

Item 1. Cover Page

**FORM ADV PART 2A
WRAP FEE PROGRAM BROCHURE**

**J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES
PORTFOLIO ADVISOR PROGRAM**

J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES LLC
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June 23, 2020

This Brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (“JPMS”) relating to the J.P. Morgan Securities Portfolio Advisor Program. If you have any questions about the contents of this Brochure, please contact us at (800) 999-2000.

Please note that the information in this Brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) or by any state securities authority. Registration with the SEC or with any state securities authority does not imply a certain level of skill or training. Additional information about JPMS also is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov/IAPD.

The investment advisory services described in this Brochure are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) or any other government agency, are not a deposit or other obligation of, or guaranteed by, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. or any of its affiliates, and are subject to investment risks, including possible loss of principal.

Item 2. Material Changes

The following is a summary of the changes made to this Brochure since its last annual update on April 1, 2020:

- Item 4.ii. has been updated to include additional information and disclosures related to “Cash Balances and the Sweep Feature.”
- Item 6.vi has been updated to include a discussion of “Infectious Disease Risk.”
- Item 9.iii has been updated to reflect changes to the “blackout period” policy.

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Item 4. Services, Fees and Compensation

J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (“JPMS,” the “Firm,” “we,” “us” or “our”) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co. (“JPMC”), a publicly-held financial services holding company. JPMC and its affiliates (together, “J.P. Morgan”) are engaged in a large number of financial businesses worldwide, including banking, asset management, securities brokerage and investment advisory services. JPMS is registered as a broker-dealer and investment adviser with the SEC and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). JPMS’ investment advisory services include sponsoring a variety of wrap fee programs and providing certain consulting services to defined contribution plan sponsors. JPMS offers investment advisory services to clients (“client,” “you,” and “your”) through three separate sales channels: Chase Wealth Management, J.P. Morgan Securities, and You Invest. Similar wrap fee programs that offer the same and similar investment strategies are offered in the different sales channels, and at different fee levels. The wrap fee clients pay will vary depending on the investment advisory program selected.

This Brochure provides information about the J.P. Morgan Securities Portfolio Advisor Program (the “Program”) offered by J.P. Morgan Securities, a brand name for a wealth management business of JPMS. Information about other wrap fee programs sponsored by JPMS is contained in separate Brochures, which can be obtained upon request from your J.P. Morgan Securities financial advisor (each, a “Financial Advisor”), or at the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. The investment performance and success of any particular investment cannot be predicted or guaranteed, and the value of a client’s investments will fluctuate due to market conditions and other factors. Investments are subject to various risks including, but not limited to, market, liquidity, currency, economic and political risks, and will not necessarily be profitable. Past performance of investments is not indicative of future performance.

i. Services

The Program is intended for investors who seek to establish strategic investment goals and to receive ongoing advice with respect to certain investment strategies and asset classes, but who retain discretion over the trading activity in their accounts and are looking to implement a medium- to long-term investment plan. The Program is not intended for clients who maintain consistently high levels of cash, money market mutual funds or other short-term securities, nor for clients who engage in trading activity that is not consistent with the investment advice provided through the Program.

After the client has completed and executed the J.P. Morgan Securities investment advisory client agreement with JPMS (the “Client Agreement”) for the Program account(s), one or more J.P. Morgan Securities Financial Advisors, who are employees and registered representatives of JPMS, will advise the client’s account in the Program on a nondiscretionary basis and provide information and advice in accordance with the client’s investment objective and risk tolerance. This advice may include recommendations to purchase or sell assets in the account. Because Program accounts are advised on a nondiscretionary basis, the client’s Financial Advisor will purchase, sell or otherwise trade securities or other investments for the account only after the client has instructed JPMS to effect the transaction.

Upon the client’s request, JPMS may (i) assist the client in the review, evaluation and/or formulation of the client’s investment objective and risk tolerance and/or (ii) identify for the client a target asset allocation for the account based on information the client provides to JPMS and assist the client in connection with portfolio construction. The client is solely responsible for making all decisions regarding the adoption and implementation of the client’s investment objective, risk tolerance and target asset allocation. When the client adopts a particular target asset allocation, the actual asset allocation of the client’s Program account may change over time due to fluctuations in the market value of account assets, client additions or withdrawals and/or investment decisions by the client that deviate from JPMS’s advice or the target allocation. A change in the information provided to JPMS or other circumstances may warrant a change to the client’s investment objective, risk tolerance or target asset allocation. Generally, JPMS will contact the client semi-annually to review the Program account (“Portfolio Review”) to assist the client in ensuring that the account remains consistent with the client’s investment objective and risk tolerance and within appropriate asset allocation parameters and other Program guidelines. The client retains final decision-making authority and responsibility for the selection of, and any changes to, the investment objective, risk tolerance, the target and/or actual asset allocation, and the particular securities and other assets held in the account.

Where a Program client holds a mutual fund share class that isn’t eligible for the Program and that particular mutual fund can remain in the account (e.g., the advisory share class of the mutual fund is available in the Program), JPMS can exchange them into the eligible advisory share class of the same mutual fund, under the terms of the Client Agreement (defined below), mutual fund prospectus rules and JPMS’ own policies, as soon as practicable. The eligible share class will generally be subject to lower net expenses, though in certain circumstances, can be subject to higher net expenses. This section is not applicable to money market funds.

In addition, if mutual fund shares in a Program account are an institutional or other share class not eligible to be held by the client in a brokerage account or an account outside of the Program, JPMS may, upon the termination of the account from the Program, convert such shares to a retail or other share class. Certain mutual funds may charge a redemption fee in the event of such conversions and such conversions may have tax consequences for clients.

JPMS generally permits clients to place unsolicited orders for the purchase and/or sale of securities in Program accounts, subject to any limits, restrictions and/or conditions JPMS may choose to enforce on such orders and JPMS's right, in its sole discretion, to decline to accept or effect such an order in a Program account at any time, with or without prior notice to the client.

In keeping with the "wrap fee" nature of the Program, JPMS typically provides Program clients not only with investment advice but also with trade execution, clearing, settlement, custody and reporting services. In other words, JPMS in its capacity as a broker-dealer generally executes the trades for Program accounts and generally provides trade clearing and settlement services and maintains custody of client assets in the Program, which includes receiving and crediting to Program accounts all interest, dividends and other distributions that JPMS receives on assets in the accounts. When provided by JPMS, these trade execution, clearing, settlement and custodial services are included in the Program fee paid by the client. When they are provided by another executing broker-dealer or custodian – either because applicable law requires it or upon the client's request and JPMS's consent – they are not included in the Program fee, and the other broker-dealer and/or custodian are entirely responsible for the execution, clearing, and/or settlement of the transaction and/or custody of the client's Program account assets. When JPMS executes transactions for Program clients, the division of JPMS that handles the execution may receive compensation (or compensation credits) from one or more other affiliates or divisions of JPMS, including from the J.P. Morgan Securities division through which the Program is offered. Program clients are not charged for any such intracompany or inter-affiliate compensation.

In general (and as further discussed below), JPMS also provides clients with periodic written performance reviews of their accounts in the Program, which are also included in the Program fee paid by the client. However, certain Program accounts may not receive such reviews; in its discretion, JPMS may not provide a client with written performance reviews for a Program account if, for example, the account's assets are not custodied by JPMS, or JPMS concludes that the nature of the investment strategy used or securities held in the account makes valuation, performance measurement or performance benchmarking too difficult, infeasible or insufficiently valid or useful to the client.

ii. Fees and Compensation

a. Wrap Fee

The Program is known as a "wrap fee" investment advisory program because, as noted above, clients in the Program pay JPMS a single, asset-based fee (the "Fee") that covers JPMS's investment advice, execution of transactions, clearing and settlement of trades and custody of clients' assets and, typically, periodic written performance reviews.

Typically, for the services provided by JPMS, each account in the Program is charged the Fee quarterly, in advance, on the net market value of the assets in the Program account (including all cash and cash alternatives such as money market mutual funds). The maximum Fee that may be charged to clients in the Program is 2.00%. The Fee must be a flat rate expressed as a percentage with no more than two decimal places. The rate used for the Fee each quarter will be approximately one-fourth of the applicable annual rate based on the number of days in the quarter.

The Client Agreement typically provides that (i) a prorated Fee will be charged on total same-day contributions to the Account (net of total same-day withdrawals from the account) of \$25,000 or more to cover the period from the date of the net same-day contribution until the end of the quarterly billing period and (ii) a prorated Fee credit will be made for total same-day withdrawals from the account (net of total same-day contributions to the account) of \$25,000 or more to cover the period from the date of the net same-day withdrawal until the end of the quarterly billing period. Upon termination of the Client Agreement for the account, JPMS will refund to the client any prepaid amount of the Fee prorated for the number of days left in the quarter.

b. Negotiability of Fee

In its discretion, and subject to the maximum Fee rate described above, JPMS may negotiate the amount and calculation of the Fee and any other fees charged by JPMS for services not covered by the Fee based on a number of factors, including the type and size of the account, anticipated level of trading activity, services provided to the account, historical factors, and the scope of the client's relationship with JPMS. In addition, JPMS's negotiation of the Fee is generally subject to certain internal guidelines based on the total value of assets invested, or expected to be invested, by the client across JPMS's various investment advisory programs.

The amount of the Fee will be specified in Program communications that JPMS sends to clients, which include statements for the account. The Fee charged to a client may be higher or lower than the Fee JPMS charges other clients in this or in its other investment advisory programs, and/or the cost of similar services offered through other financial firms.

c. Portion of Fee paid to Financial Advisors

JPMS typically pays a portion of the Fee it receives from each client in the Program to the Financial Advisor(s) for that client. The exact portion of the Fee paid by JPMS to Financial Advisors may vary and also may depend on a Financial Advisor's overall annual revenue production, but typically ranges from 40% to 50%.

Because the amount received by a Financial Advisor as a result of a client's participation in the Program may be more than the Financial Advisor would receive if the client participated in another J.P. Morgan Securities investment advisory program or paid separately for investment advice, brokerage and other services covered by the Fee, the Financial Advisor may have a financial incentive to recommend the Program over other programs or services.

d. Comparative Cost of the Program

Participation in the Program may cost the client more or less than purchasing the services provided in the Program separately. The factors that bear upon the relative cost of the Program include:

- the cost of the services if provided and charged for separately;
- the Fee charged to the client in the Program;
- the trading activity in the client's account; and
- the quality and value of the services provided.

For example, Financial Advisors may utilize a "buy-and-hold" investment strategy that generally seeks investments intended to be held on a long-term basis. Program accounts invested according to such a strategy may experience less trading activity and lower turnover than accounts invested according to a shorter-term strategy. Therefore, because the client pays the full Fee regardless of the low number of transactions in the account, such an account increases the likelihood that the client would pay less for the Program's services (including brokerage services) on a separate, "unbundled" basis than on the Program's "wrap fee" basis, other things being equal.

e. Fees in Addition to the Program Fee

The Fee does not cover, and is in addition to, commissions, commission equivalents ("mark-ups" or "mark-downs") or other charges resulting from transactions not effected by JPMS or clearing, settlement and custody services provided by a custodian other than JPMS. (In certain circumstances and subject to certain requirements, and in JPMS's sole discretion, JPMS may allow a client to specify in writing that a third-party custodian be used for the provision of such services.) The Fee also does not cover certain costs or charges that may be imposed by JPMS or third parties, including costs associated with using margin (including margin interest), exchanging foreign currencies, borrowing fees on short sales, odd-lot differentials, activity assessment fees, transfer taxes, exchange fees, wire transfer fees, postage fees, auction fees, foreign clearing, and other fees or taxes required by law.

In addition, the Fee does not cover "mark-ups," "mark-downs" or "dealer spreads" charged by dealers unaffiliated with JPMS when JPMS, acting as agent for the client in the Program, effects a transaction with an unaffiliated dealer acting as principal (i.e., for the dealer's own account), typically in connection with certain fixed income and over-the-counter securities that are traded primarily in "dealer" markets. Such "mark-ups" on securities bought by the client, "mark-downs" on securities sold by the client and "dealer spreads" (the difference between the bid price and offer price) are generally incorporated into the net price that the client pays or receives in the transaction.

Similarly, the Fee does not cover "dealer spreads" that JPMS (or our affiliates) may charge when JPMS or an affiliate, to the extent permitted by applicable law, acts as principal in effecting a transaction in a Program account. However, JPMS and its affiliates will not charge, and the net price paid or received by the client will not incorporate, any "mark-up" or "mark-down" in connection with such principal transaction.

In addition, clients will pay the public offering price on any securities purchased from an underwriter or dealer involved in a distribution, a portion of which may be paid to JPMS as an underwriting or other fee that is not included in the Fee.

JPMS may recommend that Program clients invest account assets in open-end mutual funds (including money market funds), closed-end funds, exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), and other pooled investment vehicles that have various internal fees and expenses, which are paid by such funds but ultimately are borne by the client as fund shareholder. These internal fees and

expenses are in addition to the Fee JPMS receives from the client in respect of the value of the client's assets invested in the funds in the client's Program account, and the Program client is not entitled to any refund of the funds' internal fees and expenses ultimately borne by the client or other offset against the Fee. Assets of Program clients may be invested in a share class of a mutual fund with internal fees and expenses that are higher than one or more other share classes of the fund. JPMS and its affiliates also may receive compensation in addition to the Fee in connection with the operation and/or sale of shares of affiliated or unaffiliated funds to Program clients. See "Other Compensation from Affiliated and Unaffiliated Funds" in Item 9.iii for more information. Clients should review the applicable prospectuses for funds in their Program accounts for additional information about such fees and expenses.

Certain classes of shares of mutual funds entail the payment by the client of a contingent deferred sales charge (also known as a "CDSC" or "back-end load") upon the client's sale or redemption of the fund shares. Such share classes are not eligible for purchase by clients in the Program. However, to the extent a client transfers such shares into a Program account, any CDSC or back-end load charged to a client selling such shares in the Program account is in addition to the Fee.

Except as otherwise agreed to in writing by JPMS, accounts are charged the Fee with respect to all assets in the account regardless of whether the client has previously paid or incurred commissions, sales charges or "loads," mark-ups, mark-downs, dealer spreads, or other costs, charges, fees or expenses in connection with the client's previous purchase of some or all of the assets in a brokerage account or otherwise outside of the Program.

Financial Advisors also may employ strategies that entail recommendations to clients that they purchase for Program accounts: (i) American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"); (ii) Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs"); (iii) World Equity Benchmark Shares ("WEBS"); (iv) exchange-traded notes ("ETNs"); (v) real estate investment trusts ("REITs"); (vi) closed-end investment companies that invest a substantial portion of their assets in the securities of specified foreign countries ("closed-end country funds"); or (vii) certain structured products which are generally unsecured debt obligations of the companies that issue them (i.e. issuers) and designed to provide a return, if any, that is linked to the performance of an underlying asset (e.g. single stocks, indices, currencies, commodities or interest rates). In addition to the Fee, clients in the Program will bear a proportionate share of any fees and expenses associated with ADRs, GDRs, WEBS, ETNs, REITs and closed-end country funds, if applicable, in which account assets are invested, and any fees and expenses associated with converting non-U.S. securities into ADRs or GDRs, if applicable. When they assist in such conversions, JPMS and its affiliates receive some or all of such fees and expenses borne by the client. For trades in non-U.S. equity securities, the final average price includes a commission to a third-party broker-dealer for execution of the trade, applicable taxes and charges associated with transacting in a non-U.S. security and, if the trade is settled in U.S. Dollars, a service charge for the currency conversion.

f. General Fee and Compensation Issues

In keeping with the wrap fee nature of the Program, JPMS typically provides the following services for client accounts in the Program: execution of transactions; clearing and settlement services; custody and processing; and the maintenance of securities in good possession and control locations. By recommending the Program to clients, therefore, JPMS also is recommending itself as broker-dealer. Typically, in the Client Agreement the client directs that transactions in the client's account be executed by JPMS or its affiliates. In effecting transactions for your assets in the Program, JPMS or our affiliates will be acting exclusively as a broker-dealer and trades will be handled by us consistent with our best execution and other regulatory obligations under applicable law. Directing that JPMS or its affiliates execute transactions for the account may deprive the client of any savings on trade execution and other costs that otherwise might be negotiated with other broker-dealers and benefits that may result from using alternative trading systems, may result in less favorable execution than would be obtained through the use of one or more other broker-dealers, and may cost the client more money. Not all investment advisers require their clients to direct brokerage in such a fashion. Clients should consider the costs and disadvantages of directing that JPMS or its affiliates execute transactions for Program accounts.

