing authority with respect to, FATCA or there is a substantial likelihood that a series of Securities will be treated, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as being in bearer form or following the occurrence of certain taxation events with respect to the Securities or (if specified to be applicable in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions) with respect to underlying hedging transactions;

- following the occurrence of an Event of Default; or
- following the occurrence of an Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event (see also Section B.10.5 of the Risk Factors below).

4.2 The Early Payment Amount may be less than the original invested amount

On early redemption or termination due to any of the circumstances described in Section B.4.1. of the Risk Factors above, the investor will receive (subject in the case of an occurrence of an Event of Default to claims of other creditors) the "Early Payment Amount" in full and final settlement of the Securities. The Early Payment Amount is an amount representing the fair market value of the Securities determined by the Calculation Agent using its internal models and methodologies by reference to such factors as the Calculation Agent may consider to be appropriate, i.e. in the case of any of the circumstances described in Section B.4.1. of the Risk Factors above there is no claim to payment of an amount to be calculated based on a repayment formula determined in the Conditions for the ordinary end of the term nor is there a fixed unconditional minimum amount. **The Early Payment Amount may be less than the original purchase price of the Securities and could be as low as zero (0).**

In the case of an early redemption or termination a reinvestment risk exists, i.e. the Holder bears the risk that it may only be able to reinvest the returned funds on more unfavourable terms.

5. The terms and conditions of the Securities may include certain features or other terms and conditions which have particular risks

5.1 A leverage feature increases the potential loss (or gain) on the Securities

Where a formula used to determine the amount payable and/or deliverable with respect to the Securities contains a "participation" level or other multiplier or leverage factor (whether implicit or explicit) greater than one, the percentage change in the value of the Securities will be greater than any positive and/or negative performance of the Reference Asset. Securities which include such a multiplier or leverage factor represent a very speculative and risky form of investment, since any loss in the value of the Reference Asset carries the risk of a disproportionately higher loss on the Securities (see, for example, Sections C.1.4, C.2.4, C.3.4, C.4.4, C.9.2 or C.11.2 of the Risk Factors below).

5.2 The potential return on the investors Securities may be limited

Where a formula used to determine the amount payable and/or deliverable with respect to the Securities contains a cap, the investors ability to participate in any change in the value of the Reference Asset over the term of the Securities will be limited, no matter how much the level, price, rate or other applicable value of the Reference Asset may rise beyond the cap level over the life of the Securities (see, for example, Sections C.6.1, C.7.1, C.9.4, C.10.2, C.11.4 and C.12.1 of the Risk Factors below). Accordingly, the investors return on the Securities may be significantly less than if he had purchased the Reference Asset directly.

5.3 If the Securities include an ordinary termination right of the Issuer, then (a) an investor will not be able to participate in any future performance of the Reference Asset following the termination date, (b) the market value of the Securities may be limited and (c) the investor will be subject to reinvestment risk if the Securities are terminated

- (a) *No further participation in any future positive performance of the Reference Asset*

Where the Issue Specific Conditions of the Securities provide that the Issuer has the right to call for the early redemption or termination of the Securities (see, for example, Sections C.3.1 or C.4.1 of the Risk Factors below), following any such exercise by the Issuer, investors will lose the opportunity to participate any further through his Securities in the performance of the Reference Asset.

(b) ***Limitation on the market value of the Securities***

An ordinary termination right of Securities is likely to limit their market value. During any period when the Issuer may elect to redeem Securities, the market value of those Securities generally will not rise above the price at which they can be redeemed.

(c) ***Reinvestment Risk***

The Issuer may be expected to redeem Securities when its cost of borrowing is lower than the interest rate on the Securities. At those times, investors generally would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the Securities being redeemed and may only be able to do so at a significantly lower rate. Investors should consider such reinvestment risk in light of other available investments.

5.4 **The occurrence of a Payment Disruption Event may lead to a delay and/or reduced payment or a payment in U.S. Dollars or a write down of payment obligations to zero (0)**

A "Payment Disruption Event" is an event which (a) prevents, restricts or delays the Issuer from converting or delivering relevant currencies, (b) imposes capital or exchange controls, (c) implements changes to laws relating to foreign investments, or (d) otherwise prohibits or prevents the Issuer from making a payment or performing an obligation required of it as a result of war, catastrophe, governmental action or other event beyond its control. Where the Calculation Agent determines that a Payment Disruption Event has occurred or is likely to occur, then the next payment or settlement or exercise date (as applicable) under the Securities may be postponed to a date falling 14 calendar days after the date on which the Payment Disruption Event is no longer occurring. No interest shall accrue and no Event of Default will result on account of such postponement. In the event that a Payment Disruption Event is still continuing on the date which is one year after the last scheduled payment date for the Securities, then the outstanding payment obligations of the Issuer shall be fulfilled by payment on the following tenth Business Day of the relevant amount in an equivalent amount in U.S. Dollars based on the conversion from the affected currency to U.S. Dollars on the second Business Day immediately preceding the payment date, and the Issuer shall have no further obligations whatsoever under the Securities. In the event the Calculation Agent is unable to determine the equivalent amount in U.S. Dollars, the Holders will not receive any amounts. Thereafter, the Issuer shall have no obligations whatsoever under the Securities.

5.5 **There are certain risks in relation to Securities to be settled by way of physical delivery**

(a) ***Investors should take into account that the delivered Reference Asset and/or share if an Exchange Traded Fund may only have a very low value or may be worthless and that it bear the issuer and securities risks of the deliverable Reference Asset or share of an Exchange Traded Fund***

If the Securities are subject to Physical Settlement, i.e. where the Securities provide that, subject to the fulfillment of particular conditions, the Securities shall be redeemed at their maturity by the delivery of the Reference Asset or, in the case of undeliverable Reference Assets, by the delivery of shares of an Exchange Traded Fund, the Holders will receive such Reference Asset or share of an Exchange Traded Fund rather than a monetary amount upon maturity. The number of units of the Reference Asset or the number of shares of an Exchange Traded Fund to be delivered is determined in the relevant Final Terms.

The Holders are subject to the specific issuer and securities risks of the deliverable Reference Asset or share of an Exchange Traded Fund, Holders should familiarise themselves with the deliverable Reference Asset or share of an Exchange Traded Fund when they purchase the Securities. The Holders should not assume that they will be able to sell the deliverable

Reference Asset or share of an Exchange Traded Fund for a specific price after the redemption of the Securities and in particular not for a price corresponding to the amount of capital used to purchase the Securities. Under certain circumstances the delivered Reference Asset or share of an Exchange Traded Fund may only have a very low value or may, in fact, be worthless. In this case, there is a risk of a total loss of the invested capital (including the related transaction costs).

Holders should note that the delivered Reference Asset or share of an Exchange Traded Fund may be sold at the earliest following registration in the securities account of the Holder. The Holder has no claim to the Reference Asset or share of an Exchange Traded Fund prior to the registration of the transfer of the same. The price of the Reference Asset or share of an Exchange Traded Fund may decline in the period between the Valuation Date and the date of registration in the Holder's securities account. The effective profit or loss is only determined once the Reference Asset or share of an Exchange Traded Fund has been delivered and then sold or once the proceeds from the Reference Asset or share of an Exchange Traded Fund have otherwise been realised.

Furthermore, it is to be noted that the Issuer has the right to pay compensation in lieu of delivery of the Reference Asset or share of an Exchange Traded Fund, if for any reason whatsoever it is economically or practically difficult or impossible to deliver the Reference Asset or share of an Exchange Traded Fund.

- (b) *If the Reference Asset to be delivered is a registered share, Holders should consider that the rights associated with the shares (e.g. participation in the general meeting, exercise of voting rights, etc.) can generally only be exercised by shareholders who are registered in the share register or a comparable official list of shareholders of the company. The obligation of the Issuer to deliver shares is limited to provision of the shares effected with the characteristics and in the form that allow delivery via an exchange and does not cover registration in the share register or list of shareholders. Any claims due to non-fulfilment, in particular rescission or damage claims, are excluded in such cases. Investors may be required to pay certain expenses*

If the Securities are subject to Physical Settlement, investors must pay all expenses relating to delivery of such Securities, including expenses, costs, charges, levies, tax, duties, withholding, deductions or other payments including without limitation, all depository, custodial, registration, transaction and exercise charges and all stamp, issues, registration or, securities transfer or other similar taxes or duties incurred by JPMorgan Chase in respect of the Issuer's obligations under the Securities and/or the delivery of the Reference Assets or shares of the Exchange Traded Funds.

5.6 **Market disruptions, adjustment measures and termination rights may negatively affect the rights of the Holders**

The occurrence or existence of market disruptions is determined in accordance with the Conditions. In such case, the Reference Dates specified in the applicable Final Terms will be postponed and the return on the Securities could be adversely affected. Market disruptions may affect the price of the Securities and delay the repayment of Securities. If any Reference Date is postponed to the last possible day and the market disruption event is still occurring on that day or such day is not a trading day, the Calculation Agent will nevertheless determine in its reasonable discretion the value of that Reference Asset on such last possible day. Any such determination may negatively impact the return on the Securities.

Adjustment measures are carried out in accordance with the Conditions. In the case of adjustment measures in respect to the Reference Asset, it cannot be ruled out that the assessment, on which an adjustment measure is based subsequently turns out to be incorrect and the adjustment measure subsequently turns out to be disadvantageous for the Holder and the Holder may be placed in a worse economic situation through the adjustment measure than he was in prior to an adjustment measure or would be in through a different adjustment measure.

5.7 **The Issuer of Securities may be substituted without consent of the Holders**

The Issuer of Securities may be substituted as the Issuer of Securities in favour of JPMorgan Chase & Co. or any of its subsidiaries, without the consent of the Holders or any right of the Holders to object to such substitution. The right of substitution is subject to: (i) the Issuer or the Guarantor having become obliged (due to a change in law) to pay Additional Amounts or (ii) the Issuer or any affiliate(s) of the Issuer or any entity (or entities) acting on behalf of the Issuer incurring a materially increased cost with respect to taxes in performing its obligations in relation to underlying hedging transactions (due to a change in law). The right of substitution is conditional on certain terms, including that (a) the new issuer provides an indemnity in favour of the Holders of such Securities in relation to any additional tax or duties that become payable solely as a result of such substitution and (b) the Securities will remain guaranteed by the Guarantor.

5.8 **Securities may be amended without the Holders consent**

The terms and conditions of the Securities may be amended by the Issuer without the consent of the Holders, if the amendment is to correct any manifest clerical or calculation errors or similar manifest incorrectness. In addition, the Issuer may, without the consent of the Holders, amend or supplement at its reasonable discretion any contradictory or incomplete provisions of the terms and conditions of the Securities, provided that such amendments are reasonably acceptable to the Holders.

6. **The Securities may have foreign exchange risks where payments under the Securities will be made in a currency which is different from the currency of the Reference Asset; furthermore, the Holder bears a currency risk if the account of the Holder to which the Settlement Amount or other amounts is paid is held in a currency other than the currency of the Security**

6.1 **General**

If the terms and conditions of the Securities provide that payment under the Securities will be made in a currency which is different from the currency of the Reference Asset, and/or different from the investment currency of the investor, the investor may: (i) be exposed to the adverse movement of the Specified Currency relative to the currency of the Reference Asset, and/or investment currency of the investor; and/or (ii) not be able to benefit from the positive movement of the Specified Currency relative to the currency of the Reference Asset, and/or the investment currency of the investor.

Foreign exchange rates are highly volatile and are determined by various factors, including supply and demand for currencies in the international foreign exchange markets, economic factors including inflation rates in the countries concerned, interest rate differences between the respective countries, economic forecasts, international political factors, currency convertibility, safety of making financial investments in the currency concerned, speculation and measures taken by governments and central banks.

A foreign exchange rate can be fixed by the sovereign government, allowed to float within a range of exchange rates set by the government or left to float freely. Exchange rates of most economically developed nations are permitted to fluctuate in value relative to each other. However, from time to time governments may use a variety of techniques, such as intervention by a country's central bank, the imposition of regulatory controls or taxes or changes in interest rates to influence the exchange rates of their currencies. In addition, governments around the world, including the governments of other major world currencies, have recently made, and may be expected to continue to make, very significant interventions in their economies, and sometimes directly in their currencies. Governments may also issue a new currency to replace an existing currency or alter the exchange rate or relative exchange characteristics by a devaluation or revaluation of a currency. These governmental actions could change or interfere with currency valuations and may cause currency exchange rates to fluctuate more than would otherwise occur in response to economic forces, as well as in response to the movement of currencies across borders.

The Issuer will not make any adjustment or change in the terms of the Securities in the event that exchange rates should become fixed, or in the event of any devaluation or revaluation or imposition of exchange or other regulatory controls or taxes, or in the event of other developments affecting the applicable foreign currency. Investors will bear those risks.

Foreign exchange fluctuations between the investment currency of the investors and the currency in which payment under the Securities is due may affect investors if they intend to convert gains or losses from the exercise or sale of Securities into their investment currency and may eventually cause a partial or total loss of the initial investment of the investors.

6.2 Currency-protected or "quanto" Securities

If the Reference Asset is not denominated in the specified currency of the Securities and at the same time only the performance of the Reference Asset in their denominated currency is relevant to the payout on the Securities, such Securities are referred to as currency-protected Securities or Securities with a "quanto" feature. Under such feature, the investment return of the Securities depends only on the performance of the Reference Asset (in the relevant currency) and any change in the rate of exchange between the currency of the Reference Asset and the specified currency of the Securities is disregarded. Therefore, investors will lose the potential benefit of any change in the rate of exchange between the currency of the Reference Asset and the Securities that would otherwise serve to increase the relevant performance measure of the Reference Asset following conversion into the currency of the Securities. In addition, changes in the relevant exchange rate may indirectly influence the price of the relevant Reference Asset which, in turn, could have a negative effect on the return on the Securities.

6.3 JPMorgan Chase is a major foreign exchange dealer and is subject to conflicts of interest

Investors should note that JPMorgan Chase companies are regular participants in the foreign exchange markets and in the ordinary course of their business may effect transactions for their own account or for the account of their customers and hold long and short positions in currencies and related derivatives, including in the currencies of the relevant foreign exchange rate(s). Such transactions may affect the relevant foreign exchange rate, the market price, liquidity or value of the Securities and could be adverse to the interests of investors. JPMorgan Chase is not under any duty or obligation to enter into such transactions in a manner which is favourable to investors (see Section E. of the Risk Factors below).

7. There are risks in investing in Securities which are linked directly or indirectly to emerging market Reference Asset(s) or currencies

Where the Securities are linked, directly or indirectly, to emerging market jurisdictions investors will be exposed to the risks of volatility, governmental intervention and the lack of a developed system of law which are associated with such jurisdictions.

In relation to Securities linked to securities issued by emerging market issuers, there are specific risks that there is generally less publicly available information about emerging market issuers and potentially less developed accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements and securities trading rules. Additionally, the prices of securities in emerging market jurisdictions and the financial health of the issuers may be affected by political, economic, financial and social instability in such jurisdictions, including changes in a country's government, economic and fiscal policies, currency exchange laws or other foreign laws or restrictions.

Securities linked indirectly to emerging markets, via securities, indices, commodities or currencies, may also be exposed to the risks of economic, social, political, financial and military conditions in such jurisdictions, including, in particular, political uncertainty and financial instability; the increased likelihood of restrictions on export or currency conversion; the greater potential for an inflationary environment; the possibility of nationalisation or confiscation of assets; the greater likelihood of regulation by the national, provincial and local governments, including the imposition of currency exchange laws and taxes; less liquidity in

emerging market currency markets as compared to the liquidity in developed markets and less favourable growth prospects, capital reinvestment, resources and self-sufficiency.

A combination of any or all of the risk factors outlined above may have a negative impact on the value of any Reference Asset linked to emerging markets or on the value of the Securities directly.

8. **The Calculation Agent (and the Issuer) has the power to make discretionary determinations under the Securities, any of which may have a material adverse effect on the Securities**

Under the terms and conditions of the Securities, following the occurrence of certain events outside of its control, the Calculation Agent or the Issuer (as applicable) may exercise discretion to take one or more actions available to it in order to deal with the impact of such events on the Securities or (if applicable to the particular issue of Securities) the Issuer's hedging arrangements. Any such discretionary determination by the Calculation Agent or the Issuer could have a negative impact on the value of and return on the Securities and (amongst other things) could result in their early redemption (see also Section B.4 of the Risk Factors above). There may be a conflict of interest between the Issuer or the Calculation Agent making any determinations binding on the investor and the investor's bet interest.

9. **Changes in tax law could adversely affect the value and/or the market value of the Securities or may change the tax treatment of the relevant Securities**

9.1 **General**

The tax overviews provided in Section XII. "Taxation" of the Base Prospectus address only certain aspects of the taxation of income from Securities in a limited number of jurisdictions and are included in this Base Prospectus solely for information purposes. These overviews cannot replace individual legal or tax advice or become a sole base for any investment decisions and/or assessment of any potential tax consequences thereof. The level and bases of taxation could change in the future, such changes may be applied retrospectively and the value of any reliefs will depend on the investors' own particular circumstances. Investors should consult their own tax advisers as to the tax consequences due to the purchase, ownership and disposal of a Security.

9.2 **Additional Amounts on account of withholding tax will not be payable on the Securities in certain circumstances**

The Issuer will not pay "Additional Amounts" to Holders of Securities should withholding taxes become payable on payments of principal or interest by or within a Relevant Jurisdiction where:

- the Holder is a resident within that Relevant Jurisdiction; or
- "Gross up" is specified to be "not applicable" in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions; or
- one or more customary or other exceptions to "Gross up" obligation apply.

In addition to the above circumstances, the Issuer will not pay "Additional Amounts" to Holders of Securities:

- in respect of any withholding taxes imposed pursuant to FATCA; or
- in respect of U.S. withholding taxes on payments treated as "dividend equivalent" payments under Section 871(m) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code where:
 - "Gross up" is specified to be "not applicable" in the relevant Final Terms; or

- "Gross up" is specified to be "applicable" in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, but "Exclude Section 871(m) Taxes from Gross Up" is also specified to be applicable in the relevant Final Terms; or
- in the reasonable determination of the Issuer, such withholding tax would not have been imposed but for the Holder or beneficial owner (or a related party thereof) engaging in one or more transactions (other than the mere purchase of the Security) whether or not in connection with the acquisition, holding or disposition of the Security that establishes the withholding obligation.
- one or more customary exceptions to the "Gross up" obligation applies.

In all other circumstances, the Issuer will pay Additional Amounts should withholding taxes become payable on payments of principal or interest by or within a Relevant Jurisdiction.

9.3 **Payments to Holders in respect of the Securities and payments received by JPMSB may be subject to withholding taxes, which may give rise to a right for JPMSB to redeem or terminate the Securities early**

Under any of (a) U.S. tax legislation commonly known as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, (b) analogous provisions of non-U.S. laws, (c) an intergovernmental agreement in furtherance of such legislation or laws, or (d) an individual agreement entered into with a taxing authority pursuant to such legislation or laws (collectively, "**FATCA**"), the Issuer or an intermediary may be required to withhold a U.S. withholding tax of 30 per cent. on payments, including principal and gross proceeds, made to certain Holders in respect of the relevant Securities. In particular, the withholding tax may apply to payments in respect of Securities made to (i) (unless exempt or otherwise deemed to be compliant) a non-U.S. Holder or beneficial owner that is a foreign financial institution (an "**FFI**") that does not have in place an effective reporting and withholding agreement with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "**IRS**") (such an FFI, a "**non-compliant FFI**") and (ii) other Holders or beneficial owners that do not comply with an Issuer's or any intermediary's requests for ownership certifications and identifying information or, if applicable, for waivers of any law prohibiting the disclosure of such information to a taxing authority (such Holders and beneficial owners, "**Recalcitrant Holders**"). In the event that an Issuer or an intermediary is required to deduct a withholding tax under FATCA, no additional amounts will be paid to the Holder or beneficial owner of the Security.

Under FATCA, the Issuer may also be subject to a withholding tax of 30 per cent. on certain payments made to it if it does not comply with the relevant requirements under FATCA. In the event that the Issuer determines that there is a substantial likelihood that payments made to it would be subject to withholding tax under FATCA or if the Issuer otherwise determines that there is a substantial likelihood that it will violate any requirement of, or an agreement entered into with a taxing authority with respect to, FATCA, **it is possible that a portion or all Securities of a series issued by the Issuer will be redeemed or terminated at the Early Payment Amount (which amount may be less than the purchase price paid by the Holder, depending on the fair market value of the Securities at the relevant time and, where specified in the terms of the Securities, associated costs of the Issuer to be deducted).**

It is anticipated that the Issuer will comply with any due diligence, reporting and withholding requirements under FATCA. Accordingly, the Issuer may be required, among other things, to withhold 30 per cent. on payments made to Holders that are non-compliant FFIs or to Recalcitrant Holders. Should the Issuer or an intermediary withhold on payments pursuant to FATCA, there will be no "gross up" (or any other additional amount) payable by way of compensation to such Holders or beneficial owners for the amounts deducted.

9.4 **Financial Transaction Tax**

On 14 February 2013, the European Commission published a proposal (the "**Commission's Proposal**") for a Directive for a common Financial Transaction Tax ("**FTT**") in Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia

("Participating Member States"). However, Estonia has since stated that it will not participate.

The Commission's Proposal has a very broad scope and could, if introduced, apply to certain dealings in the Securities (including secondary market transactions) in certain circumstances.

Under the Commission's Proposal the FTT could apply in certain circumstances to persons both within and outside of the Participating Member States. Generally, the tax would apply to certain dealings in the Securities where at least one party is a financial institution, and at least one party is established in a Participating Member State. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be, "established" in a Participating Member State in a broad range of circumstances, including (a) by transacting with a person established in a Participating Member State or (b) where the financial instrument which is subject to the dealings is issued in a Participating Member State.

However, the FTT proposal remains subject to negotiation between member states of the European Union. It may therefore be altered prior to any implementation, the timing of which remains unclear. Additional member states of the European Union may decide to participate.

Prospective holders of Securities should note, in particular, that in future any sale, purchase or exchange of the Securities might be subject to the FTT. The Holder of Securities may be liable to itself pay this charge or reimburse a financial institution for the charge, and/or the charge may affect the price of the Securities.

Prospective Holders of the Securities should consult their own tax advisers in relation to the FTT.

10. **The Securities are subject to other material risks**

10.1 **It may not be possible to use the Securities as a perfect hedge against the market risk associated with investing in a Reference Asset**

If investors intend to invest in Securities to hedge against the market risk associated with investing in a Reference Asset, they should recognise the complexities of utilising Securities in this manner. For example, the value of the Securities may not exactly match the value of the Reference Asset. Due to fluctuating supply and demand for the Securities, there is no assurance that their value will match movements in the value of the Reference Asset. For these reasons, among others, it may not be possible to purchase or liquidate Securities in a portfolio at the prices used to calculate the value of any Reference Asset.

10.2 **There are risks relating to "Inventory Securities" which have been issued prior to the date of their purchase**

In the case of Securities which have been issued prior to the date of their purchase which the Dealer or other JPMorgan Chase company) has been holding from time to time on its own account ("**Inventory Securities**"), disclosure in relation to the Reference Asset to which the relevant Inventory Securities may be linked (if any) as set forth in the relevant Final Terms will have been extracted by JPMorgan Chase from publicly available sources but will not have been prepared or verified by, or on behalf of, JPMorgan Chase. JPMorgan Chase disclaims any responsibility for such information. Such information will be out of date and no updated information thereon will be provided. If there has been any change in the Reference Asset since the date of the relevant Final Terms, this may have an adverse effect on the pay-out and/or value of the relevant Inventory Securities. Moreover, any change in the situation or condition of the Issuer and/or the Guarantor since the date of the relevant Final Terms will not be disclosed and may have an adverse effect on the value of the relevant Inventory Securities.

10.3 **There may be regulatory consequences to the Holder of holding Securities linked to a Reference Asset**

There may be regulatory and other consequences associated with the ownership by certain Holders in Securities linked to a Reference Asset. Investors must conduct their own

investigation into their regulatory position with respect to a potential investment in Securities, and JPMorgan Chase assumes no obligation or liability whatsoever to investors in such regard.

10.4 Purchase of Securities may cause an investor to reach a threshold where disclosure of a net short position is required under Regulation (EU) No 236/2012

Under Regulation (EU) No 236/2012 (the "**Short Selling Regulation**"), Holders of Securities holding a net short position in relation to a particular share to which the regulation applies (as described below) or a debt instrument issued by a sovereign issuer to which the regulation applies (as described below) in the case where the investor has reached a threshold in relation to such position, must make a disclosure thereof to the relevant European competent authority. The Securities may include short positions in such shares and/or debt instruments and such short positions may fluctuate from time to time. Purchasing and holding the Securities may therefore, when taken together with the investor's other holdings of relevant shares and/or debt instruments issued by a sovereign issuer, cause the Holder to reach one or more thresholds where disclosure would be required under the Short Selling Regulation. There is a similar requirement to make public disclosure of net short positions in relation to shares when the public disclosure thresholds under the Short Selling Regulation are met.

A net short position is the position remaining after deducting any long position held in relation to the shares or the debt instrument from any short position in relation to such shares or debt instrument, in accordance with the Short Selling Regulation.

For the purposes of the Short Selling Regulation, a short position will include (a) the short sale of a share or a debt instrument as well as (b) entering into a transaction which creates or relates to a financial instrument other than that referred to in (a) where the effect or one of the effects of the transaction is to confer a financial advantage on the person entering into that transaction in the event of a decrease in the price or value of the share or debt instrument.

For the purposes of the Short Selling Regulation, a long position will include (a) the holding of a share or a debt instrument as well as (b) entering into a transaction which creates or relates to a financial instrument other than that referred to in (a) where the effect or one of the effects of the transaction is to confer a financial advantage on the person entering into that transaction in the event of an increase in the price or value of the share or debt instrument.

The calculation of a short or long position will include any position held by the relevant person indirectly, including through or by way of any index, basket of securities or any interest in any exchange traded fund or similar entity, determined by the person in question acting reasonably having regard to publicly available information as to the composition of the relevant index or basket of securities, or of the interests held by the relevant exchange traded fund or similar entity. Shares in relation to which the Short Selling Regulation applies are those which are admitted to trading in the EU, although there is an exemption where the primary listing is outside the EU (as determined by the relevant competent authority). Debt instruments in relation to which the Short Selling Regulation applies are those issued by EU sovereigns, including any special purpose vehicle ("**SPV**") established by such a sovereign, as well as the European Investment Bank and any EU bail-out fund.

It is the investor's responsibility to monitor its net short positions and to comply with the obligations applicable under the Short Selling Regulation.

10.5 Where applicable, the Securities may be redeemed or terminated (as applicable) prior to their scheduled maturity due to the occurrence of an Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event

An "Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event" is one or more of the following events (in each case, if specified to be applicable in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions):

- an "Extraordinary Hedge Sanctions Event" - in broad terms, due to a change in law relating to financial sanctions and embargo programmes (or change in interpretation of such law), it becomes illegal or is likely to become illegal within the next 90 days for the

Hedging Entity to perform its obligations under hedging transactions in relation to the relevant Securities;

- an "Extraordinary Hedge Bail-in Event" - in broad terms, the Hedging Entity or its counterparty becomes subject to a resolution regime and, as a result, the obligations of the Hedging Entity or its counterparties under hedging transactions in relation to the Securities are subject to the exercise of a "bail-in" or other resolution power by the relevant resolution authority (or it is likely that the resolution authority will exercise a "bail-in" or other resolution power within the next 90 days) or there is otherwise a material adverse effect on such hedging transactions; or
- an "Extraordinary Hedge Currency Disruption Event" - in broad terms, a governmental authority introduces, or is likely to introduce within the next 90 days, a new currency and/or capital controls and, as a result, the payment obligations under the hedge transactions relating to the Securities are redenominated into another currency and/or are subject to capital controls and/or such hedge transactions are otherwise materially adversely affected,

The Issue Specific Conditions of the relevant Securities will specify whether or not any of the three events described above is applicable or not in relation to those Securities. If an event may be both an Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event and a "Payment Disruption Event" and the Issuer elects to early redeem or terminate (as applicable) the Securities, the consequences relating to Payment Disruption Events will not apply.

On early redemption or termination, as applicable, of the Securities following the occurrence of an Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, investors will receive the Early Payment Amount in full and final settlement of the Securities. **The Early Payment Amount may be less than the original purchase price of the Securities and could be as low as zero (0)** (see Section B.4.2 of the Risk Factors above).

10.6 **J.P. Morgan and related entities may undertake trading activity in the underlying instruments of the Security**

J.P. Morgan for its own benefit or for clients, may execute transactions in the underlying or derivatives linked to the reference asset, during the term of the Security. Therefore, this activity could be contributing to influencing prices of market parameters, that are relevant to the valuation of the Security and, as a consequence, may have an adverse effect on the price of the Security (see also Section E.1.2 of the Risk Factors below).

C. RISK FACTORS WHICH ARE MATERIAL FOR THE PURPOSES OF ASSESSING THE MARKET RISKS IN RELATION TO THE SPECIFIC STRUCTURE OF THE SECURITIES

1. Product No. 1. Specific risk factors applicable to Warrants

1.1 Risk factors related to the limited term of Warrants

The term of Warrants is fixed and is the period from the Issue Date until the Valuation Date. The Settlement Amount of the Warrants is paid out by the Issuer on a specific date defined in the Final Terms. If the Warrants have an "European Style" they are only exercisable on the Valuation Date and cannot be exercised by the Holder on any other day during the term. If the Warrants have an "American Style", the Warrants may be exercised by the Holders during their term. However all Warrants which have not been exercised during their term are exercised automatically at the end of the term.

In the case of any exercise of Warrants, there will be a time lag between the time a Holder gives instructions to exercise and the time the applicable Settlement Amount relating to such exercise is determined. The applicable Settlement Amount may change significantly during

any such period, and such movement or movements could decrease the Settlement Amount of the Warrants being exercised and may result in such Settlement Amount being zero (0).

1.2 Risk of total loss

In the case of Warrants there is a risk of a total loss of the Holder's invested capital. A total loss will occur if the Final Value is equal to or below the Strike (in the case of Call Warrants) and/or equal to or above the Strike (in the case of Put Warrants).

Holder should consider that JPMorgan Chase does not commit or is not under any obligation legal or otherwise towards the Holders to quote bid and ask prices for Warrants. Holders should therefore not rely on being able to purchase or sell Warrants at any time.

1.3 Factors affecting the price during the term of the Warrants

The price of the Warrants during the term depends in particular on the price of the Reference Asset during the term. Generally, the price of the Warrants falls when the price of the Reference Asset falls (Call Warrants) or rises (Put Warrants). A decrease or increase in the Reference Asset typically has a disproportionately great effect on the price of the Warrants.

In addition to the price of the Reference Asset, the price of the Warrant is also dependent on the volatility of the Reference Asset, whereby a decrease of the expected volatility of the underlying asset generally leads to a decrease of the price of the Warrant. Furthermore the borrow costs of the Reference Asset, the interest rate level, and any dividend expectations, as well as applicable taxes on any dividend payments will influence the secondary market price of the Warrants. The value of the warrants will decrease as the time to expiry decreases. Therefore the absence of an expected move of the Reference Asset will cause the investor to lose a part or all of its invested money.

1.4 Risk due to the leverage effect

Due to the leverage effect the Warrants involve disproportionate risks of loss compared to a direct investment in the Reference Asset.

2. Product No. 2. Specific risk factors applicable to Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants

2.1 Risk factors related to the limited term of Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants

The term of Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants is fixed and is, subject to the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event, the period from the Issue Date until the Valuation Date. The Settlement Amount of the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants is paid out by the Issuer on a specific date defined in the Final Terms. The Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants have an "European Style", so they are only exercisable on the Valuation Date and cannot be exercised by the Holder on any other day during the term.

2.2 Risk of a total loss in the case of the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event

Holder in Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants bear the risk that the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants expire worthless during their term, if a so-called Knock-Out Event has occurred. A Knock-Out Event occurs, if an event defined in the Conditions occurs, which relates to the development of the price of the Reference Asset compared to a predefined price or value threshold (the so-called "**Knock-Out Barrier**"). If a Knock-Out Event occurs, the term of the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants ends automatically and the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants expire worthless. In this context, Holders should note that the price of the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants is reduced disproportionately compared to classic warrants, if the price of the Reference Asset approaches a Knock-Out Barrier.

It should be noted that no continuous bid and ask prices for the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants may be quoted by JPMorgan Chase on the secondary market outside of the

trading hours of the Reference Asset, if JPMorgan Chase expects a Knock-Out Event to occur due to different price indicators than the official relevant price of the Reference Asset. Holders should consider in this context that JPMorgan Chase does not commit or is not under any obligation legal or otherwise towards the Holders to quote bid and ask prices for the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants. Holders should therefore not rely on being able to purchase or sell the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants at any time.

2.3 Factors affecting the price during the term of the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants

The price of the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants during the term depends in particular on the price of the Reference Asset during the term. Generally, the price of the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants falls when the price of the Reference Asset falls (Turbo Long Warrants and/or X-Turbo Long Warrants) or rises (Turbo Short Warrants and/or X-Turbo Short Warrants). A decrease or increase in the Reference Asset typically has a disproportionately great effect on the price of the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants.

In addition to the price of the Reference Asset, the price of the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants is also dependent on the volatility of the Reference Asset, the lending costs, the interest rate level, and any dividend expectations, if applicable.

2.4 Risk due to the leverage effect

Due to the leverage effect the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants involve disproportionate risks of loss compared to a direct investment in the Reference Asset.

2.5 Specific risks applicable to X-Turbo Warrants

In the case of X-Turbo Warrants Holders should note that the Knock-Out Observation Price relevant for determining the Knock-Out Event will not only take into account prices of the Reference Asset (e.g. the DAX[®]), but also prices of an additional index, the x-index (e.g. the X-DAX[®]), as specified in the applicable Final Terms. The x-index is calculated outside of the usual trading hours of the Reference Asset (e.g. the X-DAX[®] is distributed from 8:00 am until DAX-opening and from 5:30 pm until 10:15 pm and the DAX[®] is usually calculated from 9:00 am until 5:30 pm). As a consequence the period during which a Knock-Out Event may occur is longer than in the case of Turbo Warrants which are not linked to an x-index. Due to the extension of the Knock-Out Observation Period the probability that a Knock-Out Event occurs is increased. This risk is even further increased due to a higher probability of price spikes during the less liquid trading hours in case of most x-indices.

Holders of X-Turbo Warrants should also note that the calculation of the Settlement Amount will not take into account the price of the respective x-index, but only the Final Value of the Reference Asset. This means that Holders will not benefit if the relevant price of the x-index is higher compared to the Final Value of the Reference Asset (in the case of X-Turbo Long Warrants) or if the relevant price of the x-index is lower compared to the Final Value of the Reference Asset (in the case of X-Turbo Short Warrants).

3. Product No. 3. Specific risk factors applicable to Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants

3.1 Risk factors relating to the unlimited term of the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants, the Issuer's extraordinary and ordinary termination right and particularities in relation to the exercise of the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants by the Holder

Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants do not have a fixed term. The term ends either:

- (a) when a Knock-Out Event occurs, or

- (b) when the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants are exercised by the Holder, or
- (c) when the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants are terminated by the Issuer pursuant to the Conditions.

The Issuer has the right to ordinarily terminate the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants by giving notice on a daily basis. Holders should note that the Issuer exercises its ordinary termination right in its reasonable discretion and is not subject to any commitments regarding the exercise of its ordinary termination right. In this context it should be noted that the higher the volatility of the Reference Asset or the more illiquid the market in financial instruments linked to the Reference Asset (including the futures and lending market), the more likely is that the Issuer will make use of its ordinary termination right (please see also Section B.5.3 of the Risk Factors above). Therefore, Holders should not rely on being able to hold a position in the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants for an extended period of time. Holders should note that if a Knock-Out Event occurs prior to or on the Termination Date the Knock-Out Event will override the termination by the Issuer.

Holders have the right to exercise the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants on a daily basis, subject to the non-occurrence of a Knock-Out Event. In the case of any exercise of Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants, there will be a time lag between the time a Holder gives instructions to exercise and the time the applicable Settlement Amount relating to such exercise is determined, i.e. the **Final Value of the Reference Asset used for the calculation of the Settlement Amount will usually be determined five Business Days following the valid exercise of the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants**. The applicable Settlement Amount may change significantly during any such period or a Knock-Out Event may have occurred, and such movement or movements could decrease the Settlement Amount of the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants being exercised and may result in such Settlement Amount being worthless.

3.2 Risk of a total loss in the case of the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event

Holders in Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants bear the risk that the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants expire worthless during their term, if a so-called Knock-Out Event has occurred.

A Knock-Out Event occurs, if an event defined in the Conditions occurs, which relates to the development of the price of the Reference Asset compared to a predefined price or value threshold (the so-called "**Knock-Out Barrier**"). If a Knock-Out Event occurs, the term of the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants ends automatically and the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants expire worthless. Holders should note in this context that the price of the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants is reduced disproportionately compared to classic warrants, if the price of the Reference Asset approaches a Knock-Out Barrier.

It must be noted that in the case of Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants, the probability that a Knock-Out Event occurs is increased due to the daily adjustment of the current Knock-Out Barrier while the price of the Reference Asset remains constant. In the case of Unlimited Turbo Short Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Short Warrants, the probability that a Knock-Out Event occurs is increased due to the daily adjustment of the current Knock-Out Barrier, while the price of the Reference Asset remains constant, if the Reference Rate falls below the Financing Spread described in more detail in the Conditions. The longer a Holder holds the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants in these cases, the higher is the risk of loss of the invested capital. The daily adjustment of the current Knock-Out Barrier will be made on the basis of the respective current Strike. In the course of the daily adjustment of the current Strike any dividends or cash amounts equivalent to dividends will be taken into account (also considering the relevant Dividend Factor). In the case of Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants linked to a total return index, the current Strike and as a consequence the

current Knock-Out Barrier will increase. Accordingly, the probability that a Knock-Out Event occurs will increase. In the case of Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants linked to a price return index, the current Strike will fall by an amount that is less than the gross dividend amount being paid. Accordingly, the probability that a Knock-Out Event occurs will increase. The effect will be greater, the higher the dividends and/or the dividend taxation. In the case of Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants linked to Futures Contracts, the particular risk exists that a Knock-Out Event may occur solely due to rolling of the relevant Futures Contract.

Holders cannot rely on being able to exercise the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants at all times prior to the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event. Even if all other exercise preconditions set forth in the Conditions are fulfilled, an exercise is impossible on the day on which a Knock-Out Event occurs. All submitted Exercise Notices that have not been executed become automatically void on the occurrence of the Knock-Out Event.

It should be noted that no continuous bid and ask prices for the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants may be quoted by JPMorgan Chase on the secondary market outside of the trading hours of the Reference Asset, if JPMorgan Chase expects a Knock-Out Event to occur due to different price indicators than the official relevant price of the Reference Asset. Holders should consider in this context that JPMorgan Chase does not commit or is not under any obligation legal or otherwise towards the Holders to quote bid and ask prices for the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants. Holders should therefore not rely on being able to purchase or sell the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants at any time.

3.3 **Factors affecting the price during the term of the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants**

The price of the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants during the term depends in particular on the price of the Reference Asset during the term. Generally, the price of the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants falls when the price of the Reference Asset falls (Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants) or rises (Unlimited Turbo Short Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Short Warrants). A decrease or increase in the Reference Asset typically has a disproportionately great effect on the price of the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants.

In addition to the price of the Reference Asset, the price of the Turbo Warrant and/or X-Turbo Warrants is also dependent on the volatility of the Reference Asset, the lending costs, the interest rate level, and any dividend expectations, if applicable.

In the case of Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants, the Strike and Knock-Out Barrier are adjusted on a daily basis. Due to these adjustments, the price of the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants may decline irrespective of the performance of the Reference Asset. This means, in addition to the price of the Reference Asset the price of the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants is also dependent on other factors, for example, the interest rate level, any dividends and/or dividend taxation, if applicable. In addition, the volatility of the Reference Asset also affects the pricing of the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants.

3.4 **Adjustment, replacement or determination of parameters relevant for the daily adjustment of the Strike and/or Knock-Out Barrier in the reasonable discretion of the Issuer and/or Calculation Agent**

Pursuant to the Conditions the Issuer and/or the Calculation Agent has the right to adjust, replace or determine certain parameters relevant for the daily adjustment of the Strike and/or the Knock-Out Barrier. In particular, the Issuer and/or Calculation Agent may be entitled to (i) adjust the Financing Spread up to the Maximum Financing Spread; (ii) replace the Reference Rate specified in the relevant Final Terms by another rate during the term of the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants; or (iii) determine the Dividend Factor relevant for the impact of the dividend consideration (see also Section C.3.2 of the Risk Factors above). The adjustments, replacements or determinations specified above will be made

by the Issuer and/or the Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion, taking into account, if applicable, prevailing market conditions (such as liquidity of global financial markets, availability and cost of capital and credit, interest rates, borrowing costs, repurchase costs, any imposition or announcement of any legislation or regulation which require higher capital ratio requirements for banks), volatility of the Reference Asset and/or taxes or charges payable by the Calculation Agent or companies affiliated with it on the cash dividends or cash distributions equivalent to dividends distributed. **Any such discretionary determination by the Issuer and/or Calculation Agent could have a negative impact on the value of and return on the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants.**

3.5 Risk due to the leverage effect

Due to the leverage effect the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants involve disproportionate risks of loss compared to a direct investment in the Reference Asset.

3.6 Specific risks applicable to Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants

In the case of Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants Holders should note that the Knock-Out Observation Price relevant for determining the Knock-Out Event will not only take into account prices of the Reference Asset (e.g. the DAX[®]), but also prices of an additional index, the x-index (e.g. the X-DAX[®]), as specified in the applicable Final Terms. The x-index is calculated outside of the usual trading hours of the Reference Asset (e.g. the X-DAX[®] is distributed from 8:00 am until DAX-opening and from 5:30 pm until 10:15 pm and the DAX[®] is usually calculated from 9:00 am until 5:30 pm). As a consequence the period during which a Knock-Out Event may occur is longer than in the case of Unlimited Turbo Warrants which are not linked to an x-index. Due to the extension of the Knock-Out Observation Period the probability that a Knock-Out Event occurs is increased. This risk is even further increased due to a higher probability of price spikes during the less liquid trading hours in case of most x-indices.

Holders of Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants should also note that the calculation of the Settlement Amount will not take into account the price of the respective x-index, but only the Final Value of the Reference Asset. This means that Holders will not benefit if the relevant price of the x-index is higher compared to the Final Value of the Reference Asset (in the case of Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants) or if the relevant price of the x-index is lower compared to the Final Value of the Reference Asset (in the case of Unlimited X-Turbo Short Warrants).

4. Product No. 4. Specific risk factors applicable to Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants

4.1 Risk factors relating to the unlimited term of the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants, the Issuer's extraordinary and ordinary termination right and particularities in relation to the exercise of the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants by the Holder

Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants do not have a fixed term. The term ends either:

- (a) when a Stop-Loss Event occurs, or
- (b) when the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants are exercised by the Holder, or
- (c) when the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants are terminated by the Issuer pursuant to the Conditions.

The Issuer has the right to ordinarily terminate the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants by giving notice on a daily basis. Holders should note that the Issuer exercises its ordinary termination right in its reasonable discretion and is not subject to any commitments regarding the exercise of its ordinary termination right. In this context it should be noted that the higher the volatility of the Reference Asset or the more illiquid the market in

financial instruments linked to the Reference Asset (including the futures and lending market), the more likely it is that the Issuer will make use of its ordinary termination right (please see also Section B.4.3 of the Risk Factors above). Therefore, Holders should not rely on being able to hold a position in the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants for an extended period of time. Holders should note that if a Stop-Loss Event occurs prior to or on the Termination Date the Stop-Loss Event will override the termination by the Issuer.

Holders have the right to exercise the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants on a daily basis, subject to the non-occurrence of a Stop-Loss Event. In the case of any exercise of Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants, there will be a time lag between the time a Holder gives instructions to exercise and the time the applicable Settlement Amount relating to such exercise is determined, i.e. the **Final Value of the Reference Asset used for the calculation of the Settlement Amount will usually be determined five Business Days following the valid exercise of the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants**. The applicable Settlement Amount may change significantly during any such period, or a Stop-Loss Event may have occurred, and such movement or movements could decrease the Settlement Amount of the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants being exercised and may result in such Settlement Amount being zero (0).

4.2 Risk of a total loss in the case of the occurrence of a Stop-Loss Event

Holders in Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants bear the risk that the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants expire worthless during their term, if a so-called Stop-Loss Event has occurred.

A Stop-Loss Event occurs, if an event defined in the Conditions occurs, which relates to the price of the Reference Asset compared to a predefined price or value threshold (the so-called "**Stop-Loss Barrier**"). If a Stop-Loss Event occurs, the term of the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants ends automatically and the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants expire worthless, subject to a potential payout of the residual price of the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants (the so-called "**Stop-Loss Settlement Amount**"). Holders should note in this context that the price of the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants is reduced disproportionately compared to classic warrants, if the price of the Reference Asset approaches a Stop-Loss Barrier.

It must be noted that in the case of Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Long Warrants, the probability that a Stop-Loss Event occurs is increased due to the daily adjustment of the current Stop-Loss Barrier while the price of the Reference Asset remains constant. In the case of Mini Future Short Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Short Warrants, the probability that a Stop-Loss Event occurs is increased due to the daily adjustment of the current Stop-Loss Barrier, while the price of the Reference Asset remains constant, if the Reference Rate falls below the Financing Spread described in more detail in the Conditions. The longer a Holder holds the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants in these cases, the higher is the risk of loss of the invested capital. The daily adjustment of the current Stop-Loss Barrier will be made on the basis of the respective current Strike. In the case of Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants linked to Shares and/or Indices it should be noted that in the course of the daily adjustment of the current Strike any dividends or cash amounts equivalent to dividends will be taken into account (also considering the relevant Dividend Factor). In the case of Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Long Warrants linked to a total return index, the current Strike and, as a consequence, the current Stop-Loss Barrier will increase. Accordingly, the probability that a Stop-Loss Event occurs will increase. In the case of Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Long Warrants linked to a price return index, the current Strike will fall by an amount that is less than the gross dividend amount being paid. Accordingly, the probability that a Stop-Loss Event occurs will increase. The effect will be greater, the higher the dividends and/or the dividend taxation. In the case of Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants linked to Futures Contracts, the particular risk exists that a Stop-Loss Event may occur solely due to rolling of the relevant Futures Contract.

The Stop-Loss Barrier depends on the Stop-Loss Buffer. The Stop-Loss Buffer in turn corresponds to a percentage rate determined by the Issuer when issuing the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants, the amount of which may be adjusted during the term of the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants on certain Stop-Loss Adjustment Dates up to a Maximum Stop-Loss Buffer that was determined by the Issuer when the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants were issued. An adjustment of the Stop-Loss Buffer may occur in particular if the volatility of the Reference Asset to which the Mini Future Warrant and/or X-Mini Future Warrants is linked changes significantly. Holders should note that the probability that a Stop-Loss Event occurs increases if the Stop-Loss Buffer is increased, since the distance between the Stop-Loss Barrier and the price of the Reference Asset is reduced in this case. It cannot be ruled out that a Stop-Loss Event may be triggered on a Stop-Loss Adjustment Date merely due to the adjustment of the Stop-Loss Buffer.

Holders cannot rely on being able to exercise the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants at all times prior to the occurrence of a Stop-Loss Event. Even if all other exercise preconditions set forth in the Conditions are fulfilled, an exercise is impossible on the day on which a Stop-Loss Event occurs. All submitted Exercise Notices that have not been executed become automatically void on the occurrence of the Stop-Loss Event.

It should also be noted that during the occurrence of a Stop-Loss Event and the phase during which the Stop-Loss Reference Price is determined, no continuous bid and ask prices may be quoted for the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants on the secondary market by JPMorgan Chase. Furthermore, no continuous bid and ask prices may be quoted for the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants on the secondary market by JPMorgan Chase outside of the trading hours of the Reference Asset, if JPMorgan Chase expects a Stop-Loss Event to occur due to different price indicators than the official relevant price of the Reference Asset. Holders should consider in this context that JPMorgan Chase does not commit or is not under any obligation legal or otherwise towards the Holders to quote bid and ask prices for the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants. Holders should therefore not rely on being able to purchase or sell the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants at any time.

It must also be considered that Holders may suffer a total loss of the invested capital if the Stop-Loss Reference Price falls to or below the Current Strike (in the case of Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Long Warrants) or increases to or above the Current Strike (in the case of Mini Future Short Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Short Warrants). Such a risk exists in particular in situations where the price of the Reference Asset falls significantly (in the case of Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Long Warrants) or rises significantly (in the case of Mini Future Short Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Short Warrants) between the close of trading in the Reference Asset on a trading day and the commencement of trading on the next following trading day.

4.3 **Factors affecting the price during the term of the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants**

Securities do not react in constant proportion to movements of the Reference Asset. The parameter Delta explains the price sensitivity of a security. It quantifies the change of the security price in proportion to the change of the price of the Reference Asset by one unit. The delta of a call/long warrant may amount to between 0 and 1 and of a put/short warrant to between 0 and -1. Securities, which are "far out of the money", are affected comparatively little by changes in the price of the Reference Asset and therefore have price sensitivities near 0. The price of a security, which is "deep in the money" consists almost entirely of its intrinsic price. Such a security moves essentially "in lockstep" with the price of the Reference Asset and has a price sensitivity near 1 (call/long) or -1 (put/short).

Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants have a fixed delta of 1 (Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Long Warrants) or -1 (Mini Future Short Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Short Warrants). The price of the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini

Future Warrants therefore principally corresponds to their intrinsic price (subject to the calculation of a Spread on the secondary market) and has no time value.

The Strike and the Stop-Loss Barrier are adjusted in the case of Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants on a daily basis in accordance with specific rules explained in the Conditions. Due to the adjustment of the Strike and the Stop-Loss Barrier, the price of the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants may decrease irrespective of the development of the value of the Reference Asset. In addition, investors should note, that the price of Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants depends, for example, also on the interest rate level and any dividends and/or dividend taxation, if applicable.

4.4 Adjustment, replacement or determination of certain parameters relevant for the daily adjustment of the Strike and/or Stop-Loss Barrier in the reasonable discretion of the Issuer and/or Calculation Agent

Pursuant to the Conditions the Issuer and/or the Calculation Agent has the right to adjust, replace or determine certain parameters relevant for the daily adjustment of the Strike and/or the Stop-Loss Barrier. In particular, the Issuer and/or Calculation Agent may be entitled to (i) adjust the Stop-Loss Buffer (see also Section C.4.2 of the Risk Factors above) and/or Financing Spread up to the Maximum Stop-Loss Buffer and/or the Maximum Financing Spread; (ii) replace the Reference Rate specified in the relevant Final Terms by another rate during the term of the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants; or (iii) determine the Dividend Factor relevant for the impact of the dividend consideration (see also Section C.4.2 of the Risk Factors above). The adjustments, replacements or determinations specified above will be made by the Issuer and/or the Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion, taking into account, if applicable, prevailing market conditions (such as liquidity of global financial markets, availability and cost of capital and credit, interest rates, borrowing costs, repurchase costs, any imposition or announcement of any legislation or regulation which require higher capital ratio requirements for banks), volatility of the Reference Asset and/or taxes or charges payable by the Calculation Agent or companies affiliated with it on the cash dividends or cash distributions equivalent to dividends distributed. **Any such discretionary determination by the Issuer and/or Calculation Agent could have a negative impact on the value of and return on the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants.**

4.5 Risk due to the leverage effect

Due to the leverage effect the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants involve disproportionate risks of loss compared to a direct investment in the Reference Asset.

4.6 Specific risks applicable to X-Mini Future Warrants

In the case of X-Mini Future Warrants Holders should note that the Stop-Loss Observation Price relevant for determining the Stop-Loss Event will not only take into account prices of the Reference Asset (e.g. the DAX[®]), but also prices of an additional index, the x-index (e.g. the X-DAX[®]), as specified in the applicable Final Terms. The x-index is calculated outside of the usual trading hours of the Reference Asset (e.g. the X-DAX[®] is distributed from 8:00 am until DAX-opening and from 5:30 pm until 10:15 pm and the DAX[®] is usually calculated from 9:00 am until 5:30 pm). As a consequence the period during which a Stop-Loss Event may occur is longer than in the case of Mini Future Warrants which are not linked to an x-index. Due to the extension of the Stop-Loss Observation Period the probability that a Stop-Loss Event occurs is increased. This risk is even further increased due to a higher probability of price spikes during the less liquid trading hours in case of most x-indices.

Holders of X-Mini Future Warrants should also note that the calculation of the Settlement Amount will not take into account the price of the respective x-index, but only the Final Value of the Reference Asset. This means that Holders will not benefit if the relevant price of the x-index is higher compared to the Final Value of the Reference Asset (in the case of X-Mini Future Long Warrants) or if the relevant price of the x-index is lower compared to the Final Value of the Reference Asset (in the case of X-Mini Future Short Warrants).

5. **Product No. 5. Specific risk factors applicable to Factor Certificates**

5.1 **Risk factors relating to the unlimited term of the Factor Certificates, the Issuer's extraordinary and ordinary termination right and particularities in relation to the exercise of the Factor Certificates by the Holder**

Factor Certificates do not have a fixed term. The term ends either:

- (a) when the Factor Certificates are exercised by the Holder, or
- (b) when the Factor Certificates are terminated by the Issuer pursuant to the Conditions.

The Issuer has the right to ordinarily terminate the Factor Certificates by giving notice on a daily basis. Holders should note that the Issuer exercises its ordinary termination right in its reasonable discretion and is not subject to any commitments regarding the exercise of its ordinary termination right. In this context it should be noted that the higher the volatility of the Reference Asset or the more illiquid the market in financial instruments linked to the Reference Asset (including the futures and lending market), the more likely is that the Issuer will make use of its ordinary termination right (please see also Section B.5.3 of the Risk Factors above).

Therefore, Holders should not rely on being able to hold a position in the Factor Certificates for an extended period of time.

Holders have the right to exercise the Factor Certificates on a daily basis. In the case of any exercise of Factor Certificates, there will be a time lag between the time a Holder gives instructions to exercise and the time the applicable Settlement Amount relating to such exercise is determined, i.e. the **Final Value of the Reference Asset used for the calculation of the Settlement Amount will usually be determined five Business Days following the valid exercise of the Factor Certificates**. The applicable Settlement Amount may change significantly during any such period, and such movement or movements could decrease the Settlement Amount of the Factor Certificates being exercised and may result in such Settlement Amount being worthless.

5.2 **Risk of total loss**

In the case of Factor Certificates, the amount of the Settlement Amount is dependent on the performance of the relevant Reference Asset. The performance of the Reference Asset is primarily dependent on the performance of the price of the relevant Underlying (e.g. a share, a security representing a share, other dividend bearing securities).

The performance of the Reference Asset may be subject to fluctuations over time and a decrease in the Reference Asset is unfavourable for the Holder. Depending on the structure of the Reference Asset, an increase in the Underlying (in the case of Short Reference Assets) or a decrease in the Underlying (in the case of Long Reference Assets) has unfavourable consequences for the Holders. A total loss will occur if the relevant price of the Reference Asset for the calculation of the Settlement Amount is worthless.

5.3 **Risk factors in connection with the concept of Factor Indices**

In evaluating the Securities and the Factor Index, the investor must take into account the fact that the Factor Index is not a recognized financial index, but a strategy index designed and calculated by the Index Sponsor. The sole function of the respective Factor Index is to serve as Reference Asset for the relevant Factor Certificates.

The Factor Index tracks the leveraged investment in the Underlying specified in the applicable Final Terms. Accordingly, the value of the Factor Index depends on the development of the respective Underlying (see specific risks relating to asset classes in Section D. of the Risk Factors below).

The Index Closing Price, which is relevant for the determination of the Settlement Amount, is calculated on the basis of (a) a leverage component and (b) a financing component:

(a) ***Risk factors due to leverage component***

In the case of Long Factor Indices, the leverage component tracks an investment in the Underlying, whereby movements in the price of the Underlying are multiplied by the Leverage (*Factor*). This leverage effect occurs with either positive or negative movements in the price of the Underlying, having a disproportionate effect on the value of the Factor Index. This means that a negative movement in the price of the Underlying (which is unfavourable for the investor) will result in a disproportionately negative change in the value of the Security. **The investor must consider that even sideways movements (the price rises and falls alternately) in the Underlying may result in price losses:** In the course of the daily calculation of the Factor Index, the effect of the leverage component is that the daily movement in the price of the Underlying is magnified by the degree of leverage. The reference point for the calculation of the Factor Index is based on the Index Closing Price of the Factor Index on the preceding day, in accordance with the index description. A Long Factor Index will have lost value if the price of the Underlying falls on one day and returns to its initial value on the next day – and the loss will be greater the higher the leverage is. A Factor Index therefore "realises" the daily (leveraged) gains and losses as a result of the daily determination of a new Index Closing Price of the Factor Index, which then serves as the basis for the subsequent calculation of the Factor Index. This effect of the leverage also means that a Factor Index can suffer a significant fall in value even though the price of the Underlying has not changed materially.

In the case of Short Factor Indices, the leverage component inversely tracks an investment in the Underlying, whereby movements in the price of the Underlying are multiplied by the Leverage (*Factor*). This leverage effect occurs with either positive or negative movements in the price of the Underlying, having a disproportionate effect on the value of the Factor Index. This means that a positive movement in the price of the Underlying (which is unfavourable for the investor) will result in a disproportionately negative change in the value of the Security. **The investor must consider that even sideways movements (the price rises and falls alternately) in the Underlying may result in price losses:** In the course of the daily calculation of the Factor Index, the effect of the leverage component is that the daily movement in the price of the Underlying is magnified by the degree of leverage. The reference point for the calculation of the Factor Index is the closing price of the Factor Index on the preceding day, in accordance with the index description. A Short Factor Index will have lost value if the price of the Underlying rises on one day and returns to its initial value on the next day – and the loss will be greater the higher the leverage is. A Factor Index therefore "realises" the daily (leveraged) gains and losses as a result of the daily determination of a new Index Closing Price of the Factor Index, which then serves as the basis for the subsequent calculation of the Factor Index. This effect of the leverage also means that a Factor Index can suffer a significant fall in value even though the price of the Underlying has not changed materially.

(b) ***Risk factors due to financing component***

In the case of Long Factor Indices, the financing component tracks the capital costs that would be incurred to finance the corresponding investment in the Underlying. Additionally, a fee (taking into account the Leverage) charged by the Index Sponsor for the calculation and administration of the Factor Index is added (*Index Fee*). Therefore, the financing component reduces the value of the Factor Index.

In the case of Short Factor Indices, the financing component emulates the income and expenses that would arise from acquiring the Underlying, selling it and investing the proceeds at the risk-free rate. Additionally, a fee (taking into account the Leverage) charged by the Index Sponsor for the calculation and administration of the Factor

Index is added (*Index Fee* which reduces the value of the index). If the acquisition costs and the Index Fee exceed the interest income based on the relevant Reference Rate on a particular day, the value of the Factor Index is reduced on such day.

Holders should note that the Index Sponsor may determine some parameters for the purpose of calculating the financing component in its reasonable discretion. The exercise of such discretion may differ from the estimation of other market participants.

In connection with the financing component the following risks should be taken into account:

- ***Risk factors due to consideration of index fee***

The investor must consider that, for the purposes of calculating the Index, an ongoing fee for the administration and calculation of the Factor Index is deducted in connection with the calculation of the Index Closing Price of the Factor Index. The deduction of the index fee generally results in a reduction in the value of the Index Closing Price of the Factor Index and therefore also of the Securities.

- ***Specific risk factors for Long Factor Indices***

In the case of a Long Factor Index (which replicates a long strategy), an investor would have to borrow money. The (theoretical) interest payable is included in the calculation of the Factor Index. If the interest rate for overnight money rises sharply and/or the credit worthiness (or rating) of the respective investor deteriorates and the financing spread rises as a result, this may have the effect of substantially reducing the value of the Factor Index.

- ***Specific risk factors for Short Factor Indices on shares***

In the case of a Short Factor Index (which replicates a short strategy), an investor would have to borrow shares in order to sell them short. A fee would need to be paid for such borrowing of shares, determined by supply and demand for the share. This (theoretical) fee is included in the calculation of the Factor Index. In the event of a shortage of shares available for borrowing (e.g. declining liquidity as the result of a takeover offer or in anticipation of one), there may be a jump in this fee which may then result in a reduction in the value of the Factor Index.

- ***Change in the tax treatment of dividends***

A change in the tax treatment of dividends (from the point of view of the Index Sponsor) may mean that the Index Sponsor will no longer include dividends distributed on shares in the calculation of the Factor Index in the same amounts as before. This may have the effect of reducing the value of the Factor Index.

5.4 Risk Factors due to the intraday index adjustment

Factor Indices provide for an intraday index adjustment if the losses in the Factor Index reach a certain barrier. This mechanism can only mitigate further losses in the Factor Index (and accordingly further losses in value of the respective Factor Certificate), but the losses may nevertheless be substantial. Therefore, the barrier should not be regarded as a "safety buffer" and the amount of losses also depends on the level of the barrier. The intraday index adjustment results in an immediate realization of the losses accrued, since any recovery in value can only start from this index level which is now lower.

An intraday index adjustment can also result in losses in the Factor Index and therefore in the value of the Securities in the event of significant intraday fluctuations in the Underlying. This will be the case, for example, even if the Underlying returns to its initial level by the close of trading.

5.5 Risk due to ordinary termination right of the Issuer

The Issuer has the right to ordinarily terminate the Factor Certificates by notice on certain dates specified in the applicable Final Terms. Holders should note that the Issuer exercises its ordinary termination right in its reasonable discretion and is not subject to any commitments regarding the exercise of its ordinary termination right and the termination may occur on any day specified in the applicable Final Terms. The higher the volatility of the Reference Asset or the more illiquid the market in financial instruments linked to the Reference Asset the more likely is that the Issuer will make use of its ordinary termination right (please see also Section B.4.3 of the Risk Factors above).

6. Product No. 6. Specific risk factors applicable to Discount Certificates

6.1 Settlement Amount is limited to Maximum Amount

In the case of Discount Certificates, the Settlement Amount will not exceed the Maximum Amount. This means that the Holder does not participate in a price movement of the Reference Asset above the Cap, with the result that the possible yield on Discount Certificates has an upper limit.

6.2 Risk of total loss

Below the Cap, Discount Certificates are comparable with a direct investment in the Reference Asset (without taking into account dividend payments). In this case there is a risk of a total loss of the Holder's invested capital. A total loss will occur if the Reference Asset is worthless at the end of the term.

7. Product No. 7. Specific risk factors applicable to Barrier Discount Certificates

7.1 Settlement Amount is limited to Maximum Amount

In the case of Barrier Discount Certificates, the Settlement Amount will not exceed the Maximum Amount. This means that the Holder does not participate in a price movement of the Reference Asset above the Cap, with the result that the possible yield on Barrier Discount Certificates has an upper limit.

7.2 Risk of total loss in the case of a Barrier Event

Holders should note that if a Barrier Event occurs, the entitlement to a redemption in the amount equal to the Maximum Amount expires, and that the Barrier Discount Certificate is comparable with a direct investment in the Reference Asset (without taking into account dividend payments). Consequently, the Holder is exposed to a risk of loss comparable to the direct investment. Therefore, the Holder has a risk of total loss with regard to the invested capital. A total loss occurs when the Reference Asset is worthless at the end of the term.

An important determinant for the probability of the occurrence of a Barrier Event is the volatility of the Reference Asset. The term "Volatility" means the fluctuation margin or price movements of the Reference Asset. The higher the volatility of the Reference Asset, the higher the risk to the Holder that a Barrier Event will occur. An increasing probability of the occurrence of a Barrier Event tends to result in a declining price of the Barrier Discount Certificates.

8. Product No. 8. Specific risk factors applicable to Bonus Certificates

8.1 Risk of total loss in the case of a Barrier Event

Holders should note that if a Barrier Event occurs, the entitlement to a minimum redemption in the amount of the Bonus Amount expires, and that the Bonus Certificate is comparable with a direct investment in the Reference Asset (without taking into account dividend payments). Consequently, the Holder is exposed to a risk of loss comparable to the direct investment. Therefore, the Holder has a risk of total loss with regard to the invested capital. A total loss occurs when the Reference Asset is worthless at the end of the term.

An important determinant for the probability of the occurrence of a Barrier Event is the volatility of the Reference Asset. The term "Volatility" means the fluctuation margin or price movements of the Reference Asset. The higher the volatility of the Reference Asset, the higher the risk to the Holder that a Barrier Event will occur. An increasing probability of the occurrence of a Barrier Event tends to result in a declining price of the Bonus Certificates.

9. **Product No. 9. Specific risk factors applicable to Reverse Bonus Certificates**

9.1 **Risks related to the performance of Reverse Bonus Certificates due to the reverse structure**

In the case of Reverse Bonus Certificates, the performance of the Securities reversely depends on the performance of the Reference Asset. In contrast to typical participation securities, which represent a so-called "long position" (synthetic "purchase" of the Reference Asset), Reverse Bonus Certificates represent a so-called "short position" (synthetic "short sale" of the Reference Asset). This means that Reverse Bonus Certificates enable the Holders to profit from a loss in value of the Reference Asset. Reverse Bonus Certificates typically decline in value (i.e. irrespective of other features and factors that determine the price of Securities), if the value of the Reference Asset increases.

9.2 **Leverage effect in the case of Reverse Bonus Certificates due to the reverse structure**

There exists a leverage effect in the case of Reverse Bonus Certificates, the amount of which results from the Reverse Level. A lower Reverse Level leads to a higher leverage effect and, therefore, to a higher risk of loss.

9.3 **Risk of a total loss in the case of a Barrier Event**

Holders should consider that if a Barrier Event occurs, the entitlement to a minimum redemption expires and the Holder participates directly in the negative performance of the Reference Asset. In this case, the Holder has a risk of total loss with regard to the invested capital. A total loss occurs when the Reference Asset is equal to or above the Reverse Level at the end of the term.

An important determinant of the probability of the occurrence of a Barrier Event is the volatility of the Reference Asset. The term "Volatility" means the fluctuation margin or price fluctuations of the Reference Asset. The higher the Volatility of the Reference Asset, the higher the risk to the Holder that a Barrier Event will occur. An increasing probability of the occurrence of a Barrier Event tends to result in the price of the Reverse Bonus Certificates declining.

9.4 **Limited yield potential due to reverse structure and irrespective of a Cap**

Holders should note that the yield potential is limited (regardless of a Cap) due to the reverse structure, since the participation in the negative performance of the Reference Asset is limited to 100%, i.e. in the case of Reverse Bonus Certificates the Settlement Amount is limited to the Reverse Level (taking into account the Ratio and, as the case may be, conversion into the Specified Currency).

Accordingly, in the case of Reverse Bonus Certificates, the following relationship exists in principle between the economic value of the Securities and the economic value of the Reference Asset: Reverse Bonus Certificate typically decline in value (i.e. irrespective of other features and factors that determine the price of Securities), if the value of the Reference Asset increases. Accordingly, a Holder may suffer a total loss of the invested capital if the level of the Reference Asset increases and reaches or exceeds the Reverse Level.

10. Product No. 10. Specific risk factors applicable to Capped Bonus Certificates

10.1 Risk of total loss in the case of a Barrier Event

Holders should consider that if a Barrier Event occurs, the entitlement to a minimum redemption in the amount of the Bonus Amount expires, and the Capped Bonus Certificate is comparable with a direct investment in the Reference Asset (without taking into account dividend payments). Consequently, the Holder is exposed to a risk of loss comparable to the direct investment. Therefore, the Holder has a risk of total loss with regard to the invested capital. A total loss occurs when the Reference Asset is worthless at the end of the term.

An important determinant of the probability of the occurrence of a Barrier Event is the volatility of the Reference Asset. The term "**Volatility**" means the fluctuation margin or price fluctuations of the Reference Asset. The higher the Volatility of the Reference Asset, the higher the risk to the Holder that a Barrier Event will occur. An increasing probability of the occurrence of a Barrier Event tends to result in the price of the Capped Bonus Certificates declining.

10.2 Settlement Amount is limited to Maximum Amount

Irrespective of whether or not a Barrier Event has occurred, the Settlement Amount will not exceed the Maximum Amount. This means that the Holder does not participate in a price movement of the Reference Asset above the Cap, with the result that the possible yield on Capped Bonus Certificates has an upper limit.

11. Product No. 11. Specific risk factors applicable to Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates

11.1 Risks related to the performance of Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates due to the reverse structure

In the case of Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates, the performance of the Securities reversely depends on the performance of the Reference Asset. In contrast to typical participation securities, which represent a so-called "long position" (synthetic "purchase" of the Reference Asset), Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates represent a so-called "short position" (synthetic "short sale" of the Reference Asset). This means that the Securities enable the Holders to profit from a loss in value of the Reference Asset up to the level of the Cap. Accordingly, Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates typically decline in value (i.e. irrespective of other features and factors that determine the price of Securities), if the value of the Reference Asset increases.

11.2 Leverage effect in the case of Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates due to the reverse structure

There exists a leverage effect in the case of Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates, the amount of which results from the Reverse Level. A lower Reverse Level leads to a higher leverage effect and, therefore, to a higher risk of loss.

11.3 Risk of a total loss in the case of a Barrier Event

Holders should note that if a Barrier Event occurs, the entitlement to a minimum redemption expires and the Holder participates directly in the negative performance of the Reference Asset up to the level of the Cap. In this case, the Holder has a risk of total loss with regard to the invested capital. A total loss occurs when the Reference Asset is equal to or above the Reverse Level at the end of the term.

An important determinant of the probability of the occurrence of a Barrier Event is the volatility of the Reference Asset. The term "**Volatility**" means the fluctuation margin or price fluctuations of the Reference Asset. The higher the Volatility of the Reference Asset, the higher the risk to the Holder that a Barrier Event will occur. An increasing probability of the occurrence of a Barrier Event tends to result in the price of the Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates declining.

11.4 Settlement Amount is limited to Maximum Amount

Irrespective of whether or not a Barrier Event has occurred, the Settlement Amount will not exceed the Maximum Amount. This means that the Holder does not participate in a negative price movement of the Reference Asset above the Cap, with the result that the possible yield on Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates has an upper limit.

12. Product No. 12. Specific risk factors applicable to Reverse Convertibles

12.1 Settlement Amount is limited to Maximum Amount

Holders should consider that the Settlement Amount (regardless of possible coupon payments during the term) will not exceed the Nominal in any case.

12.2 Risk of total loss in the case of Reverse Convertibles which provide for settlement by cash settlement in any event

If the Final Value falls below the Strike, the Settlement Amount equals the Nominal multiplied by the Performance of the Reference Asset. In this scenario, the Settlement Amount will be lower than the Nominal. In this case, from a certain point the fixed coupon payment(s) may no longer be able to offset the negative performance of the Reference Asset and the capital loss experienced, and the Holder may suffer a loss. The loss in this case is equal to the difference between (i) the purchase price paid for the Reverse Convertibles (plus transaction costs) and (ii) the Settlement Amount plus coupon payments. In an extreme case, this may lead to the total loss of the invested capital – without taking into account the amount of the fixed coupon payment(s) – if the Reference Asset is worthless at the end of the term.

12.3 Risk of total loss in the case of Reverse Convertibles which may provide for settlement by physical settlement

The Reverse Convertibles provide for a settlement by physical delivery of the Reference Asset or shares of an Exchange Traded Fund, as set out in the applicable Final Terms, if the Final Value is below the Strike. In the case of a settlement of the Reverse Convertibles by physical delivery of the Reference Asset or shares of an Exchange Traded Fund, it is to be noted that the equivalent value of the delivered Reference Assets or shares of an Exchange Traded Fund is generally lower than the Nominal. This means that from a certain point the fixed coupon payment(s) may no longer be able to offset the negative performance of the Reference Asset and the capital loss experienced, and the Holder may suffer a loss. The loss in this case is equal to the difference between (i) the purchase price paid for the Reverse Convertibles (plus transaction costs) and (ii) the equivalent value of the delivered Reference Assets or shares of an Exchange Traded Fund plus the coupon payment(s). In an extreme case, this may lead to the total loss of the invested capital – without taking into account the amount of the fixed coupon payments – if the Reference Asset is worthless at the end of the term.

13. Product No. 13. Specific risk factors applicable to Barrier Reverse Convertibles

13.1 Settlement Amount is limited to Maximum Amount

Holders should consider that the Settlement Amount (regardless of possible coupon payments during the term) will not exceed the Nominal in any case.

13.2 Risk of total loss in the case of Barrier Reverse Convertibles which provide for settlement by cash settlement in all cases

If a Barrier Event has occurred and the Final Value falls below the Strike, the Settlement Amount equals the Nominal multiplied by the Performance of the Reference Asset. In this scenario, the Settlement Amount will be lower than the Nominal. This means that from a certain point the fixed coupon payment(s) may no longer be able to offset the negative performance of the Reference Asset and the capital loss experienced, and the Holder may suffer a loss. The loss in this case is equal to the difference between (i) the purchase price paid for the Barrier Reverse Convertibles (plus transaction costs) and (ii) the Settlement Amount

plus coupon payment(s). In an extreme case, this may lead to the total loss of the invested capital – without taking into account the amount of the fixed coupon payment(s) – if the Reference Asset is worthless at the end of the term.

13.3 Risk of total loss in the case of Barrier Reverse Convertibles which may provide for settlement by physical settlement

The Barrier Reverse Convertibles provide for a settlement by physical delivery of the Reference Asset or shares of an Exchange Traded Fund, as set out in the applicable Final Terms, if a Barrier Event has occurred during the term of the Barrier Reverse Convertibles and the Final Value is below the Strike. In the case of a settlement of the Barrier Reverse Convertibles by physical delivery of the Reference Asset or shares of an Exchange Traded Fund, it is to be noted that the equivalent value of the delivered Reference Assets or shares of an Exchange Traded Fund is generally lower than the Nominal. This means that from a certain point the fixed coupon payment(s) may no longer be able to offset the negative performance of the Reference Asset and the capital loss experienced, and the Holder may suffer a loss. The loss in this case is equal to the difference between (i) the purchase price paid for the Barrier Reverse Convertibles (plus transaction costs) and (ii) the equivalent value of the delivered Reference Assets or shares of an Exchange Traded Fund plus the coupon payment(s). In an extreme case, this may lead to the total loss of the invested capital – without taking into account the amount of the fixed coupon payments – if the Reference Asset is worthless at the end of the term.

D. RISK FACTORS WHICH ARE MATERIAL FOR THE PURPOSES OF ASSESSING THE MARKET RISKS IN RELATION TO THE REFERENCE ASSET

1. There are risks relating to Securities that are linked to a Reference Asset

1.1 No legal or beneficial rights in the Reference Asset

The Issuer has no obligation to hold the Reference Asset, and the Securities are unsecured. Investors will not have any legal or beneficial rights of ownership in the Reference Asset, including, any voting rights, any rights to receive dividends or other distributions or any other rights with respect to the Reference Asset.

1.2 The market value or return on the Securities depends on the performance of the Reference Asset

Securities which are linked to a Reference Asset represent an investment linked to the economic performance of the relevant Reference Asset. Any return on the Securities will depend upon the performance of such Reference Asset. Investors should not invest in Securities if they do not fully understand (either alone, or with the help of a financial adviser) how the performance of the relevant Reference Asset may affect the return on the Securities.

1.3 The market value or return on the Securities may not be comparable or directly proportionate to the change in value of such Reference Asset

In contrast to a direct investment in the relevant Reference Asset, Securities represent the right to receive payment and/or delivery of amounts which will be determined by reference to the performance of the relevant Reference Asset. Whilst the return on the Securities will be influenced (positively or negatively) by such Reference Asset, any change may not be comparable or directly proportionate to the change in value of such Reference Asset, and investors may receive less or lose more than if they had invested in the Reference Asset directly.

1.4 The past performance of a Reference Asset is not indicative of future performance

Any information about the past performance of the Reference Asset at the time of the issuance of the Security should not be regarded as indicative of the range of, or trends in, fluctuations in the Reference Asset that may occur in the future. Actual results will be different, and such differences may be material.

2. **Risks associated with Securities that are linked to one specific type of Reference Asset**

2.1 **Risks associated with Shares as Reference Asset**

An investment in Share Linked Securities entails significant risks in addition to those associated with investments in a conventional debt security.

(a) ***Factors affecting the performance of Shares may adversely affect the value of the Securities***

The performance of Shares is dependent upon macroeconomic factors, such as interest and price levels on the capital markets, currency developments and political factors, and company-specific factors such as earnings position, market position, risk situation, market liquidity for the Shares, shareholder structure and dividend policy.

(b) ***No claim against the Share Issuer or recourse to the Shares***

Share Linked Securities do not represent a claim against or an investment in any Share Issuer and the investor will not have any right of recourse under the Securities to any such company or the Shares. The Securities are not in any way sponsored, endorsed or promoted by any Share Issuer and such companies have no obligation to take into account the consequences of their actions on Holders of Securities. Accordingly, the issuer of a Share may take any actions in respect of such Share without regard to the investors interests as a Holder of Securities, and any of these actions could adversely affect the market value of the Securities and the return of the Securities.

(c) ***Loss of return of dividends in respect of Securities linked to Shares***

Holders of Securities linked to a Share will not participate in dividends or other distributions paid on such Share. Therefore, the return on such Securities will not reflect the return a Holder of Securities would have realised had he or she actually owned such Shares and received the dividends on them.

(d) ***Determinations made by the Calculation Agent in respect of Potential Adjustment Events, Extraordinary Events, Additional Disruption Events and a Successor Index Event (ETF) (relating to shares of Exchange Traded Funds) may have an adverse effect on the value of the Securities***

Upon determining that a Potential Adjustment Event, Extraordinary Event or Additional Disruption Event has occurred in relation to an underlying Share or Share Issuer, or a Successor Index Event (ETF) has occurred in relation to a share of an Exchange Traded Fund, the Calculation Agent has discretionary authority under the terms and conditions of the Securities to make certain determinations to account for such event including to (i) make adjustments to the terms of the Securities and/or (ii) (in the case of an Extraordinary Event, an Additional Disruption Event or a Successor Index Event (ETF)) cause early redemption of the Securities, any of which determinations may have an adverse effect on the value of the Securities.

