Pillar 3 Annual Disclosure Report as at 31st December 2024

J.P. Morgan Securities plc

J.P. Morgan Europe Ltd

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1. Introduction

Overview

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision published its set of rules on 16 December 2010, referred to as Basel III. The Basel framework consists of a three 'Pillar' approach:

- **Pillar 1** establishes minimum capital requirements, defines eligible capital instruments, and prescribes rules for calculating risk weighted assets ("RWA");
- **Pillar 2** requires banks to have an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP") and requires that banking supervisors evaluate each bank's overall risk profile as well as its risk management and internal control processes; and
- **Pillar 3** encourages market discipline through a prescribed set of disclosure requirements which allow market participants to assess the risk and capital profiles of banks.

The UK continues to operate under a combination of legacy European Union ("EU")[1] and United Kingdom ("UK")[2] approaches to regulation. This results in a regulatory framework that is complex and difficult to navigate. His Majesty's Treasury have committed to accelerating the transition towards a UK-only model, with regulation that is currently within 'retained EU law' being repealed and replaced by the respective regulator. The objective is a robust but adaptable framework designed by independent regulators to the needs of the UK financial system. Restating the Capital Requirements Regulation ("CRR") provisions in the PRA Rulebook and other policy materials would enhance the clarity and coherence of the regulatory framework for firms by locating all the requirements and expectations for PRA-regulated firms in one place, making it easier for firms to understand the totality of the new prudential regime that would apply to them. The UK's implementation of the final package of changes in the Basel 3 regime – known in the UK as 'Basel 3.1' is set for 1 January 2027.

In addition, the requirements of the European Banking Authority ("EBA") Final Report on Guidelines for Disclosure under Part Eight of the CRR2 ('EBA GL2') have been incorporated into JPMC's disclosure process from 01 January 2018, and are followed for this document. This document also includes some items required under the amendments to CRR that became applicable in June 2019.

This disclosure contains the Pillar 3 disclosures for J.P. Morgan Securities plc ("JPMS plc") and J.P. Morgan Europe Limited ("JPMEL") and provides information on the legal entities' capital structure, capital adequacy, risk exposures, and RWA.

This disclosure fulfills the requirements as set out in Part Eight of the UK CRR, and in the PRA Supervisory Statements and Statements of Policy[3] and guidelines[4] issued by the European Banking Authority ("EBA").

These disclosures have been prepared in full accordance with the Europe, Middle East and Africa ("EMEA") Pillar 3 Process document[5], which itself has been approved at Board level.

The Pillar 3 disclosure has been approved for publication by the Board of Directors of JPMS plc and JPMEL whose disclosures are contained herein.

This document refers to JPMorgan Chase or the Firm when referring to frameworks, methodologies, systems and controls that are adopted throughout JPMorgan Chase and its subsidiaries. Entity names or Company are used to refer to documents, financial resources and other tangible concepts relevant only to that entity. Both the entities jointly will be addressed as legal entities in this document.

The functional currency for JPMS plc is the US Dollar (USD), while for JPMEL, it is the British Pound (GBP). Consequently, the quantitative tables are presented in their respective functional currencies.

No items have been omitted due to materiality reasons under Titles II and III of the Guidelines. Any line items that are not relevant or reportable as nil have been hidden for presentation purposes.

Means of Disclosure (Article 434)

The disclosure report for UK regulated entities is made available according to Article 434 CRR on the website of JPMorgan Chase & Co. at: http://investor.shareholder.com/jpmorganchase/basel.cfm

The ultimate parent of the entity in scope of this disclosure is JPMorgan Chase & Co. ("JPMorgan Chase"), a financial holding company incorporated under Delaware law in 1968. Firmwide disclosure is made under Basel III requirement and is available using the same link as the UK regulated entities disclosure. The report should be read in conjunction with the Annual Report on Form 10-K and the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q which have been filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and available at the following link: http://investor.shareholder.com/jpmorganchase/sec.cfm

[1] The Capital Requirements Directive ("CRD") which entered into force on 29 December 2020 and the CRR. The CRR was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 27 June 2013, and following Brexit, the EU capital requirements that were in force prior to the end of the implementation period (31 December 2020) were onshored into UK law into what is commonly referred to as the "UK CRR"

[2] The UK published the final rules on the implementation of the Standardised Approach to Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR), Investment Firm Prudential Regime (IFPR) (this applies to some JPM UK entities but not those in the JPMCHL group), changes to the large exposure framework and updated UK leverage requirements (some changes to leverage requirements, such as buffers, reporting and disclosure requirements, did not apply until 1 January 2023 for firms newly in-scope such as JPMCHL) in October 2021. These were applicable on 1 January 2022

[3] https://www.bankofengland.co.uk/prudential-regulation/prudential-and-resolution-policy-index/banking/disclosure

[4] The PRA expects firms to continue to make every effort to comply with these two existing EU Guidelines and Recommendations that are applicable as at the end of the Brexit transition period, to the extent that these remain relevant, and to interpret these in light of any relevant onshoring changes to the legislation to which they relate

[5] J.P. Morgan EMEA Pillar 3 Process document – first published June 2016, and approved for CRR II changes in April 2022

Level of Application

These disclosures are made for J.P. Morgan entities within the UK and include disclosure for the following entities identified as large subsidiaries of J.P. Morgan Capital Holdings Limited ("JPMCHL") under Rule 2.3 of Chapter 2 of the Disclosure (CRR) part of the UK PRA Rulebook:

- **J.P. Morgan Securities plc**
    - The main activities of JPMS plc within the JPMCHL group are Commercial and Investment Banking activities.
    - JPMS plc is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA") and regulated by the PRA and Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA").
- **J.P. Morgan Europe Limited**
    - The main activity is digital retail banking under the Chase brand.
    - JPMEL is authorised by the PRA and regulated by the PRA and FCA. It is also regulated by the UK Payment Systems Regulator ("PSR") with respect to its operation and use of payment systems.

As a large subsidiary of JPMCHL, JPMS plc and JPMEL are subject to a reduced number of disclosures as set out in the Level of Application chapter in the Disclosure (CRR) part of the PRA Rulebook. These disclosures are as follows:

- Disclosure of own funds
- Disclosure of own funds requirements and risk weighted exposure amounts
- Disclosure of countercyclical capital buffers
- Disclosure of exposures to credit risk and dilution risk
- Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques
- Disclosure of leverage ratio
- Disclosure of liquidity requirements
- Disclosure of remuneration policy

For 2024, the scope of disclosure has been broadened to include JPMEL, as it has now met the criteria for a large subsidiary. There are no other legal entities within the consolidated JPMCHL group which qualify as a large subsidiary and require public disclosure.

Regulatory Developments

UK Capital Regime

Following the UK's withdrawal from the EU, the legislative and regulatory framework for financial services has been amended on the back of the EU (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (EUWA) to ensure that it continues to operate as intended post-exit. Extensive amendments to the prudential regulatory framework were made through the Financial Services Act 2021, covering aspects of the Basel III standards that were introduced into the EU Capital Requirements Regulation but that did not apply across the EU until after the end of the Brexit transition period – the CRR rules – as well as the finalization of the rules with respect to the implementation of the Basel III framework (globally agreed between 2017-2019), also referred to as the Basel 3.1 standards, that have not yet been implemented by either the EU or the UK. The remaining elements focus on revisions to the credit risk and operational risk calculation methods, reducing the use of and reliance on internal modelling approaches, and introduce internationally agreed changes to the market risk framework.

The PRA published its near-final Basel 3.1 rules in September 2024. The PRA intends to finalise the rules following the passage of relevant government legislation. The near-final rules are largely aligned with the internationally agreed Basel III principles. The PRA announced in January 2025 a delay to the implementation date of its Basel 3.1 rules to 1 January 2027, to allow more time for greater clarity to emerge about plans for its implementation in the United States.

In June 2023, the new Financial Services and Markets Act ("FSMA") 2023 received Royal Assent and became law. The Act aims to establish an enhanced regulatory regime that is better tailored to UK markets, by granting new powers for UK regulators to draft rules in their Handbooks, rather than requiring it to be incorporated via statutes. The FSMA 2023 also introduced new secondary objectives for the FCA and PRA to facilitate growth and international competitiveness of the UK economy.

Subsequently, the PRA intends to streamline the existing framework by improving accessibility and efficiency as well as usability and clarity to the rules and provisions.

Consumer Duty

The FCA's Consumer Duty (the "Duty") came into force in July 2023. The Duty applies to the regulated and ancillary activities of all firms regulated under the FSMA 2000, the Payment Services Regulations 2017, and E-money Regulations 2011 in respect of products and services for prospective and actual retail customers.

For new and existing products or services that are open to sale or renewal the rules came into force on 31 July 2023. For closed products and services, the rules came into force on 31 July 2024. The Duty requires the Company to act to deliver products and services which provide good outcomes, meet consumer needs and offer fair value to their retail customers. Retail customers should receive communications they can understand and get the customer support they need, when they need it. The Duty also requires firms to demonstrate that they are meeting the requirements of the Duty and have appropriate governance and reporting in place to do this.

The Company oversees two retail facing products that are subject to Consumer Duty:

• Chase – open/existing product, was subject to the 31 July 2023 implementation of the Duty

• Post Office Card Account ("POCA") – closed product as of August 2022, was subject to the 31 July 2024 implementation of the Duty

Governance arrangements and implementation programmes were established to coordinate and oversee the required changes to support rolling out compliance with the Duty. The Company implemented the necessary regulatory obligations pursuant to the Duty before the compliance dates of 31 July 2023 for new and existing products and services as well as 31 July 2024 for closed products, with appropriate business monitoring of key performance and customer outcome indicators. It continues to review Duty related regulatory publications and feedback on a regular basis and incorporate feedback, as required. Regular deep dive sessions on the Duty are also held within International Consumer Banking ("ICB") staff, covering key areas of regulatory focus, outcome areas and best practice examples.

Climate Risk

The PRA first set its supervisory expectations in 2019 (SS3/19 - Enhancing banks' and insurers' approaches to managing the financial risks from climate change) and complemented those subsequently with further guidance and reports regarding the management of climate-related financial risks in the areas of strategy, governance, risk management, scenario analysis, risk reporting and disclosure. Addressing the risks arising from climate change has been a supervisory priority for the PRA since 2021 and remains a priority today. The PRA has stated that it has begun work to update SS3/19 and will consult on these updates in 2025.

Digital regulation

In 2024, the Bank of England ("BoE") and FCA each published an Artificial Intelligence ("AI") strategy in response to the UK government's White Paper on AI regulation, setting out their intended approach to regulating AI. The FCA emphasised their intention to take a technology neutral, outcomes-focused approach to regulation to ensure firms have the flexibility to adapt and innovate and to use the existing regulatory framework as a basis for regulating AI rather than introducing new regulation. The BoE, including the PRA, similarly noted their intention to take a technology-agnostic approach to supervision and regulation of AI and not to introduce any new regulation for the time being. Following this, in November 2024, the BoE and FCA published the results of their third survey of AI in UK financial services which notably found 75% of firms are already using AI (up from 58% in 2022). To further inform their future regulatory approach, the FCA also published a Call for Input in November 2024 on current and future use cases of AI in financial services (closed 31 January 2025).

In 2025, the UK Government has taken further steps in setting out its AI priorities through publication of its "AI Opportunities Action Plan" which lays out how the UK could harness AI for economic growth across different areas. In January 2025, the UK House of Commons Treasury Select Committee also issued a Call for Evidence on uses of AI in banking, pensions and other financial services to inform an inquiry on the potential impacts of the increased use of AI in financial services.

Cybersecurity and Operational Resilience

The UK authorities are pursuing a number of new rules related to cybersecurity and operational resilience. The UK's Department of Science, Innovation and Technology is expected to consult on a Cyber Security and Resilience Bill in 2025. The Bill is modelled on the EU's Network and Information Security Directive 2 and will attempt to enhance supply chain resilience. Additionally, in January 2025, the UK Home Office opened a consultation on a ransomware payment prevention scheme to reduce payments to cyber criminals and increase incident reporting.