In valuing assets in Program accounts, JPMS uses information provided by recognized independent quotation and valuation services or will rely on information it receives from other third parties, if applicable. JPMS believes this information to be reliable but does not verify the accuracy of the information provided by these sources. If any information provided by these sources is unavailable or is believed to be unreliable, JPMS will value assets in a manner JPMS determines in good faith to reflect fair market value. JPMS may use different valuation sources for different purposes. As a result, the determination of asset values may differ for different purposes. For example, the account asset values used in the Fee calculation may not match the asset values listed on the account's custodial statements. Detailed calculations of any account asset values are available upon request.

The client may designate certain securities as "Excluded Securities" by notifying their Financial Advisor(s). Excluded Securities may also be identified upon enrollment of an account in the Program and while they may be held in the Program account with the consent of JPMS, they are not part of the Program portfolio on which JPMS provides investment advice in the Program. Accordingly, JPMS is not obligated to provide any investment advice whatsoever with respect to any Excluded Securities, including

making any recommendation to the client on the suitability, risks, or the sale or holding of the Excluded Securities. Excluded Securities typically will not be included in the calculation of the Fee, although transactions in Excluded Securities will be subject to commissions and other transaction charges. Excluded Securities will be considered brokerage assets and not advisory assets and, as a consequence, a client's rights and JPMS's duties and obligations to the client with respect to Excluded Securities will differ from those rights, duties and obligations with respect to the client's other Program assets.

Clients should understand that, notwithstanding the fact that the client's unsolicited purchase of a security in a Program account was not recommended or solicited by JPMS and did not result from the provision of investment advice by JPMS, the net market value of Program account assets on which the Fee is calculated will include the value of all securities acquired by the client on an unsolicited basis unless the security is specifically designated by the client as an "Excluded Security" in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

JPMS or its affiliates may retain, as compensation for the performance of services, an account's proportionate share of any interest earned on aggregate cash balances held by JPMS or its affiliates with respect to "assets awaiting investment or other processing." This amount, known as "float," is earned by JPMS or its affiliates through investment in a number of short-term investment products and strategies, including without limitation loans to customers and investment securities, with the amount of such earnings retained by JPMS or its affiliates, due to the short-term nature of the investments, being generally at the prevailing Federal Funds interest rate (a publicly available average rate of all Federal Funds transactions entered into by traders in the Federal Funds market on a given date), less FDIC insurance and other associated costs, if any. "Assets awaiting investment or other processing" for these purposes includes, to the extent applicable, new deposits to the account, including interest and dividends, as well as any uninvested assets held in the account caused by an instruction to purchase and sell securities. JPMS or its affiliates will generally earn float until such time as such funds may be automatically swept into a "sweep" vehicle or otherwise reinvested. "Assets awaiting investment or other processing" may also arise when JPMS facilitates a distribution from the account. Thus, pursuant to standard processes for check disbursement, cash is generally debited from the account on the date on the face of the check (also called the payable date). Such cash is deposited in a non-interest bearing omnibus deposit account held by JPMS or its affiliates, where it remains until the earlier of the date the check is presented for payment or the date payment on the check is stopped at Client's instruction (in which case the underlying funds are returned to the account). JPMS or its affiliates derive earnings (float) from their use of funds that may be held in this manner, as described above.

Interest rates (such as LIBOR or EURIBOR) and a wide range of other index levels, rates and values are treated as "benchmarks" and are the subject of recent regulatory reform which can have an impact on your account. For example, clients in the Program can invest in strategies that are managed to, or in fixed income or other securities that utilize, certain interest rate benchmarks. There are certain risks associated with loans, derivatives, fixed income, floating rate securities and other instruments or investments that rely on a benchmark which changes or is affected by benchmark reforms. While benchmark reforms are intended to make benchmarks more robust, the reforms may cause benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, to disappear entirely or have other consequences which cannot be predicted. This could have a material impact on any investments linked to or referencing such a benchmark such as: (i) reducing or increasing the volatility of the published rate or level of the benchmark, (ii) early redemption or termination of the investment, or (iii) adjustments to the terms of the investment. Any of these impacts may be disadvantageous to investors. In particular, such reforms may increase costs and risks associated with investments that use an affected benchmark. The regulatory authority that oversees financial services firms and financial markets in the U.K. has announced that, from the end of 2021, it will no longer persuade or compel contributing financial institutions to make submissions for purposes of determining the LIBOR rate. The LIBOR rate is intended to represent the rate at which contributing banks may obtain short-term borrowings from each other in the London interbank market. As a result, it is possible that commencing in 2022, LIBOR may no longer be available or no longer deemed an appropriate reference rate upon which to determine the interest rate on or impacting certain loans, derivatives and other instruments or investments comprising some or all of an account's portfolio. In light of this eventuality, public and private sector industry initiatives are currently underway to identify new or alternative reference rates to be used in place of LIBOR. There is no assurance that the composition or characteristics of any such alternative reference rate will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that it will have the same volume or liquidity as did LIBOR prior to its discontinuance or unavailability, which may affect the value or liquidity or return on certain investments in an account and result in costs incurred in connection with closing out positions and entering into new trades.

JPMS may effect trades on behalf of Program accounts through exchanges, electronic communications networks, alternative trading systems and similar execution systems and trading venues (collectively, "Trading Systems"), including Trading Systems in which JPMS or its affiliates may have a direct or indirect ownership interest. JPMS or its affiliates may receive indirect proportionate compensation based upon its ownership percentage in relation to the transaction fees charged by such Trading Systems in which it has an ownership interest. Currently, JPMS and/or its affiliates have an ownership interest in certain Trading Systems, including: (i) BATS Global Markets; (ii) BIDS Trading; (iii) Chicago Stock Exchange; (iv) Boston Options Exchange; and (v) Luminex Trading & Analytics LLC. Clients authorize JPMS to effect trades on behalf of Program accounts through all

such Trading Systems, affiliated and unaffiliated, and all such other Trading Systems in which JPMS or its affiliates have a direct or indirect ownership interest and through which JPMS may determine to trade in the future. A list of all Trading Systems in which JPMS or its affiliates have a direct or indirect ownership interest and through which JPMS might trade can be found at <https://www.jpmorgansecurities.com/pages/am/securities/legal/ecn>. Such Trading Systems (and the extent of JPMS's or its affiliates' ownership interest in any Trading System) may change from time to time.

From time to time, JPMS and its affiliates may pay for certain order flow in the form of discounts, rebates, reduction of fees or credits. Conversely, as a result of sending orders to certain trading centers, JPMS and its affiliates receive payment for order flow in the form of discounts, rebates, reductions of fees or credits. Under some circumstances, the amount of such remuneration may exceed the amount that JPMS and its affiliates are charged by such trading centers. This does not alter JPMS's policy to route customer orders to the trading center where it believes clients will receive the best execution, taking into account, among other factors, price, transaction cost, volatility, market depth, quality of service, speed, and efficiency.

JPMS may earn additional compensation through brokerage-related services it provides, such as extending margin loans to clients and holding free-credit balances. Certain Financial Advisors may receive production-based bonuses that take into account these amounts in addition to investment advisory fees (including the Fee paid by clients in the Program) and other revenue generated by the Financial Advisor. These bonuses may create a conflict of interest for those Financial Advisors in that they have a financial incentive to recommend that Program accounts incur additional or higher fees for these services by, for example, incurring additional or larger margin loans. In addition, because the rate of fees charged for these brokerage-related services is negotiable, this compensation may give these Financial Advisors a financial incentive to charge clients higher rates for these services.

For purposes of the calculation of the Fee, the net market value of the client's assets on which the Fee is based generally will *not* be reduced by the amount of any margin debit balances held by the client in any account outside of the Program, even if some or all of the proceeds of the loan represented by the margin debit balances are held in the client's Program account or were used to purchase securities held in the client's Program account, and even if some or all of the assets in the Program account are used to collateralize or secure the loan represented by the margin balances. Similarly, any interest and fees paid by the client in connection with any margin debit balances held by the client in any account outside of the Program will not be taken into account in the calculation of the net equity or performance of the client's Program account, as reflected in account statements, performance reviews, or otherwise. The Financial Advisor will not receive compensation in respect of interest and fees paid by the client on margin debit balances held in the client's Program account; however, the Financial Advisor may receive compensation in respect of interest and fees paid by the client on margin debit balances held by the client in any account outside the Program, including where some or all of the proceeds of the loan represented by the margin debit balances are held in the client's Program account or were used to purchase securities in the client's Program account. As a result, JPMS and the Financial Advisor have a financial incentive for the client to incur margin debt to buy securities in the client's Program account because the client will be required to pay JPMS interest and fees on the debt, and they have a further financial incentive for the client's margin debit balance to be held in an account outside of the Program because in that case (1) the Fee paid by the client on the Program account will be higher than it would be if the margin debit balance was held in the Program account and (2) the Financial Advisor may receive compensation from JPMS in respect of the margin interest and fees paid by the client that he or she would not receive if the margin debit balance was held in the Program account.

Cash Balances and the Sweep Feature. Clients in the Program authorize JPMS, to the extent permitted by applicable law, to invest (i.e., "sweep") available cash balances in the J.P. Morgan Chase Deposit Account (the "Deposit Account") or one or more money market mutual funds that are managed by affiliates of JPMS. The Deposit Account is the default "sweep" option for Program clients who reside in the U.S. and do not select an available "sweep" alternative.

Cash "swept" or allocated to the Deposit Account is remitted for deposit by JPMS, acting as the client's agent, into a demand deposit account maintained at JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("JPMCB"), an affiliate of JPMS. Balances in the Deposit Account are covered by FDIC insurance, subject to applicable limits, terms and conditions, but are not protected by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. JPMS does not review or monitor FDIC insurance limits for clients. Clients are responsible for monitoring the total amount of deposits that they have with JPMCB to determine the extent of FDIC deposit insurance coverage available to them on their deposits. The J.P. Morgan Chase Deposit Account Disclosure provides further information about the Deposit Account, including the limits, terms and conditions of FDIC insurance coverage.

The interest rate on the Deposit Account may be higher or lower than yields on other available cash alternatives (e.g., money market mutual funds). From time to time, JPMS may recommend it in the client's best interest to maintain a certain percentage of assets in cash or cash alternatives, especially when markets are volatile. However, because the Fee is charged on the value of all assets in the account (including cash and cash alternatives), in a low interest rate environment the net investment return on cash and cash alternatives, including the Deposit Account, will be negative.

The current rates and yields for available cash options for Program accounts, including the Deposit Account, can be found online at <https://www.jpmorgan.com/securities/legal/sweepoption>. These rates and yields change regularly, so it is prudent to check this website on at least a quarterly basis.

Although there is no charge to clients with respect to the Deposit Account, JPMCB benefits from the Deposit Account because, through the Deposit Account, JPMCB receives a stable, cost-effective source of funding. JPMCB uses customer deposits in the Deposit Account to fund current and new businesses, including lending activities and investments. The profitability on such lending activities and investments is generally measured by the difference, or “spread,” between the interest rate and other costs associated with the Deposit Account paid by JPMCB, and the interest rate and other income earned by JPMCB on the loans and investments made with the deposits. The income that JPMCB earns through its lending and investing activities is usually significantly greater than the interest earned by clients through the Deposit Account. It is typically also greater than the fee earned by all J.P. Morgan entities from managing and distributing money market mutual funds available to Program clients. Additionally, JPMCB has agreed to pay JPMS a monthly flat fee for each account that uses the Deposit Account; however, JPMS is currently waiving receipt of this fee.

Therefore, JPMS and JPMCB have a conflict of interest in offering or utilizing the Deposit Account (and in making it the default “sweep” option for Program clients residing in the U.S.). JPMS believes that the conflict is addressed through:

- the fact that Financial Advisors do not receive any additional compensation for assets held in the Deposit Account as opposed to another cash alternative;
- online disclosure of the available cash options and yields at <https://www.jpmorgan.com/securities/legal/sweepoption>
- the client’s ability to affirmatively select another available “sweep” option and to change the “sweep” option selection to an available alternative at any time;
- the J.P. Morgan Chase Deposit Account Disclosure provided to the client; and
- the client’s ability to obtain the prospectus for each money market mutual fund that is an available alternative to the Deposit Account.

Item 5. Account Requirements and Types of Clients

JPMS requires that all clients who wish to open and maintain an account in the Program execute the Client Agreement. The specific terms of the Client Agreement will govern the handling of the client’s account in the Program and the investment advisory relationship between the client and JPMS with respect to the account.

There is no across-the-board minimum account size for participating in the Program. Each Financial Advisor advising accounts in the Program may apply his or her own minimum account size for Program accounts advised by him or her, or to different investment strategies he or she recommends in the Program, so the amount and application of a minimum account size will vary by Financial Advisor and may change over time. In addition, JPMS may require a higher minimum account size if the client wishes to use a custodian other than JPMS and JPMS, in its discretion, agrees maintain the account on such a basis.

The accounts of employee benefit plans (as defined in the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”)) and retirement plans (as defined in Section 4975(e)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended), which includes IRAs, may be subject to certain JPMS policies, restrictions and other terms and conditions that are different from those applicable to other accounts in the Program. Such policies, restrictions and other terms and conditions may affect, for example, the securities that may be available for investment in such accounts, the manner in which transactions may be effected in such accounts, the ability of such accounts to trade on margin, and the fees and expenses that may be charged to such accounts. As a result, application of the policies, restrictions and other terms and conditions may result in the performance of employee benefit plan and retirement plan accounts being worse than it would have been absent such policies, restrictions and terms and conditions.

The types of clients to whom JPMS provides investment advice in the Program generally include individuals, trusts, retirement plans (including IRAs and pension plans), estates, corporations and other business entities, foundations and endowments.

Item 6. Portfolio Manager Selection and Evaluation

Because the Program is an investment advisory program in which the advice provided to clients is exclusively nondiscretionary, the Program does not entail the recommendation, selection, evaluation or use of “portfolio managers.” In this Item, therefore, JPMS addresses its selection and evaluation of the Financial Advisors who individually provide nondiscretionary investment advice to clients for their Program accounts on behalf of JPMS.

i. Selection of Financial Advisors for the Program

Financial Advisors participating in the Program are required to complete a course that provides an overview of the Program, the Program guidelines and policies, and other information essential to opening and administering Program accounts and advising Program clients. Upon completion of the course, Financial Advisors are required to pass an assessment that demonstrates proficiency in knowledge pertaining to the Program.

Typically, JPMS does not affirmatively seek to identify Financial Advisors to participate in the Program. In general, Financial Advisors are themselves responsible for expressing an interest in advising client accounts in the Program, either in connection with their transition to JPMS from other firms where they might have advised client accounts in investment advisory programs or arising out of their existing brokerage and advisory client relationships at JPMS.