- Potential Adjustment Events include (A) a sub-division, consolidation or re-classification of the Shares, (B) an extraordinary dividend, (C) a call of the Shares that are not fully paid, (D) a repurchase by the issuer, or an affiliate thereof, of the Shares, (E) a separation of rights from the Shares or (F) any event having a dilutive or concentrative effect on the value of the Shares.
- Extraordinary Events include (A) a delisting of the Shares on an exchange, (B) an insolvency (where all the Shares of the Share Issuer are transferred to a trustee, liquidator or similar official or may not be legally transferred) or bankruptcy of the issuer of the Shares, (C) a merger event entailing the consolidation of the Shares with those of another entity, (D) a nationalisation of the issuer of the Shares or transfer of the Shares to a governmental entity, or (E) a tender offer or takeover offer that results in transfer of the Shares to another entity, or (F) (in the case of shares of Exchange Traded Funds and if specified to be applicable in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions) a failure to publish

the net asset value for more than a short period and/or which is non-temporary in nature and has a material effect on the Securities, or a permanent cancellation or material modification of the index underlying the Exchange Traded Fund.

- Additional Disruption Events include (A) a change in applicable law since the Issue Date that makes it illegal to hold, acquire or dispose of the Shares or (if specified to be applicable in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions) more expensive for the Issuer to hedge its obligations under the relevant Securities or (B) if specified to be applicable in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, an insolvency or bankruptcy filing by or on behalf of the underlying Share Issuer.
- Successor Index Event (ETF) is an event whereby the index underlying the Exchange Traded Fund is either calculated and announced by a successor sponsor or replaced by a successor index using the same or substantially similar calculation formula and method as the index.

(e) ***Holders may receive physical settlement of Shares in lieu of payment of cash amounts***

Where the Securities include the right of the Issuer, subject to the fulfilment of a particular condition, to redeem the Securities at their maturity by delivering Shares to the investor in such Securities, Holders will receive such Shares rather than a monetary amount upon maturity. Holders will, therefore, be exposed to the issuer of such Shares and the risks associated with such Shares. Investors should not assume that they will be able to sell such Shares for a specific price after the redemption of the Securities, or that the sale price of the Shares will be equivalent to the purchase price of the Securities. Under certain circumstances the delivered Shares may only have a very low value or may, in fact, be worthless. Investors may also be subject to certain documentary or stamp taxes in relation to the delivery and/or disposal of such Shares (see also Section B.5.5. of the Risk Factors above).

2.2 **Risks associated with American Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts as Reference Asset**

An investment in Securities linked to Depositary Receipts (comprising American Depositary Receipts or Global Depositary Receipts) entails significant risks in addition to those associated with Share Linked Securities and with investments in a conventional debt security.

(a) ***Exposure to risk that redemption amounts do not reflect direct investment in the shares underlying the Depositary Receipts***

There are important differences between the rights of holders of Depositary Receipts and the rights of holders of the stock of the Underlying Share Issuer represented by such Depositary Receipts. A Depositary Receipt is a security that represents capital stock of the relevant Underlying Share Issuer. The relevant deposit agreement for the Depositary Receipt sets forth the rights and responsibilities of the Depositary (being the issuer of the Depositary Receipt), the Underlying Share Issuer and holders of the Depositary Receipt which may be different from the rights of holders of the Underlying Shares. For example, the Underlying Share Issuer may make distributions in respect of its Underlying Shares that are not passed on to the holders of its Depositary Receipts. Any such differences between the rights of holders of the Depositary Receipts and holders of the Underlying Shares of the Underlying Share Issuer may be significant and may materially and adversely affect the value of the relevant Securities.

(b) ***Exposure to the risk of non-recognition of beneficial ownership of the Underlying Shares and therefore generally do not include dividends***

The legal owner of the Underlying Shares is the custodian bank which at the same time is the issuing agent of the Depositary Receipts. Depending on the jurisdiction under which the Depositary Receipts have been issued and the jurisdiction to which the custodian agreement is subject, it is possible that the corresponding jurisdiction would not recognise the purchaser of the Depositary Receipts as the actual beneficial owner of the Underlying Shares. Particularly in the event that the custodian becomes insolvent or that enforcement measures are taken against the custodian following a default by it, it is possible that an order restricting free

disposition could be issued with respect to the Underlying Shares or that such shares are realised within the framework of an enforcement measure against the custodian. If this is the case, the holder of the Depositary Receipt loses the rights under the Underlying Shares and the Securities would become worthless.

(c) ***Potential exposure to risks of emerging markets***

Depositary Receipts often represent shares of Underlying Share Issuers based in emerging market jurisdictions (see also Section B.7 of the Risk Factors above).

(d) ***Distributions on the Underlying Shares may not be passed on to holders of its Depositary Receipts***

An issuer of the Underlying Shares may make distributions in respect of its shares that are not passed on to holders of its Depositary Receipts.

(e) ***Adjustment to the terms and conditions or replacement of the Reference Asset following certain corporate events in relation to the Underlying Shares may materially and adversely affect the value of the Securities***

Following certain corporate events specified in the terms and conditions of the relevant Securities relating to the Underlying Shares or the relevant issuer of such Underlying Shares, such as a merger where the relevant company is not the surviving entity, the amount Holders of Securities will receive, if any, at maturity of such Securities may be adjusted by the Calculation Agent or the affected Underlying Shares and Depositary Receipts may be replaced by another Reference Asset. The occurrence of such corporate events and the consequential amendments may materially and adversely affect the value of the Securities.

(f) ***Exposure to changes in the rate of exchange between the currency of the Depositary Receipt and the Underlying Share***

Where the currency of the Depositary Receipt is different from that of the underlying Share, Holders of Securities linked to such Depositary Receipt may be exposed not only to the performance of the Depositary Receipt but also to the performance of the relevant foreign currency of the Underlying Share, which cannot be predicted (see also Section B.6 of the Risk Factors above).

2.3 **Risks associated with shares of Exchange Traded Funds as Reference Asset**

An investment in Securities linked to shares of Exchange Traded Funds entails significant risks in addition to those associated with Share Linked Securities and with investments in a conventional debt security.

(a) ***Factors affecting the performance of shares of Exchange Traded Funds may adversely affect the value of the Securities***

An Exchange Traded Fund may seek to track the performance of an index (in relation to such Exchange Traded Fund, a "**fund underlying index**"). The performance of an Exchange Traded Fund may be dependent upon macroeconomic factors, such as interest and price levels on the capital markets, currency developments and political factors, and company-specific factors such as earnings position, market position, risk situation, market liquidity of the shares comprising the fund underlying index (in relation to such fund underlying index, the "**index underlying shares**"), or the shareholder structure and dividend policy relating to the issuers of index underlying shares.

The net asset value of a share of an Exchange Traded Fund may be calculated from the prices of index underlying shares relating to the fund underlying index, without taking into account the value of dividends paid on those index underlying shares. Therefore, an investment in the Securities which are linked to a share of an Exchange Traded Fund is not the same as a direct investment in the fund underlying index or index underlying shares and may therefore result in a lower yield than a direct investment in such index or shares.

(b) ***No claim against the management company, sponsor or trustee of an Exchange Traded Fund or recourse to the shares of an Exchange Traded Fund***

Securities linked to shares of an Exchange Traded Fund do not represent a claim against or an investment in any management company, sponsor or trustee of the Exchange Traded Fund and the investor will not have any right of recourse under the Securities to any such company, sponsor or trustee or the shares of the Exchange Traded Fund. The Securities are not in any way sponsored, endorsed or promoted by any management company, sponsor or trustee of the Exchange Traded Fund and such entities have no obligation to take into account the consequences of their actions on Holders of Securities. Accordingly, the management company, sponsor or trustee of an Exchange Traded Fund may take any actions in respect of shares of the Exchange Traded Fund without regard to the investors interests as a Holder of Securities, and any of these actions could adversely affect the market value of the Securities.

(c) ***The performance of an Exchange Traded Fund may not correlate with the performance of its fund underlying index and, particularly during periods of market volatility, the share price performance of an Exchange Traded Fund may not correlate with its net asset value***

An Exchange Traded Fund may not fully replicate its fund underlying index and may hold securities different from those included in its fund underlying index. Also, the performance of an Exchange Traded Fund will in most cases reflect additional transaction costs and/or fees that are not included in the calculation of the level of its fund underlying index. Further, corporate actions with respect to the equity securities underlying an Exchange Traded Fund (such as mergers and spin-offs) may lead to variance between the performance of such Exchange Traded Fund and that of its fund underlying index. Any or all of these factors may lead to a lack of correlation between the performance of an Exchange Traded Fund and that of its fund underlying index.

Because the shares of an Exchange Traded Fund are traded on an exchange and are therefore subject to market supply and investor demand, the share price of an Exchange Traded Fund may differ from the net asset value of a share of the Exchange Traded Fund. The share price performance of an Exchange Traded Fund and its net asset value may also vary due to market volatility. For example, during periods of market volatility, the liquidity of the shares of an Exchange Traded Fund may be adversely affected and market participants may be unable to accurately calculate the net asset value per share of the Exchange Traded Fund. Market volatility may also impair the ability of market participants to issue new shares and redeem existing shares in the Exchange Traded Fund. Further, market volatility may have a material adverse effect on the prices at which market participants are willing to buy and sell shares of the Exchange Traded Fund. As a result, in circumstances of market volatility, the share price of an Exchange Traded Fund may vary substantially from the net asset value per share of the Exchange Traded Fund.

For all of the foregoing reasons, the performance of an Exchange Traded Fund may not correlate with the performance of its fund underlying index, and the share price performance of the Exchange Traded Fund may vary substantially from its net asset value. This lack of correlation could have a material adverse effect on the return on and value of the investors Securities. The investor may receive a lower return on his Securities than if he had invested directly in the shares of the Exchange Traded Fund or in another product linked to the fund underlying index or in the equities of the fund underlying index.

2.4 **Risks associated with Indices as Reference Asset**

An investment in Index Linked Securities entails significant risks in addition to those associated with investments in a conventional debt security.

(a) ***Factors affecting the performance of Indices may adversely affect the value of the Securities***

Indices are comprised of a synthetic portfolio of shares or other assets, and as such, the performance of an Index is dependent upon the macroeconomic factors relating to the shares or other components that comprise such Index, which may include interest and price levels on

the capital markets, currency developments, political factors and (in the case of shares) company-specific factors such as earnings position, market position, risk situation, market liquidity for the Shares, shareholder structure and dividend policy. During the term of the Securities, the market price of the Securities may deviate from the development of the price of the Index or of the shares or other components that comprise such Index, since other factors, for example the correlations, volatilities and interest rate level, may influence the development of the price of the Securities. In the case of total return indices, the reinvestment of dividend payments relating to the index components may also influence the development of the price of the Securities.

(b) ***Exposure to the risk that returns on the Securities do not reflect direct investment in underlying shares or other assets comprising the Index***

The return payable on Securities that reference Indices may not be the same as the return the investor would realise if he actually owned the relevant assets comprising the components of the Index. For example, if the components of the Indices are shares, Holders of Securities will not receive any dividends paid on those shares and will not participate in the return on those dividends, save where the relevant Index takes such dividends into account for purposes of calculating the relevant level. Similarly, Holders of Securities will not have any voting rights in the underlying shares or any other assets which may comprise the components of the relevant Index. Accordingly, the investor may receive a lower return on Securities linked to Indices than he would have received if he had invested in the components of such Indices directly.

(c) ***Loss of return of dividends in respect of most Securities linked to equity Indices***

The rules governing the composition and calculation of the relevant underlying Index might stipulate that dividends distributed on its components are not included in the calculation of the index level, which may result in a decrease in the index level if all other circumstances remain the same. In such cases the Holders of the relevant Securities will not participate in dividends or other distributions paid on the components comprising the Index. Even if the rules of the relevant underlying Index provide that distributed dividends or other distributions of the components are reinvested in the Index, in some circumstances the dividends or other distributions may not be fully reinvested in such Index.

(d) ***A change in the composition or discontinuance of an Index could adversely affect the market value of the Securities***

The sponsor of any Index may add, delete or substitute the components of such Index or make other methodological changes that could change the level of one or more components. The changing of components of any Index may affect the level of such Index as a newly added component may perform significantly worse or better than the component it replaces, which in turn may affect the payments made by the Issuer to the investor under the Securities. The sponsor of any such Index may also alter, discontinue or suspend calculation or dissemination of such Index. The sponsor of an Index will have no involvement in the offer and sale of the Securities and will have no obligation to any Holder of Securities. The sponsor of an Index may take any actions in respect of such Index without regard to the interests of the Holders of Securities, and any of these actions could adversely affect the return on the Securities.

(e) ***Exposure to Index Modification, Index Cancellation, Index Disruption and Correction of Index levels***

The Calculation Agent has discretionary authority under the terms and conditions of the Securities to make certain determinations and adjustments following an Index Modification (broadly, changes in the methodology of the Index), Index Cancellation (permanent cancellation of the Index) and Index Disruption (failure to calculate and publish the level of the Index). The Calculation Agent may determine that the consequence of any such event is to make adjustments to the Securities, or to replace such Index with another or to cause early redemption of the Securities. The Calculation Agent may (subject to the terms and conditions of the relevant Securities) also amend the relevant Index level due to corrections in the level

reported by the Index Sponsor. Any such determination may have a negative adverse effect on the return of the Securities.

(f) ***Determinations made by the Calculation Agent in respect of Additional Disruption Events may have an adverse effect on the value of the Securities***

Upon determining that an Additional Disruption Event has occurred in relation to an underlying Share or Share Issuer, the Calculation Agent has discretionary authority under the terms and conditions of the Securities to make certain determinations to account for such event including to (i) make adjustments to the terms of the Securities and/or (ii) cause early redemption of the Securities, any of which determinations may have an adverse effect on the value of the Securities.

Additional Disruption Events include a change in applicable law since the Issue Date that makes it illegal to hold, acquire or dispose of the Shares or (if specified to be applicable in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions) more expensive for the Issuer to hedge its obligations under the relevant Securities.

(g) ***Particular risks associated with exchange traded futures and options contracts on underlying indices***

Where the Securities reference exchange traded futures and options contracts linked to an Index ("index-linked derivatives contracts"), the Holders of Securities are exposed to the performance of the index-linked derivatives contract in respect of such Index. The Settlement Amount payable on Securities that reference index-linked derivatives contract on an Index is exposed to the performance of the index-linked derivatives contract as well as the underlying Index, and in particular in the case of futures contracts, to the level of the underlying Index when the final official settlement price or the daily settlement price of the futures contract is not published.

An options contract linked to an Index is one where the buyer of the options contract purchases the right to a potential payment from the seller of the option, depending on the level of the Index. The sum that a buyer of an options contract pays to purchase the options contract is usually known as the premium, and options contracts will usually be call options, where the buyer will receive payment under the options contract if the level of the Index on one or more specified dates is above a specified level (known as the strike), or put options, where the buyer will receive payment under the options contract if the level of the Index on one or more specified dates is below the strike.

A cash settled futures contract linked to an Index is one where, depending on the level of the Index, the buyer of the futures contract either has a right to receive a payment (known as the settlement amount) from the seller of the futures contract or an obligation to make a payment to the seller of the futures contract. If the level of the Index on one or more specified dates (the "settlement price") is greater than a specified level in the contract (the "forward price"), then the seller shall pay to the buyer the difference between the settlement price and the forward price. If the settlement price is less than the forward price, the buyer of the futures contract will make a payment to the seller of the futures contract equal to such difference.

Index-linked derivatives contracts may be traded on the relevant futures or options exchanges and may be standardised with respect to the number of futures or options covered by one index-linked derivatives contract, the term of each index-linked derivatives contract, the dates on which various index-linked derivatives contracts expire and the manner in which the settlement amount is calculated.

There may be a correlation between the day-to-day change in the level of an Index and the price at which an index-linked derivatives contract trades on the relevant futures or options exchange. However, the expectations of dealers in index-linked derivatives contracts of the level of the Index on the date(s) on which the settlement amount of an index-linked derivatives contract is determined may also have an impact on the price of an index-linked derivatives contract on the Index. For example, if the expectation of dealers in options contracts is that the level of the Index will be lower on a future date when the settlement amount of the options

contract is to be determined than the current level of the Index, this may result in the price of the options contract falling (in the case of a call option) or rising (in the case of a put option) even where the current level of the Index is rising. Moreover, because the settlement amount of many options contracts is a multiple of the difference between the level of the Index on a future date and the strike, a relatively small change in the level of an Index may result in a proportionately much larger change in the price of the options contract.

If the expectation of dealers in futures contracts is that the settlement price of the Index on the date(s) on which the settlement amount of the futures contract is determined will be lower than the forward price of the Index specified in the contract, this may result in the price of the futures contract falling (in the case of buyers of the futures contract) or rising (in the case of sellers of the futures contract) even where the current level of the Index is rising. Moreover, because the settlement amount of many futures contracts is a multiple of the difference between the settlement price and the forward price, a relatively small change in the level of an Index may result in a proportionately much larger change in the price of the futures contract.

2.5 Risks associated with Commodities as Reference Asset

An investment in Commodity Linked Securities entails significant risks in addition to those associated with investments in a conventional debt security.

(a) *Factors affecting the performance of Commodities may adversely affect the value of the Securities; Commodity prices may be more volatile than other asset classes*

Trading in commodities is speculative and may be extremely volatile. Commodity prices are affected by a variety of factors that are unpredictable including, for example, changes in supply and demand relationships, weather patterns and extreme weather conditions, environmental disasters, governmental programmes and policies, national and international political, military, terrorist and economic events, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programmes and changes in interest and exchange rates. Commodities markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including lack of liquidity, the participation of speculators and government regulation and intervention. These circumstances could also adversely affect prices of the relevant commodity. Therefore, commodity prices may be more volatile than other asset classes and investments in commodities may be riskier than other investments.

(b) *Commodities may reference physical commodities or commodity contracts, and certain commodity contracts may be traded on unregulated or "under-regulated" exchanges*

Commodities comprise both (i) "physical" commodities, which need to be stored and transported, and which are generally traded at a "spot" price, and (ii) commodity contracts, which are agreements either to (a) buy or sell a set amount of an underlying physical commodity at a predetermined price and delivery period, or to (b) make and receive a cash payment based on changes in the price of the underlying physical commodity.

Commodity contracts may be traded on regulated specialised futures exchanges (such as futures contracts). Commodity contracts may also be traded directly between market participants "over-the-counter" on trading facilities that are subject to lesser degrees of regulation or, in some cases, no substantive regulation. Accordingly, trading in such "over-the-counter" contracts may not be subject to the same provisions as, and the protections afforded to, contracts traded on regulated specialised futures exchanges, and there may therefore be additional risks related to the liquidity and price histories of the relevant contracts.

(c) *Commodity Linked Securities which are linked to commodity futures contracts may provide a different return than Commodity Linked Securities linked to the relevant physical commodity and will have certain other risks*

The price of a futures contract on a commodity will generally be at a premium or at a discount to the spot price of the underlying commodity. This discrepancy is due to such factors as (i) the need to adjust the spot price due to related expenses (e.g., warehousing, transport and insurance costs) and (ii) different methods being used to evaluate general factors affecting the

spot and the futures markets. In addition, and depending on the commodity, there can be significant differences in the liquidity of the spot and the futures markets. Accordingly, Commodity Linked Securities which are linked to commodity futures contracts may provide a different return than Commodity Linked Securities linked to the relevant physical commodity.

Investments in futures contracts involve certain other risks, including potential illiquidity. A holder of a futures position may find that such position becomes illiquid because certain commodity exchanges limit fluctuations in such futures contract prices pursuant to "daily limits". Once the price of a particular futures contract has increased or decreased by an amount equal to the daily limit, positions in the contract can neither be taken nor liquidated unless holders are willing to effect trades at or within the limit. This could prevent a holder from promptly liquidating unfavourable positions and subject it to substantial losses. Futures contract prices in various commodities occasionally have exceeded the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading. Any such losses in such circumstances could have a negative adverse effect on the return of any Securities the Reference Asset of which is the affected futures contract.

In the case of a direct investment in commodity futures contracts, the invested capital may be applied in whole or in part by way of collateral in respect of the future claims of the respective counterparties under the commodity futures contracts. Such capital will generally bear interest, and the interest yield will increase the return of the investor making such direct investment. However, Holders of Securities linked to the price of commodity futures contracts do not participate in such interest yields from the hypothetical fully collateralised investment in commodity futures contracts.

(d) ***Legal and regulatory changes relating to the Commodities may lead to an early redemption or termination***

Commodities are subject to legal and regulatory regimes that may change in ways that could affect the ability of the Issuer (directly or through its affiliates) to hedge its obligations under the Securities. Such legal and regulatory changes could lead to the early redemption or termination of the Securities or to the adjustment of the terms and conditions of the Securities. Commodities are subject to legal and regulatory regimes in the United States and, in some cases, in other countries that may change in ways that could adversely affect the value of the Securities.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "**Dodd-Frank Act**"), which provides for substantial changes to the regulation of the futures and over-the-counter ("**OTC**") derivative markets, was enacted in July 2010. The Dodd-Frank Act requires regulators, including the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "**CFTC**"), to adopt regulations in order to implement many of the requirements of the legislation. While the CFTC has adopted many final regulations and has proposed certain others, the ultimate nature and scope of all potentially relevant regulations cannot yet be determined. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the CFTC has re-proposed a final rule to impose limits on the size of positions that can be held by market participants in futures and OTC derivatives on physical commodities, after the prior version of such rule was struck down by a U.S. Federal court. While the comment period for such rule has expired, it is unclear when such rule will actually take effect, or if there will be any further changes to the version as re-proposed. On 16 December 2015, the CFTC adopted final rules to establish initial margin and variation margin requirements for uncleared swaps. Such rules are being phased in commencing 1 September 2016. In addition, the CFTC has made certain changes to the regulations that may subject certain transactions utilising swaps to regulation as "commodity pools", unless an exemption from registration is available. There is often only limited interpretive guidance as to the precise meaning, scope and effect of many such regulations. While the full impact of such regulations is not yet known, these regulatory changes are likely to restrict the ability of market participants to participate in the commodity, future and swap markets and markets for other OTC derivatives on physical commodities to the extent and at the levels that they have in the past. These factors may have the effect of reducing liquidity and increasing costs in these markets as well as affecting the structure of the markets in other ways. In addition, these legislative and regulatory changes have increased and are likely to further increase the level of

regulation of markets and market participants, and therefore the costs of participating in the commodities, futures and OTC derivative markets. Amongst other things, these changes will require many OTC derivative transactions to be executed on regulated exchanges or trading platforms and cleared through regulated clearing houses. Execution through clearing houses has already been mandated for certain index and rate swaps. Swap dealers are required to be registered with the CFTC and, in certain cases, the SEC, and are subject to various regulatory requirements, including capital and margin requirements. The various legislative and regulatory changes, and the resulting increased costs and regulatory oversight requirements, could result in market participants being required to, or deciding to, limit their trading activities, which could cause reductions in market liquidity and increases in market volatility. These consequences could adversely affect the prices of commodities, which could in turn adversely affect the return on and value of the Securities.

The adoption of position limit regulations or other measures which may interfere with the ability of the Issuer to hedge its obligations under the Securities may result in the occurrence of any of a "Change in Law" and a "Commodity Hedging Disruption" (unless specified to be "not applicable" in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions). Following the occurrence of a "Change in Law", the terms and conditions of the Securities may be adjusted to account for such event or, following the occurrence of any of a "Change in Law" or "Commodity Hedging Disruption", the Securities may be redeemed or terminated prior to scheduled maturity by payment of an Early Payment Amount. Such amount may be less than the purchase price of the Securities, and the investor may lose some or up to all of his investment. Further, if the payment on the Securities is made prior to scheduled maturity, the investor may not be able to reinvest the proceeds in an investment having a comparable return (see also Section B.4. of the Risk Factors above).

In addition, other regulatory bodies have proposed, or may in the future propose, legislation similar to that proposed by the Dodd-Frank Act or other legislation containing other restrictions that could adversely impact the liquidity of and increase costs of participating in the commodities markets. For example, under the recast Markets in Financial Instruments Directive ("**MiFID II**") and the accompanying Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation ("**MiFIR**"), there are requirements to establish position limits on trading commodity derivatives. These apply from 3 January 2018 and could have an adverse effect on the prices of commodities and the return on and value of the Securities.

2.6 Risks associated with Futures Contracts as Reference Asset

Futures Contracts, also referred to as futures, are standardised futures transactions linked to (i) financial instruments (e.g. shares, indices, interest rates, dividends or foreign currencies) – so-called financial futures contracts – or (ii) to commodities (e.g. precious metals, wheat, or sugar) – so-called commodity futures contracts.

(a) *Difference between spot and futures price*

A Futures Contract represents the contractual obligation to purchase or sell a certain quantity of the respective contract object on a fixed date at an agreed price. Futures Contracts are traded on futures exchanges and are standardised with respect to contract size, type and quality of the contract object, and potential places and dates of delivery. General, a close correlation exists between the price development of the financial instrument or commodity underlying the Reference Asset on a spot market and the corresponding futures market. However, Futures Contracts are generally traded with a premium or discount compared to the spot price of the underlying financial instrument or commodity. This difference between spot and futures price, which is referred to as "basis" in futures exchange terminology, results on the one hand from the inclusion of costs, which usually arise during spot transactions in the calculation (storage, delivery, insurance, etc.), or of income usually related to spot transactions (interest, dividends, etc.) and on the other hand from the differing valuation of general market factors on the spot and futures market. Furthermore, the liquidity may significantly differ between the spot and the corresponding futures market depending on the financial instrument or commodity.

Since the Securities are linked to the exchange price of the Futures Contracts underlying the Securities, it is advisable that Holders of Securities, in addition to knowledge about the market

and risks for the financial instrument underlying the relevant Futures Contract or the market and risks for the commodity underlying the relevant Futures Contract (see risk factors relating to commodities in Section D.2.5 of the Risk Factors above), also has knowledge about the mechanisms and valuation factors of futures transactions, since an appropriate evaluation of the risks related to the purchase of these Securities is possible only in this case.

(b) ***Rolling of Futures Contracts***

Since any Futures Contract has a predetermined expiration date on which trading of the Futures Contract ceases, the respective Futures Contract may be replaced at a certain point in time (if provided for in the applicable Final Terms) by a Futures Contract, which except for an expiration date that is more distant in the future has the same contract specifications as the originally underlying Futures Contract ("**Rollover**"). If, according to the reasonable discretion of the Calculation Agent, no Futures Contract should exist at that time with the underlying conditions or contract characteristics corresponding to those of the Reference Asset to be replaced, the Issuer has the right to terminate the Securities or to replace the Futures Contract. If necessary, the new Futures Contract is multiplied by an adjustment factor in order to ensure the continuity of the development of the reference values underlying the Securities.

The Rollover is carried out on a trading day (the "**Rollover Date**") within a timeframe specified in the terms and conditions of the Securities shortly before the expiration date of the current Futures Contracts. For this purpose, J.P. Morgan will close out its positions entered into through respective hedging transactions regarding the previous Futures Contracts, the expiration date of which is imminent, on the Rollover Date and build up corresponding positions in respect to a Futures Contract with identical features but a longer term.

The new Futures Contract is selected in intervals specified in the terms and conditions of the Securities. In the case of 3-month intervals, for example, the Futures Contract expiring in January (the "**Old Futures Contract**") is replaced by an identical Futures Contract (the "**New Futures Contract**"), which expires in the following April.

If, according to the reasonable discretion of the Calculation Agent, insufficient liquidity in the trade in the Reference Asset should exist on a Rollover Date at the Trading Facility, the Issuer has the right to postpone the Rollover Date to the next following Scheduled Trading Day.

The "**Roll Over Price**" is determined by the Issuer either based on an individual price of the Reference Asset or based on average values of the prices of the Reference Asset. Holders of the Securities should also note in this context that while the Rollover is conducted on the secondary market, no continuous bid and offer prices can be quoted for the Securities.

After completion of the Rollover, the Strike and, if applicable, other relevant thresholds are adjusted based on the Roll Over Price for the New Futures Contract pursuant to the scheme described above. In addition, a transaction fee, a so-called "**Rollover Fee**" is charged to cover the transaction costs caused by the Rollover.

"Rolling" can affect the value of an investment in Futures Contracts in a number of ways and depending on the market situation, the adjustments due to the Rollover may have an advantageous or disadvantageous effect for Holders of the Securities. In the case of a so-called "**Contango**" market, where the price of the next maturing Futures Contract into which the rolling occurs is higher than the price of the expiring Futures Contract, the proceeds from the closed out position are sufficient to acquire only a correspondingly smaller quantity of the New Futures Contract. This is correspondingly disadvantageous for Holders of the "Long"-Securities. The opposite is the case in a so-called "**Backwardation**" market. The price of the next maturing Futures Contract into which the rolling occurs lies below the price of the expiring Futures Contract. This is correspondingly disadvantageous for Holders of "Short"-Securities.

Furthermore, Holders of the Securities should take into account that an exercise of the Securities with effect on a Rollover Date occurs based on the Roll Over Price determined for the Old Futures Contract.

(c) ***Legal and regulatory changes relating to the Futures Contracts may lead to an early redemption or termination***

The adoption of position limit regulations or other measures which may interfere with the ability of the Issuer to hedge its obligations under the Securities may result in the occurrence of any of a "Change in Law" and a "Futures Contract Disruption" (unless specified to be "not applicable" in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions). Following the occurrence of a "Change in Law", the terms and conditions of the Securities may be adjusted to account for such event or, following the occurrence of any of a "Change in Law" or "Futures Contract Hedging Disruption", the Securities may be redeemed or terminated prior to scheduled maturity by payment of an Early Payment Amount. Such amount may be less than the purchase price of the Securities, and the investor may lose some or up to all of his investment. Further, if the payment on the Securities is made prior to scheduled maturity, the investor may not be able to reinvest the proceeds in an investment having a comparable return (see also Section B.4 of the Risk Factors above).

2.7 **Risks associated with Foreign Exchange Rates as Reference Asset**

Foreign Exchange Rates reflect the value ratio of one specific currency to a different currency. In international foreign exchange trading, where a specific currency is traded against another, the currency being traded is referred to as the "**Base Currency**", while the currency which states the price for the Base Currency, is referred to as "**Reference Currency**". For example, the foreign exchange rate "EUR/USD 1.0730" indicates that USD 1.0730 (= Reference Currency) has to be paid to purchase one Euro (= Base Currency). An increase in this foreign exchange rate therefore means an increase of the Euro compared to the US-Dollar. Conversely, the foreign exchange rate "USD/EUR 0.93206" indicates that EUR 0.9320 has to be paid to purchase one US-Dollar. An increase in this foreign exchange rate therefore means an increase in the US-Dollar compared to the Euro.

Values from various sources may be used as price for the foreign exchange rates. On the one hand, these may be foreign exchange rate prices, which are established in the so-called inter-bank trading, since the majority of international foreign exchange trading is settled between large banks. Such prices are published on screen pages of renowned financial information services (such as e.g. Reuters or Bloomberg). On the other hand, official foreign exchange rates determined by central banks (such as the European Central Bank) may be used as prices for foreign exchange rates. Furthermore, it may be possible that the price of certain foreign exchange rate pairs cannot be obtained in a suitable form at a reference market. For such a foreign exchange rate, the price is determined by the Calculation Agent indirectly by using two foreign exchange rate pairs, each of which contains a currency of the foreign exchange rate pair underlying the Securities as well as a common reference currency. The price of the foreign exchange rate underlying the Securities is determined by making a cross rate calculation of these two foreign exchange rates.

For additional general risk factors in relation to Foreign Exchange Rates see Section B.6 of the Risk Factors above.

Investors should note that the fixing of foreign exchange rates was manipulated by agreements between market participants in the past. The Issuer cannot exclude the possibility that manipulations of the fixing of foreign exchange rates will arise in the future, which may have an adverse effect on the relevant foreign exchange rate and accordingly on the Securities (see also under "Regulations and reform of benchmarks, including LIBOR, EURIBOR and other interest rate, equity, commodity and foreign exchange rate and other types of benchmarks" in Section D.2.8 of the Risk Factors below).

2.8 **Regulation and reform of "benchmarks", including LIBOR, EURIBOR and other interest rate, equity, commodity, foreign exchange rate and other types of benchmarks**

The London Interbank Offered Rate ("**LIBOR**"), the Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("**EURIBOR**") and other interest rate, equity, commodity, foreign exchange rate and other types of indices which are deemed to be "**Benchmarks**" are the subject of recent national, international and other regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms

are already effective whilst others are still to be implemented. These reforms may cause such Benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, or to disappear entirely, or have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on any Securities linked to such a Benchmark (and, in turn, the Securities).

Key international reforms of Benchmarks include IOSCO's *Principles for Financial Market Benchmarks* (July 2013) and the Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 (the "**EU Benchmark Regulation**"). The EU Benchmark Regulation entered into force on 30 June 2016. It applies across the EU from 1 January 2018, with the exception of certain provisions (specified in article 59) that began to apply from 30 June 2016 and certain provisions which amend Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 on market abuse (the "**Market Abuse Regulation**") and therefore became effective on the date of entry into force of the Market Abuse Regulation, 3 July 2016.

The EU Benchmark Regulation will apply to "contributors", "administrators" and "users" of Benchmarks in the EU, and will, among other things, (i) require benchmark administrators to be authorised (or, if non-EU-based, to have satisfied certain "equivalence" conditions in its local jurisdiction, to be "recognised" by the authorities of a Member State pending an equivalence decision or to be "endorsed" for such purpose by an administrator authorized or registered in the EU, following authorization of such endorsement by the relevant EU competent authority) and to comply with requirements in relation to the administration of Benchmarks and (ii) ban the use of Benchmarks of unauthorised administrators. The scope of the EU Benchmark Regulation is wide and, in addition to so-called "critical benchmark" indices such as LIBOR and EURIBOR, will also apply to many other interest rate indices, as well as equity, commodity and foreign exchange rate indices and other indices (including "proprietary" indices or strategies) which are referenced in certain financial instruments (securities or derivatives listed on an EU regulated market, EU multilateral trading facility (MTF), EU organised trading facility (OTF) or "systematic internaliser"), certain financial contracts and investment funds. Different types of Benchmarks are subject to more or less stringent requirements, and in particular a lighter touch regime may apply where a Benchmark is not based on interest rates or commodities and the average value of financial instruments, financial contracts or investment funds referring to a benchmark over the past six months is less than EUR 50 billion, subject to further conditions, and consequently considered to be a so-called "non-significant benchmark".

The EU Benchmark Regulation could have a material impact on Securities linked to a Benchmark rate or index, including in any of the following circumstances:

- a rate or index which is a Benchmark could not be used or could only be used for a limited transitional period which may be permitted by the competent authority as such if its administrator does not obtain authorisation or is based in a non-EU jurisdiction which (subject to applicable transitional provisions) does not satisfy the "equivalence" conditions, is not "recognised" pending such a decision and is not "endorsed" for such purpose. In such event, depending on the particular Benchmark and the applicable terms of the Securities, the Securities could be adjusted, redeemed prior to maturity or otherwise impacted; and
- the methodology or other terms of the Benchmark could be changed in order to comply with the terms of the EU Benchmark Regulation, and such changes could have the effect of reducing or increasing the rate or level or affecting the volatility of the published rate or level, and could lead to adjustments to the terms of the Securities, including Calculation Agent determination of the rate or level in its discretion.

Any of the international, national or other proposals for reform or the general increased regulatory scrutiny of Benchmarks could increase the costs and risks of administering or otherwise participating in the setting of a Benchmark and complying with any such regulations or requirements. Such factors may have the effect of discouraging market participants from

continuing to administer or contribute to certain Benchmarks, trigger changes in the rules or methodologies used in certain Benchmarks or lead to the disappearance of certain Benchmarks. The disappearance of a Benchmark or changes in the manner of administration of a Benchmark could result in adjustment to the terms and conditions, early redemption, discretionary valuation by the Calculation Agent, delisting or other consequence in relation to Securities linked to such Benchmark. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on the value of and return on any such Securities.

E. RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

1. JPMorgan Chase is subject to various potential conflicts of interest in respect of the Securities, which could have an adverse effect on the Securities

1.1 An offering of Securities does not constitute an expression of the view of JPMorgan Chase, or a recommendation by JPMorgan Chase of, any Reference Asset or the constituents or components of any Reference Asset, including through an investment in the Securities

Investors should not take this Base Prospectus or any particular offering of Securities hereunder as an expression of the views of JPMorgan Chase about how any Reference Asset or the constituents or components of any Reference Asset will perform in the future or as a recommendation to invest (directly or indirectly, by taking a long or short position) in any Reference Asset or the constituents or components of any Reference Asset, including through an investment in the Securities. As a global financial institution, JPMorgan Chase (through various JPMorgan Chase entities) may, and often do, have positions (long, short or both) in one or more Reference Assets or constituents or components of any Reference Asset that conflict with an investment in the Securities (see Section E.1.3 of the Risk Factors below). Investors should undertake an independent determination of whether an investment in the Securities is suitable in light of their specific investment objectives, risk tolerance and financial resources.

1.2 JPMorgan Chase may have economic interests that are adverse to those of the Holders of the Securities as a result of JPMorgan Chase's hedging and other trading activities

In anticipation of the sale of the Securities, the Issuer expects to hedge its obligations under the Securities through certain JPMorgan Chase affiliates or unaffiliated counterparties by taking positions in instruments the value of which is derived from one or more Reference Assets or the constituents or components of such Reference Assets or other assets. The Issuer or the relevant hedging entity may also adjust its hedge by, among other things, purchasing or selling instruments the value of which is derived from a Reference Asset or the constituents or components of such Reference Asset or other assets at any time and from time to time, and close out or unwind our hedge by selling any of the foregoing on or before any valuation date under the Securities. JPMorgan Chase cannot give investors any assurances that its hedging activities will not negatively affect the value of the Reference Asset or the performance of the Securities.

This hedging activity may present a conflict of interest between the interest of an investor as a Holder of the Securities and the interests that JPMorgan Chase entities have in executing, maintaining and adjusting hedge transactions. These hedging activities could also affect the price at which the Dealer (or an affiliate) willing to purchase the investors Securities in the secondary market (if any).

The hedging entities expect to make a profit. Because hedging the Issuer's obligations entails risk and may be influenced by market forces beyond JPMorgan Chase's control, this hedging may result in a profit that is more or less than expected, or it may result in a loss.

The Dealer and other JPMorgan Chase entities are also likely to trade the Reference Assets or the constituents or components of any Reference Asset on a regular basis (taking long or short positions or both), for their accounts, for other accounts under their management and to facilitate transactions, including block transactions, on behalf of customers. While a particular outcome cannot be predicted, any of these hedging activities or other such trading activities

could potentially increase and/or decrease the value of the Reference Asset on a valuation date, which could have a material adverse impact on the return on the Securities.

It is possible that these hedging or trading activities could result in substantial returns for the relevant JPMorgan Chase hedging entity (or entities) while the value of the Securities declines.

1.3 JPMorgan Chase may have economic interests that are adverse to those of the Holders of the Securities as a result of JPMorgan Chase's business activities

JPMorgan Chase may currently or from time to time engage in business with the issuer of a Reference Asset which is a Share or companies the equity securities of which are included in an Index, held by an ETF, included in a relevant Index, produce, trade or otherwise be active in relation to a commodity or constituent of a commodity index (the "underlying companies"), including extending loans to, making equity investments in or providing advisory services to the underlying companies, including merger and acquisition advisory services. In the course of this business, JPMorgan Chase may acquire non-public information about the underlying companies, and will not disclose any such information to the investors. In addition, JPMorgan Chase may publish research reports or otherwise express views about the underlying companies. Any prospective purchaser of Securities should undertake an independent investigation of each of the underlying companies as in its judgment is appropriate to make an informed decision with respect to an investment in the Securities. JPMorgan Chase does not make any representation or warranty to any purchaser of Securities with respect to any matters whatsoever relating to its business with the underlying companies.

Additionally, JPMorgan Chase may serve as issuer, agent or underwriter for issuances of other securities or financial instruments with returns linked or related to changes in the level or price, as applicable, of a share, a commodity, an index, a fund or an ETF, the securities included in an index or the securities, commodities or futures contracts held by a fund or an ETF. To the extent that JPMorgan Chase serves as issuer, agent or underwriter for these securities or financial instruments, JPMorgan Chase's interests with respect to these securities or financial instruments may be adverse to those of the Holders of the Securities. By introducing competing products into the marketplace in this manner, JPMorgan Chase (including any JPMorgan Chase entities) could adversely affect the value of the Securities.

JPMorgan Chase may currently or from time to time engage in trading activities related to the currencies in which the equity securities underlying an index, a fund or an ETF are denominated. If currency exchange rate calculations are involved in the calculation of the closing levels of an Index or the net asset values or closing prices of a Fund or an ETF, these trading activities could potentially affect the exchange rates with respect to the currencies in which the equity securities underlying that index, fund or ETF are denominated, the closing levels of that index or the net asset values or closing prices of that fund or ETF and, accordingly, the value of the Securities.

In the course of its currency trading activities, JPMorgan Chase may acquire material non-public information with respect to currency exchange rates, and will not disclose any such information to the investor. In addition, JPMorgan Chase may produce and/or publish research reports, or otherwise express views, with respect to expected movements in currency exchange rates. JPMorgan Chase does not make any representation or warranty to any purchaser of Securities with respect to any matters whatsoever relating to future currency exchange rate movements and any prospective purchaser of the Securities should undertake an independent investigation of the currencies in which securities underlying an Index or ETF are denominated and their related exchange rates as, in its judgment, is appropriate to make an informed decision with respect to an investment in the Securities.

1.4 JPMorgan Chase may have economic interests that are adverse to those of the Holders of the Securities due to J.P. Morgan Securities plc's role as calculation agent

J.P. Morgan Securities plc, an affiliate of the Issuer, will act as the calculation agent, unless otherwise stated in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions. The calculation agent will make all determinations and exercise discretionary authorities under the terms and conditions of the

Securities (as described in Section B.8 of the Risk Factors above). In performing these duties, J.P. Morgan Securities plc (or such other entity appointed as the calculation agent, as the case may be) may have interests adverse to the interests of the Holders of the Securities, which may affect the investors return on the Securities.

1.5 **JPMorgan Chase may have published research, expressed opinions or provided recommendations that are inconsistent with investing in or holding the Securities, and may do so in the future. Any such research, opinions or recommendations could affect the value of any relevant Reference Asset, and, therefore, the market value of the Securities**

JPMorgan Chase publish research from time to time on underlying companies, financial markets and other matters that may influence the value of the Securities, or express opinions or provide recommendations that are inconsistent with purchasing or holding the Securities. JPMorgan Chase may have published or may publish research or other opinions that call into question the investment view implicit in an investment in the Securities. Any research, opinions or recommendations expressed by JPMorgan Chase may not be consistent with each other and may be modified from time to time without notice. Investors should make their own independent investigation of the merits of investing in the Securities and any Reference Asset to which the Securities are linked.

III. INFORMATION INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

This document should be read and construed in conjunction with each supplement to this Base Prospectus and the information incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus. The information set forth under 2. (*Information*) below contained in the documents set forth under 1. (*Documents*) below which is hereby incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus and deemed to form a part of this Base Prospectus:

1. **Documents**

- the Registration Document in relation to JPMSP as Issuer and JPMS plc as Guarantor dated 30 June 2017 which has been approved by BaFin (the "**JPMSP Registration Document**")
- the audited JPMSP Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2016 (the "**JPMSP 2016 Annual Report**")
- the audited JPMSP Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2015 (the "**JPMSP 2015 Annual Report**")

2. **Information**

The table below sets out the relevant page references for the information incorporated into this Base Prospectus by reference (see paragraph "1. Issuer and Guarantor" of section "IV. General Description of the Programme and the Securities" of page 118). Any information incorporated by reference that is not included in the cross-reference list is considered to be additional information and is not required by the relevant schedules of the Prospectus Regulation. For the purposes of Article 28.4 of the Prospectus Regulation any non-incorporated parts (information which is not listed in the cross-reference list below) of such document referred to herein are deemed not relevant for an investor.

Information incorporated by reference	Page references
<i>From the Registration Document in relation to JPMSP</i>	
Risk factors relating to JPMSP	Pages 3 to 21
Information relating to JPMSP	Pages 32 to 36
Documents on Display	Page 42
<i>From the Registration Document in relation to JPMS plc</i>	
Risk factors relating to JPMS plc	Pages 3 to 26
Information relating to JPMS plc	Pages 37 to 41
	Appendix I (pages F-1 to F-46)
	Appendix II (pages G-1 to G-56)
Documents on Display	Page 42
<i>From the JPMSP 2016 Annual Report*</i>	
Directors' Report	Pages 3 to 5
Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet	Page 6

Income statement	Page 7
Statement of changes in equity	Page 8
Statement of cash flows	Page 9
Notes to the financial statements	Pages 10 to 26
Proposed appropriation of net results	Page 26
 Other information:	
Profit appropriation according to the Articles of Association	Page 27
Independent auditors' report	Pages 28 to 36

From the JPMSP 2015 Annual Report

Directors' Report	Pages 1 to 3
 Financial Statements:	
Balance sheet	Page 4
Income statement and Statement of comprehensive income	Page 5
Statement of changes in equity	Page 6
Statement of cash flows	Page 7
Notes to the financial statements	Pages 8 to 24
 Other Information:	
Profit appropriation according to the Articles of Association	Page 25
Proposed appropriation of net results	Page 25
Auditor's report	Pages 26 to 32

*The page numbers referenced above in relation to the JPMSP 2015 Annual Report and JPMSP 2016 Annual Report relate to the PDF version of such document, a copy of which is available on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (<https://www.bourse.lu/issuer/JPMorgStrucProd/59875>) under section "CSSF approvals" in the sub-section "See all".

Investors who have not previously reviewed the information contained in the above documents should do so in connection with their evaluation of any Securities. Any statement contained in a document, all or the relevant portion of which is incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus, shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for the purpose of this Base Prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in this Base Prospectus or in any supplement to this Base Prospectus filed under Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive, including any information incorporated therein by reference, modifies or supersedes such earlier statement (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise). The Registration Document from which information is incorporated by reference will be available on the website <https://www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de/globalassets/library/base-prospectus/JPMRD1.pdf>. The JPMSP 2016 Annual Report and the JPMSP 2015 Annual Report from which information is incorporated by reference will be available on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange's website (<https://www.bourse.lu/issuer/JPMorgStrucProd/59875>) under section "CSSF approvals" in the sub-section "See all".

IV. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAMME AND THE SECURITIES

1. Issuer and Guarantor

J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V. ("**JPMS**" or the "**Issuer**") may from time to time under the Programme, subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives, issue (i) Notes and (ii) Warrants or (iii) Certificates (together, the "**Securities**"). The Securities issued by JPMS are guaranteed by J.P. Morgan Securities plc ("**JPMS plc**" or the "**Guarantor**"). With respect to the required information about the Issuer and the Guarantor, reference is made pursuant to Section 11 German Securities Prospectus Act to the Registration Document of J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V. and J.P. Morgan Securities plc dated 30 June 2017 (the "**Registration Document**") which has been filed with the Competent Authority (detailed information about the pages in the Registration Document, to which reference is made with respect to the required information about the Issuer, can be found in section "III. Information incorporated by reference").

2. Listing and admission to trading

The Issuer may introduce or apply for admission of the Securities to one or more stock exchange(s) or multilateral trading system(s) or regulated or unregulated market(s). The Issuer may also issue Securities which are not admitted to trading or listed on any market.

Securities of the same class may have been admitted to trading on the same or another market already.

Information in relation to an intended listing will be set out in the applicable Final Terms. Furthermore, information concerning a public offer attaching to the issue of the Securities will be set out in the applicable Final Terms, if any.

In the case of admission to trading and/or listing, the applicable Final Terms will contain the Minimum Trading Size, if any.

JPMorgan Chase intends to quote bid and ask prices for the Securities of an issue on a regular basis under normal market conditions. However JPMorgan Chase does not commit and is under no obligation legal or otherwise to quote bid and ask prices for the Securities of an issue.

3. Interests of natural and legal persons involved in the issue

For information about the interests of natural or legal persons involved in the issue as well as potential conflicts of interests resulting from this, please see Section II.E (*Risk Factors associated with conflicts of interest*, page 113) in the Base Prospectus and under "Interests of natural and legal persons involved in the issue/offer" under "Other information" in the applicable Final Terms.

4. Types of Securities

Under this Programme the Issuer may issue warrants, certificates and notes, which together are known as "Securities". Securities may have a maturity or may be issued without a fixed maturity. Securities may be listed and traded on a regulated market, or not listed or traded. Upon maturity of the Security the investor may receive a cash amount or delivery of the Reference Asset. If stipulated in the applicable Final Terms the Securities also provide Holders with an entitlement for the payment of a coupon.

The form and content of the Securities and the rights and duties of the Issuer and the Holders will be governed by German law. The Guarantee shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law. The Specified Currency of the respective issue will be stipulated in the applicable Final Terms.

The classification and ranking of the Securities is set out in Section 1 of the General Conditions (*Security Right, Guarantee, Status, Currency Conversion and Rounding, Definitions*).

5. **Reference Assets**

The Securities are derivative instruments. The Settlement Amount is dependent on the performance of the relevant Reference Asset. The Securities may be linked to:

- a share or a depositary receipt representing a share ("**Share Linked Securities**");
- an equity index or an exchange traded fund (ETF) ("**Index Linked Securities**");
- a commodity ("**Commodity Linked Securities**");
- a futures contract ("**Futures Contract Linked Securities**"); or
- a foreign exchange rate ("**FX Linked Securities**").

The applicable Final Terms will specify the relevant Reference Asset and specify where information about Reference Asset can be found, particularly about its past and future performance and its volatility (see section "Reference Asset" under "Other information" in the applicable Final Terms).

In the case of an index as Reference Asset and if such index is provided by a legal entity or a natural person acting in association with, or on behalf of, the Issuer the Issuer makes the following statements:

- the complete set of rules of the index and information on the performance of the index are freely accessible on the Issuer's or the Index Sponsor's website; and
- the governing rules (including methodology of the index for the selection and the rebalancing of the components of the index, description of market disruption events and adjustment rules) are based on predetermined and objective criteria.

Factor Certificates will always be linked to an index as Reference Asset, whereby the index underlying the Factor Certificates is a strategy index designed and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities plc as the Index Sponsor (each a "**Factor Index**"). The index description can be found in Annex II to the General Conditions – Index Description for Factor Indices and the relevant Final Terms will specify which Factor Index is underlying the respective Factor Certificates.

6. **Issuance of Securities**

The general conditions of the Securities (as completed by the reference asset linked conditions in relation to the relevant reference asset) are set out on pages 130 to 264 (the "**General Conditions**"). The conditions governing the return on the Securities and how it is calculated are set out on pages 265 to 287 (the "**Form of the Issue Specific Conditions**").

Securities issued under the Programme are issued in series (each, a "**Series**"), and each Series may comprise one or more tranches ("**Tranches**" and each, a "**Tranche**") of Securities. One or more Tranches of Securities will be the subject of the Final Terms (the "**Final Terms**"), a copy of which may be obtained free of charge from the Specified Office of the Programme Agent.

7. **Form of Securities**

The Securities will be represented by a permanent global bearer note (the "**Global Bearer Note**") which is deposited with Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main, Mergenthalerallee 61, 65760 Eschborn, Germany (the "**Relevant Calculation Agent**"). Each

Global Bearer Note representing the Securities (or any nominal amount thereof) will set out therein the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, as replicated in the applicable Final Terms, and the General Conditions (including the applicable Reference Asset Linked Conditions). If permitted under the law applicable in relation to the registration, each Global Bearer Note will only make reference to the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, as replicated in the applicable Final Terms, and the General Conditions (including the applicable Reference Asset Linked Conditions) and as a consequence the applicable Issue Specific Conditions and the General Conditions will not be replicated in therein. The Securities will not be issued in definitive form.

The Common Code, the International Securities Identification Number (ISIN), the German Security Identification Number (WKN), the Valor, the Common Code and/or any other identification number, as the case may be, for each Series of Securities will be set out in the relevant Final Terms.

8. **Programme Agent**

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A., Frankfurt Branch, Europa-Allee 12, 60327 Frankfurt am Main, Germany will act as Programme Agent (the "**Programme Agent**") in respect of any Securities which are cleared through Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main. The Programme Agent will act as paying agent.

9. **Post-Issuance Information**

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Issuer does not intend to publish any post-issuance information with the exception of the notices referred to in the Terms and Conditions.

10. **Terms and Conditions of the Offer**

Securities which are offered to the public will be issued by the Issuer at the Issue Price as specified in the relevant Final Terms (as well as any further costs, expenses or taxes specifically charged to the subscriber or purchaser in addition to the Issue Price (plus a surcharge, if applicable)). The Issue Price will be determined by the Issuer in consultation with the Dealer at the time of the offer of the Securities to the public and will depend, amongst other things, on prevailing market conditions at that time. The offer price of such Securities will be the Issue Price or such other price as may be agreed between an Investor and the Authorised Offeror making the offer of the Securities to such investor. Neither the Issuer nor Guarantor will be party to arrangements between an investor and an Authorised Offeror, and the investor will need to look to the relevant Authorised Offeror to confirm the price at which such Authorised Offeror is offering the Securities to such investor.

The start of the public offering of the Products, the Issue Date, the Issue Size and, if applicable, any subscription period, the description of the subscription process, manner and date in which results of the offer are to be made public, the minimum investment amount and the maximum investment amount, the process for notification to applicants of the amount allotted and the indication whether dealing may begin before notification is made and name(s) and address(es), to the extent known to the Issuer, of the placers in the various countries where the offer takes place will be specified under "Terms and Conditions of the Offer" under "Other Information" in the applicable Final Terms.

The applicable Final Terms will stipulate whether a fee will be paid to Authorised Offerors or whether no fees will be paid for a Security.

11. **Explanation of mechanism of Securities**

11.1 **Product No. 1. Explanation of mechanism of Warrants**

(a) **Description of Call Warrants with European Style**

Warrants have a fixed term and will automatically be exercised on the Valuation Date (European Style). The Holders do not have the right to exercise the Warrants during the term. Holders of Call Warrants expect the price of the Reference Asset to rise.

The Holders will receive a Settlement Amount on the Maturity Date if the Final Value exceeds the Strike. The Settlement Amount is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value exceeds the Strike. If applicable, the result will be converted into the Specified Currency. If the Final Value is equal to or below the Strike the Warrants expire worthless.

The leverage effect is one of the main characteristics of Warrants. Holders will participate disproportionately (with leverage) in the performance of the Reference Asset. Accordingly, a Holder may earn significant profits or incur significant losses.

(b) Description of Put Warrants with European Style

Warrants have a fixed term and will automatically be exercised on the Valuation Date (European Style). The Holders do not have the right to exercise the Warrants during the term. Holders of Put Warrants expect the price of the Reference Asset to fall.

The Holders will receive a Settlement Amount on the Maturity Date if the Final Value is below the Strike. The Settlement Amount is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value falls below the Strike. If applicable, the result will be converted into the Specified Currency. If the Final Value is equal to or above the Strike the Warrants expire worthless.

The leverage effect is one of the main characteristics of Warrants. Holders will participate disproportionately (with leverage) in the performance of the Reference Asset. Accordingly, a Holder may earn significant profits or incur significant losses.

(c) Description of Call Warrants with American Style

Warrants have a fixed term. Holders of Call Warrants expect the price of the Reference Asset to rise. The Holders have the right to exercise the Warrants on any Exercise Business Day during the Exercise Period. If the Holder foregoes the exercise of the Warrants during the Exercise Period the Warrants are exercised automatically on the last day of the Exercise Period (American Style).

After exercising the Warrants or if an automatic exercise has occurred at the end of the term of the Warrants the Holder will receive a Settlement Amount if the Final Value exceeds the Strike. The Settlement Amount is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value exceeds the Strike. If applicable, the result will be converted into the Specified Currency. If the Final Value is equal to or below the Strike the Warrants expire worthless.

The leverage effect is one of the main characteristics of Warrants. Holders will participate disproportionately (with leverage) in the performance of the Reference Asset. Accordingly, a Holder may earn significant profits or incur significant losses.

(d) Description of Put Warrants with American Style

Warrants have a fixed term. Holders of Put Warrants expect the price of the Reference Asset to fall. The Holders have the right to exercise the Warrants on any Exercise Business Day during the Exercise Period. If the Holder foregoes the exercise of the Warrants during the Exercise Period the Warrants are exercised automatically on the last day of the Exercise Period (American Style).

After exercising the Warrants or if an automatic exercise has occurred at the end of the term of the Warrants the Holder will receive a Settlement Amount if the Final Value is below the Strike. The Settlement Amount is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value falls below the Strike. If applicable, the result will be converted into the Specified Currency. If the Final Value is equal to or above the Strike the Warrants expire worthless.

The leverage effect is one of the main characteristics of Warrants. Holders will participate disproportionately (with leverage) in the performance of the Reference Asset. Accordingly, a Holder may earn significant profits or incur significant losses.

11.2 Product No. 2. Explanation of mechanism of Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants

(a) Description of Turbo Long Warrants and/or X-Turbo Long Warrants

Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants have a fixed term. Subject to the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event, the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants will automatically be exercised on the Valuation Date (European Style). The Holders do not have the right to exercise the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants during the term. Holders of Turbo Long Warrants and/or X-Turbo Long Warrants expect the price of the Reference Asset to rise.

Provided that no Knock-Out Event occurs, the Holders will receive a Settlement Amount on the Maturity Date. The Settlement Amount is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value exceeds the Strike. If applicable, the result will be converted into the Specified Currency.

A Knock-Out Event occurs if a Knock-Out Observation Price specified in the applicable Final Terms reaches or falls below the Knock-Out Barrier. The Knock-Out Barrier is equal to the Strike. In the case of a Knock-Out Event, the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants will immediately expire worthless without the need for separate termination.

The leverage effect is one of the main characteristics of Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants. Holders will participate disproportionately (with leverage) in the performance of the Reference Asset. Accordingly, a Holder may earn significant profits or incur significant losses.

(b) Description of Turbo Short Warrants and/or X-Turbo Short Warrants

Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants have a fixed term. Subject to the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event, the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants will automatically be exercised on the Valuation Date (European Style). The Holders do not have the right to exercise the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants during the term. Holders of Turbo Short Warrants and/or X-Turbo Short Warrants expect the price of the Reference Asset to fall.

Provided that no Knock-Out Event occurs, the Holders will receive a Settlement Amount on the Maturity Date. The Settlement Amount is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value falls below the Strike. If applicable, the result will be converted into the Specified Currency.

A Knock-Out Event occurs if a Knock-Out Observation Price specified in the applicable Final Terms reaches or exceeds the Knock-Out Barrier. The Knock-Out Barrier is equal to the Strike. In the case of a Knock-Out Event, the Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants will immediately expire worthless without the need for separate termination.

The leverage effect is one of the main characteristics of Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants. Holders will participate disproportionately (with leverage) in the performance of the Reference Asset. Accordingly, a Holder may earn significant profits or incur significant losses.

11.3 Product No. 3. Explanation of mechanism of Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants

(a) Description of Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants with American Style

Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants principally have an unlimited term, but the term ends in the event of (i) the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event, (ii) a termination by the Issuer or (iii) an exercise by the Holder. Holders of Unlimited Turbo Long

Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants expect the price of the Reference Asset to rise.

The Holders have the right to exercise the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants on a daily basis (American Style). After exercising the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants the Holders will receive a Settlement Amount if the Final Value exceeds the Current Strike. The Settlement Amount is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value exceeds the Current Strike. If applicable, the result will be converted into the Specified Currency.

A Knock-Out Event occurs if a Knock-Out Observation Price specified in the applicable Final Terms reaches or falls below the Current Knock-Out Barrier. The Current Knock-Out Barrier is equal to the Current Strike. In the case of a Knock-Out Event, the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants will immediately expire worthless without the need for separate termination.

The Issuer may adjust both the Current Strike and the Current Knock-Out Barrier on a daily basis, taking into account the costs associated with the daily financing and hedging of the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants.

The leverage effect is one of the main characteristics of Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants. Holders will participate disproportionately (with leverage) in the performance of the Reference Asset. Accordingly, a Holder may earn significant profits or incur significant losses.

(b) **Description of Unlimited Turbo Short Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Short Warrants with American Style**

Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants principally have an unlimited term, but the term ends in the event of (i) the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event, (ii) a termination by the Issuer or (iii) an exercise by the Holder. Holders of Unlimited Turbo Short Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Short Warrants expect the price of the Reference Asset to fall.

The Holders have the right to exercise the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants on a daily basis (American Style). After exercising the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants the Holders will receive a Settlement Amount if the Final Value falls below the Current Strike. The Settlement Amount is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value falls below the Current Strike. If applicable, the result will be converted into the Specified Currency.

A Knock-Out Event occurs if a Knock-Out Observation Price specified in the applicable Final Terms reaches or exceeds the Current Knock-Out Barrier. The Current Knock-Out Barrier is equal to the Current Strike. In the case of a Knock-Out Event, the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants will immediately expire worthless without the need for separate termination.

The Issuer may adjust both the Current Strike and the Current Knock-Out Barrier on a daily basis, taking into account the costs associated with the daily financing and hedging of the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants.

The leverage effect is one of the main characteristics of Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants. Holders will participate disproportionately (with leverage) in the performance of the Reference Asset. Accordingly, a Holder may earn significant profits or incur significant losses.

11.4 **Product No. 4. Explanation of mechanism of Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants**

(a) **Description of Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Long Warrants with American Style**

Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants principally have an unlimited term, but the term ends in the event of (i) the occurrence of a Stop-Loss Event, (ii) a termination by the Issuer or (iii) an exercise by the Holder. Holders of Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Long Warrants expect the price of the Reference Asset to rise.

The Holders have the right to exercise the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants on a daily basis (American Style). After exercising the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants the Holders will receive a Settlement Amount if the Final Value exceeds the Current Strike. The Settlement Amount is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value exceeds the Current Strike. If applicable, the result will be converted into the Specified Currency.

A Stop-Loss Event occurs if a Stop-Loss Observation Price specified in the applicable Final Terms reaches or falls below the Current Stop-Loss Barrier. In the case of a Stop-Loss Event, the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants will expire immediately without the need for separate termination. The Issuer determines the rebate of the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants (the so-called Stop-Loss Settlement Amount) which will be paid to the Holders. The Stop-Loss Settlement Amount is calculated on the basis of the price of the Reference Asset determined after the occurrence of the Stop-Loss Event (the "Stop-Loss Reference Price") and can amount to zero (0).

The Issuer may adjust both the Current Strike and the Current Stop-Loss Barrier on a daily basis, taking into account the costs associated with the daily financing and hedging of the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants.

The leverage effect is one of the main characteristics of Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants. Holders will participate disproportionately (with leverage) in the performance of the Reference Asset. Accordingly, a Holder may earn significant profits or incur significant losses.

(b) **Description of Mini Future Short Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Short Warrants with American Style**

Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants principally have an unlimited term, but the term ends in the event of (i) the occurrence of a Stop-Loss Event, (ii) a termination by the Issuer or (iii) an exercise by the Holder. Holders of Mini Future Short Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Short Warrants expect the price of the Reference Asset to fall.

The Holders have the right to exercise the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants on a daily basis (American Style). After exercising the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants the Holders will receive a Settlement Amount if the Final Value falls below the Current Strike. The Settlement Amount is equal to the Ratio multiplied by the amount by which the Final Value falls below the Current Strike. If applicable, the result will be converted into the Specified Currency.

A Stop-Loss Event occurs if a Stop-Loss Observation Price specified in the applicable Final Terms reaches or exceeds the Current Stop-Loss Barrier. In the case of a Stop-Loss Event, the Mini Future Warrant and/or X-Mini Future Warrants will expire immediately without the need for separate termination. The Issuer determines the rebate of the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants (the so-called Stop-Loss Settlement Amount) which will be paid to the Holders. The Stop-Loss Settlement Amount is calculated on the basis of the price of the Reference Asset determined after the occurrence of the Stop-Loss Event (the "Stop-Loss Reference Price") and can amount to zero (0).

The Issuer may adjust both the Current Strike and the Current Stop-Loss Barrier on a daily basis, taking into account the costs associated with the daily financing and hedging of the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants.

The leverage effect is one of the main characteristics of Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants. Holders will participate disproportionately (with leverage) in the performance of the Reference Asset. Accordingly, a Holder may earn significant profits or incur significant losses.

11.5 **Product No. 5. Explanation of mechanism of Factor Certificates**

Factor Certificates do not have a fixed term, but the term ends in the event of (i) a termination by the Issuer or (ii) an exercise by the Holder. Factor Certificates enable the Holder to participate in the development of the respective Reference Asset which is an index (the "**Factor Index**") designed and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities plc (the "**Index Sponsor**"). The relevant Final Terms will specify the respective Factor Index and contain information about the respective Factor Index.

On redemption the Holders receive a Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency), the amount of which equals the Final Value multiplied by the Ratio. The Settlement Amount is at least zero (0).

Factor Indices replicate a leveraged investment in an Underlying:

- In the case of Long Factor Indices the respective Factor Index reflects price movements in the Underlying with a leverage factor specified in the applicable Final Terms. An increase in the price of the Underlying since the most recent calculation of an Index Closing Price results in a positive change in the Factor Index as compared to the previous price of the Factor Index and vice-versa. The Factor Index therefore reflects a "long" strategy.
- In the case of Short Factor Indices the Factor Index reflects price movements in the Underlying with a leverage factor specified in the applicable Final Terms. A decrease in the price of the Underlying since the most recent calculation of an Index Closing Price results in a positive change in the Factor Index as compared to the previous price of the Factor Index and vice versa. The Factor Index therefore replicates a "short" strategy.

The value of the Factor Index are calculated on the basis of (a) a leverage component and (b) a financing component.

- Leverage component

In the case of Long Factor Indices the leverage component tracks an investment in the Underlying, whereby movements in the price of the Underlying are multiplied by the Leverage (*Factor*). This leverage effect occurs with either positive or negative movements in the price of the Underlying, having a disproportionate effect on the value of the Factor Index. For example, in the case of a Factor 3 an increase in the price of the Underlying (as compared to the last Underlying Price) by 1% results in an increase in the Factor Index by 3% (3 x 1%) whereas a decrease in the price of the Underlying (as compared to the last Underlying Price) by 1% results in a decrease in the Factor Index by 3% (3 x 1%).

In the case of Short Factor Indices the leverage component inversely tracks an investment in the Underlying, whereby movements in the price of the Underlying are multiplied by the Leverage (*Factor*). This leverage effect occurs with either positive or negative movements in the price of the Underlying, having a disproportionate effect on the value of the Factor Index. For example, in the case of a Factor 3 an increase in the price of the Underlying (as compared to the last Underlying Price) by 1% results in a decrease in the Factor Index by 3% (3 x 1%) whereas a decrease in the price of the

Underlying (as compared to the last Underlying Price) by 1% results in an increase in the Factor Index by 3% (3 x 1%).

- **Financing component**

In the case of Long Factor Indices the financing component tracks the capital costs that would be incurred to finance the corresponding investment in the Underlying. Additionally, a gap fee is charged to reflect the cost of hedging against gap price movements. Therefore, the financing component reduces the value of the Factor Index.

In the case of Short Factor Indices the financing component emulates the income and expenses that would arise from acquiring the Underlying, selling it and investing the proceeds at the risk-free rate. Additionally, a gap fee is charged to reflect the cost of hedging against gap price movements. If the acquisition costs and the Index Fee exceed the interest income based on the relevant Reference Rate on a particular day, the value of the Factor Index is reduced on such day.

In order to reduce the risk of the value of the Factor Index falling to zero (0) or negative within one day due to a sharp movement in the price of the Underlying, Factor Indices have a barrier specified in the applicable Final Terms. In the event of price losses in the Factor Index that are too high (depending on the structure of the respective Factor Index), the calculation of the Factor Index is interrupted and a new day is simulated.

11.6 **Product No. 6. Explanation of mechanism of Discount Certificates**

In the case of Discount Certificates, Holders receive a Settlement Amount on the Maturity Date, the amount of which depends on the performance of the Reference Asset. The Issue Price or the current price of the Discount Certificate tends to be below the maximum of the current price of the Reference Asset and the Cap (*discount*) taking into account the Ratio.

On the Maturity Date the Holders receive a Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency), the amount of which is dependent on the Final Value:

- (i) If the Final Value is at or above the Cap, the Settlement Amount is equal to the Maximum Amount.
- (ii) If the Final Value is below the Cap, Holders receive a Settlement Amount which is equal to the Final Value taking into account the Ratio.

11.7 **Product No. 7. Explanation of mechanism of Barrier Discount Certificates**

In the case of Barrier Discount Certificates, Holders participate in the performance of the Reference Asset throughout the term. The Issue Price or the current price of the Barrier Discount Certificate tends to be below the maximum of the current price of the Reference Asset and the Cap (*discount*) taking into account the Ratio.

On the Maturity Date the Holders receive a Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency), the amount of which is dependent on the performance of the Reference Asset.

- (i) If no Barrier Event occurs, the Settlement Amount is equal to the Maximum Amount.
- (ii) If a Barrier Event has occurred, the Settlement Amount is equal to the Final Value taking into account the Ratio, but will not exceed the Maximum Amount.

A Barrier Event occurs if a Barrier Observation Price specified in the applicable Final Terms reaches or falls below the Barrier.

11.8 **Product No. 8. Explanation of mechanism of Bonus Certificates**

In the case of Bonus Certificates, Holders receive a Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency) on the Maturity Date, the amount of which depends on the performance of the Reference Asset:

- (i) If no Barrier Event occurs, the Settlement Amount is equal to the Final Value taking into account the Ratio, whereby the Settlement Amount is at least equal to the Bonus Amount.
- (ii) If a Barrier Event has occurred, the Settlement Amount is no longer at least equal to the Bonus Amount, but is always equal to the Ratio multiplied by the Final Value.

A Barrier Event occurs if a Barrier Observation Price specified in the applicable Final Terms reaches or falls below the Barrier.

11.9 **Product No. 9. Explanation of mechanism of Reverse Bonus Certificates**

In the case of Reverse Bonus Certificates, Holders receive a Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency) on the Maturity Date, the amount of which depends on the performance of the Reference Asset. A particular feature is that the participation of the Holders is **inverse** to the performance of the Reference Asset.

- (i) If no Barrier Event occurs, the Settlement Amount equals the Reverse Level minus the Final Value, taking into account the Ratio, and is at least equal to the Bonus Amount.
- (ii) If a Barrier Event has occurred, the Settlement Amount is no longer at least equal to the Bonus Amount, but always equals the Reverse Level minus the Final Value, taking into account the Ratio (direct participation in the negative Performance of the Reference Asset), and is at least equal to zero (0).

A Barrier Event occurs if a Barrier Observation Price specified in the applicable Final Terms reaches or exceeds the Barrier.

11.10 **Product No. 10. Explanation of mechanism of Capped Bonus Certificates**

In the case of Capped Bonus Certificates, Holders receive a Settlement Amount (if applicable, converted into the Specified Currency) on the Maturity Date, the amount of which depends on the performance of the Reference Asset.

- (i) If no Barrier Event occurs, the Settlement Amount equals the Final Value taking into account the Ratio, but is at least equal to the Bonus Amount and does not exceed the Maximum Amount.
- (ii) If a Barrier Event has occurred, the Settlement Amount is no longer at least equal to the Bonus Amount, but is always equal to the Ratio multiplied by the Final Value and does not exceed the Maximum Amount.

A Barrier Event occurs if a Barrier Observation Price specified in the applicable Final Terms reaches or falls below the Barrier.

11.11 **Product No. 11. Explanation of mechanism of Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates**

In the case of Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates, Holders receive a Settlement Amount (if converted into the Specified Currency) on the Maturity Date, the amount of which depends on the performance of the Reference Asset. A particular feature is that the participation of the Holders is **inverse** to the performance of the Reference Asset.

- (i) If no Barrier Event occurs, the Settlement Amount equals the Reverse Level minus the Final Value, taking into account the Ratio, but is at least equal to the Bonus Amount and does not exceed the Maximum Amount.
- (ii) If a Barrier Event has occurred, the Settlement Amount is no longer at least equal to the Bonus Amount, but always equals the Reverse Level minus the Final Value, taking into

account the Ratio, and is at least equal to zero (0) and does not exceed the Maximum Amount.

A Barrier Event occurs if a Barrier Observation Price specified in the applicable Final Terms reaches or exceeds the Barrier.

11.12 Product No. 12. Explanation of mechanism of Reverse Convertibles

(a) Reverse Convertibles that provide for cash settlement in all cases

Reverse Convertibles are linked to the performance of the Reference Asset. The Holder receives a Settlement Amount on the Maturity Date, determined as follows:

- (i) If the Final Value is above or equal to the Strike, the Holder receives the Nominal. The Nominal is the maximum amount that the Holder may receive as a Settlement Amount.
- (ii) If the Final Value is below the Strike, the Holder receives a Settlement Amount in the amount of the Nominal multiplied by the Performance of the Reference Asset. This amount is less than the Nominal.

A further feature of Reverse Convertibles is that the Holder receives a Coupon Amount on one or more Coupon Payment Dates specified in the Final Terms. The coupon payment is independent of the performance of the Reference Asset.

(b) Reverse Convertibles that may provide for physical settlement

Reverse Convertibles are linked to the performance of the Reference Asset. The Holder receives a Settlement Amount (cash amount or delivery of the Reference Asset or shares of an Exchange Traded Fund, as set out in the applicable Final Terms) on the Maturity Date, determined as follows:

- (i) If the Final Value is above or equal to the Strike, the Holder receives the Nominal. The Nominal is the maximum amount that the Holder may receive as a Settlement Amount.
- (ii) If the Final Value is below the Strike, the Holder receives delivery of a certain number of the Reference Asset or shares of an Exchange Traded Fund expressed by the Number of Reference Assets. Residuals of the Reference Asset or shares of an Exchange Traded Fund are not delivered, but are compensated by a cash payment, the so-called Residual Cash Amount.

A further feature of Reverse Convertibles is that the Holder receives a Coupon Amount on one or more Coupon Payment Dates specified in the Final Terms. The coupon payment is independent of the performance of the Reference Asset.

11.13 Product No. 13. Explanation of mechanism of Barrier Reverse Convertibles

(a) Barrier Reverse Convertibles that provide for cash settlement in all cases

Barrier Reverse Convertibles are linked to the performance of the Reference Asset. The Holder receives a Settlement Amount on the Maturity Date, determined as follows:

- (i) If the Final Value is above or equal to the Strike, the Holder receives the Nominal. The Nominal is the maximum amount that the Holder may receive as a Settlement Amount.
- (ii) If the Final Value is below the Strike, but if no Barrier Event has occurred during the term of the Securities, the Holder likewise receives the Nominal.
- (iii) If the Final Value is below the Strike and a Barrier Event has occurred during the term of the Securities, the Holder receives a Settlement Amount in the amount of the Nominal multiplied by the Performance of the Reference Asset.

A Barrier Event occurs if a Barrier Observation Price specified in the Final Terms reaches or falls below the Barrier.

A further feature of Barrier Reverse Convertibles is that the Holder receives a Coupon Amount on one or more Coupon Payment Dates specified in the Final Terms. The coupon payment is independent of the performance of the Reference Asset.

(b) **Barrier Reverse Convertibles that may provide for physical settlement**

Barrier Reverse Convertibles are linked to the performance of the Reference Asset. The Holder receives a Settlement Amount (cash amount or delivery of the Reference Asset or shares of an Exchange Traded Fund, as set out in the applicable Final Terms) on the Maturity Date, determined as follows:

- (i) If the Final Value is above or equal to the Strike, the Holder receives the Nominal. The Nominal is the maximum amount that the Holder may receive as a Settlement Amount.
- (ii) If the Final Value is below the Strike, but if no Barrier Event has occurred during the term of the Securities, the Holder likewise receives the Nominal.
- (iii) If the Final Value is below the Strike and a Barrier Event has occurred during the term of the Securities, the Holder receives delivery of a certain number of the Reference Asset or shares of an Exchange Traded Fund expressed by the Number of Reference Assets. Residuals of the Reference Asset or shares of an Exchange Traded Fund are not delivered, but are compensated by a cash payment, the so-called Residual Cash Amount.

A Barrier Event occurs if a Barrier Observation Price specified in the Final Terms reaches or falls below the Barrier.

A further feature of Barrier Reverse Convertibles is that the Holder receives a Coupon Amount on one or more Coupon Payment Dates specified in the Final Terms. The coupon payment is independent of the performance of the Reference Asset.

V. TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE SECURITIES

A. GENERAL CONDITIONS

*The following is the text of the terms and conditions of the Securities (these "**General Conditions**") that must be read in their entirety, together with the section entitled Issue Specific Conditions of the applicable Final Terms (the "**Issue Specific Conditions**") of the relevant series of Securities which supplement the General Conditions.*

*The General Conditions will be completed by the additional provisions in relation to the relevant reference asset (the "**Reference Asset Linked Conditions**") set out in the Annex to the General Conditions. The Issue Specific Conditions will specify which set of Reference Asset Linked Conditions apply to the relevant series of Securities.*

*Issue Specific Conditions and General Conditions, including the applicable Reference Asset Linked Conditions together constitute the "**Conditions**" of the relevant series of Securities.*

References in these General Conditions to "Notes" or "Warrants" or "Certificates" are to the Notes, Warrants or Certificates of one series only, not to all Securities that may be issued under the Programme.