On Operational Resilience, the PRA and FCA first set their supervisory expectations in 2021 (PRA SS1/21, FCA PS21/3). The next stage of firms' implementation is expected to be March 2025. In November 2024, the PRA and FCA finalised a new Oversight regime for Critical Third Parties (PRA SS6/24, FCA PS24/16). Designation of critical third parties is expected in 2025. Note, these rules do not apply to regulated financial institutions. Finally, the PRA and FCA are consulting on new operational incident and third party reporting rules. These rules are expected to come into force in 2026.

Geopolitical tensions

The duration and potential outcomes of geopolitical conflicts remain uncertain.

The Firm and the legal entities also continue to monitor and manage the operational risks associated with geopolitical conflicts, including compliance with the financial and economic sanctions and the increased risk of cyber-attacks.

Key Changes During the Period

JPMS plc

- **Total capital:** Increase of $0.6bn due to profit recognition of $2.5bn for 2024 partially offset by $0.9bn payment of interest on Additional Tier1 ("AT1") capital instruments and $1.2bn due to amortization of Tier2 capital instruments which are within 5 years of maturity - note the amortization applied for the period ending 31st December 2024 has been partially offset by a reversal of amortization on $5bn of Tier2 notes that have now been re-papered (see page 16).
- **Total risk exposure amount:** Increase of $8.0bn driven by counterparty credit risk arising on Securities Financing Transactions (increase in client activities), partially offset by a reduction in market risk driven by maturity of trades.
- **Leverage ratio:** Total leverage exposure increased by $35.3bn from $572.3bn as at 31st December 2023 to $607.6bn primarily driven by Securities Financing Transactions exposure due to increase in client activities as noted above.
- **Liquidity Coverage ratio ("LCR"):** LCR decreased by 30% to 193%, primarily driven by an increase in net funding outflows, partially offset by an increase in High Quality Liquid Assets ("HQLA").

JPMEL

- **Total capital:** Increase in total capital of £898mm, of which £868mm is driven by capital injection to support future business activities.
- **Total risk exposure amount:** Increase of £188mm is mainly operational risk £186mm due to increase in operating income.
- **Leverage ratio:** No significant movement in leverage exposures noted for JPMEL.
- **Liquidity Coverage ratio ("LCR"):** LCR decreased by 46% to 231%, primarily driven by an increase in total net funding outflows, including the impact of the inflow cap.

Key Metrics

The following tables highlight the legal entities' key regulatory metrics and ratios. In line with the disclosure requirements the LCR is based on 12months averages and the other metrics are based on spot information.

Table 1: UK KM1 - Key metrics template for JPMS plc

	$'mm	Q4 2024	Q4 2023
Available own funds (amounts)			
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	36,054	34,321
2	Tier 1 capital	46,054	44,321
3	Total capital	55,806	55,230
Risk-weighted exposure amounts			
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	195,273	187,226
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.46 %	18.33 %
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	23.58 %	23.67 %
7	Total capital ratio (%)	28.58 %	29.50 %
Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
UK 7a	Additional CET1 SREP requirements (%)	1.52 %	1.46 %
UK 7b	Additional AT1 SREP requirements (%)	0.51 %	0.49 %
UK 7c	Additional T2 SREP requirements (%)	0.68 %	0.65 %
UK 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	10.70 %	10.59 %
Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50 %	2.50 %
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.59 %	0.50 %
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.09 %	3.00 %
UK 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	13.79 %	13.59 %
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	12.44 %	8.98 %
Leverage ratio			
13	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	607,589	572,319
14	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	7.58 %	7.74 %
Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements			
14a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	7.58 %	7.74 %
14b	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	7.54 %	7.62 %
14c	Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	6.61 %	7.61 %
14d	Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	6.58 %	7.53 %
14e	Countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%)	0.20 %	0.20 %
Liquidity Coverage Ratio			
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	101,202	78,544
UK 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	143,440	136,030
UK 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	89,342	106,007
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	54,098	35,384
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	192.75 %	222.82 %
Net Stable Funding Ratio			
18	Total available stable funding	205,106	171,918
19	Total required stable funding	175,883	147,370
20	NSFR ratio (%)	117.56 %	116.64 %

Table 2: UK KM1 - Key metrics template for JPMEL

	£'mm	Q4 2024	Q4 2023
Available own funds (amounts)			
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	2,327	1,429
2	Tier 1 capital	2,327	1,429
3	Total capital	2,327	1,429
Risk-weighted exposure amounts			
4	Total risk-weighted exposure amount	628	440
Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	370.56 %	325.00 %
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	370.56 %	325.00 %
7	Total capital ratio (%)	370.56 %	325.00 %
Additional own funds requirements based on SREP (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
UK 7a	Additional CET1 SREP requirements (%)	59.39 %	6.20 %
UK 7b	Additional AT1 SREP requirements (%)	19.80 %	2.07 %
UK 7c	Additional T2 SREP requirements (%)	26.40 %	2.76 %
UK 7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	113.58 %	19.03 %
Combined buffer requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)			
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50 %	2.50 %
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	1.97 %	0.01 %
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	4.47 %	2.51 %
UK 11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	118.05 %	21.54 %
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	295.56 %	249.72 %
Leverage ratio			
13	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	2,357	2,173
14	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	98.73 %	65.05 %
Liquidity Coverage Ratio			
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value - average)	1,905	1,761
UK 16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	3,337	2,548
UK 16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	6,862	7,078
16	Total net cash outflows (adjusted value)	834	637
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	230.90 %	276.70 %
Net Stable Funding Ratio			
18	Total available stable funding	20,626	16,437
19	Total required stable funding	13,035	9,116
20	NSFR ratio (%)	158.44 %	180.37 %

2. ATTESTATION STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE (ARTICLE 431)

The disclosure information have been prepared in full accordance with the EMEA Pillar 3 Process document, which has been approved at Board level.

The Pillar 3 process outlines:

- The roles and responsibilities in the production of public disclosure.
- The annual assessment process requirements for scope and proportionality, disclosure frequency, accuracy and completeness of disclosure, process for omissions on the grounds of materiality, proprietary or confidentiality, and
- The overall governance requirements around disclosures and the processes to compile them.

Attestation:

I confirm that I have taken reasonable measures to ensure that the information presented in this Pillar 3 report meets the requirements of Part 8 of onshored EU Regulation No.2013/575, 2019/876 (and its subsequent amendments) and has been prepared in accordance with the Internal control procedures, guidelines, systems and controls agreed at management body level.

Grant Ross
Managing Director, UK CFO & EMEA Regional Controller

Ian Green
Managing Director, EMEA CRO
Firmwide Risk Executive

3. Disclosure of Own Funds (Article 437)

Own Funds Disclosures

Capital resources represent the amount of regulatory capital available to an entity to cover all risks. Defined under the CRR, capital resources are designated into two tiers, Tier 1 and Tier 2. Tier 1 capital consists of Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") and AT1. CET1 is the highest quality of capital and typically represents share capital, reserves and audited profit; AT1 contains hybrid debt instruments; Tier 2 capital typically consists of subordinated debt and other eligible capital instruments.

The UK Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities ("MREL"), which is intended to facilitate the resolution or recapitalization of a financial institution without causing financial instability and without recourse to public funds, is defined in the BoE Statement of Policy ("SoP") on its Approach to Setting MREL ("MREL SoP").

The information represented in the tables below constitutes the applicable data elements for Own Funds specified in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1423/2013.

Key Changes During the Period

JPMS plc

- The total capital ratio has decreased by 0.92% from 29.50% as at 31st December 2023 to 28.58%. The decrease in total capital ratio is driven by an increase in Risk Weighted Assets ("RWA"). The increase is driven by counterparty credit risk primarily in Securities Financing Transactions on account of increase in client activities, partially offset by decrease in market risk driven by maturity of trades in both Equity (specific market risk) and Collective Investment Undertakings.

Table 3: UK CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds for JPMS plc[6]

	$'mm	Amount	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	22,394	
1.1	*of which: Called-up share capital*	12,444	**c**
1.2	*of which: Share premium*	9,951	**d**
2	Retained earnings	10,496	**h**
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	5,328	**f & g**
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	38,218	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(2,037)	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund assets (negative amount)	(111)	**a**
19	Direct, indirect and synthetic holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount above 10 % threshold and net of eligible short positions) (negative amount)	(16)	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	(2,164)	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	36,054	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: Instruments			
30	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	10,000	**e**
36	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	10,000	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
44	**Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital**	10,000	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	46,054	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: instruments			
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	9,752	**b**
51	**Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments**	9,752	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments			
58	**Tier 2 (T2) capital**	9,752	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	55,806	

[6] For the purposes of these disclosures, profits related to 2024 recognised post-audit after its completion in 2025, have been included in capital resources.

	$'mm	Amount	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
60	**Total risk weighted assets**	195,273	
Capital ratios and requirements including buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	18.46 %	
62	Tier 1 capital	23.58 %	
63	Total capital	28.58 %	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with Article 92 (1) CRR, plus additional CET1 requirement which the institution is required to hold in accordance with point (a) of Article 104(1) CRD, plus combined buffer requirement in accordance with Article 128(6) CRD) expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	9.11 %	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50 %	
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	0.59 %	
68	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)**	12.44 %	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Direct and indirect holdings of own funds and eligible liabilities of financial sector entities where the institution does not have a significant investment in those entities (amount below 10% threshold and net of eligible short positions)	2,769	
73	Direct and indirect holdings by the institution of the CET1 instruments of financial sector entities where the institution has a significant investment in those entities (amount below 17.65% thresholds and net of eligible short positions)	564	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17,65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	399	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	1,435	

Table 4: UK CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds for JPMEL[7]

	£'mm	Amount	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	2,071	
1.1	*of which: Called-up share capital*	1,900	a
1.2	*of which: Share premium*	171	b
2	Retained earnings	131	d
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	125	c
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments**	2,327	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	—	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**	—	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital**	2,327	
Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital: Instruments			
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	2,327	
Tier 2 (T2) capital: regulatory adjustments			
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	2,327	
60	**Total Risk exposure amount**	628	

[7] For the purposes of these disclosures, profits related to 2024 recognised post-audit after its completion in 2025, have been included in capital resources.

	£'mm	Amount	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
Capital ratios and requirements including buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	370.56 %	
62	Tier 1 capital	370.56 %	
63	Total capital	370.56 %	
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirement (CET1 requirement in accordance with Article 92 (1) CRR, plus additional CET1 requirement which the institution is required to hold in accordance with point (a) of Article 104(1) CRD, plus combined buffer requirement in accordance with Article 128(6) CRD) expressed as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	68.36 %	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50 %	
66	of which: countercyclical buffer requirement	1.97 %	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk exposure amount)	295.56 %	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount below 17,65% threshold, net of related tax liability where the conditions in Article 38 (3) CRR are met)	6	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
77	Cap on inclusion of credit risk adjustments in T2 under standardised approach	1	

Own Funds Reconciliation

The tables below present a reconciliation between audited balance sheet own funds and regulatory own funds as at 31st December 2024 in accordance with the requirements set out in Commission Implementing Regulation (UK Article 437a).

Table 5: UK CC2 - Reconciliation of Regulatory Own Funds to Balance Sheet for JPMS plc

Regulatory Own Funds Reconciliation to Balance Sheet	Balance sheet as in published financial statements ($'mm)	Under regulatory scope of consolidation ($'mm)	Reference
	As at December 2024	As at December 2024	
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks	3,101	3,101	
Loans and advances to banks	9,457	9,457	
Loans and advances to customers	93	93	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	215,556	215,556	
Securities borrowed	48,190	48,190	
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	326,845	326,845	
Debtors	90,927	90,927	
Other assets	3,424	3,424	
Tangible assets	3	3	
Total assets	**697,596**	**697,596**	
Liabilities			
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	94,404	94,404	
Securities loaned	15,285	15,285	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	38,744	38,254	
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	233,191	233,401	
Trade creditors	51,353	51,353	
Deposits from JPMorgan Chase undertakings	178,312	178,591	
Other liabilities	27,089	27,089	
of which: Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	(111)	(111)	**a**
Subordinated liabilities with JPMorgan Chase undertakings[8]	11,000	11,000	**b**
Total liabilities	**649,378**	**649,378**	
Shareholders' Equity			
Called-up share capital	12,444	12,444	**c**
Share premium account	9,951	9,951	**d**
Other equity instruments	10,000	10,000	**e**
Capital redemption reserve	4,996	4,996	**f**
Other reserves	332	332	**g**
Retained earnings	10,496	10,496	**h**
Total shareholders' equity	**48,218**	**48,218**	

[8] The USD denominated loan is comprised of subordinated notes issued as part of the Firm's strategy to comply with MREL. The loan, less regulatory amortisation, of net $9.7 billion qualifies as Tier 2 regulatory capital.