Once approved as a Program Financial Advisor, the Financial Advisor may offer his or her services, where suitable, to existing and prospective clients with whom he or she has or develops relationships. Accordingly, JPMS ordinarily does not recommend or select Financial Advisors in the Program *for particular clients* – even if a different Financial Advisor or his or her investment style or strategy may be better suited for the achievement of the investment objective of a particular client or prospective client than the Financial Advisor with whom the investor has a relationship or who has marketed his or her Program services to that investor.

If a Financial Advisor leaves the firm or is otherwise unable to continue to handle his or her Program client accounts, JPMS will typically reassign any affected Program accounts to one or more other Financial Advisors in the Program, as JPMS deems suitable and appropriate. The selection of replacement Financial Advisors is typically made by the supervisory manager(s) of the replaced Financial Advisor in consultation with the team responsible for administration of the Program. Typically, when possible, JPMS endeavors to reassign the Program accounts to one or more suitable Financial Advisors in the same branch office or geographical area. JPMS may also consider the qualifications and resources of other available Financial Advisors to assume responsibility for advising the Program accounts of the prior Financial Advisor.

Alternatively, JPMS may terminate an account from the Program, in which event any such account is no longer investment advisory in nature and will revert to a client-directed, non-discretionary brokerage account. In any event, there is no assurance at any time that any client's participation in the Program will continue. Either the client or JPMS may terminate the account and the client's participation in the Program at any time, for any reason, pursuant to the terms of the Client Agreement.

ii. Review of Financial Advisors in the Program

Responsibility for the supervision of each Financial Advisor advising accounts in the Program lies with the Head of the J.P. Morgan Securities business and each Financial Advisor's regional director (each, a "Regional Director"). Certain aspects of day-to-day supervision of the Financial Advisors is delegated by the Head of J.P. Morgan Securities business (on behalf of himself and Regional Directors) to one or more J.P. Morgan Securities supervisory managers under the Global Head of Wealth Management Supervision. Ongoing reviews typically include reviewing the performance of Program accounts and the transactions effected in them, Program accounts holding a significant amount of assets in cash, money market mutual funds and other short-term securities, Program accounts presenting a certain risk level, unsolicited trades in Program accounts, Program accounts with little or no trading activity, Program accounts holding a small number of securities, Program accounts with excess and extended deviation from the target asset allocation, and Program accounts that have not recently been the subject of a Portfolio Review by the Financial Advisor and the client.

iii. Related Person Portfolio Managers

Except the Financial Advisors, none of JPMS's related persons participates in the Program. Each Financial Advisor in the Program is an employee, registered representative and investment advisory representative of JPMS and is subject to substantially the same processes and criteria described above.

Certain Financial Advisors in the Program may also act as discretionary portfolio managers of client accounts in the J.P. Morgan Securities Portfolio Manager Program sponsored by JPMS. Clients should understand that, to the extent a Financial Advisor has clients in both programs and intends to buy or sell a security for clients in the discretionary Portfolio Manager Program at or about the same time he intends to recommend the same transaction to clients in the Program, the Financial Advisor will generally execute the transaction for the discretionary accounts in the Portfolio Manager Program *before* executing it for non-discretionary investment advisory accounts like those in the Program. This could have a negative effect on the performance of accounts in the Program.

iv. Advisory Business

In addition to the Program, J.P. Morgan Securities offers other types of investment advisory services through its other investment advisory programs which are described in separate Brochures that can be obtained from a client's Financial Advisor(s), or at the SEC's website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

JPMS does not provide investment advice in the Program with respect to futures and commodities. JPMS may provide advice with respect to, and may recommend that Program accounts invest in, other types of investments and securities, including U.S. and foreign equity and income-oriented securities, shares of open- and closed-end investment companies and ETFs (including those that invest in futures and commodities), interests in limited partnerships (including master limited partnerships) and other pooled investment vehicles, derivatives, certain structured notes, options, REITs, and cash.

JPMS tailors its investment advisory services to the individual needs of clients. Each Financial Advisor typically advises his or her clients' Program accounts in accordance with the Financial Advisor's individual investment style and strategy, taking into consideration each client's financial situation, investment objective and risk tolerance for the Program account.

The client's imposition of restrictions on investing in certain securities or types of securities is not applicable to accounts in the Program. Because all of the advice provided to clients in the Program is non-discretionary and the client remains exclusively responsible for all investment decisions, the client is effectively able to apply his or her own restrictions, if any, to each transaction recommended by the Financial Advisor.

v. Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management

Neither JPMS nor any of its supervised persons currently accepts performance-based fees in connection with Program accounts.

vi. Methods of Analysis, Investment Strategies and Risk of Loss

a. Methods of Analysis and Investment Strategies

In addition to the various methods of analysis used by Financial Advisors discussed below, the manager solutions due diligence group ("Manager Solutions") in the J.P. Morgan Wealth Management division (and comprised of employees of JPMCB and other affiliates) provides research on mutual funds, money market funds and ETFs (collectively, "Funds"). Manager Solutions also provides research on investment strategies (together with the Funds, "Researched Products"). For certain investment advisory programs, Manager Solutions utilizes a qualitative analysis of the Researched Products by reviewing the organization, investment process, investment philosophy and performance of the Researched Products on an ongoing basis (the "Qualitative Research Process").

Additionally, Manager Solutions uses an internally developed quantitative screening process to evaluate the Researched Products that do not go through the Qualitative Research Process reviewing the organization, investment process, service and performance of the Researched Products on an ongoing basis (the "Systematic Research Process"). Researched Products may be removed from, or, as it relates to Funds, no longer be eligible for purchase in an investment advisory program if it is determined that they do not meet the criteria set forth in the Systematic Research Process. However, in the event a Researched Product does not pass the Systematic Research Process, Manager Solutions can review the Researched Product and apply the Qualitative Research Process to determine if the Researched Product is eligible. Additionally, there may be certain products or asset classes that have not been included in Manager Solutions' due diligence process ("Non-Researched Products"). Non-Researched Products will generally be treated similarly to those Researched Products that do not meet the criteria of the Systematic Research Products. This Program utilizes the Systematic Research Process.

In formulating investment advice and recommending transactions in the Program, JPMS (through its Financial Advisors) uses various methods of analysis, including:

- fundamental analysis, typically an effort to measure the intrinsic value of a security through analysis of the issuer itself, its financial statements and condition, its management and competitive advantages, and its competitors and markets;
- technical analysis, typically involving the study of data generated by market activity, such as past security prices and volume, in an effort to identify patterns and trends that may suggest a security's future price performance; and
- cyclical analysis, generally involving the examination of macroeconomic and market trends as a guide to forecasting security prices.

The method(s) of analysis used for purposes of advising a Program client varies from Financial Advisor to Financial Advisor and depends on the individual practice and investing philosophy of the Financial Advisor. There is no assurance that a particular Financial Advisor will use any of the methods of analysis identified above.

Descriptions of some of the particular types of investments and investment tactics that may be recommended by certain Financial Advisors in their implementation of certain investment styles and strategies, and some of the risks presented by such investments and tactics, are provided below. However, the information provided below is meant to summarize certain risks and is not inclusive of each and every potential risk associated with each investment type or applicable to a particular client account. Clients should not rely solely on the descriptions provided below. Clients are urged to speak with their Financial Advisor and ask questions regarding risk factors applicable to a particular investment strategy or product, read all product-specific risk disclosures and determine whether a particular investment strategy or type of security is suitable for their account in light of their specific circumstances, investment objectives and financial situation.

Equity Securities. Investments in equity securities (such as stocks) may be more volatile and risky than some other forms of investment. The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of changes in the broad market or changes in a company's financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, sectors or industries recommended for a portfolio or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions.

Securities that are recommended for inclusion in growth strategies are generally those that the Financial Advisor believes are more likely to experience rapid earnings growth relative to value or other types of stocks. The value of these stocks generally is much more sensitive to current or expected earnings than stocks of other types of companies. Short-term events, such as a failure to meet industry earnings expectations, can cause dramatic decreases in the growth stock price compared to other types of stock. Growth stocks may trade at higher multiples of current earnings compared to value or other stocks, leading to inflated prices and thus potentially greater declines in value.

Securities that are recommended for inclusion in value strategies are generally those that the Financial Advisor believes the market has undervalued. An Financial Advisor that engages in value investing selects stocks which are trading at prices that he/she believes are temporarily low relative to factors such as the company's earnings, cash flow or dividends. A value stock may decrease in price or may not increase in price as anticipated by the Financial Advisor if other investors fail to recognize the company's value or the factors that the Financial Advisor believes will cause the stock price to increase do not occur.

Small Capitalization Stocks. Certain Financial Advisors may recommend that Program clients invest a significant portion of an account's assets in stocks of companies with smaller market capitalizations. While these stocks may provide significant potential for appreciation, they can involve higher risks in some respects than investments in stocks of larger companies and may be more vulnerable to economic, market and industry changes. As a result, the changes in value of their securities may be more sudden or erratic than in large capitalization companies, especially over the short term. Because smaller companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or may depend on a few key employees, they may be more susceptible to particular economic events or competitive factors than large capitalization companies. This may cause unexpected and frequent decreases in the value of an account's investments. In addition, due to thin trading in some small-capitalization stocks, these stocks may be relatively illiquid and tend to be less liquid than securities of larger companies. Finally, emerging companies in certain sectors may not be profitable and may not realize earning profits in the foreseeable future.

Fixed Income. Fixed income securities increase or decrease in value based on changes in interest rates. If rates increase, the value of these investments generally decline. On the other hand, if rates fall, the value of the investments generally increases. Securities with greater interest rate sensitivity and longer maturities generally are subject to greater fluctuations in value. However, usually, changes in the value of fixed income securities will not affect cash income generated. Variable and floating rate securities are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate instruments, but the value of variable and floating rate securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly, or as much, as general interest rates. Many factors can cause interest rates to rise. Some examples include central bank monetary policy, rising inflation rates and general economic conditions.

There is a risk that issuers and/or counterparties will not make payments on securities when due or default. Such default could result in losses. In addition, the credit quality of securities may be lowered if an issuer's or a counterparty's financial condition changes. Lower credit quality may lead to greater volatility in the price of a security, affect liquidity and make it difficult to sell the security.

Such securities also are considered to have speculative characteristics similar to high yield securities, and issuers or counterparties of such securities are more vulnerable to changes in economic conditions than issuers or counterparties of higher grade securities. Prices of fixed income securities may be adversely affected and credit spreads may increase if any of the issuers

of or counterparties to such investments are subject to an actual or perceived deterioration in their credit quality. Credit spread risk is the risk that economic and market conditions or any actual or perceived credit deterioration may lead to an increase in the credit spreads (i.e., the difference in yield between two securities of similar maturity but different credit quality) and a decline in price of the issuer's securities.

A Financial Advisor may recommend that a client invest in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as the Government National Mortgage Association ("Ginnie Mae"), the Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("Freddie Mac")). U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae or the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity; however, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of principal and interest. Securities issued by U.S. government related organizations, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support.

Securities and instruments issued by companies that are highly leveraged, less creditworthy or financially distressed (commonly referred to as junk bonds) are considered speculative and are subject to greater risk of loss, greater sensitivity to interest rate and economic changes, valuation difficulties and potential illiquidity.

A non-equity investment, such as a convertible debt obligation, may convert to an equity security. Alternatively, equity securities may be acquired in connection with a restructuring event related to non-equity investments. An investor may be unable to liquidate the equity investment at an advantageous time from a pricing standpoint.

Municipal Bonds. The risk of a municipal obligation generally depends on the financial and credit status of the issuer. Changes in a municipality's financial health may make it difficult for the municipality to make interest and principal payments when due. A number of municipalities have had significant financial problems, and these and other municipalities could, potentially, continue to experience significant financial problems resulting from lower tax revenues and/or decreased aid from state and local governments in the event of an economic downturn. Under some circumstances, municipal obligations might not pay interest unless the state legislature or municipality authorizes money for that purpose. Some securities, including municipal lease obligations, carry additional risks. For example, they may be difficult to trade or interest payments may be tied only to a specific stream of revenue.

Municipal bonds may be more susceptible to credit rating downgrades or defaults during recessions or similar periods of economic stress. Factors contributing to the economic stress on municipalities may include lower property tax collections as a result of lower home values, lower sales tax revenue as a result of consumers cutting back spending, and lower income tax revenue as a result of a higher unemployment rate. In addition, since some municipal obligations may be secured or guaranteed by banks and other institutions, the risk to an investor could increase if the banking or financial sector suffers an economic downturn and/or if the credit ratings of the institutions issuing the guarantee are downgraded or at risk of being downgraded by a national rating organization. If such events were to occur, the value of the security could decrease or the value could be lost entirely, and it may be difficult or impossible for an investor to sell the security at the time and the price that normally prevails in the market. Interest on municipal obligations, while generally exempt from federal income tax, may not be exempt from federal alternative minimum tax or certain state or local taxes.

Foreign Investments. Certain Financial Advisors may recommend that Program clients invest account assets in securities of non-U.S. companies and/or denominated in foreign currencies. These may include securities issued by companies in, and traded in, so-called "emerging markets." Some foreign economies are less stable than the U.S. economy due to, among other things, volatile political environments, less stable monetary systems and/or external political risks. As such, non-U.S. investing, and investing in emerging markets in particular, will subject a client to certain risks not typically associated with investing in securities in the United States. These risks include political and economic risks, civil conflicts and war, greater volatility, currency fluctuations, higher transactions costs, delayed settlement, possible foreign controls on investment, expropriation and nationalization risks, liquidity risks, and less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of some foreign markets. Events and evolving conditions in certain economies or markets may alter the risks associated with investments tied to countries or regions that historically were perceived as comparatively stable becoming riskier and more volatile. These risks are magnified in countries in "emerging markets," which may have relatively unstable governments, less-established market economies as well as greater social, economic, regulatory and political uncertainties. These risks make emerging market securities more volatile and less liquid than securities issued in more developed countries. The costs and expenses of investing in foreign markets are generally higher than in the United States. There generally is less publicly available information about foreign companies than about domestic companies, which will make it more difficult for the Financial Advisor to keep informed of corporate actions that may affect the price of a particular security. In addition, economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or

issuers in other countries or regions. Securities recommended in any one client account may underperform in comparison to general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other government trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of a strategy's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics.

Foreign securities may be affected by changes in currency rates. A decline in the exchange rate of the foreign currency in which a portfolio security is quoted or denominated relative to the U.S. dollar would reduce the value of the portfolio security in U.S. dollars proportionally. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority also will have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets.

Certain Financial Advisors may recommend that clients invest in instruments derived from foreign securities, including: (i) ADRs, which are receipts issued by a U.S. bank or trust company that evidence ownership of non-U.S. securities and are traded on a U.S. exchange or in the over-the-counter market; (ii) GDRs, which are receipts issued generally by a non-U.S. bank or trust company that evidence ownership of non-U.S. securities; (iii) WEBS, which is a type of international fund traded on the American Stock Exchange that follows the Morgan Stanley Capital International ("MSCI") country indices; and (iv) closed-end investment companies that invest a substantial portion of their assets in the securities of specified foreign countries ("closed-end country funds"). There may be fees and expenses, in addition to the Fee, associated with investing in ADRs, GDRs and WEBS and with converting non-U.S. securities into ADRs or GDRs. ADRs and GDRs may not be: (i) subject to U.S. securities registration, disclosure or accounting requirements; (ii) listed or traded on any U.S. stock exchange or the NASDAQ/NMS market; or (iii) registered for sale with securities regulatory authorities in the United States.