*The Securities issued by the Issuer will, save as set out below, be represented by a permanent global bearer note (the "**Global Bearer Note**") which is deposited with the applicable Relevant Clearing System. Each Global Bearer Note representing the Securities (or any nominal amount thereof) of a relevant series will indicate the number of Securities as specified in the applicable Final Terms and set out therein or incorporate by reference therein (subject to the law applicable in relation to the registration) the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, as replicated in the applicable Final Terms, and the General Conditions (including the applicable Reference Asset Linked Conditions).*

Section 1 – Security Right, Guarantee, Status, Currency Conversion and Rounding, Definitions

(1) Security Right

Each security (each a "**Security**") of a series (each a "**Series**") of Securities identified by its WKN and/or ISIN (being the WKN and/or ISIN specified in the applicable Final Terms), entitles its holder (each a "**Holder**") to receive on the Maturity Date from the Issuer, in the manner prescribed by the Conditions, such amount as is specified in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the relevant Issue Specific Conditions (the "**Settlement Amount**") as follows:

- (a) where Settlement means "Cash Settlement", payment of the Settlement Amount to the relevant Holder; and/or
- (b) where Settlement means either "Cash Settlement" or "Physical Settlement", payment of the Settlement Amount or delivery of the Reference Asset Amount (plus payment of a Residual Cash Amount, if applicable) to the relevant Holder, in each case, subject to and in accordance with the Conditions.

If provided for in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, the Holder is also entitled to receive on the respective Coupon Payment Date(s) a Coupon Amount which will be determined pursuant to Section 4 of the General Conditions (*Coupon Payments*).

(2) Guarantee

In accordance with, and subject to the terms of, the guarantee (the "**Guarantee**"), J.P. Morgan Securities plc has unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed that, if for any reason JPMSP does not pay any sum payable by it or perform any other obligation in respect of any Security on the date such payment or performance is due in accordance with these Conditions (after any applicable delay or extinguishment due to any event or condition set out in these Conditions providing or allowing for delay or extinguishment in respect of the payment or performance of such obligation) J.P. Morgan Securities plc will, in accordance with the Guarantee, pay that sum in the currency in which such payment is due in immediately available funds or, as the case may be, perform or procure the performance of the relevant obligations on the due date for such performance.

The Guarantee is an unsecured and unsubordinated obligation of J.P. Morgan Securities plc and not of JPMorgan Chase & Co. or any of its affiliates and will rank *pari passu* with all other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of J.P. Morgan Securities plc, subject to any other obligations that are subject to any priorities or preferences.

(3) Status of the Securities

The Securities constitute general contractual obligations of the Issuer and are not secured by any property of the Issuer, nor are they deposits insured by any government authority. The Securities are direct, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Issuer and rank equally with all other direct, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Issuer, subject to such exceptions as may be provided by any applicable present or future law, rule, regulation, judgement, order or directive or any governmental, administrative or judicial authority or power.

(4) Currency Conversion and Rounding

(a) *In relation to Cash Settlement:*

If "Currency Conversion" is specified to apply pursuant to Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions and an Exchange Rate is set out therein, the Settlement Amount will be converted from the Reference Currency into the Specified Currency at the Exchange Rate. If "Currency Conversion" is specified to apply in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, but no Exchange Rate is set out therein, the Settlement Amount will be converted from the Reference Currency into the Specified

Currency by the Calculation Agent at an exchange rate of one unit of the Reference Currency to one unit of the Specified Currency ("**Quanto**").

The Settlement Amount will be rounded to the Settlement Amount Rounding.

(b) *In relation to Physical Settlement:*

Where the Number of Reference Assets comprises fractions, a Holder will receive the Reference Asset Amount comprising the nearest number (rounded down) of the Number of Reference Assets. Securities of any Series belonging to the same Holder shall, unless "**Aggregation**" is specified not to apply in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, be aggregated for the purposes of determining the relevant number of the Number of Reference Assets to be delivered, provided that the aggregate number of the Number of Reference Assets, in respect of the same Holder, will be rounded down to the nearest whole number. If specified in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions a Holder will also receive an amount in cash (the "**Residual Cash Amount**") (if any) in the Specified Currency which, unless otherwise specified in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, shall be equal to the product of (i) the Residual Amount and (ii) the relevant Final Value. The Residual Cash Amount will be rounded to the Residual Cash Amount Rounding.

(5) **Definitions**

"**Exchange Rate**" is the exchange rate defined in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, expressed in the Reference Currency for one unit of the Specified Currency and which is published by the Exchange Rate Sponsor at the Relevant Exchange Date. If the conversion occurs at a time when an updated exchange rate is not yet published by the Exchange Rate Sponsor on the relevant date, the conversion will be carried out by the Calculation Agent based on the last exchange rate published by the Exchange Rate Sponsor. If the Exchange Rate Sponsor does not publish any exchange rate on the relevant date, the exchange rate shall correspond to the exchange rate published by another financial information service selected by the Calculation Agent. If the exchange rate should no longer be published in any of the above ways, the Calculation Agent has the right to determine, in its reasonable discretion, an exchange rate having regard to existing market conditions (including, but not limited to, the prevailing exchange rate).

"**Exchange Rate Sponsor**" is the entity whose details are specified in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Final Value**" has the meaning given to it in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions and will be determined on the basis of the Reference Asset Price at the Valuation Date (if not otherwise provided for in the applicable Issue Specific Conditions).

"**Initial Valuation Date**" means, subject to adjustment (as a Reference Date) in accordance with the applicable Reference Asset Linked Conditions, the Initial Valuation Date as set out in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, or if such date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the next following Scheduled Trading Day.

"**Initial Value**" has the meaning given to it in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions and will be determined on the Initial Valuation Date (if not otherwise specified in the applicable Issue Specific Conditions).

"**Maturity Date**" is set out in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Nominal**" is set out in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions (if applicable).

"**Number of Reference Assets**" means the number of units of the relevant asset as set out in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Ratio**" is set out in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions (if applicable).

"**Reference Asset Amount**" is specified in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, or if no such Reference Asset Amount is so specified, Reference Asset Amount shall mean the Rounded Number of Reference Assets set out in the Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Reference Currency**" is set out in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Relevant Exchange Date**" is set out in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Residual Amount**" means, in respect of a Security, the fraction of the Number of Reference Assets existing prior to the rounding down to the nearest whole number.

"**Residual Cash Amount Rounding**" is set out in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Rounded Number of Reference Assets**" mean in respect of each Security, the Number of Reference Assets rounded down to the nearest whole share.

"**Scheduled Trading Day**" is the date defined in the applicable Reference Asset Linked Conditions.

"**Settlement Amount Rounding**" is set out in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Specified Currency**" is set out in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Valuation Date**" means (subject to adjustment (as a Reference Date) in accordance with the applicable Reference Asset Linked Conditions):

- (a) if "European Style" is the applicable exercise style pursuant to Section 2 of the General Conditions (*Exercise*), the Valuation Date as set out in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.
- (b) if "American Style" is the applicable exercise style pursuant to Section 2 of the General Conditions (*Exercise*), the Valuation Date specified in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions whereby the Valuation Date is principally determined as follows:
 - (i) in the case of Warrants:
 - (aa) and if Reference Asset Price is customarily determined on a Scheduled Trading Day following the Exercise Time:
 - the Exercise Date or, if the Exercise Date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the next following Scheduled Trading Day; or
 - if the Holder foregoes the exercise of the Securities during the Exercise Period - the last day of the Exercise Period or, if the last day of the Exercise Period is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the next following Scheduled Trading Day.
 - (bb) and if the Reference Asset Price is customarily determined on a Scheduled Trading Day prior to the Exercise Time:
 - the Scheduled Trading Day immediately following the Exercise Date; or

- if the Holder exercises the Securities on the last date of the Exercise Period - the last day of the Exercise Period or, if the last day of the Exercise Period is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the next following Scheduled Trading Day; or
 - if the Holder foregoes the exercise of the Securities during the Exercise Period - the last day of the Exercise Period or, if the last day of the Exercise Period is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the next following Scheduled Trading Day.
- (ii) in the case of Unlimited Turbo Warrants, Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants, Mini Future Warrants, X-Mini Future Warrants and/or Factor Certificates:
- the fifth Business Day following the Exercise Date, or, if such date is not a Scheduled Trading Day and unless otherwise specified within Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, the next following Scheduled Trading Day.

Section 2 – Exercise

(1) General

The obligations in relation to the Settlement Amount described in Section 1(1) of the General Conditions (*Security Right, Guarantee, Status, Currency Conversion and Rounding, Definitions – Security Right*) fall due on the Maturity Date when the Security is exercised.

(2) Exercise of Securities by the Holder

(a) *Exercise of Securities / Delivery of an Exercise Notice*

Each Security, unless previously redeemed or purchased and cancelled and subject as provided in the Conditions, is exercisable

- (i) on the Valuation Date (in the case of Securities with European Style) or
- (ii) on any Exercise Business Day during the Exercise Period (in the case of Securities with American Style) by delivery of an Exercise Notice at or before the Exercise Time to the Programme Agent. An Exercise Notice delivered after the Exercise Time shall become effective on the next following Exercise Business Day (in the case of Securities with American Style). The delivery of an Exercise Notice shall constitute an irrevocable election by the relevant Holder to exercise the relevant Securities. After delivery of such Exercise Notice, such exercising Holder may not otherwise transfer such Securities.

(b) *Automatic Exercise*

In the case of (i) Securities with European Style and (ii) Securities with a fixed term and American Style not exercised by the Holder by the end of the Exercise Period the Securities will be exercised automatically on the Valuation Date, and a Holder will not be required to complete an Exercise Notice ("**Automatic Exercise**"). Such Automatic Exercise will only occur if the Settlement Amount is equal to an amount greater than zero (0).

(c) *Exercise Notice*

"**Exercise Notice**" is a notice of the Holder which declares the exercise of one or more Securities and which contains the following information:

- (i) the name, address, telephone and facsimile details of the Holder,

- (ii) the designation and the number of the Securities which are the subject of the applicable Exercise Notice,
- (iii) a suitable bank and/or securities account, to which any Settlement Amount is to be credited or delivered, in the case of Cash Settlement, in the Specified Currency,
- (iv) a declaration, that neither the Holder nor the beneficial owner of the Securities is a U.S. person or is located within the United States (within the meaning of Regulation S),
- (v) an irrevocable undertaking by the Holder to pay any taxes and capital, stamp, issue, registration and transfer taxes and duties ("**Taxes**") arising on the exercise of the relevant Securities and an instruction from the Holder to the Relevant Clearing System to deduct an amount in respect thereof from any Settlement Amount due to such Holder or otherwise to debit (on or at any time after the Exercise Date) a specified account of the Holder at the Relevant Clearing System with an amount or amounts in respect thereof, and
- (vi) authorisation for the production of such declaration as described in Section 2(2)(c)(iv) of the General Conditions above in applicable administrative or legal proceedings.

The terms used in this sub-paragraph have the meaning ascribed to them in Regulation S promulgated under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended from time to time.

The Securities must have been received by the Programme Agent through credit of the Securities to the account of the Programme Agent at the Relevant Clearing System.

Any determination as to whether an Exercise Notice is duly completed and in proper form shall be made by (i) the Relevant Clearing System, in consultation with the Programme Agent or (ii) if the Relevant Clearing System does not review the respective Exercise Notice, the Programme Agent in its reasonable discretion and shall be conclusive and binding on the Issuer, the Agents and the relevant Holder. Any Exercise Notice so determined to be incomplete or not in proper form or which is not copied to the Programme Agent immediately after being sent to the Relevant Clearing System shall be null and void. If such Exercise Notice is subsequently corrected to the satisfaction of the Relevant Clearing System it shall be deemed to be a new Exercise Notice submitted at the time such correction is delivered to the Relevant Clearing System.

Delivery of an Exercise Notice shall constitute an irrevocable election and undertaking by the relevant Holder to exercise the Securities specified therein. After the delivery of an Exercise Notice (other than an Exercise Notice which shall become void), the holder of the Securities specified in such Exercise Notice may not transfer such Securities prior to the Maturity Date. This obligation under the General Conditions does not affect the free transferability of the Securities which is legally granted.

(d) Minimum or Maximum Exercise Amount

Where a "**Minimum Exercise Amount**" has been specified to apply in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, the number of Securities exercised on any Exercise Date by a Holder, as determined by the Calculation Agent, must not be less than such Minimum Exercise Amount or multiples thereof. Any purported exercise of Securities in breach of this provision shall be void and of no effect.

Where a "**Maximum Exercise Amount**" has been specified in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, if the Calculation Agent determines that the number of Securities being exercised on any Exercise Date by any Holder or any number of Holders (whether or not acting in concert) exceeds such Maximum Exercise Amount (a number of Securities equal to the Maximum Exercise Amount hereinafter referred to as the "**Quota**"), the Issuer may deem the Exercise Date for the first Quota, selected on the basis of the chronological order in which the relevant Exercise Notices have been delivered, to be such

day and the Exercise Date for each additional Quota (and any remaining Securities thereof), selected in the same way as above, to be each of the succeeding Exercise Dates until all such relevant Securities have been duly exercised on an Exercise Date, provided, however, that for any such relevant Security for which the relevant Exercise Date would thereby fall after the final Exercise Date, such final Exercise Date shall be the Exercise Date of the relevant Security. In any case where more than a Quota is exercised on the same day by Holder(s), the determination of the chronological order of settlement in respect of such Securities shall be at the reasonable discretion of the Issuer.

(3) **Definitions**

"**Exercise Business Day**" is set out in Part B (General Terms) of the Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Exercise Date**" means, subject to (i) an extraordinary termination pursuant to the Reference Asset Linked Conditions or Section 9 of the General Conditions (*Events of Default, Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality, Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation*) or Section 13 of the General Conditions (*Modifications*), (ii) an ordinary termination pursuant to Section 10 of the General Conditions (*Ordinary Termination Right of the Issuer*) (to the extent the applicable Issue Specific Provisions provide an ordinary termination right of the Issuer) or (iii) the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event and/or a Stop-Loss Event (to the extent the Securities are structured with a Knock-Out Barrier and/or a Stop-Loss Barrier):

- (a) if "European Style" has been specified to apply in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, the Valuation Date; and
- (b) if "American Style" has been specified to apply in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, the Exercise Business Day during the Exercise Period on which the Securities are duly exercised.

"**Exercise Period**" is set out in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Exercise Style**" is set out in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Exercise Time**" is the time set out in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

Section 3 – Settlement

(1) **Settlement**

Any cash amounts payable by the Issuer shall be transferred to the Relevant Clearing System for distribution to the Holder. The Issuer will be discharged of its payment and/or delivery obligations by payment and/or delivery to, or to the order of, the Relevant Clearing System (or a depository or nominee thereof) in respect of the amount so paid or delivered.

Where Settlement means Cash Settlement, the Issuer shall on and for value on the Maturity Date, transfer an amount equal to the aggregate Settlement Amount of the duly exercised Securities to the account of the Programme Agent, whereupon the Programme Agent shall transfer such amount to the account at the Relevant Clearing System specified in the relevant Exercise Notice for value on the Maturity Date.

If, however, Settlement means Physical Settlement then, after exercise in respect of any Security and the payment of any applicable Taxes as aforesaid from the relevant account of the Holder to the relevant account of the Programme Agent (in favour of the Issuer), the Issuer

shall, on the relevant Maturity Date, transfer or procure the transfer of the Reference Asset Amount in respect of the relevant Securities for credit to the account of the relevant Holder.

(2) **Specified Currency Conversion**

Any cash amount payable by the Issuer shall be paid in the Specified Currency. If payment of any amount to a Holder, according to the rules of the Relevant Clearing System, cannot be made in the Specified Currency, such payment shall be made in the currency principally used by the Relevant Clearing System for payments to holders holding accounts with such Relevant Clearing System, following a conversion of the relevant amount from the Specified Currency.

(3) **Payments on Payment Days**

If any date for payment of any amount by the Issuer in respect of any Security is not a Payment Day, the Holder thereof shall not be entitled to payment until the next following Payment Day and shall not be entitled to any interest or other payment in respect of such delay.

As used herein, a "**Payment Day**" means, unless otherwise defined in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions a day which is:

- (a) a day on which each Relevant Clearing System is open for business; and
- (b) either (i) in relation to any sum payable in a currency other than euro, a day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealings in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial centre of the country of such currency or (ii) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a day that the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (TARGET2) System is open.

(4) **Deliveries**

Any deliveries of any Reference Asset Amount due under any Security shall be made at the risk of the relevant Holder and shall be transferred to the Relevant Clearing System for delivery to the relevant Holder, provided that where the Calculation Agent determines in its reasonable discretion that the delivery by the Issuer is fully or partly impractical, illegal or unduly onerous to the Issuer, then the Calculation Agent shall have the option to determine that the Issuer will make the delivery of any Reference Asset Amount in such other commercially reasonable manner as the Calculation Agent may determine to be appropriate for such delivery and shall notify the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*). Any Reference Asset Amount to be delivered shall be evidenced in such manner as the Issuer determines to be customary for the relevant Reference Asset Amount. The Issuer shall be under no obligation to register or procure the registration of any Holder or any other person as the registered holder in respect of the amount to be delivered in any register of holders, including, but not limited to, a register of members of a share company.

(5) **Payment Disruption**

In the event that the Calculation Agent, at any time and from time to time, determines in its reasonable discretion that a Payment Disruption Event has occurred or is likely to occur, then the Calculation Agent shall as soon as practicable notify the Holders of the relevant Securities of the occurrence of a Payment Disruption Event in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*). Upon the occurrence of a Payment Disruption Event:

- (a) *Extension of relevant dates*

The Maturity Date, the Coupon Payment Date (if applicable) or any other date on which the Securities may be exercised or redeemed or any amount shall be due and payable in respect of the relevant Securities shall, subject to Section 3(5)(d) of the General Conditions (*Payment Event Cut-off Date and Payment Event Payment Date*), be extended to a date falling 14

calendar days (or such other date as may be determined by the Calculation Agent and notified to the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*) after the date on which the Payment Disruption Event is no longer occurring and notice thereof shall be given to the relevant Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*).

(b) *Obligation to pay postponed*

The Issuer's obligation to pay the Settlement Amount, Coupon Amount (if applicable) or any such other amounts in respect of the relevant Securities (the "**Affected Amount**"), subject to Section 3(5)(d) of the General Conditions (*Payment Event Cut-off Date and Payment Event Payment Date*), shall be postponed until 14 calendar days (or such other date as may be determined by the Calculation Agent and notified to the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*) after the date on which the Payment Disruption Event is no longer operating. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Issuer may, in its reasonable discretion, elect to satisfy in part its obligation to pay the amounts as may be due and payable under the relevant Securities by making a partial payment(s) (the "**Partial Distributions**"). Any Partial Distribution made by the Issuer to the Holders will be calculated and/or determined by the Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion and shall be paid to the Holders *pro rata* to the proportion of the Securities of the same series held by the relevant Holder. In the event that any Partial Distribution is made by the Issuer, the Calculation Agent may, in its reasonable discretion, make any such corresponding adjustment to any variable relevant to the settlement, redemption or payment terms of the relevant Securities as it deems necessary and shall notify the relevant Holders thereof in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*).

(c) *Payments net of expenses*

Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary, (i) any payments made in accordance with this Section 3 of the General Conditions (*Settlement*) shall be made after deduction of any costs, expenses or liabilities incurred or to be incurred by the Calculation Agent or Issuer in connection with or arising from the resolution of the relevant Payment Disruption Event and (ii) a Holder shall not be entitled to any payment, whether of interest or otherwise, on the Securities in the event of any delay which may occur in the payment of any amounts due and payable under the Securities as a result of the operation of this Section 3 of the General Conditions (*Settlement*) and no liability in respect thereof shall attach to the Issuer.

(d) *Payment Event Cut-off Date and Payment Event Payment Date*

In the event that a Payment Disruption Event is still occurring on the Payment Event Cut-off Date, then the Maturity Date, the Coupon Payment Date (if applicable) or any other date for the relevant Securities in respect of which redemption amounts in relation to any of the Securities would otherwise be due and payable but for the occurrence of such Payment Disruption Event shall be postponed to the Payment Event Payment Date and the Calculation Agent shall determine the USD Equivalent Amount of the Affected Amount based on the USD/Affected Currency Exchange Rate as of the Payment Disruption Valuation Date and Issuer shall make payment of the USD Equivalent Amount of the Affected Amount on the Payment Event Payment Date in full and final settlement of its obligations to pay such Affected Amount in respect of the Securities. The Calculation Agent shall as soon as practicable after the Payment Event Cut-off Date notify the Holders of the time on the Payment Disruption Valuation Date on which the USD/Affected Currency Exchange Rate will be determined. In the event the Calculation Agent is unable to determine the USD Equivalent Amount in respect of the Affected Amount on the Payment Disruption Valuation Date, the Holders will not receive any amounts. Thereafter, the Issuer shall have no obligations whatsoever under the Securities.

(6) **Settlement Disruption**

If and to the extent that any delivery of any Reference Asset Amount becomes due under a Security and (i) if the Maturity Date is not a Payment Day and/or (ii) prior to such delivery of any Reference Asset Amount an event beyond the control of the Issuer occurs as a result of

which the Issuer cannot make such delivery in accordance with these General Conditions at the relevant time for such delivery (a "**Settlement Disruption Event**"), then the Maturity Date for such delivery of the relevant Reference Asset Amount shall be postponed to the first following Payment Day on which no such event is subsisting.

For so long as the Settlement Disruption Event is subsisting, then in lieu of the affected delivery of the relevant Reference Asset Amount and notwithstanding any other provision hereof, the Issuer may elect in its reasonable discretion to satisfy this obligation in respect of the relevant Security by payment to the relevant Holder of the Disruption Settlement Amount on the third Payment Day following the date that notice of such election is given to the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*). Payment of the Disruption Settlement Amount will be made in such manner as will be notified in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*). The Calculation Agent shall give notice as soon as practicable in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*) that a Settlement Disruption Event has occurred.

No Holder or any other person shall be entitled to any payment in respect of a Security as a result of any delay in a delivery of any Reference Asset Amount due to the occurrence of a Settlement Disruption Event, and no liability in respect thereof shall attach to the Issuer, the Calculation Agent and/or the Guarantor.

(7) **Taxation, other laws and regulation**

All payments and/or deliveries will be subject in all cases to (a) any fiscal or other laws and regulations applicable thereto in the place of payment and/or delivery (including, where applicable, laws requiring the deduction or withholding for, or on account of, any tax, duty or other charge whatsoever) and (b) any taxes, including any withholding or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "**Code**") or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code and any regulations or agreements thereunder or official interpretations thereof ("**FATCA**") or any law implementing an intergovernmental approach to FATCA.

(8) **Disclaimer as to Relevant Clearing Systems and their agents and operators**

Any description in these General Conditions as to payments being made or any other actions or duties being undertaken by any Relevant Clearing System (or its agents or operators) is based solely on the Issuer's understanding of the relevant rules and/or operations of such Relevant Clearing System (and its agents and operators). Neither the Issuer nor the Guarantor makes any representation or warranty that such information is accurate or, in any event, that the Relevant Clearing System (or its agents or operators) will make such payments or undertake such actions or duties in accordance with such description. Accordingly, notwithstanding anything else herein, none of the Issuer, the Programme Agent, the Calculation Agent, or the Guarantor or the Agents has any responsibility for the performance by any Relevant Clearing System (or its agents or operators) of their respective payment, delivery, Holder identification, or other obligations in respect of the Securities as described herein and/or under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

(9) **Definitions**

"**Disruption Settlement Amount**" means such amount as specified in Part B (General Terms) of the Issue Specific Conditions, or, if the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify "**Fair Market Value of Security**", an amount equal to the fair market value of the relevant Security (but not taking into account any interest accrued on any Security) on such day as shall be selected by the Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion adjusted to take account fully for any losses, expenses and costs to the Issuer and/or any affiliate of the Issuer of unwinding or adjusting any underlying or related hedging arrangements (including but not limited to any options or selling or otherwise realising any relevant Share or other instruments or assets of any type whatsoever which the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates may hold as part of such hedging arrangements), all as calculated by the Calculation Agent.

"**Payment Disruption Event**" means any of:

- (a) an event in relation to a Relevant Payment Jurisdiction which has the effect of preventing, restricting or delaying the Calculation Agent or Issuer from:
 - (i) converting a Relevant Currency into another Relevant Currency through customary legal channels; or
 - (ii) converting a Relevant Currency into another Relevant Currency at a rate at least as favourable as the rate for domestic institutions located in the Relevant Payment Jurisdiction; or
 - (iii) delivering any Relevant Currency from accounts inside the Relevant Payment Jurisdiction to accounts outside the Relevant Payment Jurisdiction; or
 - (iv) delivering a Relevant Currency between accounts inside the Relevant Payment Jurisdiction or to a party that is a non-resident of the Relevant Payment Jurisdiction;
- (b) the imposition by the Relevant Payment Jurisdiction (or any political or regulatory authority thereof) of any capital controls, or the publication of any notice of an intention to do so, which the Calculation Agent determines is likely to materially affect the Securities, and notice thereof is given by the Issuer to the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Condition (*Notices*);
- (c) the implementation by the Relevant Payment Jurisdiction (or any political or regulatory authority thereof) or the publication of any notice of an intention to implement any changes to the laws or regulations relating to foreign investment in the Relevant Payment Jurisdiction (including, but not limited to, changes in tax laws and/or laws relating to capital markets and corporate ownership), which the Calculation Agent determines are likely to affect materially the Issuer's ability to hedge its obligations under the Securities; and
- (d) an event as a result of which the Issuer is prohibited, unable, or otherwise fails to make any payment, or any portion thereof under the Securities, or to perform any other obligation under the Securities because or arising out of an act of war, insurrection or civil strife, an action by any government or governmental authority or instrumentality thereof (whether *de jure* or *de facto*), legal constraint, terrorism, riots or catastrophe.

"Payment Disruption Valuation Date" means, in respect of a Payment Event Payment Date, the second Payment Day immediately preceding such Payment Event Payment Date, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

"Payment Event Cut-off Date" means the date which is one year after the Maturity Date or any other date which is the last date on which amounts under the Securities would be due and payable by the Issuer if not for the occurrence of a Payment Disruption Event, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

"Payment Event Payment Date" means, in respect of a Payment Event Cut-off Date, the tenth Payment Day immediately following the Payment Event Cut-off Date, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

"Reference Dealers" means four leading dealers in the relevant foreign exchange market, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

"Relevant Clearing System" means Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main, Mergenthalerallee 61, 65760 Eschborn, Germany or any other relevant clearing system set out in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"Relevant Currency" means the currency specified as such in Part B (General Terms) of the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Relevant Payment Jurisdiction" means such jurisdiction(s) as determined by the Calculation Agent in its discretion.

"USD/Affected Currency Exchange Rate" means, in respect of any relevant day, the spot USD/Affected Currency exchange rate, expressed as an amount of the Affected Currency per unit of USD, as reported or published by the fixing price sponsor at the relevant time on such day, provided that if no such rate is available on such day, then the Calculation Agent may request each of the Reference Dealers to provide a firm quotation of the rate at which it will buy one unit of USD in an amount of Affected Currency at the applicable time on such day, based upon each Reference Dealer's experience in the foreign exchange market for Affected Currency and general activity in such market on such day. If at least two quotations are provided, the relevant rate will be the arithmetic mean of such quotations. If fewer than two quotations are provided, the Calculation Agent may request each of the major banks (as selected by the Calculation Agent) in the relevant market to provide a quotation of the rate at which it will buy one unit of USD in an amount of the Affected Currency at the applicable time on such day. If fewer than two quotations are provided, then the Calculation Agent shall determine the USD/Affected Currency Exchange Rate as of the applicable time on such day in its reasonable discretion.

"USD Equivalent Amount" means, in respect of an Affected Amount and the Payment Event Payment Date, an amount in USD determined by the Calculation Agent by converting the Affected Amount from the currency in which such Affected Amount is denominated in (such currency, the **"Affected Currency"**) into USD using the USD/Affected Currency Exchange Rate on the Payment Disruption Valuation Date in respect of such Payment Event Payment Date, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

Section 4 – Coupon Payments

(1) **Coupon Payment**

(a) *No Coupon Amount*

Unless **"Coupon Payment"** is specified to apply in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, the Securities bear no coupon and pay no periodic amounts.

(b) *Coupon Amount*

If in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions **"Coupon Payment"** is specified to apply, the Issuer shall, on each Coupon Payment Date pay the relevant Coupon Amount.

If **"Coupon"** is specified to apply in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions and a Coupon Amount is required to be calculated for a period ending on (but excluding) a date other than a Coupon Payment Date, such Coupon Amount will be calculated on the basis of the number of days in the Coupon Period, the Coupon applicable to such period and the Coupon Day Count Fraction. If Coupon Payment is specified to apply in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, the Coupon Amount(s) shall be the only periodic amount(s) payable for the relevant Series of Securities, and no other interest amounts shall accrue in respect of the relevant Series of Securities.

(2) **Accrual of Coupon**

Coupon Amounts shall cease to be payable from (and including) the Coupon Cessation Date. Other than the payment of the Coupon Amount as aforesaid, no periodic amount is payable under or pursuant to the Conditions.

(3) **Definitions**

"**Coupon**" has the meaning given to it in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Coupon Amount**" means, in respect of the Nominal, an amount calculated by the Calculation Agent as specified under "Coupon Amount" in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions or, if not specified there, calculated as follows:

$$\text{Coupon Amount} = \text{Nominal} \times \text{Coupon} \times (\text{if specified in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions}) \text{ Coupon Day Count Fraction}$$

Each Coupon Amount will be rounded to the nearest two decimal places in the Specified Currency, with 0.005 being rounded upwards.

"**Coupon Cessation Date**" has the meaning given to it in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Coupon Commencement Date**" has the meaning given to it in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Coupon Day Count Fraction**" means, in respect of the calculation of a coupon amount on any Security for any period of time (the "**Calculation Period**"):

- (a) if "**Actual/Actual (ICMA)**" is specified in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, means:
 - (i) where the Calculation Period is equal to or shorter than the Regular Period during which it falls, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by the product of (A) the actual number of days in such Regular Period and (B) the number of Regular Periods normally ending in any year; and
 - (ii) where the Calculation Period is longer than one Regular Period, the sum of:
 - (A) the actual number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the Regular Period in which it begins divided by the product of (1) the actual number of days in such Regular Period and (2) the number of Regular Periods normally ending in any year; and
 - (B) the actual number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the next Regular Period divided by the product of (1) the actual number of days in such Regular Period and (2) the number of Regular Periods normally ending in any year;
- (b) if "**Actual/Actual (ISDA)**" is specified in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, means the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of the Calculation Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (B) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);
- (c) if "**Actual/365 (Fixed)**" is specified in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, means the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365;
- (d) if "**Actual/360**" is specified in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, means the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360;
- (e) if "**30/360**" "**360/360**" or "**Bond Basis**" is specified in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, means the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1) + (D_2 - D_1)]}{360}$$

Where:

"**Y₁**" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

"**Y₂**" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Calculation Period falls;

"**M₁**" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

"**M₂**" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

"**D₁**" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

"**D₂**" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31 and D₁ is greater than 29, in which case D₂ will be 30;

- (f) if "**30E/360**" or "**Eurobond Basis**" is specified in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, means the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1) + (D_2 - D_1)]}{360}$$

Where:

"**Y₁**" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

"**Y₂**" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Calculation Period falls;

"**M₁**" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

"**M₂**" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

"**D₁**" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

"**D₂**" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30; and

- (g) if "**30E/360 (ISDA)**" is specified in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, means the number of days in the Calculation Period in respect of which payment is being made divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1) + (D_2 - D_1)]}{360}$$

Where:

"**Y₁**" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

"**Y₂**" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

"**M₁**" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

"**M₂**" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

"**D₁**" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

"**D₂**" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30.

"**Coupon Payment Date**" means each day specified as being a Coupon Payment Date in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Coupon Period**" means, unless otherwise specified within Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions the period commencing on (and including) the Coupon Commencement Date to (but excluding) the first Coupon Payment Date and (where there is more than one Coupon Period) each period commencing on (and including) a Coupon Payment Date to (but excluding) the next following Coupon Payment Date and, if any Coupon Amount is required to be calculated for a period ending other than on (but excluding) a relevant Coupon Payment Date, the period commencing on and including the most recent Coupon Payment Date (or if none the Coupon Commencement Date) to but excluding the relevant payment date.

"**Regular Period**" means, if Actual/Actual (ICMA) is specified in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, the period from (and including) the Coupon Commencement Date up to (and excluding) the first Coupon Payment Date or from (and including) each Coupon Payment Date up to (and excluding) the next Coupon Payment Date.

Section 5 – Knock-Out Event and/or Stop-Loss Event

(1) **Knock-Out Event and/or Stop-Loss Event in the case of Turbo Long Warrants, X-Turbo Long Warrants, Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants, Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants, Mini Future Long Warrants and X-Mini Future Long Warrants**

A "**Knock-Out Event**" (in the case of Turbo Long Warrants, X-Turbo Long Warrants, Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants and Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants) and/or a "**Stop-Loss Event**" (in the case of Mini Future Long Warrants and X-Mini Future Long Warrants) occurs

- (i) - if Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions specifies that a Knock-Out Observation Period and/or a Stop-Loss Observation Period is not applicable, if
 - (a) - in the case of Turbo Long Warrants and X-Turbo Long Warrants - the Knock-Out Observation Price reaches or falls below the Knock-Out Barrier on the Valuation Date;

- (b) - in the case of Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants and Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants – the Knock-Out Observation Price reaches or falls below the Current Knock-Out Barrier on the Valuation Date; and/or
- (c) - in the case of Mini Future Long Warrants and X-Mini Future Long Warrants - the Stop-Loss Observation Price reaches or falls below the Current Stop-Loss Barrier on the Valuation Date; or
- (ii) - if Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions stipulates a Knock-Out Observation Period and/or Stop-Loss Observation Period - if
 - (a) - in the case of Turbo Long Warrants and X-Turbo Long Warrants - the Knock-Out Observation Price reaches or falls below the Knock-Out Barrier on a Knock-Out Observation Date within the Knock-Out Observation Period during the Knock-Out Observation Hours;
 - (b) - in the case of Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants and Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants – the Knock-Out Observation Price reaches or falls below the Current Knock-Out Barrier on a Knock-Out Observation Date within the Knock-Out Observation Period during the Knock-Out Observation Hours; and/or
 - (c) - in the case of Mini Future Long Warrants and X-Mini Future Long Warrants – the Stop-Loss Observation Price reaches or falls below the Current Stop-Loss Barrier on a Stop-Loss Observation Date within the Stop-Loss Observation Period during the Stop-Loss Observation Hours.
- (2) **Knock-Out Event and/or Stop-Loss Event in the case of Turbo Short Warrants, X-Turbo Short Warrants, Unlimited Turbo Short Warrants, Unlimited X-Turbo Short Warrants, Mini Future Short Warrants and X-Mini Future Short Warrants**

A "**Knock-Out Event**" (in the case of Turbo Short Warrants, X-Turbo Short Warrants, Unlimited Turbo Short Warrants and Unlimited X-Turbo Short Warrants) and/or a "**Stop-Loss Event**" (in the case of Mini Future Short Warrants and X-Mini Future Short Warrants) occurs

- (i) - if Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions specifies that a Knock-Out Observation Period and/or a Stop-Loss Observation Period is not applicable, if
 - (a) - in the case of Turbo Short Warrants and X-Turbo Short Warrants - the Knock-Out Observation Price reaches or exceeds the Knock-Out Barrier on the Valuation Date;
 - (b) - in the case of Unlimited Turbo Short Warrants and Unlimited X-Turbo Short Warrants – the Knock-Out Observation Price reaches or exceeds the Current Knock-Out Barrier on the Valuation Date; and/or
 - (c) - in the case of Mini Future Short Warrants and X-Mini Future Short Warrants - the Stop-Loss Observation Price reaches or exceeds the Current Stop-Loss Barrier on the Valuation Date; or
- (ii) - if Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions stipulates a Knock-Out Observation Period and/or Stop-Loss Observation Period - if
 - (a) - in the case of Turbo Short Warrants and X-Turbo Short Warrants - the Knock-Out Observation Price reaches or exceeds the Knock-Out Barrier on a Knock-Out Observation Date within the Knock-Out Observation Period during the Knock-Out Observation Hours;
 - (b) - in the case of Unlimited Turbo Short Warrants and Unlimited X-Turbo Short Warrants – the Knock-Out Observation Price reaches or exceeds the Current

Knock-Out Barrier on a Knock-Out Observation Date within the Knock-Out Observation Period during the Knock-Out Observation Hours; and/or

- (c) - in the case of Mini Future Short Warrants and X-Mini Future Short Warrants – the Stop-Loss Observation Price reaches or exceeds the Current Stop-Loss Barrier on a Stop-Loss Observation Date within the Stop-Loss Observation Period during the Stop-Loss Observation Hours.

(3) **Consequences of a Knock-Out Event and/or a Stop-Loss Event**

On the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event and/or a Stop-Loss Event the term of the Securities ends automatically and the Security Right expires automatically without the need for a separate termination of the Securities by the Issuer. The occurrence of a Knock-Out Event and/or a Stop-Loss Event is announced in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*). In the case of a Knock-Out Event and/or a Stop-Loss Event, the Holder will receive the Knock-Out Settlement Amount (in the case of Turbo Warrants, X-Turbo Warrants, Unlimited Turbo Warrants and Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants) and/or the Stop-Loss Settlement Amount (in the case of Mini Future Warrants and X-Mini Future Warrants) in respect of each Security on the Maturity Date. The occurrence of a Knock-Out Event and/or a Stop-Loss Event will override a termination by the Issuer or an exercise by the Holder pursuant to Section 2 of the General Conditions (*Exercise*) if the Knock-Out Event and/or the Stop-Loss Event occurs prior to or on the Termination Date or Valuation Date as the case may be.

(4) **Definitions**

"**Knock-Out Observation Date**" has the meaning given to it in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Knock-Out Observation Hours**" has the meaning given to it in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Knock-Out Observation Period**" has the meaning given to it in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Knock-Out Observation Price**" means the price specified in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Knock-Out Settlement Amount**" means the Knock-Out Settlement Amount set out in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Stop-Loss Observation Date**" has the meaning given to it in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Stop-Loss Observation Hours**" has the meaning given to it in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Stop-Loss Observation Period**" has the meaning given to it in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Stop-Loss Observation Price**" means the price specified in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Stop-Loss Reference Price**" means:

- (a) - in the case of Mini Future Long Warrants and or X-Mini Future Long Warrants - the lowest; or
- (b) - in the case of Mini Future Short Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Short Warrants - the highest

price of the Reference Asset as determined by the Calculation Agent, unless otherwise defined in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, within three (3) Calculation Hours following the occurrence of the Stop-Loss Event (the "**Stop-Loss Settlement Period**"). The Calculation Agent may, in its reasonable discretion, also determine a more advantageous price for the Holders as the Stop-Loss Reference Price. If the Stop-Loss Event occurs within a shorter period than three (3) hours (or such other time period specified in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions) prior to the end of the Calculation Hours on a Stop-Loss Observation Date, the period for determining the Stop-Loss Reference Price for the Reference Asset is extended until the expiration of a total of three (3) Calculation Hours (or such other time period specified in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions) to the immediately following Stop-Loss Observation Date.

"**Stop-Loss Settlement Amount**" means the amount equal to the product of:

- (i) the Ratio; and
- (ii) (A) - in the case of Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Long Warrants - the Stop-Loss Reference Price minus the Current Strike on the day on which the Stop-Loss Event occurs; or

(B)- in the case of Mini Future Short Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Short Warrants - the Current Strike on the day on which the Stop-Loss Event occurs minus the Stop-Loss Reference Price,

provided, however, that such amount is at least zero (0).

The Stop-Loss Settlement Amount will be (x) converted into the Specified Currency based on a foreign exchange rate expressed in the Reference Currency for one unit of the Specified Currency, as determined by the Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion based on the market situation existing on the foreign currency market at the time of the conversion and (y) commercially rounded to the Stop-Loss Settlement Amount Rounding.

"**Stop-Loss Settlement Amount Rounding**" has the meaning given to it in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

Section 6 – Strike, Adjustment of Strike

(1) Strike

The "**Strike**" on the Initial Valuation Date is set out in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions. Unless otherwise specified in the following paragraphs the Strike will not be adjusted during the term of the Securities (subject to an adjustment of the Strike pursuant to the relevant Reference Asset Linked Conditions).

(2) Strike Adjustment in the case of Unlimited Turbo Warrants, Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants, Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants

In the case of Unlimited Turbo Warrants, Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants, Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants the Strike will be adjusted on a regular basis during their term pursuant to the following provisions:

- (a) In the case of **Reference Assets comprising Shares and price return Indices**, the Strike is adjusted on the First Strike Adjustment Date and on each following Adjustment Date with effect as of the Adjustment Time by deducting the sum of the Dividend Effects on the Dividend Ex Dates from (and excluding) the immediately preceding Adjustment Date (or in the case of the First Strike Adjustment Date, the first Knock-Out Observation Date and/or the first Stop-Loss Observation Date) up to (and

including) such Adjustment Date (or the First Strike Adjustment Date, as applicable) from the product of:

- (i) the Current Strike on the Adjustment Date in effect immediately prior to the Adjustment Time and
 - (ii) the Financing Factor.
- (b) In the case of **Reference Assets comprising total return Indices (in the case of Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants, Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants, Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Long Warrants)**, the Strike is adjusted on the First Strike Adjustment Date and on each following Adjustment Date with effect as of the Adjustment Time by adding the sum of the Dividend Effects on the Dividend Ex Dates from (and excluding) the immediately preceding Adjustment Date (or in the case of the First Strike Adjustment Date, the first Knock-Out Observation Date and/or the first Stop-Loss Observation Date) up to (and including) such Adjustment Date (or the First Strike Adjustment Date, as applicable) to the product of:
- (i) the Current Strike on the Adjustment Date in effect immediately prior to the Adjustment Time and
 - (ii) the Financing Factor.
- (c) In the case of **Reference Assets comprising total return Indices (in the case of Unlimited Turbo Short Warrants, Unlimited X-Turbo Short Warrants, Mini Future Short Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Short Warrants) and Futures Contracts**, the Strike is adjusted on the First Strike Adjustment Date and on each following Adjustment Date with effect as of the Adjustment Time by the product of:
- (i) the Current Strike on the Adjustment Date in effect immediately prior to the Adjustment Time and
 - (ii) the Financing Factor.

The result of the calculation set out in the foregoing paragraphs will be rounded to the Strike Rounding Amount (being always rounded up (in the case of Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants, Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants, Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Long Warrants) or rounded down (in the case of Unlimited Turbo Short Warrants, Unlimited X-Turbo Short Warrants, Mini Future Short Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Short Warrants)) and will, for the purposes of the Conditions, constitute the new Strike (the "**Current Strike**").

Each reference in the Conditions to the Strike in effect at a relevant time shall mean the Strike as adjusted from (and including) the First Strike Adjustment Date up to (and including) the stated point in time pursuant to the aforementioned rule.

(3) **Definitions**

"**Adjustment Date**" is set out in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Adjustment Time**" is set out in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Dividend Effect**" means

- (a) in the case of **Reference Assets comprising Shares, price return Indices and total return Indices (in the case of Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants, Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants, Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Long Warrants)**, an amount, calculated by the Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion based on the cash dividends or cash distributions equivalent to dividends which are to be distributed in respect of a Dividend Ex Date on the relevant share or on one or

several shares comprised in the index and without regard to any applicable taxes, charges or other deductions; or

- (b) in the case of **Reference Assets other than Shares, price return Indices and total return Indices (in the case of Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants, Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants, Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Long Warrants)**, zero (0).

In the case of Unlimited Turbo Warrants, Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants, Mini Future Warrants and X-Mini Future Warrants the Dividend Effect is also multiplied by the Dividend Factor.

"**Dividend Factor**" on any given day is,

- (a) in the case of **Reference Assets comprising Shares or price return Indices (in the case of Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants, Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants, Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Long Warrants)**, a value between 0 and 1, calculated by the Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion to be an amount representing the sum of (i) any withholding taxes calculated using a withholding rate imposed by the jurisdiction of incorporation of the relevant share or one or several of the shares comprised in the index on foreign institutional investors who do not benefit from any double taxation treaties; and (ii) any charges and expenses payable, on the cash dividends or cash distributions equivalent to dividends distributed on that day on the relevant share or one or several of the shares comprised in the index;
- (b) in the case of **Reference Assets comprising total return Indices (in the case of Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants, Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants, Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Long Warrants)**, the difference between (A) 1 and (B) a value between 0 and 1, calculated by the Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion to be an amount representing the sum of (i) any withholding taxes calculated using a withholding rate imposed by the jurisdiction of incorporation of the relevant share or one or several of the shares comprised in the index on foreign institutional investors who do not benefit from any double taxation treaties; and (ii) any charges and expenses payable, on the cash dividends or cash distributions equivalent to dividends distributed on that day on the relevant share or one or several of the shares comprised in the index; or
- (c) in the case of **Reference Assets comprising Shares or price return Indices (in the case of Unlimited Turbo Short Warrants, Unlimited X-Turbo Short Warrants, Mini Future Short Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Short Warrants)**, one (1).

"**Dividend Ex Date**" is a day on which shares of the relevant company for which dividends or cash amounts equivalent to dividends are to be distributed are traded "ex dividend" on their relevant primary exchange.

"**Financing Factor**" means

$$1 + \frac{\text{Financing Rate} \times T}{360}$$

Where

"Financing Rate" means the Financing Rate in effect on the current Adjustment Date

"T" equals the number of calendar days from the last Adjustment Date (exclusive) until the current Adjustment Date (inclusive) and/or, in the case of the adjustment of the Strike on the First Strike Adjustment Date, the number of calendar days from the start of public offer (exclusive) until the First Strike Adjustment Date (inclusive).

"**Financing Rate**" on any given day corresponds to (in the case of Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants, Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants, Mini Future Long Warrants and X-Mini Future Long Warrants), the greater of (i) zero (0) and (ii) the Reference Rate on that given day, plus the Financing Spread; or (in the case of Unlimited Turbo Short Warrants, Unlimited X-Turbo

Short Warrants, Mini Future Short Warrants and X-Mini Future Short Warrants) the Reference Rate on that given day, minus the Financing Spread.

"Financing Spread" means the **"Initial Financing Spread"** specified in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions. The Calculation Agent has the right to adjust the Financing Spread with effect as of any Adjustment Date in its reasonable discretion up to the **"Maximum Financing Spread"** set out in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, taking into account prevailing market conditions (such as liquidity of global financial markets, availability and cost of capital and credit, interest rates, borrowing costs, repurchase costs, any imposition or announcement of any legislation or regulation which require higher capital ratio requirements for banks). The adjustment of the Financing Spread as aforesaid and the date on which the adjustment becomes effective will be announced in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*). Each reference contained in the Conditions to the Financing Spread is deemed a reference to the Financing Spread as adjusted in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph from (and including) the date on which the adjustment becomes effective.

"First Strike Adjustment Date" is set out in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"Reference Rate" means, in respect of any day, the Reference Rate set out in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, as it is shown on the respective day on the Reference Rate Screen Page. If the Reference Rate Screen Page is not available at the relevant time or if the Reference Rate is not shown, the Reference Rate shall mean the rate shown on the corresponding screen page of another financial information service. If the aforementioned Reference Rate is no longer published as aforesaid, the Calculation Agent has the right to determine in its reasonable discretion the Reference Rate based on the applicable market conditions. Furthermore, the Calculation Agent has the right to replace the relevant Reference Rate by another rate with effect as of any Adjustment Date in its reasonable discretion, taking into account prevailing market conditions (such as liquidity of global financial markets, availability and cost of capital and credit, interest rates, borrowing costs, repurchase costs, any imposition or announcement of any legislation or regulation which require higher capital ratio requirements for banks). The adjustment of the Reference Rate as aforesaid and the date on which the adjustment becomes effective will be announced in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*).

"Reference Rate Screen Page" is the Reference Rate Screen Page as set out in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"Strike Rounding Amount" is the Strike Rounding Amount as set out in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

Section 7 – Knock-Out Barrier, Stop-Loss Barrier, Adjustment of Knock Out Barrier, Adjustment of Stop-Loss Barrier

(1) **Knock-Out Barrier and/or Stop-Loss Barrier**

The **"Knock-Out Barrier"** (in the case of Turbo Warrants, X-Turbo Warrants, Unlimited Turbo Warrants and Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants) and/or the **"Stop-Loss Barrier"** (in the case of Mini Future Warrants and X-Mini Future Warrants) on the Initial Valuation Date is set out in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions. Unless otherwise specified in the following paragraphs the Knock-Out Barrier and/or the Stop-Loss Barrier will not be adjusted during the term of the Securities (subject to an adjustment of the Knock-Out Barrier and/or the Stop-Loss Barrier pursuant to the relevant Reference Asset Linked Conditions).

(2) **Knock-Out Barrier Adjustment in the case of Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants**

The Knock-Out Barrier will be adjusted on a daily basis during their term in the same manner as the Strike on each Adjustment Date (the "**Current Knock-Out Barrier**") pursuant to Section 6 of the General Conditions (*Strike, Adjustment of Strike*), i.e. the Current Knock-Out Barrier equals the Current Strike during the term of the Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants.

(3) **Stop-Loss Barrier Adjustment in the case of Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants**

The Stop-Loss Barrier will be adjusted on a daily basis during their term pursuant to the following provisions:

The Stop-Loss Barrier is adjusted on every Stop-Loss Adjustment Date at the Adjustment Time by multiplying the Current Strike on the Stop-Loss Adjustment Date after the Adjustment Time by the Stop-Loss Factor.

The result of the calculation set out in the foregoing paragraph will be rounded up (in the case of Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Long Warrants) or rounded down (in the case of Mini Future Short Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Short Warrants) to the Stop-Loss Barrier Rounding Amount and will, for the purposes of the Conditions, constitute the new Stop-Loss Barrier (the "**Current Stop-Loss Barrier**").

(4) **Definitions**

"**Stop-Loss Adjustment Date**" is set out in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Stop-Loss Barrier Rounding Amount**" has the meaning given to it in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Stop-Loss Buffer**" means the Stop-Loss Buffer on the Stop-Loss Adjustment Date. The "**Initial Stop-Loss Buffer**" on the Initial Valuation Date corresponds to the Initial Stop-Loss Buffer as set out in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions. The Issuer has the right to adjust the Stop-Loss Buffer with effect as of a Stop-Loss Adjustment Date up to the "**Maximum Stop-Loss Buffer**" as set out in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, if, *inter alia*, the volatility of the Reference Asset to which the Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants are linked changes materially. Each reference contained in the Conditions to the Stop-Loss Buffer shall be construed as a reference to the Stop-Loss Buffer as adjusted in accordance with the preceding sentence of this definition from (and including) the date on which the relevant adjustment as aforesaid becomes effective. The adjustment of the Stop-Loss Buffer and the date on which the adjustment becomes effective will be announced in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*).

"**Stop-Loss Factor**" is determined as follows:

- (i) in the case of Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Long Warrants:

$$1 + \text{Stop} - \text{Loss Buffer}$$

- (ii) in the case of Mini Future Short Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Short Warrants:

$$1 - \text{Stop} - \text{Loss Buffer}$$

Section 8 – Barrier Event

(1) **Barrier Event in the case of Barrier Discount Certificates, Bonus Certificates, Capped Bonus Certificates and Barrier Reverse Convertibles**

A "**Barrier Event**" occurs

- (a) - if Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions specifies that a Barrier Observation Period is not applicable - if the Barrier Observation Price of the Reference Asset reaches or falls below the Barrier on the Valuation Date; or
- (b) - if Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions stipulates a Barrier Observation Period - if the Barrier Observation Price of the Reference Asset reaches or falls below the Barrier on a Barrier Observation Date within the Barrier Observation Period during the Barrier Observation Hours.

(2) **Barrier Event in the case of Reverse Bonus Certificates and Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates**

A "**Barrier Event**" occurs

- (a) - if Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions specifies that a Barrier Observation Period is not applicable - if the Barrier Observation Price of the Reference Asset reaches or exceeds the Barrier on the Valuation Date; or
- (b) - if Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions stipulates a Barrier Observation Period - if the Barrier Observation Price of the Reference Asset reaches or exceeds the Barrier on a Barrier Observation Date within the Barrier Observation Period during the Barrier Observation Hours.

(3) **Definitions**

"**Barrier**" means the barrier specified in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Barrier Observation Date**" means the barrier observation date specified in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Barrier Observation Hours**" means the barrier observation hours, if any, specified in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Barrier Observation Period**" means the barrier observation period, if any, specified in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Barrier Observation Price**" means the barrier observation price of the Reference Asset specified in Part A (Payout Specific Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

Section 9 – Events of Default, Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality, Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation

(1) **Occurrence of Event of Default**

"**Event of Default**" means the occurrence of any one or more of the following events:

(a) *Failure to pay Settlement Amount*

The Issuer, or failing whom, the Guarantor (if applicable) does not pay and/or deliver the Settlement Amount or, as applicable, any other amount in respect of the Securities when the same is due and payable or deliverable and such failure continues for 30 days; or

(b) *Insolvency of JPMS or repudiation of the Guarantee*

- (i) the Issuer applies for suspension of payments (*surséance van betaling*) or has been declared bankrupt (*failliet verklaard*), in both cases within the meaning of the Netherlands Bankruptcy Act (*Faillissementswet*), or has become subject to analogous proceedings under the Netherlands Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*) and, in each case, any such proceedings remain unstayed and in effect for a period of 90 consecutive calendar days; or
- (ii) an order is made by any competent court or an effective resolution passed for the winding-up or dissolution of JPMS ceases or threatens to cease to carry on all or a substantial part of its business or operations; or
- (iii) the Guarantee is not (or is claimed by J.P. Morgan Securities plc not to be) in full force and effect.

(c) *Insolvency of JPMS plc*

- (i) a decree or order of a court or supervisory authority a decree or order of a court or supervisory authority having jurisdiction in the premises for the appointment of a receiver, liquidator, trustee, assignee, custodian, sequestrator or other similar official of J.P. Morgan Securities plc, or of all or substantially all of the property of J.P. Morgan Securities plc, or for the winding-up or liquidation of the affairs of J.P. Morgan Securities plc, has been entered, and such decree or order remains unstayed and in effect for a period of 90 consecutive days; or
- (ii) J.P. Morgan Securities plc consents to the appointment of, or the taking possession by, a receiver, liquidator, trustee, assignee, custodian, sequestrator, or similar official of J.P. Morgan Securities plc, or of all or substantially all of the property of J.P. Morgan Securities plc.

(2) **Consequences of an Event of Default**

If an Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, the Holder of any Security may give written notice to the Issuer and the Programme Agent at their specified offices declaring such Security to be immediately repayable, whereupon such Security shall become immediately repayable on such date (such date, the "**Acceleration Date**") for an amount. Such amount shall be, in respect of each Security, the Early Payment Amount in respect of the Acceleration Date, provided that the Calculation Agent shall disregard any change in the credit worthiness of the Issuer and Guarantor since the Issue Date of the Securities in its determination of such Early Payment Amount, unless the Event of Default shall have been cured by the Issuer or waived by the Holders prior to receipt of such notice by the Issuer and the Programme Agent.

(3) **Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality**

The Issuer may, at its option, redeem or terminate the Securities early (on giving not less than seven nor more than 30 days' irrevocable notice to the Holders (such notice period, the "**Termination Event Notice Period**") (or such other notice period as may be specified as the "Termination Event Notice Period" in Part B (General Terms) of the relevant Issue Specific Conditions)) in the event that it (in the case of (ii) below, the Guarantor) determines in its reasonable discretion that (i) its performance of its obligations under the terms of the Securities or (ii) the performance by the Guarantor under the Guarantee, has become unlawful in whole or in part as a result of (x) any change in financial, political or economic conditions or currency exchange rates, or (y) compliance in good faith by the Issuer or the Guarantor, or any relevant subsidiaries or affiliates with any applicable present or future law, rule,

regulation, judgement, order or directive of any governmental, administrative or judicial authority or power or in interpretation thereof (such event, a "**Termination Event**").

In the event of an early redemption or termination of the Securities following a Termination Event, the Issuer will cause to be paid to each Holder in respect of each such Security held by it the Early Payment Amount.

(4) **Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event**

Upon the occurrence of an Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event in relation to any Securities, the Issuer may (but shall not be obliged to) redeem the Securities on such day as shall be notified to the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*) and will, if and to the extent permitted by applicable law, pay to the Holders in respect of each such Security the Early Payment Amount.

An "**Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event**" means, in relation to any Securities, the occurrence of any of the following events (as applicable):

- (a) if specified to be applicable in Part B (General Terms) of the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, an Extraordinary Hedge Sanctions Event;
- (b) if specified to be applicable in Part B (General Terms) of the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, an Extraordinary Hedge Bail-in Event; and
- (c) if specified to be applicable in Part B (General Terms) of the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, an Extraordinary Hedge Currency Disruption Event.

For the avoidance of doubt, in the event of an inconsistency between the applicable terms of this Section 9 of the General Conditions (*Events of Default, Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality, Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation*) and the applicable terms of the Reference Asset Linked Conditions, the applicable terms of the Reference Asset Linked Conditions shall prevail (including, without limitation, that if an event may be both an Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event and an applicable Additional Disruption Event under the Reference Asset Linked Conditions, such event shall be deemed to be an Additional Disruption Event).

If an event may be both an Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event and a Payment Disruption Event and the Issuer elects to redeem the Securities pursuant to this Section 9 of the General Conditions (*Events of Default, Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality, Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation*), Section 3(5) of the General Conditions (*Payment Disruption*) shall be deemed not to apply.

For such purpose, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

"**Extraordinary Hedge Sanctions Event**" means (and shall be deemed to have occurred where), in relation to any Securities, the Calculation Agent determines that, on or after the Issue Date, due to:

- (a) the adoption of, or announcement of, any change in, any applicable law, rule, regulation, judgment, order, sanction, or directive of any governmental, administrative, legislative or judicial authority or power, in each case, relating to financial sanctions and embargo programmes, including but not limited to any restrictions applicable to designated or blocked persons, as enacted, administered and/or enforced, from time to time, by the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control, the U.S. Department of State, the UK Treasury Department, the United Nations, the European Union, or other relevant authority (for the purposes of this definition, "**applicable law**"); or
- (b) the promulgation of, or any change in, the formal or informal interpretation of any applicable law by a court, tribunal or regulatory authority with competent jurisdiction,

the performance by the Hedging Entity under the related Underlying Hedge Transactions has become or (based on any announcements of any of the authorities referred to in paragraph (a) above or any other publicly available information which the Calculation Agent reasonably considers relevant) there is a substantial likelihood that it will become within the next 90 days, unlawful in whole or in part, and the Hedging Entity is unable, through commercially reasonable efforts, to modify the Underlying Hedge Transactions and/or establish alternate hedging arrangements such that performance thereunder would not be unlawful and the risks and/or costs of the Issuer and the Hedging Entity would not be materially increased thereby.

"Extraordinary Hedge Bail-in Event" means (and shall be deemed to have occurred where), in relation to any Securities, on or after the Issue Date, the Hedging Entity or the counterparty (or counterparties) to the Hedging Entity under the related Underlying Hedge Transactions become(s) the subject of a resolution regime by an applicable resolution authority and, as a direct or indirect result (including without limitation due to the exercise, or publicly announced exercise, or (based on any publicly available information which the Calculation Agent reasonably considers relevant) there is a substantial likelihood that the relevant resolution authority will exercise within the next 90 days, a "bail-in" or other power by such authority under such regime), the Calculation Agent determines that (i) the obligations of the Hedging Entity or the counterparty (or counterparties) to the Hedging Entity under the related Underlying Hedge Transactions are or will be the subject of the exercise of a "bail-in" or (ii) there has otherwise been (or there will be) a material adverse effect on the related Underlying Hedge Transactions, and the Hedging Entity is unable, through commercially reasonable efforts, to modify the Underlying Hedge Transactions and/or establish alternate hedging arrangements which do not materially increase the risks and/or costs of the Issuer and the Hedging Entity.

"Extraordinary Hedge Currency Disruption Event" means (and shall be deemed to have occurred where), in relation to any Securities, on or after the Issue Date, the Calculation Agent determines that:

- (a) (i) a Relevant Governmental Authority has introduced, or has announced its intention to introduce or (based on any publicly available information which the Calculation Agent reasonably considers relevant) there is a substantial likelihood that it will introduce within the next 90 days, a new currency (the **"Substitute Currency"**) as the lawful currency within its territory or any part of its territory (and including beyond its territory where a bloc of countries has jointly agreed to adopt the Substitute Currency) in substitution for (or to circulate together with) its existing lawful currency (the **"Initial Currency"**) (such event, a **"Currency Substitution Event"**); and/or
- (ii) a Relevant Governmental Authority has introduced, or has announced its intention to introduce or (based on any publicly available information which the Calculation Agent reasonably considers relevant) there is a substantial likelihood that it will introduce within the next 90 days, restrictions on movements of capital or on payments and transfers into or out of its territory or any part of its territory (and including beyond its territory where a bloc of countries has jointly agreed to adopt the Substitute Currency) (such event, an **"Exchange Control Event"**),

and, in the case of each of paragraphs (a)(i) and (a)(ii) above:

- (x) whether or not such event is in accordance with or in breach of applicable international treaties or other obligations; and
 - (y) for the avoidance of doubt, including the circumstance whereby a country (a **"Departing Country"**) within a bloc of countries in a currency union effects, or announces its intention to effect, its withdrawal from the currency bloc and the replacement of the common currency of the currency union with another currency as the lawful currency of the Departing Country; and
- (b) any of, as a direct or indirect result:

- (i) the payment obligations under the Underlying Hedge Transactions are redenominated into another currency following the Currency Substitution Event and/or the Exchange Control Event; and/or
- (ii) the payment obligations under the Underlying Hedge Transactions are subject to capital controls due to the Exchange Control Event; and/or
- (iii) the Underlying Hedge Transactions in respect of the Securities have been (or will be) otherwise materially adversely affected by the Currency Substitution Event and/or the Exchange Control Event,

and the Hedging Entity is unable, through commercially reasonable efforts, to modify the Underlying Hedge Transactions and/or establish alternate hedging arrangements which do not materially increase the risks and/or costs of the Issuer and the Hedging Entity.

For such purpose, "**Relevant Governmental Authority**" means, in relation to any applicable territory, any de facto or de jure government (or any agency or instrumentality thereof), court, tribunal, administrative or other governmental authority or any other entity (private or public) charged with the regulation of the financial markets (including the central bank) of such territory.

(5) **Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation**

(a) *Obligation to pay Additional Amounts*

Subject to the deduction of any Delivery Expenses or Expenses in accordance with these General Conditions, payments of principal and interest on the Securities will be made without deduction or withholding for or on account of any present or future tax, assessment or other governmental charge, of whatever nature, imposed or levied on such payment, except as required by law or under an agreement with the relevant taxing authority or in connection with an intergovernmental agreement. In that case, unless Part B (General Terms) of the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specifies "Gross Up" not to be applicable, or Part B (General Terms) of the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specifies "Exclude Section 871(m) Taxes from Gross Up" to be applicable in respect of taxes imposed pursuant to Section 871(m) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, the Issuer or, as the case may be, the Guarantor will, subject to certain limitations and exceptions set forth below in Section 9(5)(b) of the General Conditions (*Circumstances in which Additional Amounts will not be paid*), pay to a Holder of Securities such additional amounts ("**Additional Amounts**") as may be necessary so that every net payment by the Issuer or the Guarantor or any of their Paying Agents of principal or interest with respect to the Securities after deduction or withholding for or on account of any such present or future tax, assessment or other governmental charge on such payment imposed by or within a Relevant Jurisdiction upon such Holder (other than with respect to a Holder that is a resident of such Relevant Jurisdiction), will not be less than the amount provided for in such Securities to be then due and payable.

(b) *Circumstances in which Additional Amounts will not be paid*

Neither the Issuer nor the Guarantor will be required to make any payment of Additional Amounts for or on account of:

- (i) any tax, assessment or other governmental charge or withholding which would not have been so imposed but for (A) the existence of any present or former connection between such Holder (or between a fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member or shareholder of, or possessor of a power over, such Holder, if such Holder is an estate, a trust, a partnership or a corporation) and the Relevant Jurisdiction including, without limitation, such Holder (or such fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member, shareholder or possessor) being or having been present therein, being or having been a citizen or resident thereof, being or having been engaged in a trade or business therein or having had a permanent establishment therein, or (B) the failure of such Holder, any agent in the chain of custody over the payment, or the beneficial owner to comply with any

certification, identification or information reporting requirements including, under any applicable tax treaty, to establish entitlement to exemption from or reduction of such tax, assessment or other governmental charge;

- (ii) any estate, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer, personal property, or any similar tax, assessment or governmental charge;
- (iii) any tax, assessment or other governmental charge which is payable other than by withholding from payments of principal of or interest on such Security;
- (iv) any tax, assessment or other governmental charge which is required to be withheld by a Paying Agent from payments of principal or of interest on any Security, if such payment can be made without such withholding by at least one other Paying Agent;
- (v) in respect of any Securities, any tax, assessment, or other governmental charge payable by a Holder, or by a third party on behalf of a Holder, who is liable for such taxes, assessments or governmental charges in respect of any Security by reason of the Holder or the third party's having some connection with the Relevant Jurisdiction other than the mere holding of the Security;
- (vi) any tax assessment, or other governmental charge payable by way of withholding or deduction by a Holder, or by a third party on behalf of a Holder, who could lawfully avoid (but has not so avoided) such deduction or withholding by complying or procuring that any third party complies with any statutory requirements or by making or procuring that any third party makes a declaration of non-residence or other similar claim for exemption to any tax authority in the place where the relevant Security (or the registered certificate representing it) is presented for payment;
- (vii) any taxes, duties, or other governmental charges payable by any person acting as a custodian bank or collecting agent on behalf of a Holder, or otherwise in any manner which does not constitute a deduction or withholding by the Issuer or the Guarantor (if applicable) from payments of principal or interest made by it;
- (viii) any withholding or deduction imposed in connection with FATCA on payments to a Holder, beneficial owner, or any agent having custody or control over a payment made by the Issuer, Guarantor or any agent in the chain of payment;
- (ix) any withholding or deduction imposed under Section 871(m) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, if, in the reasonable judgment of the Issuer, withholding would not have been imposed but for the Holder or beneficial owner (or a related party thereof) engaging in one or more transactions (other than the mere purchase of the Security) whether or not in connection with the acquisition, holding or disposition of the Security that establishes the withholding obligation;
- (x) any deduction or withholding for or on account of any present or future tax, assessment or other governmental charge unless it is imposed by or within a Relevant Jurisdiction;
or
- (xi) any Security presented for payment by or on behalf of a Holder who would be able to avoid such withholding or deduction by presenting the relevant Security to another Paying Agent in a European Union Member State; or
- (xii) any combination of the above (as applicable),

nor shall Additional Amounts be paid with respect to a payment of principal or interest on any Security to a Holder that is not the beneficial owner of such Security to the extent that the beneficial owner thereof would not have been entitled to the payment of such Additional Amounts had such beneficial owner been the Holder of such Security.

(c) *Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation – FATCA*

The Issuer may, at its option, redeem or terminate (as applicable) some or all of the Securities (on giving not less than seven or more than 30 days' irrevocable notice to Holders (such notice period, the "**Tax Termination Event Notice Period**") (or, such other notice period specified as the "Tax Termination Event Notice Period" in Part B (General Terms) of the relevant Issue Specific Conditions)) in the event that the Issuer determines that:

- (i) it has, or there is a substantial likelihood that it will, become subject to withholding imposed on a payment made to it on account of the Issuer's inability to comply with the reporting requirements imposed by FATCA, provided that (1) such inability to comply with the reporting requirements is attributable to non-compliance by any Holder of such Securities (or a withholding agent (if any) in the chain of custody of payments made to the Holders) with the Issuer's requests for certifications, beneficial ownership information or identifying information and (2) compliance with the reporting requirements would (or there is a substantial likelihood that it would) preclude such withholding;
- (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that it will otherwise violate any requirement of, or an agreement entered into with a taxing authority with respect to, FATCA; or
- (iii) there is a substantial likelihood that the Securities will be treated, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as being in bearer form,

each such event, a "**Tax Termination Event**".

Upon the occurrence of a Tax Termination Event described in paragraphs (i) or (ii), Securities held by compliant Holders, in addition to those held by non-compliant Holders, may be redeemed or terminated. Upon a Tax Termination Event described in paragraph (iii), all of the Securities of such Series will be redeemed or terminated.

In the event of an early redemption or termination of the Securities following a Tax Termination Event, the Issuer will cause to be paid to each such Holder in respect of each such Security held by it the Early Payment Amount.

(d) *Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation – Additional Amounts/Underlying Hedge Transactions*

The Securities may be redeemed or terminated (as applicable) at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not in part, at any time on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 calendar days' notice to the Holders (which notice shall be irrevocable), at their Early Payment Amount, where:

- (i) the Issuer (or the Guarantor, as the case may be) has or will (or there is a substantial likelihood that it will) become obliged to pay any Additional Amounts as provided or referred to in Section 9(5)(a) of the General Conditions (*Obligation to pay Additional Amounts*); or
- (ii) if "Early Redemption for Tax on Underlying Hedge Transactions" is specified as applicable in Part B (General Terms) of the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, an Underlying Hedge Entity has incurred or will (or there is a substantial likelihood that it will) incur a materially increased cost with respect to taxes (including, without limitation, grossing-up payments or receiving payments net of withholding) in performing its obligations in relation to the Underlying Hedge Transactions (including, without limitation, due to any increase in tax liability, decrease in tax benefit or other adverse effect on its tax position with respect to an Underlying Hedge Tax Jurisdiction),

in each case (x) as a result of (I) any action taken by a Relevant Jurisdiction or an Underlying Hedge Tax Jurisdiction (as applicable) or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax or brought in a court of competent jurisdiction on or after the Issue

Date; or (II) the proposal, adoption, finalisation or expiration of any laws, regulations, or administrative guidance (including due to the mere passage of time) of a Relevant Jurisdiction or an Underlying Hedge Tax Jurisdiction or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in, or amendment to (or proposed change or amendment to), proposed or final laws, regulations, or administrative guidance, or any change in the application or official interpretation of proposed or final laws, regulations or administrative guidance (including by inaction, such as the failure to finalise proposed regulations or administrative guidance, or due to the mere passage of time), which proposal, adoption, finalisation, expiration, change or amendment becomes effective on or after the Issue Date or with respect to payments made on or after the Issue Date; and (y) such obligation or cost with respect to taxes cannot be avoided by the Issuer, Guarantor or Underlying Hedge Entity (as applicable) taking reasonable measures available to it (as determined by the Issuer or the Guarantor or the Calculation Agent on their behalf),

PROVIDED THAT the Securities may be redeemed by giving less than 30 calendar days' or more than 60 calendar days' notice to the Holders (which notice shall be irrevocable) if compliance with the 30 calendar day minimum or 60 calendar day maximum notice period would (or there is a substantial likelihood that compliance would) cause the Issuer or Guarantor (as applicable) to become obligated to pay Additional Amounts (or an increased amount of Additional Amounts) or cause an Underlying Hedge Entity to incur a materially increased tax cost in performing its obligations in relation to the Securities.

Before the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this Section 9(5) of the General Conditions (*Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation*), the Issuer shall deliver to the Programme Agent a certificate duly signed by the Issuer stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the Issuer so to redeem have occurred, and an opinion of independent legal advisers of recognised standing to the effect that the Issuer (or the Guarantor, as the case may be) has or will (or there is a substantial likelihood that it will) become obliged to pay Additional Amounts or that an Underlying Hedge Entity has incurred or will (or there is a substantial likelihood that it will) incur a materially increased cost with respect to taxes in performing its obligations in relation to the Underlying Hedge Transactions, in each case as a result of such action, proposal, adoption, finalisation, expiration, change, or amendment.

For the purposes of this Section 9(5)(d) of the General Conditions (*Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation*), the term "Relevant Jurisdiction" shall also include any jurisdiction that enters into an intergovernmental agreement with the United States in furtherance of FATCA.

(6) **Definitions**

"Delivery Expenses" means all expenses, including any applicable depository charges, transaction or exercise charges, stamp duty, stamp duty reserve tax and/or other taxes or duties, that arise from the delivery and/or transfer of any Reference Asset Amount(s).

"Early Payment Amount" means an amount determined by the Calculation Agent on the second Business Day immediately preceding the due date for the early redemption or settlement of the Securities, representing the fair market value of such Securities, determined using its internal models and methodologies by reference to such factors as the Calculation Agent may consider to be appropriate including, without limitation:

- (a) market prices or values for the reference asset(s) and other relevant economic variables (such as interest rates and, if applicable, exchange rates) at the relevant time taking into account the bid or offer prices of the reference asset(s) (as relevant);
- (b) the remaining term of the Securities had they remained outstanding to scheduled maturity or expiry and/or any scheduled early redemption;

- (c) the value at the relevant time of any minimum redemption or cancellation amount which would have been payable had the Securities remained outstanding to scheduled maturity or expiry and/or any scheduled early redemption or exercise date;
- (d) if applicable, accrued interest;
- (e) internal pricing models;
- (f) any applicable credit spreads in respect of the Issuer and/or the Guarantor;
- (g) prices at which other market participants might bid for securities similar to the Securities; and
- (h) any other information which the Calculation Agent considers to be relevant (but ignoring the event which resulted in such early redemption).

"Expenses" means all expenses, costs, charges, levies, tax, duties, withholding, deductions or other payments including without limitation, all depository, custodial, registration, transaction and exercise charges and all stamp, issues, registration or, securities transfer or other similar taxes or duties incurred by the Issuer and/or a Hedging Entity in respect of the Issuer's obligations under the Securities.

"Hedging Entity" means the Issuer or any affiliate(s) of the Issuer or any entity (or entities) acting on behalf of the Issuer engaged in any underlying or hedging transactions relating to the Securities and/or Reference Assets in respect of the Issuer's obligations under the Securities.

"Relevant Jurisdiction" means the country (or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein) in which the Issuer or Guarantor (as applicable) is organised or incorporated or in which payments of any present or future tax, assessment or other governmental charge of whatever nature are regarded as being sourced.

"Underlying Hedge Entity" means the Issuer or any affiliate(s) of the Issuer or any entity (or entities) acting on behalf of the Issuer.

"Underlying Hedge Tax Jurisdiction" means (i) the country (or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein) in which the Underlying Hedge Entity or its applicable counterparty is organised or incorporated or in which payments of any present or future tax, assessment or other governmental charge of whatever nature are regarded as being sourced, (ii) the United States and (iii) any other jurisdiction that enters into an intergovernmental agreement with the United States in furtherance of FATCA.

"Underlying Hedge Transactions" means, in relation to the Securities, any purchase, sale, entry into or maintenance of one or more (a) positions or contracts in securities, options, futures, derivatives or foreign exchange or (b) other instruments or arrangements (howsoever described) in order to hedge individually or on a portfolio basis the Issuer's obligations under such Securities.

Section 10 – Ordinary Termination Right of the Issuer

Ordinary Termination Right of the Issuer

If "**Ordinary Termination Right of the Issuer**" has been specified in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions to be not applicable the Issuer has no ordinary termination right.

If "**Ordinary Termination Right of the Issuer**" has been specified in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions to be applicable, the Issuer is entitled to terminate the Securities at all time in whole, but not in part, through an announcement in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*) stating the date on which the termination becomes effective (the "**Termination Date**") and subject to a termination period of at least five (5) Business Days (the

"**Termination Notice Period**") prior to the Termination Date. In the case of an ordinary termination of the Securities pursuant to this Section 10 of the General Conditions each Holder shall receive the Settlement Amount. For the purposes of calculating the Settlement Amount the Termination Date is regarded as the Valuation Date. The Settlement Amount in the case of an ordinary termination of the Securities by the Issuer will be redeemed on the Maturity Date.

Section 11 – Holder, Transferability

(1) **Holder**

In respect of the Securities, "**Holder**" means any holder of a proportionate co-ownership interest or similar right in the Global Bearer Note.

(2) **Transferability**

The Securities shall be transferable in accordance with applicable law and the terms and regulations of the Relevant Clearing System through whose books such Securities are transferred.

Any number of Securities may be transferred in one or more transaction in the Securities unless (a) the Securities are listed on a stock exchange and the rules of that stock exchange govern the number of Securities which may be transferred in a transaction in the Securities, in which case the applicable rules of that stock exchange, as amended from time to time, must be complied with, or (b) the applicable Issue Specific Conditions specifies a "**Minimum Trading Size**" in Part B (General Terms), in which case the smallest number of Securities that may be transferred in a single transaction in the Securities shall be the Minimum Trading Size, or such other Minimum Trading Size as the Issuer may from time to time notify the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*).

(3) **Compulsory Transfer or Redemption**

Securities may not be legally or beneficially owned by any U.S. Person at any time nor offered, sold, transferred, pledged, assigned, delivered, exercised or redeemed at any time within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any U.S. Person; provided, however, that this restriction shall not apply to any U.S. Person that is an Affiliate of the Issuer. If the Issuer determines at any time that any Security is legally or beneficially owned by any U.S. Person that is not an Affiliate of the Issuer, the Issuer may direct the Holder to sell or transfer such Security to a person who either is not a U.S. Person or is an Affiliate of the Issuer within 14 days following receipt of notice of the direction. If the Holder fails to sell or transfer such Security within such period, the Issuer may at its discretion (x) cause such Security to be sold either to an acquirer selected by the Issuer that certifies to the Issuer that such acquirer is not a U.S. Person or to an Affiliate of the Issuer, on terms as the Issuer may choose, subject to the purchaser representations and requirements and transfer restrictions set out herein (and in the Agency Agreement), and, pending such transfer, no further payments will be made in respect of such Security or (y) give notice to the Holder that such Security will be redeemed by the Issuer at the Early Payment Amount on the date specified in such notice.

Section 12 – Agents

(1) **Calculation Agent**

(a) *Status of Calculation Agent*

The "**Calculation Agent**" is set out in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions. The Calculation Agent acts solely as agent of the Issuer and the Guarantor and does not assume any obligations or duty to, or relationship of agency or trust for or with, any Holder. In making any determination or exercising any discretion, the Calculation Agent is not

obliged to (and shall not) consider the individual interests or circumstances of any particular Holder. The Calculation Agent shall be exempt from the restrictions of self-dealing.

(b) Standard of care for calculation, determination or other exercise of discretion

All calculations and determinations and other exercises of discretion made by the Calculation Agent, the Issuer or the Guarantor under the Conditions shall be made in the reasonable discretion of the respective entity.

(c) Delegation

The calculation functions and other discretionary actions (including, but not limited to duties to make determinations) required of the Calculation Agent may be delegated to any such person as the Calculation Agent, in its reasonable discretion, may decide.