Table 6: UK CC2 - Reconciliation of Regulatory Own Funds to Balance Sheet for JPMEL

Regulatory Own Funds Reconciliation to Balance Sheet	Balance sheet as in published financial statements (£'mm)	Under regulatory scope of consolidation (£'mm)	Reference
	As at December 2024	As at December 2024	
Assets			
Loans and advances to banks	23,251	23,251	
Loans and advances to customers	3	3	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	2,054	2,054	
Trade and other receivables	16	16	
Prepayments and accrued income	126	126	
Total assets	**25,450**	**25,450**	
Liabilities			
Deposits by banks	146	146	
Customer accounts	22,795	22,795	
Trade and other payables	70	70	
Accruals and deferred income	112	112	
Total liabilities	**23,123**	**23,123**	
Shareholders' Equity			
Called-up share capital	1,900	1,900	**a**
Share premium	171	171	**b**
Other reserves	125	125	**c**
Retained earnings	131	131	**d**
Total shareholders' equity	**2,327**	**2,327**	

Main Features of Capital Instruments

The table below presents the main features of regulatory capital instruments for JPMS plc and JPMEL as at 31st December 2024 and as required by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1423/2013. The terms and conditions for these instruments can be found on the Companies House website.

Table 7: UK CCA - Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments for JPMS plc and JPMEL

Capital Instruments Main Features		JPMS plc							JPMEL
		CET1	CET1	CET1	AT1	AT1	T2	T2	CET1
		$10,000 ordinary shares	£1 ordinary shares	£1.24 ordinary shares	$5,000mm AT1 Notes	$5,000mm AT1 Notes	$6,000mm subordinated loan	$5,000mm subordinated loan	$1 ordinary shares
1	Issuer	JPMS plc	JPMS plc	JPMS plc	JPMS plc	JPMS plc	JPMS plc	JPMS plc	JPMEL
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)				XS9988776655	XS7766554433	XS4455667788	XS3344556677	
2a	Public or private placement	Private Placement	Private Placement	Private Placement	Private Placement	Private Placement	Private Placement	Private Placement	Private Placement
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	The Companies Act 2006	The Companies Act 2006	The Companies Act 2006	English Law	English Law	English Law	English Law	The Companies Act 2006
3a	Contractual recognition of write down and conversion powers of resolution authorities	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Regulatory treatment									
4	Current treatment taking into account, where applicable, transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Common Equity Tier 1	Common Equity Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2	Common Equity Tier 1
5	Post-transitional CRR rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Common Equity Tier 1	Common Equity Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2	Common Equity Tier 1
6	Eligible at solo/(sub-)consolidated/ solo&(sub-)consolidated	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	$ Ordinary	£ Ordinary	£ Ordinary	$ Perpetual Floating Rate Permanent Write-down AT1 Notes	$ Perpetual Floating Rate Permanent Write-down AT1 Notes	$ Subordinated Notes/Loan	$ Subordinated Notes/Loan	$ Ordinary
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital or eligible liabilities (Currency in million, as of most recent reporting date)	$22,394mm includes nominal and premium	0	0	$5,000mm	$5,000mm	$6,000mm	$5,000mm	£2,070mm includes nominal and premium
9	Nominal amount of instrument	$10,000	£1	£1.24	$5,000,000,000	$5,000,000,000	$6,000,000,000	$5,000,000,000	$1
9a	Issue price	average issue price $17,997	£1	£1.24	$5,000,000,000	$5,000,000,000	$6,000,000,000	$5,000,000,000	average issue price $0.8289
9b	Redemption price	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	N/A
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity	Shareholders' equity	Other Equity Instrument	Other Equity Instrument	Liability - amortized cost	Liability - amortized cost	Shareholders' equity

Capital Instruments Main Features		JPMS plc							JPMEL
		CET1	CET1	CET1	AT1	AT1	T2	T2	CET1
		$10,000 ordinary shares	£1 ordinary shares	£1.24 ordinary shares	$5,000mm AT1 Notes	$5,000mm AT1 Notes	$6,000mm subordinated loan	$5,000mm subordinated loan	$1 ordinary shares
11	Original date of issuance (issued paid up share capital)	$647mm Oct 22 1991 $290mm Mar 1 2000 $500mm Jan 2 2007 $278mm Jan 12 2007 $270mm Dec 1 2008 $230mm Dec 4 2008 $1,200mm Dec 16 2008 $300mm Jan 30 2009 $2,000mm Dec 20 2010 $2,274mm May 27 2011 $362mm Dec 12 2011 $1,263mm Dec 16 2013 $116mm Dec 2014 $662mm Jul 27 2015 $2,051mm Sep 11 2017	£0.000002mm Oct 27 1999	£0.062mm May 28 2012	$5,000mm Dec 06 2022	$5,000mm Mar 15 2023	Dec 17 2018 (at issue) with initial nominal of $12,000mm[9]	Oct 17 2024	$1,397mm Nov 11 2019[10] $1,100 Jul 05 2024
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Dated	Dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No maturity	No maturity	No maturity	No maturity	No maturity	December 17 2028	October 17 2039	No maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Coupons / dividends									
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	N/A	N/A	N/A	Floating	Floating	Floating	Floating	N/A

[9] **JPMS pl**c: Currently, the total T2 capital instrument amounts to $11bn, following a $1bn redemption on 18th December 2023. Of which, $5bn was re-papered on 17th October 2024.

[10] **JPMEL**: Since it's incorporation on 18th-Sep-1968 JPMEL has seen several ownership changes until 2019, when it became a fully owned subsidiary of JPMCHL leading to multiple share transfers and cancellations. Consequently, a simplified representation of issuance has been provided for the purposes of these disclosures.

Capital Instruments Main Features		JPMS plc							JPMEL
		CET1	CET1	CET1	AT1	AT1	T2	T2	CET1
		$10,000 ordinary shares	£1 ordinary shares	£1.24 ordinary shares	$5,000mm AT1 Notes	$5,000mm AT1 Notes	$6,000mm subordinated loan	$5,000mm subordinated loan	$1 ordinary shares
18	Coupon rate and any related index	N/A	N/A	N/A	SOFR + 3.98%	SOFR + 3.57%	SOFR + 1.68%	SOFR +1.38%	N/A
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Full discretionary	Full discretionary	Full discretionary	Full Discretionary	Full Discretionary	Mandatory	Mandatory	Full discretionary
20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Full discretionary	Full discretionary	Full discretionary	Full Discretionary	Full Discretionary	Mandatory	Mandatory	Full discretionary
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30	Write-down features	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	No	N/A
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A	Full	Full	N/A	N/A	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A	Permanent	Permanent	N/A	N/A	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
34a	Type of subordination (only for eligible liabilities)	Subordinated	Subordinated	Subordinated	Contractual	Contractual	Subordinated	Subordinated	Subordinated
UK-34b	Ranking of the instrument in normal insolvency proceedings	Ranking below all other liabilities	Ranking below all other liabilities	Ranking below all other liabilities	Ranking below all other liabilities except senior to CET1	Ranking below all other liabilities except senior to CET1	Ranking below all other liabilities except senior to CET1 and AT1	Ranking below all other liabilities except senior to CET1 and AT1	Ranking below all other liabilities
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Subordinated to AT1 notes and all other liabilities	Subordinated to AT1 notes and all other liabilities	Subordinated to AT1 notes and all other liabilities	Subordinated to T2 notes and all other more senior (unsubordinated) liabilities	Subordinated to T2 notes and all other more senior (unsubordinated) liabilities	Subordinated to all other more senior (unsubordinated) liabilities	Subordinated to all other more senior (unsubordinated) liabilities	Subordinated to AT1 notes and all other liabilities

Capital Instruments Main Features		JPMS plc							JPMEL
		CET1	CET1	CET1	AT1	AT1	T2	T2	CET1
		$10,000 ordinary shares	£1 ordinary shares	£1.24 ordinary shares	$5,000mm AT1 Notes	$5,000mm AT1 Notes	$6,000mm subordinated loan	$5,000mm subordinated loan	$1 ordinary shares
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
37a	Link to the full term and conditions of the instrument (signposting)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

4. Disclosure of Own Funds Requirement and Risk-Weighted Exposure Amounts (Article 438)

A strong capital position is essential to the Firm's business strategy and competitive position. The Firm's capital strategy focuses on long-term stability, which enables the Firm to build and invest in market-leading businesses, even in a highly stressed environment.

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process

Annually, JPMS plc completes the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP"), which informs the Board of Directors of the ongoing assessment of the entity's processes for managing the sources and uses of capital as well as compliance with supervisory expectations for capital planning and capital adequacy. This forward-looking assessment of capital requirements given the business strategy, risk profile, risk appetite and capital plan result in potential impacts to entity's earnings, capital resources, risk-weighted assets and balance sheet. JPMS plc's ICAAP integrates stress testing protocols with capital planning. The ICAAP results are reviewed by management and reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.

Stress testing assesses the potential impact of alternative economic and business scenarios on the entity's earnings and capital. These scenarios are articulated in terms of macroeconomic factors, which are key drivers of business results; global market shocks, which generate short-term but severe trading losses; and idiosyncratic operational risk events. The scenarios are intended to capture and stress key vulnerabilities and idiosyncratic risks facing the entity.

In addition to the ICAAP, stress scenarios are also used to inform the recovery plan for the Company, which set out potential recovery options management could take in a range of stress scenarios that could result in a breach of capital triggers.

Total Own fund Requirements

The tables below show a breakdown of the risk weighted assets and associated Minimum Capital Requirements for JPMS plc . The standardised approach has been used for the calculation of credit risk. The Standardised Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk ("SACCR") and Internal Model Method ("IMM") have been employed to calculate OTC derivative exposure in CCR. Market Risk Capital Requirements have been measured by using a combination of the standardised approach and internal models including Value-at-Risk ("VaR") approved by the PRA. The Basic Indicator Approach ("BIA") has been used for the calculation of Operational Risk Capital Requirements.

The total own fund requirements below represent the Pillar 1 requirements as per the CRR - i.e. 8% of RWAs.

Key Changes during the Period

JPMS plc

- Counterparty credit risk increase of $11.5bn mainly due to an increase in Securities Financing Transactions on account of increase in client activities.
- Market risk decrease of $3.6bn driven by maturity of trades.
- Operational risk increase of $1.2bn driven by an increase in operating income for 2024.

JPMEL

- Operational risk increase of £186mm due to increase in operating income.