Derivatives. Certain Financial Advisors may recommend a variety of derivative instruments to Program clients. Derivatives are financial instruments or arrangements in which the risk and return are related to changes in the value of other assets such as stocks, interest rates, or securities indices. Derivatives, including forward currency contracts, futures, options and commodity-linked derivatives and swaps, can be highly speculative and may be riskier than other types of investments because they may be more sensitive to changes in economic and market conditions, and could result in losses that significantly exceed the investor's original investment in the derivative. They can provide a form of "leverage" in that they permit a client's portfolio to speculate on fluctuations in the prices of securities indices or other assets while investing only a small percentage of the value of the underlying securities or other assets. Trading and investing in derivatives can be highly speculative and may entail greater risks than investing in other securities. Derivatives also expose a portfolio to counterparty risk (the risk that the derivative counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations), including the credit risk of the derivative counterparty. Certain derivatives are synthetic instruments that attempt to replicate the performance of certain reference assets. With regard to such derivatives, an investor does not have a claim on the reference assets and is subject to enhanced counterparty risk. Derivatives may not perform as expected, so an investor may not realize the intended benefits. When used for hedging, the change in value of a derivative may not correlate as expected with the security being hedged. In addition, given their complexity, derivatives expose an investor to risks of mispricing or improper valuation.

Options. Certain Financial Advisors may recommend that Program clients invest assets in or trade options on specific securities and options on securities indices. Assets may be used to buy or sell ("write") both call options and put options. When clients write options, they may do so on either a "covered" or "uncovered" basis. A covered option is an option position that is fully hedged by a long or short position in the underlying asset. Covered options transactions may be part of a hedging strategy (i.e., offsetting the risk involved in another securities position). Uncovered options are unhedged options positions. Uncovered options transactions are generally a speculative use of leverage whereby a client's portfolio has the right to benefit from price movements in a large number of securities with a small commitment of capital. Trading uncovered options involves significant risks. Buying uncovered options may result in a total loss of the purchase price if the options expire "out-of-the-money." The potential loss of uncovered call writing is unlimited. The writer of an uncovered call is in an extremely risky position, and may incur large losses if the value of the underlying instrument increases above the exercise price. The risk of writing uncovered put options is substantial, and may far exceed the premiums received. The writer of an uncovered put option bears a risk of loss if the value of the underlying instrument declines below the exercise price. The writer of uncovered options must post margin. If the value of the underlying instrument moves against an uncovered writer's options position, additional margin payments may be required. If the client is unable to meet such margin calls, positions in the account may be liquidated at substantial losses with little or no prior notice and render the client unable to benefit from any rebound in the value of the investments that were liquidated.

Exchange-Traded Funds and Index Mutual Funds. Shares of ETFs and index mutual funds are marketable securities that are interests in registered funds. Passive ETFs and index mutual funds are designed to track, before fees and expenses, the

performance or returns of a relevant basket of assets, usually an underlying index. Unlike a mutual fund, an ETF trades like a common stock on a stock exchange. ETFs experience price changes throughout the day as they are bought and sold. ETFs typically have higher daily liquidity and lower fees than mutual fund shares.

Physical replication and synthetic replication are two of the most common structures used in the construction of passive ETFs and index mutual funds. Physically replicated passive ETFs and index mutual funds buy all or a representative portion of the underlying securities in the index that they track. In contrast, some passive ETFs and index mutual funds do not purchase the underlying assets but gain exposure to them by use of swaps or other derivative instruments.

In addition to the general risks of investing in funds, there are specific risks to consider with respect to an investment in passive ETFs and index mutual funds. Passive ETF and index mutual fund performance may differ from the performance of the applicable index for a variety of reasons. For example, passive ETFs and index mutual funds incur operating expenses and portfolio transaction costs not incurred by the benchmark index, may not be fully invested in the securities of their indices at all times, or may hold securities not included in their indices. In addition, corporate actions with respect to the equity securities underlying passive ETFs and mutual funds (such as mergers and spin-offs) may impact the variance between the performances of the funds and applicable indices. Passive investing differs from active investing in that managers are not seeking to outperform their benchmark. As a result, managers may hold securities that are components of their underlying index, regardless of the current or projected performance of the specific security or market sector. Passive managers do not attempt to take defensive positions based upon market conditions, including declining markets. This approach could cause a passive vehicle's performance to be lower than if it employed an active strategy.

With respect to ETFs, shares are bought and sold in the secondary market at market prices. Although ETFs are required to calculate their net asset values ("NAV") on a daily basis, at times the market price of an ETF's shares may be more than the NAV (trading at a premium) or less than the NAV (trading at a discount). Given the differing nature of the relevant secondary markets for ETFs, certain ETFs may trade at a larger premium or discount to NAV than shares of other ETFs depending on the markets where such ETFs are traded. The risk of deviation from NAV for ETFs generally is heightened in times of market volatility or periods of steep market declines. For example, during periods of market volatility, securities underlying ETFs may be unavailable in the secondary market, market participants may be unable to calculate accurately the NAV per share of such ETFs and the liquidity of such ETFs may be adversely affected. This kind of market volatility may also disrupt the ability of market participants to create and redeem shares in ETFs. Further, market volatility may adversely affect, sometimes materially, the prices at which market participants are willing to buy and sell shares of ETFs. As a result, under these circumstances, the market value of shares of an ETF may vary substantially from the NAV per share of such ETF, and the client may incur significant losses from the sale of ETF shares.

Private Placements. Investments in private placements may entail significant risks. The securities offered through private placements are not available for sale to the general public, and are therefore illiquid. The federal securities laws heavily restrict the resale of private placement securities and a public market may never develop for such securities. Therefore, clients may have difficulty disposing of private placement securities. Because private placement issuers are typically not required to register with the SEC or to publicly report financial information and other important company information, the amount of information available about private placement issuers may be limited.

Leveraged and Inverse ETFs and Mutual Funds. Leveraged ETFs and mutual funds seek to deliver multiples of the performance of the index or benchmark they track for a specified period (typically daily). Inverse ETFs and mutual funds are generally "short" funds, meaning that they seek to deliver the opposite of the performance of the index or benchmark they track. Like traditional ETFs and mutual funds, leveraged and inverse ETFs and mutual funds may track broad indices, track specific sectors, or be linked to commodities or currencies. Inverse ETFs and mutual funds are often marketed as a way for investors to profit from, or at least hedge their exposure to, downward moving markets. Some ETFs and mutual funds are both short and leveraged, meaning that they seek to achieve a return that is a multiple of the inverse performance of the underlying index or benchmark. Most leveraged and inverse ETFs "reset" daily, meaning that they are designed to achieve their stated objective on a daily basis. Due to the effects of compounding and "decay," their performance over longer periods of time can differ significantly from the performance (or inverse of the performance) of the underlying index or benchmark during the same period of time, especially in volatile markets.

Master Limited Partnerships ("MLPs"). Certain Financial Advisors may recommend that clients invest in MLPs, which are limited partnerships that issue publicly traded investment units. The partnership structure of MLPs and other factors give rise to unique tax treatment and investment risks.

MLPs are designed not to be subject to corporate income taxes. Instead, unitholders of an MLP are personally responsible for paying taxes on their individual portions of the MLP's income, gains, losses, and deductions. An investor receives K-1 tax statements (instead of Form 1099s) detailing his or her share of the partnership's net income. In order to qualify as an MLP under

certain tax laws, a firm must earn 90% of its income through activities relating to natural resources, commodities or real estate. Investors or unit holders of MLPs are paid quarterly required distributions (“QRDs”) instead of corporate dividends. MLPs may offer potential tax advantages to certain investors through partial tax-deferral of these distributions. However, clients may face state income tax liability in states where an MLP generates earnings and where a client may not otherwise be subject to taxation. In addition, MLP distributions for tax-exempt investors, including IRAs, pension and profit-sharing plans, endowments and charitable remainder trusts (“CRTs”), are generally taxable as “unrelated business taxable income” (“UBTI”). CRTs are subject to a 100% federal excise tax on UBTI. Due to tax treatment considerations, MLPs generally should not be held in retirement accounts (including IRAs and accounts subject to ERISA). Clients should discuss any proposed investment in MLPs with their tax advisers.

In general, MLP units also can present investment risks that differ from those involved in an investment in a corporation’s common stock. The following are some of the risks that clients should consider before investing in MLPs:

- Smaller, thinly traded MLPs may be price sensitive in the event of a large position sale or purchase.
- Equity offerings by an issuer have tended to cause a drop in the price of the issuer’s MLP units.
- MLPs may experience negative correlation to rising interest rates.
- MLPs typically pay their partners from operating cash flows, and therefore rely on capital markets for access to equity and debt financing in order to fund projects and acquisitions.
- Tax deferral and tax liabilities vary by MLP.
- A more restrictive tax policy can change the attractiveness and value of MLPs.
- Holders of MLP units have limited voting rights on matters affecting the MLP.
- Holders of MLP units could be exposed to liability for the obligations of the MLP as a result of certain legal proceedings relating to the rights of unit holders or compliance with state partnership laws.

In addition, investments held by an MLP may be relatively illiquid, limiting the MLP’s ability to vary its portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. In addition, MLPs may have limited financial resources, their securities may trade infrequently and in limited volume and they may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than securities of larger or more broadly-based companies. The risks of investing in an MLP are generally those inherent in investing in a partnership as opposed to a corporation. For example, state law governing partnerships is often less restrictive than state law governing corporations. Accordingly, there may be fewer protections afforded investors in an MLP than investors in a corporation. Additional risks involved with investing in an MLP are risks associated with the specific industry or industries in which the partnership invests, such as the risks of investing in real estate, or oil and gas industries.

Concentration of Investments. Certain Financial Advisors may at times recommend that Program clients concentrate account assets in a region, a small group of countries, or in an industry or economic sector. In addition to the potential concentration of accounts in one or more sectors, certain accounts may be advised to hold concentrated positions in specific securities. Therefore, at times, an account may be advised to hold a relatively small number of securities positions, each representing a relatively large portion of assets in the account. As a result, the value of the account may be subject to greater volatility than a more geographically or sector diversified portfolio. Investments in issuers within a country, state, geographic region, industry or economic sector that experiences adverse economic, business, political conditions or other concerns will impact the value of such a portfolio more than if the portfolio’s investments were not so concentrated. A change in the value of a single investment within the portfolio may affect the overall value of the portfolio and may cause greater losses than it would in a portfolio that holds more diversified investments.

Short Sales. Certain Financial Advisors may recommend that clients sell securities short as a regular part of their investing activities. In a short sale, an individual sells securities it does not own. Financial Advisors may recommend that the client sell short in the hope that the market price will decline and that the client will be able to buy replacement securities later at a lower price. To accomplish this, the client borrows the securities from JPMS, and “closes” the position by “returning” the security (buying a replacement security on behalf of the lender) whenever the lender chooses. As collateral for this obligation to “close” its short position, the client is required to leave the proceeds of its short sale with JPMS, and deliver an additional amount of cash or other collateral required by margin regulations. Because of the repayment obligation, a short sale theoretically involves the risk of unlimited loss: the price at which the client must buy “replacement” securities could increase without limit. There can be no assurance that the client will not experience losses on short positions and, if such losses occur, that those losses will be offset by gains on any long positions to which they may relate. Short sales also may be effected by causing an account to deliver borrowed securities to settle a sale of securities already in the account (so-called selling “short against the box”). One purpose of selling short “against the box” is to lock in the value of securities owned when selling the securities owned is not permitted.

Leverage. Certain Program clients may seek to leverage their investment positions by borrowing funds (e.g., through the use of margin) from JPMS, other broker-dealers, banks or others. Use of leverage increases both the possibilities for profit and the risk of loss. Borrowings will usually be from JPMS and typically will be secured by the client’s securities and other assets. Under

certain circumstances, JPMS (as the lending broker-dealer) may demand an increase in the collateral that secures the client's obligations (commonly known as a "margin call") and, if the client is unable to provide additional collateral, JPMS may liquidate assets held in the client's account to satisfy the client's obligations. Liquidation in that manner could result in significant losses, and render the client unable to benefit from any rebound in the value of the investments that were liquidated. In addition, the amount of the client's borrowings (if any) and the interest rates on those borrowings, which may fluctuate, will have a significant effect on account performance.

Short-Term Trading. Certain Financial Advisors may recommend that Program clients engage in short-term (i.e., active and frequent) trading of securities, leading to increased portfolio turnover, higher transaction costs and the possibility of increased capital gains, including short-term capital gains that are generally taxable as ordinary income.

Structured Products. Certain Financial Advisors may recommend that clients invest in, or allocate assets among, various structured products, which are generally unsecured debt obligations of the companies that issue them (each, an "issuer"). As such, any payment on a structured product, including any repayment of principal, is subject to the creditworthiness of the issuer. Structured products may not be suitable for all clients. Investing in structured products involves the use of derivatives and a higher degree of risk factors substantially different than those associated with other traditional investments, including risk of adverse or unanticipated market developments, issuer credit quality risk, risk of counterparty or issuer default, risk of lack of uniform standard pricing, risk of adverse events involving any underlying reference obligations, entity or other measure, risk of high volatility, and risk of illiquidity. The return on a structured product, including the amount paid at maturity, if any, is linked to the performance of an underlying asset (e.g. single stocks, indices, currencies, commodities or interest rates) and thus exposed to market and other risks related to the underlying asset(s). Therefore, it is possible that the return may be zero or significantly less than what investors could have earned on an ordinary, interest-bearing debt security. Past performance of an underlying asset class is not indicative of the profit and loss potential on any particular structured product. The value of the underlying assets can experience significant periods of fluctuation and prolonged periods of underperformance. Structured products are not FDIC insured and are not listed on any securities exchange. There may be little or no secondary market for a structured product and information regarding independent market pricing for a structured product may be limited. This is true even if the product has a ticker symbol or has been approved for listing on an exchange. The price, if any, at which structured products can be purchased in secondary market transactions, if at all, will likely be lower than the original issue price and any sale prior to the maturity date could result in a substantial loss. Structured products are not designed to be short-term trading instruments; clients who purchase structured products should be willing to hold until maturity. The tax treatment of a structured product may be very different than that of a traditional investment or of the underlying asset and significant aspects of the tax treatment of a structured product may be uncertain. It is important that before investing in a structured product, investors should review the accompanying prospectus and prospectus supplement to understand the actual terms of the risks associated with specific structured products. In certain transactions, investors may lose their entire investment, i.e., incur an unlimited loss.

Idle Assets. While Financial Advisors generally recommend that Program clients keep their account assets invested, at any time and for a substantial length of time a Financial Advisor may recommend that the client hold a significant portion of assets in cash, money market mutual funds and other short-term securities. Investments in such assets may cause a client to miss out on upswings in the markets. Unless JPMS expressly agrees otherwise in writing, Program account assets consisting of cash, money market mutual funds and other short-term securities are included in the net market value of the account's assets for purposes of calculation of the Fee.

General Market Risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in any one strategy may underperform in comparison to general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes, due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, sanctions and other trade barriers, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of a strategy's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics.

Infectious Disease Risk. A worldwide outbreak of COVID-19, a novel coronavirus disease, has negatively affected economies, markets and individual companies throughout the world. The effects of this COVID-19 pandemic to public health, and business and market conditions, including exchange trading suspensions and closures may continue to have a significant negative impact on the performance of a portfolio's investments, increase volatility, and exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks. The risk of further spreading of COVID-19 has led to significant uncertainty and volatility in the financial markets. The impacts of COVID-19, and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future, could adversely affect the economies of many nations, particular regions, or the entire global economy, individual companies and investment products, and the market

in general. The full extent of such impacts cannot necessarily be foreseen. The impacts may be short term or may last for an extended period of time, and may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks. The value of a portfolio and the securities in which a portfolio invests may be adversely affected by impacts caused by COVID-19 and other epidemics and pandemics that may arise in the future. The impact of a pandemic may also negatively affect the liquidity of certain of a portfolio's holdings and may make it more difficult to value such holdings. Governments, their regulatory agencies, or self-regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the instruments in which a portfolio invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that could also have a significant negative impact on a portfolio's performance.