(d) Calculations and determinations all binding

All calculations and determinations made by the Calculation Agent in respect of the Securities shall be final and binding on the Issuer and Holders in the absence of gross negligence or willful misconduct.

(e) Two or more Calculation Agents

Where more than one Calculation Agent is appointed in respect of the Securities, references in these General Conditions to the Calculation Agent shall be construed as each Calculation Agent performing its respective duties under the Conditions of the Securities.

(f) Replacement of Calculation Agent

If the Calculation Agent is unable to act as such or if the Calculation Agent fails duly to establish any rate or any amount, whether in cash or in kind, specified in the relevant Conditions, to make any other required determination or to comply with any of its other obligations, the Issuer shall appoint a leading bank or investment banking firm engaged in the interbank market (or, if appropriate, money, swap or over-the-counter options market) that is most closely connected with the calculation or determination to be made by the Calculation Agent (acting through its principal London office or any other office actively involved in such market) to act as such in its place.

(2) Programme Agent and/or Additional Agents

(a) Appointment and replacement of Agents

The "**Programme Agent**", the "**Paying Agent**" and/or the "**Additional Agent(s)**" (together the "**Agents**") are set out in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions. The Issuer has the right at any time to replace the Programme Agent, the Paying Agent or any Agent with a different bank or, to the extent permitted by law, by a financial services institution with registered seat in one of the member states of the European Union, to appoint one or several additional agents and to revoke their appointment. Any replacement, appointment and revocation of the Programme Agent, the Paying Agent or, as the case may be, any other Agent as aforesaid will be announced in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*).

(b) Resignation of Agents

Each of the Programme Agent, the Paying Agent and any other Agent(s) has the right at all times to resign from their office as Programme Agent, Paying Agent or, as the case may be, Agent. The resignation becomes effective only upon appointment of a different bank or, to the extent permitted by law, a financial services institution with registered seat in one of the member states of the European Union as Programme Agent, Paying Agent or Agent by the Issuer. Resignation and appointment are announced in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*).

(c) *Status of Agents*

The Agents act, in each case, solely as agent of the Issuer and the Guarantor and does not assume any obligations or duty to, or relationship of agency or trust for or with, any Holder. The Programme Agent, the Paying Agent and any other Agent shall be exempt from the restrictions of self-dealing.

(3) **Verification of Authorisation**

None of the Issuer, the Calculation Agent, the Programme Agent, the Paying Agent or any other Agent is required to verify the authorization of those persons exercising Securities.

Section 13 – Modifications

Modification of the Securities without Holder consent

- (a) The Issuer may in its reasonable discretion, without the consent of the Holders, correct any manifest clerical or calculation errors or similar manifest incorrectness in the Conditions. A clerical or calculation error or similar incorrectness shall be deemed manifest if a Holder who is well-informed in the relevant type of Securities is able to perceive such error, especially when taking into account the Issue Price and the further factors that determine the value of the Securities. Any corrections within the meaning of this paragraph (a) shall be effective and binding upon notification to the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*).
- (b) In addition, the Issuer may, without the consent of the Holders, amend or supplement in its reasonable discretion (*billiges Ermessen*, Section 315 of the German Civil Code ("**BGB**")) any contradictory or incomplete provisions of the Conditions, provided that only amendments and supplements which are reasonably acceptable to the Holder having regard to its interests shall be permitted, i.e. those which do not materially prejudice the interests of the Holders or which, when read together with the other information included in this Base Prospectus and the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, are manifest within the meaning of paragraph (a). Any corrections within the meaning of this paragraph (b) shall be effective and binding upon notification to the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*).
- (c) In the event of a correction pursuant to paragraph (a) or an amendment or supplement pursuant to paragraph (b), that adversely affects the Holder, such Holder may terminate its Securities with immediate effect by written termination notice to the Programme Agent at any time during the period of six weeks following notification of such correction, amendment or supplement. In the notice pursuant to paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), as applicable, the Issuer shall advise the Holder of its potential termination right at the Early Payment Amount. The termination by the Holder requires the following to be effective: the receipt of a termination notice bearing a legally binding signature and (A) the transfer of the Securities to the account of the Programme Agent or (B) the irrevocable instruction to the Programme Agent to withdraw the Securities from a securities account maintained with the Programme Agent (by transfer posting or assignment), in each case within such six-week period. The termination notice must contain the following information: (A) the name of the Holder, (B) the designation and number of the Securities terminated, and (C) a specification of the bank account to which the Early Payment Amount shall be credited. The termination date for the purposes of this paragraph (c) shall be the day on which the termination notice or the Securities is/are received by the Programme Agent, whichever occurs later.
- (d) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) and (b), the Issuer may call the Securities for redemption in whole, but not in part, by giving notice in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*) if the conditions for avoidance pursuant to Section 119 et seq. BGB are fulfilled in relation to the Holders. The termination date for the purposes of this paragraph (d) shall be the day on which the notice is given. Notice of termination must be given immediately after the Issuer has gained knowledge of the reason for termination.

- (e) If an effective termination pursuant to paragraphs (c) or (d) has been made, the Issuer will pay the Early Payment Amount per Security to the Holders. The Issuer shall transfer the Early Payment Amount to the Relevant Clearing System for the credit of the account of the relevant holder in the Relevant Clearing System or, in case of termination by the Holder, to the account specified in the termination notice. The provisions of Section 3 of the General Conditions (*Settlement*) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. Upon payment of the Early Payment Amount, all rights arising from the surrendered Securities shall be extinguished. The foregoing shall not affect any rights of the Holder to claim damages (*Ersatz eines Vertrauensschadens*) pursuant to Section 122 para. 1 BGB unless such claims are excluded due to knowledge or negligent lack of knowledge of the reason of termination on the part of the Holder pursuant to Section 122 para. 2 BGB.
- (f) The provisions of the BGB on the interpretation (*Auslegung*) and avoidance (*Anfechtung*) of declarations of intent shall remain unaffected. This Section 13 of the General Conditions (*Modifications*) shall be without prejudice to any avoidance rights which a Holder may have under general provisions of law.

Section 14 – Purchase, Cancellation and Further Issues

(1) **Purchase**

The Issuer, the Guarantor and any of their subsidiaries or affiliates may at any time purchase Securities. Purchases may be made at any price in the open market or by tender or private treaty. Any Securities so purchased may be held or resold or surrendered for cancellation, all at the discretion of the Issuer.

(2) **Cancellation**

The obligations of the Issuer and the Guarantor in respect of Securities surrendered for cancellation shall be discharged following redemption and cancellation of the Securities by the Issuer.

(3) **Further Issues**

The Issuer may from time to time without the consent of the Holders create and issue further securities of any Series or Tranche, having the same terms and conditions as the relevant Securities (except for, in certain cases, the Issue Date and/or the Issue Size) and so that the same shall be consolidated and form a single series with the applicable Securities of that Series or Tranche and references in these General Conditions to "**Securities**" shall be construed accordingly.

Section 15 – Notices

(1) **Publication**

Publications concerning the Securities will be made on the "**Website**" set out in Part B (General Terms) of the applicable Issue Specific Conditions (or on any other website on which the Issuer elects to publish announcements having given prior notice of at least six weeks in accordance with the provisions of these Conditions). To the extent that required by law, or exchange regulations or if the Issuer otherwise considers it practical and helpful to Holders, announcements will be made in addition in a newspaper of general circulation in the Public Offer Jurisdiction(s). Any such announcement will be deemed to have been made on the date of first publication of such announcement.

(2) **Notice via Relevant Clearing System**

The Issuer has the right, in addition to the publication of a notice pursuant to paragraph (1) of this Section, to deliver a notice to the Relevant Clearing System for communication by them

to the Holders of the Securities. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given to the Holders of the Securities on the day after the day on which such notice was given to the Relevant Clearing System. Even if the notice is communicated by the Relevant Clearing System the first publication pursuant to paragraph (1) sentence 3 remains decisive for the time of effectiveness of the notice.

Section 16 – Substitution

(1) Right of Substitution

The Issuer may (provided it has complied with the requirements set out in Section 16(2) (a) to (g) (*Conditions for substitution*) (inclusive)) at any time, without the consent of the Holders, substitute for itself any company from JPMorgan Chase & Co. and its consolidated subsidiaries (including the Guarantor) (the "**Substitute**") provided, however, that in respect of Securities issued by JPMSP, (i) either JPMSP or J.P. Morgan Securities plc has or will (or based on an opinion of counsel to JPMSP (or to J.P. Morgan Securities plc in its capacity as Guarantor, as the case may be), there is a substantial likelihood that it will) become obliged to pay Additional Amounts as provided or referred to in Section 9(5)(a) of the General Conditions (*Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation – Obligation to pay Additional Amounts*) or (ii) an Underlying Hedge Entity has incurred or will (or based on an opinion of counsel to such Underlying Hedge Entity there is a substantial likelihood that it will) incur a materially increased cost with respect to taxes (including, without limitation, grossing-up payments or receiving payments net of withholding) in performing its obligations in relation to the Underlying Hedge Transactions (including, without limitation, due to any increase in tax liability, decrease in tax benefit or other adverse effect on its tax position with respect to an Underlying Hedge Tax Jurisdiction), in each case (x) as a result of (I) any action taken by a Relevant Jurisdiction or an Underlying Hedge Tax Jurisdiction (as applicable) or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax or brought in a court of competent jurisdiction on or after the Issue Date; or (II) the proposal, adoption, finalisation or expiration of any laws, regulations, or administrative guidance of a Relevant Jurisdiction, Underlying Hedge Tax Jurisdiction or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in, or amendment to (or proposed change or amendment to), proposed or final laws, regulations, or administrative guidance, or any change in the application or official interpretation of proposed or final laws, regulations or administrative guidance (including by inaction, such as the failure to finalise proposed regulations or administrative guidance, or due to the mere passage of time), which proposal, adoption, finalisation, expiration, change or amendment becomes effective on or after the Issue Date or with respect to payments made on or after the Issue Date; and (y) such obligation or cost with respect to taxes cannot be avoided by the Issuer, the Guarantor or Underlying Hedge Entity (as applicable) taking reasonable measures available to it (as determined by the Issuer or the Guarantor or the Calculation Agent on their behalf).

For the purposes of this Section 16 of the General Conditions (*Substitution*), the term "**Relevant Jurisdiction**" shall also include any jurisdiction that enters into an intergovernmental agreement with the United States in furtherance of FATCA.

(2) Conditions for substitution

The right of substitution granted to the Securities is subject to the following:

- (a) the Substitute assuming all obligations of the Issuer or any previous substituted company arising from or in connection with the Securities;
- (b) the Issuer and the Substitute having obtained all necessary authorisations and being able to transfer all amounts required for the fulfilment of the payment obligations under the Securities to the Programme Agent (in the currency required under the Securities) without being obliged to deduct or withhold any taxes or other duties of whatever nature levied by the country in which the Substitute or the Issuer has its domicile or tax residence;

- (c) the Substitute agreeing to indemnify and hold harmless each Holder of the Securities against (i) any tax, duty, assessment or governmental charge imposed on such Holder of the Securities by (or by any authority in or of) the jurisdiction of the country of the Substitute's residence for tax purposes and, if different, of its incorporation which would not have been so imposed if the Substitution had not been made and (ii) any tax, duty, assessment or governmental charge, any cost or expense in respect of such Substitution;
- (d) the Issuer unconditionally and irrevocably guarantees all obligations of the Substitute under the Securities for the benefit of the Holders and provided that the text of that guarantee is published in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*);
- (e) all measures, conditions and steps that have to be initiated, fulfilled and carried out (including obtaining necessary consents) in order to ensure that the Securities constitute lawful, effective and binding obligations of the Substitute have been initiated, fulfilled and carried out and the Securities are legally valid and effective without restrictions;
- (f) if the Securities are listed on a stock exchange and the rules of such exchange (or other regulatory authority) so require, the Issuer notifying such substitution in accordance with applicable rules and regulations; and
- (g) the obligations of the Substitute arising under the Securities remaining guaranteed by the Guarantor.

A notice of any Substitution in accordance with this Section 16 of the General Conditions (*Substitution*) will be published in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*).

(3) **References to Issuer**

Where the Issuer is substituted for a Substitute, any reference to the Issuer in these General Conditions shall be deemed to be a reference to the Substitute.

Section 17 – Prescription

The period for presentation of the Securities (pursuant to section 801 paragraph 1 sentence 1 of the German Civil Code) shall be ten years from the date on which the relevant obligation of the Issuer under the Securities first becomes due, and the period of limitation for claims under the Securities presented during the period for presentation shall be two years calculated from the expiration of the presentation period.

Section 18 – Governing Law, Place of Jurisdiction, Process Agent

(1) **Governing Law**

The Securities are governed by and shall be construed in accordance with, German law. The Guarantee shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law.

(2) **Place of Jurisdiction**

The courts of Frankfurt am Main are to have jurisdiction to settle any Proceedings that may arise out of or in connection with any Securities (including their formation) and accordingly any Proceedings may be brought in such court. In respect of the Securities, each of the Issuer and the Guarantor irrevocably submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of Frankfurt am Main and waives any objection to Proceedings in such court on the ground of venue or on the ground that the Proceedings have been brought in an inconvenient forum. These submissions are made for the benefit of each of the holders of the Securities and shall not affect the right of

any of them to take Proceedings in any other court of competent jurisdiction nor shall the taking of Proceedings in one or more jurisdictions preclude the taking of Proceedings in any other jurisdiction (whether concurrently or not).

"**Proceedings**" means any legal action or proceedings arising out of or in connection with the Securities.

(3) **Process Agent**

Each of the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) appoints the Head of the Legal Department of J.P. Morgan AG, Börsenstrasse 2-4, 60313 Frankfurt am Main, Germany as its agent in Germany to receive, for it and on its behalf, service of process in any Proceedings in Germany. Such service shall be deemed completed on delivery to the relevant process agent (whether or not, it is forwarded to and received by the Issuer or the Guarantor (if applicable)). If for any reason the relevant process agent ceases to be able to act as such or no longer has an address in Germany, the Issuer and the Guarantor (if applicable) irrevocably agree to appoint a substitute process agent and shall immediately notify Holders of such appointment in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*). Nothing shall affect the right to serve process in any manner permitted by law.

ANNEX I TO THE GENERAL CONDITIONS - REFERENCE ASSET LINKED CONDITIONS

The Reference Asset Linked Conditions contain additional provisions in relation to the respective reference asset set out in this Annex to the General Conditions. The Issue Specific Conditions will specify which set of Reference Asset Linked Conditions apply to the respective Series of Securities.

A. SHARE LINKED PROVISIONS

These Share Linked Provisions shall apply to Securities for which the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify that the Share Linked Provisions are applicable.

1. Consequences of Disrupted Days

If the Calculation Agent determines that any Reference Date is a Disrupted Day, then the Reference Date for such Share shall be the first succeeding Scheduled Trading Day that the Calculation Agent determines is not a Disrupted Day in respect of such Share, unless the Calculation Agent determines that each of the consecutive Scheduled Trading Days equal in number to the Maximum Days of Disruption in respect of such Share immediately following the Scheduled Reference Date is a Disrupted Day for such Share. In that case:

- (a) the last consecutive Scheduled Trading Day shall be deemed to be the Reference Date for such Share, notwithstanding the fact that such day is a Disrupted Day for such Share; and
- (b) the Calculation Agent shall, in its reasonable discretion, determine the value for such Share (as of the Valuation Time) on that last consecutive Scheduled Trading Day, taking into account any relevant market conditions at the time of such determination, and such value as determined by the Calculation Agent pursuant to this paragraph (b) shall be deemed to be the Reference Asset Price in respect of the relevant Reference Date.

2. Fallback Valuation Date

Notwithstanding any other terms of the Share Linked Provisions, if a Fallback Valuation Date is specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions to be applicable to any Reference Date (any such date being, a "**Relevant Date**") for a Share, and if:

- (a) following adjustment of the original date on which such Relevant Date is scheduled to fall pursuant to either or both of Share Linked Provision 1 (*Consequences of Disrupted Days*) or Share Linked Provision 11 (*Definitions*), the Relevant Date in respect of a Share would otherwise fall after the Fallback Valuation Date in respect of the Share; or
- (b) the Maximum Days of Disruption for the Relevant Date is specified to be "Zero (0)" or "None",

then the Fallback Valuation Date shall be deemed to be the Relevant Date for the Share. If the Fallback Valuation Date is not a Scheduled Trading Day or is a Disrupted Day relating to that Share, as the case may be, then the Calculation Agent shall determine in its reasonable discretion the value for the Share as of the relevant Valuation Time on such Fallback Valuation Date and such determination by the Calculation Agent pursuant to this Share Linked Provision 2 shall be deemed to be the relevant Reference Asset Price in respect of the Relevant Date.

3. Correction of prices

In the event that any price published on the Exchange on any date which is utilised for any calculation or determination in connection with the Securities is subsequently corrected and the correction is published by the Exchange by the earlier of:

- (a) one Settlement Cycle after the original publication; and
- (b) the second Business Day prior to the next date on which any relevant payment or delivery may have to be made by the Issuer or in respect of which any relevant determination in respect of the Securities may have to be made,

the Calculation Agent will determine the amount (if any) that is payable or deliverable as a result of that correction, and, to the extent necessary, will adjust any relevant terms of the Securities to account for such correction.

Upon making any such determination or adjustment, as applicable, to take into account any such correction, the Calculation Agent shall give notice as soon as practicable to the Holders stating the

determination or adjustment, as applicable, to any amount payable or deliverable under the Securities and/or any of the other relevant terms and giving brief details of the determination or adjustment, as applicable, provided that any failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of such determination or adjustment, as applicable, or any action taken.

4. Consequences of Potential Adjustment Events

If the Calculation Agent determines that either (a) a Potential Adjustment Event has occurred in respect of a Share or (b) any adjustment has been made to the exercise, settlement, payment or any other terms of listed options or futures contracts on the relevant Shares traded on a Related Exchange or options exchange, as applicable, the Calculation Agent will determine whether such Potential Adjustment Event or adjustment to the relevant terms of listed options or futures contracts on the relevant Shares traded on a Related Exchange or options exchange, as applicable, has a diluting or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the relevant Shares and, if so, the Calculation Agent will (i) make the corresponding adjustment(s), if any, to one or more of any variable relevant to the exercise, settlement, payment or other terms of the Securities as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to account for that diluting or concentrative effect (provided that no adjustments will be made to account solely for changes in volatility, expected dividends, stock loan rate or liquidity relative to the relevant Share) and (ii) determine the effective date(s) of the adjustment(s). The Calculation Agent may (but need not) determine the appropriate adjustment(s) by reference to the adjustment(s) in respect of such Potential Adjustment Event made by the Related Exchange or an options exchange to options on the relevant Shares traded on such Related Exchange or options exchange, as relevant.

Upon making any such adjustment, the Calculation Agent shall give notice as soon as practicable to the Holders stating the adjustment to any amount payable under the Securities and/or any of the other relevant terms and giving brief details of the Potential Adjustment Event, provided that any failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the Potential Adjustment Event or any action taken.

If the Calculation Agent determines in its reasonable discretion that no adjustment it could make under this Share Linked Provision 4 (*Consequences of Potential Adjustment Events*) would produce a commercially reasonable result, it may direct the Issuer to redeem the Securities under Share Linked Provision 10 (*Early Redemption*) below.

5. Consequences of Extraordinary Events for a Share other than a Share that is a share of an Exchange Traded Fund

If the Calculation Agent determines that a Merger Event, a Tender Offer, a Nationalisation, an Insolvency or a Delisting has occurred in respect of a Share other than a Share that is a share of an Exchange Traded Fund then, on or after the relevant Merger Date, Tender Offer Date or Announcement Date, as the case may be, the Calculation Agent may in its reasonable discretion either:

- (a)
 - (i) make such adjustment to the exercise, settlement, payment or any other terms of the Securities as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to account for the economic effect on the Securities of such Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation, Insolvency or Delisting, as the case may be (including adjustments to account for changes in volatility, expected dividends, stock loan rate or liquidity relevant to the Shares or to the Securities), which may, but need not, be determined by reference to the adjustments(s) made in respect of such Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation, Insolvency or Delisting, as the case may be, by an options exchange to options on the relevant Shares traded on such options exchange; and
 - (ii) determine the effective date of that adjustment (but, in the case of a Tender Offer, the Share Issuer and the Share will not change); or
- (b) if "**Share Substitution**" is specified as being applicable in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, then the Calculation Agent may select a new underlying share (in respect of the relevant Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation, Insolvency or Delisting, as the case may be, the "**Replacement Share**"), which Replacement Share will be deemed to be a Share in place of the Share which has been replaced by the Calculation Agent following such Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation, Insolvency or Delisting, as the case may be (and the Share Issuer of the Replacement Share will replace the Share Issuer of the replaced Share),

and the Calculation Agent may make such adjustment to the exercise, settlement, payment or any other terms of the Securities as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to account for the economic effect on the Securities of the Merger Event, Tender Offer, Nationalisation, Insolvency or Delisting, as the case may be, and/or the replacement of the replaced Share by the Replacement Share (including adjustments to account for changes in volatility, expected dividends, stock loan rate or liquidity relevant to the Shares or to the Securities). Any Replacement Share will, to the extent practicable, be selected from the same industry, have shares denominated in the same currency and have a similar market capitalisation to the relevant replaced Share; or

- (c) if the Calculation Agent determines that no adjustment that it could make under (a) or (if applicable) (b) will produce a commercially reasonable result, notify the Issuer and the Holders that the relevant consequence shall be the early redemption of the Securities, in which case on such date falling on or after the relevant Merger Date, Tender Offer Date or Announcement Date, as the case may be, as determined by the Calculation Agent, it may direct the Issuer to redeem the Securities under Share Linked Provision 10 (*Early Redemption*) below.

6. Consequences of Additional Disruption Events

If the Calculation Agent determines in its reasonable discretion that an Additional Disruption Event has occurred, then the Calculation Agent

- (a) shall make such adjustment to the exercise, settlement, payment or any other terms of the Securities as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to account for the economic effect on the Securities of such Additional Disruption Events (including adjustments to account for changes in volatility, expected dividends, stock loan rate or liquidity relevant to the Shares or to the Securities); or
- (b) may direct the Issuer to redeem the Securities under Share Linked Provision 10 (*Early Redemption*) below.

7. Depositary Receipt Provisions

7.1 Partial Lookthrough Depositary Receipt Provisions

Where the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify that the "Partial Lookthrough Depositary Receipt Provisions" shall apply to a Share, then the provisions set out below shall apply, and, in relation to such Share, the other provisions of the Share Linked Provisions shall be deemed to be amended and modified as set out in this Share Linked Provision 7.

- (a) The definition of "Potential Adjustment Event" shall be amended so that it reads as follows:

"Potential Adjustment Event" means any of the following:

- (i) a subdivision, consolidation or reclassification of relevant Shares and/or Underlying Shares (unless resulting in a Merger Event), or a free distribution or dividend of any such Shares and/or Underlying Shares to existing holders by way of bonus, capitalisation or similar issue;
- (ii) a distribution, issue or dividend to existing holders of the relevant Shares and/or Underlying Shares of (i) such Shares and/or Underlying Shares, or (ii) other share capital or securities granting the right to payment of dividends and/or the proceeds of liquidation of the Share Issuer or Underlying Shares Issuer, as appropriate, equally or proportionately with such payments to holders of such Shares and/or Underlying Shares, or (iii) share capital or other securities of another issuer acquired or owned (directly or indirectly) by the Share Issuer or Underlying Shares Issuer, as appropriate, as a result of a spin-off or other similar transaction, or (iv) any other type of securities, rights or warrants or other assets, in any case for payment (cash or other consideration) at less than the prevailing market price as determined by the Calculation Agent;

- (iii) in respect of a Share and/or Underlying Share, an amount per Share and/or Underlying Share is determined by the Calculation Agent to be an extraordinary dividend;
- (iv) a call by the Share Issuer or Underlying Shares Issuer, as appropriate, in respect of relevant Shares and/or Underlying Shares that are not fully paid;
- (v) a repurchase by the Share Issuer or Underlying Shares Issuer, as appropriate, or any of its subsidiaries of relevant Shares and/or Underlying Shares whether out of profits or capital and whether the consideration for such repurchase is cash, securities or otherwise;
- (vi) in respect of the Share Issuer or Underlying Shares Issuer, as appropriate, an event that results in any shareholder rights being distributed or becoming separated from shares of common stock or other shares of the capital stock of the Share Issuer or Underlying Shares Issuer, as appropriate, pursuant to a shareholder rights plan or arrangement directed against hostile takeovers that provides upon the occurrence of certain events for a distribution of preferred stock, warrants, debt instruments or stock rights at a price below their market value, as determined by the Calculation Agent, provided that any adjustment effected as a result of such an event shall be readjusted upon any redemption of such rights;
- (vii) any other event that may have a diluting or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the relevant Shares and/or Underlying Shares; or
- (viii) the making of any amendment or supplement to the terms of the Deposit Agreement,

provided that an event under (i) to (vii) (inclusive) above in respect of the Underlying Shares shall not constitute a Potential Adjustment Event unless, in the determination of the Calculation Agent, such event has a diluting or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the Shares."

- (b) If the Calculation Agent determines that:
 - (i) an event under (i) to (vii) (inclusive) of the definition of "Potential Adjustment Event" has occurred in respect of any Underlying Share, the Calculation Agent will determine whether such Potential Adjustment Event has a diluting or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the relevant Shares; or
 - (ii) an event under (viii) of the definition of "Potential Adjustment Event" has occurred, the Calculation Agent will determine whether such Potential Adjustment Event has an economic effect on the Securities;

and, in each case, the Calculation Agent will make the corresponding adjustment(s), if any, to one or more of any variable relevant to the exercise, settlement, payment or other terms of the Securities as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to account for (x) in respect of an event under (i) to (vii) (inclusive) of the definition of "Potential Adjustment Event", that diluting or concentrative effect, and (y) in respect of an event under (viii) of the definition of "Potential Adjustment Event", such economic effect on the Securities, as the case may be (provided that no adjustments will be made to account solely for changes in volatility, expected dividends, stock loan rate or liquidity relative to the relevant Share) following the Potential Adjustment Event. The Calculation Agent may (amongst other factors) have reference to any adjustment made by the Depository under the Deposit Agreement.

If the Calculation Agent determines that no adjustment that it could make will produce a commercially reasonable result, it may direct the Issuer to redeem the Securities under Share Linked Provision 10 (*Early Redemption*) below..

- (c) The definitions of "Merger Event" and "Tender Offer" shall be amended in accordance with the DR Amendment.

- (d) If the Calculation Agent determines that a Merger Event or Tender Offer has occurred in respect of an Underlying Share, then where the Calculation Agent makes an adjustment to the Securities in connection with a Merger Event or Tender Offer, the Calculation Agent may (amongst other factors) have reference to any adjustment made by the Depository under the Deposit Agreement.
- (e) The definitions of Nationalisation, Insolvency and Delisting shall be amended in accordance with the DR Amendment.
- (f) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the definition of "Delisting", a Delisting shall not occur in respect of the Underlying Shares if the Underlying Shares are immediately re-listed, re-traded or re-quoted on an exchange or quotation system regardless of the location of such exchange or quotation system.
- (g) The definition of "Announcement Date" shall be amended so that it reads as follows:

"Announcement Date" means, in respect of (a) a Merger Event, the date of the first public announcement of a firm intention to engage in a transaction (whether or not subsequently amended) that leads to the Merger Event, (b) a Tender Offer, the date of the first public announcement of a firm intention to purchase or otherwise obtain the requisite number of voting shares (whether or not subsequently amended) that leads to the Tender Offer, (c) in the case of a Nationalisation, the date of the first public announcement to nationalise (whether or not subsequently amended) that leads to the Nationalisation, (d) in the case of an Insolvency, the date of the first public announcement of the institution of a proceeding or presentation of a petition or passing of a resolution (or other analogous procedure in any jurisdiction) that leads to the Insolvency, (e) in the case of a Delisting, the date of the first public announcement by the Exchange that the Shares will cease to be listed, traded or publicly quoted in the manner described in the definition of Delisting, and (f) in the case of a termination of the Deposit Agreement, the date of the first public announcement by the Depository that the Deposit Agreement is (or will be) terminated. In respect of any event, if the announcement of such event is made after the actual closing time for the regular trading session on the relevant Exchange, without regard to any after hours or any other trading outside of such regular trading session hours, the Announcement Date shall be deemed to be the next following Scheduled Trading Day."
- (h) The definition of "Insolvency Filing" shall be amended in accordance with the DR Amendment.

For the avoidance of doubt, where a provision is amended pursuant to this Share Linked Provision 7.1 in accordance with the DR Amendment, if the event described in such provision occurs in respect of the Underlying Shares or the Underlying Shares Issuer, then the consequence of such event shall be interpreted consistently with the DR Amendment and such event.

7.2 Full Lookthrough Depository Receipt Provisions

Where the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify that the "Full Lookthrough Depository Receipt Provisions" shall apply to a Share, then the provisions set out below shall apply, and, in relation to such Share, the other provisions of these Share Linked Provisions shall be deemed to be amended and modified as set out in this Share Linked Provision 7.2:

- (a) The definition of "Potential Adjustment Event" shall be amended so that it reads as follows:

"Potential Adjustment Event" means any of the following:

 - (i) a subdivision, consolidation or reclassification of relevant Shares and/or Underlying Shares (unless resulting in a Merger Event), or a free distribution or dividend of any such Shares and/or Underlying Shares to existing holders by way of bonus, capitalisation or similar issue;
 - (ii) a distribution, issue or dividend to existing holders of the relevant Shares and/or Underlying Shares of (i) such Shares and/or Underlying Shares, or (ii) other share

capital or securities granting the right to payment of dividends and/or the proceeds of liquidation of the Share Issuer or Underlying Shares Issuer, as appropriate, equally or proportionately with such payments to holders of such Shares and/or Underlying Shares, or (iii) share capital or other securities of another issuer acquired or owned (directly or indirectly) by the Share Issuer or Underlying Shares Issuer, as appropriate, as a result of a spin-off or other similar transaction, or (iv) any other type of securities, rights or warrants or other assets, in any case for payment (cash or other consideration) at less than the prevailing market price as determined by the Calculation Agent;

- (iii) in respect of a Share and/or Underlying Share, an amount per Share and/or Underlying Share is determined by the Calculation Agent to be an extraordinary dividend;
- (iv) a call by the Share Issuer or Underlying Shares Issuer, as appropriate, in respect of relevant Shares and/or Underlying Shares that are not fully paid;
- (v) a repurchase by the Share Issuer or Underlying Shares Issuer, as appropriate, or any of its subsidiaries of relevant Shares and/or Underlying Shares whether out of profits or capital and whether the consideration for such repurchase is cash, securities or otherwise;
- (vi) in respect of the Share Issuer or Underlying Shares Issuer, as appropriate, an event that results in any shareholder rights being distributed or becoming separated from shares of common stock or other shares of the capital stock of the Share Issuer or Underlying Shares Issuer, as appropriate, pursuant to a shareholder rights plan or arrangement directed against hostile takeovers that provides upon the occurrence of certain events for a distribution of preferred stock, warrants, debt instruments or stock rights at a price below their market value, as determined by the Calculation Agent, provided that any adjustment effected as a result of such an event shall be readjusted upon any redemption of such rights;
- (vii) any other event that may have a diluting or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the relevant Shares and/or Underlying Shares; or
- (viii) the making of any amendment or supplement to the terms of the Deposit Agreement,

provided that an event under (i) to (vii) of the definition of "Potential Adjustment Event" in respect of the Underlying Shares shall not constitute a Potential Adjustment Event unless, in the determination of the Calculation Agent, such event has a diluting or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the Shares.

- (b) If the Calculation Agent determines that:
 - (i) an event under (i) to (vii) (inclusive) of the definition of "Potential Adjustment Event" has occurred in respect of any Underlying Share, the Calculation Agent will determine whether such Potential Adjustment Event has a diluting or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the relevant Shares; or
 - (ii) an event under (viii) of the definition of "Potential Adjustment Event" has occurred, the Calculation Agent will determine whether such Potential Adjustment Event has an economic effect on the Securities,

and, in each case, the Calculation Agent will make the corresponding adjustment(s), if any, to one or more of any variable relevant to the exercise, settlement, payment or other terms of the Securities as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to account for (x) in respect of an event under (i) to (vii) (inclusive) of the definition of "Potential Adjustment Event", that diluting or concentrative effect, and (y) in respect of an event under (viii) of the definition of "Potential Adjustment Event", such economic effect on the Securities, as the case may be (provided that no adjustments will be made to account solely for changes in volatility, expected dividends, stock loan rate or liquidity relative to the relevant Share) following the Potential Adjustment Event. The Calculation Agent may (amongst other factors) have reference to any adjustment made by the Depository under the Deposit Agreement.

If the Calculation Agent determines that no adjustment that it could make will produce a commercially reasonable result, it may direct the Issuer to redeem the Securities under Share Linked Provision 10 (*Early Redemption*) below.

- (c) The definitions of "Merger Event" and "Tender Offer" shall be amended in accordance with the DR Amendment.
- (d) If the Calculation Agent determines that a Merger Event or Tender Offer has occurred in respect of an Underlying Share, then where the Calculation Agent makes an adjustment to the Securities in connection with a Merger Event or Tender Offer, the Calculation Agent may (amongst other factors) have reference to any adjustment made by the Depository under the Deposit Agreement.
- (e) The definitions of Nationalisation, Insolvency and Delisting shall be amended in accordance with the DR Amendment.
- (f) The definition of "Announcement Date" shall be amended so that it reads as follows:

"Announcement Date" means, in respect of (a) a Merger Event, the date of the first public announcement of a firm intention to engage in a transaction (whether or not subsequently amended) that leads to the Merger Event, (b) a Tender Offer, the date of the first public announcement of a firm intention to purchase or otherwise obtain the requisite number of voting shares (whether or not subsequently amended) that leads to the Tender Offer, (c) in the case of a Nationalisation, the date of the first public announcement to nationalise (whether or not subsequently amended) that leads to the Nationalisation, (d) in the case of an Insolvency, the date of the first public announcement of the institution of a proceeding or presentation of a petition or passing of a resolution (or other analogous procedure in any jurisdiction) that leads to the Insolvency, (e) in the case of a Delisting, the date of the first public announcement by the Exchange that the Shares will cease to be listed, traded or publicly quoted in the manner described in the definition of Delisting, and (f) in the case of a termination of the Deposit Agreement, the date of the first public announcement by the Depository that the Deposit Agreement is (or will be) terminated. In respect of any event, if the announcement of such event is made after the actual closing time for the regular trading session on the relevant Exchange, without regard to any after hours or any other trading outside of such regular trading session hours, the Announcement Date shall be deemed to be the next following Scheduled Trading Day.

- (g) The definition of "Insolvency Filing" shall be amended in accordance with the DR Amendment.
- (h) For the purpose of determining whether a Market Disruption Event has occurred in respect of the Share, the following amendments shall be deemed to be made to the Share Linked Provisions:
 - (i) each reference in the definition of "Exchange Business Day", "Scheduled Closing Time", "Scheduled Trading Day", "Trading Disruption", "Exchange Disruption", "Early Closure" and "Disrupted Day", to the "Exchange" shall be deemed to include a reference to the primary exchange or quotation system on which the Underlying Shares are traded, as determined by the Calculation Agent; and
 - (ii) the definition of "Market Disruption Event", "Trading Disruption" and "Exchange Disruption" shall be amended in accordance with the DR Amendment.

For the avoidance of doubt, where a provision is amended pursuant to this Share Linked Provision 7.2 in accordance with the DR Amendment, if the event described in such provision occurs in respect of the Underlying Shares or the Underlying Shares Issuer, then the consequence of such event shall be interpreted consistently with the DR Amendment and such event.

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)

8.1 If the Calculation Agent determines that an Extraordinary Event has occurred in respect of a Share that is a share of an Exchange Traded Fund (the "**Affected Exchange Traded Fund**") then, on or after the Extraordinary Event Date, the following consequences shall apply in the following order:

- (a) firstly, the Calculation Agent may in its reasonable discretion make such adjustment to the exercise, settlement, payment or any other terms of the Securities as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to account for the economic effect on the Securities of such Extraordinary Event (including adjustments to account for changes in volatility, expected dividends, stock loan rate or liquidity relevant to the Shares or to the Securities), which may, but need not, be determined by reference to the adjustments(s) made in respect of such Extraordinary Event by an options exchange to options on the relevant Shares traded on such options exchange; and determine the effective date of that adjustment (but, in the case of a Tender Offer, the Share Issuer and the Share will not change);
- (b) secondly, if the Calculation Agent determines, in its reasonable discretion, that no adjustment that it could make under paragraph (a) above will produce a commercially reasonable result, the Calculation Agent shall notify the Issuer and shall select an alternative exchange traded fund which is denominated in the same currency and, in the determination of the Calculation Agent, has a similar investment objective as the Affected Exchange Traded Fund to replace the Affected Exchange Traded Fund (such replacement exchange traded fund being the "**Replacement Exchange Traded Fund**" in respect of such Affected 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;
- (c) thirdly, 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 paragraph (b) above, the Calculation Agent shall select (i) an index or a basket of indices (and the respective weighting of each index in such basket) which is denominated in the same currency as the Affected Exchange Traded Fund and has, in the determination of the Calculation Agent, similar economic characteristics as the Affected Exchange Traded Fund (such index shall be, in relation to such Affected Exchange Traded Fund, the "**Replacement Index**", and if a basket of indices is selected, such basket shall be referred to as the "**Replacement Index Basket**" and each index comprising the basket shall be referred to as a "component index"), and (ii) the date from which such Replacement Index or Replacement Index Basket, as the case may be, shall replace the Affected Exchange Traded Fund (in relation to such Affected Exchange Traded Fund, the "**Index Substitution Date**") (and, for the avoidance of doubt, any Index Substitution Date may be set by the Calculation Agent such that it falls prior to the event which resulted in the substitution, including, without limitation, on or prior to the Issue Date), and the Calculation Agent shall notify the Issuer. Following any such selection, the Replacement Index or Replacement Index Basket, as the case may be, shall replace the Affected Exchange Traded Fund on the Index Substitution Date and the Calculation Agent shall, in its reasonable discretion, make such adjustment(s), modification(s), substitution(s), calculation(s), determination(s) and/or cancellation(s) that it determines in its discretion to be appropriate, if any, to any variable, calculation methodology, valuation, settlement, payment terms, redemption amount, disruption mechanism or any other terms in respect of the Securities to account for such replacement (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the manner in which the Securities shall be redeemed, any amount payable on redemption and/or whether any asset is to be delivered (and, if so, the amount thereof) on redemption); or
- (d) fourthly, if the Calculation Agent is unable to, or does not, for any reason, select a Replacement Index or Replacement Index Basket, as the case may be, in respect of an Affected Exchange Traded Fund in accordance with paragraph (c) above, the Calculation

Agent may direct the Issuer to redeem the Securities under Share Linked Provision 10 (*Early Redemption*) below.

- (e) If the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify "**ETF – Successor Index Event Provision**" to be applicable, then if the Calculation Agent determines that a Successor Index Event (ETF) has occurred in respect of the Underlying Index for a Share that is a share of an Exchange Traded Fund then, on or after the date on which the Successor Index Event (ETF) occurs, the Calculation Agent may determine that the Underlying Index will be deemed to be Successor Underlying Index and the Calculation Agent may make such adjustment(s) that it determines to be appropriate, if any, to any variable, calculation methodology, valuation, settlement, payment terms or any other terms of the Securities to account for such successor, provided that, if the Calculation Agent does not make such determination, the relevant consequence shall be the early redemption of the Securities, in which case the Calculation Agent may direct the Issuer to redeem the Securities under Share Linked Provision 10 (*Early Redemption*) below.

9. Adjustments to Securities linked to Shares in European Currencies

In respect of any Securities linked to or relating to Shares originally quoted, listed and/or dealt as of the Issue Date in a currency of a member state of the European Union that has not adopted the single currency in accordance with the EC Treaty, if such Shares are at any time after the Issue Date quoted, listed and/or dealt exclusively in euro on the relevant Exchange or, where no Exchange is specified, the principal market on which those Shares are traded, then the Calculation Agent may make such adjustment to the exercise, settlement, payment or any other terms of the Securities as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to preserve the economic terms of the Securities. The Calculation Agent will make any conversion necessary for purposes of any such adjustment based on the relevant official conversion rate or at an appropriate mid-market spot rate of exchange determined by the Calculation Agent to be prevailing as of the Valuation Time, as determined to be appropriate in the discretion of the Calculation Agent. No adjustments under this Share Linked Provision 9 will affect the currency denomination of any payment obligation arising out of the Securities.

10. Early Redemption

If following the occurrence of any of the relevant events listed in the provisions above, the Calculation Agent has directed the Issuer to redeem the Securities, the Issuer shall, within one month following the occurrence of the relevant event, give notice to the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*) designating the early payment date (the "**Early Payment Date**"). On the Early Payment Date, the Issuer shall redeem all, but not some only, of the Securities and it shall pay an amount equal to the Early Payment Amount (as defined under Section 9(6) of the General Conditions (*Events of Default, Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality, Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation – Definitions*)), provided that the words "(but ignoring the event which resulted in such early redemption)" shall be deleted) to each Holder in respect of each Security held by it. Payment of the Early Payment Amount will be made in such manner as shall be notified to the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*).

11. Definitions

The following terms and expressions shall have the following meanings in relation to Securities to which the Share Linked Provisions apply:

"**Additional Disruption Events**" means (a) a Change in Law, and (b) if Insolvency Filing is specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions to be applicable, an Insolvency Filing (each, an "**Additional Disruption Event**").

"**Announcement Date**" means, in respect of (a) a Merger Event, the date of the first public announcement of a firm intention to engage in a transaction (whether or not subsequently amended) that leads to the Merger Event, (b) a Tender Offer, the date of the first public announcement of a firm intention to purchase or otherwise obtain the requisite number of voting shares (whether or not subsequently amended) that leads to the Tender Offer, (c) in the case of a Nationalisation, the date of the first public announcement to nationalise (whether or not subsequently amended) that leads to the

Nationalisation, (d) in the case of an Insolvency, the date of the first public announcement of the institution of a proceeding or presentation of a petition or passing of a resolution (or other analogous procedure in any jurisdiction) that leads to the Insolvency, (e) in the case of a Delisting, the date of the first public announcement by the Exchange that the Shares will cease to be listed, traded or publicly quoted in the manner described in the definition of Delisting, (f) in respect of a Share that is a share of an Exchange Traded Fund and a NAV Publication Suspension (ETF), the date of the first public announcement of such NAV Publication Suspension (ETF), or, if there is no such announcement, the date of the first occurrence of such NAV Publication Suspension (ETF), (g) in respect of a Share that is a share of an Exchange Traded Fund and an Underlying Index Cancellation (ETF), the date of the first public announcement of such Underlying Index Cancellation (ETF), or, if there is no such announcement, the date of the first occurrence of such Underlying Index Cancellation (ETF), and (h) in respect of a Share that is a share of an Exchange Traded Fund and an Underlying Index Modification (ETF), the date of the first public announcement of such Underlying Index Modification (ETF), or, if there is no such announcement, the date of the first occurrence of such Underlying Index Modification (ETF). In respect of any event, if the announcement of such event is made after the actual closing time for the regular trading session on the relevant Exchange, without regard to any after hours or any other trading outside of such regular trading session hours, the Announcement Date shall be deemed to be the next following Scheduled Trading Day.

"Calculation Hours" means, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, an intra-day period of time on a Scheduled Trading Day from the opening time of the relevant Exchange until its Scheduled Closing Time.

"Change in Law" means that, on or after the Issue Date of the Securities (a) due to the adoption of or any change in any applicable law or regulation (including, without limitation, any tax law), or (b) due to the promulgation of or any change in the interpretation by any court, tribunal or regulatory authority with competent jurisdiction of any applicable law or regulation (including any action taken by a taxing authority), it has, or it will, within the next 15 calendar days but on or prior to the Maturity Date, Redemption Date or Settlement Date, as is applicable to the Securities, become illegal for the Hedging Entity to hold, acquire or dispose of Shares.

"Clearance System" means, in respect of a Share, the principal domestic clearance system customarily used for settling trades in the relevant Share. If the Clearance System ceases to settle trades in such Share, the Clearance System will be determined by the Calculation Agent.

"Clearance System Business Day" means, in respect of a Clearance System and a Share, any day on which such Clearance System is (or, but for the occurrence of a Share Settlement Disruption Event, would have been) open for the acceptance and execution of settlement instructions.

"Delisting" means that the Exchange announces that pursuant to the rules of such Exchange, the Shares cease (or will cease) to be listed, traded or publicly quoted on the Exchange for any reason (other than a Merger Event or Tender Offer) and are not immediately re-listed, re-traded or re-quoted on an exchange or quotation system located in the same country as the Exchange (or, where the Exchange is within the European Union, in any member state of the European Union).

"Deposit Agreement" means, in relation to the Shares, the agreements or other instruments constituting the Shares, as from time to time amended or supplemented in accordance with their terms.

"Depository" means, where the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify that the "Partial Lookthrough Depository Receipt Provisions" or the "Full Lookthrough Depository Receipt Provisions" shall apply to a Share, the Share Issuer of the Shares.

"Disrupted Day" means any Scheduled Trading Day on which a relevant Exchange or any Related Exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session or on which a Market Disruption Event has occurred.

"DR Amendment" means, if the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify that:

- (i) the "Partial Lookthrough Depository Receipt Provisions" shall apply to a Share, in respect of the definitions of "Merger Event", "Tender Offer", "Nationalisation", "Insolvency", "Delisting" and "Insolvency Filing", that the following changes shall be made to such

definition or provision: (a) all references to "Shares" shall be deleted and replaced with the words "Shares and/or the Underlying Shares"; and (b) all references to "Share Issuer" shall be deleted and replaced with the words "Share Issuer or Underlying Shares Issuer, as appropriate".

- (ii) the "Full Lookthrough Depositary Receipt Provisions" shall apply to a Share, in respect of the definitions of "Merger Event", "Tender Offer", "Nationalisation", "Insolvency", "Delisting", "Insolvency Filing", "Market Disruption Event", "Trading Disruption" and "Exchange Disruption" that the following changes shall be made to such definition or provision: (a) all references to "Shares" shall be deleted and replaced with the words "Shares and/or the Underlying Shares"; and (b) all references to "Share Issuer" shall be deleted and replaced with the words "Share Issuer or Underlying Shares Issuer, as appropriate".

"Early Closure" means, in respect of a Share, the closure on any Exchange Business Day of the relevant Exchange relating to such Share or any Related Exchange prior to its Scheduled Closing Time unless such earlier closing time is announced by such Exchange or Related Exchange, as the case may be, at least one hour prior to the earlier of (a) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such Exchange or Related Exchange (as the case may be) on such Exchange Business Day and (b) the submission deadline for orders to be entered into such Exchange or Related Exchange system for execution as at the relevant Valuation Time on such Exchange Business Day.

"Early Payment Date" has the meaning given thereto in Share Linked Provision 10 (*Early Redemption*).

"Exchange" means, in respect of a Share, each exchange or quotation system specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions for such Share, any successor to such exchange or quotation system or any substitute exchange or quotation system to which trading in such Share has temporarily relocated (provided that the Calculation Agent has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to such Share on such temporary substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original Exchange). If a Share is listed on two or more exchanges including the relevant Exchange, the Calculation Agent may decide that any other exchange on which the Share is listed at that time is the substitute exchange (provided that the Calculation Agent has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to such Share on such exchange as on the original Exchange).

"Exchange Business Day" means, in respect of a Share, any Scheduled Trading Day for such Share on which each Exchange and each Related Exchange for such Share are open for trading during their respective regular trading sessions, notwithstanding any such Exchange or Related Exchange closing prior to its Scheduled Closing Time.

"Exchange Disruption" means, in respect of a Share, any event (other than an Early Closure) that disrupts or impairs (as determined by the Calculation Agent) the ability of market participants in general (a) to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, the Shares on the Exchange, or (b) to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, futures or options contracts relating to such Share on any relevant Related Exchange.

"Exchange Traded Fund" means an exchange traded fund specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, and related expressions shall be construed accordingly.

"Extraordinary Events" means a Merger Event, a Tender Offer, a Nationalisation, an Insolvency or a Delisting and:

- (a) if the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify that the "Partial Lookthrough Depositary Receipt Provisions" or the "Full Lookthrough Depositary Receipt Provisions" shall apply to a Share, then "Extraordinary Events" also means the announcement by the Depositary that the Deposit Agreement is (or will be) terminated;
- (b) in respect of a Share that is a share of an Exchange Traded Fund only, if the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify:
- (i) **"Extraordinary Events – NAV Publication Suspension (ETF)"** to be applicable, then "Extraordinary Events" also means a NAV Publication Suspension (ETF);

- (ii) "**Extraordinary Events – Underlying Index Cancellation (ETF)**" to be applicable, then "Extraordinary Events" also means an Underlying Index Cancellation (ETF);
- (iii) "**Extraordinary Events – Underlying Index Modification (ETF)**" to be applicable, then "Extraordinary Events" also means an Underlying Index Modification (ETF),

each, an "**Extraordinary Event**".

"**Extraordinary Event Date**" means, in respect of a Share that is a share of an Exchange Traded Fund and an Extraordinary Event, the earliest to occur of the relevant Merger Date, Tender Offer Date or Announcement Date, as is applicable to such Extraordinary Event, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

"**Fallback Valuation Date**" means, in respect of any Share, the date(s) specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions for any date specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions on which the price of such Share is required to be determined, or, if "**Default Fallback Valuation Date**" is specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, then the Fallback Valuation Date for any date on which the price of such Share is required to be determined shall be the second Business Day prior to the next following date upon which any payment or delivery of assets may have to be made by the Issuer by reference to the price of such Share on such day.

"**Hedging Entity**" has the meaning given to it in Section 9(6) of the General Conditions (*Events of Default, Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality, Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation – Definitions*).

"**Insolvency**" means that by reason of the voluntary or involuntary liquidation, bankruptcy, insolvency, dissolution or winding-up of or any analogous proceeding affecting a Share Issuer (a) all the Shares of that Share Issuer are required to be transferred to a trustee, liquidator or other similar official or (b) holders of the Shares of that Share Issuer become legally prohibited from transferring them.

"**Insolvency Filing**" means that (a) the Share Issuer (i) institutes or has instituted against it by a regulator, supervisor or any similar official with primary insolvency, rehabilitative or regulatory jurisdiction over it in the jurisdiction of its incorporation or organisation or the jurisdiction of its head or home office, or (ii) consents to a proceeding seeking a judgment of insolvency or bankruptcy or any other relief under any bankruptcy or insolvency law or other similar law affecting creditors' rights, or (b) a petition is presented for its winding-up or liquidation by it or such regulator, supervisor or similar official or it consents to such a petition, **provided that** proceedings instituted or petitions presented by creditors and not consented to by the Share Issuer shall not be deemed an Insolvency Filing.

"**Market Disruption Event**" means, in respect of a Share, the occurrence or existence of (a) a Trading Disruption, (b) an Exchange Disruption, which in either case the Calculation Agent determines is material, at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the relevant Valuation Time, (c) an Early Closure, (d) any change in national or international financial, political or economic conditions or currency exchange rates or exchange controls, the effect of which is, in the determination of the Calculation Agent, so material and adverse as to make it impracticable or inadvisable to proceed with the calculation or determination of any amount payable or deliverable under the terms and conditions of the Securities or (e) in respect of a Share that is a share of an Exchange Traded Fund only and, if the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify "Market Disruption Event - NAV Temporary Publication Suspension (ETF)" to be applicable, then "Market Disruption Event" also means a NAV Temporary Publication Suspension (ETF).

"**Maximum Days of Disruption**" means eight Scheduled Trading Days or such other number of Scheduled Trading Days specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Merger Date**" means the closing date of a Merger Event or, where a closing date cannot be determined under the local law applicable to such Merger Event, such other date as determined by the Calculation Agent.

"**Merger Event**" means, in respect of any relevant Shares, any (a) reclassification or change of such Shares that results in a transfer of or an irrevocable commitment to transfer all of such Shares outstanding to another entity or person, (b) consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share

exchange of the Share Issuer with or into another entity or person (other than a consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share exchange in which such Share Issuer is the continuing entity and which does not result in a reclassification or change of all of such Shares outstanding), (c) takeover offer, tender offer, exchange offer, solicitation, proposal or other event by any entity or person to purchase or otherwise obtain 100 per cent. of the outstanding Shares of the Share Issuer that results in a transfer of or an irrevocable commitment to transfer all such Shares (other than such Shares owned or controlled by such other entity or person), or (d) consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share exchange of the Share Issuer or its subsidiaries with or into another entity in which the Share Issuer is the continuing entity and which does not result in a reclassification or change of all such Shares outstanding but results in the outstanding Shares (other than Shares owned or controlled by such other entity) immediately prior to such event collectively representing less than 50 per cent. of the outstanding Shares immediately following such event (a "**Reverse Merger**"), in each case if the Merger Date is on or before the final Reference Date.

"**Nationalisation**" means that all the Shares or all or substantially all the assets of a Share Issuer are nationalised, expropriated or are otherwise required to be transferred to any governmental agency, authority, entity or instrumentality thereof.

"**NAV Publication Suspension (ETF)**" means that, in the determination of the Calculation Agent, the management company of the Exchange Traded Fund, or any other entity who has been delegated the responsibility to publish the net asset value of each Share, has failed to or will fail to, or has not published or will not publish, the net asset value of each Share, and such failure to publish or non-publication will, in the determination of the Calculation Agent, in its reasonable discretion, have a material effect on the Securities and will be for more than a short period of time and/or will not be of a temporary nature.

"**NAV Temporary Publication Suspension (ETF)**" means that, in the determination of the Calculation Agent, the management company of the Exchange Traded Fund, or any other entity who has been delegated the responsibility to publish the net asset value of each Share, fails to or does not publish, the net asset value of each Share, and such failure to publish or non-publication will, in the determination of the Calculation Agent, in its reasonable discretion, have a material effect on the Securities.

"**Potential Adjustment Event**" means any of the following:

- (a) a subdivision, consolidation or reclassification of relevant Shares (unless resulting in a Merger Event), or a free distribution or dividend of any such Shares to existing holders by way of bonus, capitalisation or similar issue;
- (b) a distribution, issue or dividend to existing holders of the relevant Shares of (i) such Shares, or (ii) other share capital or securities granting the right to payment of dividends and/or the proceeds of liquidation of the Share Issuer equally or proportionately with such payments to holders of such Shares, or (iii) share capital or other securities of another issuer acquired or owned (directly or indirectly) by the Share Issuer as a result of a spin-off or other similar transaction, or (iv) any other type of securities, rights or warrants or other assets, in any case for payment (cash or other consideration) at less than the prevailing market price as determined by the Calculation Agent;
- (c) in respect of a Share, an amount per Share is determined by the Calculation Agent to be an extraordinary dividend;
- (d) a call by the Share Issuer in respect of relevant Shares that are not fully paid;
- (e) a repurchase by the Share Issuer or any of its subsidiaries of relevant Shares whether out of profits or capital and whether the consideration for such repurchase is cash, securities or otherwise;
- (f) in respect of the Share Issuer, an event that results in any shareholder rights being distributed or becoming separated from shares of common stock or other shares of the capital stock of the Share Issuer pursuant to a shareholder rights plan or arrangement directed against hostile takeovers that provides upon the occurrence of certain events for a distribution of preferred

stock, warrants, debt instruments or stock rights at a price below their market value, as determined by the Calculation Agent, provided that any adjustment effected as a result of such an event shall be readjusted upon any redemption of such rights; or

- (g) any other event that may have a diluting or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the relevant Shares.

"Reference Asset" means the reference asset specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Reference Asset Price" means, in respect of a Scheduled Trading Day, the price of the Share as specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Reference Date" means the Valuation Date and/or any other date specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, or if such date is not a Scheduled Trading Day in respect of a Share, the next following Scheduled Trading Day.

"Related Exchange" means, in respect of any Share, each exchange or quotation system, if any, specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, any successor to such exchange or quotation system or any substitute exchange or quotation system to which trading in futures or options contracts relating to the Share has temporarily relocated (provided that the Calculation Agent has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to the futures or options contracts relating to the Share on such temporary substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original Related Exchange), provided, however, that where "All Exchanges" is specified as the Related Exchange, "Related Exchange" shall mean each exchange or quotation system (as determined by the Calculation Agent) where trading has a material effect (as determined by the Calculation Agent) on the overall market for futures or options contracts relating to the Share or, in any such case, any transferee or successor exchange of such exchange or quotation system (provided that the Calculation Agent has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to the futures or options contracts relating to such Share on such temporary substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original Related Exchange).

"Scheduled Closing Time" means, in respect of a Share and in respect of an Exchange or Related Exchange and a Scheduled Trading Day, the scheduled weekday closing time of such Exchange or Related Exchange on such Scheduled Trading Day, without regard to after hours or any other trading outside of the regular trading session hours for such Exchange or Related Exchange.

"Scheduled Reference Date" means any original date that, but for the occurrence of an event causing a Disrupted Day, would have been the Reference Date.

"Scheduled Trading Day" means, in respect of a Share, any day on which each Exchange and each Related Exchange for the Share are scheduled to be open for trading for their respective regular trading sessions.

"Settlement Cycle" means the period of Clearance System Business Days following a trade in the Share on the Exchange in which settlement will customarily occur according to the rules of such Exchange.

"Share" means, subject to adjustment in accordance with the Share Linked Provisions, the share specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions and related expressions shall be construed accordingly, and, if the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify that a Share is a "Share of Exchange Traded Fund", the Share specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions shall be a share of an Exchange Traded Fund.

"Share Issuer" means, in respect of a Share, the issuer of such Share.

"Share Settlement Disruption Event" means, in respect of a Share, an event that the Calculation Agent determines is beyond the control of the Issuer and/or its affiliates as a result of which the relevant Clearance System cannot clear the transfer of such Share.

"Successor Index Event (ETF)" means, in respect of a Share that is a share of an Exchange Traded Fund, the Underlying Index for such Exchange Traded Fund is (i) not calculated and announced by the

Index Sponsor but is calculated and announced by a successor sponsor acceptable to the Calculation Agent, or (ii) replaced by a successor index (a "**Successor Underlying Index**") using, in the determination of the Calculation Agent, the same or a substantially similar formula for and method of calculation as used in the calculation of such Underlying Index.

"**Tender Offer**" means a takeover offer, tender offer, exchange offer, solicitation, proposal or other event by any entity or person that results in such entity or person purchasing, or otherwise obtaining or having the right to obtain, by conversion or other means, greater than ten per cent. and less than 100 per cent. of the outstanding voting shares of the Share Issuer, as determined by the Calculation Agent, based upon the making of filings with governmental or self-regulatory agencies or such other information as the Calculation Agent deems relevant.

"**Tender Offer Date**" means, in respect of a Tender Offer, the date on which voting shares in the amount of the applicable percentage threshold are actually purchased or otherwise obtained (as determined by the Calculation Agent).

"**Trading Disruption**" means, in respect of a Share, any suspension of, or limitation imposed on, trading by the relevant Exchange or Related Exchange or otherwise, and whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the relevant Exchange or Related Exchange or otherwise, (a) relating to the Share on the relevant Exchange or (b) in futures or options contracts relating to the Share on any relevant Related Exchange.

"**Underlying Index**" means, in respect of a Share that is a share of an Exchange Traded Fund, the index underlying such Exchange Traded Fund, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

"**Underlying Hedge Transactions**" has the meaning given to it in Section 9(6) of the General Conditions (*Events of Default, Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality, Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation – Definitions*).

"**Underlying Index Cancellation (ETF)**" means, in respect of a Share that is a share of an Exchange Traded Fund, the Underlying Index for such Exchange Traded Fund is permanently cancelled and no Successor Underlying Index (as defined in the definition of "Successor Index Event (ETF)" above) exists as at the date of such cancellation, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

"**Underlying Index Modification (ETF)**" means, in respect of a Share that is a share of an Exchange Traded Fund, and the Underlying Index for such Exchange Traded Fund, the relevant Underlying Index sponsor making or announcing that it will make a material change in the formula for, or the method of, calculating the relevant Underlying Index, or in any other way materially modifies such Underlying Index, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

"**Underlying Shares**" means the shares or other securities which are the subject of the Deposit Agreement.

"**Underlying Shares Issuer**" means the issuer of the Underlying Shares.

"**Valuation Time**" means the time in the place specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions or, if no such time is specified, the Scheduled Closing Time on the relevant Exchange on the relevant day in relation to each Share to be valued. If the relevant Exchange closes prior to its Scheduled Closing Time and the specified Valuation Time is after the actual closing time for its regular trading session, then the Valuation Time shall be such actual closing time.

B. INDEX LINKED PROVISIONS

These Index Linked Provisions shall apply to Securities for which the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify that the Index Linked Provisions are applicable.

1. Disrupted Days

1.1 Consequences of Disrupted Days

If the Calculation Agent determines that any Reference Date is a Disrupted Day, then the Reference Date for such Index shall be the first succeeding Scheduled Trading Day in respect of the Index that the Calculation Agent determines is not a Disrupted Day in respect of such Index, unless the Calculation Agent determines that each of the consecutive Scheduled Trading Days in respect of the Index equal in number to the Maximum Days of Disruption in respect of such Index immediately following the Scheduled Reference Date is a Disrupted Day for such Index. In that case:

- (a) the last consecutive Scheduled Trading Day shall be deemed to be the Reference Date for such Index, notwithstanding the fact that such day is a Disrupted Day for such Index; and
- (b) the Calculation Agent shall, in its reasonable discretion, determine the level of the Index (as of the Valuation Time) in respect of that last consecutive Scheduled Trading Day in accordance with Index Linked Provision 1.2 (*Formula for and method of calculating an Index level after the Maximum Days of Disruption*), and such value as determined by the Calculation Agent pursuant to this paragraph (b) shall be deemed to be the Reference Asset Price in respect of the relevant Reference Date.

1.2 Formula for and method of calculating an Index level after the Maximum Days of Disruption

The Calculation Agent shall determine the level of the Index as of the relevant Valuation Time on or in respect of the relevant last consecutive Scheduled Trading Day, pursuant to Index Linked Provisions 1.1(b) in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Index last in effect prior to the occurrence of the relevant first Disrupted Day, using the Exchange traded or quoted price as of the Valuation Time on the last consecutive Scheduled Trading Day of each Component comprised in the Index (or, if an event giving rise to a Share Disrupted Day has occurred in respect of any relevant Component that is a Share (or an analogous event has occurred in respect of any relevant Component that is not a Share) on such last consecutive Scheduled Trading Day for any relevant Component, or such last consecutive Scheduled Trading Day is not a Scheduled Trading Day for any relevant Component, as determined in its reasonable discretion by the Calculation Agent, the value for the relevant Component as of the Valuation Time on the last consecutive Scheduled Trading Day).

2. Fallback Valuation Date

Notwithstanding any other terms of the Index Linked Provisions, if a Fallback Valuation Date is specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions to be applicable to any Reference Date (any such date being, a "**Relevant Date**"), and if:

- (a) following adjustment of the original date on which such Relevant Date is scheduled to fall pursuant to adjustment of the Relevant Date pursuant to either or both of (i) Index Linked Provision 1 (*Consequences of Disrupted Days*) or (ii) Index Linked Provision 9 (*Definitions*), the Relevant Date in respect of an Index would otherwise fall after the Fallback Valuation Date in respect of the Index; or
- (b) the Maximum Days of Disruption for the Relevant Date is specified to be "Zero (0)" or "None",

then the Fallback Valuation Date shall be deemed to be the Relevant Date for the Index. If the Fallback Valuation Date is not a Scheduled Trading Day or is a Disrupted Day relating to that Index, as the case may be, then the Calculation Agent shall determine the Reference Asset Price as of the Valuation Time on the Fallback Valuation Date in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Index last in effect prior to the occurrence of the first day that is not a Scheduled Trading Day or is a

Disrupted Day, using the Exchange traded or quoted price as of the Valuation Time on the Fallback Valuation Date of each Component comprised in the Index (or, if an event giving rise to a Share Disrupted Day has occurred in respect of any relevant Component that is a Share (or an analogous event has occurred in respect of any relevant Component that is not a Share) on such Fallback Valuation Date or such Fallback Valuation Date is not a Scheduled Trading Day for any relevant Component, as determined in its reasonable discretion by the Calculation Agent the value for the relevant Component as of the relevant Valuation Time on the Fallback Valuation Date), and such determination by the Calculation Agent pursuant to this Index Linked Provision 2 shall be deemed to be the relevant Reference Asset Price in respect of the Relevant Date.

3. Correction of Index levels

In the event that any relevant level of an Index published by the Index Sponsor on any date which is utilised for any calculation or determination in connection with the Securities is subsequently corrected and the correction is published by the Index Sponsor:

- (a) By the second Business Day prior to the next date on which any relevant payment may have to be made by the Issuer or in respect of which any relevant determination in respect of the Securities may have to be made; or
- (b) if earlier, one Settlement Cycle after the original publication,

then the Calculation Agent will determine the amount (if any) that is payable as a result of that correction, and, to the extent necessary, will adjust any relevant terms of the Securities to account for such correction.

Upon making any such determination or adjustment, as applicable, to account for such correction, the Calculation Agent shall give notice as soon as practicable to the Holders stating the determination or adjustment, as applicable, to any amount payable under the Securities and/or any of the other relevant terms and giving brief details of the determination or adjustment, as applicable, provided that any failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the determination or adjustment, as applicable, such correction or any action taken.

4. Consequences of Successors and Index Adjustment Events

4.1 Consequences of a Successor Index Sponsor or a Successor Index

If an Index is (i) not calculated and announced by the Index Sponsor but is calculated and announced by a successor sponsor acceptable to the Calculation Agent (a "**Successor Index Sponsor**") or (ii) replaced by a successor index using, in the determination of the Calculation Agent, the same or a substantially similar formula for and method of calculation as used in the calculation of such Index, then in each case such index (the "**Successor Index**") will be deemed to be the Index.

The Calculation Agent may make such adjustment(s) that it determines to be appropriate, if any, to any variable, calculation methodology, valuation, settlement, payment terms or any other terms of the Securities to account for such successor.

If any of the events set out in (i) or (ii) above has occurred, but the Calculation Agent has not identified, acting in its reasonable discretion, a Successor Index Sponsor or Successor Index, as applicable, then the occurrence of any such event shall constitute either an Index Modification or Index Cancellation, as applicable, and the provisions of Index Linked Provision 4.2 (*Consequences of an Index Adjustment Event*) shall apply accordingly, *mutatis mutandis*.

Upon making any such adjustment, the Calculation Agent shall give notice as soon as practicable to the Holders stating the adjustment to any variable, calculation methodology, valuation, settlement, payment terms or any other terms of the Securities and/or any of the other relevant terms and giving brief details of the adjustment provided that any failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the adjustment or any action taken.

4.2 Consequences of an Index Adjustment Event

If an Index Adjustment Event has occurred, as determined by the Calculation Agent, the Calculation Agent will determine in its reasonable discretion if such Index Adjustment Event has a material effect on the Securities and, if so, shall calculate the relevant Reference Asset Price of the Index using, in lieu of a published level for such Index, the level for such Index as at or in respect of the relevant Reference Date or any other relevant date as determined by the Calculation Agent, as the case may be, as, in its reasonable discretion, the Calculation Agent so determines in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating such Index last in effect prior to the relevant Index Adjustment Event, but using only those Components that comprised such Index immediately prior to such Index Adjustment Event.

If the Calculation Agent determines that it is not reasonably practicable (taking into account the costs involved) to calculate or continue to calculate the Index pursuant to the preceding paragraph, the Calculation Agent may rebase the Securities against another index or basket of indices, as applicable, determined by the Calculation Agent to be comparable to the relevant Index, and, following such rebasing, the Calculation Agent will make such adjustment(s) that it determines to be appropriate, if any, to any variable, calculation methodology, valuation, settlement, payment terms or any other terms of the Securities to account for such rebasing.

If the Calculation Agent determines that there is not such an index or basket of indices comparable to the relevant Index, and/or that application of the preceding paragraphs would not achieve a commercially reasonable result, the Calculation Agent may direct the Issuer to redeem the Securities in accordance with Index Linked Provision 8 (*Early Redemption*) below.

On making any such adjustment(s) or determination(s), the Calculation Agent shall give notice as soon as practicable to the Holders stating the adjustment to any amount payable under the Securities, the determination and/or any of the other relevant terms and giving brief details of the Index Adjustment Event, provided that any failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the Index Adjustment Event or any action taken.

5. Consequences of Additional Disruption Events

If the Calculation Agent determines that an Additional Disruption Event has occurred, the Calculation Agent may, in its reasonable discretion:

- (a) determine to make such adjustment to the exercise, settlement, payment or any other terms of the Securities as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to account for such Additional Disruption Event; and/or
- (b) may direct the Issuer to redeem the Securities under Index Linked Provision 8 (*Early Redemption*) below.

6. Index Disclaimer

The Securities are not sponsored, endorsed, sold, or promoted by the Index or the Index Sponsor and no Index Sponsor makes any representation whatsoever, whether express or implied, either as to the results to be obtained from the use of the Index and/or the levels at which the Index stands at any particular time on any particular date or otherwise. No Index or Index Sponsor shall be liable (whether in negligence or otherwise) to any person for any error in the Index and the Index Sponsor is under no obligation to advise any person of any error therein. No Index Sponsor is making any representation whatsoever, whether express or implied, as to the advisability of purchasing or assuming any risk in connection with the Securities. The Issuer and the Guarantor shall have no liability to the Holders for any act or failure to act by the Index Sponsor in connection with the calculation, adjustment, or maintenance of the Index. Except as may be disclosed prior to the Issue Date and specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, none of the Issuer, the Guarantor, the Calculation Agent or any of their respective affiliates has any affiliation with or control over the Index or Index Sponsor or any control over the computation, composition, or dissemination of the Index. Although the Calculation Agent will obtain information concerning the Index from publicly available sources it believes reliable, it will not independently verify this information. Accordingly, no representation, warranty, or undertaking (express or implied) is made and no responsibility is accepted by the Issuer, the Guarantor, their affiliates, or the Calculation Agent as to the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of information

concerning the Index. In addition, no representation or warranty of any type, as to condition, satisfactory quality, performance or fitness for purpose are given, or duty or liability is assumed, by the Issuer, the Guarantor, their affiliates, or the Calculation Agent in respect of the Index or any data included in or omissions from the Index, or the use of the Index in connection with the Securities and all those representations and warranties are excluded, save to the extent that such exclusion is prohibited by law.

7. Index-Linked Derivatives Contract Provisions

Subject as provided in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, if the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify that the "Index-Linked Derivatives Contract Provisions" shall be applicable, the following terms shall apply, and Index Linked Provision 1 (*Consequences of Disrupted Days*) shall not apply, save in relation to determining the Final Index Level, if applicable:

7.1 Modifications or Early Redemption pursuant to the occurrence of an Index-Linked Derivatives Contract Adjustment Event

If the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify that the "Index-Linked Derivatives Contract Provisions" shall be applicable then, following the determination by the Calculation Agent that an Index-Linked Derivatives Contract Adjustment Event has occurred, the Calculation Agent may, in its reasonable discretion,

- (a) determine the appropriate adjustments, if any, to be made to any one or more of the terms of the Securities, including without limitation, any variable or term relevant to the settlement or payment under the Securities, as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to account for such Index-Linked Derivatives Contract Adjustment Event, and determine the effective date of that adjustment, or
- (b) if the Calculation Agent determines in its reasonable discretion that no adjustment it could make under this paragraph Index Linked Provision 7.1 would produce a commercially reasonable result, it may direct the Issuer to redeem Securities under Index Linked Provision 8 (*Early Redemption*) below.

7.2 Corrections to price of Index-Linked Derivatives Contract

If the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify that the "Index-Linked Derivatives Contract Provisions" shall be applicable then, in the event that the relevant price of an Index-Linked Derivatives Contract which is utilised for any calculation or determination in relation to such Index-Linked Derivatives Contract is subsequently corrected and the correction is published by the Derivatives Exchange no later than the second Business Day prior to the Maturity Date, the Calculation Agent will make any determination or determine the amount that is payable or deliverable as a result of that correction, and, to the extent necessary, will adjust any relevant terms of the Securities to account for such correction.

8. Early Redemption

If following the occurrence of any of the relevant events listed in the provisions above, the Calculation Agent has directed the Issuer to redeem the Securities, the Issuer shall, within one month following the occurrence of the relevant event, give notice to the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*) designating the early payment date (the "**Early Payment Date**"). On the Early Payment Date, the Issuer shall redeem all, but not some only, of the Securities and it shall pay an amount equal to the Early Payment Amount (as defined under Section 9(6) of the General Conditions (*Events of Default, Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality, Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation – Definitions*)), provided that the words "(but ignoring the event which resulted in such early redemption)" shall be deleted) to each Holder in respect of each Security held by it. Payment of the Early Payment Amount will be made in such manner as shall be notified to the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*).

9. Definitions

The following terms and expressions shall have the following meanings in relation to Securities to which the Index Linked Provisions apply:

"Additional Disruption Event" means a Change in Law.

"Calculation Hours" means, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Issue Specific Conditions, the period on a Scheduled Trading Day during which the Index is calculated by the Index Sponsor.

"Change in Law" means that, on or after the Issue Date of the Securities (a) due to the adoption of or any change in any applicable law or regulation (including, without limitation, any tax law), or (b) due to the promulgation of or any change in the interpretation by any court, tribunal or regulatory authority with competent jurisdiction of any applicable law or regulation (including any action taken by a taxing authority), it has, or it will, within the next 15 calendar days but on or prior to the Maturity Date, become illegal for the Hedging Entity to hold, acquire or dispose of Components.

"Component" means, in respect of an Index, any share, security, commodity, futures contract, exchange rate, rate, index or other component included in such Index, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

"Component Clearance System" means, in respect of a Component of an Index, the principal domestic clearance system customarily used for settling trades in the relevant Component. If the Clearance System ceases to settle trades in such Component, the Clearance System will be determined by the Calculation Agent.

"Component Clearance System Business Day" means, in respect of a Component Clearance System, any day on which such Component Clearance System is (or, but for the occurrence of an Index Settlement Disruption Event, would have been) open for the acceptance and execution of settlement instructions.

"Derivatives Exchange" means each exchange or quotation system specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions in respect of the Index-Linked Derivatives Contract, any successor to such exchange or quotation system or any substitute exchange or quotation system to which trading in the Index-Linked Derivatives Contract has temporarily relocated (provided that the Calculation Agent has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to the Index-Linked Derivatives Contract on such temporary substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original Derivatives Exchange).

"Disrupted Day" means:

- (a) for any Unitary Index, any Scheduled Trading Day on which (i) a relevant Exchange or any Related Exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session or (ii) a Market Disruption Event has occurred;
- (b) for any Multi-Exchange Index, any Scheduled Trading Day on which (i) the Index Sponsor fails to publish the level of the Index (provided that the Calculation Agent may, in its reasonable discretion, determine that such event instead results in the occurrence of an Index Disruption), (ii) any Related Exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session or (iii) a Market Disruption Event has occurred; or
- (c) for any Factor Index, any Scheduled Trading Day on which a Market Disruption Event has occurred (provided that the Calculation Agent may determine that the occurrence of such event instead results in the occurrence of an Index Disruption).

"Early Closure" means:

- (a) for any Unitary Index, the closure on any Exchange Business Day of any relevant Exchange relating to Components that comprise 20 per cent. or more of the level of the relevant Index or any Related Exchange prior to its Scheduled Closing Time, unless such earlier closing time is announced by such Exchange or Related Exchange at least one hour prior to the earlier of (i) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such Exchange or Related Exchange

on such Exchange Business Day and (ii) the submission deadline for orders to be entered into the Exchange or Related Exchange system for execution at the Valuation Time on such Exchange Business Day; and

- (b) for any Multi-Exchange Index, the closure on any Exchange Business Day of any relevant Exchange relating to any Component or any Related Exchange prior to its Scheduled Closing Time, unless such earlier closing time is announced by such Exchange or Related Exchange at least one hour prior to the earlier of (i) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such Exchange or Related Exchange on such Exchange Business Day and (ii) the submission deadline for orders to be entered into the Exchange or Related Exchange system for execution at the relevant Valuation Time on such Exchange Business Day.

"Early Payment Date" has the meaning given thereto in Index Linked Provision 8 (*Early Redemption*).

"Exchange" means:

- (a) for any Unitary Index, each exchange or quotation system specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions for the Index, any successor to such exchange or quotation system or any substitute exchange or quotation system to which trading in the Components underlying the Index has temporarily relocated (provided that the Calculation Agent has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to the Components underlying the Index on such temporary substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original Exchange);
- (b) for any Multi-Exchange Index and any Component underlying the Index, the principal stock exchange on which such Component of the Index is, in the determination of the Calculation Agent, principally traded; and
- (c) for any Component which is a Share, the principal stock exchange on which such Component share is, in the determination of the Calculation Agent, principally traded.

"Exchange Business Day" means:

- (a) for any Unitary Index, any Scheduled Trading Day on which each Exchange and each Related Exchange for the Index are open for trading during their respective regular trading sessions, notwithstanding any such Exchange or Related Exchange for the Index closing prior to its Scheduled Closing Time; and
- (b) for any Multi-Exchange Index, any Scheduled Trading Day on which (i) the Index Sponsor calculates and publishes the level of the Index and (ii) the Related Exchange for the Index is open for trading during its regular trading session, notwithstanding the Related Exchange for the Index closing prior to its Scheduled Closing Time.

"Exchange Disruption" means:

- (a) for any Unitary Index, any event (other than an Early Closure) that disrupts or impairs, as determined by the Calculation Agent, the ability of market participants in general to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, (i) the Components on any relevant Exchange(s) that comprise 20 per cent. or more of the level of the Index or (ii) futures or options contracts relating to the Index on any relevant Related Exchange; and
- (b) for any Multi-Exchange Index, any event (other than an Early Closure) that disrupts or impairs, as determined by the Calculation Agent, the ability of market participants in general to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, (i) any Component on the relevant Exchange in respect of such Component or (ii) futures or options contracts relating to the Index on the relevant Related Exchange.