Table 8: UK OV1 - Overview of RWAs for JPMS plc

	$'mm	Total Risk exposure amounts (TREA)		Total own funds requirements
		Q4 2024	Q4 2023	
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**	**9,286**	**10,053**	**743**
2	Of which the standardised approach	9,286	10,053	743
6	**Counterparty credit risk - CCR**	**109,870**	**98,418**	**8,789**
7	Of which the standardised approach	5,752	12,752	460
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)	25,177	16,211	2,014
UK 8a	Of which exposures to a CCP	481	522	38
UK 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	4,018	4,301	321
9	Of which other CCR	74,442	64,632	5,956
15	**Settlement risk**	**396**	**531**	**32**
16	**Securitisation exposures in the non-trading book (after the cap)**	**228**	**251**	**18**
20	**Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)**	**59,510**	**63,153**	**4,761**
21	Of which the standardised approach	45,067	48,033	3,605
22	Of which IMA	14,443	15,120	1,155
23	**Operational risk**	**15,983**	**14,820**	**1,279**
UK 23a	Of which basic indicator approach	15,983	14,820	1,279
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	999	743	80
29	**Total**	**195,273**	**187,226**	**15,622**

Table 9: UK OV1 - Overview of RWAs for JPMEL

£'mm		Total Risk exposure amounts (TREA)		Total own funds requirements
		Q4 2024	Q4 2023	
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**	**87**	**76**	**7**
2	Of which the standardised approach	87	76	7
6	**Counterparty credit risk - CCR**	**7**	**14**	**1**
UK 8b	Of which credit valuation adjustment - CVA	0		0
9	Of which other CCR	7	14	1
20	**Position, foreign exchange and commodities risks (Market risk)**	**0**	**2**	**0**
21	Of which the standardised approach	0	2	0
23	**Operational risk**	**534**	**348**	**43**
UK 23a	Of which basic indicator approach	534	348	43
24	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	14	0	1
29	**Total**	**628**	**440**	**50**

Flow statements for model approach

The flow statements explaining changes in the CCR RWAs determined under the IMM and Market risk RWAs under Internal Models Approach ("IMA") for JPMS plc. JPMEL does not have any model permissions and is on standardised approach, therefore, templates UK CCR7 and MR2 -B are not disclosed.

Table 10: UK CCR7 – Risk Weighted Exposure Amount ("RWEA") flow statements of CCR exposures under the IMM for JPMS plc

Risk Weighted Assets under IMM increased by $9.0bn from $16.2bn as at 31 December 2023 to $25.2bn driven by increased portfolio activity, rise in collateral exposures and enrichment of initial margin posted collateral with inter-affiliates (previously under SACCR).

$mm		RWEA
Q4 2024		
1	**RWA as at end of previous reporting period (31st December 2023)**	**16,211**
2	Asset size	8,901
3	Credit quality of counterparties	(87)
4	Model updates (IMM only)	181
8	Other	(29)
9	**RWAs as at the end of the current reporting period (31st December 2024)**	**25,177**

Table 11: UK MR2-B - RWEA flow statements of market risk exposures under the IMA for JPMS plc

Own funds requirements decreased by $54.2mm to $1.2bn mainly driven by decrease in SVaR due to increased option protection partially offset by IRC due to higher credit exposure in the 1year lookback period.

$'mm		Value-at-risk (VaR)	Stressed value-at-risk (SVaR)	Incremental risk charge (IRC)	Total RWEAs	Total own funds requirements
Q4 2024						
1	**RWEAs at previous period end 31st December 2023**	**2,791**	**11,776**	**553**	**15,120**	**1,210**
1a	Regulatory adjustment[11]	(1,341)	(5,225)	(160)	(6,726)	(538)
1b	RWEAs at the previous quarter-end (end of the day) 31st December 2023	1,450	6,551	394	8,395	672
2	Movement in risk levels	(513)	(1,437)	876	(1,074)	(86)
3	Model updates/changes	0	0	0	0	0
8a	RWEAs at the end of the disclosure period (end of the day) (31st December 2024)	937	5,114	1,270	7,321	586
8b	Regulatory adjustment[11]	1,576	5,546	0	7,122	569
8	**RWEAs at the end of the disclosure period (31st December 2024)**	**2,513**	**10,660**	**1,270**	**14,443**	**1,155**

[11] Regulatory adjustments constitute difference in RWAs between end-of-day positions and 60-day average for VaR/SVaR or 12-week average for IRC. This also includes multiplication factors as per Article 366 of the CRR.

5. Disclosure of Countercyclical Capital Buffers (Article 440)

Under Basel III, each firm is required to hold an additional capital buffer against macroeconomic risks associated with an increase in aggregate credit. Each firm is required to calculate its institution-specific countercyclical buffer rate as a weighted average of the buffer rates that have been set for each jurisdiction to which the firm has relevant exposures. The countercyclical buffer is then the institution-specific countercyclical buffer rate multiplied by total RWA.

The tables below show a breakdown of the geographic distribution of relevant credit exposures along with the calculation of the institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer as per Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1555.

Table 12: UK CCyB1 Geographic Distribution of Credit Exposures Relevant to the Calculation of the Countercyclical Capital Buffer for JPMS plc

$'mm	General credit exposures	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Securitisation Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own funds requirements				Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirement weights	Countercyclical capital buffer rate
	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models			Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total			
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— %	1.50 %
Australia	894	200	0	0	1,093	73	16	0	90	1,119	1.09 %	1.00 %
Belgium	75	51	0	0	127	6	3	0	9	108	0.11 %	1.00 %
Bulgaria	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	— %	2.00 %
Chile	227	93	0	0	321	18	8	0	26	322	0.31 %	0.50 %
Cyprus	0	42	0	0	42	0	3	0	3	43	0.04 %	1.00 %
Czech Republic	1	14	0	0	14	0	1	0	1	14	0.01 %	1.25 %
Denmark	73	47	0	0	120	5	4	0	9	109	0.11 %	2.50 %
Estonia	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	— %	1.50 %
France	188	3,191	0	0	3,379	16	281	0	298	3,723	3.63 %	1.00 %
Germany	294	876	0	0	1,170	24	73	0	97	1,215	1.18 %	0.75 %
Hong kong	318	193	0	0	511	29	10	0	39	482	0.47 %	0.50 %
Hungary	0	8	0	0	8	0	1	0	1	8	0.01 %	0.50 %
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— %	2.50 %
Ireland	8,892	597	0	0	9,489	717	111	0	827	10,343	10.09 %	1.50 %
Republic of Korea	1,516	406	0	0	1,922	121	23	0	144	1,802	1.76 %	1.00 %
Latvia	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	— %	0.50 %
Lithuania	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	— %	1.00 %
Luxembourg	3,598	503	0	0	4,101	291	56	0	347	4,335	4.23 %	0.50 %
Other Countries	50,701	9,099	0	22	59,823	4,269	643	18	4,930	61,621	60.10 %	— %
Total	**78,573**	**31,085**	**1**	**22**	**109,680**	**6,528**	**1,657**	**18**	**8,203**	**102,538**	**100.00 %**	

Table 13: UK CCyB1 Geographic Distribution of Credit Exposures Relevant to the Calculation of the Countercyclical Capital Buffer for JPMEL

£'mm	General credit exposures	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk		Securitisation Exposure value for non-trading book	Total exposure value	Own funds requirements				Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirement weights	Countercyclical capital buffer rate
	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Sum of long and short positions of trading book exposures for SA	Value of trading book exposures for internal models			Relevant credit risk exposures - Credit risk	Relevant credit exposures – Market risk	Relevant credit exposures – Securitisation positions in the non-trading book	Total			
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02 %	1.00 %
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.09 %	1.00 %
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— %	0.75 %
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.12 %	1.50 %
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01 %	0.50 %
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— %	2.00 %
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— %	2.50 %
United Kingdom	18	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	1	17	98.33 %	2.00 %
Other Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.42 %	
Total	**18**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**17**	**99.99 %**	

Table 14: UK CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer for JPMS plc and JPMEL

	In mm	JPMS plc (in $)	JPMEL (in £)
1	**Total risk exposure amount**	**195,273**	**628**
2	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	0.59 %	1.97 %
3	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	1,152	12

6. Disclosure of Exposures to Credit Risk and Dilution Risk (Article 442)

Impairment of financial assets and lending-related commitments

Instruments in scope of Traditional Credit Products ("TCP") include loans, lending-related commitments, and other lending products stemming from extensions of credit to borrowers (including intercompany and affiliated entities). The Company establishes an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) for these instruments to ensure they are reflected in the financial statements at the Company's best estimate of the net amount expected to be collected. The ECL is determined on in-scope financial instruments measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). ECL is measured collectively via a portfolio-based (modelled) approach for Stage 1 and 2 assets but is generally measured individually for Stage 3 assets. ECL is forecasted over the 12-month term (Stage 1) or expected life (Stage 2 or 3) of in-scope financial instruments, where the forecast horizon includes the reasonable and supportable ("R&S") forecast period, the reversion period and the residual period and considers the time value of money. In determining the ECL measurement and staging for a financial instrument, the Company applies the definition of default consistent with the Basel definition of default to maintain uniformity of the definition across the Firm.
Determining the appropriateness of the allowance is complex and requires judgement by management about the effect of circumstances that are inherently uncertain. Further, estimating the allowance involves consideration of a range of possible outcomes, which management evaluates to determine its best estimate. Subsequent evaluations of the TCP portfolio, in light of the circumstances then prevailing, may result in significant changes in the ECL in future periods.

The Company must consider the appropriateness of decisions and judgements regarding methodology and inputs utilised in developing estimates of ECL each reporting period and document them appropriately.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Prior impairments of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

Past due

Fee receivables arise out of revenue from contracts with customers, such as a management fee or distribution revenue. Staging and write off policies depend on the nature of the asset. Fee receivables for institutional clients are included in Stage 1 if they are less than 90 days past due ("dpd"), and instruments less than 180 dpd are included in Stage 2. A fee receivable from an institutional client is deemed to be credit-impaired and 100% reserved when it is 180 dpd.

The accounting policy for other assets requires they be written-off when the asset is (i) deemed to be uncollectible or (ii) past due for more than 90 days, whichever occurs first. The Company believes that the 90 day write-off policy materially limits the non-TCP exposure recorded on the balance sheet.

The Company relies on the staging backstops in International Financial Reporting Standards (" IFRS 9") 'Financial Instruments' and presumes that other assets that are 30 dpd have experienced a Significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") and are included in Stage 2. Other assets that are greater than 90 days past due are deemed to be credit-impaired and are included in Stage 3. Other assets that are current or less than 30 dpd are included in Stage 1.

Performing and non-performing Exposures

Net values of on-balance sheet and off-balance exposures are depicted in the tables below. The net value is gross carrying value of exposure less impairments or provisions. JPMEL did not report any non-performing exposures.

Table 15: UK CR1: Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions for JPMS plc

	$' mm	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount					Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions					Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures		Performing exposures - accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures - accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
			Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 3		
1	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**12,847**	**12,847**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2	**Loans and advances**	**264,521**	**80,461**	**34**	**20**	**20**	**(1)**	**—**	**(1)**	**(2)**	**(2)**	**264,521**	**18**
3	*Central banks*	9,189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,189	0
4	*General governments*	274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	0
5	*Credit institutions*	153,439	80,436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153,439	0
6	*Other financial corporations*	101,476	20	0	20	20	—	—	—	(2)	(2)	101,476	18
7	*Non-financial corporations*	143	5	34	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	—	—	143	0
16	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**522**	**456**	**66**	**0**	**0**	**(6)**	**(5)**	**(1)**	**0**	**0**	**377**	**0**
20	*Other financial corporations*	168	156	12	0	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	0	69	0
21	*Non-financial corporations*	354	300	54	0	0	(5)	(5)	(1)	0	0	308	0
220	**Total**	**277,890**	**93,764**	**100**	**20**	**20**	**(7)**	**(5)**	**(2)**	**(2)**	**(2)**	**264,897**	**18**

Table 16: UK CR1: Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions for JPMEL

	£' mm	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount		Collateral and financial guarantees received
		Performing exposures		On performing exposures
			Of which stage 1	
5	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**7,571**	**7,571**	0
10	**Loans and advances**	**17,736**	**17,736**	**2,054**
40	*Credit institutions*	17,733	17,733	2,054
80	Households	3	3	0
150	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**15**	**15**	**0**
210	Households	15	15	0
220	**Total**	**25,322**	**25,322**	**2,054**

Residual Maturity Analysis of Credit Risk Exposures

The tables below show the maturity breakdown of gross carrying amount net of related accumulated impairment, provisions and accumulated change in fair value due to credit risk.