Data and Information Risk. Although J.P. Morgan obtains data and information from third party sources that it considers to be reliable, J.P. Morgan does not warrant or guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of any data or information provided by these sources. J.P. Morgan does not make any express or implied warranties of any kind with respect to such data. J.P. Morgan shall not have any liability for any errors or omissions in connection with any data provided by third party sources.

Intellectual Property and Technology Risks Involved in International Operations. There can be risks to technology and intellectual property that can result from conducting business outside the United States. This is particularly true in jurisdictions that do not have comparable levels of protection of corporate proprietary information and assets such as intellectual property, trademarks, trade secrets, know-how and customer information and records. As a result, JPMS and its funds can be more susceptible to potential theft or compromise of data, technology and intellectual property from a myriad of sources, including direct cyber intrusions or more indirect routes such as companies being required to compromise protections or yield rights to technology, data or intellectual property in order to conduct business in a foreign jurisdiction.

Cyber Security Risk. As the use of technology has become more prevalent in the course of business, J.P. Morgan has become more susceptible to operational and financial risks associated with cyber security, including: theft, loss, misuse, improper release, corruption and destruction of, or unauthorized access to, confidential or highly restricted data relating to J.P. Morgan and its clients, and compromises or failures to systems, networks, devices and applications relating to the operations of J.P. Morgan and its service providers. Cyber security risks may result in financial losses to J.P. Morgan and its clients; the inability of J.P. Morgan to transact business with its clients; delays or mistakes in materials provided to clients; the inability to process transactions with clients or other parties; violations of privacy and other laws; regulatory fines, penalties and reputational damage; and compliance and remediation costs, legal fees and other expenses. J.P. Morgan's service providers (including any sub-advisers, administrator, transfer agent, and custodian or their agents), financial intermediaries, companies in which client accounts and funds invest and parties with which J.P. Morgan engages in portfolio or other transactions also may be adversely impacted by cyber security risks in their own businesses, which could result in losses to J.P. Morgan or its clients. While measures have been developed which are designed to reduce the risks associated with cyber security, there is no guarantee that those measures will be effective, particularly since J.P. Morgan does not directly control the cyber security defenses or plans of its service providers, financial intermediaries and companies in which they invest or with which they do business.

b. Risk of Loss

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that clients should be prepared to bear. The investment performance and success of any particular investment cannot be predicted or guaranteed, and the value of a client's investments will fluctuate due to market conditions and other factors. Investments are subject to various risks, including, but not limited to, market, liquidity, currency, economic and political risks, and will not necessarily be profitable. Investment performance is not guaranteed and past performance of investments is not indicative of future performance.

The investment styles and strategies recommended by different Financial Advisors, and the particular investments and transactions they recommend to Program accounts, entail varying degrees of risk. Each client is urged to consult with his or her own Financial Advisor to discuss the risks associated with the particular investment style, strategy, investments and transactions recommended for the client's Program account. There is no assurance that implementation of a Financial Advisor's particular investment style or strategy or recommended investments and transactions will be successful or that the client will not suffer losses. Results generated by each Financial Advisor's advice in the Program will differ, and the results of a Financial Advisor's advice will differ from client to client.

vii. Voting Client Securities

JPMS does not have, and will not accept, authority to vote client securities held in Program accounts. Clients may elect to retain authority and responsibility to vote proxies for their account(s) or to delegate such authority to a third-party (other than JPMS). In accordance with applicable law, JPMS will forward to you, or an authorized third party you designate, all proxy-related materials we receive for securities in your Program account(s). JPMS and its Financial Advisors are expressly precluded from taking any action or rendering any advice to any client in the Program with respect to the voting of proxies solicited by, or with respect to, the issuers of any securities held in the client's Program account.

JPMS will not provide advice or take action with respect to legal proceedings (including class actions or bankruptcies) related to the securities or other investments in any client's Program account(s), or the issuers thereof. Clients retain the right and obligation to take such legal action relating to the securities held in their accounts.

Item 7. Client Information Provided to Portfolio Managers

The Program does not entail the use of Portfolio Managers. However, as part of the account opening process, clients are required to provide JPMS with information on their financial circumstances, investment objective and risk tolerance for the account, and certain other information in order to provide services in the Program. Such information is provided to each client's Financial Advisor(s).

Item 8. Client Contact with Portfolio Managers

The Program described in this Brochure does not entail the use of portfolio managers. However, Financial Advisor(s) responsible for advising clients in the Program are reasonably available for consultation with clients and may be contacted at any time during normal business hours.

Item 9. Additional Information

i. Disciplinary Information

JPMS has been involved in the following material legal or disciplinary events during the last ten years. With respect to the periods before the merger of J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. into Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc. (and the naming of the surviving entity as J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., now J.P. Morgan Securities LLC ("JPMS")) on October 1, 2008, and the merger of Chase Investment Services Corp. ("CISC") into JPMS on October 1, 2012, the events include those involving any of the three entities.

1) Between June 2009 and October 2011, JPMC, on behalf of itself and its subsidiaries (including JPMS and CISC), entered into substantially similar settlements with the securities regulators of 47 states in connection with investigations concerning alleged misrepresentations and omissions in connection with the marketing, sales and distribution of auction rate securities ("ARS"). The principal allegations were that the relevant J.P. Morgan entities misrepresented to customers that ARS were safe, highly liquid investments comparable to money market instruments, and when the auctions that provided liquidity for ARS failed in February 2008, customers held illiquid ARS instead of the liquid, short-term investments the J.P. Morgan entities had represented them to be and were unable to sell the ARS. Without admitting or denying the allegations, JPMC entered into consent decrees pursuant to which the relevant JPMorgan entities repurchased ARS from certain customers and paid fines, penalties, disgorgement and restitution in amounts that varied from state to state.

2) In November 2009, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. submitted, and the SEC accepted, an Offer of Settlement in connection with allegations by the SEC that in 2002 and 2003 JPMS had made certain payments to firms whose principals or employees were friends of Jefferson County, Alabama public officials in connection with \$5 billion in County bond underwriting and interest rate swap agreement business awarded to JPMS, without disclosing the payments or conflicts of interest in the swap agreement confirmations or bond offering documents. The SEC also alleged that JPMS incorporated certain of the costs of the payments into higher swap interest rates it charged the County, thereby increasing the swap transaction costs to the County and its taxpayers. The SEC found that the alleged conduct violated Sections 17(a)(2) and 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933, Section 15B(c)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board Rule G-17. Without admitting or denying any of the SEC's substantive findings, JPMS consented to the SEC's entry of an administrative order that included a censure of JPMS, an order to cease and desist from violations of the aforementioned statutes and rules, and an order requiring payment of disgorgement of \$1 and a civil money penalty of \$25 million. In addition, JPMS undertook to make a \$50 million payment to the County and to terminate any obligations of the County to make any payments to JPMS under certain swap agreements.

3) In December 2010, CISC submitted an AWC to FINRA pursuant to which the Firm was censured, fined and required to provide remediation to customers who purchased unit investment trusts ("UITs") and did not receive applicable sales charge discounts. Additionally, CISC's UIT purchase confirmations failed to disclose that a deferred sales charge may be imposed. Without admitting or denying the allegations, CISC consented to the findings and paid a monetary fine of \$100,000.

4) In June 2011, JPMS agreed with the SEC to resolve the SEC's inquiry regarding certain collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"). Specifically, JPMS agreed to a settlement of allegations that it was negligent in not providing additional disclosure in marketing materials for a CDO called Squared CDO 2007-1, Ltd ("Squared"). The SEC's complaint alleged that JPMS represented in marketing materials that the collateral manager selected the investment portfolio for Squared but failed to disclose that the hedge fund that purchased the subordinated notes (or "equity") issued by Squared, and which also took the short

position on roughly half of the portfolio's assets, played a significant role in the selection process. Without admitting or denying the allegations, JPMS consented to the entry of a final judgment against it by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The final judgment permanently restrains and enjoins JPMS from violating Sections 17(a)(2) and (3) of the Securities Act of 1933 in the offer or sale of any security or security-based swap agreement, orders JPMS to pay disgorgement of \$18.6 million, together with prejudgment interest thereon in the amount of \$2 million, and a civil penalty in the amount of \$133 million, and orders JPMS to comply with certain undertakings related to the review and approval of offerings of certain mortgage securities.

5) In July 2011, JPMS resolved an SEC investigation regarding conduct alleged to have taken place on the firm's municipal derivatives desk. The SEC alleged that prior to at least 2005, JPMS made misrepresentations and omissions in connection with bidding on certain municipal reinvestment instruments, which the SEC alleged affected the prices of certain reinvestment instruments, deprived certain municipalities of a presumption that the reinvestment instruments were purchased at fair market value, and/or jeopardized the tax-exempt status of certain securities. Without admitting or denying the allegations, JPMS consented to the entry of a final judgment against it by the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey. The Final Judgment permanently enjoins JPMS from violating Section 15(c)(1)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and orders it to pay \$51.2 million to certain municipalities and other tax-exempt issuers.

In coordination with the SEC settlement, JPMC and certain of its affiliates, including JPMS, also entered into settlements with other agencies to resolve concurrent investigations regarding conduct alleged to have taken place on the firm's municipal derivatives desk relating to certain municipal derivative transactions occurring in or prior to 2006. Those settlements are as follows: JPMCB entered into a Formal Agreement and a Consent Order for a Civil Money Penalty with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and agreed to pay \$35 million; JPMorgan, JPMS, and JPMCB entered into a Closing Agreement of Final Determination of Tax Liability and Specific Matters with the Internal Revenue Service and agreed to pay \$50 million; and JPMorgan entered into written agreements with the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and 25 State Attorneys General. JPMC agreed to pay \$75 million in connection with its agreement with the State Attorneys General. Of the total funds to be paid, \$129.7 million will be eligible for distribution to municipalities and other tax-exempt issuers. The Firm also consented to implement various remedial measures, including enhanced compliance policies and procedures.

6) In October 2011, CISC consented to the entry of an order of the Florida Office of Financial Regulation in connection with allegations that the Firm engaged in the investment advisory business within the State of Florida without three (3) individuals being registered as investment advisor representatives in the State of Florida. CISC paid an administrative fine in the amount of \$30,000.

7) In November 2011, CISC submitted an AWC to FINRA pursuant to which the Firm was fined, censured and required to provide remediation to customers who purchased certain UITs and floating rate funds. FINRA alleged that the Firm failed to establish systems and procedures adequate to supervise the sales of such UITs and floating rate funds. Without admitting or denying the allegations, CISC consented to the entry of FINRA's findings, paid a monetary fine of \$1,700,000 and agreed to compensate customers that suffered losses as a result of the alleged supervisory failures.

8) In November 2012, the SEC filed a complaint against JPMS and several of its affiliates in the District Court for the District of Columbia. The complaint related primarily to Bear Stearns' alleged failure to disclose information regarding settlements entered into by a Bear Stearns affiliate with originators of loans that had been securitized into residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS") trusts beginning in or about 2005. The complaint also alleged that JPMS, in connection with an RMBS offering by a J.P. Morgan affiliate in 2006, failed to include in the RMBS prospectus supplement's delinquency disclosures approximately 620 loans that the SEC asserted were more than 30 days delinquent at the cut-off date for the offering. Based on the alleged misconduct described above, the complaint alleged that the defendants violated Sections 17(a)(2) and (3) of the Securities Act of 1933. In settlement of the action, the defendants submitted an executed Consent agreeing to the entry of judgment, without admitting or denying allegations made in the proceeding (other than those relating to the jurisdiction of the District Court over it and the subject matter). In January 2013, the District Court entered a judgment against the defendants that enjoined them from violating, directly or indirectly, Sections 17(a)(2) and (3) of the Securities Act. Additionally, the judgment required the defendants to pay disgorgement in the amount of \$177,700,000, prejudgment interest in the amount of \$38,865,536, and a civil monetary penalty of \$84,350,000.

9) On December 18, 2015, JPMS and JPMCB (together, "Respondents") entered into a settlement with the SEC resulting in the SEC issuing an order (the "December 2015 Order"). The Respondents consented to the entry of the December 2015 Order that finds that JPMS violated Sections 206(2), 206(4), and 207 of the Advisers Act and Rule 206(4)-7 and JPMCB violated Sections 17(a)(2) and 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933. The December 2015 Order finds that JPMCB

negligently failed to adequately disclose (a) from February 2011 to January 2014, a preference for affiliated mutual funds in certain discretionary investment portfolios (the “Discretionary Portfolios”) managed by JPMCB and offered through JPMorgan’s U.S. Private Bank (the “U.S. Private Bank”) and the Chase Private Client lines of business; (b) from 2008 to 2014, a preference for affiliated hedge funds in certain of those portfolios offered through the U.S. Private Bank; and (c) from 2008 to August 2015, a preference for retrocession-paying third-party hedge funds in certain of those portfolios offered through the U.S. Private Bank. With respect to JPMS, the December 2015 Order finds that, from May 2008 to 2013, JPMS negligently failed to adequately disclose, including in documents filed with the SEC, conflicts of interest associated with its use of affiliated mutual funds in the Chase Strategic Portfolio (“CSP”) program, specifically, a preference for affiliated mutual funds, the relationship between the discounted pricing of certain services provided by an affiliate and the amount of CSP assets invested in affiliated products, and that certain affiliated mutual funds offered a lower-cost share class than the share class purchased for CSP. In addition, the December 2015 Order finds that JPMS failed to implement written policies and procedures adequate to ensure disclosure of these conflicts of interest. Solely for the purpose of settling these proceedings, the Respondents consented to the December 2015 Order, admitted to the certain facts set forth in the December 2015 Order and acknowledged that certain conduct set forth in the December 2015 Order violated the federal securities laws. The December 2015 Order censures JPMS and directs the Respondents to cease-and-desist from committing or causing any violations and any future violations of the above-enumerated statutory provisions. Additionally, the December 2015 Order requires the Respondents to pay a total of \$ 266,815,000 in disgorgement, interest and civil penalty.

Concurrently, on December 18, 2015, JPMCB reached a settlement agreement with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) to resolve its investigation of JPMCB’s disclosure of certain conflicts of interest to discretionary account clients of JPMorgan’s U.S. Private Bank’s wealth management business. In connection with the settlement, the CFTC issued an order (“CFTC Order”) finding that JPMCB violated Section 4o(1)(B) of the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) and Regulation 4.41(a)(2) by failing to fully disclose to certain clients its preferences for investing certain discretionary portfolio assets in certain commodity pools or exempt pools, namely (a) investment funds operated by JPMorgan Asset Management and (b) third-party managed hedge funds that shared management and/or performance fees with an affiliate of JPMCB. The CFTC Order directs JPMCB to cease-and-desist from violating Section 4o(1)(B) of the CEA and Regulation 4.41(a)(2). Additionally, JPMCB shall pay \$40 million as a civil penalty to the CFTC and disgorgement of \$60 million satisfied by disgorgement to be paid to the SEC by JPMCB and an affiliate in a related and concurrent settlement with the SEC.