"Factor Index" means any Index specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Fallback Valuation Date" means, in respect of any Index, the date(s) specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions for any date specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions on which the

level of the Index is required to be determined, or, if "**Default Fallback Valuation Date**" is specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, then the Fallback Valuation Date for any date on which the level of the Index is required to be determined shall be the second Business Day prior to the next following date upon which any payment or delivery of assets may have to be made by the Issuer by reference to the level of the Index on such day.

"**Final Index Level**" means an amount equal to the official closing level for the relevant Index as of the Valuation Time on or in respect of the relevant Valuation Date as calculated and published by the Index Sponsor, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

"**Hedging Entity**" has the meaning given to it in Section 9(6) of the General Conditions (*Events of Default, Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality, Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation – Definitions*).

"**Index**" means, subject to adjustment in accordance with the Index Linked Provisions, the index specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, and related expressions shall be construed accordingly.

"**Index Adjustment Event**" means an Index Cancellation, an Index Disruption or an Index Modification.

"**Index Cancellation**" means the occurrence of the relevant Index Sponsor or Successor Index Sponsor, as applicable, on or prior to any Reference Date or any other relevant date, permanently cancelling a relevant Index and no Successor Index existing as at the date of such cancellation, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

"**Index Disruption**" means the occurrence of the relevant Index Sponsor or Successor Index Sponsor, as applicable, on any Reference Date or any other relevant date, failing to calculate and announce a relevant Index level, as determined by the Calculation Agent, provided that, in respect of a Multi-Exchange Index, the Calculation Agent may, in its discretion, determine that such event instead results in the occurrence of a Disrupted Day.

"**Index-Linked Derivatives Contract**" means any futures, options or other derivatives contract relating to the Index as specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, and related expressions shall be construed accordingly.

"**Index-Linked Derivatives Contract Adjustment Event**" means, and shall have occurred if, the Calculation Agent determines that, any term of the relevant Index-Linked Derivatives Contract has been changed or modified by the Derivatives Exchange (including if it is permanently discontinued), and the Calculation Agent determines that such change or modification could have a material effect on the Securities.

"**Index Modification**" means the occurrence of the relevant Index Sponsor or Successor Index Sponsor, as applicable, on or prior to any Reference Date or any other relevant date, making or announcing that it will make a material change in the formula for, or the method of, calculating a relevant Index, or in any other way materially modifying such Index (other than a modification prescribed in that formula or method to maintain such Index in the event of changes in the Components, capitalisation and/or other routine events), as determined by the Calculation Agent.

"**Index Settlement Disruption Event**" means, in respect of a Component of an Index, an event that the Calculation Agent determines is beyond the control of the Issuer and/or its affiliates as a result of which the relevant Component Clearance System cannot clear the transfer of such Component.

"**Index Sponsor**" means, for any Index:

- (a) the entity specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions; or
- (b) if no entity is specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, the corporation or other entity that, as determined by the Calculation Agent is responsible for setting and reviewing the rules and procedures and the methods of calculation and adjustments, if any, related to such Index,

and includes any corporation or other entity appointed by such entity, as determined by the Calculation Agent, that is responsible for announcing (directly or through an agent) the level of such Index on a regular basis in respect of each Scheduled Trading Day.

"Market Disruption Event" means:

- (a) for any Unitary Index, the occurrence or existence of (i) a Trading Disruption, (ii) an Exchange Disruption, which in either case the Calculation Agent determines is material, at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the relevant Valuation Time, or (iii) an Early Closure.

For the purposes of determining whether a Market Disruption Event in respect of a Unitary Index exists at any time, if a Market Disruption Event occurs in respect of a Component included in the Index at any time, then the relevant percentage contribution of such Component to the level of the Index shall be based on a comparison of (x) the portion of the level of the Index attributable to such Component and (y) the overall level of the Index, in each case immediately before the occurrence of such Market Disruption Event; and

- (b) for any Multi-Exchange Index, either:
- (i) (I) the occurrence or existence, in respect of any Component, of:
- (A) a Trading Disruption in respect of such Component, which the Calculation Agent determines is material, at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the relevant Valuation Time in respect of the Exchange on which such Component is principally traded;
 - (B) an Exchange Disruption in respect of such Component, which the Calculation Agent determines is material at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the relevant Valuation Time in respect of the Exchange on which such Component is principally traded; or
 - (C) an Early Closure in respect of such Component; and
- (II) the aggregate of all Components in respect of which a Trading Disruption, an Exchange Disruption or an Early Closure occurs or exists comprises 20 per cent. or more of the level of such Multi-Exchange Index; or
- (ii) the occurrence or existence, in each case in respect of futures or options contracts relating to the Index, of (A) a Trading Disruption or (B) an Exchange Disruption, which in either case the Calculation Agent determines is material, at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the Valuation Time in respect of the Related Exchange, or (C) an Early Closure.

For the purposes of determining whether a Market Disruption Event in respect of a Multi-Exchange Index exists at any time, if an Early Closure, an Exchange Disruption, or a Trading Disruption occurs in respect of a Component at that time, then the relevant percentage contribution of such Component to the level of the Index shall be based on a comparison of (x) the portion of the level of the Index attributable to that Component and (y) the overall level of the Index, in each case immediately before the occurrence of such Market Disruption Event.

- (c) for any Factor Index, the failure by the Index Sponsor to calculate and publish the level of such Factor Index on any Scheduled Trading Day.

"Maximum Days of Disruption" means eight Scheduled Trading Days or such other number of Scheduled Trading Days specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Multi-Exchange Index" means any Index which is specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, or, if not specified, any Index the Calculation Agent determines as such.

"Reference Asset" means the reference asset specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Reference Asset Price" means, in respect of a Scheduled Trading Day, the relevant level of that Index as specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Reference Date" means the Valuation Date and/or any other date specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, or if such date is not a Scheduled Trading Day in respect of an Index, the next following Scheduled Trading Day.

"Related Exchange" means:

- (a) for any Unitary Index or Multi-Exchange Index, each exchange or quotation system, if any, specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, any successor to such exchange or quotation system or any substitute exchange or quotation system to which trading in futures or options contracts relating to the Index has temporarily relocated (provided that the Calculation Agent has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to the futures or options contracts relating to the Index on such temporary substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original Related Exchange), provided, however, that where "All Exchanges" is specified as the Related Exchange, "Related Exchange" shall mean each exchange or quotation system (as determined by the Calculation Agent) where trading has a material effect (as determined by the Calculation Agent) on the overall market for futures or options contracts relating to the Index; and
- (b) for any Component which is a Share, each exchange or quotation system where trading has a material effect on the overall market for futures or options contracts relating to the Component share (as determined by the Calculation Agent).

"Scheduled Closing Time" means, in respect of an Index and in respect of an Exchange or Related Exchange and a Scheduled Trading Day, the scheduled weekday closing time of such Exchange or Related Exchange on such Scheduled Trading Day, without regard to after hours or any other trading outside of the regular trading session hours.

"Scheduled Reference Date" means any original date that, but for the occurrence of an event causing a Disrupted Day, would have been the Reference Date.

"Scheduled Trading Day" means, in respect of:

- (a) any Unitary Index, any day on which each Exchange and each Related Exchange for the Index are scheduled to be open for trading for their respective regular trading sessions;
- (b) any Multi-Exchange Index, any day on which (i) the Index Sponsor is scheduled to publish the level of the Index and (ii) the Related Exchange for the Index is scheduled to be open for trading for its regular trading session;
- (c) any Component which is a Share, any day on which the relevant Exchange referenced by the Index and the relevant Related Exchange for such Component are scheduled to be open for trading for their respective regular trading sessions;
- (d) any Component which is not a Share, any day on which the value, level or price, as is applicable, is scheduled to be published or disseminated, or is otherwise scheduled to be available; and
- (e) in respect of any Factor Index, any day on which the Index Sponsor is scheduled to publish the level of such Factor Index.

"Settlement Cycle" means the period of Component Clearance System Business Days following a trade in the Components underlying the relevant Index on the Exchange in which settlement will customarily occur according to the rules of such Exchange (or, if there are multiple Exchanges in respect of an Index, the longest such period).

"Share" means, in respect of an Index, any share included in such Index, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

"Share Disrupted Day" means, in respect of a Component which is a Share, any Scheduled Trading Day on which a relevant Exchange or any Related Exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session or on which (a) a Trading Disruption, (b) an Exchange Disruption which in either case the Calculation Agent determines is material, at any time during the one-hour period which ends at the relevant Valuation Time or (c) an Early Closure has occurred in respect of such Component.

"Successor Index" has the meaning given in Index Linked Provision 4 (*Consequences of a Successor Index Sponsor or Successor Index*).

"Successor Index Sponsor" has the meaning given in Index Linked Provision 4 (*Consequences of a Successor Index Sponsor or Successor Index*).

"Trading Disruption" means:

- (a) in respect of any Unitary Index, any suspension of, or limitation imposed on, trading by any relevant Exchange or Related Exchange or otherwise, and whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the relevant Exchange or Related Exchange or otherwise, (i) relating to Components that comprise 20 per cent. or more of the level of the Index on any relevant Exchange or (ii) in futures or options contracts relating to the Index on any relevant Related Exchange; and
- (b) in respect of any Multi-Exchange Index, any suspension or limitation imposed on trading by any relevant Exchange or Related Exchange or otherwise, and whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the relevant Exchange or Related Exchange or otherwise, (i) relating to any Component on the Exchange in respect of such Component or (ii) in futures or options contracts relating to the Index on the Related Exchange.

"Unitary Index" means any Index which is specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, or, if not specified, any Index the Calculation Agent determines as such.

"Valuation Time" means:

- (a) in respect of any Unitary Index, (i) for the purposes of determining whether an Early Closure, an Exchange Disruption or a Trading Disruption has occurred in respect of (I) any Exchange, the Scheduled Closing Time of the Exchange (provided that, if the relevant Exchange closes prior to its Scheduled Closing Time, then the Valuation Time shall be such actual closing time), and (II) any options contracts or futures contracts on such Index, the close of trading on the Related Exchange, and (ii) in all other circumstances, the time at which the official closing level of the Index is calculated and published by the Index Sponsor;
- (b) in respect of any Multi-Exchange Index, (i) for the purposes of determining whether an Early Closure, an Exchange Disruption or a Trading Disruption has occurred in respect of (I) any Component, the Scheduled Closing Time on the Exchange in respect of such Component (provided that, if the relevant Exchange closes prior to its Scheduled Closing Time, then the Valuation Time shall be such actual closing time), and (II) any options contracts or futures contracts on the Index, the close of trading on the Related Exchange, and (ii) in all other circumstances, the time at which the official closing level of the Index is calculated and published by the Index Sponsor; or
- (c) in respect of any Factor Index, the time at which the Index Sponsor calculates and published the official closing level of such Factor Index.

C. COMMODITY LINKED PROVISIONS

These Commodity Linked Provisions apply to Securities for which the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify that the Commodity Linked Provisions are applicable.

1. Consequences of Disrupted Days

If the Calculation Agent determines that any Reference Date is a Disrupted Day, and, if in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions the consequence specified is:

- (a) "**Calculation Agent Determination**", then the Calculation Agent will, in its reasonable discretion, determine the Reference Asset Price (or a method for determining a Reference Asset Price), taking into consideration the latest available quotation for the relevant price of the Commodity, the relevant market conditions at the time of the relevant determination and any other information that it deems relevant in respect of such Reference Date; or
- (b) "**Postponement**", then the Reference Date for such Commodity shall be the first succeeding Scheduled Trading Day in respect of the Commodity that the Calculation Agent determines is not a Disrupted Day in respect of such Commodity, unless the Calculation Agent determines that each of the consecutive Scheduled Trading Days in respect of the Commodity equal in number to the Maximum Days of Disruption in respect of such Commodity immediately following the Scheduled Reference Date is a Disrupted Day for such Commodity. In that case:
 - (i) the last consecutive Scheduled Trading Day shall be deemed to be the Reference Date for such Commodity, notwithstanding the fact that such day is a Disrupted Day for such Commodity; and
 - (ii) the Calculation Agent shall, in its reasonable discretion, determine the level of the Commodity (as of the Valuation Time) on that last consecutive Scheduled Trading Day, taking into account any relevant market conditions at the time of such determination, and such value as determined by the Calculation Agent pursuant to this paragraph (ii) shall be deemed to be the Reference Asset Price in respect of the relevant Reference Date.

2. Correction to Published Prices

In the event that any price or value of the Commodity published or announced on any date which is utilised for any calculation or determination in connection with the Securities is subsequently corrected and the correction is published or announced by the Trading Facility or any other person responsible for that publication or announcement by the earlier of:

- (i) 30 calendar days after the original publication or announcement; and
- (ii) the second Business Day prior to the next date upon which any relevant payment or delivery may have to be made by the Issuer or in respect of which any relevant determination in respect of the Securities may have to be made,

then the Calculation Agent may determine the amount that is payable or make any determination in connection with Securities, after taking into account such correction, and, to the extent necessary, may adjust any relevant terms of the Securities to account for such correction.

Upon making any such determination or adjustment, as applicable, to take into account any such correction, the Calculation Agent shall give notice as soon as practicable to the Holders stating the determination or adjustment, as applicable, to any amount payable under the Securities and/or any of the other relevant terms and giving brief details of the determination or adjustment, as applicable, provided that any failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the determination or adjustment, as applicable, or any action taken.

3. Fallback Valuation Dates

In respect of a Commodity, and notwithstanding any other terms of the Commodity Linked Provisions applicable to a Commodity, if a Fallback Valuation Date is specified in the relevant Issue Specific

Conditions to be applicable to any Reference Date for a Commodity and if, following adjustment of such Reference Date pursuant to Commodity Linked Provision 1 (*Consequences of Disrupted Days*), the Reference Date would otherwise fall after the specified Fallback Valuation Date in respect of the Commodity, then the Fallback Valuation Date shall be deemed to be such Reference Date for the Commodity.

If the Fallback Valuation Date is not a Scheduled Trading Day or is a Disrupted Day, the Reference Asset Price of such Commodity shall be determined in accordance with the "Calculation Agent Determination" provisions under Commodity Linked Provision 1 (a) (*Consequences of Disrupted Days*) above on such Fallback Valuation Date, and the price so determined shall be deemed to be the Reference Asset Price in respect of the relevant Reference Date.

4. Early redemption following Commodity Hedging Disruption

Unless the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify that Commodity Hedging Disruption is not applicable, upon the occurrence of a Commodity Hedging Disruption, the Issuer may, in its reasonable discretion on giving not less than five nor more than 30 days' irrevocable notice, redeem the Securities on the date set for redemption in such notice by payment of the Early Payment Amount under Commodity Linked Provision 8 (*Early Redemption*) below.

5. Adjustments to Securities linked to Commodities in European Currencies

In respect of any Securities linked to or relating to Commodities originally quoted, traded listed and/or dealt as of the Issue Date in a currency of a member state of the European Union that has not adopted the single currency in accordance with the EC Treaty, or if the relevant Reference Asset Price is in such currency, if such Commodities are at any time after the Issue Date quoted, listed, traded and/or dealt exclusively in euro on the relevant Trading Facility or, where no Trading Facility is specified, the principal market on which those Commodities are traded, or if the relevant Reference Asset Price is changed to the euro, then the Calculation Agent may make such adjustment to the exercise, settlement, payment or any other terms of the Securities as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to preserve the economic terms of the Securities. The Calculation Agent will make any conversion necessary for purposes of any such adjustment based on the relevant official conversion rate or such mid-market spot rate of exchange, as determined to be appropriate in the reasonable discretion of the Calculation Agent. No adjustments under this Commodity Linked Provision 5 will affect the currency denomination of any payment obligation arising out of the Securities.

6. Consequences of Additional Disruption Events

Following the determination by the Calculation Agent that an Additional Disruption Event has occurred, the Calculation Agent may, in its reasonable discretion:

- (a) determine to make such adjustment to the exercise, settlement, payment or any other terms of the Securities as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to account for such Additional Disruption Event; and/or
- (b) may direct the Issuer to redeem the Securities under Commodity Linked Provision 8 (*Early Redemption*) below.

7. Successor to a Reference Asset Price

If in respect of any relevant Reference Date or any other relevant date which is utilised for any calculation or determination in relation to Securities, the Calculation Agent determines in its reasonable discretion that (a) a Reference Asset Price is not announced or published by the Trading Facility but is calculated and announced or published by a successor entity acceptable to the Calculation Agent, such price as so calculated and announced or published by such successor entity will be deemed to be the Reference Asset Price, (b) a Reference Asset Price is replaced by a successor price in respect of such Commodity calculated using, as determined by the Calculation Agent, the same or a substantially similar formula for and method of calculation as used in the calculation of such Reference Asset Price, such price as so calculated will be deemed to be the Reference Asset Price, or (c) a Reference Asset Price ceases to be announced or published by a Trading Facility and/or the formula for and/or the method of calculation of such Reference Asset Price is being materially changed, but a price or two or

more prices in respect of the same Commodity as such Reference Asset Price exists, or will exist from a future date, and such price is, or two or more of such prices are, as is applicable, in the determination of the Calculation Agent, accepted or recognised by the dealers in the relevant market for such Commodity as being the successor, or a successor, as is applicable, to such Reference Asset Price, then such successor price, or one of such successor prices as is selected by the Calculation Agent in its discretion, as is applicable, will be deemed to be the Reference Asset Price from the date determined by the Calculation Agent. Following such determination, the Calculation Agent will make such adjustment(s) that it determines to be appropriate, if any, to any variable, calculation methodology, valuation, settlement, payment terms or any other terms of the Securities to account for such successor Reference Asset Price.

On making any such adjustment(s) or determination(s), the Calculation Agent shall give notice in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*) as soon as practicable to the Holders stating the adjustment to any amount payable under the Securities, the determination and/or any of the other relevant terms and giving brief details of event which resulted in the successor Reference Asset Price, provided that any failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the successor Reference Asset Price or any action taken.

8. Early Redemption

If following the occurrence of any of the relevant events listed in the provisions above, the Calculation Agent has directed the Issuer to redeem the Securities, the Issuer shall, within one month following the occurrence of the relevant event, give notice to the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*) designating the early payment date (the "**Early Payment Date**"). On the Early Payment Date, the Issuer shall redeem all, but not some only, of the Securities and it shall pay an amount equal to the Early Payment Amount (as defined under Section 9(6) of the General Conditions (*Events of Default, Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality, Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation – Definitions*)), provided that the words "(but ignoring the event which resulted in such early redemption)" shall be deleted) to each Holder in respect of each Security held by it. Payment of the Early Payment Amount will be made in such manner as shall be notified to the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*).

9. Definitions

The following terms and expressions shall have the following meanings in relation to Securities to which these Commodity Linked Provisions apply:

"**Additional Disruption Event**" means a Change in Law.

"**Bloomberg Screen**" means, in respect of a Reference Asset Price, when used in connection with any designated page, the display page so designated on the Bloomberg® service (or such other page as may replace that page on that service for the purpose of displaying prices comparable to such Reference Asset Price, as determined by the Calculation Agent).

"**Calculation Hours**" has the meaning given to it in the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**CFTC**" means the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

"**Change in Law**" means that, on or after the Issue Date of the Securities (a) due to the adoption of or any change in any applicable law or regulation (including, without limitation, any tax law), or (b) due to the promulgation of or any change in the interpretation by any court, tribunal or regulatory authority with competent jurisdiction of any applicable law or regulation (including any action taken by a taxing authority), it has, or it will, within the next 15 calendar days but on or prior to the Maturity Date, become illegal for the Hedging Entity to hold, acquire or dispose of any relevant commodity, futures contract, options contract or other asset.

"**Commodity**" means the commodity specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Commodity Business Day Convention" means the convention for adjusting any Reference Date or other relevant date if it would otherwise fall on a day that is not a Scheduled Trading Day. If the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify, in respect of such Reference Date or other date, that:

- (a) **"Following"** shall apply to such Reference Date or other date, then if the Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date corresponding to such date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the Reference Date or other date will be the first following day that is a Scheduled Trading Day;
- (b) **"Modified Following"** shall apply to such Reference Date or other date, then if the Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date corresponding to such date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the Reference Date or other date will be the first following day that is a Scheduled Trading Day, unless that day falls in the next calendar month, in which case that date will be the first preceding day that is a Scheduled Trading Day;
- (c) **"Nearest"** shall apply to such Reference Date or other date, then if the Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date corresponding to such date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the Reference Date or other date will be (i) the first preceding day that is a Scheduled Trading Day if such date falls on a day other than a Sunday or Monday and (ii) the first following day that is a Scheduled Trading Day if such date falls on a Sunday or Monday;
- (d) **"Preceding"** shall apply to such Reference Date or other date, then if the Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date corresponding to such date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the Reference Date or other date will be the first preceding day that is a Scheduled Trading Day; or
- (e) **"No Adjustment"** shall apply to such Reference Date or other date, then if the Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date corresponding to such date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the Reference Date or other date will nonetheless be such Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date.

If the relevant Issue Specific Conditions does not specify an applicable Commodity Business Day Convention, then it shall be deemed that "Modified Following" shall apply.

"Commodity Hedging Disruption" means that:

- (a) due to (i) the adoption of, or any change in, any applicable law, regulation, rule or order (including, without limitation, any tax law); or (ii) the promulgation of, or any change in, the interpretation, application, exercise or operation by any court, tribunal, regulatory authority, exchange or trading facility or any other relevant entity with competent jurisdiction of any applicable law, rule, regulation, order, decision or determination (including, without limitation, as implemented by the CFTC or exchange or trading facility), in each case occurring on or after the Issue Date the Calculation Agent determines that it is contrary (or, upon adoption, it will be contrary) to such law, rule, regulation, order, decision or determination for the Hedging Entity to purchase, sell, enter into, maintain, hold, acquire or dispose of Underlying Hedge Transactions (in whole or in part) (in the aggregate on a portfolio basis or incrementally on a trade by trade basis) including (without limitation) if such Underlying Hedge Transactions (in whole or in part) (in the aggregate on a portfolio basis or incrementally on a trade by trade basis) are (or, but for the consequent disposal thereof, would otherwise be) in excess of any allowable position limit(s) in relation to any commodity traded on any exchange(s) or other trading facility (it being within the reasonable discretion of the Hedging Entity to determine which of the relevant assets or transactions are counted towards such limit); and/or
- (b) for any reason, the Hedging Entity is unable, after using commercially reasonable efforts, to (i) acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction(s) or asset(s) the Issuer deems necessary to hedge the risk of entering into and performing its commodity-related obligations with respect to the Securities, or (ii) realise, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction(s) or asset(s).

"Disappearance of Reference Asset Price" means:

- (a) the permanent discontinuation of trading, in the relevant Commodity on the relevant Trading Facility;
- (b) the disappearance of, or of trading in, the relevant Commodity; or
- (c) the disappearance or permanent discontinuance or unavailability of a Reference Asset Price, notwithstanding the availability of the related price source or the status of trading in the relevant Commodity.

"Disrupted Day" means a Scheduled Trading Day or Trading Day on which (i) the Trading Facility is not open for trading during its regular trading session or (ii) on which a Disruption Event occurs.

"Disruption Event" means the occurrence of any of the following events:

- (i) Disappearance of Reference Asset Price;
- (ii) Material Change in Content;
- (iii) Material Change in Formula;
- (iv) Price Source Disruption;
- (v) Trading Disruption; and
- (vi) Tax Disruption.

"Early Payment Date" has the meaning given thereto in Commodity Linked Provision 8 (*Early Redemption*).

"Fallback Valuation Date" means, in respect of a Commodity, the date(s) specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions for any date specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions on which the price of such Commodity is required to be determined, or, if **"Default Fallback Valuation Date"** is specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, then the Fallback Valuation Date for any date on which the price of such Commodity or the level of such Commodity Index, as the case may be, is required to be determined shall be the second Business Day prior to the next following date upon which any payment or delivery of assets may have to be made by the Issuer by reference to the price of such Commodity or the level of such Commodity Index, as the case may be, on such day.

"Hedging Entity" has the meaning given to it in Section 9(6) of the General Conditions (*Events of Default, Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality, Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation – Definitions*).

"Material Change in Content" means the occurrence since the Issue Date of a material change in the content, composition or constitution of the relevant Commodity.

"Material Change in Formula" means the occurrence since the Issue Date of a material change in the formula for or the method of calculating the relevant Reference Asset Price.

"Maximum Days of Disruption" means five Scheduled Trading Days or such other number of Scheduled Trading Days specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Price Source Disruption" means, in respect of a Commodity:

- (a) the failure of the Trading Facility to announce or publish the Reference Asset (or the information necessary for determining the Reference Asset Price);
- (b) the temporary or permanent discontinuance or unavailability of the Trading Facility.

"Reference Asset" means the reference asset specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Reference Asset Price" means, in respect of a Scheduled Trading Day, the relevant level of that Commodity as specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Reference Date" means the Valuation Date and/or any other date specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, subject to adjustment in accordance with the relevant Commodity Business Day Convention.

"Reuters Screen" means, in respect of a Reference Asset Price, when used in connection with any designated page, the display page so designated on Reuters (or such other page as may replace that page on that service for the purpose of displaying prices comparable to such Reference Asset Price, as determined by the Calculation Agent).

"Scheduled Reference Date" means any original date that, but for the occurrence of an event causing a Disrupted Day, would have been the Reference Date.

"Scheduled Trading Day" means, in respect of a Commodity, a day on which the relevant Trading Facility on which such Commodity is traded is scheduled to be open for trading for its regular trading session, notwithstanding any such Trading Facility closing prior to its scheduled closing time.

"Screen Page" means, in respect of a Reference Asset Price, the Bloomberg Screen page and/or the Reuters Screen page and/or such other screen page of such other information provider, on which relevant information for such Reference Asset Price is reported or published, as is specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Tax Disruption" means, in respect of a Commodity, the imposition of, change in or removal of an excise, severance, sales, use, value-added, transfer, stamp, documentary, recording or similar tax on, or measured by reference to, such Commodity (other than a tax on, or measured by reference to overall gross or net income) by any government or taxation authority after the Issue Date if the direct effect of such imposition, change, or removal is to raise or lower the Reference Asset Price on the day that would otherwise be a Reference Date or any other relevant date, as determined by the Calculation Agent, from what it would have been without that imposition, change, or removal.

"Trading Disruption" means the material suspension of, or the material limitation imposed on, trading in the Commodity on the Trading Facility as determined by the Calculation Agent. For these purposes:

- (a) a suspension of the trading in the Commodity on any relevant Reference Date or any other relevant date, as determined by the Calculation Agent, shall be deemed to be material only if:
 - (i) all trading in the Commodity is suspended for the entire Reference Date or other relevant date; or
 - (ii) all trading in the Commodity is suspended subsequent to the opening of trading on the Reference Date or other relevant date, trading does not recommence prior to the regularly scheduled close of trading in such Commodity on such Reference Date or other relevant date and such suspension is announced less than one-hour preceding its commencement; and
- (b) a limitation of trading in the Commodity on any Reference Date or any other relevant date, as determined by the Calculation Agent, shall be deemed to be material only if the relevant Trading Facility establishes limits on the range within which the price of the Commodity may fluctuate and the closing or settlement price of the Commodity on such day is at the upper limit of that range or at the lower limit of that range.

"Trading Facility" means the exchange or trading facility or principal trading market as specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions or, in each case, any successor to such exchange or trading facility or principal trading market to which trading in the relevant Commodity has temporarily relocated, as determined, in its reasonable discretion, by the Calculation Agent.

"Underlying Hedge Transactions" has the meaning given to it in Section 9(6) of the General Conditions (*Events of Default, Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality, Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation – Definitions*).

"**Valuation Time**" means, in respect of a Commodity, each time specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

D. FUTURES CONTRACT LINKED PROVISIONS

These Futures Contract Linked Provisions apply to Securities for which the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify that the Futures Contract Linked Provisions are applicable.

1. Consequences of Disrupted Days

If the Calculation Agent determines that any Reference Date is a Disrupted Day, and, if in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions the consequence specified is:

- (a) "**Calculation Agent Determination**", then the Calculation Agent will, in its reasonable discretion, determine the Reference Asset Price (or a method for determining a Reference Asset Price), taking into consideration the latest available quotation for the relevant price of the Futures Contract, the relevant market conditions at the time of the relevant determination and any other information that it deems relevant on such Reference Date; or
- (b) "**Postponement**", then the Reference Date for such Futures Contract shall be the first succeeding Scheduled Trading Day in respect of the Futures Contract that the Calculation Agent determines is not a Disrupted Day in respect of such Futures Contract, unless the Calculation Agent determines that each of the consecutive Scheduled Trading Days in respect of the Futures Contract equal in number to the Maximum Days of Disruption in respect of such Futures Contract immediately following the Scheduled Reference Date is a Disrupted Day for such Futures Contract. In that case:
 - (i) the last consecutive Scheduled Trading Day shall be deemed to be the Reference Date for such Futures Contract, notwithstanding the fact that such day is a Disrupted Day for such Futures Contract; and
 - (ii) the Calculation Agent shall, in its reasonable discretion, determine the level of the Futures Contract (as of the Valuation Time) on that last consecutive Scheduled Trading Day, taking into account any relevant market conditions at the time of such determination, and such value as determined by the Calculation Agent pursuant to this paragraph (ii) shall be deemed to be the Reference Asset Price in respect of the relevant Reference Date.

2. Correction to Published Prices

In the event that any price or value of the Futures Contract published or announced on any date which is utilised for any calculation or determination in connection with the Securities is subsequently corrected and the correction is published or announced by the Trading Facility or any other person responsible for that publication or announcement by the earlier of:

- (i) 30 calendar days after the original publication or announcement; and
- (ii) the second Business Day prior to the next date upon which any relevant payment or delivery may have to be made by the Issuer or in respect of which any relevant determination in respect of the Securities may have to be made,

then the Calculation Agent may determine the amount that is payable or make any determination in connection with Securities, after taking into account such correction, and, to the extent necessary, may adjust any relevant terms of the Securities to account for such correction.

Upon making any such determination or adjustment, as applicable, to take into account any such correction, the Calculation Agent shall give notice as soon as practicable to the Holders stating the determination or adjustment, as applicable, to any amount payable under the Securities and/or any of the other relevant terms and giving brief details of the determination or adjustment, as applicable, provided that any failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the determination or adjustment, as applicable, or any action taken.

3. Successor Entity calculates and reports a Reference Asset Price

If in respect of any relevant Reference Date, either a Reference Asset Price is (i) not calculated and announced by the Trading Facility but is calculated and announced by a successor entity acceptable to the Calculation Agent or (ii) replaced by a successor price calculated using, as determined, in its reasonable discretion, by the Calculation Agent, the same or a substantially similar formula for and method of calculation as used in the calculation of such Reference Asset Price, then in each case, such price as so calculated will be deemed to be the Reference Asset Price.

If the Calculation Agent determines, in its reasonable discretion, that either (A) the relevant successor to the Trading Facility is not acceptable as aforesaid, or (B) that the new Reference Asset Price is not suitable or would not otherwise produce a commercially reasonable result, it may direct the Issuer to redeem the Securities under Futures Contract Linked Provision 10 (*Early Redemption*) below.

4. Fallback Valuation Dates

In respect of a Futures Contract, and notwithstanding any other terms of the Futures Contract Linked Provisions applicable to a Futures Contract, if a Fallback Valuation Date is specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions to be applicable to any Reference Date for a Futures Contract and if, following adjustment of such Reference Date pursuant to Futures Contract Linked Provision 1 (*Consequences of Disrupted Days*), the Reference Date would otherwise fall after the specified Fallback Valuation Date in respect of the Futures Contract, then the Fallback Valuation Date shall be deemed to be such Reference Date for the Futures Contract.

If the Fallback Valuation Date is not a Scheduled Trading Day or is a Disrupted Day, the Reference Asset Price of such Futures Contract shall be determined in accordance with the "Calculation Agent Determination" provisions under Futures Contract Linked Provision 1.1(a) above on such Fallback Valuation Date, and the price so determined shall be deemed to be the Reference Asset Price in respect of the relevant Reference Date.

5. Rolling Futures Provisions

If it is specified in the applicable Issue Specific Conditions that the "**Rolling Futures Provisions**" apply, the relevant Futures Contract shall be replaced on each Rollover Date for that Futures Contract with a Futures Contract for which the expiration date falls in the nearest Relevant Month specified in the Issue Specific Conditions. If, in the reasonable discretion of the Calculation Agent, there is no Futures Contract at this time the underlying terms or applicable contract characteristics of which are substantially identical to those of the Futures Contract to be replaced, the Calculation Agent may direct the Issuer to redeem the Securities under Futures Contract Linked Provision 10 (*Early Redemption*). Furthermore, the Calculation Agent has the right to adjust the Relevant Month in the case of a change of the authoritative rules of the Trading Facility concerning expiration dates. Any such adjustment is announced in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*). Each reference in the Conditions to "**Futures Contract**" is regarded as a reference to the futures contract that is relevant at the applicable time following completion of the replacement outlined above.

The following adjustments are made on the Rollover Date if "**Strike Adjustment**" is applicable pursuant to the relevant Issue Specific Conditions: On the Rollover Date the Current Strike shall be adjusted, such that, immediately following the adjustment of the Current Strike on the Rollover Date under Section 6 of the General Conditions (*Strike, Adjustment of Strike*), the result of the following calculation, rounded to the nearest multiple of the Strike Rounding Amount, is the new Current Strike (rounded up in the case of Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants and/or Mini Future Long Warrants and rounded down in the case of Unlimited Turbo Short Warrants and/or Mini Future Short Warrants).

in the case of Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants and/or Mini Future Long Warrants

$$Strike_{new} = Strike_{old} - (RK_{old} - Fee) + (RK_{new} + Fee)$$

in the case of Unlimited Turbo Short Warrants and/or Mini Future Short Warrants

$$Strike_{new} = Strike_{old} - (RK_{old} + Fee) + (RK_{new} - Fee)$$

"Strike_{new}" corresponds to the Current Strike after the Rollover Date

"Strike_{old}" corresponds to the Current Strike adjusted on the Rollover Date in accordance with Section 6 of the General Conditions (Strike, Adjustment of Strike)

"RK_{old}" corresponds to the Roll Over Price for the relevant Futures Contract, as applicable, prior to the Rollover

"RK_{new}" corresponds to the Roll Over Price for the Futures Contract after the Rollover

"Fee" corresponds to the Transaction Fee.

6. Early redemption following Futures Contract Hedging Disruption

Unless the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify that Futures Contract Hedging Disruption is not applicable, upon the occurrence of a Futures Contract Hedging Disruption, the Issuer may, in its reasonable discretion on giving not less than five nor more than 30 days' irrevocable notice, redeem the Securities on the date set for redemption in such notice by payment of the Early Payment Amount under Futures Contract Linked Provision 10 (*Early Redemption*) below.

7. Adjustments to Securities linked to Futures Contracts in European Currencies

In respect of any Securities linked to or relating to Futures Contracts originally quoted, traded listed and/or dealt as of the Issue Date in a currency of a member state of the European Union that has not adopted the single currency in accordance with the EC Treaty, or if the relevant Reference Asset Price is in such currency, if such Futures Contracts are at any time after the Issue Date quoted, listed, traded and/or dealt exclusively in euro on the relevant Trading Facility or, where no Trading Facility is specified, the principal market on which those Futures Contracts are traded, or if the relevant Reference Asset Price is changed to the euro, then the Calculation Agent may make such adjustment to the exercise, settlement, payment or any other terms of the Securities as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to preserve the economic terms of the Securities. The Calculation Agent will make any conversion necessary for purposes of any such adjustment based on the relevant official conversion rate or such mid-market spot rate of exchange, as determined to be appropriate in the discretion of the Calculation Agent. No adjustments under this Futures Contract Linked Provision 7 will affect the currency denomination of any payment obligation arising out of the Securities.

8. Consequences of Additional Disruption Events

Following the determination by the Calculation Agent that an Additional Disruption Event has occurred, the Calculation Agent may, in its discretion:

- (a) determine to make such adjustment to the exercise, settlement, payment or any other terms of the Securities as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to account for such Additional Disruption Event; and/or
- (b) may direct the Issuer to redeem the Securities under Futures Contract Linked Provision 10 (*Early Redemption*) below.

9. Successor to a Reference Asset Price

If in respect of any relevant Reference Date or any other relevant date which is utilised for any calculation or determination in relation to Securities, the Calculation Agent determines in its discretion that (a) a Reference Asset Price is not announced or published by the Trading Facility but is calculated and announced or published by a successor entity acceptable to the Calculation Agent, such price as so calculated and announced or published by such successor entity will be deemed to be the Reference Asset Price, (b) a Reference Asset Price is replaced by a successor price in respect of such Futures

Contract calculated using, as determined by the Calculation Agent, the same or a substantially similar formula for and method of calculation as used in the calculation of such Reference Asset Price, such price as so calculated will be deemed to be the Reference Asset Price, or (c) a Reference Asset Price ceases to be announced or published by a Trading Facility and/or the formula for and/or the method of calculation of such Reference Asset Price is being materially changed, but a price or two or more prices in respect of the same Futures Contract as such Reference Asset Price exists, or will exist from a future date, and such price is, or two or more of such prices are, as is applicable, in the determination of the Calculation Agent, accepted or recognised by the dealers in the relevant market for such Futures Contract as being the successor, or a successor, as is applicable, to such Reference Asset Price, then such successor price, or one of such successor prices as is selected by the Calculation Agent in its discretion, as is applicable, will be deemed to be the Reference Asset Price from the date determined by the Calculation Agent. Following such determination, the Calculation Agent will make such adjustment(s) that it determines to be appropriate, if any, to any variable, calculation methodology, valuation, settlement, payment terms or any other terms of the Securities to account for such successor Reference Asset Price.

On making any such adjustment(s) or determination(s), the Calculation Agent shall give notice in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*) as soon as practicable to the Holders stating the adjustment to any amount payable under the Securities, the determination and/or any of the other relevant terms and giving brief details of event which resulted in the successor Reference Asset Price, provided that any failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the successor Reference Asset Price or any action taken.

10. Early Redemption

If following the occurrence of any of the relevant events listed in the provisions above, the Calculation Agent has directed the Issuer to redeem the Securities, the Issuer shall, within one month following the occurrence of the relevant event, give notice to the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*) designating the early payment date (the "**Early Payment Date**"). On the Early Payment Date, the Issuer shall redeem all, but not some only, of the Securities and it shall pay an amount equal to the Early Payment Amount (as defined under Section 9(6) of the General Conditions (*Events of Default, Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality, Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation – Definitions*)), provided that the words "(but ignoring the event which resulted in such early redemption)" shall be deleted) to each Holder in respect of each Security held by it. Payment of the Early Payment Amount will be made in such manner as shall be notified to the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*).

11. Definitions

The following terms and expressions shall have the following meanings in relation to Securities to which these Futures Contract Linked Provisions apply:

"**Additional Disruption Event**" means a Change in Law.

"**Bloomberg Screen**" means, in respect of a Reference Asset Price, when used in connection with any designated page, the display page so designated on the Bloomberg® service (or such other page as may replace that page on that service for the purpose of displaying prices comparable to such Reference Asset Price, as determined by the Calculation Agent).

"**Calculation Hours**" has the meaning given to it in the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**CFTC**" means the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

"**Change in Law**" means that, on or after the Issue Date of the Securities (a) due to the adoption of or any change in any applicable law or regulation (including, without limitation, any tax law), or (b) due to the promulgation of or any change in the interpretation by any court, tribunal or regulatory authority with competent jurisdiction of any applicable law or regulation (including any action taken by a taxing authority), it has, or it will, within the next 15 calendar days but on or prior to the Maturity Date, become illegal for the Hedging Entity to hold, acquire or dispose of any relevant commodity, futures contract, options contract or other asset.

"Disappearance of Reference Asset Price" means:

- (a) the permanent discontinuation of trading, in the relevant Futures Contract on the relevant Trading Facility;
- (b) the disappearance of, or of trading in, the relevant Futures Contract; or
- (c) the disappearance or permanent discontinuance or unavailability of a Reference Asset Price,

notwithstanding the availability of the related price source or the status of trading in the relevant Futures Contract.

"Disrupted Day" means a Scheduled Trading Day on which (i) the Trading Facility is not open for trading during its regular trading session or (ii) on which a Disruption Event occurs.

"Disruption Event" means the occurrence of any of the following events:

- (i) Disappearance of Reference Asset Price;
- (ii) Material Change in Content;
- (iii) Material Change in Formula;
- (iv) Price Source Disruption;
- (v) Trading Disruption; and
- (vi) Tax Disruption.

"Early Payment Date" has the meaning given thereto in Futures Contract Linked Provision 10 (*Early Redemption*).

"Fallback Valuation Date" means, in respect of a Futures Contract, the date(s) specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions for any date specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions on which the price of such Futures Contract is required to be determined, or, if **"Default Fallback Valuation Date"** is specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, then the Fallback Valuation Date for any date on which the price of such Futures Contract is required to be determined shall be the second Business Day prior to the next following date upon which any payment or delivery of assets may have to be made by the Issuer by reference to the price of such Futures Contract on such day.

"Futures Contract" means the contract specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Futures Contract Business Day Convention" means the convention for adjusting any Reference Date or other relevant date if it would otherwise fall on a day that is not a Scheduled Trading Day. If the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify, in respect of such Reference Date or other date, that:

- (a) **"Following"** shall apply to such Reference Date or other date, then if the Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date corresponding to such date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the Reference Date or other date will be the first following day that is a Scheduled Trading Day;
- (b) **"Modified Following"** shall apply to such Reference Date or other date, then if the Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date corresponding to such date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the Reference Date or other date will be the first following day that is a Scheduled Trading Day, unless that day falls in the next calendar month, in which case that date will be the first preceding day that is a Scheduled Trading Day;
- (c) **"Nearest"** shall apply to such Reference Date or other date, then if the Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date corresponding to such date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the Reference Date or other date will be (i) the first preceding day that is a Scheduled Trading Day if such date falls on a day other than a Sunday or Monday and (ii) the first following day that is a Scheduled Trading Day if such date falls on a Sunday or Monday;

- (d) "**Preceding**" shall apply to such Reference Date or other date, then if the Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date corresponding to such date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the Reference Date or other date will be the first preceding day that is a Scheduled Trading Day; or
- (e) "**No Adjustment**" shall apply to such Reference Date or other date, then if the Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date corresponding to such date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the Reference Date or other date will nonetheless be such Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date.

If the relevant Issue Specific Conditions does not specify an applicable Futures Contract Business Day Convention, then it shall be deemed that "Modified Following" shall apply.

"Futures Contract Hedging Disruption" means that:

- (a) due to (i) the adoption of, or any change in, any applicable law, regulation, rule or order (including, without limitation, any tax law); or (ii) the promulgation of, or any change in, the interpretation, application, exercise or operation by any court, tribunal, regulatory authority, exchange or trading facility or any other relevant entity with competent jurisdiction of any applicable law, rule, regulation, order, decision or determination (including, without limitation, as implemented by the CFTC or exchange or trading facility), in each case occurring on or after the Issue Date the Calculation Agent determines that it is contrary (or, upon adoption, it will be contrary) to such law, rule, regulation, order, decision or determination for the Hedging Entity to purchase, sell, enter into, maintain, hold, acquire or dispose of Underlying Hedge Transactions (in whole or in part) (in the aggregate on a portfolio basis or incrementally on a trade by trade basis) including (without limitation) if such Underlying Hedge Transactions (in whole or in part) (in the aggregate on a portfolio basis or incrementally on a trade by trade basis) are (or, but for the consequent disposal thereof, would otherwise be) in excess of any allowable position limit(s) in relation to any commodity traded on any exchange(s) or other trading facility (it being within the reasonable discretion of the Hedging Entity to determine which of the relevant assets or transactions are counted towards such limit); and/or
- (b) for any reason, the Hedging Entity is unable, after using commercially reasonable efforts, to (i) acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction(s) or asset(s) the Issuer deems necessary to hedge the risk of entering into and performing its futures-contract-related obligations with respect to the Securities, or (ii) realise, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction(s) or asset(s).

"Hedging Entity" has the meaning given to it in Section 9(6) of the General Conditions (*Events of Default, Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality, Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation – Definitions*).

"Material Change in Content" means the occurrence since the Issue Date of a material change in the content, composition or constitution of the relevant Futures Contract.

"Material Change in Formula" means the occurrence since the Issue Date of a material change in the formula for or the method of calculating the relevant Reference Asset Price.

"Maximum Days of Disruption" means five Scheduled Trading Days or such other number of Scheduled Trading Days specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Nearby Month", when preceded by a numerical adjective, means, in respect of a Reference Date or a Scheduled Trading Day, as applicable, the month of expiration of the Futures Contract, as specified in the Issue Specific Conditions, identified by that numerical adjective, so that, for example, (i) "First Nearby Month" means the month of expiration of the first Futures Contract to expire following the Reference Date or Scheduled Trading Day, as applicable; (ii) "Second Nearby Month" means the month of expiration of the second Futures Contract to expire following the Reference Date or Scheduled Trading Day, as applicable; and (iii) "Sixth Nearby Month" means the month of expiration of the sixth Futures Contract to expire following the Reference Date or Scheduled Trading Day, as applicable.

"Price Source Disruption" means, in respect of a Futures Contract:

- (a) the failure of the Trading Facility to announce or publish the Reference Asset (or the information necessary for determining the Reference Asset Price);
- (b) the temporary or permanent discontinuance or unavailability of the Trading Facility.

"Reference Asset" means the reference asset specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Reference Asset Price" means, in respect of a Scheduled Trading Day, the relevant level of that Futures Contract as specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Reference Date" means the Valuation Date and/or any other date specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, subject to adjustment in accordance with the relevant Futures Contract Business Day Convention.

"Relevant Month" means the month(s) specified in the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"Reuters Screen" means, in respect of a Reference Asset Price, when used in connection with any designated page, the display page so designated on Reuters (or such other page as may replace that page on that service for the purpose of displaying prices comparable to such Reference Asset Price, as determined by the Calculation Agent).

"Rollover" means a rollover of a relevant Futures Contract on its Rollover Date in accordance with Futures Contract Linked Provision 5 (*Rolling Futures Provisions*).

"Rollover Price" means the rollover price specified in, or determined in the manner prescribed by, the applicable Issue Specific Conditions. The Calculation Agent has the right, through an announcement in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*) stating the calendar day on which the change becomes effective and subject to a prior notice period of at least one month, to adjust at its reasonable discretion the applicable timeframe for the calculation and determination of the rollover price for all Futures Contracts (for example, in the case of a change in trading times on the Trading Facility), provided the timeframe in the case of such a change will not exceed three (3) hours.

"Rollover Date" means the rollover date specified in, or determined in the manner prescribed by, the applicable Issue Specific Conditions. Should there be insufficient liquidity in the Reference Asset on the Trading Facility on a rollover date or a comparable unusual market situation in the reasonable discretion of the Calculation Agent, the Calculation Agent is entitled to specify another Scheduled Trading Day as the Rollover Date. The Calculation Agent furthermore has the right, through an announcement in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*) stating the calendar day on which the change becomes effective and subject to a prior notice period of at least one month, to determine a different Rollover Date in its reasonable discretion. This is particularly the case when the rules affecting the determination of the Rollover Date are changed at the Trading Facility. If the effective date falls on a Rollover Date, the Settlement Amount shall be determined on the basis of the Rollover Price for the current Futures Contract on the Rollover Date prior to the Rollover and on the basis of the Current Strike on the Rollover Date prior to the adjustment made pursuant to Futures Contract Linked Provision 5 (*Rolling Futures Provisions*).

"Scheduled Reference Date" means any original date that, but for the occurrence of an event causing a Disrupted Day, would have been the Reference Date.

"Scheduled Trading Day" means, in respect of a Futures Contract, a day on which the relevant Trading Facility on which such Futures Contract is traded is scheduled to be open for trading for its regular trading session, notwithstanding any such Trading Facility closing prior to its scheduled closing time.

"Screen Page" means, in respect of a Reference Asset Price, the Bloomberg Screen page and/or the Reuters Screen page and/or such other screen page of such other information provider, on which relevant information for such Reference Asset Price is reported or published, as is specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Tax Disruption" means, in respect of a Futures Contract, the imposition of, change in or removal of an excise, severance, sales, use, value-added, transfer, stamp, documentary, recording or similar tax on, or measured by reference to, such Futures Contract (other than a tax on, or measured by reference to overall gross or net income) by any government or taxation authority after the Issue Date if the direct effect of such imposition, change, or removal is to raise or lower the Reference Asset Price on the day that would otherwise be a Reference Date or any other relevant date, as determined by the Calculation Agent, from what it would have been without that imposition, change, or removal.

"Trading Disruption" means the material suspension of, or the material limitation imposed on, trading in the Futures Contract on the Trading Facility as determined by the Calculation Agent. For these purposes:

- (a) a suspension of the trading in the Futures Contract on any relevant Reference Date or any other relevant date, as determined by the Calculation Agent, shall be deemed to be material only if:
 - (i) all trading in the Futures Contract is suspended for the entire Reference Date or other relevant date; or
 - (ii) all trading in the Futures Contract is suspended subsequent to the opening of trading on the Reference Date or other relevant date, trading does not recommence prior to the regularly scheduled close of trading in such Futures Contract on such Reference Date or other relevant date and such suspension is announced less than one-hour preceding its commencement; and
- (b) a limitation of trading in the Futures Contract on any Reference Date or any other relevant date, as determined by the Calculation Agent, shall be deemed to be material only if the relevant Trading Facility establishes limits on the range within which the price of the Futures Contract may fluctuate and the closing or settlement price of the Futures Contract on such day is at the upper limit of that range or at the lower limit of that range.

"Trading Facility" means the exchange or trading facility or principal trading market as specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions or, in each case, any successor to such exchange or trading facility or principal trading market to which trading in the relevant Futures Contract has temporarily relocated, as determined, in its reasonable discretion, by the Calculation Agent.

"Transaction Fee" means initially the Initial Transaction Fee specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions (the **"Initial Transaction Fee"**). The Calculation Agent is entitled to adjust the Transaction Fee up to the Maximum Transaction Fee specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions (the **"Maximum Transaction Fee"**). The adjustment of the Transaction Fee and the effective date of the adjustment are announced pursuant to Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*).

"Underlying Hedge Transactions" has the meaning given to it in Section 9(6) of the General Conditions (*Events of Default, Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality, Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation – Definitions*).

E. FX LINKED PROVISIONS

These FX Linked Provisions shall apply to Securities for which the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify that the FX Linked Provisions are applicable.

1. Consequences of Disrupted Days

If the Calculation Agent determines that any Reference Date is a Disrupted Day, and, if in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions the consequence specified is:

- (a) **"Calculation Agent Determination"**, then the Calculation Agent will, in its reasonable discretion, determine the Reference Asset Price (or a method for determining a Reference Asset Price), taking into consideration the latest available quotation for the relevant price of the FX Rate, the relevant market conditions at the time of the relevant determination and any other information that it deems relevant on such Reference Date;
- (b) **"Postponement"**, then the Reference Date for such FX Rate shall be the first succeeding Scheduled Trading Day in respect of the FX Rate that the Calculation Agent determines is not a Disrupted Day in respect of such FX Rate, unless the Calculation Agent determines that each of the consecutive Scheduled Trading Days in respect of the FX Rate equal in number to the Maximum Days of Disruption in respect of such FX Rate immediately following the Scheduled Reference Date is a Disrupted Day for such FX Rate. In that case:
 - (i) the last consecutive Scheduled Trading Day shall be deemed to be the Reference Date for such FX Rate, notwithstanding the fact that such day is a Disrupted Day for such FX Rate; and
 - (ii) the Calculation Agent shall, in its reasonable discretion, determine the level of the FX Rate (as of the Valuation Time) on that last consecutive Scheduled Trading Day, taking into account any relevant market conditions at the time of such determination, and such value as determined by the Calculation Agent pursuant to this paragraph (ii) shall be deemed to be the Reference Asset Price in respect of the relevant Reference Date.

2. Fallback Valuation Date

Notwithstanding any other terms of these FX Linked Provisions, if a Fallback Valuation Date is specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions to be applicable to any Reference Date (any such date, being a "**Relevant Date**") for an FX Rate, and if, following adjustment of such Relevant Date on account of the original date on which such Relevant Date is scheduled to fall not being a Scheduled Trading Day the Relevant Date would otherwise fall after the specified Fallback Valuation Date in respect of such FX Rate, then such Fallback Valuation Date shall be deemed to be such Relevant Date for such FX Rate.

If such Fallback Valuation Date is not a Scheduled Trading Day or is a Disrupted Day in respect of such FX Rate, as the case may be, then the Calculation Agent shall determine in its reasonable discretion the value for such FX Rate on such Fallback Valuation Date.

3. Corrections to Published and Displayed Rates

- (a) In any case where an FX Rate is based on information obtained from the Reuters Monitor Money Rates Service, or any other financial information service, the FX Rate will be subject to the corrections, if any, to that information subsequently displayed by that source within one hour of the time when such rate is first displayed by such source, unless the Calculation Agent determines in its reasonable discretion that it is not practicable to take into account such correction.
- (b) Notwithstanding FX Linked Provision 3(a) above, in any case where the FX Rate is based on information published or announced by any governmental authority in a relevant country, the FX Rate will be subject to the corrections, if any, to that information subsequently published or announced by that source within five days of the relevant Reference Date unless the Calculation Agent determines in its reasonable discretion that it is not practicable to take into account such correction.

4. Successor Currency

Where the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify that "**Successor Currency**" is applicable in respect of an FX Rate, then:

- (a) each Reference Currency will be deemed to include any lawful successor currency to the Reference Currency (the "**Successor Currency**");
- (b) if the Calculation Agent determines that on or after the Issue Date but on or before any relevant date under the Securities on which an amount may be payable, a country has lawfully eliminated, converted, redenominated or exchanged its currency in effect on the Issue Date or any Successor Currency, as the case may be (the "**Original Currency**") for a Successor Currency, then for the purposes of calculating any amounts of the Original Currency or effecting settlement thereof, any Original Currency amounts will be converted to the Successor Currency by multiplying the amount of Original Currency by a ratio of Successor Currency to Original Currency, which ratio will be calculated on the basis of the exchange rate set forth by the relevant country of the Original Currency for converting the Original Currency into the Successor Currency on the date on which the elimination, conversion, redenomination or exchange took place, as determined by the Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion. If there is more than one such date, the date closest to such relevant date will be selected (or such other date as may be selected by the Calculation Agent in its reasonable discretion);
- (c) notwithstanding paragraph (b) above but subject to paragraph (d) below, the Calculation Agent may (to the extent permitted by the applicable law) select such other exchange rate or other basis for the conversion of an amount of the Original Currency to the Successor Currency and, will make such adjustment(s) that it determines to be appropriate, if any, to any variable, calculation methodology, valuation, settlement, payment terms or any other terms in respect of the Securities to account for such elimination, conversion, redenomination or exchange of the Reference Currency; and
- (d) notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, with respect to any Reference Currency that is substituted or replaced by the euro, the consequences of such substitution or replacement will be determined in accordance with applicable law.

Upon making any adjustment in accordance with paragraph (c) above, the Calculation Agent shall give notice as soon as practicable to the Holders stating the adjustment to any variable, calculation methodology, valuation, settlement, payment terms or any other terms in respect of the Securities, as applicable, and/or any of the other relevant terms and giving brief details of the adjustment, provided that any failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the adjustment or any action taken.

If the Calculation Agent determines in its reasonable discretion that no adjustment it could make under this FX Linked Provision 4 would produce a commercially reasonable result, it may direct the Issuer to redeem the FX Linked Securities under FX Linked Provision 8 (*Early Redemption*) below.

5. Rebasing of Securities

- (a) If the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify that "**Rebasing**" is applicable, then if, on or prior to any Reference Date or any other relevant date, the Calculation Agent is unable to obtain a value for an FX Rate (because the Reference Currency and/or Base Currency ceases to exist, or for any other reason other than a temporary disruption, as determined by the Calculation Agent), the Calculation Agent may rebase the Securities against another foreign exchange rate determined by the Calculation Agent to be a comparable foreign exchange rate.
- (b) If the Calculation Agent determines that there is not such a comparable foreign exchange rate, the Calculation Agent may direct the Issuer to redeem the FX Linked Securities under FX Linked Provision 8 (*Early Redemption*) below.

6. Substitute FX Rate Sponsor

If the FX Rate or any relevant rate or price in respect of the relevant FX Rate is or are no longer calculated and published by the FX Rate Sponsor, but by a different person, company, or institution which the Calculation Agent considers suitable in its reasonable discretion (the "**Substitute FX Rate Sponsor**"), the level in respect of an FX Rate shall be calculated based on the corresponding price calculated and published by the Substitute FX

Rate Sponsor for that FX Rate. The Calculation Agent is also entitled to replace the FX Rate Sponsor by a Substitute FX Rate Sponsor if the Calculation Agent determines in its reasonable discretion that the determination method and/or the relevant concept (including the publication of the relevant rates and prices) for the FX Rate has been materially changed.

If the Calculation Agent determines, in its reasonable discretion, that an entity is not a suitable successor to the FX Rate Sponsor or there is no suitable successor to the FX Rate Sponsor available, it may direct the Issuer to redeem the FX Linked Securities under FX Linked Provision 8 (*Early Redemption*) below.

7. Consequences of Additional Disruption Events

Following the determination by the Calculation Agent that an Additional Disruption Event has occurred, the Calculation Agent may, in its reasonable discretion:

- (a) determine to make such adjustment to the exercise, settlement, payment or any other terms of the Securities as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to account for such Additional Disruption Event; and/or
- (b) may direct the Issuer to redeem the FX Linked Securities under FX Linked Provision 8 (*Early Redemption*) below.

8. Early Redemption

If following the occurrence of any of the relevant events listed in the provisions above, the Calculation Agent has directed the Issuer to redeem the Securities, the Issuer shall, within one month following the occurrence of the relevant event, give notice to the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*) designating the early payment date (the "**Early Payment Date**"). On the Early Payment Date, the Issuer shall redeem all, but not some only, of the Securities and it shall pay an amount equal to the Early Payment Amount (as defined under Section 9(6) of the General Conditions (*Events of Default, Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality, Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation – Definitions*), provided that the words "(but ignoring the event which resulted in such early redemption)" shall be deleted) to each Holder in respect of each Security held by it. Payment of the Early Payment Amount will be made in such manner as shall be notified to the Holders in accordance with Section 15 of the General Conditions (*Notices*).

9. Definitions

"**Additional Disruption Event**" means a Change in Law.

"**Banking Restrictions**" means any suspension or a material restriction of banking transactions in the Reference Country or the Base Country.

"**Base Country**" means the country or jurisdiction, or a group of countries or jurisdictions, which support the public authority, institution or other entity issuing the Base Currency, as determined, in its reasonable discretion, by the Calculation Agent.

"**Base Currency**" means, the currency specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Calculation Hours**" has the meaning given to it in the applicable Issue Specific Conditions.

"**Change in Law**" means that, on or after the Issue Date of the Securities (a) due to the adoption of or any change in any applicable law or regulation (including, without limitation, any tax law), or (b) due to the promulgation of or any change in the interpretation by any court, tribunal or regulatory authority with competent jurisdiction of any applicable law or regulation (including any action taken by a taxing authority), it has, or it will, within the next 15 calendar days but on or prior to the Maturity Date, become illegal to hold, acquire or dispose of any relevant currency or assets.

"**Cross-Rate Disruption**" means in the case of a determination of the price of the relevant FX Rate by way of a cross rate calculation, the suspension or restriction of foreign exchange trading in at least one of the currencies of the currency pairs used for the cross rate calculation (including options or futures contracts) and/or the restriction of the convertibility of the currencies or currency pairs and/or the economic impossibility to obtain a conversion rate for any relevant currencies.

"Disrupted Day" means any day on which a Disruption Event in respect of such FX Rate occurs.

"Disruption Event" means the occurrence or existence, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of any Price Source Disruption, Banking Restrictions, Nationalisation Event, Non-Transferability Event, Transaction Restrictions, Trading Restrictions, Governmental Authority Default, Cross-Rate Disruption and/or any Inconvertibility Event.

"Early Payment Date" has the meaning given thereto in FX Linked Provision 8 (*Early Redemption*).

"Fallback Valuation Date" means, in respect of any FX Rate, the date(s) specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions for any date specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions on which the FX Rate is required to be determined, or, if **"Default Fallback Valuation Date"** is specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, then the Fallback Valuation Date for any date on which the FX Rate is required to be determined shall be the second Business Day prior to the next following date upon which any payment may have to be made by the Issuer by reference to the FX Rate on such day.

"FX Business Day Convention" means the convention for adjusting any Reference Date or other relevant date if it would otherwise fall on a day that is not a Scheduled Trading Day. If the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify, in respect of such Reference Date or other date (any such date, being a **"Relevant Date"**), that:

- (a) **"Following"** shall apply to such Relevant Date, then if the Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date corresponding to such date (any such scheduled date, being a **"Scheduled Relevant Date"**) is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the Relevant Date will be the first following day that is a Scheduled Trading Day;
- (b) **"Modified Following"** shall apply to such Relevant Date, then if the Scheduled Relevant Date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the Relevant Date will be the first following day that is a Scheduled Trading Day unless that day falls in the next calendar month, in which case that date will be the first preceding day that is a Scheduled Trading Day;
- (c) **"Nearest"** shall apply to such Relevant Date, then if the Scheduled Relevant Date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the Relevant Date will be (i) the first preceding day that is a Scheduled Trading Day if such date falls on a day other than a Sunday or Monday and (ii) the first following day that is a Scheduled Trading Day if such date otherwise falls on a Sunday or Monday;
- (d) **"Preceding"** shall apply to such Relevant Date, then if the Scheduled Relevant Date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the Relevant Date will be the first preceding day that is a Scheduled Trading Day; or
- (e) **"No Adjustment"** shall apply to such Relevant Date or other date, then if the Scheduled Relevant Date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the Relevant Date will nonetheless be such Scheduled Relevant Date.

If the relevant Issue Specific Conditions do not specify an applicable FX Business Day Convention, then it shall be deemed that **"Following"** shall apply.

"FX Financial Centres" means, in respect of each FX Rate, the financial centre(s) specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"FX Rate" means the foreign exchange rate specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"FX Rate Sponsor" means the entity specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Governmental Authority" means any de facto or de jure government (or any agency or instrumentality thereof), court, tribunal, administrative, executive, legislative or other governmental authority, or any other entity (private or public) charged with the regulation of the financial markets (including the central bank) of a Reference Country (which with respect to the Euro shall include the European Union as well as any member state thereof from time to time whose currency is the Euro).

"Governmental Authority Default" means a default, event of default, or other similar condition or event (however described) with respect to any security or indebtedness for borrowed money of, or guaranteed by, any Governmental Authority, including, but not limited to, (i) the failure of timely payment in full of any principal, interest, or other amounts due (without giving effect to any applicable grace periods) in respect of any such security, indebtedness, or guarantee, (ii) a declared moratorium, standstill, waiver, deferral, repudiation,

challenge of the validity, or rescheduling of any principal, interest, or other amounts due in respect of any such security, indebtedness, or guarantee, or (iii) the amendment or modification of the terms and conditions of payment of any principal, interest, or other amounts due in respect of any such security, indebtedness, or guarantee without the consent of all holders of such obligation. For these purposes, the determination of the existence or occurrence of any default, event of default, or other similar condition or event shall be made without regard to any lack or alleged lack of authority or capacity of such Governmental Authority to issue or enter into such security, indebtedness, or guarantee.

"Hedging Entity" has the meaning given to it in Section 9(6) of the General Conditions (*Events of Default, Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality, Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation – Definitions*).

"Inconvertibility Event" means, in respect of an FX Rate and any relevant day, the occurrence of an event that generally makes it impossible to convert any Reference Currency into the Base Currency, or the Base Currency to the Reference Currency, through customary legal channels.

"Maximum Days of Disruption" means five Scheduled Trading Days or such other number of Scheduled Trading Days (or other type of days) specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Nationalisation Event" means any expropriation, confiscation, requisition, nationalisation or other action by a relevant governmental authority which deprives JPMorgan Chase of all or substantially all of its assets in any relevant jurisdiction.

"Non-Transferability Event" means an event that generally makes it impossible to deliver (i) the Base Currency from accounts inside the Reference Country to accounts outside the Reference Country or (ii) the Base Currency between accounts inside the Reference Country for the Reference Currency or to a party that is a non-resident of the Reference Country.

"Price Source Disruption" means it becomes impossible or otherwise impracticable to obtain the FX Rate on any relevant day (or if different, the day on which rates for that day would, in the ordinary course, be published or announced by the relevant FX Rate Sponsor).

"Reference Asset" means the reference asset specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Reference Asset Price" means, in respect of a Scheduled Trading Day, the relevant rate of that FX Rate as specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Reference Country" means the country or jurisdiction, or a group of countries or jurisdictions, which support the public authority, institution or other entity issuing the Reference Currency, as determined, in its reasonable discretion, by the Calculation Agent.

"Reference Currency" means the currency specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

"Reference Date" means, in respect of an FX Rate, each date specified as such or otherwise determined as provided in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions in each case, subject to adjustment in accordance with the relevant FX Business Day Convention.

"Scheduled Reference Date" means any original date that, but for the occurrence of an event causing a Disrupted Day, would have been the Reference Date.

"Scheduled Trading Day" means, in respect of an FX Rate, unless otherwise specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, each day (other than Saturday or Sunday) on which commercial banks are open for business (including dealings in foreign exchange in accordance with the practice of the foreign exchange market) in (a) the principal financial centre of the Reference Currency and (b) the FX Financial Centres (if any) specified in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions, unless the relevant Issue Specific Conditions specify **"Default FX Business Day"** to be not applicable, in which case, paragraph (a) shall not apply.

"Trading Restrictions" means the suspension or a material restriction of trading (i) in the relevant Reference Currency or Base Currency, (ii) in futures or option contracts in respect to the relevant Reference Currency or Base Currency on any relevant futures exchange where such contracts are usually traded, (iii) due to the order of a public authority or of any relevant futures exchange or due to a moratorium for banking transactions in the

country in which the futures exchanges is domiciled; or (iv) due to other circumstances that are comparable to the aforementioned circumstances.

"Transaction Restrictions" means public or other governmental measures in the Reference Country or the Base Country, or their announcement, through which JPMorgan Chase is negatively affected in its ability to enter into or hold transactions in the relevant Reference Currency or Base Currency.

"Valuation Time" means, in respect of an FX Rate, each time specified as such in the relevant Issue Specific Conditions.

ANNEX II TO THE GENERAL CONDITIONS - INDEX DESCRIPTION FOR FACTOR INDICES

Factor Certificates are linked to a specific Factor Index which will be designed and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities plc as the Index Sponsor. The respective Final Terms for the Factor Certificates will replicate the applicable index description of the Factor Index which is based on the section "Form of Index Description for Factor Indices" below. The "Form of Index Description for Factor Indices" contains an exhaustive list of options available for a Factor Index and an exhaustive list of permitted underlyings (the "Underlying List") for a Factor Index. The Underlying List may be extended by way of a supplement pursuant to § 16 German Securities Prospectus Act.

FORM OF INDEX DESCRIPTION FOR FACTOR INDICES

[insert in the case of an index as Underlying for the Factor Index:

1. Concept of the Factor Index

The Factor Certificates are linked to [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50] x [Long] [Short] Index linked to *[insert name of Underlying in accordance with Underlying list below: [●]]* (the "**Factor Index**"). The Factor Index is designed and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities plc (the "**Index Sponsor**"). The Factor Index is not a recognised financial index, but a strategy index designed and calculated by the Index Sponsor. The sole function of this Factor Index is to serve as the Reference Asset for these Factor Certificates.

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices: The Factor Index reflects price movements in the Underlying (and/or its constituents) with a leverage factor of [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50]. An increase in the price of the Underlying since the most recent calculation of an Index Closing Price or Deleverage Event results in a positive change in the Factor Index as compared to the previous price of the Factor Index at the time of the Index Closing Price or Deleverage Event and vice-versa. The Factor Index therefore reflects a "long" strategy.]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices: The Factor Index reflects price movements in the Underlying (and/or its constituents) with a leverage factor of [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50]. A decrease in the price of the Underlying since the most recent calculation of an Index Closing Price or Deleverage Event results in a positive change in the Factor Index as compared to the previous price of the Factor Index at the time of the Index Closing Price or Deleverage Event and vice-versa. The Factor Index therefore replicates a "short" strategy.]

The Factor Index consists of (a) a leverage component and (b) a financing component.

(a) Leverage component

*[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices: The leverage component tracks an investment in the Underlying (and/or its constituents), whereby movements in the price of the Underlying are multiplied by the Leverage (Factor). This leverage effect occurs with either positive or negative movements in the price of the Underlying, having a disproportionate effect on the value of the Factor Index (e.g. an increase in the price of the Underlying (as compared to the last Underlying Price) by 1% results in an increase in the Factor Index by *[insert result of following calculation: ●]%* ([2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50] x 1%) whereas a decrease in the price of the Underlying (as compared to the last Underlying Price) by 1% results in a decrease in the Factor Index by *[insert result of following calculation: ●]%* ([2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50] x 1%)).]*

*[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices: The leverage component **inversely** tracks an investment in the Underlying (and/or its constituents), whereby movements in the price of the Underlying are multiplied by the Leverage (Factor). This leverage effect occurs with either positive or negative movements in the price of the Underlying, having a disproportionate effect on the value of the Factor Index (e.g. an increase in the price of the Underlying (as compared to the last Underlying Price) by 1% results in a decrease in the Factor Index by *[insert result of following calculation: ●]%* ([2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30]*

[35] [40] [50] x 1%) whereas a decrease in the price of the Underlying (as compared to the last Underlying Price) by 1% results in an increase in the Factor Index by *[insert result of following calculation: ●]%* ([2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50] x 1%).]

(b) Financing component

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices: The financing component tracks the capital costs that would be incurred to finance the corresponding investment in the Underlying (and/or its constituents) and to hedge the risk of large sudden changes of the Underlying Price. Additionally, a fee charged by the Index Sponsor for the calculation and administration of the Factor Index is added (*Index Fee*). Therefore, the financing component reduces the value of the Factor Index.]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices: The financing component reflects the expenses and earnings that would arise from acquiring the Underlying, selling it and investing the proceeds at the risk-free rate, as well as hedging the risk of large sudden changes of the Underlying Price. Additionally, a fee charged by the Index Sponsor for the calculation and administration of the Factor Index is added (*Index Fee* which reduces the value of the Factor Index). If the acquisition costs, hedging cost and the Index Fee exceed the interest income based on the relevant Reference Rate on a particular day, the value of the Factor Index is reduced on such day.]

2. Calculation of the Factor Index

The Factor Index shall be calculated for the first time on the Index Start Date. The initial level of the Factor Index on the Index Start Date corresponds to the Index Start Price. The respective current index level is calculated by the Index Sponsor on each Index Calculation Day, rounded to two decimal places and published on the website www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de. One index point corresponds to one unit of the Index Currency.

(a) Deleverage Event

(i) Determination of the first Deleverage Event to have occurred on an Index Calculation Day T

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices linked to a price return index:

The "**First Deleverage Event**" occurs if at time *s* on an Index Calculation Day T (prior to a potential further Deleverage Event on this Index Calculation Day T after the First Deleverage Event (see (a)(ii) below)) the Price of the Underlying (P_s) (on a Dividend Record Date, plus Dividend Factor multiplied by the Dividend Effect: $P_s + \text{divf} \times \text{div}$) is equal to or below the Barrier Level. The Barrier Level is calculated as follows:

$$(1 - B) \times UP_{T-1}$$

where:

B = Buffer

divf = Dividend Factor

div = Dividend Effect on Index Calculation Day T. This amount is 0, except on the Dividend Record Date

UP_{T-1} = Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T-1

Upon the occurrence of a First Deleverage Event, the time-weighted average price (TWAP) of the Underlying is calculated during a period of 10 minutes whereby the period starts 5 minutes after the occurrence of the First Deleverage Event (" P_{delt} ").]

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices linked to a total return index:

The "**First Deleverage Event**" occurs if at time s on an Index Calculation Day T (prior to a potential further deleverage event on this Index Calculation Day T after the First Deleverage Event (see (a)(ii) below)) the Price of the Underlying is equal to or below the Barrier Level. The Barrier Level is calculated as follows:

$$(1 - B) \times (UP_{T-1} + (1 - \text{divf} \times \text{div}))$$

where:

B = Buffer

divf = Dividend Factor

div = Dividend Effect on Index Calculation Day T . This amount is 0, except on the Dividend Record Date

UP_{T-1} = Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day $T-1$

Upon the occurrence of a First Deleverage Event, the time-weighted average price (TWAP) of the Underlying is calculated during a period of 10 minutes whereby the period starts 5 minutes after the occurrence of the First Deleverage Event (" P_{delt} ").]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices linked to a price return index:

The "**First Deleverage Event**" occurs if at time s on an Index Calculation Day T (prior to a potential further deleverage event on this Index Calculation Day T after the First Deleverage Event (see (a)(ii) below)) the Price of the Underlying (P_s) (on a Dividend Record Date, plus Dividend Effect: $P_s + \text{div}$) is equal to or above the Barrier Level. The Barrier Level is calculated as follows:

$$(1 + B) \times UP_{T-1}$$

where:

B = Buffer

div = Dividend Effect on Index Calculation Day T . This amount is 0, except on the Dividend Record Date

UP_{T-1} = Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day $T-1$

Upon the occurrence of a First Deleverage Event, the time-weighted average price (TWAP) of the Underlying is calculated during a period of 10 minutes whereby the period starts 5 minutes after the occurrence of the First Deleverage Event (" P_{delt} ").]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices linked to a total return index:

The "**First Deleverage Event**" occurs if at time s on an Index Calculation Day T (prior to a potential further deleverage event on this Index Calculation Day T after the First Deleverage Event (see (a)(ii) below)) the Price of the Underlying is equal to or above the Barrier Level. The Barrier Level is calculated as follows:

$$(1 + B) \times UP_{T-1}$$

where:

B = Buffer

UP_{T-1} = Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T-1

Upon the occurrence of a First Deleverage Event, the time-weighted average price (TWAP) of the Underlying is calculated during a period of 10 minutes whereby the period starts 5 minutes after the occurrence of the First Deleverage Event (" P_{delt} ".)

- (ii) *Determination of a further deleverage event (after the First Deleverage Event) to have occurred on an Index Calculation Day T*

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices:

A "**Deleverage Event_n**" occurs if at time s on an Index Calculation Day T the Price of the Underlying is equal to or below the Barrier Level. The Barrier Level is calculated as follows:

$$(1 - B) \times P_{delt(n-1)}$$

]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices:

A "**Deleverage Event_n**" occurs if at time s on an Index Calculation Day T the Price of the Underlying is equal to or above the Barrier Level. The Barrier Level is calculated as follows:

$$(1 + B) \times P_{delt(n-1)}$$

]

where:

B = Buffer

$P_{delt(n-1)}$ = Time-weighted average price (TWAP) of the Underlying during a period of 10 minutes whereby the period starts 5 minutes after the occurrence of the preceding Deleverage Event_n (and/or Deleverage Event₁ in the case of Deleverage Event₂ has just occurred) on the Index Calculation Day T. In case n=1, $P_{delt(0)}$ means P_{delt} .

- (iii) *Final calculation of the Factor Index at market close on an Index Calculation Day T*

At market close of the Underlying on each Index Calculation Day the Index Sponsor will calculate the Market Closing Price of the Factor Index. The Market Closing Price of the Factor Index will be calculated as follows:

(A) If no deleverage event (as defined under (a)(ii) and (a)(iii) above) has occurred on the relevant Index Calculation Day the Market Closing Price is calculated as follows:

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices linked to a price return index:

$$IDX_{Tc} = IDX_{T-1} \times \left\{ 1 + L \times \left(\frac{UP_T + \text{divf} \times \text{div}}{UP_{T-1}} - 1 \right) \right\}$$

where:

T = current Index Calculation Day

IDX_{Tc} = Market Closing Price of the Factor Index at market close of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T

Index Description for Factor Indices

INDEX _{T-1}	=	Index Closing Price on Index Calculation Day T-1 which immediately precedes the current Index Calculation Day T
L	=	Leverage (<i>Factor</i>)
UP _T	=	Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T
UP _{T-1}	=	Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T-1
divf	=	Dividend Factor
div	=	Dividend Effect on Index Calculation Day T. This amount is 0, except on the Dividend Record Date]

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices linked to a total return index:

$$INDEX_{Tc} = INDEX_{T-1} \times \left\{ 1 + L \times \left(\frac{UP_T}{(1 - \text{divf}) \times \text{div} + UP_{T-1}} - 1 \right) \right\}$$

where:

T	=	current Index Calculation Day
INDEX _{Tc}	=	Market Closing Price of the Factor Index at market close of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T
INDEX _{T-1}	=	Index Closing Price on Index Calculation Day T-1 which immediately precedes the current Index Calculation Day T
L	=	Leverage (<i>Factor</i>)
UP _T	=	Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T
UP _{T-1}	=	Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T-1
divf	=	Dividend Factor
div	=	Dividend Effect on Index Calculation Day T. This amount is 0, except on the Dividend Record Date]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices linked to a price return index:

$$INDEX_{Tc} = INDEX_{T-1} \times \left\{ 1 - L \times \left(\frac{UP_T + \text{div}}{UP_{T-1}} - 1 \right) \right\}$$

where:

T	=	current Index Calculation Day
INDEX _{Tc}	=	Market Closing Price of the Factor Index at market close of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T
INDEX _{T-1}	=	Index Closing Price on Index Calculation Day T-1 which immediately precedes the current Index Calculation Day T
L	=	Leverage (<i>Factor</i>)
UP _T	=	Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T

UP _{T-1}	=	Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T-1
div	=	Dividend Effect on Index Calculation Day T. This amount is 0, except on the Dividend Record Date]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices linked to a total return index:

$$IDX_{Tc} = IDX_{T-1} \times \left\{ 1 - L \times \left(\frac{UP_T}{UP_{T-1}} - 1 \right) \right\}$$

where:

T	=	current Index Calculation Day
IDX _{Tc}	=	Market Closing Price of the Factor Index at market close of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T
IDX _{T-1}	=	Index Closing Price on Index Calculation Day T-1 which immediately precedes the current Index Calculation Day T
L	=	Leverage (<i>Factor</i>)
UP _T	=	Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T
UP _{T-1}	=	Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T-1]

- (B) If a deleverage event has occurred on the relevant Index Calculation Day the Market Closing Price is calculated as follows:

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices:

$$IDX_{Tc} = IDX_{T-1} \times \left\{ 1 + L \times \left(\frac{UP_T}{P_{deltn}} - 1 \right) \right\}$$

where:

T	=	current Index Calculation Day
IDX _{Tc}	=	Market Closing Price of the Factor Index at market close of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T
IDX _{T-1}	=	Index Closing Price on Index Calculation Day T-1 which immediately precedes the current Index Calculation Day T
L	=	Leverage (<i>Factor</i>)
UP _T	=	Underlying Price of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T
P _{deltn}	=	Time-weighted average price (TWAP) of the Underlying during a period of 10 minutes whereby the period starts 5 minutes after the occurrence of the latest Deleverage Event _n on Index Calculation Day T.]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices:

$$IDX_{Tc} = IDX_{T-1} \times \left\{ 1 - L \times \left(\frac{UP_T}{P_{deltn}} - 1 \right) \right\}$$

where:

- T = current Index Calculation Day
- IDX_{Tc} = Market Closing Price of the Factor Index at market close of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T
- IDX_{T-1} = Index Closing Price on Index Calculation Day T-1 which immediately precedes the current Index Calculation Day T
- L = Leverage (*Factor*)
- UP_T = Underlying Price of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T
- P_{deltn} = Time-weighted average price (TWAP) of the Underlying during a period of 10 minutes whereby the period starts 5 minutes after the occurrence of the latest Deleverage Event_n on Index Calculation Day T.]