Table 17: UK CR1-A: Maturity of exposures for JPMS plc

	$' mm	Net exposure value					
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	**Loans and advances**	**172,713**	**90,981**	**408**	**8**	**427**	**264,538**
2	**Debt securities**	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	**Total**	**172,713**	**90,981**	**408**	**8**	**427**	**264,538**

Table 18: UK CR1-A: Maturity of exposures for JPMEL

£' mm		Net exposure value					
		On demand	<= 1 year	> 1 year <= 5 years	> 5 years	No stated maturity	Total
1	**Loans and advances**	**1,958**	**2,343**	**13,435**	**0**	**—**	**17,736**
2	**Debt securities**	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	**Total**	**1,958**	**2,343**	**13,435**	**0**	**—**	**17,736**

Analysis of Non performing Loans and advances

The table below presents changes in non-performing loans and advances between 1st January 2024 to 31st December 2024. The non-performing exposures represents loans made to corporate customers. JPMEL did not report any non-performing loans and advances, therefore, UK CR2 template has not been disclosed.

Table 19: UK CR2: Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances for JPMS plc

$' mm		Gross carrying amount
1	Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances	38
4	Outflows due to write-offs	—
5	Outflow due to other situations	(18)
6	**Final stock of non-performing loans and advances**	**20**

Non-performing, Forborne and Past Due Exposures

The following tables provide an overview on disclosure of non-performing exposures as per EBA/GL/2018/10.

Industry Analysis of Forborne Exposures

The table below shows gross carrying amount of forborne exposures and the related accumulated impairment, provisions, accumulated change in fair value due to credit risk and collateral and financial guarantees received by portfolio and exposure class. No forborne exposures within JPMEL, therefore, CQ1 is not disclosed .

Table 20: UK CQ1- Credit quality of forborne exposures for JPMS plc

$'mm		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne			On performing forborne exposures	On non - performing forborne exposures		Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with
				Of which defaulted	Of which impaired				
1	**Loans and advances**	**0**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**0**	**(2)**	**18**	**18**
5	Other financial corporations	0	20	20	20	0	(2)	18	18
10	**Total**	**0**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**0**	**(2)**	**18**	**18**

Industry Analysis of past due Exposures

Table 21: UK CQ3 - Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days for JPMS plc

The tables below shows the gross carrying amount/nominal amount of performing and non-performing exposures in line with the Financial statement submissions.

For the on-balance sheet exposures, the template shows the breakdown by past-due band.

$'mm		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount				
		Performing exposures		Non-performing exposures		
			Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Of which defaulted
5	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**12,847**	**12,847**	**0**	**0**	**0**
10	**Loans and advances**	**264,521**	**264,521**	**20**	**20**	**20**
20	*Central banks*	9,189	9,189	0	0	0
30	*General governments*	274	274	0	0	0
40	*Credit institutions*	153,439	153,439	0	0	0
50	*Other financial corporations*	101,476	101,476	20	20	20
60	*Non-financial corporations*	143	143	0	0	0
150	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**522**		**0**		**0**
190	*Other financial corporations*	168		0		0
200	*Non-financial corporations*	354		0		0
220	**Total**	**277,890**	**277,368**	**20**	**20**	**20**

Table 22: UK CQ3 - Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days for JPMEL

	£'mm	Gross carrying amount/nominal amount					
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures		
			Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Of which defaulted
5	**Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits**	**7,571**	**7,571**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
10	**Loans and advances**	**17,736**	**17,736**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
40	*Credit institutions*	17,733	17,733	0	0	0	0
80	Households	3	3	0	0	0	0
150	**Off-balance-sheet exposures**	**15**			**0**		**0**
210	Households	15			0		0
220	**Total**	**25,322**	**25,307**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Geographical breakdown of Exposures

The table below shows gross carrying amount of performing and non-performing exposures and the related accumulated impairment, provisions and accumulated change in fair value due to credit risk by geography. For JPMS plc, the analysis is provided for countries exceeding $2bn for On-balance sheet exposures while $100mm for Off-balance sheet exposures. JPMEL has all it's debt instruments exposures within United Kingdom. Non-performing and impairment sections of the template have not been presented given the non-performing loans to total loans ratio is < 5%.

Table 23: UK CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography for JPMS plc

$'mm	Gross carrying/nominal amount		Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given
		Of which subject to impairment		
On-balance-sheet exposures	**264,541**	**80,514**	**(3)**	
United States	104,512	67,135	(2)	
United Kingdom	32,659	13,355	(1)	
Japan	21,632	0	0	
Germany	20,385	0	0	
Hong Kong	11,732	0	0	
Canada	9,294	0	0	
Nigeria	8,732	0	0	
Australia	7,163	0	0	
Saudi Arabia	4,968	0	0	
France	4,942	0	0	
Israel	4,775	0	0	
United Arab Emirates	4,427	0	0	
Singapore	3,239	0	0	
Korea, Republic Of	3,065	0	0	
Turkey	2,293	0	0	
Cayman Islands	2,260	0	0	
Malaysia	2,114	0	0	
Other Countries	16,349	24	(1)	
Off-balance-sheet exposures	**522**			**(6)**
United States	166			(1)
Luxembourg	139			(5)
Other Countries	217			—
Total	**265,063**	**80,514**	**(3)**	**(6)**

Table 24: UK CQ4 - Quality of non-performing exposures by geography for JPMEL

£'mm	Gross carrying/nominal amount		Accumulated impairment
	Gross carrying/nominal amount	Of which subject to impairment	
On-balance-sheet exposures	**17,736**	**17,736**	**—**
United kingdom	17,736	17,736	0
Off-balance-sheet exposures	**15**		
United kingdom	15		
Total	**17,752**	**17,736**	**—**

Industry breakdown of non-financial corporations Exposures

The table below shows gross carrying amount of performing and non-performing exposures to non-financial corporations and the related accumulated impairment, provisions and accumulated change in fair value due to credit risk by industry. JPMEL has all exposures within retail and credit institutions, therefore, CQ5 has not been disclosed.

Table 25: UK CQ5: Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry for JPMS plc

$'mm		Gross carrying amount			Accumulated impairment
			Of which non-performing	Of which loans and advances subject to impairment	
3	Manufacturing	32	0	32	(1)
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	55	0	0	0
11	Financial and insurance activities	56	0	7	—
20	**Total**	**143**	**0**	**39**	**(1)**

Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes

As at 31st December 2024 there was no collateral which would be obtained by taking possession.

7. Disclosure of Remuneration policy (Article 450)

Background

This section sets out the remuneration disclosures required under Article 450 of the Capital Requirements Regulation (the "**CRR**")[12] in relation to JPMS plc and JPMEL, and in respect of the remuneration period ("**Performance Year**") ending 31 December 2024.

JPMS plc and JPMEL are part of the J.P. Morgan Chase & Co group of companies. In this section, the terms "**J.P. Morgan**" or "**Firm**" refers to the JPMorgan Chase & Co. group of companies, and each of the entities in that group globally, unless otherwise specified.

This section sets out general principles. Details of specific remuneration programmes are set forth in the relevant plan terms and conditions as in force from time to time.

Qualitative Disclosures

As part of the Firm, JPMS plc and JPMEL apply J.P. Morgan's global compensation philosophy and pay practices. The qualitative remuneration disclosures required under Paragraphs 1(a) – (f) of Article 450 CRR for all employees of the Firm's subsidiaries and branches located in EMEA, including staff of JPMS plc and JPMEL, are available in the most recent EMEA Remuneration Policy Disclosure at:

http://investor.shareholder.com/jpmorganchase/basel.cfm

Additional qualitative disclosures specific to the UK Entities

JPMS plc and JPMEL are two of the primary subsidiaries of J.P. Morgan Capital Holdings Limited ("JPMCHL") and two of the legal entities undertaking the Firm's UK-regulated Commercial and Investment Bank and International Consumer Bank lines of business. JPMCHL and J.P. Morgan Chase Bank N.A. – London Branch (collectively the "**UK Group**") complied with the applicable remuneration requirements of the Capital Requirements Directive ("**CRD V**"[13]), as implemented in the Prudential Regulation Authority Rulebook and Financial Conduct Authority Handbook (the "**Remuneration Rules**"). The following additional disclosures should therefore be read in conjunction with the EMEA Remuneration Policy Disclosure:

- The Firm has established a UK Remuneration Committee ("UK RemCo") formed of non-executive directors, including from the Boards of relevant entities in the UK CIB Group.
- The UK RemCo reviews the remuneration policy applicable to the UK Group (the "**Remuneration Policy**") on an annual basis, recommends it to the relevant Boards for adoption, and oversees its implementation. The UK RemCo last reviewed the Remuneration Policy that applied for the 2024 Performance Year in June 2024.
- The UK RemCo held three meetings in respect of the 2024 Performance Year.
- The UK Group undertakes an annual review of its staff against the qualitative and quantitative criteria set out in CRD V, the Remuneration Part of the PRA Rulebook and Material Risk Takers ("MRT") Regulation[14] to identify those roles which could potentially have a material impact on the risk profile of the UK Entities ("**CRD V Identified Staff**"). A description of the types of employees considered as material risk takers is set out in the EMEA Remuneration Policy Disclosure. This CRD V Identified Staff group is reviewed on an ongoing basis and CRD V Identified Staff are notified of their status and the impact on their remuneration structure.
- The UK Group's Risk and Compliance functions are involved in the review of the Remuneration Policy, including reviewing the approach to the designation of CRD V Identified Staff. The Internal Audit function performs a central and independent review of the implementation of the Remuneration Policy on an annual basis, and relevant findings are reported to the UK RemCo.
- Following the UK's removal of the CRD V Bonus Cap, variable compensation cannot exceed the maximum fixed to variable compensation ratio(s) approved by the UK Remuneration Committee.
- The compensation structure that applied to relevant CRD V Identified Staff was as follows[15]:
    - At least 40% of Incentive Compensation ("**IC**") is deferred, rising to a minimum of 60% where (i) IC is GBP 500,000 or more; or (ii) the individual is a Board member of one of the Group Entities.
    - The deferral period is at least four years, with vesting generally in four equal tranches on or around the anniversaries of the grant date.
    - For the subset of CRD V Identified Staff designated as "Risk Managers" under the Remuneration Rules, the deferral period is typically at least five years, with vesting in five equal tranches on or around the anniversaries of the grant date. For CRD V Identified Staff who hold PRA-designated functions under the Senior Manager Regime, the regulatory required deferral is typically deferred for at least seven years, with vesting in five equal annual tranches from the third anniversary of the grant date.
    - At least 50% of IC (both deferred and non-deferred) is awarded as Retained Stock or Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs").

[12] Regulation (EU) No. 2019 / 876
[13] Directive 2013/36/EU, last amended by Directive (EU) 2019/878
[14] Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 604/2014
[15] In respect of the 2024 Performance Year, the UK Group dis-applied the CRD V requirements on deferral of variable compensation and payment of variable compensation in shares / non-cash instruments for 25 CRD V Identified Staff benefiting from the derogation set out in Article 94(3)(b) CRD V. In aggregate, their total compensation was USD 18,715K, broken down into USD 18,368k fixed compensation and USD 346k variable compensation.

- Retained Stock and relevant RSUs are subject to a twelve month, post-vesting retention period during which the underlying J.P. Morgan shares acquired may not be sold, pledged, assigned or transferred to a private brokerage account, with the exception of RSUs awarded to Risk Managers (excluding FCA designated Senior Managers and any Board members) for which the retention period is six months.
- For awards in respect of the 2017 performance year onwards, individuals are not entitled to receive or accrue dividend-equivalent payments on relevant RSUs until vesting.
- All IC is subject to malus and clawback provisions which reflects the requirements of the Remuneration Rules, in addition to the firmwide recovery provisions and the Firm's Bonus Recoupment Policy.

Quantitative Disclosures

The following aggregate quantitative disclosures relate to the UK Group's CRD V Identified Staff, including CRD V Identified Staff of JPMS plc and JPMEL.

In preparation of these disclosures, the Firm has taken into account its obligations to individuals under the applicable local data protection law. In light of these considerations, the Firm has concluded that it is appropriate to exclude and/or aggregate the compensation information in some areas.