10) On July 27, 2016, JPMS and JPMCB (together, “Respondents”) entered into a Consent Agreement (“Agreement”) with the Indiana Securities Division (“ISD”). The Respondents consented to the entry of the Agreement that alleged that certain conduct of the Respondents was outside the standards of honesty and ethics generally accepted in the securities trade and industry, in violation of 710 Ind. Admin. Code § 4-10-1(23) (2016). Specifically, the Agreement alleged that, between 2008 and 2013, JPMS failed to disclose to Indiana investors that certain proprietary mutual funds purchased for Chase Strategic Portfolio (“CSP”) clients offered institutional shares that were less expensive than the institutional shares JPMS chose for CSP clients. In addition, the Agreement alleged that, from February 2011 to January 2014, no account opening document or marketing materials disclosed to Indiana investment management account clients or Indiana JPMorgan Investment Portfolio clients that JPMCB preferred to invest client assets in proprietary mutual funds, and that between 2008 and January 2014, JPMCB did not disclose its preference for investing certain investment management account assets in certain proprietary hedge funds to Indiana clients. Lastly, the Agreement alleged that JPMCB did not disclose its preference for placement-agent-fee-paying third-party hedge fund managers in certain investment management accounts to Indiana clients until August 2015. Solely for the purpose of settling these proceedings, the Respondents consented to the Agreement, with no admissions as to liability. In the Agreement, the Respondents agreed to pay a total of \$950,000 to resolve the ISD’s investigation, which was paid on August 1, 2016.

11) In October 2018, JPMS submitted an AWC to FINRA pursuant to which JPMS was censured and required to certify in writing to FINRA that it had engaged in a risk-based review of Chase Wealth Management (“CWM”) client-facing third-party vendors, that it had corrected any issues detected, and that JPMS had established and implemented systems and policies and procedures (written or otherwise) reasonably designed to achieve compliance with applicable FINRA and NASD rules. JPMS had discovered and self-reported to FINRA that a vendor responsible for the automated realignment of portfolio assets (“rebalancing”) and the calculation of fees was not rebalancing certain accounts due to technology upgrades by the vendor. Similarly, the vendor had converted to a new billing platform that caused billing errors that went undetected. JPMS paid total restitution of \$4,620,140 to impacted customers and provided substantial assistance to FINRA by proactively undertaking an extensive lookback concerning its complex and systemic failures and reporting related findings on an ongoing basis. Without admitting or denying the findings, JPMS consented to the sanctions and to the entry of findings that it failed to establish and maintain a system and procedures reasonably designed to monitor and evaluate the performance of the vendor that handled certain functions on behalf of the Firm.

12) On January 9, 2020, JPMS entered into a settlement with the SEC resulting in the SEC issuing an administrative order (the “January 2020 Order”). JPMS consented to the entry of the January 2020 Order, which found that JPMS violated Section 17(a)(2) and 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933. The January 2020 Order found that JPMS negligently omitted to state from at least January 2010 through December 2015 that (a) it received greater compensation from eligible customers’ purchases of more expensive mutual fund share classes, resulting in eligible customers not having sufficient information to understand that JPMS had a conflict of interest from sales of the more expensive share classes; and (b) the purchase of the more expensive share classes, when the customers were otherwise eligible for less expensive share classes, would negatively impact the overall return on the eligible customers’ investments, in light of the different fee structures for the different fund share classes. The January 2020 Order also found that JPMS did not have adequate systems and controls in place to determine whether eligible customers were eligible to purchase the less expensive share classes. Solely for the purpose of settling this proceeding, JPMS consented to the January 2020 Order, without admitting or denying the findings set forth in the January 2020 Order. The January 2020 Order censured JPMS and directed JPMS to cease-and-desist from committing or causing any violations and any future violations of Securities Act Sections 17(a)(2) and 17(a)(3). Additionally, the January 2020 Order required JPMS to pay a total of \$1,822,438 in disgorgement, pre-judgment interest, and civil penalty.

13) On March 9, 2020, JPMS entered into an Agreed Order (the “March 2020 Order”) with the Kentucky Department of Financial Institutions (“KDFI”). JPMS consented to the entry of the March 2020 Order that alleged that JPMS failed to disclose conflicts of interest arising from preferences for J.P. Morgan funds, in violation of KRS 292.320 and 808 KAR 10:450§2(8)(c) and (11)(a). Specifically, the March 2020 Order alleged that, between 2008 and 2013, JPMS failed to disclose to Kentucky investors that (i) the Chase Strategic Portfolio (“CSP”) program was designed and operated with a preference for J.P. Morgan funds, (ii) there was an economic incentive to invest CSP assets in J.P. Morgan funds as a result of discounted pricing for services provided to JPMS for CSP by a JPMS affiliate, and (iii) until November 2013, JPMS failed to disclose to CSP clients the availability of certain less expensive J.P. Morgan fund share classes. Solely for the purpose of settling these proceedings, JPMS consented to the March 2020 Order, with no admissions as to liability. JPMS agreed to pay a total of \$325,000 to resolve the KDFI investigation.

ii. Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

a. Broker-Dealer Registrations

JPMS is registered with the SEC as a broker-dealer and investment adviser. Some of JPMS’s management personnel and all of the Financial Advisors in the Program and their supervisors are registered with FINRA as registered representatives of JPMS in its capacity as a broker-dealer.

b. Futures/Commodities-Related Registrations

In addition, JPMS is registered with the CFTC as a futures commission merchant and also acts as a commodity pool operator exempt from registration as such with the CFTC. Some of JPMS’s management personnel, and a small number of the Financial Advisors and/or their supervisors, are registered with the CFTC as associated persons of JPMS in its capacity as a futures commission merchant.

c. Material Relationships with Related Persons

JPMS has several relationships or arrangements with related persons that are material to its advisory business or to its advisory clients in the Program. Below is a description of such relationships and some of the conflicts of interest that arise from them. JPMS has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to appropriately prevent, limit or mitigate conflicts of interest that may arise between JPMS and its affiliates. These policies and procedures include information barriers designed to prevent the flow of information between JPMS and certain other affiliates, as more fully described below.

1. Affiliated Sponsors, Distributors and Advisers of Mutual Funds and Other Pooled Investment Vehicles

Financial Advisors may recommend that clients invest Program account assets in open-end mutual funds (including money market funds), closed-end funds, ETFs, and other pooled investment vehicles that have various internal fees and expenses, which are paid by the funds but which are ultimately borne by the Program client as investor. The sponsors and/or general partners of certain such funds are affiliated with JPMS, and JPMS and its affiliates may provide investment management, distribution and other services to, and receive compensation from or in connection with, such funds.

The selection of J.P. Morgan-affiliated funds as the vehicle for the temporary investment (i.e., “sweeping”) of available cash balances benefits those funds and their J.P. Morgan-affiliated sponsors and/or general partners. JPMS and its affiliates may receive compensation from such funds in connection with the operation and/or sale of shares of the funds to Program clients. See “Other Compensation from Affiliated and Unaffiliated Funds” in Item 9.iii for more information.

In addition, several affiliates of JPMS manage J.P. Morgan-affiliated funds and generally receive an investment management fee for doing so. Although the management fee is paid by the fund itself, ultimately it is borne by investors in the fund. Therefore, to the extent the client invests Program account assets in such funds or selects a J.P. Morgan-affiliated fund as the “sweep” vehicle for the account, the JPMS affiliate receives, and the Program client ultimately bears the cost of, an investment management fee with respect to those assets. The affiliates of JPMS that provide such investment management services to funds in which Program account assets may be invested include J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (a/k/a J.P. Morgan Asset Management) and J.P. Morgan Private Investments Inc.

The portion of the investment management fee received by JPMS’s affiliate is not covered by, and is in addition to, the Fee paid to JPMS by the client. As a result, because JPMS and its affiliates will in the aggregate receive more compensation when Program assets are invested in affiliated funds instead of in unaffiliated funds, JPMS has a conflict of interest in (1) recommending that clients invest Program account assets in affiliated funds rather than unaffiliated funds, and (2) making only (or primarily) affiliated funds available to Program clients for the “sweeping” of available cash balances. JPMS addresses this conflict in the following ways:

- Financial Advisors responsible for providing investment advice and recommendations to Program clients and accounts don’t receive any direct financial benefit from the client’s investment of Program assets in, or the “sweeping” of available cash balances into, affiliated funds rather than unaffiliated funds. Moreover, because Financial Advisors are compensated in the Program through the receipt of a portion of the Fee, which is typically tied to the value of Program accounts, Financial Advisors are to that extent incentivized to recommend funds they believe will increase the value of the account, regardless of whether the funds are affiliated or unaffiliated with JPMS.
- JPMS policy prohibits the purchase of affiliated funds for retirement plan accounts in the Program (including IRAs and accounts subject to ERISA). In addition, the only “sweep” vehicle other than the JPMCB Deposit Account (discussed below) available to retirement plan Program accounts is an unaffiliated money market mutual fund from which JPMS and its affiliates receive no additional compensation.

For more information about such fees and expenses, clients should review the applicable prospectuses for funds in their Program accounts.

2. JPMorgan Chase & Co. and Other Affiliated Issuers of Securities

In addition to the mutual funds and other pooled investment vehicles sponsored and managed by affiliates of JPMS, other affiliates of JPMS also may issue securities through public or private distributions. JPMS’s ultimate parent company, JPMorgan Chase & Co., is a publicly traded corporation the common stock of which is listed and trades on the NYSE. It is also a bank holding company registered with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “Federal Reserve”), subject to the supervision and regulations of the Federal Reserve, as well as certain restrictions imposed by the Bank Holding Company Act (the “BHCA”) and other related regulations.

JPMS and its affiliates and other related persons could have an interest in JPMS’s investment advisory clients (including clients in the Program) buying (or not selling) securities that JPMC and other affiliates of JPMS (including entities in which JPMS or its affiliates have a minority and/or non-controlling interest) have issued. For example, JPMS and its affiliates and other related persons (including Financial Advisors who personally own or may own shares of J.P. Morgan common stock, through the issuance of shares and/or stock options to them as part of their employment compensation or otherwise) could benefit in certain respects from an increase in the securities’ market price resulting from increased demand for the securities. These financial interests conflict with the interest of Program clients in buying and holding securities issued by affiliates of JPMS based solely on the furtherance of the clients’ investment objectives in the Program. JPMS addresses this conflict in the following ways:

- As a matter of policy, JPMS prohibits Financial Advisors from soliciting purchases of equity and fixed income securities issued by JPMS’s affiliates (including J.P. Morgan common stock) in Program accounts.
- If, notwithstanding JPMS’s policy, an equity or fixed income security issued by an affiliate of JPMS comes to be held in a Program account (because, for example, a client transfers the security into a Program account from a non-Program account, the security was purchased in the account before it became a Program account, or the client purchased the security in the Program account on an unsolicited basis) for the first time on or after October 1, 2009, JPMS (if it consents to the security being held in the Program account) will typically treat the security as an Excluded Security as to which JPMS will not advise the client and will not charge the Fee. In such cases, JPMS’s treatment of the security is communicated to the Program client. Please refer to Item 4 above for a general discussion of Excluded Securities.

Program clients should understand that, as a result of JPMS's policy described above, Financial Advisors will typically be unable to solicit or otherwise recommend purchases of equity and fixed income securities issued by an affiliate of JPMS in Program accounts even where the recommendation is unmotivated by any desire by the Financial Advisor to benefit JPMS, its affiliates or the Financial Advisor and even though the prospective purchase would be in furtherance of the client's investment objective for the account. Accordingly, this policy could have a negative impact on the performance of Program accounts.

3. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.

JPMCB is a national banking association affiliated with JPMS and is subject to supervision and regulation by the U.S. Department of Treasury's Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. JPMCB provides investment management, trustee, custody, and other services to both institutional and non-institutional clients. See Item 4 for additional information and conflicts of interest relating to the sweep Deposit Account.

All (or substantially all) Financial Advisors also are employees of JPMCB. In their capacities as employees of JPMCB and outside of the Program, Financial Advisors may market and sell to clients products and services of JPMCB and be compensated in connection with such sales.

4. Revenue Sharing Arrangements with Affiliates

In addition, JPMS is party to certain revenue sharing arrangements pursuant to which it may receive compensation from certain affiliates in connection with referrals or introductions of investors by registered representatives in J.P. Morgan Securities (including Financial Advisors in the Program) to the affiliates for the provision by the affiliates of products and services to the investors. The investors referred may be existing investment advisory clients of J.P. Morgan Securities, including in the Program. When J.P. Morgan Securities makes such a referral of one of its existing investment advisory clients to an affiliate, the revenue sharing arrangement creates a conflict of interest with the client because:

- JPMS has a financial incentive to make the referral because it will be entitled to compensation from the affiliate if the referred client becomes a client or customer of the affiliate;
- JPMS does not necessarily base such referrals on any review or due diligence of the affiliate or its personnel, products or services;
- JPMS does not necessarily conduct an assessment of the suitability of the affiliate's products or services for referred clients; and
- it may not be in the referred client's best interest to become a client or customer of the affiliate.

JPMS believes that this conflict is addressed in the following ways:

- Typically, the referred client is not charged more for the product or service provided by the affiliate by virtue of the fact that the affiliate will compensate JPMS for the referral.
- Clients referred to affiliates by JPMS have no obligation to become clients or customers of those affiliates, and their declining to do business with the affiliate to which they were referred will not affect their relationship with JPMS.

d. Recommendation or Selection of Other Investment Advisers

In the Program, JPMS does not recommend or select other investment advisers for clients. JPMS is the only investment adviser in the Program, and all investment advice in the Program is provided through the Financial Advisors.

JPMS also acts as a solicitor (sometimes also called a "finder" or "referrer") of prospective clients for certain other investment advisers. Under its solicitation agreements with those advisers, JPMS is entitled to a specified portion of the advisory fees received by the advisers from the investors that were referred to them by JPMS. The investors referred to other advisers by JPMS may be existing investment advisory clients of JPMS, including clients in the Program. When JPMS makes a referral of one of its existing investment advisory clients to another adviser under a solicitation arrangement, the arrangement creates a material conflict of interest with the client because:

- JPMS has a financial incentive to make the referral because it will be entitled to compensation from the other adviser if the referred client becomes a client of the other adviser;
- JPMS does not base such referrals on any review or due diligence of the other advisers or their personnel or investment strategies;
- JPMS does not conduct an assessment of the suitability of the other advisers' services for referred clients; and

- it may not be in the referred client's best interest to become a client of the other adviser.

JPMS addresses this conflict in the following ways:

- The other advisers' payments of solicitation fees to JPMS are typically subject to certain legal requirements and conditions, including the delivery by JPMS to the referred client, at the time of the referral, of a written document that discloses, among other things, the relationship between JPMS and the other adviser, the fact that JPMS will be compensated for the referral, the terms of the compensation arrangement, and the amount (if any) in addition to the advisory fee that the referred client will be charged by the other adviser for the cost of obtaining the client's business.
- Clients referred to other advisers by JPMS have no obligation to become clients of those advisers, and their declining to do business with the adviser to which they were referred will not affect their relationship with JPMS.

iii. Code of Ethics, Participation or Interest in Client Transactions and Personal Trading

a. Code of Ethics

Financial Advisors in the Program are bound by the J.P. Morgan Securities Investment Adviser Code of Ethics (the "Code"), adopted by JPMS in accordance with Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act").

The Code describes the general standards of business conduct applicable to JPMS's investment advisory representatives, including Financial Advisors in the Program, and the fiduciary obligations owed by JPMS and its investment advisory representatives to clients in its investment advisory programs. More specifically, the Code addresses the following subjects:

- the maintenance of personal securities accounts by JPMS's investment advisory representatives;
- the reporting to JPMS Compliance personnel of certain personal securities holdings and transactions by certain of JPMS's investment advisory representatives, including all Financial Advisors in the Program;
- certain trading restrictions and holding periods applicable to personal securities transactions of certain of JPMS's investment advisory representatives, including all Financial Advisors in the Program;
- trading by investment advisory representatives while in possession of material non-public information;
- periodic certification by certain of JPMS' investment advisory representatives, including all Financial Advisors in the Program, of their review, understanding and compliance with the Code; and
- JPMS's maintenance of records relating to, and the administration and enforcement of, the Code.