(b) Formula for the calculation of the Index Closing Price of the Factor Index

The Index Closing Price (i.e. the Reference Asset Price relevant for the determination of Settlement Amount) of the Factor Index is calculated on an Index Calculation Day T in accordance with the following formula whereby the Closing Index Price of the Factor Index consists of (1) a leverage component and (2) a financing component:

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices:


$$IDX_T = \underbrace{IDX_{Tc}}_{\text{Leverage component}} \times \underbrace{\left\{ 1 - [(L - 1) \times (RR_T + FS_T) + L \times IF] \times \frac{d}{360} \right\}}_{\text{Financing component}}$$

where:


- T = current Index Calculation Day
- IDX_T = Index Closing Price of the Factor Index on Index Calculation Day T
- IDX_{Tc} = Market Closing Price of the Factor Index on Index Calculation Day T
- RR_T = Reference Rate on Index Calculation Day T, whereby the Reference Rate is at least zero (0)
- FS_T = Financing Spread on Index Calculation Day T
- IF = Index Fee
- d = Number of calendar days between Index Calculation Days T-1 and T]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices:

$$\text{IDX}_T = \text{IDX}_{Tc} \times \left\{ 1 - \underbrace{[(1 + L) \times (\text{RR}_T + \text{FS}_T) + L \times \text{IF}] \times \frac{d}{360}}_{\text{Financing component}} \right\}$$



Leverage component



Financing component

where:

- T = current Index Calculation Day
- IDX_T = Index Closing Price of the Factor Index on Index Calculation Day T
- IDX_{Tc} = Market Closing Price of the Factor Index on Index Calculation Day T
- RR_T = Reference Rate on Index Calculation Day T
- FS_T = Financing Spread on Index Calculation Day T
- IF = Index Fee
- d = Number of calendar days between Index Calculation Days T-1 and T]

3. Consequences of Underlying Disrupted Days

If the Index Sponsor determines that any Index Calculation Day is an Underlying Disrupted Day, then the Index Calculation Day shall be the first succeeding Underlying Scheduled Trading Day in respect of the Underlying that the Index Sponsor determines is not an Underlying Disrupted Day in respect of such Underlying, unless the Index Sponsor determines that each of the eight consecutive Underlying Scheduled Trading Days in respect of the Underlying immediately following the Scheduled Index Calculation Day is an Underlying Disrupted Day for such Underlying. In that case:

- (a) the eighth consecutive Underlying Scheduled Trading Day shall be deemed to be the Index Calculation Day, notwithstanding the fact that such day is an Underlying Disrupted Day for such Underlying; and
- (b) the Index Sponsor shall, in its reasonable discretion, determine the level of the Underlying (as of the Underlying Valuation Time) in respect of that eighth Underlying Scheduled Trading Day in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Underlying last in effect prior to the occurrence of the relevant first Underlying Disrupted Day, using the Underlying Exchange traded or quoted price as of the Underlying Valuation Time on the last consecutive Underlying Scheduled Trading Day of each Underlying Component comprised in the Underlying (or, if an event giving rise to a Share Disrupted Day has occurred in respect of any relevant Underlying Component that is a Share (or an analogous event has occurred in respect of any relevant Underlying Component that is not a Share) on such last consecutive Underlying Scheduled Trading Day for any relevant Underlying Component, or such last consecutive Underlying Scheduled Trading Day is not a Underlying Scheduled Trading Day for any relevant Underlying Component, as determined in its reasonable discretion by the Index Sponsor, the value for the relevant Underlying Component as of the Underlying Valuation Time on the last consecutive Underlying Scheduled Trading Day), and such value as determined by the Index Sponsor pursuant to this paragraph (b) shall be deemed to be the Underlying Price in respect of the relevant Index Calculation Day.

4. Correction of Underlying levels

In the event that any relevant level of an Underlying published by the Underlying Index Sponsor on any date which is utilised for any calculation or determination in connection with the Factor Index is subsequently corrected and the correction is published by the Underlying Index Sponsor within one

Settlement Cycle after the original publication, then the Index Sponsor may, to the extent necessary, adjust any relevant terms of the Factor Index to account for such correction.

Adjustments relating to the Factor Index and all other measures taken under this section will be published by the Index Sponsor on the website www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de, provided that any failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the adjustment or any action taken.

5. Consequences of Underlying Successors and Underlying Index Adjustment Events

5.1 Consequences of an Underlying Successor Index Sponsor or an Underlying Successor Index

If an Underlying is (i) not calculated and announced by the Underlying Index Sponsor but is calculated and announced by a successor sponsor acceptable to the Index Sponsor (an "**Underlying Successor Index Sponsor**") or (ii) replaced by a successor index using, in the determination of the Index Sponsor, the same or a substantially similar formula for and method of calculation as used in the calculation of such Underlying, then in each case such index (the "**Underlying Successor Index**") will be deemed to be the Underlying.

The Index Sponsor may make such adjustment(s) that it determines to be appropriate, if any, to any variable, calculation methodology, valuation, settlement, payment terms or any other terms of the Factor Index to account for such successor.

If any of the events set out in (i) or (ii) above has occurred, but the Index Sponsor has not identified, acting in its reasonable discretion, an Underlying Successor Index Sponsor or Underlying Successor Index, as applicable, then the occurrence of any such event shall constitute either an Underlying Index Modification or Underlying Index Cancellation, as applicable, and the provisions of Section 5.2 (*Consequences of an Underlying Index Adjustment Event*) shall apply accordingly, *mutatis mutandis*.

Adjustments relating to the Factor Index and all other measures taken under this section will be published by the Index Sponsor on the website www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de, provided that any failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the adjustment or any action taken.

5.2 Consequences of an Underlying Index Adjustment Event

If an Underlying Index Adjustment Event has occurred, as determined by the Index Sponsor, the Index Sponsor will determine in its reasonable discretion if such Underlying Index Adjustment Event has a material effect on the Underlying and, if so, shall calculate the relevant level of the Underlying using, in lieu of a published level for the Underlying, the level for the Underlying as at or in respect of the relevant date as determined by the Index Sponsor, as the case may be, as, in its reasonable discretion, the Index Sponsor so determines in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Underlying last in effect prior to the relevant Underlying Index Adjustment Event, but using only those Underlying Components that comprised the Underlying immediately prior to such Underlying Index Adjustment Event.

If the Index Sponsor determines that it is not reasonably practicable (taking into account the costs involved) to calculate or continue to calculate the Underlying pursuant to the preceding paragraph, the Index Sponsor may rebase the Factor Index against another index or basket of indices, as applicable, determined by the Index Sponsor to be comparable to the Underlying, and, following such rebasing, the Index Sponsor will make such adjustment(s) that it determines to be appropriate, if any, to any variable, calculation methodology, valuation or any other provisions of the Factor Index to account for such rebasing.

If the Index Sponsor determines that there is not such an index or basket of indices comparable to the Underlying, and/or that application of the preceding paragraphs would not achieve a commercially reasonable result, the Index Sponsor may discontinue the calculation and publication of the Factor Index.

6. Underlying Disclaimer

The Factor Index is not sponsored, endorsed, sold, or promoted by the Underlying or the Underlying Index Sponsor and no Underlying Index Sponsor makes any representation whatsoever, whether

express or implied, either as to the results to be obtained from the use of the Underlying and/or the levels at which the Underlying stands at any particular time on any particular date or otherwise. No Underlying or Underlying Index Sponsor shall be liable (whether in negligence or otherwise) to any person for any error in the Underlying and the Underlying Index Sponsor is under no obligation to advise any person of any error therein. No Underlying Index Sponsor is making any representation whatsoever, whether express or implied, as to the advisability of assuming any risk in connection with the Factor Index. The Index Sponsor shall have no liability for any act or failure to act by the Underlying Index Sponsor in connection with the calculation, adjustment, or maintenance of the Underlying. None of the Index Sponsor or any of its respective affiliates has any affiliation with or control over the Underlying or Underlying Index Sponsor or any control over the computation, composition, or dissemination of the Underlying. Although the Index Sponsor will obtain information concerning the Underlying from publicly available sources it believes reliable, it will not independently verify this information. Accordingly, no representation, warranty, or undertaking (express or implied) is made and no responsibility is accepted by the Index Sponsor or any of its affiliates as to the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of information concerning the Underlying. In addition, no representation or warranty of any type, as to condition, satisfactory quality, performance or fitness for purpose are given, or duty or liability is assumed, by the Index Sponsor or any of its affiliates in respect of the Underlying or any data included in or omissions from the Underlying, or the use of the Underlying in connection with the Factor Index and all those representations and warranties are excluded, save to the extent that such exclusion is prohibited by law.

7. Definitions

The definitions below shall apply for the purposes of this index description.

"Adjustment Date" means [the first] [the last] [each] Index Calculation Day of [each] [a] calendar month.

"Buffer" is [0.5] [1] [1.5] [2] [2.5] [3] [3.5] [4] [4.5] [5] [5.5] [6] [6.5] [7] [7.5] [8] [8.5] [9] [9.5] [10] [11] [12] [14] [15] [17] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] [24] [25] [26] [27] [28] [29] [30] [31] [33] [35] [40] [42] [45] [47] [48] %.

"Dividend Effect" shall mean an amount, calculated by the Index Sponsor in its reasonable discretion based on the dividends or cash distributions equivalent to dividends distributed on a Dividend Record Date on the relevant Underlying.]

"Dividend Factor" shall be [1.0] [0.95] [0.9] [0.85] [0.8] [0.75] [0.73625] [0.7] [0.65] [0.6] [0.5] [0.0] on the Index Start Date. The Index Sponsor may, in its reasonable discretion, adjust the Dividend Factor on any Index Calculation Day with prospective effect if the relevant tax law applicable to the Index Sponsor changes, resulting in a change in the amount of the - after tax - Dividend Effect virtually accruing to it.]

"Dividend Record Date" means the Underlying Scheduled Trading Day on which the respective component of the Underlying trades "ex-dividend" on the Underlying Exchange.]

"Financing Spread" [*insert in the case of Long Factor Indices:* represents the financing costs which may be incurred if the long strategy tracked by the Factor Index is financed with debt and the position being hedged against sudden large price changes.] [*insert in the case of Short Factor Indices:* reflects the current annual costs for acquiring the Underlying (and/or its components) as at the Index Calculation Day via a securities lending and repurchase ("repo") transaction and the position being hedged against sudden large price changes.] The Financing Spread on the Index Start Date corresponds to the Initial Financing Spread. The Index Sponsor has the right to adjust the **"Current Financing Spread"** on each Adjustment Date in order to take into account prevailing market conditions (such as liquidity of global financial markets, availability and cost of capital and credit, interest rates, borrowing costs, repurchase costs, any imposition or announcement of any legislation or regulation which require higher capital ratio requirements for banks) in its reasonable discretion up to the Maximum Financing Spread. The Index Sponsor publishes the (adjusted) Current Financing Spread on the website www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de. The adjusted Current Financing Spread shall apply immediately as from the relevant Adjustment Date.

"Index Calculation Day" means a day that is an Underlying Scheduled Trading Day for the Underlying, as determined by the Index Sponsor.

"**Index Closing Price**" is calculated for each Index Calculation Day by the Index Sponsor in accordance with Section 2 (b) above on the basis of the Underlying Price of the Underlying for this Index Calculation Day and published on the website www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de.

"**Index Currency**" means [EUR] [USD] [CHF] [JPY] [HKD] [SGD] [GBP] [NOK] [SEK] [AUD] [DKK].

"**Index Fee**" is [0.05] [0.1] [0.2] [0.3] [0.4] [0.5] [0.6] [0.7] [0.8] [0.9] [1.0] [1.2] [1.5] [2.0] [3.0] [4.0] [5.0] [6.0] [7.0] [8.0] [9.0] [10.0] [15.0] [20.0] per cent. per annum. The Index Fee is charged each calendar day, beginning as of the Index Start Date. It is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year and the most recently calculated Index Closing Price.

"**Index Start Date**" means [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] [24] [25] [26] [27] [28] [29] [30] [31] [January] [February] [March] [April] [May] [June] [July] [August] [September] [October] [November] [December] [2017] [2018].

"**Index Start Price**" is [1] [10] [100] [1,000] [10,000] index point[s] and represents the Index Closing Price on Index Calculation Day T=0.

"**Initial Financing Spread**" is [0.05] [0.1] [0.2] [0.25] [0.3] [0.4] [0.5] [0.6] [0.7] [0.75] [0.8] [0.9] [1.0] [1.1] [1.2] [1.3] [1.4] [1.5] [2.0] [3.0] [4.0] [5.0] [6.0] [7.0] [8.0] [9.0] [10.0] [15.0] [20.0] per cent. per annum.

"**Leverage**" is [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50].

"**Maximum Financing Spread**" is 20.0 per cent. per annum.

"**Multi-Exchange Underlying**" means any Underlying which is specified as such in the Underlying List for such Underlying, or, if not specified, any Underlying the Index Sponsor determines as such.

"**Price of the Underlying**" corresponds at any time during the trading period on the Underlying Exchange to [the level] [the price] of the Underlying on the Underlying Exchange, as determined by the Index Sponsor.

"**Reference Date**" within the meaning of this index description means the first Index Calculation Day on which the relevant futures or options are traded on the Underlying Related Exchange after taking the adjustment into account, or would be so traded if corresponding futures or options were traded on the Underlying Related Exchange.

"**Reference Rate**" means

[insert in the case of EONIA as relevant Reference Rate: EONIA. EONIA (Euro Over Night Index Average) is a weighted average interest rate for overnight interbank money calculated act/360 by the European Central Bank since 4 January 1999 on the basis of effective turnover.]

[insert in the case of EUR 1M- EURIBOR as relevant Reference Rate: EUR 1M-EURIBOR. EURIBOR means Euro Interbank Offered Rate. The EURIBOR is a reference interest rate for the term deposits in EUR in the interbank market. It is sponsored by the associations European Money Markets Institute (EMMI) and Euribor ACI. A representative selection of 24 international banks provide, on a daily basis, the interbank interest rates for term deposits in EUR for terms of 1 week, 2 weeks, 1 month, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 12 months (EUR 1M-EURIBOR signifies a 1-month term).]

[insert in the case of LIBOR as relevant Reference Rate: [EUR] [CHF] [USD] [JPY] [GBP] [1W-] [1M-] LIBOR [O/N (overnight)]. LIBOR stands for London InterBank Offered Rate. LIBOR is an average interest rate based on information submitted by the contributing banks. The panel banks indicate the interest rates at which they are able to refinance their own interbank activities in the relevant currency for the relevant term on an unsecured basis. To calculate the reference interest rate, the highest and lowest quartiles of these interest rates are eliminated, and the remaining interest rates are averaged. LIBOR is calculated for 7 different terms and 5 different currencies. The LIBOR interest rates (ICE Libor) are administered by ICE Benchmark Administration Limited (IBA) and determined each business day at 11 a.m. (London time). [1W-] [1M-] LIBOR [O/N (overnight)] stands for terms of 1 [week] [month] [day].]

If the Reference Rate is neither set nor published on an Index Calculation Day, the Reference Rate applied on the immediately preceding Index Calculation Day is used to calculate the Index Closing Price in accordance with Section 2 (b) above. If the Reference Rate has neither been set nor published for ten consecutive Index Calculation Days, the Index Sponsor has the right and obligation to stipulate in its reasonable discretion an alternative relevant Reference Rate which has functions comparable to the previous Reference Rate.

"Settlement Cycle" means the period of Underlying Component Clearance System Business Days following a trade in the Underlying Components underlying the Underlying on the Underlying Exchange in which settlement will customarily occur according to the rules of such Underlying Exchange (or, if there are multiple Underlying Exchanges in respect of an Underlying, the longest such period).

"Share" means, in respect of an Underlying, any share included in such Underlying, as determined by the Index Sponsor.

"Share Disrupted Day" means, in respect of an Underlying Component which is a Share, any Underlying Scheduled Trading Day on which a relevant Underlying Exchange or any Underlying Related Exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session or on which (a) an Underlying Trading Disruption, (b) an Underlying Exchange Disruption which in either case the Index Sponsor determines is material, at any time during the one-hour period which ends at the relevant Underlying Valuation Time or (c) an Underlying Early Closure has occurred in respect of such Underlying Component.

"Underlying" means [*insert name in accordance with Underlying List below: ●*].

Type: [*insert type in accordance with Underlying List below: ●*]

Currency: [*insert currency in accordance with Underlying List below: ●*]

ISIN: [*insert ISIN in accordance with Underlying List below: ●*]

Bloomberg Ticker: [*insert Bloomberg Ticker in accordance with Underlying List below: ●*]

"Underlying Component" means, in respect of an Underlying, any share, security, commodity, futures contract, exchange rate, rate, index or other component included in such Underlying, as determined by the Index Sponsor.

"Underlying Component Clearance System" means, in respect of an Underlying Component of an Underlying, the principal domestic clearance system customarily used for settling trades in the relevant Underlying Component. If the Underlying Component Clearance System ceases to settle trades in such Underlying Component, the Underlying Component Clearance System will be determined by the Index Sponsor.

"Underlying Component Clearance System Business Day" means, in respect of an Underlying Component Clearance System, any day on which such Underlying Component Clearance System is (or, but for the occurrence of an Underlying Index Settlement Disruption Event, would have been) open for the acceptance and execution of settlement instructions.

"Underlying Disrupted Day" means:

- (a) for any Unitary Underlying, any Underlying Scheduled Trading Day on which (i) a relevant Underlying Exchange or any Underlying Related Exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session or (ii) an Underlying Market Disruption Event has occurred; or
- (b) for any Multi-Exchange Underlying, any Underlying Scheduled Trading Day on which (i) the Underlying Index Sponsor fails to publish the level of the Underlying (provided that the Index Sponsor may, in its reasonable discretion, determine that such event instead results in the occurrence of an Underlying Index Disruption), (ii) any Underlying Related Exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session or (iii) an Underlying Market Disruption Event has occurred.

"Underlying Early Closure" means:

- (a) for any Unitary Underlying, the closure on any Underlying Exchange Business Day of any relevant Underlying Exchange relating to Underlying Components that comprise 20 per cent. or more of the level of the Underlying or any Underlying Related Exchange prior to its Underlying Scheduled Closing Time, unless such earlier closing time is announced by such Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange at least one hour prior to the earlier of (i) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange on such Underlying Exchange Business Day and (ii) the submission deadline for orders to be entered into the Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange system for execution at the Underlying Valuation Time on such Underlying Exchange Business Day; and
- (b) for any Multi-Exchange Underlying, the closure on any Underlying Exchange Business Day of any relevant Underlying Exchange relating to any Underlying Component or any Underlying Related Exchange prior to its Underlying Scheduled Closing Time, unless such earlier closing time is announced by such Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange at least one hour prior to the earlier of (i) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange on such Underlying Exchange Business Day and (ii) the submission deadline for orders to be entered into the Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange system for execution at the relevant Underlying Valuation Time on such Underlying Exchange Business Day.

"Underlying Exchange" means:

- (a) for any Unitary Underlying, each exchange or quotation system specified as such in the Underlying List for the Underlying, any successor to such exchange or quotation system or any substitute exchange or quotation system to which trading in the Underlying Components underlying the Underlying has temporarily relocated (provided that the Index Sponsor has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to the Underlying Components underlying the Underlying on such temporary substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original Underlying Exchange); and
- (b) for any Multi-Exchange Underlying and any Underlying Component underlying the Underlying, the principal stock exchange on which such Underlying Component of the Underlying is, in the determination of the Index Sponsor principally traded.

"Underlying Exchange Business Day" means:

- (a) for any Unitary Underlying, any Underlying Scheduled Trading Day on which each Underlying Exchange and each Underlying Related Exchange for the Underlying are open for trading during their respective regular trading sessions, notwithstanding any such Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange for the Underlying closing prior to its Underlying Scheduled Closing Time; and
- (b) for any Multi-Exchange Underlying, any Underlying Scheduled Trading Day on which (i) the Underlying Index Sponsor calculates and publishes the level of the Underlying and (ii) the Underlying Related Exchange for the Underlying is open for trading during its regular trading session, notwithstanding the Underlying Related Exchange for the Underlying closing prior to its Underlying Scheduled Closing Time.

"Underlying Exchange Disruption" means:

- (a) for any Unitary Underlying, any event (other than an Underlying Early Closure) that disrupts or impairs, as determined by the Index Sponsor, the ability of market participants in general to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, (i) the Underlying Components on any relevant Underlying Exchange(s) that comprise 20 per cent. or more of the level of the Underlying or (ii) futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying on any relevant Underlying Related Exchange; and
- (b) for any Multi-Exchange Underlying, any event (other than an Underlying Early Closure) that disrupts or impairs, as determined by the Index Sponsor, the ability of market participants in general to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, (i) any Underlying Component on

the relevant Underlying Exchange in respect of such Underlying Component or (ii) futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying on the relevant Underlying Related Exchange.

"Underlying Index Cancellation" means the occurrence of the relevant Underlying Index Sponsor or Underlying Successor Index Sponsor, as applicable, on or prior to any relevant date, permanently cancelling the Underlying and no Underlying Successor Index existing as at the date of such cancellation, as determined by the Index Sponsor.

"Underlying Index Disruption" means the occurrence of the relevant Underlying Index Sponsor or Underlying Successor Index Sponsor, as applicable, on any relevant date, failing to calculate and announce a relevant Underlying level, as determined by the Index Sponsor, provided that, in respect of a Multi-Exchange Underlying, the Index Sponsor may, in its discretion, determine that such event instead results in the occurrence of an Underlying Disrupted Day.

"Underlying Index Modification" means the occurrence of the relevant Underlying Index Sponsor or Underlying Successor Index Sponsor, as applicable, on or prior to any relevant date, making or announcing that it will make a material change in the formula for, or the method of, calculating the Underlying, or in any other way materially modifying such Underlying (other than a modification prescribed in that formula or method to maintain such Underlying in the event of changes in the Underlying Components, capitalisation and/or other routine events), as determined by the Index Sponsor.

"Underlying Index Settlement Disruption Event" means, in respect of an Underlying Component of an Underlying, an event that the Index Sponsor determines is beyond the control of the Index Sponsor and/or its affiliates as a result of which the relevant Underlying Component Clearance System cannot clear the transfer of such Underlying Component.

"Underlying Index Sponsor" means, for any Underlying, the corporation or other entity that, as determined by the Index Sponsor is responsible for setting and reviewing the rules and procedures and the methods of calculation and adjustments, if any, related to such Underlying, and includes any corporation or other entity appointed by such entity, as determined by the Index Sponsor, that is responsible for announcing (directly or through an agent) the level of such Underlying on a regular basis in respect of each relevant day.

"Underlying Market Disruption Event" means:

- (a) for any Unitary Underlying, the occurrence or existence of (i) an Underlying Trading Disruption, (ii) an Underlying Exchange Disruption, which in either case the Index Sponsor determines is material, at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the relevant Underlying Valuation Time, or (iii) an Underlying Early Closure.

For the purposes of determining whether an Underlying Market Disruption Event in respect of a Unitary Underlying exists at any time, if an Underlying Market Disruption Event occurs in respect of an Underlying Component included in the Underlying at any time, then the relevant percentage contribution of such Underlying Component to the level of the Underlying shall be based on a comparison of (x) the portion of the level of the Underlying attributable to such Underlying Component and (y) the overall level of the Underlying, in each case immediately before the occurrence of such Underlying Market Disruption Event; and

- (b) for any Multi-Exchange Underlying, either:
 - (i) (I) the occurrence or existence, in respect of any Underlying Component, of:
 - (A) an Underlying Trading Disruption in respect of such Underlying Component, which the Index Sponsor determines is material, at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the relevant Underlying Valuation Time in respect of the Underlying Exchange on which such Underlying Component is principally traded;
 - (B) an Underlying Exchange Disruption in respect of such Underlying Component, which the Index Sponsor determines is material at any time

during the one-hour period that ends at the relevant Underlying Valuation Time in respect of the Underlying Exchange on which such Underlying Component is principally traded; or

- (C) an Underlying Early Closure in respect of such Underlying Component; and
- (II) the aggregate of all Underlying Components in respect of which an Underlying Trading Disruption, an Underlying Exchange Disruption or an Underlying Early Closure occurs or exists comprises 20 per cent. or more of the level of such Multi-Exchange Underlying; or
- (ii) the occurrence or existence, in each case in respect of futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying, of (A) an Underlying Trading Disruption or (B) an Underlying Exchange Disruption, which in either case the Index Sponsor determines is material, at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the Underlying Valuation Time in respect of the Underlying Related Exchange, or (C) an Underlying Early Closure.

For the purposes of determining whether an Underlying Market Disruption Event in respect of a Multi-Exchange Underlying exists at any time, if an Underlying Early Closure, an Underlying Exchange Disruption, or an Underlying Trading Disruption occurs in respect of an Underlying Component at that time, then the relevant percentage contribution of such Underlying Component to the level of the Underlying shall be based on a comparison of (x) the portion of the level of the Underlying attributable to that Underlying Component and (y) the overall level of the Underlying, in each case immediately before the occurrence of such Underlying Market Disruption Event.

"**Underlying Price**" of the Underlying for an Index Calculation Day is the [opening] [closing] price of the Underlying, as determined and published for that day by the Underlying Exchange.

"**Underlying Related Exchange**" means:

- (a) for any Unitary Underlying or Multi-Exchange Underlying, each exchange or quotation system, if any, specified as such in the Underlying List for the Underlying, any successor to such exchange or quotation system or any substitute exchange or quotation system to which trading in futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying has temporarily relocated (provided that the Index Sponsor has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to the futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying on such temporary substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original Underlying Related Exchange), provided, however, that where "All Exchanges" is specified as the Underlying Related Exchange, "Underlying Related Exchange" shall mean each exchange or quotation system (as determined by the Index Sponsor) where trading has a material effect (as determined by the Index Sponsor) on the overall market for futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying; and
- (b) for any Underlying Component which is a Share, each exchange or quotation system where trading has a material effect on the overall market for futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying Component share (as determined by the Index Sponsor).

"**Underlying Scheduled Closing Time**" means, in respect of an Underlying and in respect of an Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange and an Underlying Scheduled Trading Day, the scheduled weekday closing time of such Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange on such Underlying Scheduled Trading Day, without regard to after hours or any other trading outside of the regular trading session hours.

"**Underlying Scheduled Trading Day**" means, in respect of:

- (a) any Unitary Underlying, any day on which each Underlying Exchange and each Underlying Related Exchange for the Underlying are scheduled to be open for trading for their respective regular trading sessions;

- (b) any Multi-Exchange Underlying, any day on which (i) the Underlying Index Sponsor is scheduled to publish the level of the Underlying and (ii) the Underlying Related Exchange for the Underlying is scheduled to be open for trading for its regular trading session;
- (c) any Underlying Component which is a Share, any day on which the relevant Underlying Exchange referenced by the Underlying and the relevant Underlying Related Exchange for such Underlying Component are scheduled to be open for trading for their respective regular trading sessions; and
- (d) any Underlying Component which is not a Share, any day on which the value, level or price, as is applicable, is scheduled to be published or disseminated, or is otherwise scheduled to be available.

"Underlying Trading Disruption" means:

- (a) in respect of any Unitary Underlying, any suspension of, or limitation imposed on, trading by any relevant Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange or otherwise, and whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the relevant Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange or otherwise, (i) relating to Underlying Components that comprise 20 per cent. or more of the level of the Underlying on any relevant Underlying Exchange or (ii) in futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying on any relevant Underlying Related Exchange; and
- (b) in respect of any Multi-Exchange Underlying, any suspension or limitation imposed on trading by any relevant Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange or otherwise, and whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the relevant Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange or otherwise, (i) relating to any Underlying Component on the Underlying Exchange in respect of such Underlying Component or (ii) in futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying on the Underlying Related Exchange.

"Underlying Valuation Time" means:

- (a) in respect of any Unitary Underlying, (i) for the purposes of determining whether an Underlying Early Closure, an Underlying Exchange Disruption or an Underlying Trading Disruption has occurred in respect of (I) any Underlying Exchange, the Underlying Scheduled Closing Time of the Underlying Exchange (provided that, if the relevant Underlying Exchange closes prior to its Underlying Scheduled Closing Time, then the Underlying Valuation Time shall be such actual closing time), and (II) any options contracts or futures contracts on such Underlying, the close of trading on the Underlying Related Exchange, and (ii) in all other circumstances, the time at which the official closing level of the Underlying is calculated and published by the Underlying Index Sponsor; or
- (b) in respect of any Multi-Exchange Underlying, (i) for the purposes of determining whether an Underlying Early Closure, an Underlying Exchange Disruption or an Underlying Trading Disruption has occurred in respect of (I) any Underlying Component, the Underlying Scheduled Closing Time on the Underlying Exchange in respect of such Underlying Component (provided that, if the relevant Underlying Exchange closes prior to its Underlying Scheduled Closing Time, then the Underlying Valuation Time shall be such actual closing time), and (II) any options contracts or futures contracts on the Underlying, the close of trading on the Underlying Related Exchange, and (ii) in all other circumstances, the time at which the official closing level of the Index is calculated and published by the Underlying Index Sponsor.

"Unitary Underlying" means any Underlying which is specified as such in the Underlying List for such Underlying, or, if not specified, any Underlying the Index Sponsor determines as such.

Index Description for Factor Indices

Underlying List (indices)

Underlying	Type	Currency	ISIN	Bloomberg Ticker	Undelying Exchange	Underlying Related Exchange
DAX [®] (Performance Index)	Unitary Underlying	EUR	DE0008469008	DAX Index	Deutsche Börse AG	All Exchanges
EURO STOXX 50 [®] Index (Price Return)	Multi-Exchange Underlying	EUR	EU0009658145	SX5E Index	-	All Exchanges
Dow Jones Industrial Average [®] Index	Multi-Exchange Underlying	USD	US2605661048	INDU Index	-	All Exchanges
S&P 500 [®] Index	Multi-Exchange Underlying	USD	US78378X1072	SPX Index	-	All Exchanges
NASDAQ-100 Index [®]	Unitary Underlying	USD	US6311011026	NDQ Index	NASDAQ Global Select Market	All Exchanges
CAC 40 [®] Index	Multi-Exchange Underlying	EUR	FR0003500008	CAC Index	-	All Exchanges
FTSE-100 Index	Unitary Underlying	GBP	GB0001383545	UKX Index	London Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
AEX [®] Index	Unitary Underlying	EUR	NL0000000107	AEX Index	Euronext Amsterdam	All Exchanges
FTSE MIB Index	Unitary Underlying	EUR	IT0003465736	FTSEMIB Index	Borsa Italiana	All Exchanges
OMX Stockholm 30 Index	Unitary Underlying	SEK	SE0000337842	OMX Index	OMX	All Exchanges
Swiss Market Index (SMI [®]) Index	Unitary Underlying	CHF	CH0009980894	SMI Index	SIX Swiss Exchange	All Exchanges
IBEX 35 [®] Index	Unitary Underlying	EUR	ESOSI0000005	IBEX Index	Bolsa de Madrid	All Exchanges
Stoxx [®] Europe 600 Price Index EUR	Multi-Exchange Underlying	EUR	EU0009658202	SXXP Index	-	All Exchanges
Nikkei 225 Index	Unitary Underlying	JPY	JP9010C00002	NKY Index	Tokyo Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index	Unitary Underlying	HKD	HK0000004322	HSI Index	Hong Kong Stock Exchange	All Exchanges

[insert in the case of a futures contract as Underlying for the Factor Index:

1. Concept of the Factor Index

The Factor Certificates are linked to [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50] x [Long] [Short] Index linked to *[insert name of Underlying in accordance with Underlying list below: [●]]* (the "**Factor Index**"). The Factor Index is designed and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities plc (the "**Index Sponsor**"). The Factor Index is not a recognised financial index, but a strategy index designed and calculated by the Index Sponsor. The sole function of this Factor Index is to serve as the Reference Asset for these Factor Certificates.

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices: The Factor Index reflects price movements in the Underlying with a leverage factor of [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50]. An increase in the price of the Underlying since the most recent calculation of an Index Closing Price or Deleverage Event results in a positive change in the Factor Index as compared to the previous price of the Factor Index at the time of the Index Closing Price or Deleverage Event and vice-versa. The Factor Index therefore reflects a "long" strategy.]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices: The Factor Index reflects price movements in the Underlying with a leverage factor of [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50]. A decrease in the price of the Underlying since the most recent calculation of an Index Closing Price or Deleverage Event results in a positive change in the Factor Index as compared to the previous price of the Factor Index at the time of the Index Closing Price or Deleverage Event and vice-versa. The Factor Index therefore replicates a "short" strategy.]

The Factor Index consists of (a) a leverage component and (b) a financing component.

(a) Leverage component

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices: The leverage component tracks an investment in the Underlying, whereby movements in the price of the Underlying are multiplied by the Leverage (*Factor*). This leverage effect occurs with either positive or negative movements in the price of the Underlying, having a disproportionate effect on the value of the Factor Index (e.g. an increase in the price of the Underlying (as compared to the last Underlying Price) by 1% results in an increase in the Factor Index by *[insert result of following calculation: ●]%* ([2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50] x 1%) whereas a decrease in the price of the Underlying (as compared to the last Underlying Price) by 1% results in a decrease in the Factor Index by *[insert result of following calculation: ●]%* ([2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50] x 1%)).]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices: The leverage component **inversely** tracks an investment in the Underlying, whereby movements in the price of the Underlying are multiplied by the Leverage (*Factor*). This leverage effect occurs with either positive or negative movements in the price of the Underlying, having a disproportionate effect on the value of the Factor Index (e.g. an increase in the price of the Underlying (as compared to the last Underlying Price) by 1% results in a decrease in the Factor Index by *[insert result of following calculation: ●]%* ([2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50] x 1%) whereas a decrease in the price of the Underlying (as compared to the last Underlying Price) by 1% results in an increase in the Factor Index by *[insert result of following calculation: ●]%* ([2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50] x 1%)).]

(b) Financing component

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices: The financing component tracks the capital costs that would be incurred to finance the corresponding investment in the Underlying and to hedge the risk of large sudden changes of the Underlying Price. Additionally, a fee charged by the Index Sponsor for the calculation and administration of the Factor Index is added (*Index Fee*). Therefore, the financing component reduces the value of the Factor Index.]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices: The financing component reflects the expenses and earnings that would arise from acquiring the Underlying, selling it and investing the proceeds at

the risk-free rate, as well as hedging the risk of large sudden changes of the Underlying Price. Additionally, a fee charged by the Index Sponsor for the calculation and administration of the Factor Index is added (*Index Fee* which reduces the value of the Factor Index). If the acquisition costs, hedging cost and the Index Fee exceed the interest income based on the relevant Reference Rate on a particular day, the value of the Factor Index is reduced on such day.]

2. Calculation of the Factor Index

The Factor Index shall be calculated for the first time on the Index Start Date. The initial level of the Factor Index on the Index Start Date corresponds to the Index Start Price. The respective current index level is calculated by the Index Sponsor on each Index Calculation Day, rounded to two decimal places and published on the website www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de. One index point corresponds to one unit of the Index Currency.

(a) Deleverage Event

(i) *Determination of the first Deleverage Event to have occurred on an Index Calculation Day T*

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices:

The "**First Deleverage Event**" occurs if at time s on an Index Calculation Day T (prior to a potential further Deleverage Event on this Index Calculation Day T after the First Deleverage Event (see (a)(ii) below)) the Price of the Underlying (P_S) is equal to or below the Barrier Level. The Barrier Level is calculated as follows:

$$(1 - B) \times UP_{T-1}$$

where:

B = Buffer

UP_{T-1} = Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day $T-1$

Upon the occurrence of a First Deleverage Event, the time-weighted average price (TWAP) of the Underlying is calculated during a period of 10 minutes whereby the period starts 5 minutes after the occurrence of the First Deleverage Event (" P_{delt} ").]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices:

The "**First Deleverage Event**" occurs if at time s on an Index Calculation Day T (prior to a potential further deleverage event on this Index Calculation Day T after the First Deleverage Event (see (a)(ii) below)) the Price of the Underlying (P_S) is equal to or above the Barrier Level. The Barrier Level is calculated as follows:

$$(1 + B) \times UP_{T-1}$$

where:

B = Buffer

UP_{T-1} = Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day $T-1$

Upon the occurrence of a First Deleverage Event, the time-weighted average price (TWAP) of the Underlying is calculated during a period of 10 minutes whereby the period starts 5 minutes after the occurrence of the First Deleverage Event (" P_{delt} ").]

- (ii) *Determination of a further deleverage event (after the First Deleverage Event) to have occurred on an Index Calculation Day T*

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices:

A "**Deleverage Event_n**" occurs if at time *s* on an Index Calculation Day T the Price of the Underlying is equal to or below the Barrier Level. The Barrier Level is calculated as follows:

$$(1 - B) \times P_{\text{delt}(n-1)}$$

]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices:

A "**Deleverage Event_n**" occurs if at time *s* on an Index Calculation Day T the Price of the Underlying is equal to or above the Barrier Level. The Barrier Level is calculated as follows:

$$(1 + B) \times P_{\text{delt}(n-1)}$$

]

where:

B = Buffer

$P_{\text{delt}(n-1)}$ = Time-weighted average price (TWAP) of the Underlying during a period of 10 minutes whereby the period starts 5 minutes after the occurrence of the preceding Deleverage Event_n (and/or Deleverage Event₁ in the case of Deleverage Event₂ has just occurred) on the Index Calculation Day T. In case $n=1$, $P_{\text{delt}(0)}$ means P_{delt} .

- (iii) *Final calculation of the Factor Index at market close on an Index Calculation Day T*

At market close of the Underlying on each Index Calculation Day the Index Sponsor will calculate the Market Closing Price of the Factor Index. The Market Closing Price of the Factor Index will be calculated as follows:

(A) If no deleverage event (as defined under (a)(ii) and (a)(iii) above) has occurred on the relevant Index Calculation Day the Market Closing Price is calculated as follows:

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices:

$$IDX_{Tc} = IDX_{T-1} \times \left\{ 1 + L \times \left(\frac{UP_T}{UP_{T-1}} - 1 \right) \right\}$$

where:

T = current Index Calculation Day

IDX_{Tc} = Market Closing Price of the Factor Index at market close of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T

IDX_{T-1} = Index Closing Price on Index Calculation Day T-1 which immediately precedes the current Index Calculation Day T

L = Leverage (*Factor*)

UP_T = Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T

UP_{T-1} = Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T-1]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices:

$$IDX_{Tc} = IDX_{T-1} \times \left\{ 1 - L \times \left(\frac{UP_T}{UP_{T-1}} - 1 \right) \right\}$$

where:

- T = current Index Calculation Day
- IDX_{Tc} = Market Closing Price of the Factor Index at market close of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T
- IDX_{T-1} = Index Closing Price on Index Calculation Day T-1 which immediately precedes the current Index Calculation Day T
- L = Leverage (*Factor*)
- UP_T = Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T
- UP_{T-1} = Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T-1]

- (B) If a deleverage event has occurred on the relevant Index Calculation Day the Market Closing Price is calculated as follows:

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices:

$$IDX_{Tc} = IDX_{T-1} \times \left\{ 1 + L \times \left(\frac{UP_T}{P_{deltn}} - 1 \right) \right\}$$

where:

- T = current Index Calculation Day
- IDX_{Tc} = Market Closing Price of the Factor Index at market close of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T
- IDX_{T-1} = Index Closing Price on Index Calculation Day T-1 which immediately precedes the current Index Calculation Day T
- L = Leverage (*Factor*)
- UP_T = Underlying Price of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T
- P_{deltn} = Time-weighted average price (TWAP) of the Underlying during a period of 10 minutes whereby the period starts 5 minutes after the occurrence of the latest Deleverage Event_n on Index Calculation Day T.]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices:

$$IDX_{Tc} = IDX_{T-1} \times \left\{ 1 - L \times \left(\frac{UP_T}{P_{deltn}} - 1 \right) \right\}$$

where:

- T = current Index Calculation Day


- IDX_{Tc} = Market Closing Price of the Factor Index at market close of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T
- IDX_{T-1} = Index Closing Price on Index Calculation Day T-1 which immediately precedes the current Index Calculation Day T
- L = Leverage (*Factor*)
- UP_T = Underlying Price of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T
- P_{deltan} = Time-weighted average price (TWAP) of the Underlying during a period of 10 minutes whereby the period starts 5 minutes after the occurrence of the latest Deleverage Event_n on Index Calculation Day T.]


(b) Formula for the calculation of the Index Closing Price of the Factor Index

The Index Closing Price (i.e. the Reference Asset Price relevant for the determination of Settlement Amount) of the Factor Index is calculated on an Index Calculation Day T in accordance with the following formula whereby the Closing Index Price of the Factor Index consists of (1) a leverage component and (2) a financing component:

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices:

$$\text{IDX}_T = \text{IDX}_{Tc} \times \left\{ 1 - \underbrace{[(L - 1) \times \text{FS}_T + L \times \text{IF}] \times \frac{d}{360}}_{\text{Financing component}} \right\}$$


 Leverage component



 Financing component

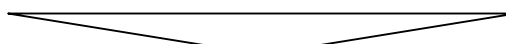
where:

- T = current Index Calculation Day
- IDX_T = Index Closing Price of the Factor Index on Index Calculation Day T
- IDX_{Tc} = Market Closing Price of the Factor Index on Index Calculation Day T
- FS_T = Financing Spread on Index Calculation Day T
- IF = Index Fee
- d = Number of calendar days between Index Calculation Days T-1 and T]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices:

$$\text{IDX}_T = \text{IDX}_{Tc} \times \left\{ 1 - \underbrace{[(1 + L) \times \text{FS}_T + L \times \text{IF}] \times \frac{d}{360}}_{\text{Financing component}} \right\}$$


 Leverage component


 Financing component

where:

- T = current Index Calculation Day
- IDX_T = Index Closing Price of the Factor Index on Index Calculation Day T

IDX_{T_c}	=	Market Closing Price of the Factor Index on Index Calculation Day T
FS_T	=	Financing Spread on Index Calculation Day T
IF	=	Index Fee
d	=	Number of calendar days between Index Calculation Days T-1 and T]

3. Consequences of Underlying Disrupted Days

If the Index Sponsor determines that any Index Calculation Day is an Underlying Disrupted Day,

[insert if adjustment consequence is Index Sponsor Determination: then the Index Sponsor will, in its reasonable discretion, determine the Underlying Price (or a method for determining the Underlying Price), taking into consideration the latest available quotation for the relevant price of the Underlying, the relevant market conditions at the time of the relevant determination and any other information that it deems relevant on such Index Calculation Day.]

[insert if adjustment consequence is Postponement: then the Index Calculation Day shall be the first succeeding Underlying Scheduled Trading Day in respect of the Underlying that the Index Sponsor determines is not an Underlying Disrupted Day in respect of such Underlying, unless the Index Sponsor determines that each of the eight consecutive Underlying Scheduled Trading Days in respect of the Underlying is an Underlying Disrupted Day for the Underlying. In that case:

- (i) the eighth consecutive Underlying Scheduled Trading Day shall be deemed to be the Index Calculation Day, notwithstanding the fact that such day is an Underlying Disrupted Day for the Underlying; and
- (ii) the Index Sponsor shall, in its reasonable discretion, determine the level of the Underlying (as of the Underlying Valuation Time) on that eighth consecutive Underlying Scheduled Trading Day, taking into account any relevant market conditions at the time of such determination, and such value as determined by the Index Sponsor pursuant to this paragraph (ii) shall be deemed to be the Underlying Price in respect of the relevant Index Calculation Day.]

4. Correction to published prices

In the event that any price or value of the Underlying published or announced on any date which is utilised for any calculation or determination in connection with the Factor Index is subsequently corrected and the correction is published or announced by the Underlying Trading Facility or any other person responsible for that publication or announcement by 30 calendar days after the original publication or announcement; then the Index Sponsor may make any determination in connection with the Factor Index, after taking into account such correction, and, to the extent necessary, may adjust any relevant terms of the Factor Index to account for such correction.

Adjustments relating to the Factor Index and all other measures taken under this section will be published by the Index Sponsor on the website www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de, provided that any failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the adjustment or any action taken.

5. Underlying Successor Entity calculates and reports an Underlying Price

If in respect of any Index Calculation Day, either an Underlying Price is (i) not calculated and announced by the Underlying Trading Facility but is calculated and announced by a successor entity acceptable to the Index Sponsor or (ii) replaced by a successor price calculated using, as determined, in its reasonable discretion, by the Index Sponsor, the same or a substantially similar formula for and method of calculation as used in the calculation of such Underlying Price, then in each case, such price as so calculated will be deemed to be the Underlying Price.

If the Index Sponsor determines, in its reasonable discretion, that either (A) the relevant successor to the Underlying Trading Facility is not acceptable as aforesaid, or (B) that the new Underlying Price is not

suitable or would not otherwise produce a commercially reasonable result, the Index Sponsor may discontinue the calculation and publication of the Factor Index.

6. Rolling Underlying Provisions

The Underlying at the relevant time from the Index Start Date shall be the "**Current Underlying**". The Current Underlying is the Initial Underlying from the Index Start Date until the first Rollover Date. After the calculation and determination of the Index Closing Price on the first Rollover Date the current Underlying is replaced by another futures contract for which the expiration date falls in the nearest Relevant Month. Thereafter, on any Rollover Date the respective Current Underlying will be substituted by the futures contract with the nearest expiry month out of the Relevant Month (each a "**Rollover**"). If, in the reasonable discretion of the Index Sponsor, there is no Underlying on any Rollover Date the underlying terms or applicable contract characteristics of which are substantially identical to those of the Underlying to be replaced, the Index Sponsor may determine that the leverage component shall remain unchanged and the Underlying Price will be determined solely on the basis of the other components of the formula for the calculation of the Factor Index. Furthermore, the Index Sponsor has the right to adjust the Relevant Month in the case of a change of the authoritative rules of the Underlying Trading Facility concerning expiration dates. Adjustments relating to the Factor Index and all other measures taken under this section will be published by the Index Sponsor on the website www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de, provided that any failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the adjustment or any action taken.

[insert if Underlying Hedging Disruption apply:]

7. Early redemption following Underlying Hedging Disruption

Upon the occurrence of an Underlying Hedging Disruption, the Index Sponsor may, in its reasonable discretion on giving not less than five nor more than 30 days' irrevocable notice, discontinue the calculation and publication of the Factor Index.]

[7][8]. Adjustments to Factor Index linked to an Underlying in European Currencies

In respect of an Underlying originally quoted, traded listed and/or dealt as of the Index Start Date in a currency of a member state of the European Union that has not adopted the single currency in accordance with the EC Treaty, or if the relevant Underlying Price is in such currency, if the Underlying is at any time after the Index Start Date quoted, listed, traded and/or dealt exclusively in euro on the relevant Underlying Trading Facility or, where no Underlying Trading Facility is specified, the principal market on which the Underlying traded, or if the relevant Underlying Price is changed to the euro, then the Index Sponsor may make such adjustment to the terms of the Factor Index as the Index Sponsor determines appropriate to preserve the economic terms of the Factor Index. The Index Sponsor will make any conversion necessary for purposes of any such adjustment based on the relevant official conversion rate or such mid-market spot rate of exchange, as determined to be appropriate in the discretion of Index Sponsor.

[8][9]. Successor to an Underlying Price

If in respect of any relevant Index Calculation Day or any other relevant date which is utilised for any calculation or determination in relation to the Factor Index, the Index Sponsor determines in its discretion that (a) an Underlying Price is not announced or published by the Underlying Trading Facility but is calculated and announced or published by a successor entity acceptable to the Index Sponsor, such price as so calculated and announced or published by such successor entity will be deemed to be the Underlying Price, (b) an Underlying Price is replaced by a successor price in respect of the Underlying calculated using, as determined by the Index Sponsor, the same or a substantially similar formula for and method of calculation as used in the calculation of such Underlying, such price as so calculated will be deemed to be the Underlying Price, or (c) an Underlying Price ceases to be announced or published by an Underlying Trading Facility and/or the formula for and/or the method of calculation of such Underlying Price is being materially changed, but a price or two or more prices in respect of the same Underlying as such Underlying Price exists, or will exist from a future date, and such price is, or two or more of such prices are, as is applicable, in the determination of the Index Sponsor, accepted or recognised by the dealers in the relevant market for the Underlying as being the successor, or a successor, as is applicable, to such Underlying Price, then such successor price, or one of such successor prices as is selected by the Index Sponsor in its discretion, as is applicable, will be deemed to be the Underlying Price from the date

determined by the Index Sponsor. Following such determination, the Index Sponsor will make such adjustment(s) that it determines to be appropriate, if any, to any variable, calculation methodology, valuation or any other terms of the Factor Index to account for such successor Underlying Price.

Adjustments relating to the Factor Index and all other measures taken under this section will be published by the Index Sponsor on the website www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de, provided that any failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the adjustment or any action taken.

[9][10]. Definitions

The definitions below shall apply for the purposes of this index description.

"**Adjustment Date**" means [the first] [the last] [each] Index Calculation Day of [each] [a] calendar month.

"**Buffer**" is [0.5] [1] [1.5] [2] [2.5] [3] [3.5] [4] [4.5] [5] [5.5] [6] [6.5] [7] [7.5] [8] [8.5] [9] [9.5] [10] [11] [12] [14] [15] [17] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] [24] [25] [26] [27] [28] [29] [30] [31] [33] [35] [40] [42] [45] [47] [48] %.

"**CFTC**" means the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

"**Disappearance of Underlying Price**" means:

- (a) the permanent discontinuation of trading, in the relevant Underlying on the relevant Underlying Trading Facility;
- (b) the disappearance of, or of trading in, the relevant Underlying; or
- (c) the disappearance or permanent discontinuance or unavailability of an Underlying Price,

notwithstanding the availability of the related price source or the status of trading in the relevant Underlying.

"**Financing Spread**" represents the costs of the margin payment which may be incurred for investments in the Underlying in line with the strategy tracked by the Factor Index. The Financing Spread on the Index Start Date corresponds to the Initial Financing Spread. The Index Sponsor has the right to adjust the "**Current Financing Spread**" on each Adjustment Date in order to take into account prevailing market conditions (such as liquidity of global financial markets, availability and cost of capital and credit, interest rates, borrowing costs, repurchase costs, any imposition or announcement of any legislation or regulation which require higher capital ratio requirements for banks) in its reasonable discretion up to the Maximum Financing Spread. The Index Sponsor publishes the (adjusted) Current Financing Spread on the website www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de. The (adjusted) Current Financing Spread shall apply immediately as from the relevant Adjustment Date.

["**Hedging Entity**" means the Index Sponsor or any affiliate(s) of the Index Sponsor or any entity (or entities) acting on behalf of the Index Sponsor engaged in any underlying or hedging transactions relating to the Factor Index and/or Underlying in respect of the Index Sponsor's obligations under the Factor Index.]

"**Index Calculation Day**" means a day that is an Underlying Scheduled Trading Day for the Underlying, as determined by the Index Sponsor.

"**Index Closing Price**" is calculated for each Index Calculation Day by the Index Sponsor in accordance with Section 2 (b) above on the basis of the Underlying Price of the Current Underlying for this Index Calculation Day and published on the website www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de.

"**Index Currency**" means [EUR] [USD] [CHF] [JPY] [HKD] [SGD] [GBP] [NOK] [SEK] [AUD] [DKK].

"**Index Fee**" is [0.05] [0.1] [0.2] [0.3] [0.4] [0.5] [0.6] [0.7] [0.8] [0.9] [1.0] [1.2] [1.5] [2.0] [3.0] [4.0] [5.0] [6.0] [7.0] [8.0] [9.0] [10.0] [15.0] [20.0] per cent. per annum. The Index Fee is charged each calendar day, beginning as of the Index Start Date. It is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year and the most recently calculated Index Closing Price.

"**Index Start Date**" means [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] [24] [25] [26] [27] [28] [29] [30] [31] [January] [February] [March] [April] [May] [June] [July] [August] [September] [October] [November] [December] [2017] [2018].

"**Index Start Price**" is [1] [10] [100] [1,000] [10,000] index point[s] and represents the Index Closing Price on Index Calculation Day T=0.

"**Initial Financing Spread**" is [0.05] [0.1] [0.2] [0.25] [0.3] [0.4] [0.5] [0.6] [0.7] [0.75] [0.8] [0.9] [1.0] [1.1] [1.2] [1.3] [1.4] [1.5] [2.0] [3.0] [4.0] [5.0] [6.0] [7.0] [8.0] [9.0] [10.0] [15.0] [20.0] per cent. per annum.

"**Initial Underlying**" means [*insert Underlying and Relevant Month in accordance with Underlying List below: ●*].

"**Leverage**" is [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50].

"**Material Change in Content**" means the occurrence since the Index Start Date of a material change in the content, composition or constitution of the Underlying.

"**Material Change in Formula**" means the occurrence since the Index Start Date of a material change in the formula for or the method of calculating the relevant Underlying.

"**Maximum Financing Spread**" is 20.0 per cent. per annum.

"**Nearby Month**", when preceded by a numerical adjective, means, in respect of an Index Calculation Day or an Underlying Scheduled Trading Day, as applicable, the month of expiration of the Underlying, identified by that numerical adjective, so that, for example, (i) "First Nearby Month" means the month of expiration of the first Underlying to expire following the Index Calculation Day or Underlying Scheduled Trading Day, as applicable; (ii) "Second Nearby Month" means the month of expiration of the second Futures Contract to expire following the Index Calculation Day or Underlying Scheduled Trading Day, as applicable; and (iii) "Sixth Nearby Month" means the month of expiration of the sixth Futures Contract to expire following the Index Calculation Day or Underlying Scheduled Trading Day, as applicable.

"**Price of the Underlying**" corresponds at any time during the trading period on the Underlying Trading Facility to [the mean between the bid and offer prices] [the price] of the Current Underlying on the Underlying Trading Facility, as determined by the Index Sponsor.

"**Price Source Disruption**" means, in respect of the Underlying:

- (a) the failure of the Underlying Trading Facility to announce or publish the Underlying (or the information necessary for determining the Underlying Price);
- (b) the temporary or permanent discontinuance or unavailability of the Underlying Trading Facility.

"**Reference Date**" within the meaning of this index description means the first Index Calculation Day on which the Underlying and/or Current Underlying are traded on the Underlying Trading Facility after taking the adjustments into account.

"**Relevant Jurisdiction**" means the country (or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein) in which the Index Sponsor is organised or incorporated or in which payments of any present or future tax, assessment or other governmental charge of whatever nature are regarded as being sourced.]

"**Relevant Month**" means [January] [,] [February] [,] [March] [,] [April] [,] [May] [,] [June] [,] [July] [,] [August] [,] [September] [,] [October] [,] [November] [,] [December].

"**Rollover Date**" means [ten] [five] [three] [two] [one] Underlying Scheduled Trading Day[s] prior to the first notice day of the Current Underlying. If there is no first notice day for the Current Underlying or if the first notice day is after the last trading day, [ten] [five] [three] [two] [one] Underlying Scheduled Trading Day[s] prior to the last trading day of the Current Underlying. The Index Sponsor retains the right to change the number of trading days prior to which the Rollover Date is determined. Should there be insufficient liquidity in the Current Underlying on the Underlying Trading Facility on a Rollover Date or a comparable unusual market situation in

the reasonable discretion of the Index Sponsor, the Index Sponsor is entitled to specify another day as the Rollover Date. The Index Sponsor furthermore has the right, through an announcement on the website www.jpmmorgan-zertifikate.de stating the calendar day on which the change becomes effective and subject to a prior notice period of at least one month, to determine a different Rollover Date in its reasonable discretion. This is particularly the case when the rules affecting the determination of the Rollover Date are changed at the Underlying Trading Facility.

"Tax Disruption" means, in respect of the Underlying, the imposition of, change in or removal of an excise, severance, sales, use, value-added, transfer, stamp, documentary, recording or similar tax on, or measured by reference to, the Underlying (other than a tax on, or measured by reference to overall gross or net income) by any government or taxation authority after the Index Start Date if the direct effect of such imposition, change, or removal is to raise or lower the Underlying Price on the day that would otherwise be a Index Calculation Day or any other relevant date, as determined by the Index Sponsor, from what it would have been without that imposition, change, or removal.

"Trading Disruption" means the material suspension of, or the material limitation imposed on, trading in the Underlying on the Underlying Trading Facility as determined by the Index Sponsor. For these purposes:

- (a) a suspension of the trading in the Underlying on any relevant Index Calculation Day or any other relevant date, as determined by the Index Sponsor, shall be deemed to be material only if:
 - (i) all trading in the Underlying is suspended for the entire Index Calculation Day or other relevant date; or
 - (ii) all trading in the Underlying is suspended subsequent to the opening of trading on the Index Calculation Day or other relevant date, trading does not recommence prior to the regularly scheduled close of trading in the Underlying on such Index Calculation Day or other relevant date and such suspension is announced less than one-hour preceding its commencement; and
- (b) a limitation of trading in the Underlying on any Index Calculation Day or any other relevant date, as determined by the Index Sponsor, shall be deemed to be material only if the relevant Underlying Trading Facility establishes limits on the range within which the price of the Underlying may fluctuate and the closing or settlement price of the Underlying on such day is at the upper limit of that range or at the lower limit of that range.

"Underlying" means [*insert name in accordance with Underlying List below: ●*].

Currency: [*insert currency in accordance with Underlying List below: ●*]

[ISIN: [*insert ISIN in accordance with Underlying List below: ●*]]

Bloomberg Ticker: [*insert Bloomberg Ticker in accordance with Underlying List below: ●*]

"Underlying Disrupted Day" means an Underlying Scheduled Trading Day on which (i) the Underlying Trading Facility is not open for trading during its regular trading session or (ii) on which an Underlying Disruption Event occurs.

"Underlying Disruption Event" means the occurrence of any of the following events:

- (i) Disappearance of Underlying Price;
- (ii) Material Change in Content;
- (iii) Material Change in Formula;
- (iv) Price Source Disruption;
- (v) Trading Disruption; and
- (vi) Tax Disruption.

["**Underlying Hedge Entity**" means the Index Sponsor or any affiliate(s) of the Index Sponsor or any entity (or entities) acting on behalf of the Index Sponsor.]

["**Underlying Hedge Tax Jurisdiction**" means (i) the country (or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein) in which the Underlying Hedge Entity or its applicable counterparty is organised or incorporated or in which payments of any present or future tax, assessment or other governmental charge of whatever nature are regarded as being sourced, (ii) the United States and (iii) any other jurisdiction that enters into an intergovernmental agreement with the United States in furtherance of FATCA.]

["**Underlying Hedge Transactions**" means, in relation to the Factor Index, any purchase, sale, entry into or maintenance of one or more (a) positions or contracts in securities, options, futures, derivatives or foreign exchange or (b) other instruments or arrangements (howsoever described) in order to hedge individually or on a portfolio basis the Index Sponsor's obligations under the Factor Index.]

["**Underlying Hedging Disruption**" means that:

- (a) due to (i) the adoption of, or any change in, any applicable law, regulation, rule or order (including, without limitation, any tax law); or (ii) the promulgation of, or any change in, the interpretation, application, exercise or operation by any court, tribunal, regulatory authority, exchange or trading facility or any other relevant entity with competent jurisdiction of any applicable law, rule, regulation, order, decision or determination (including, without limitation, as implemented by the CFTC or exchange or trading facility), in each case occurring on or after the Index Start Date the Index Sponsor determines that it is contrary (or, upon adoption, it will be contrary) to such law, rule, regulation, order, decision or determination for the Hedging Entity to purchase, sell, enter into, maintain, hold, acquire or dispose of Underlying Hedge Transactions (in whole or in part) (in the aggregate on a portfolio basis or incrementally on a trade by trade basis) including (without limitation) if such Underlying Hedge Transactions (in whole or in part) (in the aggregate on a portfolio basis or incrementally on a trade by trade basis) are (or, but for the consequent disposal thereof, would otherwise be) in excess of any allowable position limit(s) in relation to any commodity traded on any exchange(s) or other trading facility (it being within the reasonable discretion of the Hedging Entity to determine which of the relevant assets or transactions are counted towards such limit); and/or
- (b) for any reason, the Hedging Entity is unable, after using commercially reasonable efforts, to (i) acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction(s) or asset(s) the Index Sponsor deems necessary to hedge the risk of entering into and performing its futures-contract-related obligations with respect to the Factor Index, or (ii) realise, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction(s) or asset(s).]

"**Underlying Price**" of the Underlying for an Index Calculation Day is the [[official][daily] [final] settlement price] of the Current Underlying, as determined and published by the Underlying Trading Facility. In the case of a Rollover, the Underlying Price of the new Current Underlying is applicable for the further calculation of the Factor Index pursuant to Section 2 above.

"**Underlying Scheduled Trading Day**" means, in respect of the Underlying, a day on which the relevant Underlying Trading Facility on which the Underlying is traded is scheduled to be open for trading for its regular trading session, notwithstanding any such Underlying Trading Facility closing prior to its scheduled closing time.

"**Underlying Trading Facility**" means [*insert underlying trading facility in accordance with Underlying List below: •*], being the exchange or trading facility or principal trading market or, in each case, any successor to such exchange or trading facility or principal trading market to which trading in the Underlying has temporarily relocated, as determined, in its reasonable discretion, by the Index Sponsor.

Index Description for Factor Indices

Underlying List (futures contracts)

Underlying	Currency	ISIN	Bloomberg Ticker	Underlying Trading Facility
NYMEX Light, Sweet Crude Oil Future-Contract	USD	US12573F1084	CLA Comdty	CME Group
Ice Brent Crude Futures-Contract	USD	XC0009677409	COA Comdty	Intercontinental Exchange (ICE)
DAX® Index-Futures-Contract	EUR	DE0008469594	GXA Index	EUREX
EURO STOXX 50® Index Futures-Contract	EUR	-	VGA Index	EUREX
Dow Jones Industrial Average Mini e-CBOT Index Futures-Contract	USD	-	DMA Index	CME Group
S&P 500® E-Mini Futures-Contract	USD	-	ESA Index	CME Group
NASDAQ-100 E-Mini Futures-Contract	USD	-	NQA Index	CME Group
CAC 40® 10 Euro Index Futures-Contract	EUR	FRENX0392865	CFA Index	Euronext Derivatives Paris
FTSE-100 Index Futures-Contract	GBP	-	Z A Index	Intercontinental Exchange (ICE)
Amsterdam-Index® Futures-Contract	EUR	NLENX0583551	EOA Index	Euronext Derivatives Amsterdam
FTSE/MIB® Index Futures-Contract	EUR	IT0013500548	STA Index	Borse Italiana (IDEM - Italian Derivatives Market)
OMX Stockholm 30 Index Futures-Contract	SEK	SE0010163394	QCA Index	OMX Nordic Exchange Stockholm
SMI®-Futures-Contract	CHF	CH0008616432	SMA Index	EUREX
IBEX 35® Index Futures-Contract	EUR	ES0B00036680	IBA Index	MEFF - Mercado Español de Futuros Financieros (Madrid)
STOXX® Europe 600 Index Futures-Contract	EUR	DE000A1DKQK4	SXOA Index	EUREX
Yen Deom Nikkei Futures-Contract	JPY	-	NHA Index	CME Group
Hang Seng Index Futures-Contract	HKD	-	HIA Index	Hongkong Futures Exchange Limited
HSCEI Futures-Contract	HKD	-	HCA Index	Hongkong Futures Exchange

Index Description for Factor Indices

Underlying	Currency	ISIN	Bloomberg Ticker	Underlying Trading Facility
				Limited
Euro-Bobl Futures-Contract	EUR	DE0009652651	OEA Cmdty	EUREX
Euro-Bund Futures-Contract	EUR	DE0009652644	RXA Cmdty	EUREX
Euro-Schatz Futures-Contract	EUR	DE0009652669	DUA Cmdty	EUREX
Euro-Buxl® 30 Year Bund Futures-Contract	EUR	DE0009652636	UBA Cmdty	EUREX
U.S. 10 Year Treasury Note Futures-Contract	USD	-	TYA Comdty	CME Group
Taiwan Bank and Insurance Sector Futures-Contract	TWD	-	TBA Comdty	Taiwan Future Exchange
Chicago Wheat Futures-Contract	USD	-	W A Comdty	CME Group
Kansas Wheat Futures-Contract	USD	-	KWA Comdty	CME Group
Corn Futures-Contract	USD	-	C A Comdty	CME Group
Soybeans Futures-Contract	USD	-	S A Comdty	CME Group
Coffee C® Futures-Contract	USD	-	KCA Comdty	Intercontinental Exchange (ICE)
Sugar #11 Futures-Contract	USD	-	SBA Comdty	Intercontinental Exchange (ICE)
Cocoa Futures-Contract	USD	-	CCA Comdty	Intercontinental Exchange (ICE)
Cotton No. 2 Futures-Contract	USD	-	CTA Comdty	Intercontinental Exchange (ICE)
Lean Hogs Futures-Contract	USD	-	LHA Comdty	CME Group
Live Cattle Futures-Contract	USD	-	LCA Comdty	CME Group
Feeder Cattle Futures-Contract	USD	-	FCA Comdty	CME Group
Heating Oil Futures-Contract	USD		HOA Comdty	CME Group
RBOB Gasoline Futures-Contract	USD		XBA Comdty	CME Group
Gasoil Futures-Contract	USD		QSA Comdty	Intercontinental Exchange (ICE)
Gold Spot \$/Oz	USD	-	XAU Curncy	Intercontinental Exchange (ICE)
Silver Spot \$/Oz	USD	-	XAG Curncy	Intercontinental Exchange

Index Description for Factor Indices

Underlying	Currency	ISIN	Bloomberg Ticker	Underlying Trading Facility
				(ICE)

[insert in the case of a share as Underlying for the Factor Index:

1. Concept of the Factor Index

The Factor Certificates are linked to [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50] x [Long] [Short] Index linked to *[insert name of Underlying in accordance with Underlying list below: [●]]* (the "**Factor Index**"). The Factor Index is designed and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities plc (the "**Index Sponsor**"). The Factor Index is not a recognised financial index, but a strategy index designed and calculated by the Index Sponsor. The sole function of this Factor Index is to serve as the Reference Asset for these Factor Certificates.

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices: The Factor Index reflects price movements in the Underlying with a leverage factor of [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50]. An increase in the price of the Underlying since the most recent calculation of an Index Closing Price or Deleverage Event results in a positive change in the Factor Index as compared to the previous price of the Factor Index at the time of the Index Closing Price or Deleverage Event and vice-versa. The Factor Index therefore reflects a "long" strategy.]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices: The Factor Index reflects price movements in the Underlying with a leverage factor of [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50]. A decrease in the price of the Underlying since the most recent calculation of an Index Closing Price or Deleverage Event results in a positive change in the Factor Index as compared to the previous price of the Factor Index at the time of the Index Closing Price or Deleverage Event and vice-versa. The Factor Index therefore replicates a "short" strategy.]

The Factor Index consists of (a) a leverage component and (b) a financing component.

(a) Leverage component

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices: The leverage component tracks an investment in the Underlying, whereby movements in the price of the Underlying are multiplied by the Leverage (*Factor*). This leverage effect occurs with either positive or negative movements in the price of the Underlying, having a disproportionate effect on the value of the Factor Index (e.g. an increase in the price of the Underlying (as compared to the last Underlying Price) by 1% results in an increase in the Factor Index by *[insert result of following calculation: ●]%* ([2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50] x 1%) whereas a decrease in the price of the Underlying (as compared to the last Underlying Price) by 1% results in a decrease in the Factor Index by *[insert result of following calculation: ●]%* ([2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50] x 1%)).]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices: The leverage component **inversely** tracks an investment in the Underlying, whereby movements in the price of the Underlying are multiplied by the Leverage (*Factor*). This leverage effect occurs with either positive or negative movements in the price of the Underlying, having a disproportionate effect on the value of the Factor Index (e.g. an increase in the price of the Underlying (as compared to the last Underlying Price) by 1% results in a decrease in the Factor Index by *[insert result of following calculation: ●]%* ([2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50] x 1%) whereas a decrease in the price of the Underlying (as compared to the last Underlying Price) by 1% results in an increase in the Factor Index by *[insert result of following calculation: ●]%* ([2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50] x 1%)).]

(b) Financing component

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices: The financing component tracks the capital costs that would be incurred to finance the corresponding investment in the Underlying and to hedge the risk of large sudden changes of the Underlying Price. Additionally, a fee charged by the Index Sponsor for the calculation and administration of the Factor Index is added (*Index Fee*). Therefore, the financing component reduces the value of the Factor Index.]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices: The financing component reflects the expenses and earnings that would arise from acquiring the Underlying, selling it and investing the proceeds at

the risk-free rate , as well as hedging the risk of large sudden changes of the Underlying Price. Additionally, a fee charged by the Index Sponsor for the calculation and administration of the Factor Index is added (Index Fee which reduces the value of the Factor Index). If the acquisition costs, hedging cost and the Index Fee exceed the interest income based on the relevant Reference Rate on a particular day, the value of the Factor Index is reduced on such day.]

2. Calculation of the Factor Index

The Factor Index shall be calculated for the first time on the Index Start Date. The initial level of the Factor Index on the Index Start Date corresponds to the Index Start Price. The respective current index level is calculated by the Index Sponsor on each Index Calculation Day, rounded to two decimal places and published on the website www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de. One index point corresponds to one unit of the Index Currency.

(a) Deleverage Event

(i) Determination of the first Deleverage Event to have occurred on an Index Calculation Day T

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices:

The "**First Deleverage Event**" occurs if at time s on an Index Calculation Day T (prior to a potential further Deleverage Event on this Index Calculation Day T after the First Deleverage Event (see (a)(ii) below)) the Price of the Underlying (P_s) (on a Dividend Record Date, plus Dividend Factor multiplied by the Dividend Effect: $P_s + \text{divf} \times \text{div}$) is equal to or below the Barrier Level. The Barrier Level is calculated as follows:

$$(1 - B) \times UP_{T-1}$$

where:

B = Buffer

divf = Dividend Factor

div = Dividend Effect on Index Calculation Day T. This amount is 0, except on the Dividend Record Date

UP_{T-1} = Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T-1

Upon the occurrence of a First Deleverage Event, the time-weighted average price (TWAP) of the Underlying is calculated during a period of 10 minutes whereby the period starts 5 minutes after the occurrence of the First Deleverage Event (" P_{delt} ".)]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices:

The "**First Deleverage Event**" occurs if at time s on an Index Calculation Day T (prior to a potential further deleverage event on this Index Calculation Day T after the First Deleverage Event (see (a)(ii) below)) the Price of the Underlying (P_s) (on a Dividend Record Date, plus Dividend Effect: $P_s + \text{div}$) is equal to or above the Barrier Level. The Barrier Level is calculated as follows:

$$(1 + B) \times UP_{T-1}$$

where:

B = Buffer

div = Dividend Effect on Index Calculation Day T. This amount is 0, except on the Dividend Record Date

UP_{T-1} = Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T-1

Upon the occurrence of a First Deleverage Event, the time-weighted average price (TWAP) of the Underlying is calculated during a period of 10 minutes whereby the period starts 5 minutes after the occurrence of the First Deleverage Event (" P_{delt} ").]

- (ii) *Determination of a further deleverage event (after the First Deleverage Event) to have occurred on an Index Calculation Day T*

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices:

A "**Deleverage Event_n**" occurs if at time s on an Index Calculation Day T the Price of the Underlying is equal to or below the Barrier Level. The Barrier Level is calculated as follows:

$$(1 - B) \times P_{delt(n-1)}$$

]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices:

A "**Deleverage Event_n**" occurs if at time s on an Index Calculation Day T the Price of the Underlying is equal to or above the Barrier Level. The Barrier Level is calculated as follows:

$$(1 + B) \times P_{delt(n-1)}$$

]

where:

B = Buffer

$P_{delt(n-1)}$ = Time-weighted average price (TWAP) of the Underlying during a period of 10 minutes whereby the period starts 5 minutes after the occurrence of the preceding Deleverage Event_n (and/or Deleverage Event₁ in the case of Deleverage Event₂ has just occurred) on the Index Calculation Day T . In case $n=1$, $P_{delt(0)}$ means P_{delt} .

- (iii) *Final calculation of the Factor Index at market close on an Index Calculation Day T*

At market close of the Underlying on each Index Calculation Day the Index Sponsor will calculate the Market Closing Price of the Factor Index. The Market Closing Price of the Factor Index will be calculated as follows:

(A) If no deleverage event (as defined under (a)(ii) and (a)(iii) above) has occurred on the relevant Index Calculation Day the Market Closing Price is calculated as follows:

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices:

$$IDX_{Tc} = IDX_{T-1} \times \left\{ 1 + L \times \left(\frac{UP_T + divf \times div}{UP_{T-1}} - 1 \right) \right\}$$

where:

T = current Index Calculation Day

IDX_{Tc} = Market Closing Price of the Factor Index at market close of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T

IDX_{T-1} = Index Closing Price on Index Calculation Day $T-1$ which immediately precedes the current Index Calculation Day T

L	=	Leverage (<i>Factor</i>)
UP _T	=	Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T
UP _{T-1}	=	Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T-1
divf	=	Dividend Factor
div	=	Dividend Effect on Index Calculation Day T. This amount is 0, except on the Dividend Record Date]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices:

$$IDX_{Tc} = IDX_{T-1} \times \left\{ 1 - L \times \left(\frac{UP_T + \text{div}}{UP_{T-1}} - 1 \right) \right\}$$

where:

T	=	current Index Calculation Day
IDX _{Tc}	=	Market Closing Price of the Factor Index at market close of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T
IDX _{T-1}	=	Index Closing Price on Index Calculation Day T-1 which immediately precedes the current Index Calculation Day T
L	=	Leverage (<i>Factor</i>)
UP _T	=	Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T
UP _{T-1}	=	Underlying Price on Index Calculation Day T-1
div	=	Dividend Effect on Index Calculation Day T. This amount is 0, except on the Dividend Record Date]

- (B) If a deleverage event has occurred on the relevant Index Calculation Day the Market Closing Price is calculated as follows:

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices:

$$IDX_{Tc} = IDX_{T-1} \times \left\{ 1 + L \times \left(\frac{UP_T}{P_{\text{deltn}}} - 1 \right) \right\}$$

where:

T	=	current Index Calculation Day
IDX _{Tc}	=	Market Closing Price of the Factor Index at market close of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T
IDX _{T-1}	=	Index Closing Price on Index Calculation Day T-1 which immediately precedes the current Index Calculation Day T
L	=	Leverage (<i>Factor</i>)
UP _T	=	Underlying Price of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T

P_{deltn} = Time-weighted average price (TWAP) of the Underlying during a period of 10 minutes whereby the period starts 5 minutes after the occurrence of the latest Deleverage Event_n on Index Calculation Day T.]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices:

$$IDX_{Tc} = IDX_{T-1} \times \left\{ 1 - L \times \left(\frac{UP_T}{P_{deltn}} - 1 \right) \right\}$$

where:

T = current Index Calculation Day

IDX_{Tc} = Market Closing Price of the Factor Index at market close of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T

IDX_{T-1} = Index Closing Price on Index Calculation Day T-1 which immediately precedes the current Index Calculation Day T

L = Leverage (*Factor*)

UP_T = Underlying Price of the Underlying on Index Calculation Day T

P_{deltn} = Time-weighted average price (TWAP) of the Underlying during a period of 10 minutes whereby the period starts 5 minutes after the occurrence of the latest Deleverage Event_n on Index Calculation Day T.]