Table 26: UK REM1 - Remuneration awarded for the financial year

$'mm			MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff
1	**Fixed remuneration**	*Number of identified staff*	11	17	18	583
2		*Total fixed remuneration*	3	30	30	442
3		*Of which: cash-based*	3	30	29	419
4		*(Not applicable in the UK)*	0	0	0	0
UK-4a		*Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests*	0	0	0	0
5		*Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments*	0	0	0	0
UK-5x		*Of which: other instruments*	0	0	0	0
6		*(Not applicable in the UK)*	0	0	0	0
7		*Of which: other forms*	0	1	1	23
8		(Not applicable in the UK)	0	0	0	0
9	**Variable remuneration**	*Number of identified staff*	—	14	17	520
10		*Total variable remuneration*	0	36	48	496
11		*Of which: cash-based*	0	4	4	124
12		*Of which: deferred*	0	1	0	27
UK-13a		*Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests*	0	32	44	372
UK-14a		*Of which: deferred*	0	30	40	286
UK-13b		Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	0	0	0	0
UK-14b		Of which: deferred	0	0	0	0
UK-14x		Of which: other instruments	0	0	0	0
UK-14y		Of which: deferred	0	0	0	0
15		Of which: other forms	0	0	0	0
16		Of which: deferred	0	0	0	0
17	**Total remuneration**		**3**	**66**	**78**	**938**

Table 27: UK REM2 - Special payments to staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile

$'mm		Identified staff
Guaranteed variable remuneration awards		
1	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards - Number of identified staff	—
2	Guaranteed variable remuneration awards -Total amount	—
3	Of which guaranteed variable remuneration awards paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	—
Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year		
4	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Number of identified staff	0
5	Severance payments awarded in previous periods, that have been paid out during the financial year - Total amount	0
Severance payments awarded during the financial year		
6	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Number of identified staff	18
7	Severance payments awarded during the financial year - Total amount	6
8	Of which paid during the financial year	6
9	Of which deferred	0
10	Of which severance payments paid during the financial year, that are not taken into account in the bonus cap	6
11	Of which highest payment that has been awarded to a single person	1

Table 28: UK REM3 Analysis of Deferred Compensation

	Deferred and retained remuneration ($'mm)	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods	Of which due to vest in the financial year	Of which vesting in subsequent financial years	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in the	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in future performance years	Total amount of adjustment during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments (i.e. changes of value of deferred remuneration due to the changes of prices of instruments)	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded before the financial year actually paid out in the financial year	Total of amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance period that has vested but is subject to retention periods
1	**MB Supervisory function**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2	Cash-based	0	0	0			0	0	
3	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	0	0	0			0	0	0
7	**MB Management function**	**168**	**37**	**131**	**—**	**—**	**65**	**38**	**29**
8	Cash-based	1	0	1			0.04	0.21	
9	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	168	37	131			65	38	29
13	**Other senior management**	**112**	**29**	**83**	**—**	**—**	**55**	**30**	**20**
14	Cash-based	1	0.23	1			0.02	0.24	
15	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	111	29	82		0	55	30	20
19	**Other identified staff**	**814**	**300**	**513**	**0**	**1**	**342**	**307**	**141**
20	Cash-based	43	16	27		0	2	16	
21	Shares or equivalent ownership interests	770	284	486	0	1	340	290	141
25	**Total amount**	**1,094**	**366**	**727**	**0**	**1**	**462**	**375**	**190**

Table 29: UK REM4 - Remuneration of 1 million EUR or more per year

Total Remuneration Banding (EUR)	Number of Identified Staff
1 000 001 to below 1 500 000	157
1 500 001 to below 2 000 000	82
2 000 001 to below 2 500 000	44
2 500 001 to below 3 000 000	28
3 000 001 to below 3 500 000	11
3 500 001 to below 4 000 000	15
4 000 001 to below 4 500 000	7
4 500 001 to below 5 000 000	3
5 000 001 to below 6 000 000	6
Above 6 000 000	18

Table 30: UK REM5 - Information on remuneration of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on institutions' risk profile

$'mm		Management body remuneration			Business areas						Total
		MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Total Management Body	Investment banking	Retail banking	Asset Management	Corporate functions	Independent internal control functions	All other	
1	Total number of identified staff										630
2	Of which: members of the MB	11	17	28							
3	Of which: other senior management				9	2	0	2	5	0	
4	Of which: other identified staff				477	8	2	57	40	0	
5	Total remuneration of identified staff	3	66	69	881	12	—	71	38	0	
6	Of which: variable remuneration	—	36	36	473	6	—	37	19	0	
7	Of which: fixed remuneration	3	30	33	408	6	—	34	19	0	

8. Disclosure of Leverage Ratio (Article 451)

Managing Leverage Risk

Leverage risk is monitored through the same processes and frameworks as capital adequacy and stress testing.

Leverage is assessed both on a quarterly point-in-time basis and through stress-testing. The latter is particularly important, as it is forward-looking: if the Company's leverage ratios remain sustainable under stressed conditions, the risk of forced de-leveraging will be low. The results of applying a range of severe but plausible stresses to Company's leverage ratios indicate that at the worst point in the worst stress scenario, the Company maintains a healthy leverage ratio.

The Tier leverage ratio requirement minimum is 3.25% plus a countercyclical leverage ratio buffer estimated at c.0.20%. At least 75% of the Tier 1 leverage ratio minimum must be met with CET1 capital.

The information represented in the tables below constitutes the key applicable data elements for leverage identified as per the onshored Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61.

Leverage Exposure Commentary

JPMS plc

- The leverage exposure increased by $35.3bn from $572.3bn as at 31st December 2023 to $607.6bn primarily driven by Securities Financing Transactions exposure $29.8bn due to increase in client activities.

JPMEL

- No significant movement in leverage exposures noted for JPMEL.

Table 31: UK LR1 Summary Reconciliation of Accounting Assets and Leverage Ratio Exposures for JPMS plc and JPMEL

LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures		JPMS plc $'mm	JPMEL £'mm
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	697,596	25,450
2	Adjustment for entities which are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the scope of prudential consolidation	0	0
3	(Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference)	—	—
4	(Adjustment for exemption of exposures to central banks)	(3,101)	
5	(Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting framework but excluded from the total exposure measure	—	—
6	Adjustment for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	(18,162)	
7	Adjustment for eligible cash pooling transactions	—	
8	Adjustment for derivative financial instruments	(83,650)	—
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (SFTs)	29,901	—
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	1,520	2
11	(Adjustment for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced tier 1 capital (leverage))	—	
UK-11a	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	—	(23,093)
UK-11b	(Adjustment for exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (j) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	—	—
12	Other adjustments	(16,515)	(2)
13	**Total exposure measure**	**607,589**	**2,357**

Table 32: UK LR2 Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure for JPMS plc

	LR Com: Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure ($' mm)	December 2024	December 2023
	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	197,036	187,103
3	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	(15,095)	(14,678)
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage))	(2,037)	(1,981)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)**	**179,904**	**170,444**
	Derivative exposures		
8	Replacement cost associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	41,016	50,814
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with SA-CCR derivatives transactions	82,395	87,498
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures) (SA-CCR)	(12,856)	(13,070)
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	419,603	927,835
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	(408,301)	(917,792)
13	**Total derivatives exposures**	**121,857**	**135,285**
	Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures		
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	380,307	339,207
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(102,799)	(91,492)
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	29,901	26,773
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures**	**307,409**	**274,488**
	Other off-balance sheet exposures		
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	1,799	1,822
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(278)	(651)
22	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**1,520**	**1,171**
	Capital and total exposure measure		
23	Tier 1 capital (leverage)	46,054	44,321
24	Total exposure measure including claims on central banks	610,690	581,389
UK-24a	(-) Claims on central banks excluded	(3,101)	(9,069)
UK-24b	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	607,589	572,319
	Leverage ratio		
25	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	7.58 %	7.74 %
UK-25a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	7.58 %	7.74 %
UK-25b	Leverage ratio excluding central bank reserves as if the temporary treatment of unrealized gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income had not been applied (%)	7.58 %	7.74 %
UK-25c	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	7.54 %	7.62 %
	Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements - leverage ratio buffers		
27	Leverage ratio buffer (%)	0.20 %	0.20 %
UK-27b	Of which: countercyclical leverage ratio buffer (%)	0.20 %	0.20 %
	Additional leverage ratio disclosure requirements - disclosure of mean values		
28	Mean of daily values of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivable	336,047	257,252
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	277,507	247,715
UK-31	Average total exposure measure including claims on central banks	700,262	588,230
UK-32	Average total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	696,993	582,596
UK-33	Average leverage ratio including claims on central banks	6.58 %	7.53 %
UK-34	Average leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks	6.61 %	7.61 %

Table 33: UK LR2 Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure for JPMEL

	LR Com: Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure (£' mm)	December 2024	December 2023
	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives, SFTs, but including collateral)	23,394	16,687
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining tier 1 capital (leverage))	—	(1)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)**	**23,394**	**16,686**
	Securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures		
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sales accounting transactions	2,159	2,083
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	(105)	—
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	0	18
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures**	**2,054**	**2,101**
	Other off-balance sheet exposures		
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	15	5
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(14)	(3)
22	**Off-balance sheet exposures**	**1**	**2**
	Excluded exposures		
UK-22a	(Exposures excluded from the total exposure measure in accordance with point (c) of Article 429a(1) of the CRR)	(23,093)	(16,616)
UK-22k	**(Total exempted exposures)**	**(23,093)**	**(16,616)**
	Capital and total exposure measure		
23	Tier 1 capital (leverage)	2,327	1,413
24	Total exposure measure including claims on central banks	2,357	2,173
UK-24b	Total exposure measure excluding claims on central banks	2,357	2,173
	Leverage ratio		
25	Leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	98.73 %	65.05 %
UK-25a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio excluding claims on central banks (%)	98.73 %	65.05 %
UK-25b	Leverage ratio excluding central bank reserves as if the temporary treatment of unrealised gains and losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income had not been applied (%)	98.73 %	65.05 %
UK-25c	Leverage ratio including claims on central banks (%)	98.73 %	65.05 %

Table 34: UK LR3 Split of On-Balance Sheet Exposures for JPMS plc and JPMEL

	CRR leverage ratio exposures	JPMS plc ($'mm)	JPMEL (£'mm)
UK-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs, and exempted exposures), of which:	181,941	301
UK-2	Trading book exposures	164,922	—
UK-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	17,019	301
UK-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	3,564	5
UK-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDB, international organisations and PSE not treated as sovereigns	0	0
UK-7	Institutions	8,613	277
UK-9	Retail exposures	—	3
UK-10	Corporate	2,050	1
UK-11	Exposures in default	17	—
UK-12	Other exposures (eg: equity, securitisations, and other non-credit obligation assets)	2,775	15

9. Disclosure of Liquidity Requirements (Article 451a)

The liquidity risk disclosure in this document has been assessed in accordance with the UK CRR and all sections of Article 451a are being disclosed.

Article 451a(4)

Liquidity Risk is the risk that the Firm will be unable to meet its contractual and contingent financial obligations as they arise or that it does not have the appropriate amount, composition and tenor of funding and liquidity to support its assets and liabilities.

Liquidity Risk Management

The Firm has a Liquidity Risk Management function whose primary objective is to provide independent oversight of liquidity risk across the Firm. Liquidity Risk Management's responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Defining, monitoring, and reporting liquidity risk metrics;
- Independently establishing and monitoring limits and indicators, including liquidity risk appetite;
- Developing a process to classify, monitor and report limit breaches;
- Performing an independent review of liquidity risk management processes;
- Monitoring and reporting internal firmwide and legal entity liquidity stress tests, regulatory defined metrics as well as liquidity positions, balance sheet variances and funding activities; and,
- Approving or escalating for review new or updated liquidity stress assumptions.

Liquidity Management

Treasury and CIO is responsible for liquidity management. The primary objectives of the Firm's liquidity management are to:

- Ensure that the Firm's core businesses and material legal entities are able to operate in support of client needs and meet contractual and contingent financial obligations through normal economic cycles as well as during stress events, and
- Manage an optimal funding mix and availability of liquidity sources.