JPMS will provide a copy of the Code to any client or prospective client upon request.

b. Securities in Which JPMS or a Related Person Has a Material Financial Interest

In some cases, JPMS or a related person recommends to investment advisory clients, or buys or sells for investment advisory client accounts (including accounts in the Program), securities in which JPMS or a related person has a material financial interest.

1. Principal and "Agency Cross" Transactions

Certain securities, such as over-the-counter stocks and fixed income securities, are traded primarily in "dealer" markets. In such markets, securities are purchased directly from, or sold directly to, a financial institution acting as a dealer, or "principal." Dealers executing principal trades typically include a "mark-up" (an increase in the price paid to the dealer when the dealer is selling a security), "mark-down" (a decrease in the price paid by the dealer when the dealer is buying a security) and/or "dealer spread" (the difference between the bid price and offer price for a security) in the net price at which the transactions are executed.

When acting as principal in connection with transactions in Program accounts, JPMS and its affiliates may charge the Program client a "dealer spread," which will be incorporated into the net price paid (for purchases) or received (for sales) by the client in the transaction. Dealer spreads paid by the client and received by JPMS and its affiliates are not covered by, and are in addition to, the Fee. Therefore, because by acting in a principal capacity JPMS and its affiliates may earn additional amounts at the expense of the client, JPMS and its affiliates have a financial interest in acting in such capacity in connection with transactions in Program accounts that conflicts with the client's interest in avoiding the payment of dealer spreads. JPMS addresses this conflict in several ways, including:

- For JPMS or any of its affiliates knowingly to act as principal in connection with a transaction for a client in the Program, the law generally requires that before the completion of each such transaction JPMS must disclose

to the client in writing that it or its affiliate will be acting in a principal capacity and obtain the client's consent to the transaction.

- As a matter of policy, JPMS generally prohibits Financial Advisors from effecting transactions for Program clients where JPMS or any of its affiliates will act as principal. Exceptions may be permitted when the proposed transaction cannot readily be effected on an agency basis, the Financial Advisor has determined that the transaction is in the best interests of the client, and all legal disclosure and consent requirements are satisfied.
- Also as a matter of policy, JPMS typically prohibits Financial Advisors from effecting transactions for retirement plan accounts in the Program (including IRAs and accounts subject to ERISA) under any circumstances where JPMS or any of its affiliates will act as principal.
- While JPMS and its affiliates may receive a dealer spread in the net price when acting as principal in connection with a transaction for a client in the Program, they will not receive commissions, "mark-ups" or "mark-downs."

When acting as agent for both the client in the Program and the party on the other side of the transaction (known as an "agency cross transaction"), JPMS and its affiliates may receive compensation from both parties and therefore may have a conflicting division of loyalties and responsibilities. JPMS addresses this conflict in several ways, including:

- For JPMS or any of its affiliates knowingly to effect a transaction for a client in the Program where JPMS or its affiliate acts as agent for the other side of the transaction, the law generally requires that JPMS satisfy certain conditions, including the client's prospective written authorization of such agency cross transactions, the right of the client to revoke such authorization at any time in writing, and the provision of certain written disclosure to the client.
- JPMS generally prohibits Financial Advisors from intentionally effecting agency cross transactions for Program clients. Exceptions may be permitted under certain circumstances if all legal requirements are satisfied.
- JPMS also typically prohibits Financial Advisors from effecting agency cross transactions for retirement plan accounts in the Program (including IRAs and accounts subject to ERISA) under any circumstances.

The legal and policy restrictions on the ability of JPMS and its affiliates to effect principal and agency cross trades for Program accounts mean that JPMS will typically execute transactions in "dealer market" securities solely as agent for the client, with a dealer unaffiliated with JPMS on the other side of the transaction. Clients should understand that the restrictions may result in the accounts being precluded from investing in certain securities or in the accounts paying or receiving a less favorable price for certain securities. Generally, the likelihood that there will be such an effect will depend on the particular security in question and the nature of the market for that security. These legal and policy restrictions could have a negative effect on the performance of Program accounts.

For FINRA reporting purposes, JPMS maintains a "house" or facilitation account (the "Facilitation Account") through which client trades in structured products are routed prior to allocation into or out of a client's Program account. The Facilitation Account doesn't hold any proprietary positions of JPMS or its affiliates. When a client instructs JPMS to purchase or sell a structured product in the client's Program account, the structured product will be sent to the Facilitation Account, and then either be settled into the client's Program account (for buys) or sent to the purchasing dealer (for sells). JPMS does not impose a mark-up, mark-down or any other additional fee or charges on such transactions; the price at which JPMS buys or sells the structured product on behalf of a client is the price that such client will pay or receive. In connection with the offering of any structured product, an affiliate of JPMS may provide services to the sponsor of the structured product and will receive fees for their services.

2. J.P. Morgan-Affiliated Sponsors and Advisers of Mutual Funds and Other Pooled Investment Vehicles

Financial Advisors may recommend that Program clients invest account assets in open-end mutual funds (including money market funds), closed-end funds, ETFs, and other pooled investment vehicles that have various internal fees and expenses, which are paid by the funds but which are ultimately borne by the Program client as investor. The sponsors and/or general partners of certain such funds are affiliated with JPMS (including those in which JPMS or its affiliates have a minority and/or non-controlling interest), and JPMS and its affiliates may provide investment management and other services to, and receive compensation from or in connection with, such funds.

A Program client's investment of assets in J.P. Morgan-affiliated funds or selection of such a fund as the vehicle for the "sweeping" of available cash balances benefits those funds and their J.P. Morgan-affiliated sponsors and/or general partners. In addition, several affiliates of JPMS manage J.P. Morgan-affiliated funds and receive an investment management fee for doing so. Although the management fee is paid by the fund itself, ultimately it is borne by investors in the fund. Therefore, to the extent the client invests Program account assets in such funds or selects a J.P. Morgan-affiliated fund as the "sweep" vehicle for the account,

the JPMS affiliate receives, and the Program client ultimately bears the cost of, an investment management fee with respect to those assets.

The portion of the investment management fee received by JPMS's affiliate that is borne by each Program client is not covered by, and is in addition to, the Fee paid to JPMS by the client. As a result, because JPMS and its affiliates will in the aggregate receive more compensation when Program assets are invested in affiliated funds than they would receive were the client instead invested in unaffiliated funds, JPMS has a conflict of interest in (1) recommending that a client invest Program account assets in affiliated funds rather than unaffiliated funds and (2) making only (or primarily) affiliated funds available to Program clients for the "sweeping" of available cash balances. JPMS addresses this conflict in the following ways:

- Financial Advisors, who are responsible for recommending investments for Program accounts, do not receive any direct financial benefit (such as additional compensation) from the client's investment of Program assets in, or the "sweeping" of available cash balances into, affiliated funds rather than unaffiliated funds. Moreover, because Financial Advisors are compensated in the Program through the receipt of a portion of the Fee, which is typically tied to the value of Program accounts, Financial Advisors are to that extent incentivized to recommend funds they believe will increase the value of the account, regardless of whether the funds are affiliated or unaffiliated with JPMS.
- JPMS policy prohibits the purchase of affiliated funds by retirement plan accounts in the Program (including IRAs and accounts subject to ERISA). In addition, if retirement plan clients do not want the Deposit Account (discussed in Item 4 above) as the "sweep" vehicle for available cash balances in their Program accounts, they can instead select an unaffiliated money market mutual fund from which JPMS and its affiliates receive no compensation by virtue of retirement plan clients' selection of the fund as their "sweep" vehicle.

3. Other Compensation from Affiliated and Unaffiliated Funds

Certain affiliated and unaffiliated funds that Financial Advisors recommend to clients for the investment of Program account assets may execute transactions for their portfolios through JPMS or an affiliate as broker-dealer, and JPMS or an affiliate or other related person (including Financial Advisors acting in their capacity as registered representatives of JPMS as broker-dealer) may receive compensation from the funds in connection with these transactions. Such compensation presents a conflict of interest between JPMS and Program clients because JPMS and/or Financial Advisors may have a financial incentive to recommend that Program clients invest account assets in such funds: (1) in the hope or expectation that increasing the amount of assets invested with the funds will increase the number and/or size of transactions placed by the funds for execution by JPMS or an affiliate or other related person, and thereby result in increased compensation to JPMS and its affiliates and other related persons in the aggregate; and (2) to benefit the funds and thereby preserve and foster valuable brokerage relationships with the funds. Assuming that a Program client's Financial Advisor is aware of which funds execute through JPMS or an affiliate or other related person and which do not, JPMS believes that this conflict is addressed in the following ways:

- Unless the Financial Advisor is individually involved in the execution of portfolio transactions for a fund, he or she does not receive any direct financial benefit (such as additional compensation) from the investment of Program assets in funds that execute transactions through JPMS or an affiliate or other related person rather than funds that do not. Moreover, because Financial Advisors are compensated in the Program through the receipt of a portion of the Fee, which is typically tied to the value of Program accounts, Financial Advisors are to that extent incentivized to recommend funds they believe will increase the value of the account, regardless of whether or not the funds execute transactions through JPMS or an affiliate or other related person.
- Financial Advisors' advising of Program accounts is subject to supervision designed to ensure that the accounts are advised in accordance with clients' investment objectives for the accounts and that Financial Advisors are acting in accordance with their fiduciary duty to place the interests of Program clients before their own and those of JPMS.

Mutual funds typically offer different ways to buy shares with different share classes that may assess different fees and expenses. JPMS strives to make available the most appropriate share class on the platform for each fund, with the goal of generally obtaining the lowest cost share class. However, for certain funds, the share classes with the lowest fee structures are not available in the Program (e.g., (1) the fund family restricts access to these share classes or (2) JPMS does not have an agreement with the fund to distribute the share class in the Program). Clients should be aware that the share class of a fund available through the Program can differ from the share class available to similar accounts managed by or held at JPMS or its affiliates, and that certain lower cost fund share classes can be available outside of the Program. Clients should contact their Financial Advisor(s) for information about any limitations on share classes available through the Program. JPMS through its brokerage accounts have other arrangements with fund companies that are described in the relevant brokerage documents.

JPMS and its affiliates receive fees or other forms of compensation from the funds (including money market funds), or their affiliates. JPMS believes that this conflict is addressed in the following ways:

- **12b-1 Distribution Fees:** JPMS receives fees from certain funds pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“12b-1 Distribution Fees”). Rule 12b-1 allows funds to use fund assets to pay the costs of marketing and distribution of the fund’s shares. If JPMS receives 12b-1 Distribution Fees, it will rebate these fees to the client.
- **Other Fees:** JPMS enters into agreements with the funds, their investment managers, distributors, principal underwriters, shareholder servicing agents and/or other affiliates of the funds (“Service Providers”). The funds or their Service Providers pay J.P. Morgan fees for providing certain administrative services, which include maintaining and updating separate records for each client, preparing and delivering client statements, tax reporting, proxy voting and solicitation, processing purchase and redemption orders, processing dividends, distributing prospectuses and other fund reports, and responding to client inquiries. These fees for these services are typically called “shareholder servicing fees,” when paid for by the fund; however these fees can be referred to as “revenue sharing” when they are paid by the fund Service Provider from its own resources (together referred to as “Servicing Fees”). As of December 31, 2019, the Servicing Fees that JPMS received were up to 25 basis points annually of the fund assets, or a rate of \$8 to \$20 per year per fund position; however, these amounts can change. The receipt by JPMS of these fees creates a conflict of interest in the selection of funds for accounts because the fees are different among funds. Similarly, JPMS has a conflict to recommend mutual funds that pay Servicing Fees instead of ETFs or other securities or products that do not typically pay any Servicing Fee. The Financial Advisors who are responsible for managing Program accounts do not receive any direct financial benefit from the Servicing Fees. To that extent, such Financial Advisors are incentivized to invest in or recommend securities they believe will increase the value of the account. JPMS does not retain any portion of those fees for retirement advisory accounts. When evaluating the fees for, and cost of, the Program, clients should consider the Servicing Fees that JPMS receives in addition to the Wrap Fee. Clients can also request a fund prospectus for additional information regarding fund fees.

Once a particular share class is made available for a particular fund in the Program, clients can only purchase that share class for such fund. JPMS periodically reviews the share classes offered by funds in the Program, but also relies on the fund families to inform JPMS when and if these share classes will be made available. If JPMS identifies and makes available a class of shares for a fund more appropriate than the class of shares previously made available for the fund, to the extent allowed, JPMS will convert client shares of the fund to that more appropriate share class of the same fund. Operational and other considerations can affect the timing of the conversion of shares, and can cause the timing or implementation of such conversions to differ between clients.

4. Other Securities Issued by JPMS and Its Affiliates

Please refer to the section titled “JPMorgan Chase & Co. and Other Affiliated Issuers of Securities” in Item 9.ii.c above for information on “Other Securities Issued by JPMS and Its Affiliates.”

5. Securities Issued by Investment Banking and Other Customers of JPMS and Its Affiliates

In its capacity as a broker-dealer, JPMS engages in investment banking activities, including the underwriting of offerings of securities. JPMS receives compensation for its investment banking services from issuers of the underwritten securities and other investment banking clients. JPMS’s financial interest in engaging in and increasing its investment banking business conflicts with the interest of Program clients in buying and holding securities based solely on the furtherance of the clients’ investment objectives in the Program.

In connection with its investment banking activities, JPMS and its related persons may receive underwriting fees and other compensation from issuers of securities bought, held or sold in clients’ Program accounts. Financial Advisors who, in their capacity as registered representatives of JPMS as broker-dealer, introduce or refer issuers to JPMS’s investment banking unit may receive a portion of such fees and other compensation received by JPMS. Such issuers with which JPMS has an investment banking relationship could have an interest in Program accounts buying (or not selling) securities they have issued. For example, the issuers and their employees could benefit in certain respects from an increase in the securities’ market price resulting from increased demand for the securities. Because JPMS has a financial incentive to preserve and foster valuable investment banking relationships with issuers, JPMS could have an incentive to increase demand for the issuers’ securities, and thereby contribute to maintaining or increasing the market price, by recommending that clients buy (or not sell) such securities in Program accounts. This financial interest conflicts with the interest of Program clients in buying and holding securities based solely on the furtherance of the clients’ investment objective in the Program. JPMS believes that this conflict is addressed in the following ways:

- Information barrier procedures designed to control the flow of “inside” and proprietary information between investment banking operations and other business units of JPMS, including J.P. Morgan Securities, are maintained.

- Financial Advisors do not receive any direct financial benefit (such as additional compensation) from the investment of Program assets in securities issued by investment banking customers of JPMS. Moreover, because Financial Advisors are compensated in the Program through the receipt of a portion of the Fee, which is typically tied to the value of Program accounts, Financial Advisors are to that extent incentivized to recommend securities they believe will increase the value of the account, regardless of whether or not the issuers are investment banking customers of JPMS.
- Financial Advisors' advising of Program accounts is subject to supervision designed to ensure that the accounts are advised in accordance with clients' investment objectives for the accounts and that Financial Advisors are acting in accordance with their fiduciary duty to place the interests of Program clients before their own and those of JPMS.