(b) Formula for the calculation of the Index Closing Price of the Factor Index

The Index Closing Price (i.e. the Reference Asset Price relevant for the determination of Settlement Amount) of the Factor Index is calculated on an Index Calculation Day T in accordance with the following formula whereby the Closing Index Price of the Factor Index consists of (1) a leverage component and (2) a financing component:

[insert in the case of Long Factor Indices:

$$IDX_T = \underbrace{IDX_{Tc}}_{\text{Leverage component}} \times \underbrace{\left\{ 1 - [(L - 1) \times (RR_T + FS_T) + L \times IF] \times \frac{d}{360} \right\}}_{\text{Financing component}}$$

Leverage component

Financing component

where:

T = current Index Calculation Day

IDX_T = Index Closing Price of the Factor Index on Index Calculation Day T

IDX_{Tc} = Market Closing Price of the Factor Index on Index Calculation Day T

RR_T = Reference Rate on Index Calculation Day T, whereby the Reference Rate is at least zero (0)


FS_T = Financing Spread on Index Calculation Day T

IF = Index Fee

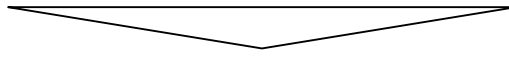
d = Number of calendar days between Index Calculation Days T-1 and T]

[insert in the case of Short Factor Indices:

$$\text{IDX}_T = \text{IDX}_{Tc} \times \left\{ 1 - \underbrace{[(1 + L) \times (\text{RR}_T + \text{FS}_T) + L \times \text{IF}] \times \frac{d}{360}}_{\text{Financing component}} \right\}$$



Leverage component



Financing component

where:

T = current Index Calculation Day

IDX_T = Index Closing Price of the Factor Index on Index Calculation Day T

IDX_{Tc} = Market Closing Price of the Factor Index on Index Calculation Day T

RR_T = Reference Rate on Index Calculation Day T

FS_T = Financing Spread on Index Calculation Day T

IF = Index Fee

d = Number of calendar days between Index Calculation Days T-1 and T]

3. Consequences of Underlying Disrupted Days

If the Index Sponsor determines that any Index Calculation Day is an Underlying Disrupted Day, then the Index Calculation Day shall be the first succeeding Underlying Scheduled Trading Day that the Index Sponsor determines is not an Underlying Disrupted Day in respect of such Underlying, unless the Index Sponsor determines that each of the eight consecutive Underlying Scheduled Trading Days is an Underlying Disrupted Day for such Underlying. In that case:

- (a) the eighth consecutive Underlying Scheduled Trading Day shall be deemed to be the Index Calculation Day, notwithstanding the fact that such day is an Underlying Disrupted Day for such Underlying; and
- (b) the Index Sponsor shall, in its reasonable discretion, determine the value for such Underlying (as of the Underlying Valuation Time) on that eighth consecutive Underlying Scheduled Trading Day, taking into account any relevant market conditions at the time of such determination, and such value as determined by the Index Sponsor pursuant to this paragraph (b) shall be deemed to be the Index Closing Price in respect of the relevant Index Calculation Day.

4. Correction of prices

In the event that any price published on the Underlying Exchange on any date which is utilised for any calculation or determination in connection with the Factor Index is subsequently corrected and the correction is published by the Underlying Exchange by one Underlying Settlement Cycle after the original publication, the Index Sponsor may, to the extent necessary, adjust any relevant terms of the Factor Index to account for such correction.

Adjustments relating to the Factor Index and all other measures taken under this section will be published by the Index Sponsor on the website www.jp.morgan-zertifikate.de, provided that any failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the adjustment or any action taken.

5. Consequences of Underlying Potential Adjustment Events

If the Index Sponsor determines that either (a) an Underlying Potential Adjustment Event has occurred in respect of an Underlying or (b) any adjustment has been made to the exercise, settlement, payment or any other terms of listed options or futures contracts on the relevant Underlying traded on an Underlying Related Exchange or options exchange, as applicable, the Index Sponsor will determine whether such Underlying Potential Adjustment Event or adjustment to the relevant terms of listed options or futures contracts on the Underlying traded on an Underlying Related Exchange or options exchange, as applicable, has a diluting or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the Underlying and, if so, the Index Sponsor will (i) make the corresponding adjustment(s), if any, to one or more of any variable relevant to the provisions of the Factor Index as the Index Sponsor determines appropriate to account for that diluting or concentrative effect (provided that no adjustments will be made to account solely for changes in volatility, expected dividends, stock loan rate or liquidity relative to the Underlying) and (ii) determine the effective date(s) of the adjustment(s). The Index Sponsor may (but need not) determine the appropriate adjustment(s) by reference to the adjustment(s) in respect of such Underlying Potential Adjustment Event made by the Underlying Related Exchange or an options exchange to options on the Underlying traded on such Underlying Related Exchange or options exchange, as relevant.

Adjustments relating to the Factor Index and all other measures taken under this section will be published by the Index Sponsor on the website www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de, provided that any failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the adjustment or any action taken.

If the Index Sponsor determines that determines in its reasonable discretion that no adjustment it could make under this Section 5 (*Consequences of Underlying Potential Adjustment Events*) would produce a commercially reasonable result, the Index Sponsor may discontinue the calculation and publication of the Factor Index.

6. Consequences of Underlying Extraordinary Events

If the Index Sponsor determines that an Underlying Merger Event, an Underlying Tender Offer, an Underlying Nationalisation, an Underlying Insolvency or an Underlying Delisting has occurred in respect of an Underlying then, on or after the relevant Underlying Merger Date, Underlying Tender Offer Date or Underlying Announcement Date, as the case may be, the Index Sponsor may in its reasonable discretion either:

- (a)
 - (i) make such adjustment to the provisions of the Factor Index as the Index Sponsor determines appropriate to account for the economic effect on the Factor Index of such Underlying Merger Event, Underlying Tender Offer, Underlying Nationalisation, Underlying Insolvency or Underlying Delisting, as the case may be (including adjustments to account for changes in volatility, expected dividends, stock loan rate or liquidity relevant to the Underlying or to the Factor Index), which may, but need not, be determined by reference to the adjustments(s) made in respect of such Underlying Merger Event, Underlying Tender Offer, Underlying Nationalisation, Underlying Insolvency or Underlying Delisting, as the case may be, by an options exchange to options on the Underlying traded on such options exchange; and
 - (ii) determine the effective date of that adjustment (but, in the case of an Underlying Tender Offer, the Underlying Share Issuer and the Underlying will not change); or
- (b) the Index Sponsor may select a new underlying share (in respect of the relevant Underlying Merger Event, Underlying Tender Offer, Underlying Nationalisation, Underlying Insolvency or Underlying Delisting, as the case may be, the "**Underlying Replacement Share**"), which Underlying Replacement Share will be deemed to be an Underlying in place of the Underlying which has been replaced by the Index Sponsor following such Underlying Merger Event, Underlying Tender Offer, Underlying Nationalisation, Underlying Insolvency or Underlying Delisting, as the case may be (and the Underlying Share Issuer of the Underlying Replacement Share will replace the Underlying Share Issuer of the replaced Underlying), and the Index Sponsor may make such adjustment to the provisions of the Factor Index as the Index Sponsor determines appropriate to account for the economic effect on the Factor Index of the Underlying Merger Event, Tender Offer, Underlying Nationalisation, Underlying Insolvency or Underlying Delisting, as the case may be, and/or the replacement of the replaced Underlying by the

Underlying Replacement Share (including adjustments to account for changes in volatility, expected dividends, stock loan rate or liquidity relevant to the Underlying or to the Factor Index). Any Underlying Replacement Share will, to the extent practicable, be selected from the same industry, have shares denominated in the same currency and have a similar market capitalisation to the relevant replaced Underlying; or

- (c) if the Index Sponsor determines that no adjustment that it could make under (a) or (if applicable) (b) will produce a commercially reasonable result, the Index Sponsor may discontinue the calculation and publication of the Factor Index.

Adjustments relating to the Factor Index and all other measures taken under this section will be published by the Index Sponsor on the website www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de, provided that any failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the adjustment or any action taken.

7. Adjustments to Factor Indices linked to Underlyings in European Currencies

In respect of any Factor Index linked to or relating to Underlyings originally quoted, listed and/or dealt as of the Index Start Date in a currency of a member state of the European Union that has not adopted the single currency in accordance with the EC Treaty, if such Underlyings are at any time after the Index Start Date quoted, listed and/or dealt exclusively in euro on the relevant Underlying Exchange or the principal market on which those Underlyings are traded, then the Index Sponsor may make such adjustment to the terms of the Factor Index as the Index Sponsor determines appropriate to preserve the economic terms of the Factor Index. The Index Sponsor will make any conversion necessary for purposes of any such adjustment based on the relevant official conversion rate or at an appropriate mid-market spot rate of exchange determined by the Index Sponsor to be prevailing as of the Underlying Valuation Time, as determined to be appropriate in the discretion of the Index Sponsor.

8. Definitions

The definitions below shall apply for the purposes of this index description.

"**Adjustment Date**" means [the first] [the last] [each] Index Calculation Day of [each] [a] calendar month.

"**Buffer**" is [0.5] [1] [1.5] [2] [2.5] [3] [3.5] [4] [4.5] [5] [5.5] [6] [6.5] [7] [7.5] [8] [8.5] [9] [9.5] [10] [11] [12] [14] [15] [17] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] [24] [25] [26] [27] [28] [29] [30] [31] [33] [35] [40] [42] [45] [47] [48] %.

"**Dividend Effect**" shall mean an amount, calculated by the Index Sponsor in its reasonable discretion based on the dividends or cash distributions equivalent to dividends distributed on a Dividend Record Date on the relevant Underlying.]

"**Dividend Factor**" shall be [1.0] [0.95] [0.9] [0.85] [0.8] [0.75] [0.73625] [0.7] [0.65] [0.6] [0.5] [0.0] on the Index Start Date. The Index Sponsor may, in its reasonable discretion, adjust the Dividend Factor on any Index Calculation Day with prospective effect if the relevant tax law applicable to the Index Sponsor changes, resulting in a change in the amount of the - after tax - Dividend Effect virtually accruing to it.]

"**Dividend Record Date**" means the Underlying Scheduled Trading Day on which the Underlying trades "ex-dividend" on the Underlying Exchange.]

"**Financing Spread**" [*insert in the case of Long Factor Indices: represents the financing costs which may be incurred if the long strategy tracked by the Factor Index is financed with debt and the position being hedged against sudden large price changes.*] [*insert in the case of Short Factor Indices: reflects the current annual costs for acquiring the Underlying (and/or its components) as at the Index Calculation Day via a securities lending and repurchase ("repo") transaction transaction and the position being hedged against sudden large price changes.*] The Financing Spread on the Index Start Date corresponds to the Initial Financing Spread. The Index Sponsor has the right to adjust the "**Current Financing Spread**" on each Adjustment Date in order to take into account prevailing market conditions (such as liquidity of global financial markets, availability and cost of capital and credit, interest rates, borrowing costs, repurchase costs, any imposition or announcement of any legislation or regulation which require higher capital ratio requirements for banks) in its reasonable discretion up to the Maximum Financing Spread.

The Index Sponsor publishes the (adjusted) Current Financing Spread on the website www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de. The adjusted Current Financing Spread shall apply immediately as from the relevant Adjustment Date.

"Index Calculation Day" means a day that is an Underlying Scheduled Trading Day for the Underlying, as determined by the Index Sponsor.

"Index Closing Price" is calculated for each Index Calculation Day by the Index Sponsor in accordance with Section 2 (b) above on the basis of the Underlying Price of the Underlying for this Index Calculation Day and published on the website www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de.

"Index Currency" means [EUR] [USD] [CHF] [JPY] [HKD] [SGD] [GBP] [NOK] [SEK] [AUD] [DKK].

"Index Fee" is [0.05] [0.1] [0.2] [0.3] [0.4] [0.5] [0.6] [0.7] [0.8] [0.9] [1.0] [1.2] [1.5] [2.0] [3.0] [4.0] [5.0] [6.0] [7.0] [8.0] [9.0] [10.0] [15.0] [20.0] per cent. per annum. The Index Fee is charged each calendar day, beginning as of the Index Start Date. It is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year and the most recently calculated Index Closing Price.

"Index Start Date" means [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] [24] [25] [26] [27] [28] [29] [30] [31] [January] [February] [March] [April] [May] [June] [July] [August] [September] [October] [November] [December] [2017] [2018].

"Index Start Price" is [1] [10] [100] [1,000] [10,000] index point[s] and represents the Index Closing Price on Index Calculation Day T=0.

"Initial Financing Spread" is [0.05] [0.1] [0.2] [0.25] [0.3] [0.4] [0.5] [0.6] [0.7] [0.75] [0.8] [0.9] [1.0] [1.1] [1.2] [1.3] [1.4] [1.5] [2.0] [3.0] [4.0] [5.0] [6.0] [7.0] [8.0] [9.0] [10.0] [15.0] [20.0] per cent. per annum.

"Leverage" is [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [12] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [22] [25] [30] [35] [40] [50].

"Maximum Financing Spread" is 20.0 per cent. per annum.

"Price of the Underlying" corresponds at any time during the trading period on the Underlying Exchange to the price of the Underlying on the Underlying Exchange, as determined by the Index Sponsor.

"Reference Date" within the meaning of this index description means the first Index Calculation Day on which the relevant futures or options are traded on the Underlying Related Exchange after taking the adjustment into account, or would be so traded if corresponding futures or options were traded on the Underlying Related Exchange.

"Reference Rate" means

[insert in the case of EONIA as relevant Reference Rate: EONIA. EONIA (Euro Over Night Index Average) is a weighted average interest rate for overnight interbank money calculated act/360 by the European Central Bank since 4 January 1999 on the basis of effective turnover.]

[insert in the case of EUR 1M- EURIBOR as relevant Reference Rate: EUR 1M-EURIBOR. EURIBOR means Euro Interbank Offered Rate. The EURIBOR is a reference interest rate for the term deposits in EUR in the interbank market. It is sponsored by the associations European Money Markets Institute (EMMI) and Euribor ACI. A representative selection of 24 international banks provide, on a daily basis, the interbank interest rates for term deposits in EUR for terms of 1 week, 2 weeks, 1 month, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 12 months (EUR 1M-EURIBOR signifies a 1-month term).]

[insert in the case of LIBOR as relevant Reference Rate: [EUR] [CHF] [USD] [JPY] [GBP] [1W-] [1M-] LIBOR [O/N (overnight)]. LIBOR stands for London InterBank Offered Rate. LIBOR is an average interest rate based on information submitted by the contributing banks. The panel banks indicate the interest rates at which they are able to refinance their own interbank activities in the relevant currency for the relevant term on an unsecured basis. To calculate the reference interest rate, the highest and lowest quartiles of these interest rates are eliminated, and the remaining interest rates are averaged. LIBOR is calculated for 7 different terms and 5 different currencies. The LIBOR interest rates (ICE Libor) are

administered by ICE Benchmark Administration Limited (IBA) and determined each business day at 11 a.m. (London time). [1W-] [1M-] LIBOR [O/N (overnight)] stands for terms of 1 [week] [month] [day].]

If the Reference Rate is neither set nor published on an Index Calculation Day, the Reference Rate applied on the immediately preceding Index Calculation Day is used to calculate the Index Closing Price in accordance with Section 2 (b) above. If the Reference Rate has neither been set nor published for ten consecutive Index Calculation Days, the Index Sponsor has the right and obligation to stipulate in its reasonable discretion an alternative relevant Reference Rate which has functions comparable to the previous Reference Rate.

"Underlying" means [*insert name in accordance with Underlying List below: •*].

Currency: [*insert currency in accordance with Underlying List below: •*]

Company: [*insert company in accordance with Underlying List below: •*]

ISIN: [*insert ISIN in accordance with Underlying List below: •*]

Bloomberg Ticker: [*insert Bloomberg Ticker in accordance with Underlying List below: •*]

"Underlying Announcement Date" means, in respect of (a) an Underlying Merger Event, the date of the first public announcement of a firm intention to engage in a transaction (whether or not subsequently amended) that leads to the Underlying Merger Event, (b) an Underlying Tender Offer, the date of the first public announcement of a firm intention to purchase or otherwise obtain the requisite number of voting shares (whether or not subsequently amended) that leads to the Underlying Tender Offer, (c) in the case of an Underlying Nationalisation, the date of the first public announcement to nationalise (whether or not subsequently amended) that leads to the Underlying Nationalisation, (d) in the case of an Underlying Insolvency, the date of the first public announcement of the institution of a proceeding or presentation of a petition or passing of a resolution (or other analogous procedure in any jurisdiction) that leads to the Underlying Insolvency, (e) in the case of an Underlying Delisting, the date of the first public announcement by the Underlying Exchange that the Underlying will cease to be listed, traded or publicly quoted in the manner described in the definition of Underlying Delisting. In respect of any event, if the announcement of such event is made after the actual closing time for the regular trading session on the relevant Underlying Exchange, without regard to any after hours or any other trading outside of such regular trading session hours, the Underlying Announcement Date shall be deemed to be the next following Underlying Scheduled Trading Day.

"Underlying Clearance System" means, in respect of an Underlying, the principal domestic clearance system customarily used for settling trades in the Underlying. If the Underlying Clearance System ceases to settle trades in the Underlying, the Underlying Clearance System will be determined by the Index Sponsor.

"Underlying Clearance System Business Day" means, in respect of an Underlying Clearance System and an Underlying, any day on which such Underlying Clearance System is (or, but for the occurrence of an Underlying Share Settlement Disruption Event, would have been) open for the acceptance and execution of settlement instructions.

"Underlying Delisting" means that the Underlying Exchange announces that pursuant to the rules of such Underlying Exchange, the Underlying cease (or will cease) to be listed, traded or publicly quoted on the Underlying Exchange for any reason (other than an Underlying Merger Event or Underlying Tender Offer) and are not immediately re-listed, re-traded or re-quoted on an exchange or quotation system located in the same country as the Underlying Exchange (or, where the Underlying Exchange is within the European Union, in any member state of the European Union).

"Underlying Disrupted Day" means any Underlying Scheduled Trading Day on which a relevant Underlying Exchange or any Underlying Related Exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session or on which an Underlying Market Disruption Event has occurred.

"Underlying Early Closure" means, in respect of the Underlying, the closure on any Underlying Exchange Business Day of the relevant Underlying Exchange relating to the Underlying or any Underlying Related Exchange prior to its Underlying Scheduled Closing Time unless such earlier closing

time is announced by such Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange, as the case may be, at least one hour prior to the earlier of (a) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange (as the case may be) on such Underlying Exchange Business Day and (b) the submission deadline for orders to be entered into such Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange system for execution as at the relevant Underlying Valuation Time on such Underlying Exchange Business Day.

"Underlying Exchange" means, in respect of an Underlying, each exchange or quotation system specified as such in the Underlying List for the Underlying, any successor to such exchange or quotation system or any substitute exchange or quotation system to which trading in the Underlying has temporarily relocated (provided that the Index Sponsor has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to the Underlying on such temporary substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original Underlying Exchange). If the Underlying is listed on two or more exchanges including the relevant Underlying Exchange, the Index Sponsor may decide that any other exchange on which the Underlying is listed at that time is the substitute exchange (provided that the Index Sponsor has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to the Underlying on such exchange as on the original Underlying Exchange).

"Underlying Exchange Business Day" means, in respect of the Underlying, any Underlying Scheduled Trading Day for the Underlying on which each Underlying Exchange and each Underlying Related Exchange for the Underlying are open for trading during their respective regular trading sessions, notwithstanding any such Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange closing prior to its Underlying Scheduled Closing Time.

"Underlying Exchange Disruption" means, in respect of the Underlying, any event (other than an Underlying Early Closure) that disrupts or impairs (as determined by the Index Sponsor) the ability of market participants in general (a) to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, the Underlying on the Underlying Exchange, or (b) to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying on any relevant Underlying Related Exchange.

"Underlying Extraordinary Events" means an Underlying Merger Event, an Underlying Tender Offer, an Underlying Nationalisation, an Underlying Insolvency or an Underlying Delisting.

"Underlying Insolvency" means that by reason of the voluntary or involuntary liquidation, bankruptcy, insolvency, dissolution or winding-up of or any analogous proceeding affecting an Underlying Share Issuer (a) all the Underlyings of that Underlying Share Issuer are required to be transferred to a trustee, liquidator or other similar official or (b) holders of the Underlyings of that Underlying Share Issuer become legally prohibited from transferring them.

"Underlying Insolvency Filing" means that (a) the Underlying Share Issuer (i) institutes or has instituted against it by a regulator, supervisor or any similar official with primary insolvency, rehabilitative or regulatory jurisdiction over it in the jurisdiction of its incorporation or organisation or the jurisdiction of its head or home office, or (ii) consents to a proceeding seeking a judgment of insolvency or bankruptcy or any other relief under any bankruptcy or insolvency law or other similar law affecting creditors' rights, or (b) a petition is presented for its winding-up or liquidation by it or such regulator, supervisor or similar official or it consents to such a petition, provided that proceedings instituted or petitions presented by creditors and not consented to by the Share Issuer shall not be deemed an Underlying Insolvency Filing.

"Underlying Market Disruption Event" means, in respect of the Underlying, the occurrence or existence of (a) an Underlying Trading Disruption, (b) an Underlying Exchange Disruption, which in either case the Index Sponsor determines is material, at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the relevant Underlying Valuation Time, (c) an Underlying Early Closure, or (d) any change in national or international financial, political or economic conditions or currency exchange rates or exchange controls, the effect of which is, in the determination of the Index Sponsor, so material and adverse as to make it impracticable or inadvisable to proceed with the calculation or determination of any term of the Factor Index.

"Underlying Merger Date" means the closing date of an Underlying Merger Event or, where a closing date cannot be determined under the local law applicable to such Underlying Merger Event, such other date as determined by the Index Sponsor.

"Underlying Merger Event" means, in respect of the Underlying, any (a) reclassification or change of the Underlying that results in a transfer of or an irrevocable commitment to transfer all of the Underlying outstanding to another entity or person, (b) consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share exchange of the Underlying Share Issuer with or into another entity or person (other than a consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share exchange in which such Underlying Share Issuer is the continuing entity and which does not result in a reclassification or change of all of Underlyings outstanding), (c) takeover offer, tender offer, exchange offer, solicitation, proposal or other event by any entity or person to purchase or otherwise obtain 100 per cent. of the outstanding Underlyings of the Underlying Share Issuer that results in a transfer of or an irrevocable commitment to transfer all Underlyings (other than Underlyings owned or controlled by such other entity or person), or (d) consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share exchange of the Underlying Share Issuer or its subsidiaries with or into another entity in which the Underlying Share Issuer is the continuing entity and which does not result in a reclassification or change of all Underlyings outstanding but results in the outstanding Underlyings (other than Underlyings owned or controlled by such other entity) immediately prior to such event collectively representing less than 50 per cent. of the outstanding Underlyings immediately following such event (an **"Underlying Reverse Merger"**).

"Underlying Nationalisation" means that all the Underlyings or all or substantially all the assets of an Underlying Share Issuer are nationalised, expropriated or are otherwise required to be transferred to any governmental agency, authority, entity or instrumentality thereof.

"Underlying Potential Adjustment Event" means any of the following:

- (a) a subdivision, consolidation or reclassification of the Underlying (unless resulting in an Underlying Merger Event), or a free distribution or dividend of any Underlyings to existing holders by way of bonus, capitalisation or similar issue;
- (b) a distribution, issue or dividend to existing holders of the Underlying of (i) such Underlying, or (ii) other share capital or securities granting the right to payment of dividends and/or the proceeds of liquidation of the Underlying Share Issuer equally or proportionately with such payments to holders of the Underlying, or (iii) share capital or other securities of another issuer acquired or owned (directly or indirectly) by the Underlying Share Issuer as a result of a spin-off or other similar transaction, or (iv) any other type of securities, rights or warrants or other assets, in any case for payment (cash or other consideration) at less than the prevailing market price as determined by the Index Sponsor;
- (c) in respect of the Underlying, an amount per Underlying is determined by the Index Sponsor to be an extraordinary dividend;
- (d) a call by the Underlying Share Issuer in respect of relevant Underlyings that are not fully paid;
- (e) a repurchase by the Underlying Share Issuer or any of its subsidiaries of relevant Underlyings whether out of profits or capital and whether the consideration for such repurchase is cash, securities or otherwise;
- (f) in respect of the Underlying Share Issuer, an event that results in any shareholder rights being distributed or becoming separated from shares of common stock or other shares of the capital stock of the Underlying Share Issuer pursuant to a shareholder rights plan or arrangement directed against hostile takeovers that provides upon the occurrence of certain events for a distribution of preferred stock, warrants, debt instruments or stock rights at a price below their market value, as determined by the Index Sponsor, provided that any adjustment effected as a result of such an event shall be readjusted upon any redemption of such rights; or
- (g) any other event that may have a diluting or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the Underlying.

"Underlying Price" of the Underlying for an Index Calculation Day is the [opening] [closing] price of the Underlying, as determined and published for that day by the Underlying Exchange.

"Underlying Related Exchange" means, in respect of the Underlying, each exchange or quotation system, if any, specified as such in the Underlying List for the Underlying, any successor to such exchange or quotation system or any substitute exchange or quotation system to which trading in futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying has temporarily relocated (provided that the Index Sponsor has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to the futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying on such temporary substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original Underlying Related Exchange), provided, however, that where "All Exchanges" is specified as the Underlying Related Exchange, **"Underlying Related Exchange"** shall mean each exchange or quotation system (as determined by the Index Sponsor) where trading has a material effect (as determined by the Index Sponsor) on the overall market for futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying or, in any such case, any transferee or successor exchange of such exchange or quotation system (provided that the Index Sponsor has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to the futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying on such temporary substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original Underlying Related Exchange).

"Underlying Scheduled Closing Time" means, in respect of the Underlying and in respect of an Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange and an Underlying Scheduled Trading Day, the scheduled weekday closing time of such Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange on such Underlying Scheduled Trading Day, without regard to after hours or any other trading outside of the regular trading session hours for such Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange.

"Underlying Scheduled Trading Day" means, in respect of the Underlying, any day on which each Underlying Exchange and each Underlying Related Exchange for the Underlying are scheduled to be open for trading for their respective regular trading sessions.

"Underlying Settlement Cycle" means the period of Underlying Clearance System Business Days following a trade in the Underlying on the Underlying Exchange in which settlement will customarily occur according to the rules of such Underlying Exchange.

"Underlying Share Issuer" means, in respect of the Underlying, the issuer of the Underlying.

"Underlying Share Settlement Disruption Event" means, in respect of the Underlying, an event that the Index Sponsor determines is beyond the control of the Index Sponsor and/or its affiliates as a result of which the relevant Underlying Clearance System cannot clear the transfer of the Underlying.

"Underlying Tender Offer" means a takeover offer, tender offer, exchange offer, solicitation, proposal or other event by any entity or person that results in such entity or person purchasing, or otherwise obtaining or having the right to obtain, by conversion or other means, greater than ten per cent. and less than 100 per cent. of the outstanding voting shares of the Underlying Share Issuer, as determined by the Index Sponsor, based upon the making of filings with governmental or self-regulatory agencies or such other information as the Index Sponsor deems relevant.

"Underlying Tender Offer Date" means, in respect of an Underlying Tender Offer, the date on which voting shares in the amount of the applicable percentage threshold are actually purchased or otherwise obtained (as determined by the Index Sponsor).

"Underlying Trading Disruption" means, in respect of the Underlying, any suspension of, or limitation imposed on, trading by the relevant Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange or otherwise, and whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the relevant Underlying Exchange or Underlying Related Exchange or otherwise, (a) relating to the Underlying on the relevant Underlying Exchange or (b) in futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying on any relevant Underlying Related Exchange.

"Underlying Valuation Time" means the Underlying Scheduled Closing Time on the relevant Underlying Exchange on the relevant day in relation to the Underlying to be valued. If the relevant Underlying Exchange closes prior to its Underlying Scheduled Closing Time and the specified Underlying Valuation Time is after the actual closing time for its regular trading session, then the Underlying Valuation Time shall be such actual closing time.

Index Description for Factor Indices

Underlying List (shares)

Underlying	Currency	Company	ISIN	Bloomberg Ticker	Underlying Exchange	Underlying Related Exchange
Allianz SE	EUR	Allianz SE	DE0008404005	ALV GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
BASF SE	EUR	BASF SE	DE000BASF111	BAS GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Adidas AG	EUR	Adidas AG	DE000A1EWWW0	ADS GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Bayer AG	EUR	Bayer AG	DE000BAY0017	BAYN GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Beiersdorf AG	EUR	Beiersdorf AG	DE0005200000	BEI GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
BMW AG	EUR	BMW AG	DE0005190003	BMW GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Commerzbank AG	EUR	Commerzbank AG	DE000CBK1001	CBK GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Continental AG	EUR	Continental AG	DE0005439004	CON GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Daimler AG	EUR	Daimler AG	DE0007100000	DAI GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Deutsche Bank AG	EUR	Deutsche Bank AG	DE0005140008	DBK GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Deutsche Börse AG	EUR	Deutsche Börse AG	DE0005810055	DB1 GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Deutsche Post AG	EUR	Deutsche Post AG	DE0005552004	DPW GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Deutsche Telekom AG	EUR	Deutsche Telekom AG	DE0005557508	DTE GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
E.ON SE	EUR	E.ON SE	DE000ENAG999	EOAN GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Fresenius Medical Care AG	EUR	Fresenius Medical Care AG	DE0005785802	FME GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Fresenius SE	EUR	Fresenius SE	DE0005785604	FRE GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
HeidelbergCement AG	EUR	HeidelbergCement AG	DE0006047004	HEI GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Henkel AG	EUR	Henkel AG	DE0006048432	HEN3 GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Infineon Technologies AG	EUR	Infineon Technologies AG	DE0006231004	IFX GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Linde AG	EUR	Linde AG	DE0006483001	LIN GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Deutsche Lufthansa AG	EUR	Deutsche Lufthansa AG	DE0008232125	LHA GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Merck KGaA	EUR	Merck KGaA	DE0006599905	MRK GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft AG	EUR	Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft AG	DE0008430026	MUV2 GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
ProSiebenSat.1 Media	EUR	ProSiebenSat.1 Media	DE000PSM7770	PSM GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
RWE AG	EUR	RWE AG	DE0007037129	RWE GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
SAP SE	EUR	SAP SE	DE0007164600	SAP GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges

Index Description for Factor Indices

Underlying	Currency	Company	ISIN	Bloomberg Ticker	Underlying Exchange	Underlying Related Exchange
Siemens AG	EUR	Siemens AG	DE0007236101	SIE GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
thyssenkrupp AG	EUR	thyssenkrupp AG	DE0007500001	TKA GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Volkswagen AG	EUR	Volkswagen AG	DE0007664039	VOW3 GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Vonovia SE	EUR	Vonovia SE	DE000A1ML7J1	VNA SE	XETRA	All Exchanges
Aareal Bank AG	EUR	Aareal Bank AG	DE0005408116	ARL GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Airbus SE	EUR	Airbus SE	NL0000235190	AIR GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
alstria office REIT-AG	EUR	alstria office REIT-AG	DE000A0LD2U1	AOX GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Aurubis AG	EUR	Aurubis AG	DE0006766504	NDA GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Axel Springer SE	EUR	Axel Springer SE	DE0005501357	SPR GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Brenntag AG	EUR	Brenntag AG	DE000A1DAH0	BNR GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
CECONOMY AG	EUR	CECONOMY AG	DE0007257503	CEC GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Covestro AG	EUR	Covestro AG	DE0006062144	1COV GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
CTS Eventim AG & Co KGaA	EUR	CTS Eventim AG & Co KGaA	DE0005470306	EVD GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Deutsche EuroShop AG	EUR	Deutsche EuroShop AG	DE0007480204	DEQ GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Deutsche Pfandbriefbank AG	EUR	Deutsche Pfandbriefbank AG	DE0008019001	PBB GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Deutsche Wohnen SE	EUR	Deutsche Wohnen SE	DE000A0HN5C6	DWNI GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Dürr AG	EUR	Dürr AG	DE0005565204	DUE GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Evonik Industries AG	EUR	Evonik Industries AG	DE000EVNK013	EVK GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Fielmann AG	EUR	Fielmann AG	DE0005772206	FIE GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport S	EUR	Fraport AG Frankfurt Airport S	DE0005773303	FRA GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
FUCHS PETROLUB SE	EUR	FUCHS PETROLUB SE	DE0005790430	FPE3 GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
GEA Group AG	EUR	GEA Group AG	DE0006602006	G1A GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Gerresheimer AG	EUR	Gerresheimer AG	DE000A0LD6E6	GXI GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Grand City Properties SA	EUR	Grand City Properties SA	LU0775917882	GYC GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Hannover Rückversicherung AG	EUR	Hannover Rückversicherung AG	DE0008402215	HNR1 GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Hella KGaA Hueck & Co	EUR	Hella KGaA Hueck & Co	DE000A13SX22	HLE GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
HOCHTIEF AG	EUR	HOCHTIEF AG	DE0006070006	HOT GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges

Index Description for Factor Indices

Underlying	Currency	Company	ISIN	Bloomberg Ticker	Underlying Exchange	Underlying Related Exchange
HUGO BOSS AG	EUR	HUGO BOSS AG	DE000A1PHFF7	BOSS GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Innogy SE	EUR	Innogy SE	DE000A2AADD2	IGY GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Jungheinrich AG	EUR	Jungheinrich AG	DE0006219934	JUN3 GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
K+S AG	EUR	K+S AG	DE000KSAG888	SDF GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
KION Group AG	EUR	KION Group AG	DE000KGX8881	KGX GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Krones AG	EUR	Krones AG	DE0006335003	KRN GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
LANXESS AG	EUR	LANXESS AG	DE0005470405	LXS GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
LEG Immobilien AG	EUR	LEG Immobilien AG	DE000LEG1110	LEG GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Leoni AG	EUR	Leoni AG	DE0005408884	LEO GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
METRO AG	EUR	METRO AG	DE000BFB0019	B4B GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
MTU Aero Engines Holding AG	EUR	MTU Aero Engines Holding AG	DE000A0D9PT0	MTX GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Norma Group SE	EUR	Norma Group SE	DE000A1H8BV3	NOEJ GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
OSRAM Licht AG	EUR	OSRAM Licht AG	DE000LED4000	OSR GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Rheinmetall AG	EUR	Rheinmetall AG	DE0007030009	RHM GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
RTL Group SA	EUR	RTL Group SA	LU0061462528	RRTL GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Salzgitter AG	EUR	Salzgitter AG	DE0006202005	SZG GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Schaeffler AG	EUR	Schaeffler AG	DE000SHA0159	SHA GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
STADA Arzneimittel AG	EUR	STADA Arzneimittel AG	DE0007251803	SAZ GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Steinhoff International Holdin	EUR	Steinhoff International Holdin	NL0011375019	SNH GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Ströer SE & Co. KGaA	EUR	Ströer SE & Co. KGaA	DE0007493991	SAX GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Südzucker AG	EUR	Südzucker AG	DE0007297004	SZU GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Symrise AG	EUR	Symrise AG	DE000SYM9999	SY1 GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
TAG Immobilien AG	EUR	TAG Immobilien AG	DE0008303504	TEG GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Talanx AG	EUR	Talanx AG	DE000TLX1005	TLX GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Uniper SE	EUR	Uniper SE	DE000UNSE018	UN01 GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Wacker Chemie AG	EUR	Wacker Chemie AG	DE000WCH8881	WCH GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Zalando SE	EUR	Zalando SE	DE000ZAL1111	ZAL GY Equity	XETRA	All Exchanges
Alphabet Inc	USD	Alphabet Inc	US02079K1079	GOOG US Equity	NASDAQ Global Select Market	All Exchanges

Index Description for Factor Indices

Underlying	Currency	Company	ISIN	Bloomberg Ticker	Underlying Exchange	Underlying Related Exchange
Alphabet Inc	USD	Alphabet Inc	US02079K3059	GOOGL US Equity	NASDAQ Global Select Market	All Exchanges
Apple Inc	USD	Apple Inc	US0378331005	AAPL US Equity	NASDAQ Global Select Market	All Exchanges
Amazon.com Inc	USD	Amazon.com Inc	US0231351067	AMZN US Equity	NASDAQ Global Select Market	All Exchanges
Tesla Inc	USD	Tesla Inc	US88160R1014	TSLA US Equity	NASDAQ Global Select Market	All Exchanges
Netflix Inc	USD	Netflix Inc	US64110L1061	NFLX US Equity	NASDAQ Global Select Market	All Exchanges
Facebook Inc	USD	Facebook Inc	US30303M1027	FB US Equity	NASDAQ Global Select Market	All Exchanges
NIKE Inc	USD	NIKE Inc	US6541061031	NKE US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Walt Disney Co/The	USD	Walt Disney Co/The	US2546871060	DIS US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Wal-Mart Stores Inc	USD	Wal-Mart Stores Inc	US9311421039	WMT US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
General Motors Co	USD	General Motors Co	US37045V1008	GM US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Ford Motor Co	USD	Ford Motor Co	US3453708600	F US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Fiat Chrysler Automobiles NV	USD	Fiat Chrysler Automobiles NV	NL0010877643	FCAU US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Ferrari NV	USD	Ferrari NV	NL0011585146	RACE US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Microsoft Corp	USD	Microsoft Corp	US5949181045	MSFT US Equity	NASDAQ Global Select Market	All Exchanges
Oracle Corp	USD	Oracle Corp	US68389X1054	ORCL US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
United Parcel Service Inc	USD	United Parcel Service Inc	US9113121068	UPS US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges

Index Description for Factor Indices

Underlying	Currency	Company	ISIN	Bloomberg Ticker	Underlying Exchange	Underlying Related Exchange
					Exchange	
Amgen Inc	USD	Amgen Inc	US0311621009	AMGN US Equity	NASDAQ Global Select Market	All Exchanges
Pfizer Inc	USD	Pfizer Inc	US7170811035	PFE US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Ameriprise Financial Inc	USD	Ameriprise Financial Inc	US03076C1062	AMP US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Caterpillar Inc	USD	Caterpillar Inc	US1491231015	CAT US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Coca-Cola Co/The	USD	Coca-Cola Co/The	US1912161007	KO US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Intel Corp	USD	Intel Corp	US4581401001	INTC US Equity	NASDAQ Global Select Market	All Exchanges
International Business Machine	USD	International Business Machine	US4592001014	IBM US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
McDonald's Corp	USD	McDonald's Corp	US5801351017	MCD US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Newmont Mining Corp	USD	Newmont Mining Corp	US6516391066	NEM US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Johnson & Johnson	USD	Johnson & Johnson	US4781601046	JNJ US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Exxon Mobil Corp	USD	Exxon Mobil Corp	US30231G1022	XOM US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Bank of America Corp	USD	Bank of America Corp	US0605051046	BAC US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Wells Fargo & Co	USD	Wells Fargo & Co	US9497461015	WFC US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Citigroup Inc	USD	Citigroup Inc	US1729674242	C US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Visa Inc	USD	Visa Inc	US92826C8394	V US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges

Index Description for Factor Indices

Underlying	Currency	Company	ISIN	Bloomberg Ticker	Underlying Exchange	Underlying Related Exchange
AT&T Inc	USD	AT&T Inc	US00206R1023	T US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Chevron Corp	USD	Chevron Corp	US1667641005	CVX US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
General Electric Co	USD	General Electric Co	US3696041033	GE US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Starbucks Corp	USD	Starbucks Corp	US8552441094	SBUX US Equity	NASDAQ Global Select Market	All Exchanges
Twitter Inc	USD	Twitter Inc	US90184L1026	TWTR US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Merck & Co Inc	USD	Merck & Co Inc	US58933Y1055	MRK US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Cisco Systems Inc	USD	Cisco Systems Inc	US17275R1023	CSCO US Equity	NASDAQ Global Select Market	All Exchanges
Mastercard Inc	USD	Mastercard Inc	US57636Q1040	MA US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Boeing Co/The	USD	Boeing Co/The	US0970231058	BA US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
3M Co	USD	3M Co	US88579Y1010	MMM US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Altria Group Inc	USD	Altria Group Inc	US02209S1033	MO US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Philip Morris International In	USD	Philip Morris International In	US7181721090	PM US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges
Pepsi Co, Inc.	USD	Pepsi Co, Inc.	US7134481081	PEP US Equity	New York Stock Exchange	All Exchanges

B. FORM OF ISSUE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

The "Issue Specific Conditions" of the Securities shall, for the relevant series of Securities, supplement and complete the General Conditions. A version of the Issue Specific Conditions, as amended and completed for the specific series of Securities, will be replicated in the applicable Final Terms. The Issue Specific Conditions as replicated in the applicable Final Terms and the General Conditions (including the applicable Reference Asset Linked Conditions) together constitute the "Conditions" of the relevant series of Securities.

The following Issue Specific Conditions are split up into payout specific terms (the "Payout Specific Terms") of the respective type of Securities (Product No. [●] in the Base Prospectus) and the general terms (the "General Terms") which also include the terms in relation to the respective reference asset (the "Reference Asset Specific Terms").

Part A - Payout Specific Terms

Product No. 1. Payout Specific Terms applicable to Warrants

Settlement Amount	<p>[In the case of Call Warrants the following provision applies:</p> <p>The Settlement Amount equals the amount by which the Final Value exceeds the Strike, multiplied by the Ratio, i.e.</p> <p>Settlement Amount = (Final Value – Strike) x Ratio.]</p> <p>[In the case of Put Warrants the following provision applies:</p> <p>The Settlement Amount equals the amount by which the Final Value falls short of the Strike, multiplied by the Ratio, i.e.</p> <p>Settlement Amount = (Strike – Final Value) x Ratio.]</p> <p>The Settlement Amount is at least zero (0).</p>
Final Value	[Reference Asset Price on the Valuation Date] [●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Initial Value	[●] [As specified in Table [1][2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Ratio	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Strike	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Product No. 2. Payout Specific Terms applicable to Turbo Warrants and/or X-Turbo Warrants

Settlement Amount	<p>[In the case of Turbo Long Warrants and/or X-Turbo Long Warrants the following provision applies:</p> <p>The Settlement Amount equals, subject to the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event pursuant to Section 5 of the General Conditions (<i>Knock-Out Event and/or Stop-Loss Event</i>), the amount by which the Final Value exceeds the Strike, multiplied by the Ratio, i.e.</p> <p>Settlement Amount = (Final Value – Strike) x Ratio.]</p>
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[In the case of Turbo Short Warrants and/or X-Turbo Short Warrants the following provision applies:

The Settlement Amount equals, subject to the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event pursuant to Section 5 of the General Conditions (*Knock-Out Event and/or Stop-Loss Event*), the amount by which the Final Value falls short of the Strike, multiplied by the Ratio, i.e.

Settlement Amount = (Strike – Final Value) x Ratio.]

The Settlement Amount is at least zero (0).

Final Value	[Reference Asset Price on the Valuation Date] [●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Initial Value	[●] [As specified in Table [1][2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Knock-Out Barrier	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Knock-Out Observation Date	●
Knock-Out Observation Hours	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Knock-Out Observation Period	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Knock-Out Observation Price	[●] [The Knock-Out Observation Price corresponds to the [Final Value on the Valuation Date] [Reference Asset Price on each Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day] [official prices of the Reference Asset [and the x-Index] as continuously determined [at] and published by the [Exchange][Index Sponsor] on each Knock-Out Observation Date].]
Knock-Out Settlement Amount	[Zero (0)] [EUR 0.001] [●]
Ratio	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Strike	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
[x-Index]	[●]

Product No. 3. Payout Specific Terms applicable to Unlimited Turbo Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Warrants

Settlement Amount *[In the case of Unlimited Turbo Long Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Long Warrants the following provision applies:*

The Settlement Amount equals, subject to the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event pursuant to Section 5 of the General Conditions (*Knock-Out Event and/or Stop-Loss Event*), the amount by which the Final Value exceeds the Current Strike,

	<p>multiplied by the Ratio, i.e.</p> <p>Settlement Amount = (Final Value – Current Strike) x Ratio.]</p> <p><i>[In the case of Unlimited Turbo Short Warrants and/or Unlimited X-Turbo Short Warrants the following provision applies:</i></p> <p>The Settlement Amount equals, subject to the occurrence of a Knock-Out Event pursuant to Section 5 of the General Conditions (<i>Knock-Out Event and/or Stop-Loss Event</i>), the amount by which the Final Value falls short of the Current Strike, multiplied by the Ratio, i.e.</p> <p>Settlement Amount = (Current Strike – Final Value) x Ratio.]</p> <p>The Settlement Amount is at least zero (0).</p>
Adjustment Date	[Each Exercise Business Day.][●]
Adjustment Time	●
Final Value	[Reference Asset Price on the Valuation Date] [●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
First Strike Adjustment Date	●
Initial Financing Spread	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Initial Value	[●] [As specified in Table [1][2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Knock-Out Barrier	The Knock-Out Barrier on the Initial Valuation Date is [●][specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions], i.e. the Knock-Out Barrier on the Initial Valuation Date equals the Strike on the Initial Valuation Date. The Knock-Out Barrier will be adjusted on a daily basis pursuant to Section 7 of the General Conditions (<i>Knock-Out Barrier, Stop-Loss Barrier, Adjustment of Knock-Out Barrier, Adjustment of Stop-Loss Barrier</i>).
Knock-Out Observation Date	●
Knock-Out Observation Hours	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Knock-Out Observation Period	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Knock-Out Observation Price	[●] [The Knock-Out Observation Price corresponds to the [Final Value on the Valuation Date] [Reference Asset Price on each Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day] [official prices of the Reference Asset [and the x-Index] as continuously determined [at] and published by the [Exchange][Index Sponsor] on each Knock-Out Observation Date].]
Knock-Out Settlement Amount	[Zero (0)] [EUR 0.001] [●]

Maximum Financing Spread	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Ratio	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Reference Rate	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Reference Rate Screen Page	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Strike	The Strike on the Initial Valuation Date is [●][specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]. The Strike will be adjusted on a daily basis pursuant to Section 6 of the General Conditions (<i>Strike, Adjustment of Strike</i>).
Strike Rounding Amount	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
[x-Index]	[●]

Product No. 4. Payout Specific Terms applicable to Mini Future Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Warrants

Settlement Amount	<p><i>[In the case of Mini Future Long Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Long Warrants the following provision applies:</i></p> <p>The Settlement Amount equals, subject to the occurrence of a Stop-Loss Event pursuant to Section 5 of the General Conditions (<i>Knock-Out Event and/or Stop-Loss Event</i>), the amount by which the Final Value exceeds the Current Strike prior to the Adjustment Time, multiplied by the Ratio, i.e.</p> <p>Settlement Amount = (Final Value – Current Strike) x Ratio.]</p> <p><i>[In the case of Mini Future Short Warrants and/or X-Mini Future Short Warrants the following provision applies:</i></p> <p>The Settlement Amount equals, subject to the occurrence of a Stop-Loss Event pursuant to Section 5 of the General Conditions (<i>Knock-Out Event and/or Stop-Loss Event</i>), the amount by which the Final Value falls short of the Current Strike prior to the Adjustment Time, multiplied by the Ratio, i.e.</p> <p>Settlement Amount = (Current Strike – Final Value) x Ratio.]</p> <p>The Settlement Amount is at least zero (0).</p>
Adjustment Date	[Each Exercise Business Day.][●]
Adjustment Time	●
Final Value	[Reference Asset Price on the Valuation Date] [●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
First Strike Adjustment Date	●

Form of Issue Specific Conditions

Initial Financing Spread	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Initial Stop-Loss Buffer	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Initial Value	[●] [As specified in Table [1][2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Maximum Financing Spread	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Maximum Stop-Loss Buffer	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Ratio	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Reference Rate	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Reference Rate Screen Page	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Stop-Loss Adjustment Date	[Each Exercise Business Day.][●]
Stop-Loss Barrier	The Stop-Loss Barrier on the Initial Valuation Date is [●][specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]. The Stop-Loss Barrier will be adjusted on a daily basis pursuant to Section 7 of the General Conditions (<i>Knock-Out Barrier, Stop-Loss Barrier, Adjustment of Knock-Out Barrier, Adjustment of Stop-Loss Barrier</i>).
Stop-Loss Barrier Rounding Amount	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Stop-Loss Observation Date	●
Stop-Loss Observation Hours	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Stop-Loss Observation Period	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Stop-Loss Observation Price	[●] [The Stop-Loss Observation Price corresponds to the [Final Value on the Valuation Date] [Reference Asset Price on each Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day] [official prices of the Reference Asset [and the x-Index] as continuously determined [at] and published by the [Exchange][Index Sponsor] on each Stop-Loss Observation Date].]
Stop-Loss Settlement Amount Rounding	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Stop-Loss Settlement Period	●
Strike	The Strike on the Initial Valuation Date is [●] [specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]. The Strike will be adjusted on a daily basis pursuant to Section 6 of the General Conditions (<i>Strike, Adjustment of Strike</i>).

Strike Rounding Amount	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
[x-Index]	[●]

Product No. 5. Payout Specific Terms applicable to Factor Certificates

Settlement Amount	The Settlement Amount equals the Final Value multiplied by the Ratio.
Final Value	[Reference Asset Price on the Valuation Date] [●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Initial Value	[●] [As specified in Table [1][2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Ratio	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Product No. 6. Payout Specific Terms applicable to Discount Certificates

Settlement Amount	The Settlement Amount is: (a) if the Final Value is above or equal to the Cap, the Maximum Amount, or (b) if the Final Value is below the Cap, the Final Value multiplied by the Ratio.
Cap	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Final Value	[Reference Asset Price on the Valuation Date] [●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Initial Value	[●] [As specified in Table [1][2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Maximum Amount	[Product of Ratio and Cap] [●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Ratio	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Product No. 7. Payout Specific Terms applicable to Barrier Discount Certificates

Settlement Amount	The Settlement Amount is: (a) if no Barrier Event has occurred, the Maximum Amount, or (b) if a Barrier Event has occurred, the Final Value multiplied by the Ratio, whereby the Settlement Amount will not exceed the Maximum Amount.
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Barrier	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Barrier Observation Date	●
Barrier Observation Hours	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Barrier Observation Period	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Barrier Observation Price	[●] [The Barrier Observation Price corresponds to the [Final Value on the Valuation Date] [Reference Asset Price on each Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day] [official prices of the Reference Asset as continuously determined [at] and published by the [Exchange][Index Sponsor] on each Barrier Observation Date].]
Cap	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Final Value	[Reference Asset Price on the Valuation Date] [●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Initial Value	[●] [As specified in Table [1][2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Maximum Amount	[●] [(Product of the Ratio and the Cap)] [●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Ratio	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Product No. 8. Payout Specific Terms applicable to Bonus Certificates

Settlement Amount	The Settlement Amount is: (a) if no Barrier Event has occurred, the higher of the following values: <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> (i) the Bonus Amount, or (ii) the product of the Final Value and the Ratio; or (b) if a Barrier Event has occurred, the product of the Final Value and the Ratio. </div>
Barrier	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Barrier Observation Date	●
Barrier Observation Hours	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Barrier Observation Period	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Barrier Observation Price	[●] [The Barrier Observation Price corresponds to the [Final

	Value on the Valuation Date] [Reference Asset Price on each Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day] [official prices of the Reference Asset as continuously determined [at] and published by the [Exchange][Index Sponsor] on each Barrier Observation Date].]
Bonus Amount	[●] [(Product of the Ratio and the Bonus Level)] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Bonus Level	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Final Value	[Reference Asset Price on the Valuation Date] [●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Initial Value	[●] [As specified in Table [1][2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Ratio	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Product No. 9. Payout Specific Terms applicable to Reverse Bonus Certificates

Settlement Amount	The Settlement Amount is: (a) if no Barrier Event has occurred, the higher of the following values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the Bonus Amount, or (ii) the product of (A) the Ratio and (B) the difference between the Reverse Level and the Final Value; or (b) if a Barrier Event has occurred, the product of (A) the Ratio and (B) the difference between the Reverse Level and the Final Value, whereby the Settlement Amount is at least zero (0).
Barrier	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Barrier Observation Date	●
Barrier Observation Period	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Barrier Observation Price	[●] [The Barrier Observation Price corresponds to the [Final Value on the Valuation Date] [Reference Asset Price on each Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day] [official prices of the Reference Asset as continuously determined [at] and published by the [Exchange][Index Sponsor] on each Barrier Observation Date].]
Bonus Amount	[●] [(Product of (A) the Ratio and (B) the difference between the Reverse Level and the Bonus Level)] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Bonus Level	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Final Value	[Reference Asset Price on the Valuation Date] [●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Initial Value	[●] [As specified in Table [1][2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Ratio	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Reverse Level	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Product No. 10. Payout Specific Terms applicable to Capped Bonus Certificates

Settlement Amount	<p>The Settlement Amount is:</p> <p>(a) if no Barrier Event has occurred, the higher of the following values:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) the Bonus Amount, or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) the product of the Final Value and the Ratio; or</p> <p>(b) if a Barrier Event has occurred, the product of the Final Value and the Ratio.</p> <p>The Settlement Amount in any case will not exceed the Maximum Amount.</p>
Barrier	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Barrier Observation Date	●
Barrier Observation Hours	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Barrier Observation Period	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Barrier Observation Price	[●] [The Barrier Observation Price corresponds to the [Final Value on the Valuation Date] [Reference Asset Price on each Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day] [official prices of the Reference Asset as continuously determined [at] and published by the [Exchange][Index Sponsor] on each Barrier Observation Date].]
Bonus Amount	[●] [(Product of the Ratio and the Bonus Level)] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Bonus Level	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Cap	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Final Value	[Reference Asset Price on the Valuation Date] [●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Initial Value	[●] [As specified in Table [1][2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Maximum Amount	[●] [(Product of the Ratio and the Cap)] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Ratio	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Product No. 11. Payout Specific Terms applicable to Capped Reverse Bonus Certificates

Settlement Amount	<p>The Settlement Amount is:</p> <p>(a) if no Barrier Event has occurred, the higher of the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the Bonus Amount, or (ii) the product of (A) the Ratio and (B) the difference between the Reverse Level and the Final Value; or <p>(b) if a Barrier Event has occurred, the product of (A) the Ratio and (B) the difference between the Reverse Level and the Final Value, whereby the Settlement Amount is at least zero (0).</p> <p>The Settlement Amount in any case will not exceed the Maximum Amount.</p>
Barrier	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Barrier Observation Date	●
Barrier Observation Hours	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Barrier Observation Period	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Barrier Observation Price	[●] [The Barrier Observation Price corresponds to the [Final Value on the Valuation Date] [Reference Asset Price on each Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day] [official prices of the Reference Asset as continuously determined [at] and published by the [Exchange][Index Sponsor] on each Barrier Observation Date].]
Bonus Amount	[●] [(Product of (A) the Ratio and (B) the difference between the Reverse Level and the Bonus Level)] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Bonus Level	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Cap	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Final Value	[Reference Asset Price on the Valuation Date] [●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Initial Value	[●] [As specified in Table [1][2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Maximum Amount	[●] [(Product of (A) the Ratio and (B) the difference between the Reverse Level and the Cap)] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Ratio	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Reverse Level	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Product No. 12. Payout Specific Terms applicable to Reverse Convertibles

Settlement Amount	<p>The Settlement Amount is:</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Reverse Convertibles that provide for cash settlement in all cases:</i></p> <p>(a) if the Final Value is equal to or above the Strike, the Nominal; or</p> <p>(b) if the Final Value is below the Strike, the Nominal multiplied by the Performance of the Reference Asset.]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Reverse Convertibles that may provide for physical settlement:</i></p> <p>(a) if the Final Value is equal to or above the Strike, the Nominal; or</p> <p>(b) if the Final Value is below the Strike, a quantity of [the Reference Asset] [shares of an Exchange Traded Fund] expressed by the Number of Reference Assets.]</p>
[Coupon]	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
[Coupon Amount]	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Final Value	[Reference Asset Price on the Valuation Date] [●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Initial Value	[●] [As specified in Table [1][2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Nominal	●
[Performance of the Reference	[Final Value divided by the [Initial Value][Strike]] [●]

Asset]

[Share of an Exchange Traded Fund] [●]

Strike [●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Product No. 13. Payout Specific Terms applicable to Barrier Reverse Convertibles

Settlement Amount	<p>The Settlement Amount is:</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Barrier Reverse Convertibles that provide for cash settlement in all cases:</i></p> <p>(a) if the Final Value is equal to or above the Strike, the Nominal;</p> <p>(b) if the Final Value is below the Strike, but no Barrier Event has occurred, the Nominal; or</p> <p>(c) if the Final Value is below the Strike and a Barrier Event has occurred, the product of the Nominal and the Performance of the Reference Asset.]</p> <p><i>[insert in the case of Barrier Reverse Convertibles that may provide for physical settlement:</i></p> <p>(a) if the Final Value is equal to or above the Strike, the Nominal;</p> <p>(b) if the Final Value is below the Strike, but no Barrier Event has occurred, the Nominal; or</p> <p>(c) if the Final Value is below the Strike and a Barrier Event has occurred, a quantity of [the Reference Asset] [shares of an Exchange Traded Fund] expressed by the Number of Reference Assets.]</p>
Barrier	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Barrier Observation Date	●
Barrier Observation Hours	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Barrier Observation Period	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Barrier Observation Price	[●] [The Barrier Observation Price corresponds to the [Final Value on the Valuation Date] [Reference Asset Price on each Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day] [official prices of the Reference Asset as continuously determined [at] and published by the [Exchange][Index Sponsor] on each Barrier Observation Date].]
[Coupon]	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

[Coupon Amount]	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Final Value	[Reference Asset Price on the Valuation Date] [●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Initial Value	[●] [As specified in Table [1][2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Nominal	●
[Performance of the Reference Asset]	[Final Value divided by the [Initial Value][Strike]] [●]
[Share of an Exchange Traded Fund]	[●]
Strike	[●] [As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Part B - General Terms³

Terms in relation to Security Right, Guarantee, Status, Currency Conversion and Rounding, Definitions (Section 1 of the General Conditions)

Settlement	[Cash Settlement] [Cash Settlement or Physical Settlement]
Currency Conversion	[Applicable][As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions][Not applicable]
Aggregation	[Applicable][Not applicable][Aggregation does not apply]
Residual Cash Amount	[●][Not applicable]
Exchange Rate	[●][As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions][Not applicable]
Exchange Rate Sponsor	[●][As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions][Not applicable]
Initial Valuation Date	●
Maturity Date	●
Number of Reference Assets	[●][Nominal [converted into the Reference Currency on the basis of the Exchange Rate provided by the Exchange Rate Sponsor on [insert relevant date: ●]] divided by [Initial Value][Strike]][Not applicable]
Reference Asset Amount	[●][Rounded Number of Reference Assets to be delivered. The Reference Asset Amount (a) will be determined in respect of each Security without first aggregating the entire holding of Securities held by any Holder, and (b) to be delivered will include only whole shares of the Reference Asset and the

³ If a Section in the General Conditions or an Annex to the General Condition is not relevant for a Series of Securities then the respective terms relating to such Section or Annex will not be replicated in the applicable Final Terms and it will be indicated that the respective Section or Annex is "Not applicable".

	Residual Cash Amount will be payable in lieu of any fractional shares of the Reference Asset.][Not applicable]
Reference Currency	[•][As specified in Table 2 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Relevant Exchange Date	[•][Not applicable]
Residual Cash Amount Rounding	[•][Not applicable]
Settlement Amount Rounding	[•][Not applicable]
Specified Currency	[•][Not applicable]
Valuation Date	[•][As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions][Not applicable]

Terms in relation to Exercise (Section 2 of the General Conditions)

Minimum Exercise Amount	[•][Not applicable]
Maximum Exercise Amount	[•][Not applicable]
Exercise Business Day	•
Exercise Period	[•][As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions][Not applicable]
Exercise Style	[European Style][American Style]
Exercise Time	[•][(local time •)][Not applicable]

Terms in relation to Settlement (Section 3 of the General Conditions)

Payment Day	[•][As specified in Section 3(3) of the General Conditions (<i>Payments on Payment Days</i>)]
Disruption Settlement Amount	[•][Fair Market Value of Security]
Relevant Clearing System	[Clearstream Banking AG, Frankfurt am Main, Mergenthalerallee 61, 65760 Eschborn][•][As specified in Part A (Payout Specific Terms)][As specified in Section 3(9) of the General Conditions (<i>Definitions</i>)]
Relevant Currency	[Specified Currency][•]

Terms in relation to Coupon Payments (Section 4 of the General Conditions)

Coupon Payment	[Not applicable][Applicable]
Coupon	[•][As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions][As specified in Part A (Payout Specific Terms)]
Coupon Amount	[•][Not applicable][As specified in Part A (Payout Specific Terms)][As specified in Section 4(3) of the General Conditions (<i>Definitions</i>)]

Coupon Cessation Date	[●][As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions][Not applicable]
Coupon Commencement Date	[●][Not applicable]
Coupon Day Count Fraction	[Actual/Actual (ICMA)] [Actual/Actual (ISDA)] [Actual/365 (Fixed)] [Actual/360] [30/360] [360/360] [Bond Basis] [30E/360] [Eurobond Basis] [30E/360 (ISDA)]
Coupon Payment Date	[●][As specified in Table 1 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions][Not applicable]
Coupon Period	[●][Applicable][Not applicable]

Terms in relation to Knock-Out Event and/or Stop-Loss Event (Section 5 of the General Conditions)

[Definitions relating to Section 5 of the General Conditions (*Knock-Out Event and/or Stop-Loss Event*) are set out in the Payout Specific Terms above][Not applicable]

Terms in relation to Strike, Adjustment of Strike (Section 6 of the General Conditions)

[Definitions relating to Section 6 of the General Conditions (*Strike, Adjustment of Strike*) are set out in the Payout Specific Terms above][Not applicable]

Terms in relation to Knock-Out Barrier, Stop-Loss Barrier, Adjustment of Knock-Out Barrier, Adjustment of Stop-Loss Barrier (Section 7 of the General Conditions)

[Definitions relating to Section 7 of the General Conditions (*Knock-Out Barrier, Stop-Loss Barrier, Adjustment of Knock-Out Barrier, Adjustment of Stop-Loss Barrier*) are set out in the Payout Specific Terms above][Not applicable]

Terms in relation to Barrier Event (Section 8 of the General Conditions)

[Definitions relating to Section 8 of the General Conditions (*Barrier Event*) are set out in the Payout Specific Terms above][Not applicable]

Terms in relation to Events of Default, Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality, Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event, Taxation and Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation (Section 9 of the General Conditions)

Termination Event Notice Period	[●][As specified in Section 9(3) of the General Conditions (<i>Early Redemption or Termination for Illegality</i>)][Not applicable]
Extraordinary Hedge Disruption Event	[Applicable][Not applicable]
Extraordinary Hedge Sanctions Event	[Applicable][Not applicable]
Extraordinary Hedge Bail-in	[Applicable][Not applicable]

Event	
Extraordinary Hedge Currency Disruption Event	[Applicable][Not applicable]
Gross Up	[Applicable][Not applicable]
Exclude Section 871(m) Taxes from Gross Up	[Applicable][Not applicable]
[871(m) Securities]	[Section 871(m) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder [will] [will not] apply to the Securities]
Tax Termination Event Notice Period	[•][As specified in Section 9(5)(c) of the General Conditions (<i>Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation - FATCA</i>)] [Not applicable]
Early Redemption for Tax on Underlying Hedge Transactions	[Applicable][Not applicable]

Terms in relation to Ordinary Termination Right of the Issuer (Section 10 of the General Conditions)

Ordinary Termination Right of the Issuer	[Applicable][Not applicable]
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Terms in relation to Holder, Transferability (Section 11 of the General Conditions)

Minimum Trading Size	[The Securities may only be traded in a minimum initial amount of one (1) Security [(corresponding to a Nominal of •)] and, thereafter, in multiples of one (1) Security [(corresponding to a Nominal of •)].][•]
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Terms in relation to Agents (Section 12 of the General Conditions)

Calculation Agent	[•] [J.P. Morgan Securities plc, 25 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London E14 5JP, England]
Programme Agent	[•] [BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A., Frankfurt Branch, Europa-Allee 12, 60327 Frankfurt am Main, Germany]
Paying Agent	[•] [BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A., Frankfurt Branch, Europa-Allee 12, 60327 Frankfurt am Main, Germany]
Additional Agent(s)	[•] [Not applicable]

Terms in relation to Notices (Section 15 of the General Conditions)

Website	[www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de][•]
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Reference Asset Linked Terms

SHARE LINKED PROVISIONS

Share Linked Provisions	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
Share	[insert name of Share, Depositary Receipt or share of an Exchange Traded Fund: ●] [As specified in Table [1] [and] [2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [(Bloomberg Code: ●)[ISIN: ●][Reuters Code: ●)] (the ["Share"] [or] [" Depositary Receipt "] [" Share of Exchange Traded Fund(s) "] or the " Reference Asset ")
Exchange Traded Fund	[specify name of Exchange Traded Fund: ●] [As specified in Table [1] [and] [2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]
Exchange(s)	[●] [As specified in Table 2 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Related Exchange(s)	[●] [All Exchanges] [As specified in Table 2 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Calculation Hours	[●] [As specified in Table 2 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [As specified in Share Linked Provision 11] [Not applicable]
Reference Asset Price	[The official closing price of the Reference Asset as determined at and published by the Exchange.] [●]
Valuation Time	[●] [As specified in Share Linked Provision 11]
Reference Date	[Valuation Date] [●]
Maximum Days of Disruption	[Eight Scheduled Trading Days as specified in Share Linked Provision 11] [Zero (0)/None] [specify number of days: ●]
Fallback Valuation Date	[Applicable: [●] (specify date(s))] [Default Fallback Valuation Date as specified in Share Linked Provision 11] [Zero (0)/None] [Not applicable]
Share Substitution	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
Insolvency Filing	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
Partial Lookthrough Depositary Receipts Provisions	[Applicable to [insert name of Share(s)]] [Not applicable]
Full Lookthrough Depositary Receipts Provisions	[Applicable to [insert name of Share(s)]] [Not applicable]
Market Disruption Event – NAV Temporary Publication Suspension (ETF)	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
Extraordinary Events – NAV Publication Suspension (ETF)	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
Extraordinary Events – Underlying Index Cancellation (ETF)	[Applicable] [Not applicable]

Extraordinary Events – Underlying Index Modification (ETF) [Applicable] [Not applicable]

ETF – Successor Index Event Provision [Applicable] [Not applicable]

INDEX LINKED PROVISIONS

Index Linked Provisions [Applicable] [Not applicable]

Index [*insert name of Index*: ● [As specified in Table [1] [and] [2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [(Bloomberg Code: ●)[ISIN: ●][Reuters Code: ●]] [(the "**Index**" or the "**Reference Asset**") [(the "**Index**" or the "**Factor Index**" or the "**Reference Asset**") as replicated in these Final Terms under "Index Description of [*insert name of relevant Factor Index*: ●]"

Type of Index [Unitary Index] [Multi-Exchange Index] [Factor Index] [As specified in Table 2 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Exchange(s) [●] [All exchanges where Components are listed] [As specified in Table 2 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Related Exchange(s) [●] [As specified in Table 2 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Index Sponsor [●] [As specified in Table 2 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Calculation Hours [●] [As specified in Table 2 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [As specified in Index Linked Provision 9] [Not applicable]

Reference Asset Price [The official closing price of the Reference Asset as calculated and published by the Index Sponsor.] [The [final settlement price] [special opening quotation] of the Index-Linked Derivatives Contract ("**Final Settlement Price**") as calculated by the Derivatives Exchange on the Valuation Date. If no Final Settlement Price is available, the Reference Asset Price shall be the Final Index Level (as set out in Index-Linked Provisions 9) on the Valuation Date.] [●]

Valuation Time [●] [As specified in Index Linked Provision 9]

Reference Date [Valuation Date] [●]

Maximum Days of Disruption [Eight Scheduled Trading Days as specified in Index Linked Provision 9] [Zero (0)/None] [*specify number of days*: ●]

Index-Linked Derivatives Contract Provisions [Applicable] [Not applicable]

Index-Linked Derivatives Contract [●] [The option contract on the Derivatives Exchange on the Index expiring on the Valuation Date.]

Derivatives Exchange ●

Fallback Valuation Date [Applicable: (*specify date(s)*)] [Default Fallback Valuation Date as specified in Index Linked Provision 9] [Zero (0)/None] [Not applicable]

COMMODITY LINKED PROVISIONS

Commodity Linked Provisions [Applicable] [Not applicable]

Commodity [*insert name of Commodity*: [As specified in Table [1] [and] [2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [(Bloomberg Code:][ISIN:][Reuters Code:)] (the "**Commodity**" or the "**Reference Asset**")

Trading Facility [[As specified in Table 2 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Calculation Hours [[As specified in Table 2 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [Not applicable]

Reference Asset Price [The official daily settlement price of the Reference Asset as determined and published by the Trading Facility] []

Reference Date [Valuation Date] []

Valuation Time

Commodity Business Day Convention [Following] [Modified Following] [Nearest] [Preceding] [No Adjustment] [Not applicable]

Calculation Agent Determination [Applicable] [Not applicable]

Postponement [Applicable] [Not applicable]

Maximum Days of Disruption [Five Scheduled Trading Days as specified in Commodity Linked Provision 10] [Zero/None] [*specify number of days*:]

Fallback Valuation Date [Applicable: (*specify date(s)*)] [Default Fallback Valuation Date as specified in Commodity Linked Provision 9] [Not applicable]

Commodity Hedging Disruption [Applicable] [Not applicable] []

FUTURES CONTRACT LINKED PROVISIONS

Futures Contract Linked Provisions [Applicable] [Not applicable]

Futures Contract [*insert name of Futures Contract*: [As specified in Table [1] [and] [2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [(Bloomberg Code:][ISIN:][Reuters Code:)] (the "**Futures Contract**" or the "**Reference Asset**")

Trading Facility [[As specified in Table 2 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]

Calculation Hours [[As specified in Table 2 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [As specified in Futures Contract Linked Provision 11] [Not applicable]

Reference Asset Price	[The official daily settlement price of the Reference Asset as determined and published by the Trading Facility] [●]
Reference Date	[Valuation Date] [●]
Futures Contract Business Day Convention	[Following] [Modified Following] [Nearest] [Preceding] [No Adjustment] [Not applicable]
Rolling Futures Provisions	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
Rollover Date	[●] [As specified in Table 2 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Relevant Month	[●] [As specified in Table 2 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Strike Adjustment	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
Transaction Fee	Initial Transaction Fee: [●] [As specified in Table 2 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] Maximum Transaction Fee: [●] [As specified in Table 2 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions]
Rollover Price	[●]
Calculation Agent Determination	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
Postponement	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
Maximum Days of Disruption	[Five Scheduled Trading Days as specified in Futures Contract Linked Provision 11] [Zero (0)/None] [<i>specify number of days: ●</i>]
Fallback Valuation Date	[Applicable: [●] (<i>specify date(s)</i>)] [Default Fallback Valuation Date as specified in Futures Contract Linked Provision 11] [Zero (0)/None] [Not applicable]
Futures Contract Hedging Disruption	[Applicable] [Not applicable] [●]

FX LINKED PROVISIONS

FX Linked Provisions	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
Foreign Exchange Rate	[<i>insert name of Foreign Exchange Rate: ●</i>] [As specified in Table [1] [and] [2] in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [(Bloomberg Code: ●)[ISIN: ●][Reuters Code: ●]] (the " Foreign Exchange Rate " or the " FX Rate " or the " Reference Asset ")
Calculation Hours	[●] [As specified in Table 2 in the Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions] [As specified in FX Linked Provision 9] [Not applicable]
Base Currency	●
Reference Currency	●
FX Rate Sponsor	●

Form of Issue Specific Conditions

Reference Asset Price	●
Reference Date	[Valuation Date] [●]
Scheduled Trading Day	[As defined in FX Linked Provisions 9] [●]
Default FX Business Day	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
Valuation Time	●
FX Business Day Convention	[Following] [Modified Following] [Nearest] [Preceding] [No Adjustment] [Not applicable]
FX Financial Centres	●
Calculation Agent Determination	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
Postponement	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
No Adjustment	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
Maximum Days of Disruption	[Five Scheduled Trading Days as specified in FX Linked Provision 9] [Zero (0)/None] [<i>specify number of days</i> : ●]
Fallback Valuation Date	[Applicable: [●] (<i>specify date(s)</i>)] [Default Fallback Valuation Date as specified in FX Linked Provision 9] [Not applicable]
Successor Currency	[Applicable] [Not applicable]
Rebasing	[Applicable] [Not applicable]

Annex to the Issue Specific Conditions

Table 1

[WKN] [ISIN] <i>[additional Securities Identification Number: ●]</i>	[Reference Asset] [Name of Share] [Name of Depository Receipt] [Name of Share of an Exchange Traded Fund] [Name of Index] [Name of Commodity] [Name of Futures Contract] [Name of Foreign Exchange Rate]	[Ratio] [Strike] [Strike Rounding Amount] [Initial Value] [Final Value] [Specified Currency]	[Bonus Amount] [Bonus Level] [Cap] [Maximum Amount] [Reverse Level]	[Barrier] [Barrier Observation Period] [Barrier Observation Hours] [Knock-Out Barrier] [Knock-Out Observation Period] [Knock-Out Observation Hours] [Stop-Loss Barrier] [Stop-Loss Barrier Rounding Amount] [Stop-Loss Observation Period]	[Coupon] [Reference Rate] [Coupon Amount] [Coupon Payment Date] [Coupon Cessation Date]	[Initial Stop-Loss Buffer] [Maximum Stop-Loss Buffer] [Stop-Loss Settlement Amount Rounding]	[Initial Financing Spread] [Maximum Financing Spread] [Reference Rate Screen Page]	[Currency Conversion] [Exchange Rate] [Exchange Rate Sponsor]	[Valuation Date] [Exercise Period]
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Form of Issue Specific Conditions

				[Stop-Loss Observation Hours]					
[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]

Table 2

[Name of Share] [Name of Depository Receipt] [Name of Share of an Exchange Traded Fund] [Name of Index] [Name of Commodity] [Name of Futures Contract] [Name of Foreign Exchange Rate]	[ISIN] [Bloomberg Code] [Reuters Code] [[Relevant] Screen Page]	[Index Sponsor] [Exchange(s)] [Trading Facility] [Calculation Hours] [Related Exchange(s)] [Type of Index]	[Initial Value] [Reference Currency]	[Initial Transaction Fee] [Maximum Transaction Fee] [Rollover Date] [Relevant Month]
[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]

VI. FORM OF FINAL TERMS

FINAL TERMS

dated [●]

in relation to the Base Prospectus to the Programme for the issuance of Notes, Warrants and Certificates in accordance with Section 6 of the German Securities Prospectus Act (*Wertpapierprospektgesetz*)

J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V.

[*Number of Securities (or, insert aggregate notional amount, if booked in notional): ●*]

[*insert title of Securities: ●*]

[(issued in the form of [Certificates][Notes][Warrants])]

linked to

[*insert Reference Asset: ●*]

[ISIN: ●]

[WKN: ●]

[Valor: ●]

[Common Code: ●]

[*Additional Securities Identification Number: ●*]

[**Issue Price: ●**]

[*insert table with name of Reference Asset, ISIN, WKN, Valor, Common Code as well as additional Securities Identification Number, Issue Price and Number of Securities where applicable: ●*]

guaranteed by

J.P. Morgan Securities plc

as Guarantor

These Final Terms relate to the Base Prospectus dated 27 September 2017 ([as supplemented by the Supplement[s] dated ● and] as [further] supplemented from time to time).

[*In the case of Securities for which a continued public offer is intended following the expiry of the validity of the Base Prospectus dated 27 September 2017 insert: The validity of the Base Prospectus dated 27 September 2017 (the "Initial Base Prospectus") under which the public offer for the Securities described in these Final Terms is continued, expires on [insert date on which the validity of the Base Prospectus dated 27 September 2017 expires: ●] (the "Initial Base Prospectus Expiry Date"). In respect of Securities whose Maturity Date is later than the Initial Base Prospectus Expiry Date, the public offer of such Securities will be continued on the basis of one or more succeeding base prospectuses after the Initial Base Prospectus Expiry Date (each a "Succeeding Base Prospectus"), to the extent the Succeeding Base Prospectus envisages a continuation of the public offer of the Securities. In this context, these Final Terms are, in each case, to be read in conjunction with the most recent Succeeding Base Prospectus. The respective Succeeding Base Prospectus will be approved and published prior to the expiry of the validity of the respective preceding base prospectus. The respective Succeeding Base Prospectus will be published electronically on the website [www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de] [insert other website(s): ●].*]

The subject of the Final Terms are [●] (Product No. [●] in the Base Prospectus – [[Securities][[●] Warrants] [[with] [European Style] [American Style] [with cash settlement] [that provide for cash settlement in all cases] [that may provide for physical settlement]]) [linked to [●] (categorised as [a][an] [Share] [Securities representing Shares] [Index] [Commodity] [Futures Contract] [Foreign Exchange Rate] in the Base Prospectus)] (the "**Securities**").

*[in the case of an increase of issue size of Securities issued under this Base Prospectus, insert: The [insert number: ●] Securities [(corresponding to an aggregate notional amount of [●])] together with the [insert number: ●] Securities [(corresponding to an aggregate notional amount of [●])] with the securities identification number [WKN ●][●], issued under the Final Terms dated [insert date: ●] (the "**First Final Terms**") [insert additional issue where appropriate: ●] to the Base Prospectus dated 27 September 2017 as supplemented from time to time, form a single issue within the meaning of § [●] of the General Conditions, i.e. they have the same [WKN][●] and [- with the exception of their number -] the same features (referred to together as the "**Securities**").]*

The Final Terms have been prepared for the purpose of Article 5(4) of Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 November 2003 (as amended, including Directive 2010/73/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010) (the "Prospectus Directive") and must be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus dated 27 September 2017 ([as supplemented by the Supplement[s] dated ● and] as [further] supplemented from time to time) (the "Base Prospectus") including the information incorporated by reference.

Full information on the Issuer, the Guarantor and the offer of the Securities is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Base Prospectus, including the information incorporated by reference.

The Final Terms to the Base Prospectus are represented in the form of a separate document according to Article 26(5) of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 809/2004 of 29 April 2004, as amended (the "**Prospectus Regulation**").

The Base Prospectus, any supplements thereto and the Final Terms are published by making them available free of charge at the office of the Programme Agent (BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A., Frankfurt Branch, Europa-Allee 12, 60327 Frankfurt am Main, Germany) and in another form as may be required by law. Furthermore, these documents are published in electronic form on the website [www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de] [insert other website(s): ●].

An issue-specific summary, fully completed for the Securities, is annexed to these Final Terms.

ISSUE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

The following "Issue Specific Conditions" of the Securities shall, for the Series of Securities, supplement and complete the General Conditions for the purposes of such Series of Securities.

[Insert Issue Specific Conditions applicable to the respective Series of Securities as contained in the Section "Form of Issue Specific Conditions" of the Base Prospectus.]