These objectives are addressed through:

- Analysing and understanding the liquidity characteristics of the assets and liabilities of the Firm, lines of business and legal entities, considering legal, regulatory, and operational restrictions;
- Developing internal liquidity stress testing assumptions;
- Defining and monitoring firmwide and legal entity specific liquidity strategies, policies, reporting and contingency funding plans;
- Managing liquidity within the Firm's approved liquidity risk appetite tolerances and limits;
- Managing compliance with regulatory requirements related to funding and liquidity risk; and,
- Setting transfer pricing in accordance with underlying liquidity characteristics of balance sheet assets and liabilities as well as certain off-balance sheet items.

As part of the Firm's overall liquidity management strategy, the Firm manages liquidity and funding using a centralised, global approach designed to:

- Optimise liquidity sources and uses;
- Monitor exposures;
- Identify constraints on the transfer of liquidity between legal entities; and,
- Maintain the appropriate amount of surplus liquidity at a Firmwide and legal entity level.

Liquidity Risk Governance

The JPMS plc and JPMEL Boards are responsible for the liquidity and funding risk within the entity and for establishing an appropriate liquidity risk appetite that reflects the nature and complexity of the business undertaken in the entity. The JPMS plc and JPMEL Boards have delegated liquidity risk oversight to the respective LE Board Risk Committee ("BRC"). The BRC delegates liquidity management to the EMEA Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") and liquidity risk oversight to the EMEA Risk Committee ("ERC").

JPMS plc and JPMEL, as part of the firmwide framework, employs a first, second and third line of defence approach to liquidity and funding risk management.

Internal Stress Testing

Liquidity stress tests are intended to ensure that the Firm has sufficient liquidity under a variety of adverse scenarios, including scenarios analysed as part of the Firm's resolution and recovery planning. Stress scenarios are produced for JPMS plc and JPMEL on a regular basis, and other stress tests are performed in response to specific market events or concerns.

Liquidity stress tests assume all of the Firm's contractual financial obligations are met and take into consideration:

- Varying levels of access to unsecured and secured funding markets;
- Estimated non-contractual and contingent cash outflows;
- Considerations of credit rating downgrades;
- Collateral haircuts; and
- Potential impediments to the availability and transferability of liquidity between jurisdictions and material legal entities such as regulatory, legal, or other restrictions.

Liquidity outflows are modelled across a range of time horizons and currency dimensions and contemplate both market and idiosyncratic stresses. Results of stress tests are considered in the formulation of the Firm's funding plan and assessment of its liquidity position.

Contingency Funding Plan

The Firm's Contingency Funding Plan ("CFP") sets out the strategies for addressing and managing liquidity resource needs during a liquidity stress event and incorporates liquidity risk limits, indicators and risk appetite tolerances. The CFP also identifies the alternative contingent funding and liquidity resources available to the Firm and its legal entities in a period of stress.

Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process

The Firm completes an Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process ("ILAAP"), which provides management with an assessment of the adequacy of JPMS plc and JPMEL's liquidity and funding resources to cover liabilities as they fall due under a range of stressed conditions including market and idiosyncratic events. The ILAAP details how both entities measure, manage and monitor liquidity and funding risks against key liquidity risk drivers, the governance model employed and a forward looking liquidity and funding outlook consistent with their business plans. Although the ILAAP document itself is approved annually by the respective boards, many of the core components are 'live' resulting in liquidity being actively managed, monitored and reviewed on an on-going basis enabling the entities to adjust to changes in business and / or market conditions as appropriate.

Liquidity Risk Reporting and Measurement System

JPMS plc and JPMEL use the firm's strategic liquidity risk technology platform (Liquidity Risk Infrastructure – "LRI") to report and measure its liquidity risk position. LRI is the single global source for data consumption and reporting capabilities of the firm's liquidity reporting (both internal and external) and analytics as well as line of business, legal entity, currency, and specific jurisdictional requirements and is also used to execute stress testing and associated limits and indicators.

Article 451a(2)

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR")[16], as per the UK CRR, requires credit institutions to maintain an amount of unencumbered high quality liquid assets that is sufficient to meet their estimated total net cash outflows over a prospective 30 calendar-day period of significant stress. Firms are required to maintain the LCR ratio of at least 100%.

[16] In line with the previously published EBA guidelines the average ratio disclosed in Tables 35 & 36 is calculated as an average over the 12 data points used for each item, and therefore the quoted ratio is not equal to the average 'Liquidity buffer' divided by average 'Total net cash outflows'.

Table 35: UK LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR for JPMS plc

$'mm		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
Quarter ending on:		31-Dec-24	30-Sep-24	30-Jun-24	31-Mar-24	31-Dec-24	30-Sep-24	30-Jun-24	31-Mar-24
Number of data points used in the calculation of averages:		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					101,202	96,139	89,448	82,477
CASH-OUTFLOWS									
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	20,227	19,184	18,475	19,400	20,227	19,184	18,475	19,400
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	20,227	19,184	18,475	19,400	20,227	19,184	18,475	19,400
9	Secured wholesale funding					93,502	89,274	85,300	84,208
10	Additional requirements	29,283	29,248	27,936	27,822	20,939	21,367	21,110	21,496
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	27,168	26,917	25,429	25,057	19,439	19,797	19,537	19,867
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	1,271	1,335	1,350	1,389	1,271	1,335	1,350	1,389
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	844	996	1,157	1,375	229	235	224	240
14	Other contractual funding obligations	18,087	19,116	18,538	18,245	5,909	6,540	6,336	6,393
15	Other contingent funding obligations	5,791	4,800	4,460	4,027	2,863	2,373	2,207	1,997
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					143,440	138,737	133,428	133,494
CASH-INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	398,524	384,627	363,635	358,578	82,311	82,500	84,532	91,550
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	4,487	4,499	4,611	4,928	2,804	2,844	2,679	2,766
19	Other cash inflows	4,228	3,444	2,968	3,087	4,227	3,444	2,968	3,087
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	407,239	392,570	371,215	366,593	89,342	88,788	90,179	97,403
UK-20c	*Inflows Subject to 75% Cap*	346,989	332,495	311,297	304,825	89,342	88,788	90,179	97,403
						TOTAL ADJUSTED VALUE			
21	**LIQUIDITY BUFFER**					**101,202**	**96,139**	**89,448**	**82,477**
22	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS**					**54,098**	**50,124**	**43,754**	**38,076**
23	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)**					**192.75 %**	**199.83 %**	**212.88 %**	**221.52 %**

Table 36: UK LIQ1 - Quantitative information of LCR for JPMEL

£'mm		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
Quarter ending on:		31-Dec-24	30-Sep-24	30-Jun-24	31-Mar-24	31-Dec-24	30-Sep-24	30-Jun-24	31-Mar-24
Number of data points used in the calculation of averages:		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS									
1	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					1,905	1,905	1,878	1,832
CASH-OUTFLOWS									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	20,284	18,823	17,413	16,813	2,996	2,766	2,544	2,447
3	Stable deposits	741	690	651	606	37	34	33	30
4	Less stable deposits	19,543	18,133	16,762	16,207	2,959	2,732	2,511	2,417
5	Unsecured wholesale funding	172	171	169	167	45	46	45	45
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	169	167	165	163	42	42	41	41
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4
9	Secured wholesale funding					183	139	102	57
10	Additional requirements	113	127	128	128	110	126	127	128
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	110	126	127	127	110	126	127	128
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
14	Other contractual funding obligations	23	20	18	20	3	4	3	3
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS					3,337	3,081	2,821	2,680
CASH-INFLOWS									
17	Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	2,153	2,130	2,072	1,985	86	92	85	76
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	6,853	6,777	6,788	7,050	6,765	6,678	6,670	6,930
19	Other cash inflows	11	12	13	19	11	12	12	19
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	9,017	8,919	8,873	9,054	6,862	6,782	6,768	7,024
UK-20c	*Inflows Subject to 75% Cap*	9,017	8,919	8,873	9,054	6,862	6,782	6,768	7,024
21	**LIQUIDITY BUFFER**					**1,905**	**1,905**	**1,878**	**1,832**
22	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS**					**834**	**770**	**705**	**670**
23	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)**					**230.90 %**	**250.76 %**	**267.81 %**	**273.54 %**

Main Drivers of the LCR

The adjusted value of the liquidity buffer is the value of the total high quality liquid assets after the application of both haircuts and any applicable cap. The adjusted value of net cash outflows is calculated after the cap on inflows is applied where applicable. The stock of eligible HQLA, for purposes of calculating the LCR, is the amount of unencumbered HQLA that satisfy operational considerations as defined in the LCR rule. HQLA primarily consists of cash held at the central bank and high-quality liquid securities as defined in the LCR rule.

The net cash outflows are based on standardised stress outflow and inflow rates prescribed in the LCR rule, which are applied to the balances of JPMS plc and JPMEL's assets, sources of funding, and obligations. The JPMS plc LCR decreased over the year, driven by an increase in net funding outflows (primarily an increase in weighted net secured funding outflows), offset by an increase in HQLA (primarily an increase in securities held in control of Treasury). The JPMEL LCR decreased over the year, primarily driven by an increase in total net cash outflows due to an increase in retail deposits, with short-term cash inflows offset by the inflow cap.

Composition of the liquidity buffer and concentration of funding sources

JPMS plc's stock of HQLA primarily consists of central bank cash and unencumbered high quality liquid securities and funds its balance sheet through its capital resources and term unsecured funding from parent and a limited number of other affiliates. JPMEL's stock of HQLA consists of unencumbered high quality liquid securities and is funded through its capital resources and retail deposits.

Derivative Exposures and Potential Collateral Calls

In the normal course of business, JPMS plc uses derivative instruments including to manage its credit and other market risk exposures. LCR cash flows relate to potential outflows including those associated with variation and initial margin as well counterparties' contractual rights to substitute higher quality collateral with lower quality collateral and contractual outflows related to a downgrade of the Firm's external credit ratings.

JPMEL has limited derivative activity.

Currency Mismatch in the LCR

JPMS plc manages the currency composition of its liquidity buffer so that it is compliant with the established internal framework for managing its material currencies where net funding outflows are expected in those currencies. In circumstances where currency fungibility exists, such as derivative related outflows where collateral schedules allow for more than one settlement currency, conservative assumptions are applied to attribute outflows to a particular currency. FX swaps are also utilised to manage the currency needs of the entity with the tenor of these transactions managed as appropriate so that is meets its requirements.

The balance sheet composition of JPMEL and its projected cashflows are predominantly all Sterling and has minimal mismatches.

Other

The liquidity buffer disclosed covers both Pillar I and Pillar II liquidity risks where applicable.

Article 451a(3)

Net Stable Funding ratio (NSFR)

The Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR"), requires credit institutions to maintain available stable funding sufficient to meet required stable funding over a one year timeframe. Firms are required to maintain the NSFR ratio of at least 100%.

The NSFR presented in table 26 reflect average balances of the four quarters reported during the referenced year.

Table 37: UK LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio for JPMS plc

$'mm		Unweighted value by residual maturity (average)				Weighted value (average)
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	45,839	1,962	0	9,794	55,633
2	Own funds	45,839	0	0	9,794	55,633
3	Other capital instruments		1,962	0	0	0
7	Wholesale funding:		229,935	8,740	143,935	149,473
8	Operational deposits		0	0	0	0
9	Other wholesale funding		229,935	8,740	143,935	149,473
11	Other liabilities:	0	135,821	0	0	0
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		135,821	0	0	0
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**		—	—	—	**205,106**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					16,163
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		2,039	0	0	1,020
17	Performing loans and securities:		313,458	9,658	106,487	130,332
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralized by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		164,871	321	601	3,505
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralized by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		128,833	1,920	4,511	25,546
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		18,476	5,500	8,347	19,899
24	Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products		1,278	1,917	93,029	81,381
26	Other assets:		116,006	—	17,937	28,329
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		1,699	0	17,456	16,282
29	NSFR derivative assets		3,253			3,253
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		37,495			1,875
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		73,559	0	481	6,919
32	Off-balance sheet items		851	0	0	40
33	**Total RSF**					**175,883**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**117.56 %**

Table 38: UK LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio for JPMEL

£'mm		Unweighted value by residual maturity (average)				Weighted value (average)
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	1,864	13	0	0	1,864
2	Own funds	1,864	0	0	0	1,864
3	Other capital instruments		13	0	0	0
4	Retail deposits		20,711	0	0	18,678
5	Stable deposits		764	0	0	726
6	Less stable deposits		19,947	0	0	17,952
7	Wholesale funding:		293	0	0	84
8	Operational deposits		169	0	0	84
9	Other wholesale funding		124	0	0	0
11	Other liabilities:		199	0	0	0
13	All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories		199	0	0	0
14	**Total available stable funding (ASF)**		—	—	—	**20,626**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		130	0	0	65
17	Performing loans and securities:		10,867	—	11,960	12,841
18	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customers collateralized by Level 1 HQLA subject to 0% haircut		2,038	—	—	—
19	Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralized by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions		8,828	—	11,959	12,840
20	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:		—	—	1	1
26	Other assets:		257	—	—	129
31	All other assets not included in the above categories		257	0	0	129
32	Off-balance sheet items		5	0	0	—
33	**Total RSF**					**13,035**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**158.44 %**

10. Disclosure of the Use of Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques (Article 453)

As part of its management of credit and counterparty credit exposures, the Firm actively engages in credit risk mitigation techniques to reduce the amount of credit risk it is taking, to spread the concentration of risk across its portfolio and ultimately to ensure efficient use of capital in compliance with the applicable regulations. This is accomplished through a number of means, including loan sales, receipt of collateral, master netting agreements, guarantees, credit derivatives, and other risk-reduction techniques.