JPMS and its affiliates and other related persons (including Financial Advisors in the Program) also may receive other fees or commissions from the issuers of certain securities purchased for the accounts of Program clients when such issuers are brokerage, investment advisory, commercial banking or other customers of JPMS or an affiliate. Such relationships and compensation to JPMS and Financial Advisors from such customers present a conflict of interest between JPMS and Program clients similar to that described above with respect to JPMS's receipt of investment banking fees from issuers. Assuming that the Financial Advisor is aware that the issuer is a brokerage or other customer of JPMS or its affiliates, JPMS believes that the conflict is addressed for reasons corresponding to those in the second and third bullet points above. (For a discussion of the conflict presented by the specific situation of JPMS or an affiliate acting as executing broker of portfolio transactions for a mutual fund or ETF, the shares of which Financial Advisors may recommend to Program clients, please refer to Item 9.iii.b.3 above.)

In addition, when they assist in converting non-U.S. securities to ADRs or GDRs for Program accounts, JPMS and its affiliates receive some or all of the fees and expenses associated with such conversion, which are not included in the Program fee and ultimately are borne by the Program clients.

In the course of its investment banking and other activities, JPMS and its affiliates may acquire confidential or material non-public information about certain securities or issuers. Clients should understand that JPMS will not be free to divulge such information to clients or to base advice to clients on such information.

Shares in initial and subsequent ("follow-on") public offerings generally are not made available to accounts in the Program. In addition, clients should understand that there may be periods when JPMS is not able to recommend or effect certain types of transactions in securities of issuers for which JPMS or its affiliates are performing investment banking or other services – even when the shares or units the Financial Advisor would otherwise like to recommend that the Program account buy or sell are not themselves part of a public offering. For example, during certain periods when JPMS is engaged in an underwriting of an offering or other distribution of securities of a company, it may be prohibited from recommending the purchase or sale of any securities of that company for any of its Program clients.

c. When JPMS or a Related Person Invests in the Same Securities That It Recommends to or Buys/Sells for Clients

JPMS and its related persons (including Financial Advisors) may recommend that clients (including clients in the Program) buy or sell securities, or may buy or sell securities for clients, that JPMS or a related person buys or sells for itself.

In such circumstances, the interests of JPMS and its related persons conflict with those of JPMS's clients, including Program clients, in several respects:

- JPMS or a related person may benefit from (1) clients buying securities that JPMS or the related person then sells or (2) clients selling securities that JPMS or the related person then buys, because client purchases may increase the market price of a security JPMS or the related person owns or borrows and then sells, and client sales may reduce the market price of a security JPMS or the related person then buys.
- JPMS or a related person may benefit from (1) buying securities that clients will later buy (because the subsequent client purchases may increase the market price of the security JPMS or the related person already bought and owns) or (2) selling securities that clients will later sell (because subsequent client sales may decrease the market price of the security JPMS or the related person already sold).
- JPMS or a related person may benefit from principal transactions in which it sells a security directly from its own account to a client account or buys a security into its own account directly from a client account. For example, when a Financial Advisor enters an order to buy a security for a Program client, JPMS may have a financial incentive to execute the order through a principal (instead of agency) transaction if it owns the security

in its own account, the security is thinly traded or illiquid, and JPMS believes it will decline in value or wants to sell it for another reason.

JPMS addresses these conflicts in the following ways:

- the maintenance of policies (including in the Code) prohibiting JPMS employees from engaging in conduct intended to manipulate the price of securities and procedures designed to prevent and/or detect such conduct;
- the general prohibition in the Code on personal trading by Financial Advisors in the Program on the opposite side of the market in any security that was traded for any of the Financial Advisor's client accounts in the Program three (3) trading days before and three (3) trading days after the trade in the client's Program account;
- the maintenance of information barrier procedures designed to control the flow of information between JPMS's and its affiliates' proprietary trading operations and other business units, including J.P. Morgan Securities;
- supervision of Financial Advisors' handling of Program accounts designed to ensure that the accounts are advised in accordance with clients' investment objectives for the accounts and that Financial Advisors are acting in accordance with their fiduciary duty to place the interests of Program clients before their own and those of JPMS;
- the imposition of trading restrictions with respect to certain time periods and/or lists of issuers that are designed to prevent investment personnel (including Financial Advisors) from unfairly benefiting from unreleased research reports and recommendations;
- the requirement in the Code that Financial Advisors in the Program periodically report personal securities holdings and transactions to JPMS Compliance personnel; and
- the policy and legal restrictions on principal transactions with Program accounts described in Item 9.iii.b above.

Clients should understand that Financial Advisors typically are not required, except as described in Item 6.vi.a above, to follow or otherwise consider or adhere to research reports, analyses and opinions published or otherwise communicated by other employees of JPMS or its affiliates, including J.P. Morgan investment committees, due diligence personnel, research analysts, economists and market strategists, and the advice of Financial Advisors to clients in the Program may differ from (and be diametrically opposed to) the content of such reports, analyses and opinions.

d. When JPMS or a Related Person Buys/Sells Securities for Itself at or About the Same Time It Recommends or Buys/Sells the Same Securities to/for Clients

JPMS and its related persons (including Financial Advisors) may recommend that clients (including clients in the Program) buy or sell securities, or may buy or sell securities for clients, *at or about the same time* that JPMS or a related person buys or sells the same securities for its (or a related person's) own account.

In such circumstances, the interests of JPMS and its related persons conflict with those of JPMS's clients, including Program clients, in all of the respects described in the preceding section, each of which typically involves not only trading in the same securities that clients do, but also trading in them at or about the same time that clients do. Please refer to Item 9.iii.c above for a description of those conflicts and how JPMS addresses them.

JPMS may, but is not required to, aggregate orders for the sale or purchase of securities for the client's account with orders for the same security for other clients of JPMS and its affiliates, including orders for JPMS's and its affiliates' employees and their related persons. JPMS generally will not aggregate orders of client accounts in the Program advised by different Financial Advisors. Aggregated orders will generally be filled at an average price, with a pro rata share of transaction costs (if applicable). A client order that is not aggregated with one or more other client orders may be executed at a less favorable price and incur greater transaction costs than an aggregated order.

However, the aggregation of different clients' orders also may be to the detriment of a particular client. The execution of aggregated orders may be subject to delay for certain reasons. Accordingly, the aggregation of the client's order with other client orders may cause the client's order to be executed later, and at a different price, than it would have been had the client's order not been aggregated with other client orders.

In addition, JPMS may have a conflict of interest in connection with the aggregation of orders by multiple Program clients for the purchase or sale of the same security. On occasion, an aggregated order will not be fully executed, or "filled." A partial "fill" of an aggregated order must be allocated among the affected clients' accounts. When the affected accounts include a proprietary or personal account for JPMS or any of its affiliates or other related persons (including Financial Advisors), or an account that JPMS or its affiliates may have some other reason to favor (because it typically pays JPMS more compensation, for

example), JPMS may have an interest in allocating more shares or units from the partial “fill” to such an account, leaving fewer shares or units for the accounts of other affected clients. JPMS addresses this conflict by processes designed to ensure that the allocation of a partially filled order is fair and equitable in accordance with applicable law. Factors that may affect allocations include, for example, available cash in each account, the size of each account and order, and the desirability of avoiding odd lots. Providing a comparatively favorable allocation to a proprietary or personal account of JPMS or its affiliates or other related persons, however, would not constitute a fair and equitable allocation.

e. Conflicts of Interest related to Ownership Interest in J.P. Morgan Stock

Certain asset management firms (each, an “asset manager”) through their funds and separately managed accounts currently hold a 5% or more ownership interest in J.P. Morgan publicly traded stock. This ownership interest presents a conflict of interest when JPMS or any of its affiliates recommends or purchases the publicly traded security of the asset manager or the funds that are managed or advised by the asset manager. JPMS addresses this conflict by disclosing the ownership interest of the asset manager and by subjecting the asset manager’s funds to a research process as discussed herein. Additionally, Financial Advisors do not receive any additional compensation for recommending the securities and/or funds of an asset manager that has an ownership interest in J.P. Morgan. A fund ownership interest in J.P. Morgan can cause the fund and its affiliates to determine that they are unable to pursue a transaction or the transaction will be limited or the timing altered. J.P. Morgan monitors ownership interests in J.P. Morgan for regulatory purposes and to identify and mitigate actual and perceived conflicts of interest. As of December 31, 2019, both Vanguard and BlackRock hold more than a 5% interest in J.P. Morgan.

iv. Review of Accounts

a. Nature and Frequency of Program Account Reviews

JPMS reviews client accounts in the Program on an ongoing and periodic basis.

Each Financial Advisor is responsible for reviewing the Program accounts advised by him or her on an ongoing basis. As discussed in Item 6.ii, responsibility for the supervision of activity in Program accounts lies with the Head of the J.P. Morgan Securities business and each Financial Advisor’s Regional Director. Certain aspects of day-to-day supervision of the Financial Advisors is delegated by the Head of J.P. Morgan Securities business (on behalf of himself and Regional Directors) to one or more supervisory managers under the Global Head of Wealth Management Supervision. Ongoing supervisory review of Program accounts typically includes review of the performance of the accounts and the transactions effected in them, the holding in a Program account of a significant amount of assets in cash, money market mutual funds and other short-term securities, Program accounts presenting a certain risk level, unsolicited trades in Program accounts, Program accounts with little or no trading activity, Program accounts holding a small number of securities, Program accounts with excess and extended deviation from the target asset allocation, and Program accounts that have not recently been the subject of a Portfolio Review by the Financial Advisor and the client.

Certain Program accounts may also be reviewed by appropriate personnel on other than an ongoing or periodic basis. Among the factors that might trigger such a review are changes in market conditions, securities positions and/or the client’s investment objective or risk tolerance; a request by the client for a meeting or the occurrence of such meeting; client complaints; concerns expressed by supervisory managers or a member of J.P. Morgan Securities management or Compliance; and/or the application of internal policies of JPMS.

b. Reports to Program Clients

From time to time, Program clients will typically receive a summary of the asset allocation applicable to the client’s Program account. These summaries are intended to confirm the client’s financial information and the investment objective, risk tolerance and target asset allocation for the account, which information is initially derived from that provided by the client during the account opening process (in the Client Agreement and otherwise). Whenever the investment objective, risk tolerance or target asset allocation for the account is subsequently modified by the client, he or she receives a Program communication from JPMS that confirms any such modification. Clients should carefully review these asset allocation summaries with their Financial Advisor(s) to ensure that they accurately represent the client’s current information.

Program clients receive written confirmations of all transactions executed through JPMS or its affiliates. Each client receives written account statements on at least a quarterly basis that show all transactions in the account, all contributions to and withdrawals from the account, and the fees and expenses charged to the account.

Additionally, each Program client typically receives a written periodic performance review summarizing the investment performance of the client’s account for the prior quarter. However, certain clients may not receive such performance reviews; in its discretion, JPMS may not provide a client with written performance reviews for a Program account if, for example, the account’s assets are not custodied by JPMS concludes that the nature of the investment strategy used or securities held in the account makes

valuation, performance measurement or performance benchmarking too difficult, infeasible or insufficiently valid or useful to the client.

In preparing such reviews, account statements, and/or reports for Program clients, JPMS uses various industry and non-industry standards to measure account performance and JPMS may use multiple valuation sources that provide different values for a single asset. As a result, the determination of an account's asset values may differ for different purposes and different statements, reviews and reports. Detailed calculations of a client's account asset values are available upon request. Clients receiving periodic written performance reviews from JPMS should review carefully the disclosures, definitions and other information contained in the reviews.

Subject to JPMS's policies and procedures and applicable law, the periodic written performance review typically provided to Program clients may include information about assets in other accounts maintained by the client with J.P. Morgan Securities (including other investment advisory accounts and brokerage accounts) as well as other assets identified to J.P. Morgan Securities by the client. By including assets in the written performance review, JPMS is not undertaking to provide or be responsible for providing any services with respect to those assets.

Performance reviews are not a substitute for regular monthly or quarterly account statements or Form 1099, and should not be used to calculate the Fee or to complete income tax returns. If JPMS does not receive information about the original cost of a security from the client, the market value of the security on a date set by JPMS may be used in lieu of original cost in certain circumstances. JPMS and its affiliates are entitled to rely on the financial and other information that clients or any third-party provides to JPMS. *Neither JPMS nor any third party reviews the performance information to determine or verify its accuracy or compliance with presentation standards, and the information may not be calculated on a uniform and consistent basis.* The client is solely responsible for any information that the client provides to JPMS, and JPMS shall not be liable in connection with its use of any information provided by the client or a third party in the periodic review. JPMS does not provide tax advice, and nothing in the performance review should be construed as advice concerning any tax matter.

v. Client Referrals and Other Compensation

a. Compensation from Non-Clients to JPMS for JPMS's Provision of Advisory Services

To the best of its knowledge, JPMS does not receive economic benefits from non-clients for providing investment advice or other advisory services to its clients.

JPMS and its affiliates do receive economic benefits from certain mutual funds and other pooled investment vehicles when JPMS's clients' assets in investment advisory accounts are invested in them. Although these benefits are attributable to sales of the funds to JPMS's investment advisory clients and the investment of investment advisory assets in the funds, they are not benefits the funds provide to JPMS or its affiliates in exchange for JPMS's provision of investment advisory services to the clients. For a discussion of the benefits and the conflicts of interest they raise, please refer to Items 4, 9.ii and 9.iii above.

As discussed in Item 4 above, JPMCB also receives economic benefits when JPMS's investment advisory clients select the Deposit Account as the vehicle for the "sweeping" of available cash balances in their accounts. Again, while these benefits are attributable to the investment of the assets of JPMS's investment advisory clients in the Deposit Account, they are not benefits JPMCB receives in exchange for JPMS's provision of investment advisory services to the clients.

In addition, JPMS and its affiliates may from time to time enter into joint marketing activities with portfolio managers and/or sponsors of mutual funds offered in JPMS's investment advisory programs. These managers and/or sponsors may pay some or all of the cost of the marketing activities, which payment may take the form of reimbursement of JPMS. Because of the willingness of these managers and/or sponsors to provide financial support for such activities, JPMS has an incentive to allow these managers and/or sponsors (as opposed to other portfolio managers and/or sponsors who are unwilling to provide such financial support) to participate in such joint marketing activities. However, the payments by the fund managers and/or sponsors are not made in exchange for JPMS's provision of investment advisory services to its clients.

Please refer to Item 9.ii above for a discussion of (1) revenue sharing arrangements between JPMS and certain of its affiliates pursuant to which JPMS may receive compensation from the affiliates in connection with referrals or introductions of clients by JPMS to the affiliates for the provision by the affiliates of products and services to the clients and (2) solicitation arrangements in which JPMS acts as solicitor for certain other investment advisers and receives compensation from the other advisers for the referral of clients to them. In such cases the compensation is in exchange for JPMS's referral of clients to other (affiliated or unaffiliated) financial service providers – not for JPMS's own provision of investment advisory services to its clients.

b. Compensation from JPMS to Unsupervised Persons for Client Referrals

In addition to compensating certain *supervised* persons (including Financial Advisors) for their provision of investment advisory services to clients on behalf of JPMS and/or for their referral or introduction of investors who become advisory clients of JPMS, JPMS has entered into agreements with certain unrelated third-party solicitors for their referral of prospective investment advisory clients to JPMS in accordance with Rule 206(4)-3 of the Advisers Act. The solicitors engaged by JPMS are typically themselves registered investment advisers. Under these solicitation arrangements, JPMS agrees to pay each solicitor when a referred prospective client becomes an investment advisory client of JPMS. In such cases, JPMS will pay the solicitor a specified portion of the Wrap Fee received by JPMS from each such client. Therefore, the clients referred to JPMS do not incur any additional fee or charge by JPMS as a result of JPMS's arrangements with, or payments to, the solicitors.

vi. Financial Information

JPMS is not aware of any financial condition that is reasonably likely to impair its ability to meet its contractual commitments to its clients, nor has JPMS been the subject of a bankruptcy petition at any time during the past ten years.