[Insert in the case of Factor Certificates:

Index Description of [insert name of relevant Factor Index: ●]

[insert relevant index description for underlying Factor Index as contained in the "Annex II to the General Conditions – Index Description for Factor Indices" of the Base Prospectus: ●]

OTHER INFORMATION

LISTING AND ADMISSION TO TRADING [Application will be/has been made for the Securities to be listed and admitted to trading on the [Open Market (Freiverkehr) of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange (Börse Frankfurt Zertifikate AG)] [and] [[the] regulated unofficial market (Freiverkehr) of the Stuttgart Stock Exchange (EUWAX)] [*specify other*] with effect from, at the earliest, the Issue Date. No assurances can be given that such application for listing and admission to trading will be granted (or, if granted, will be granted by the Issue Date).] [The Issuer has no duty to maintain the listing (if any) of the Securities on the relevant stock exchange(s) over their entire lifetime. Securities may be suspended from trading and/or de-listed at any time in accordance with applicable rules and regulations of the relevant stock exchange(s).]

[The Securities will not be listed or admitted to trading on any exchange.]

[INTERESTS OF NATURAL AND LEGAL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE [ISSUE] [OFFER]] [[●]⁴]

REFERENCE ASSET

[*Need to include details of respective Reference Asset and information where past and future performance and volatility of the Reference Asset(s) can be obtained.*]

[*Where the Reference Asset is an index need to include the name of the index, details of where the information about the index can be obtained and the relevant index disclaimer. Where the underlying is not an index need to include equivalent information.*]

[POST-ISSUANCE INFORMATION]

[*insert information about publication of post-issuance information, if applicable: ●*]

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE OFFER

Start of public offer: [●]

Issue Price: [●]

Issue Date: [●]

Issue Size: [●]

[Conditions to which the offer is subject:] [Not applicable] [●]

[Description of the application process:] [Not applicable] [●]

⁴ A description of conflicts of interest set out in the Section II. (Risk Factors associated with conflicts of interest) of the Base Prospectus. Only include a description of any interests if additional information are relevant.

[Description of possibility to reduce subscription and manner for refunding excess amount paid by applicant:]	[Not applicable] [●] [Investors may reduce their subscription during the Offer Period and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations subject to any applicable laws and regulations, any excess amounts paid by any applicant will be credited back to such applicant's account from which the excess amounts were debited.]
[Details of the minimum and/or maximum amount of application:]	[Not applicable] [●]
[Details of the method and time limits for paying up and delivering the Securities:]	[Not applicable] [●]
[Manner and date in which results of the offer are to be made public:]	[The results of the offering will be available on [or around] the website [www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de]] [●]
[Process for notification to applicants of the amount allotted and the indication whether dealing may begin before notification is made:]	[Not applicable] [●]
[Amount of any expenses and taxes specifically charged to the subscriber or purchaser:]	[Not applicable] [●]
[Name(s) and address(es), to the extent known to the Issuer, of the placers in the various countries where the offer takes place:]	[None] [●]
[Use of proceeds:]	[The Issuer intends to use the proceeds of the offer of the Securities for [<i>Insert the use of proceeds</i> ⁵ .]
Fees:	[Not applicable] [●]
NON-EXEMPT OFFER IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA (EEA)	[Not applicable] [An offer of the Securities in the European Economic Area may be made within the scope of the consent to use the prospectus granted below other than pursuant to Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive in [Germany] [and] [Luxembourg] (the " Public Offer Jurisdiction(s) ") during the Offer Period. " Offer Period " [means the period from [(and including)] [●] to [(and including)] [●]] [means the period from (and including) the start of public offer in the respective Public Offer Jurisdiction to (expectedly and including) the [Valuation Date] [end of the term of the Securities] [●].]
CONSENT TO USE THE PROSPECTUS	[The Issuer does not consent to the use of the Base Prospectus by any person other than the Dealer.] [<i>insert in the case of a general consent:</i> The Issuer consents to the use of the Base Prospectus and the Final Terms by all financial intermediaries (general consent). General consent for the subsequent resale or final placement of Securities by the financial intermediaries is given in relation to the Public

⁵ In any case, the Issuer is free in the use of the proceeds of an issue of Securities.

Offer Jurisdiction(s) during the Offer Period during which subsequent resale or final placement of the Securities can be made, provided however, that the Base Prospectus is still valid according to Section 9 of the German Securities Prospectus Act [and/or the public offer will be continued on the basis of a Succeeding Base Prospectus which is approved prior to the expiry of the preceding base prospectus].]

*[insert in the case of an individual consent if the specified financial intermediaries shall be entitled to use the prospectus in all Public Offer Jurisdictions: The Issuer consents to the use of the Base Prospectus and the Final Terms by the following financial intermediary/ies ("**Authorised Offeror(s)**") (individual consent) for the subsequent resale or final placement of Securities in relation to such Public Offer Jurisdiction(s) during the Offer Period during which subsequent resale or final placement of the Securities can be made, provided however, that the Base Prospectus is still valid according to Section 9 of the German Securities Prospectus Act [and/or the public offer will be continued on the basis of a Succeeding Base Prospectus which is approved prior to the expiry of the preceding base prospectus]: [insert name and address of relevant financial intermediary/ies: ●]]*

*[insert in the case of an individual consent if the specified financial intermediaries shall be entitled to use the prospectus in selected Public Offer Jurisdictions only: The Issuer consents to the use of the Base Prospectus and the Final Terms by the financial intermediary/ies ("**Authorised Offeror(s)**"), set out in the table below (individual consent) for the subsequent resale or final placement of Securities in relation to such Public Offer Jurisdiction(s) as selected in the table below during the Offer Period during which subsequent resale or final placement of the Securities can be made, provided however, that the Base Prospectus is still valid according to Section 9 of the German Securities Prospectus Act [and/or the public offer will be continued on the basis of a Succeeding Base Prospectus which is approved prior to the expiry of the preceding base prospectus].*

Name and address of Selected Public Offer
Authorised Offeror(s): Jurisdiction(s)

[●]

[●]]

ISSUE SPECIFIC SUMMARY OF THE SECURITIES

[Insert]

VII. USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from each issue of Securities will be used by the Issuer for its general corporate purposes (including hedging arrangements). To the extent that the net proceeds of an issue of Securities are not applied for the purposes of making profit and/or hedging certain risks, the relevant Final Terms shall contain further information including the principal intended uses and the order of priority in which such uses are ranked (in any case, the Issuer is free in the use of the proceeds of an issue of Securities).

VIII. SUBSCRIPTION AND SALE

Subject to the terms and on the conditions contained in a programme agreement, as amended and/or supplemented and/or restated from time to time (the "**Programme Agreement**"), between the Issuer, the Guarantor, the Permanent Dealers and the Arranger, the Securities will be offered on a continuous basis by the Issuer to the Permanent Dealers. The price and amount of Securities to be issued under the Programme will be determined by the Issuer and Dealer(s) at the time of issue in accordance with prevailing market conditions. The Securities may be resold at prevailing market prices, or at prices related thereto, at the time of such resale, as determined by the Dealer. The Securities may also be sold by the Issuer through the Dealers, acting as agents of the Issuer.

The Issuer will pay each Dealer a commission as agreed between them in respect of Securities subscribed by it.

The Programme Agreement entitles the Dealers to terminate any agreement that they make to subscribe Securities in certain circumstances prior to payment for such Securities being made to the Issuer.

Any person who purchases Securities at any time is deemed to have acknowledged, understood and agreed to comply with the selling restrictions set out below.

Selling Restrictions

European Economic Area

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a "**Relevant Member State**"), each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the "**Relevant Implementation Date**") it has not made and will not make an offer of Securities which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Base Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to the public in that Relevant Member State except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of such Securities to the public in that Relevant Member State:

- (a) if the final terms in relation to the Securities specify that an offer of those Securities may be made other than pursuant to Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State (a "**Non-exempt Offer**"), following the date of publication of a prospectus in relation to such Securities which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, provided that any such prospectus has subsequently been completed by the final terms contemplating such Non-exempt Offer, in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified in such prospectus or final terms, as applicable and the Issuer has consented in writing to its use for the purpose of that Non-exempt Offer;
- (b) to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- (c) to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), subject to obtaining the prior consent of the Dealer for any such offer; or
- (d) in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of Securities referred to in (b) to (d) above shall require the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive, or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression "**an offer of Securities to the public**" in relation to any Securities in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Securities to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Securities, as the same may be varied in that

Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State, and the expression "**Prospectus Directive**" means Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended, including by Directive 2010/73/EU), and includes any relevant implementing measure in the Relevant Member State.

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that any commission or fee received from the Issuer complies with the applicable rules set out in the Markets in Financial Instrument Directive 2004/39/EC.

United States

General

The Securities, the Guarantee and, in certain instances, the securities to be delivered upon redemption or exercise of the Securities, if any, have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act, or the laws of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States. Trading in the Securities has not been approved by the CFTC under the Commodities Exchange Act, any U.S. federal or state banking authority or any other U.S. or foreign regulatory authority.

Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the Securities and the Guarantee or determined that this Base Prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offence.

JPMSP has not registered, and does not intend to register, as an investment company under the Investment Company Act.

Accordingly, the Securities may not be legally or beneficially owned by any U.S. Person at any time nor offered, sold, transferred, pledged, assigned, delivered, exercised or redeemed at any time within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any U.S. Person; provided, however, that this restriction shall not apply to a U.S. Person that is an affiliate (as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act) of the Issuer. In this Base Prospectus, the term "U.S. Person" means any person which is a "U.S. person" as defined in Rule 902(k) of Regulation S.

The Dealers further have represented and agreed in the Programme Agreement, and any other Dealer who is appointed by the Issuer in connection with an issue of a Series of Securities will represent and agree that it, its affiliates, and any person acting on its or their behalf has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell such Securities at any time except in accordance with Regulation S under the Securities Act, and that neither it, its affiliates nor any persons acting on its or their behalf have engaged or will engage in any directed selling efforts with respect to such Securities, and it and they have complied and will comply with the offering restrictions requirement of Regulation S. The terms used in this paragraph and the preceding paragraphs (other than the term "U.S. Person" as defined above) have the meanings given to them under Regulation S.

The Dealers have also agreed in the Programme Agreement, and any other Dealer who is appointed by the Issuer in connection with an issue of a Series of Securities will agree, that, at or prior to confirmation of a sale of such Securities, it, its affiliates, and any person acting on its or their behalf will have sent to each distributor, dealer or person receiving a selling concession, fee or other remuneration that purchases such Securities and Guarantee from it (whether upon original issuance or in any secondary transaction) a written confirmation or notice stating that the purchaser is subject to the same restrictions on offers and sales and setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of such Securities within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, any U.S. Person.

Each holder and legal and beneficial owner will be deemed on purchase to agree that the Issuer, the Guarantor, the Programme Agent, the Arranger, the Dealers and their affiliates, and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the acknowledgements, representations and agreements made by such holder and legal and beneficial owner (as applicable) in this Base Prospectus.

The Securities may not be legally or beneficially owned by any U.S. Person at any time; provided, however, that this restriction shall not apply to a U.S. Person that is an affiliate (as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act) of the Issuer. Each holder and each legal and beneficial owner of a Security that is not an affiliate (as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act) of the Issuer, as a condition to purchasing such Security or any legal or beneficial interest therein, will be deemed on purchase to

represent and agree that (A) neither it nor any person for whose account or benefit the Securities are being purchased (i) is located in the United States, (ii) is a U.S. Person that is not an affiliate (as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act) of the Issuer or (iii) was solicited to purchase the Securities while present in the United States and (B) it shall not offer, sell, transfer, pledge, assign, deliver, exercise or redeem any of such Securities or any interest therein at any time, directly or indirectly, in the United States or to, or for the account, or benefit of, any U.S. Person that is not an affiliate (as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act) of the Issuer.

With respect to all Warrants, each holder and legal and beneficial owner of a Warrant will be deemed on purchase to agree that such person shall not engage in hedging transactions with regard to the Warrants unless in compliance with the Securities Act and Commodity Exchange Act.

With respect to all Securities upon exercise or redemption of which equity securities may be deliverable, each holder and legal and beneficial owner of such Securities will be deemed on purchase to represent and agree that:

- (i) it will not exercise or redeem the Securities, and it understands and acknowledges that the securities to be delivered upon exercise or redemption may not be delivered, within the United States or to, or the account or benefit of, a U.S. Person that is not an affiliate (as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act) of the Issuer;
- (ii) it will only engage in hedging transactions with respect to the Securities and the securities to be delivered upon exercise or redemption of the Securities in compliance with the Securities Act and Commodity Exchange Act; and
- (iii) it understands and acknowledges that the Securities will bear a legend setting out the applicable selling restrictions under the Securities Act and the representations it is deemed to have made as a condition to purchasing such Security or any legal or beneficial interest therein.

The Securities may not be sold or transferred to, and each holder and legal and beneficial owner of Securities will be deemed on purchase to represent and agree that it is not acquiring the Securities for or on behalf of, and will not transfer Securities to, any pension plan or welfare plan, as defined in section 3 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act ("ERISA"), that is subject to Title I of ERISA, any plan or arrangement that is subject to section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code, an entity the assets of which are considered assets of such a plan or arrangement, or a government, church or other plan subject to any law or regulation substantially similar to Title I of ERISA or section 4975 of the Code.

IX. TAXATION

The tax overviews below address only certain aspects of the taxation of income from Securities in a limited number of jurisdictions and are included in this Base Prospectus solely for information purposes. These overviews cannot replace individual legal or tax advice or become a sole base for any investment decisions and/or assessment of any potential tax consequences thereof.

Securities may have terms and conditions that result in tax consequences that differ from those described below. In that case, a supplement to this Base Prospectus will be prepared.

In order to facilitate the reading of the tax overviews and provide investors with an indication as to which country-specific tax overviews might be of particular interest to such investor, the introductory paragraph of each tax overview describes what the tax section relates to, for example, whether it applies to the relevant jurisdiction in which an investor is resident and the relevant jurisdiction in which the Paying Agent is located. The introductory paragraphs are for information purposes only, in order to provide guidance in reading this section of the Base Prospectus and are not intended to be authoritative. Investors should evaluate independently which tax overviews might be relevant to them. In particular, investors should read the tax overview for the relevant jurisdiction in which the investor is resident in and in all cases the US tax overview.

INVESTORS IN THE SECURITIES ARE ADVISED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN ADVISERS AS TO THE TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSAL OF A SECURITY

German Taxation

The following discussion is an overview of certain material German tax considerations relating to (i) Securities issued by the Issuer in particular where the Holder is tax resident in Germany or has a tax presence in Germany or (ii) Securities held through a disbursing agent located in Germany. It is based on the laws in force on the date of this Base Prospectus, of general nature only and neither intended as, nor to be understood as, legal or tax advice. Any information given hereafter reflects the opinion of the Issuer and must not be misunderstood as a representation or guarantee with regard to potential tax consequences. Further, the Issuer advises that the tax consequences depend on the individual facts and circumstances at the level of the investor and may be subject to future changes in law.

German tax resident private investors

General

Interest payments on Securities held by German resident private investors (i.e. private individuals whose residence or habitual abode is located in Germany) are generally subject to income tax at a flat tax rate of 25 per cent. (plus 5.5 per cent. solidarity surcharge thereon and, if applicable, church tax). Interest payments made in a currency other than euro have to be converted into euro upon receipt.

The flat tax regime also applies to capital gains from the sale/redemption or exercise of the Securities held by German resident private investors. Losses from the sale/redemption or exercise of the Securities can only be offset against other investment income within the meaning of the flat tax regime. In the event that an off-set is not possible in the assessment period in which the losses have been realised, such losses will be carried forward into future assessment periods only and can be off-set against investment income generated in future assessment periods. In its decree dated 18 January 2016 (IV C 1 – S 2252/08/10004) as amended the German Federal Ministry of Finance (*Bundesfinanzministerium*) has taken the position that a bad debt loss (*Forderungsausfall*) and a waiver of a receivable (*Forderungsverzicht*) shall, in general, not be treated as a sale. Accordingly, losses suffered upon such bad debt loss or waiver shall not be deductible for tax purposes. Furthermore, according to the decree dated 18 January 2016 the German Federal Ministry of Finance holds the view that a disposal (*Veräußerung*) (and, as a consequence, a tax loss resulting from such disposal) shall not be recognized if the sales price does not exceed the actual transaction cost.

Capital gains and losses are determined by the difference between the sales/redemption or exercise proceeds after the deduction of expenses directly connected to the sale/redemption or exercise and the acquisition costs of the Securities. If the Securities are denominated in a currency other than euro, the

sales/redemption or exercise proceeds and the acquisition costs have to be converted into euro on the basis of the foreign exchange rates prevailing on the sale/redemption or exercise date and the acquisition date respectively.

Gains from the redemption of the Securities could even be subject to the flat tax regime where the Securities provide for a partial or exclusive physical settlement. However, if the Securities are redeemed against delivery of securities under certain circumstances, the redemption should in principle not result in a taxable capital gain or loss, as in this case, the acquisition costs of the Securities should be rolled into the acquisition costs of the delivered securities. However, capital gains realized upon an on-sale of the received securities would be taxable.

The taxation principles outlined above should as a rule also apply to gains from the sale of Securities in the form of Warrants, and - in the case of a cash settlement - to gains from the exercise of such Warrants. The exercise of physically settled Warrants, however, should not result in a taxable gain or loss. The acquisition costs of the Warrants (plus the exercise price) should rather be rolled into the acquisition costs of the delivered underlyings. On the basis of decisions of the German Federal Tax Court, a loss from the worthless expiry of Warrants should be deductible for German taxation purposes. However, it can not be excluded that the German Federal Fiscal Court takes a different view regarding Warrants with a Knock-Out Barrier and/or a Stop-Loss Barrier.

Withholding Tax

For German resident private investors, the flat tax liability on interest payments on the Securities is generally levied by way of withholding tax, provided that the Securities are held in custody with a German custodian, who is required to deduct the withholding tax from such interest payments (the "**Disbursing Agent**"). For withholding tax purposes, interest payments made in a currency other than euro have to be converted into euro upon receipt.

Disbursing Agents are German resident credit institutions, financial services institutions (including German permanent establishments of foreign institutions), securities trading companies or securities trading banks. The applicable withholding tax rate is 25 per cent. (plus 5.5 per cent. solidarity surcharge thereon and (if applicable) church tax).

The withholding tax regime should also apply to any gains from the sale/redemption or exercise of Securities realised by private investors holding the Securities in custody with a Disbursing Agent. If the Securities are denominated in a currency other than euro, currency gains / losses are also accounted for as gains from the sale/redemption or exercise of the Securities. In principle, gains from the redemption of the Securities are even subject to the withholding tax regime where the Securities provide for a partial or exclusive physical settlement. In this case, if the cash amount paid upon redemption (if any) is not sufficient to cover the withholding tax due on redemption, the investor in the relevant Securities is obliged to provide the Disbursing Agent with sufficient funds to comply with its withholding tax obligations. However, if the Securities are redeemed against delivery of securities under certain circumstances, there should in principle be no obligation to deduct withholding tax.

The withholding tax principles outlined above should also apply to gains from the sale of Securities in the form of Warrants. In the case of an exercise, however, only cash settled Warrants should be subject to the withholding tax regime, whereas the exercise of physically settled Warrants should as a rule not result in any withholding tax consequences.

For private investors, the withholding tax is generally definitive (i.e. in principle, there will be no further income tax liability on investment income from which withholding tax was deducted and the investor is not required to declare such income in its tax return). In the case of investment income which is not subject to the withholding tax regime, a special flat tax assessment procedure applies, i.e. the private investor has to declare the income in its tax return and is taxed at the flat tax rate in accordance with the flat tax principles outlined above. This applies *mutatis mutandis* in the case that church tax (although due) is not levied by way of the withholding tax. Finally, the special flat tax assessment procedure applies upon request of the investor, provided that further pre-requisites are met. Private investors having a lower personal income tax rate may, upon application, also include the investment income in their general income tax return to achieve a lower tax rate.

The Issuer of the Securities – unless it qualifies as Disbursing Agent - should under German law not be required to deduct withholding tax (*Quellensteuer*) from the proceeds of the investment in the Securities.

German tax resident business investors

Interest payments under the Securities and capital gains from the sale/redemption or exercise of the Securities are subject to income tax or corporate income tax as well as solidarity surcharge (and in the case of individuals, if applicable, church tax). In addition, trade tax is levied on such income, if the Securities are held as assets of a German business. Losses should (subject to certain restrictions) be tax deductible.

The withholding tax regime outlined above should apply *mutatis mutandis* to business investors. However, German corporate investors and other investors holding the Securities as assets of a German business should in essence not be subject to the withholding tax on gains from the sale/redemption or exercise of the Securities (i.e. for these investors only interest payments, but not gains from the sale/redemption or exercise of the Securities are subject to the withholding tax regime).

Any withholding tax imposed is credited against the investor's (corporate) income tax liability (and the solidarity surcharge as well as, if applicable, church tax) in the course of the tax assessment procedure, i.e. the withholding tax is not definitive. Any potential surplus of the withholding tax over the latter actual tax liability will be refunded.

Foreign tax resident investors

Foreign resident investors should not be taxable in Germany with the interest payments on and the gains from the sale/redemption or exercise of the Securities and no German withholding tax should be withheld from such income. This should hold true, even if the Securities are held in custody with a German custodian. Exceptions apply, for example, where the Securities are held as business assets of a German permanent establishment or trigger for other reasons German taxable source income.

Treatment under the Investment Tax Act

The Issuer takes the view that the special provisions of the Investment Tax Act (*Investmentsteuergesetz*) are not applicable to the Securities.

Inheritance and Gift Tax

No inheritance or gift taxes with respect to the Securities will generally arise under German law, if, in the case of inheritance tax, neither the decedent nor the beneficiary, or, in the case of gift tax, neither the donor nor the donee, is a tax resident of the Federal Republic of Germany and such Security is not attributable to a German trade or business for which a permanent establishment is maintained, or a permanent representative has been appointed in the Federal Republic of Germany. Exceptions from this rule apply to certain German citizens who previously maintained a tax residence in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Other Taxes

No stamp, issue, registration or similar taxes or duties will be payable in the Federal Republic of Germany in connection with the issuance, delivery or execution of the Securities. Currently, wealth tax (*Vermögensteuer*) is not levied in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Investors are recommended to consult their own tax advisors as to the individual tax consequences arising from the investment in the Securities.

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg Taxation

The following discussion is an overview of certain material Luxembourg tax considerations relating to (i) Securities issued by the Issuer where the Holder is tax resident in Luxembourg or has a tax presence in Luxembourg, or (ii) Securities where the Paying Agent is located in Luxembourg.

Notes and Certificates

Resident individuals

Under the Luxembourg law of 23 December 2005 introducing withholding tax on certain interest payments derived from savings income, interest on Notes and Certificates paid by a Luxembourg paying agent to an individual Holder who is a resident of Luxembourg not holding the Notes or Certificates as business assets will be subject to a withholding tax of 20 per cent. which will operate a full discharge of income tax due on such payments (see below under "*Securities where the Paying Agent is located in Luxembourg*").

An individual Holder who is a resident of Luxembourg not holding the Notes or Certificates as business assets will not be subject to taxation on capital gains (including foreign exchange gains) upon the disposal of the Notes or Certificates, unless the disposal of the Notes or Certificates precedes their acquisition or the Notes and Certificates are disposed of within six months of the date of acquisition. Upon redemption or exchange of the Notes or Certificates, the portion of the redemption or exchange price corresponding to accrued but unpaid interest (if any) is subject to the aforementioned 20 per cent. withholding tax.

An individual holder of a Note or Certificate who is a resident of Luxembourg holding the Notes or Certificates as business assets will be subject to taxation as set forth in the paragraph "*Undertaking with a collective character established in Luxembourg*" set out below, except that the aforementioned 20 per cent. withholding tax can be credited against the overall tax liability.

Undertaking with a collective character established in Luxembourg

Interest on Notes or Certificates paid by a Luxembourg paying agent to holders of a Note or Certificate who are not individuals will not be subject to any withholding tax.

Save where the holder of a Note or Certificate is exempt from taxation under Luxembourg law, a Holder who is an undertaking with a collective character resident in Luxembourg, or a non-resident Holder of the same type who has a permanent establishment in Luxembourg with which the holding of the Note or Certificates is connected, must, for corporate tax purposes, include in his taxable income (i) any interest received or accrued on the Notes or Certificates and (ii) the difference between the sale or redemption price (including accrued but unpaid interest, if any) and the lower of the cost or book value of the Notes or Certificates sold or redeemed (including foreign exchange gains).

Non-Residents

A holder of Notes or Certificates will not become resident, or deemed to be resident, in Luxembourg by reason only of the holding of the Notes or Certificates or the execution, performance and/or delivery of the Notes or Certificates.

Warrants

Resident Warrant Holders

Individuals

The profit made by a resident individual holder of a Warrant not holding the Warrants as business assets, on the sale of Warrants or upon the exercise thereof against payment of a cash amount is taxable in Luxembourg if such Warrant is sold or exercised within a period of six months following the acquisition by such person. The exercise by such a holder of Warrants against physical settlement does not give rise to taxation in Luxembourg, provided that the disposal of the assets acquired upon such exercise will be taxable in Luxembourg in the same circumstances as would be a sale of a Warrant or the exercise thereof against payment of a cash amount and that the holding period of six months

referred to above will start on the date of acquisition of such assets following the exercise of such Warrant.

If Warrants are held by a resident individual as a business asset, they are subject to Luxembourg tax as described in the paragraph "*Undertakings with a collective character established in Luxembourg*" set out below.

Undertakings with a collective character established in Luxembourg

Save where the holder of a Warrant is exempt from taxation under Luxembourg law, a holder who is an undertakings with a collective character resident of Luxembourg, or a non-resident Holder of the same type who has a permanent establishment in Luxembourg with which the holding of the Warrants is connected must include in his taxable income the profit made on the sale of Warrants or upon the exercise thereof against payment of a cash amount. The exercise by a holder of Warrants against physical settlement does not give rise to taxation in Luxembourg, provided that the disposal of the assets acquired upon such exercise will be taxable in Luxembourg in the same circumstances as would be a sale of a Warrant or the exercise thereof against payment of a cash amount.

Non-resident Warrant Holders

Under the existing laws of Luxembourg, the exercise or sale of Warrants by a non-resident Holder does not give rise to taxable income in Luxembourg, unless such Warrants were held as business assets by such non-resident within a permanent establishment in Luxembourg.

Other Taxes

Luxembourg net wealth tax will not be levied on a holder of Securities, unless the Holder is an undertaking with a collective character resident in Luxembourg; or the Securities are attributable to a permanent establishment in Luxembourg of a foreign entity of the same type as a Luxembourg undertaking with a collective character.

There is no Luxembourg registration tax, capital tax, stamp duty or any other similar tax or duty payable in Luxembourg in respect of or in connection with the execution and delivery of the Securities or the performance of the Issuer's obligations under the Securities, except that court proceedings in a Luxembourg court or the representation of the Securities to an "autorité constituée" could imply registration of the Securities at a fixed registration duty.

Securities where the Paying Agent is located in Luxembourg

Resident Holders

If interest on Securities is paid to Luxembourg resident individuals by a Paying Agent established in Luxembourg such individual Holder will be subject to a withholding tax of 20 per cent. which will operate as a full discharge of income tax due on such payments.

In case interest on Securities is paid to Luxembourg resident individuals by a Paying Agent established in an EU Member State or EEA Member State other than Luxembourg, the beneficiary may opt for the application of such withholding tax in accordance with the provisions of the law of 23 December 2005. In such case the beneficiary is responsible for the related payment and declaration obligations. This withholding tax represents the final tax liability for Luxembourg individual resident taxpayers acting in the course of the management of their private wealth.

Non-resident Holders

Under the existing laws of Luxembourg there is no withholding tax on the payment of interest on, or reimbursement of principal of, the Securities made to non-residents of Luxembourg through a paying agent established in Luxembourg.

The Netherlands Taxation

This overview is based on the laws and practice in force as of the date of this Base Prospectus and is subject to any changes in law and the interpretation and application thereof, which changes could be made with retroactive effect. This overview does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to acquire, hold or dispose of a Security, and does not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules.

For the purpose of the paragraph "Taxes on Income and Capital Gains" below it is assumed that no Holder, being an individual or a non-resident entity, has or will have a substantial interest (*aanmerkelijk belang*), or - in the case of a Holder being an entity - a deemed substantial interest, in the Issuer and that no connected person (*verbonden persoon*) to the Holder has or will have a substantial interest in the Issuer.

With respect to Securities for which it is specified that physical settlement of shares of a company is applicable, it is furthermore assumed that (i) no Holder being a Dutch resident individual has or will have a substantial interest (*aanmerkelijk belang*) or a deemed substantial interest in such company and that no connected person (*verbonden persoon*) to such Holder has or will have a substantial interest in such company and (ii) where such company is a Dutch resident company no Holder being a non-resident individual or entity has or will have a substantial interest (*aanmerkelijk belang*) or a deemed substantial interest in such company and that no connected person (*verbonden persoon*) to such Holder being an individual has or will have a substantial interest in such company.

Generally speaking, an individual has a substantial interest (*aanmerkelijk belang*) in a company if (a) such individual, either alone or together with his partner, directly or indirectly has, or is deemed to have or (b) certain relatives of such individual or his partner directly or indirectly have or are deemed to have (i) the ownership of, a right to acquire the ownership of, or certain rights over, shares representing 5 per cent. or more of either the total issued and outstanding capital of the company or the issued and outstanding capital of any class of shares of the company, or (ii) the ownership of, or certain rights over, profit participating certificates (*winstbewijzen*) that relate to 5 per cent. or more of either the annual profit or the liquidation proceeds of the company.

Generally speaking, a non-resident entity has a substantial interest (*aanmerkelijk belang*) in a company if such entity, directly or indirectly has (i) the ownership of, a right to acquire the ownership of, or certain rights over, shares representing 5 per cent. or more of either the total issued and outstanding capital of the company or the issued and outstanding capital of any class of shares of the company, or (ii) the ownership of, or certain rights over, profit participating certificates (*winstbewijzen*) that relate to 5 per cent. or more of either the annual profit or the liquidation proceeds of the company. Generally, an entity has a deemed substantial interest in a company if such entity has disposed of or is deemed to have disposed of all or part of a substantial interest on a non-recognition basis.

For the purpose of this overview, the term "entity" means a corporation as well as any other person that is taxable as a corporation for Dutch corporate tax purposes.

Where this overview refers to a holder of Securities, an individual holding Securities or an entity holding Securities, such reference is restricted to an individual or entity holding legal title to as well as an economic interest in such Securities or otherwise being regarded as owning Securities for Dutch tax purposes. It is noted that for purposes of Dutch income, corporate and gift and inheritance tax, assets legally owned by a third party such as a trustee, foundation or similar entity, may be treated as assets owned by the (deemed) settlor, grantor or similar originator or the beneficiaries in proportion to their interest in such arrangement.

Where the overview refers to "The Netherlands" or "Dutch" it refers only to the European part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Investors should consult their professional advisers on the tax consequences of their acquiring, holding and disposing of Securities.

Withholding Taxes

All payments made by Issuer under the Securities can be made free of withholding or deduction of any taxes of whatsoever nature imposed, levied, withheld or assessed by The Netherlands or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein, unless the Securities qualify as debt that effectively functions as equity for purposes of article 10, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (d) of the Corporate Tax Act (*Wet op de vennootschapsbelasting 1969*).

Taxes on Income and Capital Gains

Resident entities

A Holder which is an entity and is, or is deemed to be, resident in The Netherlands for Dutch corporate tax purposes and is not tax exempt, will generally be subject to corporate tax in respect of income or a capital gain derived from a Security at the prevailing statutory rates.

Resident individuals

A Holder who is an individual and is, or is deemed to be, resident in The Netherlands for Dutch income tax purposes will be subject to income tax in The Netherlands in respect of income or a capital gain derived from a Security at rates up to 52 per cent. if:

- (i) the income or capital gain is attributable to an enterprise from which the Holder derives profits (other than as a shareholder); or
- (ii) the income or capital gain qualifies as income from miscellaneous activities (*belastbaar resultaat uit overige werkzaamheden*) as defined in the Income Tax Act (*Wet inkomstenbelasting 2001*), including, without limitation, activities that exceed normal, active asset management (*normaal, actief vermogensbeheer*).

If neither condition (i) nor (ii) applies, an individual holding a Security will be subject to income tax on the basis of a deemed return, regardless of any actual income or capital gain derived from a Security. For the year 2017 the deemed return ranges from 2.87 per cent. to 5.39 per cent of the value of the individual's net assets as at the beginning of the relevant fiscal year (including the Securities). The applicable rates will be updated annually on the basis of historic market yields. Subject to application of certain allowances, the deemed return will be taxed at a rate of 30 per cent.

Non-residents entities or individuals

A Holder who is not, and is not deemed to be, resident in The Netherlands for the relevant tax purposes will not be subject to taxation in The Netherlands on income or a capital gain derived from a Security unless:

- (i) the income or capital gain is attributable to an enterprise or part thereof which is either effectively managed in The Netherlands or carried on through a permanent establishment (*vaste inrichting*) or a permanent representative (*vaste vertegenwoordiger*) taxable in The Netherlands and the Holder derives profits from such enterprise (other than by way of the holding of securities); or
- (ii) the Holder is an individual and the income or capital gain qualifies as income from miscellaneous activities (*belastbaar resultaat uit overige werkzaamheden*) in The Netherlands as defined in the Income Tax Act (*Wet inkomstenbelasting 2001*), including, without limitation, activities that exceed normal, active asset management (*normaal, actief vermogensbeheer*).

Gift and Inheritance Taxes

Dutch gift or inheritance taxes will not be levied on the occasion of the transfer of a Security by way of gift by, or on the death of, a Holder, unless:

- (i) the Holder is, or is deemed to be, resident in The Netherlands for the purpose of the relevant provisions; or

- (ii) the transfer is construed as an inheritance or gift made by, or on behalf of, a person who, at the time of the gift or death, is or is deemed to be resident in The Netherlands for the purpose of the relevant provisions.

Other taxes and duties

There is no Dutch registration tax, stamp duty or any other similar tax or duty payable in The Netherlands by a Holder in respect of or in connection with the execution, delivery and/or enforcement by legal proceedings (including any foreign judgement in the courts of the Netherlands) of a Security or the performance of the Issuer's obligations under a Security.

Residence

A Holder will not be, and will not be deemed to be, resident in The Netherlands for Dutch tax purposes and, subject to the exceptions set out above, will not otherwise become subject to Dutch taxation, by reason only of acquiring, holding or disposing of a Security or the execution, performance, delivery and/or enforcement of a Security.

United States Federal Income Taxation

We advise investors that any tax discussion herein was not written and is not intended to be used and may not be able to be used by any taxpayer for the purpose of avoiding U.S. federal income tax penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer. Any such tax discussion was written in connection with the promotion or marketing of the Securities to be issued pursuant to this Base Prospectus. Each taxpayer should seek advice based on the taxpayer's particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

THE OVERVIEW OF U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES SET OUT BELOW IS FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY AND DOES NOT DESCRIBE ALL OF THE TAX CONSEQUENCES THAT MAY BE RELEVANT TO A HOLDER IN LIGHT OF THEIR PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY HOLDER THAT IS A CONTROLLED FOREIGN CORPORATION, PASSIVE FOREIGN INVESTMENT COMPANY, OR A PARTNERSHIP, OR OTHER FLOW-THROUGH ENTITY, FOR US FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES. INVESTORS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISERS AS TO THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF OWNING THE SECURITIES, THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECT OF STATE, LOCAL, FOREIGN AND OTHER TAX LAWS AND POSSIBLE CHANGES IN TAX LAW.

FATCA

General

Under FATCA, the Issuer may be required to deduct a withholding tax of 30 per cent. on payments, including gross proceeds, made to certain Holders in respect of the Securities. Subject to certain exceptions, the withholding tax may apply to payments in respect of Securities issued by the Issuer made to (i) unless exempt or otherwise deemed FATCA compliant, a non-U.S. Holder or beneficial owner that is a foreign financial institution (an "FFI") (as defined under FATCA) that does not have in place an effective agreement as described in Section 1471(b)(1) of the Code (an "**IRS FATCA Agreement**") (such a non-U.S. Holder, a "**Non-Participating FFI**") and (ii) any other non-U.S. Holder or beneficial owner that does not comply with the Issuer's or an intermediary's requests for ownership certifications and identifying information or, if applicable, for waivers of law prohibiting the disclosure of such information to a taxing authority.

The Issuer may also be subject to withholding if it does not comply with the relevant requirements under FATCA. In the event that the Issuer determines that there is a substantial likelihood that payments made to it would be subject to withholding tax under FATCA or if the Issuer otherwise determines that there is a substantial likelihood that it will violate any requirement of, or an agreement entered into with a taxing authority with respect to, FATCA, it is possible that a portion or all Securities of a series issued by the Issuer will be redeemed or terminated at the Early Payment Amount.

Withholding and/or termination under FATCA may also apply to payments made under the Guarantee in respect of Securities issued by the Issuer.

Reporting, Withholding and Potential Redemptions Under FATCA

As described above, certain payments on U.S. assets (including gross proceeds) (collectively, "**U.S. Source Income**") made to non-U.S. persons may be subject to a 30 per cent. withholding tax. Withholding, however, will not apply (i) to payments on certain non-U.S. obligations that are outstanding as of the date that is six months after the date on which final U.S. Treasury regulations defining the term "foreign passthru payments" are filed with the U.S. Federal Register, so long as such obligations are not treated as reissued after the relevant date (such obligations, "**Grandfathered Obligations**") or (ii) if each recipient of a payment complies with the relevant requirements under FATCA. It is currently unclear whether or how this withholding will apply to payments of non-U.S. Source Income.

To avoid the withholding tax, a payee that is an FFI generally must have in place an effective IRS FATCA Agreement or comply with applicable non-U.S. FATCA laws unless the payee is exempt or otherwise deemed to be in compliance with FATCA, and any other payee generally must comply with the payor's request for ownership and identifying information. The Netherlands and the United States have signed an intergovernmental agreement ("**IGA**") for the implementation of FATCA. Pursuant to the IGA, the Issuer has registered with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to be treated as a deemed compliant FFI for FATCA purposes. As a registered deemed compliant FFI, the Issuer should not be subject to the 30 per cent. FATCA withholding tax, provided that it is not designated as a "nonparticipating FFI" for FATCA purposes. The obligations of the Issuer under the IGA and its implementation in Dutch legislation include obtaining information from the Holders and/or beneficial owners of Securities and may include withholding, or providing the necessary information so a payor can withhold, on payments to Holders and/or beneficial owners of Securities that are not compliant with any applicable requirements under FATCA.

To the extent any payments in respect of Securities are made to a beneficial owner by an intermediary financial institution, broker or agent (each, an "**Intermediary**"), such beneficial owner will be required to comply with the Intermediary's requests for identifying information that would permit the Intermediary to comply with its own IRS FATCA Agreement or non-U.S. FATCA laws.

Any Holder or beneficial owner of Securities that (i) fails to properly comply with the Issuer's or an Intermediary's requests for ownership certifications and identifying information or, if applicable, a waiver of non-U.S. law prohibiting the release of such information to a taxing authority (such a holder, a "**Recalcitrant Holder**") or (ii) is itself an FFI and, unless exempt or otherwise deemed to be in compliance with FATCA, does not have in place an effective IRS FATCA Agreement, may be subject to a 30 per cent. withholding tax with respect to payments on the Securities.

Holders should also be aware that it may be necessary for the Issuer to redeem Recalcitrant Holders or Non-Participating FFIs if such a Holder's non-compliance may cause the Issuer to be subject to withholding or if the Issuer otherwise determines that there is a substantial likelihood that it will violate any requirement of, or an agreement entered into with a taxing authority with respect to, FATCA, as described in General Condition 9.5 (*Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation – FATCA*). Any redemption will be at the Early Payment Amount. In addition, compliant Holders may also be subject to the redemption of their Securities in such an event, as set out in General Condition 9.5 (*Early Redemption or Termination for Taxation – FATCA*).

Uncertain Application

No assurance can be given that the Issuer will be able to take all necessary actions or that actions taken will be successful in minimising the impact of FATCA on the Holders or the Issuer. *Each potential investor in Securities should consult its own tax advisor to determine how FATCA may affect an investment in the Securities in such investor's particular circumstance.*

Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders

The discussion below is limited to persons that are neither U.S. Holders (defined below) nor partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes ("**Non-U.S. Holders**"). The U.S. federal income tax

treatment of a partner in a partnership that holds Securities will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Investors that are partnerships should consult their tax adviser concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences to their partners of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Securities by the partnership.

The term "**U.S. Holder**" means a beneficial owner of Securities that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (i) a citizen or resident of the United States for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (ii) a corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation, created or organised under the laws of the United States or any political subdivision thereof, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax without regard to its source or (iv) a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or the trust has elected to be treated as a domestic trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

U.S. Withholding Taxes

Subject to the discussions below in "U.S. Federal Withholding on Dividend Equivalent Payments", and "United States Backup Withholding and Information Reporting", the Issuer expects that payments on the Securities to a Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax.

U.S. Federal Withholding on Dividend Equivalent Payments

Under Section 871(m) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (the "**Code**") and regulations thereunder (collectively, "**Section 871(m)**"), payments on financial instruments that reference shares of one or more U.S. corporations may be treated as "dividend equivalent" payments that are subject to U.S. withholding tax at a rate of 30 per cent. (unless otherwise reduced by an applicable income tax treaty). For these purposes, a financial instrument that references certain funds or other investment vehicles that hold an interest in shares of a U.S. corporation, whether directly or synthetically through a financial instrument, may be treated as referencing the shares of the U.S. corporation. Generally, a "dividend equivalent" is a payment that is directly or indirectly contingent upon a U.S. source dividend or is determined by reference to a U.S. source dividend. For financial instruments issued on or after 1 January 2017 but prior to 1 January 2018, regulations under Section 871(m) provide that dividend equivalent payments will be subject to withholding if the instrument has a "delta" of one with respect to either an underlying U.S. stock or a U.S. stock component of an underlying index or basket. For financial instruments issued on or after 1 January 2018, dividend equivalent payments on (i) a "simple" financial instrument that has a delta of 0.8 or greater with respect to an underlying U.S. stock or a U.S. stock component of an underlying index or basket and (ii) a "complex" financial instrument that meets the "substantial equivalence" test with respect to an underlying U.S. stock or a U.S. stock component of an underlying index or basket, will be subject to withholding tax under Section 871(m). A simple financial instrument is an instrument which, with respect to each underlying U.S. stock or U.S. stock component of an underlying index or basket, all amounts to be paid or received on maturity, exercise, or any other payment determination date are calculated by reference to a single, fixed number of shares of the underlying U.S. stock or U.S. stock component, provided that the number of shares can be ascertained at the calculation time for the instrument, and there is a single maturity or exercise date with respect to which all amounts (other than any upfront payment or any periodic payments) are required to be calculated with respect to the underlying U.S. stock or U.S. stock component. An example of a simple financial instrument is an instrument that entitles the holder to all of the appreciation in the value of 100 shares of a U.S. stock and any periodic dividends on such shares. Very generally, a complex financial instrument is an instrument that is not a simple financial instrument as described above.

The delta of a financial instrument generally is defined as the ratio of the change in the fair market value of the instrument to a small change in the fair market value of the number of shares of the underlying U.S. corporation. A financial instrument generally will be treated as having a delta of one if it provides for 100 per cent. participation in all of the appreciation and depreciation of one or more underlying U.S. stocks. Very broadly, the substantial equivalence test for complex financial instruments analyses whether a financial instrument has a correlation to the applicable underlying U.S. stock that is at least as great as that of a simple financial instrument with a delta of at least 0.8.

The delta or substantial equivalence of a financial instrument generally is determined either as of the pricing or issue date of the instrument, in accordance with the regulations. However, the issue date

must be used as the determination date if a financial instrument is priced more than 14 calendar days before it is issued. In addition, the delta or substantial equivalence of Securities that are held in inventory by an affiliate of the Issuer (between issuance and sale to an investor) may be required to be retested at the time of sale or disposition from inventory by such affiliate. If Securities sold from inventory are determined to be subject to withholding under Section 871(m) and the same Series of Securities sold at issuance were determined not to be subject to Section 871(m), Holders of Securities sold at issuance may be adversely affected to the extent the Issuer does not, or is unable to, separately track and distinguish Securities sold to investors at issuance from those sold out of inventory. Further, a Security may be treated as reissued for purposes of Section 871(m) upon a significant modification of the terms of the Security. In this context, a rebalancing or adjustment to the components of an underlying index or basket may result in the deemed reissuance of the Security (including for purposes of applying the effective dates provided in Section 871(m)). The Issuer intends to take the position that a Security should not be treated as reissued for this purpose as a result of a non-discretionary rebalancing or adjustment to the components of an underlying index or basket, an exercise of discretion by the index or basket provider or a board or committee responsible for maintaining the index or basket in interpreting its published, predefined criteria, or an exercise of discretion otherwise required as a result of a Market Disruption Event or similar events. Upon a significant modification, a Security that was not subject to withholding under Section 871(m) at issuance may become subject to withholding at the time of the deemed reissuance.

A Series of Securities that references an index or basket that is treated as a "qualified index" will not be subject to withholding under Section 871(m), even if such Securities meet, as applicable, the delta or substantial equivalence test with respect to a U.S. stock component of the index. In general, a qualified index is a diverse, passive, and widely used index that satisfies, for the year of determination, the technical requirements prescribed by regulations. Whether a Series of Securities is treated as referencing a qualified index is determined at pricing or issuance of the Securities, in accordance with the regulations. If a Series of Securities is treated as referencing a qualified index, such Securities generally will not become subject to withholding under Section 871(m) in a subsequent year after such determination unless (i) the Securities are treated as significantly modified (including by certain changes to the index), (ii) the Securities are determined to meet the delta or substantial equivalence test, as applicable, at the time they are significantly modified and (iii) the index referenced by the Securities is no longer treated as a qualified index. In addition, if a Holder or a related party enters into one or more transactions in connection with a Security that reduce exposure to any component of an underlying index that is otherwise treated as a qualified index, the Security will not, subject to certain limited exceptions (such as transactions that reduce exposure to the entire index or that reduce exposure to components of the underlying index by five percent or less of the value of the index), be treated as referencing a qualified index. In such case, the Holder may be subject to Section 871(m) tax even though the Issuer and other withholding agents may not withhold with respect to the Security.

In addition, a Security that in isolation is not subject to Section 871(m) may nonetheless be subject to Section 871(m) if the Holder has engaged, or engages, in other transactions in respect of an underlying U.S. stock or component of an underlying index or basket in connection with the Security. For these purposes, a Security and such other transactions will be subject to withholding under Section 871(m) if, in the aggregate, they replicate the economics of a transaction that would be a Section 871(m) simple financial instrument. In such situations, such Holders could be subject to Section 871(m) tax even if the Issuer does not withhold in respect of the Security. Further, a Holder may be required, including by custodians and other withholding agents with respect to the Security, to make representations regarding the nature of any other positions with respect to U.S. stock directly or indirectly referenced (including components of any index or basket) by such Security. A Holder that enters, or has entered, into other transactions in respect of a U.S. stock, component of an underlying index or basket, or the Securities should consult its own tax advisor regarding the application of Section 871(m) to the Securities and such other transactions.

The relevant Final Terms will indicate if the Issuer has determined that the particular issue of Securities is expected to be subject to withholding under Section 871(m). For Securities deposited with the Relevant Clearing System(s) that are determined to be subject to withholding under Section 871(m), unless otherwise indicated in the Final Terms, the Issuer will withhold at source on any dividend equivalent amounts and comply with certain related reporting requirements imposed by the clearing organisation in respect of such Securities. For Securities deposited with other clearing organisations, the Final Terms may describe alternative withholding procedures based on any requirements of such

organisations. Any determination by the Issuer on the application of Section 871(m) to a particular Security generally is binding on Holders, but is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The Section 871(m) regulations require complex calculations to be made with respect to Securities referencing shares of U.S. corporations and their application to a specific issue of Securities may be uncertain. Accordingly, even if the Issuer determines that a Security is not subject to Section 871(m), the IRS could assert that withholding is required in respect of such Security, including where the IRS concludes that the delta or substantial equivalence with respect to the Security was determined more than 14 days prior to the Security's issue date.

For Securities deposited with the Relevant Clearing System(s), unless indicated otherwise in the relevant Final Terms, the rate of any withholding generally will not be reduced even if the Holder is not subject to (or exempted from) the withholding tax (such as beneficial owners or Holders that are "United States persons" and certain intermediaries) or is eligible for a reduction under an applicable treaty. In certain limited circumstances, and regardless of the Relevant Clearing System with whom the Securities are deposited, the Final Terms may specify if the Issuer or other withholding agent will be able to withhold based on lower treaty rates to which Holders may be entitled or to take account of a Holder's exemption from the withholding tax. In general, Holders may be able to claim a refund for any excess amounts withheld by filing a U.S. tax return. However, Holders and beneficial owners may not receive the necessary information to properly claim a refund for excess withholding taxes. In addition, the IRS may not credit a Holder with withholding taxes remitted in respect of its Security for purposes of claiming a refund. Finally, a Holder's resident tax jurisdiction may not permit the holder to take a credit for U.S. withholding taxes related to the dividend equivalent amount. In any event, the Issuer will not be required to pay any additional amounts in respect of amounts withheld under Section 871(m) unless (i) "gross up" is specified to be applicable in the relevant Final Terms, (ii) "Exclude Section 871(m) Taxes from Gross Up" is specified not to be applicable therein, and (iii) the withholding is not treated by the Issuer as occurring due to actions of such investor (as described in the General Condition (*Circumstances in which Additional Amounts will not be paid*)).

If a Series of Securities is determined to be subject to U.S. withholding tax under Section 871(m), information regarding the amount of each dividend equivalent, the delta of the Securities, the amount of any tax withheld and deposited, the estimated dividend amount (if applicable), and any other information required under the regulations, will be provided, communicated, or made available to Holders in a manner permitted by applicable regulations. The Final Terms will specify how such information will be made available to Holders. Withholding on payments will be based on actual dividends on the underlying U.S. stock or, if otherwise notified by the Issuer in accordance with applicable regulations, on estimated dividends used in pricing the Securities. Where a Series of Securities that references estimated dividend amounts also provides for any additional payments to reflect actual dividends on the underlying U.S. stock (e.g., extraordinary dividends), withholding tax will also apply to any additional payments.

If the Issuer determines that a Security is subject to withholding under Section 871(m), withholding tax will apply in respect of the actual (or estimated, as described above) dividends that are paid on the underlying U.S. stock and may apply even if the Issuer does not make a concurrent payment to the Holder. In addition, the U.S. tax may be withheld on any portion of a payment or deemed payment that is a dividend equivalent. Withholding under Section 871(m) generally will be required when payments are made on the Security or upon maturity, lapse or other disposition by the Holder of the Security. Alternatively, such withholding may occur in certain cases at the time a dividend is paid on the relevant U.S. stock (or, in certain other cases, at the close of the quarter upon which the dividend is paid). Upon remitting the taxes withheld to the IRS, any increase in value of the relevant asset, index or basket or distributions to a Holder in respect of a dividend equivalent will reflect the amount of the dividend net of the withholding described above.

It has to be noted that according to a circular IV B 5 – S 1301-USA/07/10005 dated 23 December 2016 of the German Federal Ministry of Finance with respect to dividend equivalent payments pursuant to Section 871(m) of the Code, US-withholding tax on dividend equivalent payments is not creditable against German income tax of a Holder. In the absence of a crediting, a double taxation of the investor might arise.

Holder should consult with their tax advisers regarding the potential application of Section 871(m) to the Securities.

United States Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

Payments on the sale, exchange or other disposition of a Security made to a Non-U.S. Holder by a non-U.S. broker (other than a U.S. Controlled Person) generally will not be subject to information reporting or backup withholding. However, if the broker is a U.S. Controlled Person, payments on the sale, exchange or other disposition of such a security made by such U.S. Controlled Person may be subject to information reporting unless the beneficial owner has furnished the broker with documentation upon which the broker can rely to treat the payment as made to a beneficial owner that is a foreign person.

For purposes of this discussion, a "**U.S. Controlled Person**" means (i) a U.S. person (as defined in the Code, and for this purpose includes a foreign branch or office of such person), (ii) a controlled foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (iii) a foreign person 50 per cent. or more of whose gross income was effectively connected with the conduct of a United States trade or business for a specified three-year period, (iv) a foreign partnership, if at any time during its tax year, one or more of its partners are U.S. persons who, in the aggregate, hold more than 50 per cent. of the partnership's income or capital interest or if, at any time during its tax year, it is engaged in the conduct of a trade or business in the United States, or (v) a U.S. branch of a foreign bank or a foreign insurance company.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be allowed as a credit against the Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, and may entitle the Holder to a refund, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

United Kingdom Taxation

The following is an overview of the United Kingdom withholding taxation treatment in relation to payments of principal and interest in respect of the Securities, certain other material UK tax considerations and of certain aspects of the United Kingdom stamp duty and stamp duty reserve tax treatment of the Securities at the date hereof. The comments only apply to Holders that are the beneficial owners of Securities who acquire and hold Securities as an investment and do not apply to dealers in Securities. The special rules applying to UK resident but non-domiciled individuals are not detailed. The comments are based on current law and HMRC practice and are intended as a general guide and should be treated with appropriate caution. This overview is not intended to be exhaustive and nor should it be considered legal or tax advice to any person. This overview does not take into account the effect of any overriding anti-avoidance legislation that may apply to Holders in their particular circumstances or to any wider arrangements to which they may be a party. Each potential purchaser is advised to consult its own tax adviser as to the UK tax consequences attributable to acquiring, holding and disposing of Securities and as to other UK and non-UK applicable taxes, particularly where: (i) an individual holder is only temporarily non-UK resident; or (ii) a corporate holder will "bifurcate" a Security for accounting purposes; as the treatment of such holders is not covered below (save to the extent specifically detailed below).

United Kingdom withholding tax

Interest on Securities

Interest payments on the Securities will only be subject to UK withholding tax if the interest is deemed to have a UK source, in which case it may fall to be paid under deduction of United Kingdom income tax at the basic rate (currently 20 per cent.) subject to such relief as may be available under the provisions of any applicable double taxation treaty or to any other exemption which may apply.

It is not anticipated that interest paid on Securities issued by the Issuer will have a "UK source".

In any event, no withholding for or on account of United Kingdom income tax will apply in respect of interest payments on the Securities made by the Issuer if:

(A) the relevant interest is paid on Securities with a maturity of less than one year from the date of issue and which are not issued under arrangements the effect of which is to render such Securities part of a borrowing with a total term that could be a year or more; or

(B) the Securities are and continue to be "quoted Eurobonds". Securities which carry a right to interest will constitute "quoted Eurobonds" provided they are and continue to be "listed" on a recognised stock exchange (designated as such by HMRC) within the meaning of section 1005 of the Income Tax Act 2007. Securities admitted to trading on a recognised stock exchange outside the United Kingdom will be treated as "listed" on a recognised stock exchange if (and only if) they are admitted to trading on that exchange and they are officially listed in accordance with provisions corresponding to those generally applicable in European Economic Area states in a country outside the United Kingdom in which there is a recognised stock exchange.

The United Kingdom withholding tax treatment of payments by the Guarantor in respect of interest on the Securities is uncertain. In particular, such payments by the Guarantor may not be eligible for the exemption in respect of securities listed on a recognised stock exchange described above. Accordingly, if the Guarantor makes any such payments, these may be subject to United Kingdom withholding tax at the basic rate.

Any premium element of the redemption amount of any Securities redeemable at a premium may constitute a payment of interest subject to the withholding tax provisions discussed above.

The references to "interest" above and below means "interest" as understood in United Kingdom tax law. The statements above do not take any account of any different definitions of "interest" or "principal" which may prevail under any other law or which may be created by the terms and conditions of the Securities or any related documentation.

United Kingdom Income and Capital Gains tax: Individuals resident in the United Kingdom

Any interest, discount or premium payable on any of the Securities may be subject to United Kingdom income tax by direct assessment even where paid without withholding.

Accrued income scheme

Holders that are UK resident individuals should also have regard to the provisions of the Accrued Income Scheme (the "**Scheme**") which may apply to individuals transferring Securities that bear interest or to individuals to whom such Securities are transferred. The charge to tax on income that may arise as a result of the Scheme will be in respect of an amount representing interest on the Securities which has accrued during the period that they are held. This amount will be taken into account in determining any chargeable gain or loss arising on a disposal of the Securities.

However, where a Security constitutes a variable rate security for the purposes of the Scheme, the amount of accrued interest deemed to be received as income by a Holder upon transfer would be such amount as HMRC decides is just and reasonable and the transferee will not be entitled to any credit under the Scheme to set against any actual or deemed interest that is received or is deemed received.

Taxation of discount and premium

Where Securities are issued at an issue price of less than 100 per cent. of their nominal amount, they may constitute "deeply discounted securities" depending on the level of the discount. It is not considered that Securities would be regarded as deeply discounted securities merely by reason of the fact that they are denominated in a currency other than sterling. Where Securities constitute "deeply discounted securities", a Holder of such Securities who is within the scope of United Kingdom income tax may be liable to United Kingdom income tax on any profit (the amount by which any sum payable on the transfer or redemption of the Security exceeds its acquisition price) made on the sale or other disposal (including redemption) of such Securities.

Where Securities are issued at a redemption premium as opposed to being issued at a discount, then where such premium does not constitute a payment of interest, such Securities may constitute "deeply discounted securities" (as mentioned above).

Securities which are deeply discounted securities are qualifying corporate bonds and therefore not subject to tax on chargeable gains.

Capital gains tax

Where Securities are denominated in sterling and not capable of redemption in or by reference to any foreign currency, they may be treated as qualifying corporate bonds so that no United Kingdom taxation on chargeable gains or allowable losses will arise on any sale, redemption or other disposal. This depends upon the Securities comprising normal commercial loans at all times which may not be the case where the Securities contain a right to acquire other shares or securities, or a return which depends on the results of the Issuer's business or any part of it.

Where Securities are denominated in a currency other than sterling or do not comprise normal commercial loans, then provided they are not deeply discounted securities, they will be chargeable assets for the purposes of United Kingdom capital gains tax with the result that any gain arising may, depending on the Holder's personal circumstances, give rise to a charge to United Kingdom tax on capital gains or an allowable loss.

Profits on certain Securities which constitute "excluded indexed securities" for UK tax purposes may be subject to UK capital gains tax rather than income tax but the considerations there are complex and potential holders should take their own UK tax advice.

Taxation of Warrants

The following paragraphs relate only to Warrants which satisfy all of the following conditions:

- (a) there are no interim payments payable under the terms of the Warrants;
- (b) there is no element of principal protection under the terms of the Warrants;
- (c) the return on the Warrants is calculated with direct reference to fluctuations in the value of a Reference Asset or Reference Assets;
- (d) the Warrants constitute either options or futures for UK tax purposes; and
- (e) the Warrants are not designed to produce a return equivalent to money invested at interest.

Where Warrants are held as investments, any gain arising may, depending on the Holder's personal circumstances, give rise to a charge to UK tax on capital gains or an allowable loss. Where Warrants fall within the definition of "financial option" for the purposes of UK capital gains tax, the rules as to wasting assets which might restrict the amount of the acquisition costs of the Warrant for the purposes of calculating any chargeable gain or allowable loss will not apply.

The taxation of those Warrants and Certificates which do not satisfy one or more of those conditions is complex and potential holders should take their own UK tax advice.

Taxation of Holders within the Charge to UK Corporation Tax

A Holder who is within the charge to United Kingdom corporation tax, in particular a company which is resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom or which is not so resident but carries on a trade in the United Kingdom through a United Kingdom permanent establishment to which the Securities are attributable, will generally be chargeable to corporation tax on all the returns on, and profits and gains (whether of an income or capital nature) arising from the holding or disposal of, the Securities broadly in accordance with their statutory accounting treatment, provided that accounting treatment complies with IFRS or UK generally accepted accounting practice. This means in particular that any discount element (together with any interest) and any foreign exchange profits or loss may be taxed (or relieved) as it accrues over the term of the Security and not when it is paid or received.

Where a Security is split for accounting purposes into a derivative contract and a host loan relationship, the host loan relationship will be taxed in the way described above. In respect of the derivative contract, where the underlying subject matter is qualifying ordinary shares or mandatory convertible preference shares or a contract for differences where the underlying subject matter is qualifying ordinary shares listed on a recognised stock exchange and the contract exactly tracks the value of such underlying subject matter, any excess of accounting credits over debits will generally be chargeable to

corporation tax on chargeable gains consistently with the way those credits and debits are recognised for accounting purposes.

For the purposes of the above, "qualifying ordinary shares" means shares which represent some or all of the issued share capital of the company and which carry a right to share in the profits of the company by way of a dividend or otherwise (provided that the rights to share in profits are not restricted to a right to receive fixed rate dividends) and mandatory convertible preference shares means shares which are not qualifying ordinary shares and which are issued on such terms that stipulate that they must be converted into, or exchanged for, qualifying ordinary shares by a specified time.

Warrants and Certificates which are not treated as derivative contracts or as loans for tax purposes are likely to be taxed for United Kingdom corporation tax purposes on a similar basis to the position described in the rules set out above for individuals resident in the United Kingdom.

Companies within the charge to United Kingdom corporation tax may also be entitled to an indexation allowance on the disposal of such Warrants or Certificates which in effect increases the base cost of an asset (such as a Warrant or Certificate) in line with inflation.

United Kingdom Corporation, Income and Capital Gains Tax: Holders not resident in the United Kingdom

Where interest, discount or premium amounts are received without withholding or deduction for or on account of United Kingdom income tax, such amounts will not be chargeable in the hands of a Holder (other than certain trustees) who is not resident for tax purposes in the United Kingdom unless that Holder carries on a trade, profession or vocation in the United Kingdom through a United Kingdom branch or agency or permanent establishment (in the case of a corporate Holder) in connection with which such amounts are received or to which the Securities are attributable.

Where interest on Securities has been paid under deduction of United Kingdom income tax, Holders who are not resident in the United Kingdom may be able to recover part of the tax deducted if that is provided for in an applicable double tax treaty between the country of residence of the Holder and the UK.

Holders not resident in the United Kingdom will not be within the charge to United Kingdom tax on chargeable gains in respect of any Securities save broadly where Securities are held in or used for the purposes of a trade carried on by the non-resident through a branch or agency or, in the case of a company, a permanent establishment, and subject also to certain rules that apply in the case of individuals that are temporary non-residents.

United Kingdom Stamp Duty and Stamp Duty Reserve Tax ("SDRT")

Issue

No United Kingdom stamp duty or SDRT should be payable in respect of the issue of the Securities by the Issuer.

Transfer

SDRT will not generally be payable in respect of any agreement to transfer Securities except where one of the following conditions are met:

(A) where the register of Securities is kept in the UK; or

(B) where the terms of the Securities grant the Holder the right (whether on physical settlement or otherwise) to acquire stock, shares or loan capital in certain companies with a UK connection unless such stock, shares or loan capital would qualify as "exempt loan capital". A company will have a UK connection for these purposes if (i) the company is incorporated in the UK; (ii) a register of the relevant stock, shares or loan capital is kept in the UK by or on behalf of the company; or (iii) the shares are "paired" with shares in a UK incorporated company within the meaning of section 99(6B) of the Finance Act 1986.

Where one of those conditions is met, the agreement to transfer may be subject to SDRT at 0.5 per cent.

There could be stamp duty at 0.5 per cent. in respect of any document transferring any Security that does not constitute "exempt loan capital" but, as a practical matter, it is unlikely that any such stamp duty would have to be paid.

Exercise

SDRT may be payable in respect of an agreement to transfer an asset pursuant to a Security subject to physical settlement following the exercise of the Security. However, no such liability will arise on the physical settlement of shares or other securities which are both: (a) issued by an issuer incorporated outside the UK; and (b) which do not constitute "chargeable securities" under s 99 Finance Act 1986.

There could be stamp duty at 0.5 per cent. in respect of any document arising on physical settlement which transfers any shares or securities that do not constitute "exempt loan capital" but, as a practical matter, it is unlikely that any such stamp duty would have to be paid.

Inheritance Tax

If a Holder of Securities who is an individual disposes of Securities by way of gift, in form or in substance, or dies, no United Kingdom inheritance tax will be due unless:

- (i) the donor is or the deceased was domiciled or deemed to be domiciled in the United Kingdom for the purposes of United Kingdom inheritance tax; or
- (ii) the donor or the deceased was neither domiciled nor deemed to be domiciled in the United Kingdom for the purposes of United Kingdom inheritance tax but the Securities are UK-situs assets.

Securities issued in bearer form will generally be regarded as a UK-situs asset if the document of title is located in the United Kingdom at the material time.

Holders are advised to consult their own tax advisor as to the United Kingdom inheritance tax consequences of acquiring, holding or disposing of a particular Security.

X. IMPORTANT LEGAL INFORMATION

1. Responsibility Statements

JPMSP and J.P. Morgan Securities plc (in its role as guarantor, arranger and dealer for the Programme) accept responsibility for the information provided in the Base Prospectus. They furthermore declare that the information contained in the Base Prospectus is, to the best of their knowledge, in accordance with the facts and that no material circumstances have been omitted.

2. Consent to use the Base Prospectus

If so specified in the Final Terms in respect of any particular issuance of Securities, the Issuer consents to the use of the Base Prospectus in connection with the making of an offer of the Securities to the public requiring the prior publication of a prospectus under the Prospectus Directive (a "**Non-exempt Offer**") and accepts responsibility for the content of the Base Prospectus also with respect to subsequent resale or final placement of Securities by any financial intermediary which was given consent to use the Base Prospectus. Such consent may, as specified in the applicable Final Terms, be given for the duration of the Offer Period specified in the applicable Final Terms to:

- (i) all financial intermediaries (general consent) and for the Public Offer Jurisdiction(s); or
- (ii) one or more financial intermediary/ies (each, an "**Authorised Offeror**") (individual consent) for the Public Offer Jurisdiction(s); or
- (iii) one or more financial intermediary/ies (each, an "**Authorised Offeror**") (individual consent) for selected Public Offer Jurisdiction(s) only.

"**Public Offer Jurisdiction(s)**" means one or more of the following Member States: Germany and Luxembourg

The above consent is subject to compliance with the selling restrictions applicable to the Securities and with any applicable law. Each financial intermediary is obliged to only provide the Base Prospectus together with any supplement thereto (if any) to any potential investor.

In the event that a financial intermediary makes an offer, that financial intermediary will inform investors at the time the offer is made of the terms and conditions of the offer as set out in the Final Terms.

If the relevant Final Terms state that the consent to use the Base Prospectus is given to all financial intermediaries in the respective Public Offer Jurisdiction (general consent), any financial intermediary using the Base Prospectus has to state on its website that it uses the Base Prospectus with the consent of the Issuer and in accordance with the conditions attached thereto.

If the relevant Final Terms state that the consent to use the Base Prospectus is given to one or more specified financial intermediaries in the respective Public Offer Jurisdiction (individual consent), any new information with respect to financial intermediaries unknown at the time of the approval of the Base Prospectus or the filing of the relevant Final Terms will be published on the website www.jpmorgan-zertifikate.de or any other website, as further specified in the relevant Final Terms.

If an investor intends to purchase Securities from a financial intermediary, the investor will do so, and such offer and sale will be made, in accordance with any terms and other arrangements in place between such financial intermediary and the investor, including as to price and settlement arrangements. The Issuer will not be a party to any such arrangements and, accordingly, the Base Prospectus does not contain such information. The terms and conditions of such offer should be provided to the investor by that financial intermediary at the time the offer is made. Neither the Issuer nor any Dealer has any responsibility or liability for such information.

3. Approval of the Base Prospectus

This Base Prospectus has been approved by the German Federal Supervisory Authority (*Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht – BaFin*), which is the competent authority for the purpose of the

Prospectus Directive and relevant implementing measures in Germany, for the purpose of giving information with regard to the issue of Securities by JPMSP under the Programme during the period of 12 months from the date of the approval of this Base Prospectus.

4. Categories of potential investors

Subject to the restrictions and conditions set out in this Base Prospectus, the categories of potential investors to which the Securities are intended to be offered are retail, "high net worth" and institutional investors.

XI. GUARANTEE

The following is the form of guarantee given by J.P. Morgan Securities plc in respect of the Securities issued by J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V. under the Programme

J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES PLC GUARANTEE

THIS GUARANTEE is made by way of deed poll on 30 June 2017 by J.P. Morgan Securities plc, a limited liability company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales (the "**Guarantor**" or "**JPMS plc**"), in favour of the Beneficiaries (as defined below).

WHEREAS:

J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V., a private company with limited liability (*besloten vennootschap met beperkte aansprakelijkheid*) incorporated under the laws of The Netherlands (the "**Issuer**"), may from time to time issue Notes, Warrants and Certificates (each as defined in the Agency Agreement described below) up to an aggregate programme limit of U.S.\$1,000,000,000 under the Programme for the issuance of Notes, Warrants and Certificates (the "**Programme**" and such Notes, Warrants and Certificates, the "**Securities**" and each a "**Security**") (each holder of Securities issued by the Issuer, a "**Beneficiary**" and together, the "**Beneficiaries**"), pursuant to an agency agreement dated 30 June 2017 among the Issuer, the Guarantor and BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A., Frankfurt Branch (the "**Programme Agent**") as may be amended and/or restated and/or replaced from time to time (the "**Agency Agreement**"), with the benefit of this guarantee (the "**Guarantee**") and under the terms and conditions set out in the Agency Agreement as completed and/or amended by a Final Terms (as defined in the Agency Agreement), and such Securities may be subscribed by Dealers in accordance with a programme agreement dated 30 June 2017 between, amongst others, the Issuer and JPMS plc as original arranger and dealer as may be amended and/or restated and/or replaced from time to time (the foregoing, together the "**Programme Documents**").

NOW THIS DEED WITNESSES as follows:

1. **Guarantee**

Subject as provided below, the Guarantor unconditionally and irrevocably guarantees by way of deed poll to each Beneficiary that, if for any reason the Issuer does not pay any sum payable by it or perform any other obligation in respect of any Security issued by it on or after the date hereof (subject as provided in clause 8 (*Deposit of Guarantee and Application*)) on the date such payment or performance is due in accordance with the Programme Documents (and for the avoidance of doubt, after any applicable delay or extinguishment due to any event or condition set out in the Programme Documents providing or allowing for delay or extinguishment in respect of the payment or performance of such obligation) the Guarantor will, in accordance with the Programme Documents, pay that sum in the currency in which such payment is due in immediately available funds or, as the case may be, perform or procure the performance of the relevant obligations on the due date for such performance. In case of the failure of the Issuer to satisfy such obligations as and when the same become due, the Guarantor hereby undertakes to make or cause to be made such payment or satisfy or cause to be satisfied such obligations as though the Guarantor were the principal obligor in respect of such obligations after a demand has been made on the Guarantor pursuant to clause 9 (*Demand on Guarantor*).

2. **Guarantor as Principal Obligor**

As between the Guarantor and each Beneficiary but without affecting the Issuer's obligations, the Guarantor will be liable under this Guarantee as if it were the sole principal obligor and not merely a surety, subject as provided below. Accordingly, subject as provided below, the Guarantor will not be discharged, nor will its liability be affected, by (a) any change in the amount, time, manner or place of payment of, or in any other term of, any such obligations, or any other amendment or waiver of or any consent to departure from any of the terms of any Programme Documents or any such obligations; (b) any release, surrender or amendment or waiver of, or consent to departure from, any other guarantee or

support document, or any exchange, release or non-perfection of any security, collateral or other credit support, for all or any of the Programme Documents or any such obligations; (c) the status of the Issuer as the debtor or as the subject of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding; (d) the absence of any action to enforce any of the Issuer's obligations or any collateral therefor; (e) the rendering of any judgment against the Issuer or any action to enforce the same; and (f) any admission by the Issuer in writing of its inability to pay or meet its debts as they may become due or if proceedings are initiated against the Issuer under any applicable insolvency or bankruptcy laws or the Issuer convenes a meeting of its creditors or makes or proposes to make any arrangements or compositions with or any assignment for the benefit of its creditors, save that, for the avoidance of doubt, the Guarantor shall not be liable under this Guarantee where, pursuant to the Programme Documents, the payment or performance by the Issuer in respect of its obligations is not due. In addition to and not in limitation of the preceding provision, any defences or counterclaims of the Issuer (other than any resulting solely from, or available to the Guarantor solely on account of, the insolvency of the Issuer or the status of the Issuer as the debtor or as the subject of a bankruptcy or insolvency proceeding) shall also be available to the Guarantor to the same extent as such defences or counterclaims are available to the Issuer and may be asserted as defences or counterclaims by the Guarantor to its obligations hereunder with respect to such obligations of the Issuer, in each case whether or not asserted by the Issuer.

3. Guarantor's Obligations Continuing

The Guarantor's obligations under this Guarantee are and will remain in full force and effect by way of continuing security until no sum remains payable and no other obligation remains to be performed under any Security issued by the Issuer on or after the date hereof (in the case where the relevant Security is a Warrant, subject to its exercise). Furthermore, those obligations of the Guarantor are additional to, and not instead of, any security or other guarantee or indemnity at any time existing in favour of any person, whether from the Guarantor or otherwise.

4. Discharge by Issuer

If any payment received by, or other obligation discharged to or to the order of, any Beneficiary is, on the subsequent bankruptcy or insolvency of the Issuer, avoided under any laws relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, such payment or obligation will not be considered as having discharged or diminished the liability of the Guarantor and this Guarantee will continue to apply as if such payment or obligation had at all times remained owing due by the Issuer.

5. Subrogation

The Guarantor (1) shall have the right, upon receipt of a demand under this Guarantee by a Beneficiary, to assume the rights and payment obligations of the Issuer to such Beneficiary, together with any right of the Issuer to cure any event of default by or relating to the Issuer, notwithstanding any notice of default or termination previously sent by such Beneficiary to the Issuer, and thereby rescind any notice of default or termination given by such Beneficiary, and (2) shall be subrogated to all rights of the Beneficiaries against the Issuer in respect of any amounts paid by the Guarantor pursuant to the provisions of this Guarantee; provided, however, that the Guarantor shall not be entitled to enforce or to receive any payments arising out of, or based upon, such right of subrogation until all amounts due and payable by the Issuer to the Beneficiaries in respect of the obligations subject to the aforesaid demand for payment, up to the time of such subrogation, have been paid in full.

6. No Set-off

By acceptance of this Guarantee, each of the Beneficiaries hereby waives any right it or any of its affiliates may have now or in the future (and irrespective of any future agreements among the Guarantor, the Issuer, the Beneficiaries or any of their respective affiliates) to set-off, combine, consolidate, or otherwise appropriate and apply (i) any assets of the Guarantor or any of its affiliates at any time held by any of them or (ii) any indebtedness or other liabilities at any time owing by any of them to the Guarantor or any of its affiliates, as the case may be, on account of the obligations or liabilities owed by the Guarantor to such party under this Guarantee.

7. **Incorporation of Terms**

The Guarantor agrees that it shall comply with and be bound by those provisions contained in the Programme Documents which relate to it.

8. **Deposit of Guarantee and Application**

This Guarantee shall be deposited with and held by the Programme Agent for the benefit of the Beneficiaries.

Subject to the following sentence, this Guarantee applies in respect of each Security issued by the Issuer under the Programme on or after the date hereof (the "**Effective Date**"). This Guarantee shall not apply in respect of any Securities issued on or after the date on which the Guarantor has granted a subsequent guarantee of Securities issued by the Issuer under the Programme and which subsequent guarantee is expressed to replace this Guarantee in relation to such Securities (unless expressly so provided in the terms of such subsequent guarantee, where such Securities are to be consolidated and form a single series with Securities the first tranche of which was issued on or after the Effective Date but before the date on which the Guarantor has granted a subsequent guarantee).

9. **Demand on Guarantor**

Any demand hereunder shall be given in writing, addressed to the Guarantor and served at its office at:

25 Bank Street
Canary Wharf
London E14 5JP
United Kingdom
Telephone No. +44 20 7325 5555
Fax No. +44 20 3493 1397
Attention: Cash Syndicate Operations

A demand so made shall be deemed to have been duly made five business days in London after the day it was served or if it was served on a day that was not a business day in London or after 5.30 p.m. (London time) on any day, the demand shall be deemed to be duly made five business days in London after the business day in London immediately following such day.

10. **Governing Law**

This Guarantee and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection herewith shall be governed by and construed in accordance with English law.

11. **Jurisdiction**

This clause 11 is for the benefit of the Beneficiaries only. Subject as provided below, the courts of England shall have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any disputes which may, directly or indirectly, arise out of or in connection with this Guarantee including a dispute relating to any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection herewith and accordingly the Guarantor submits to the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts to hear all suits, actions or proceedings (together hereinafter termed the "**Proceedings**") relating to any such dispute. The Guarantor waives any objection to the courts of England on the grounds that they are an inconvenient or inappropriate forum. Nothing in this clause 11 shall limit the rights of the Beneficiaries to take any Proceedings against the Guarantor in any other court of competent jurisdiction and concurrent Proceedings in any number of jurisdictions.

12. **Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999**

No rights are conferred on any person under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 to enforce any term of this Guarantee, but this does not affect any right or remedy of any person which exists or is available apart from that Act.

IN WITNESS whereof this Guarantee has been executed and delivered by J.P. Morgan Securities plc as a deed poll on the date first above-mentioned.

XII. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Authorisations

JPMSF

The preparation of the Base Prospectus as well as the issue of Securities thereunder have been authorised in a proper manner by a resolution of the Board of Directors of JPMSF dated on or around 27 September 2017.

2. Documents on Display

The following documents, or copies thereof, will be available, during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted), for inspection at the office of BNP Paribas Securities Services S.C.A., Zweigniederlassung Frankfurt, Europa-Allee 12, 60327 Frankfurt am Main, Germany:

- (a) a copy of this Base Prospectus, including any information incorporated in this Base Prospectus or any supplement to this Base Prospectus;
- (b) any Final Terms relating to Securities; and
- (c) the Agency Agreement (which includes the form of the Global Bearer Notes), as amended from time to time.

3. De-listing

The Issuer has no duty to maintain the listing (if any) of the Securities on the relevant stock exchange(s) over their entire lifetime. Securities may be suspended from trading and/or de-listed at any time in accordance with applicable rules and regulations of the relevant stock exchange(s).

SIGNATORIES

Amsterdam, 27 September 2017

J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V.

signed by J.C.P. van Uffelen
Managing Director

London, 27 September 2017

J.P. Morgan Securities plc

signed by Dirk Urmoneit
Managing Director