As a result of such credit risk mitigation activities the firm is potentially exposed to residual risk to the extent that said techniques prove less effective than expected. In this regard, the firm has established policies and procedures to ensure that this risk is adequately governed and the mitigating technique conservatively measured, as detailed below.

Receipt of collateral and netting arrangements: Where possible, the Firm seeks to mitigate its credit risk exposures arising from derivative transactions through the use of legally enforceable master netting arrangements and collateral agreements.

Master netting agreements allow for netting of credit risk exposure to a counterparty resulting from transactions against the Company's obligations to the counterparty in the event of default, to produce lower net credit exposure. Similarly to Collateral Confidence Factors ("CCF"), a Netting Confidence Factor ("NCF") is assigned to each jurisdiction where the Firm has a legal opinion on netting enforceability during a closeout. Netting enforceability can affect firm's ability to reduce exposure with collateral. NCF is assigned by firm's legal department.

Guarantees: The Third-Party Credit Supports policy sets out specific requirements of an "eligible guarantee" for purposes of Risk-Based Capital Rules applicable to the firm. To ensure the legal enforceability of the commitment by the guarantor, all guarantees must be reviewed by legal counsel at the outset and are also subject to periodic review to ensure their ongoing effectiveness.

Credit Derivatives: The Firm uses credit derivatives to manage the credit risk associated with lending exposures activities (loans and unfunded commitments) in its wholesale and consumer businesses and derivatives counterparty exposures in its wholesale businesses, and to manage credit risk arising from certain financial instruments in the Firm's market-making businesses. The effectiveness of credit default swaps ("CDS") as a hedge against the Firm's exposures may vary depending on a number of factors, including the named reference entity (i.e. the Firm may experience losses on specific exposures that are different than the named reference entities in the purchased CDS); the contractual terms of the CDS (which may have a defined credit event that does not align with an actual loss realized by the Firm); and the maturity of the Firm's CDS protection (which in some cases may be shorter than the Firm's exposures). However, the Firm generally seeks to purchase credit protection with a maturity date that is the same or similar to the maturity date of the exposure for which the protection was purchased, and remaining differences in maturity are actively monitored and managed by the Firm.

Collateral Valuation and Management

The Firm's policies for collateral valuation and management are representative of industry standards and best practices. Firm-wide collateral policies apply to JPMS plc.

Haircut is applied to non-cash assets accepted as collateral. This is in recognition of the fact that collateral is subject to price volatility and liquidity constraints. Furthermore, there is a timing gap between the calculation of exposure and the liquidation of offsetting collateral. In addition, a CCF is assigned to each jurisdiction where the Firm has obtained a legal opinion on collateral enforceability. Any changes to CCFs require approval by Legal Department. If the CCF is lower than 95% then, although J.P. Morgan would strictly have legal rights to collateral, conservatively no benefit is given to collateral in the exposure calculation for the purposes of capital requirements.

JPMS plc's Collateral Management Metrics are reported quarterly to risk managers and discussed in the Quarterly JPMS plc Risk Review.

Main Types of Collateral

As at 31 December 2024, circa 50% of the collateral which JPMS plc held was in cash and 50% in securities with 35% of total collateral in government bonds from G6 countries. If restricting the collateral assets to posting from external counterparties to JPMS plc, circa 50% was in cash and 50% in securities with 37% of total in government bonds from G6 countries.

Exposures Covered by Credit Derivatives and Guarantees

JPMS plc has a significant volume of credit derivatives in its trading portfolio. These are held for trading intent and are treated under the market risk framework rather than as credit risk mitigation.

Credit Risk Mitigation ("CRM") Techniques

To reduce capital requirements exposures can be secured by collateral, financial guarantees or credit derivatives. JPMS plc secures its exposure by collateral and financial guarantees and JPMEL secure its exposure only by collateral as it is shown in the tables below.

Table 39: UK CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques for JPMS plc

$'mm		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount			
				Of which secured by collateral	Of which secured by financial guarantees	
						Of which secured by credit derivatives
1	Loans and advances	12,847	264,538	264,481	57	0
3	**Total**	**12,847**	**264,538**	**264,481**	**57**	**0**
4	*Of which non-performing exposures*	0	18	18	0	0
5	*Of which defaulted*	0	18			

Table 40: UK CR3 – CRM techniques overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques for JPMEL

£'mm		Unsecured carrying amount	Secured carrying amount	
				Of which secured by collateral
1	Loans and advances	23,253	2,054	2,054
3	**Total**	**23,253**	**2,054**	**2,054**

Credit Risk Mitigation Effect for Credit Risk Exposures

The table below shows the effect of CRM techniques on credit risk exposures under the standardised approach. It shows exposures both pre and post CRM and CCFs as well as associated RWAs and RWA density, split by exposure class. It excludes counterparty credit risk and securitisations.

Table 41: UK CR4 - Standardised approach - Credit risk exposure and CRM effects for JPMS plc

Exposure class ($'mm)		Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWAs and RWAs density	
		On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	RWAs	RWAs density (%)
1	Central governments or central banks	3,439	0	3,439	0	833	24.21 %
4	Multilateral development banks	125	0	125	0	62	50.00 %
6	Institutions	8,613	200	8,016	79	2,454	30.31 %
7	Corporates	2,050	1,618	2,016	559	2,974	115.51 %
10	Exposures in default	17	0	17	0	25	150.00 %
11	Higher-risk categories	157	102	157	56	319	150.00 %
15	Equity	318	0	318	0	318	100.00 %
16	Other items	2,301	0	2,301	0	2,301	100.00 %
17	**Total**	**17,020**	**1,920**	**16,389**	**694**	**9,286**	**54.36 %**

Table 42: UK CR4 - Standardised approach - Credit risk exposure and CRM effects for JPMEL

	Exposure class (£'mm)	Exposures before CCF and before CRM		Exposures post CCF and post CRM		RWAs and RWAs density	
		On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	On-balance-sheet exposures	Off-balance-sheet exposures	RWAs	RWAs density (%)
1	Central governments or central banks	6		6		14	250.00 %
6	Institutions	23,369		23,369		55	0.24 %
7	Corporates	1		1		1	96.25 %
8	Retail	3	15	3	0	2	75.00 %
16	Other items	15		15		15	100.00 %
17	**Total**	**23,394**	**15**	**23,394**	**0**	**87**	**0.37 %**

Balance Sheet Netting

The financial statements are prepared under FRS 101 which applies the recognition and measurement requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union, with reduced disclosures. Under IFRS financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when the requirements of IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Presentation' are met; (i) there is currently a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and (ii) there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

Credit Risk Netting

In most jurisdictions in which the Firms operate, credit risk exposures can be mitigated by applying netting. The Firms' normal practice is to enter into standard master agreements with counterparties (e.g. International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Global Master Repurchase Agreement, Global Master Stock Lending Agreement). These master agreements allow for netting of credit risk exposure to a counterparty resulting from transactions against the Group's obligations to the counterparty in the event of default, to produce lower net credit exposure. These agreements may also reduce settlement exposure (e.g. for foreign exchange transactions) by allowing for payments on the same day in the same currency to be set-off against one another. The Company applies the requirements as set out in the CRR with regards to application of netting from a regulatory capital perspective.

11. ANNEXURE

The following Pillar 3 templates were not applicable to JPMS plc as at 31 December 2024. The table below references the excluded templates together with a summary of the reason for exclusion:

PRA template reference		Template name	Reasons for exclusion
Article 442	UK CR2-A	Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances and related net accumulated recoveries (Modified)	Threshold for disclosure not met
	UK CQ2	Quality of forbearance	Threshold for disclosure not met
	CQ6	Collateral valuation - loans and advances	Threshold for disclosure not met
	CQ8	Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes – vintage breakdown	Threshold for disclosure not met
Article 438	UK INS1	Insurance participations	No instrument held in insurance
	UK INS2	Financial conglomerates information on own funds and capital adequacy ratio	No reportable exposure
	CR-10	Specialised lending and equity exposures under the simple risk weighted approach	Threshold for disclosure not met
Article 453	UK CR7	IRB approach – Effect on the RWEAs of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques	The entity does not follow IRB approach
	UK CR7-A	IRB approach – Disclosure of the extent of the use of CRM techniques (New)	The entity does not follow IRB approach

12. Glossary of Acronyms

AI	Artificial Intelligence
ALCO	Asset and Liability Committee
ASF	Available Stable Funding
AT1	Additional Tier 1
BIA	Basic Indicator Approach
BOE	Bank of England
BRC	Board Risk Committee
CCF	Collateral Confidence Factor
CCP	Central Counterparty Clearing House
CCR	Counterparty Credit Risk
CDS	Credit Default Swaps
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CFP	Contingency Funding Plan
CIB	Corporate and Investment Bank
CRD	Capital Requirements Directive
CRM	Credit Risk Mitigation
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
CRR	Capital Requirements Regulation
CVA	Credit Valuation Adjustment
dpd	Days Past due
EBA	European Banking Authority
ECL	Expected Credit Losses
EMEA	Europe, Middle East and Africa
ERC	EMEA Risk Committee
EU	European Union
EUWA	EU (Withdrawal) Act
FCA	Financial Conduct Authority
FSMA	Financial Services and Markets Act
FVOCI	Fair value through other comprehensive income
GBP	British Pound Sterling
HQLA	High Quality Liquid Assets
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IC	Incentive Compensation
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
ICB	International Consumer Banking
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
ILAAP	Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process
IMA	Internal Models Approach
IMM	Internal Model Method
IRC	Incremental Risk Charge
JPMCHL	J.P. Morgan Capital Holdings Limited
JPMEL	J.P. Morgan Europe Limited
JPMS plc	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LRI	Liquidity Risk Infrastructure
MREL	Minimum Requirement for own funds and Eligible Liabilities
MRT	Material Risk Takers
MTM	Mark to Market Method
NCF	Netting Confidence Factor
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
OTC	Over the Counter
POCA	Post Office Card Account
PRA	Prudential Regulation Authority
PSE	Public Sector Entities
PSR	Payment Systems Regulator
RSF	Required Stable Funding
RSUs	Restricted Stock Units
RWA	Risk Weighted Assets
RWEA	Risk Weighted Exposure Amount
SACCR	Standardised Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk
SFT	Securities Financing Transactions
SICR	Significant increase in credit risk
SOFR	Secured Overnight Financing Rate
SoP	Statement of Policy
SREP	Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process
SVaR	Stressed Value-at-Risk
TCP	Traditional Credit Products
TLAC	Total Loss Absorbing Capacity
TREA	Total Risk Exposure Amount
TTP	Temporary Transitional Power
UK	United Kingdom
UK RemCo	UK Remuneration Committee
USD	United States Dollar
VaR	Value-at-Risk