

J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and Subsidiaries

(an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co.)

Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition June 30, 2018 (unaudited)

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June 30 2018 (unaudited)

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J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and Subsidiaries
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Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition
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(in millions)

Assets	
Cash	\$ 9,262
Securities purchased under resale agreements (included \$13,573 at fair value)	111,086
Securities borrowed	82,361
Securities received as collateral, at fair value (included assets pledged of \$4,013)	5,741
Receivables from customers	27,294
Receivables from brokers, dealers, clearing organizations and others	13,180
Financial instruments owned, at fair value (included assets pledged of \$70,915)	138,044
Goodwill	1,356
Other assets (included \$33 at fair value)	3,208
Total assets	\$ 391,532
Liabilities	
Short-term borrowings (included \$289 at fair value)	\$ 51,494
Securities sold under repurchase agreements (included \$531 at fair value)	135,683
Securities loaned	10,728
Obligation to return securities received as collateral, at fair value	6,197
Payables to customers	88,599
Payables to brokers, dealers, clearing organizations and others	7,514
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, at fair value	42,061
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	3,546
Long-term debt, at fair value	11,582
Total liabilities	357,404
Commitments and contingencies (see Note 15)	
Subordinated borrowings	24,000
Member's equity	
Member's interest	6,167
Retained earnings	3,961
Total member's equity	10,128
Total liabilities and member's equity	\$ 391,532

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition
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1. Organization

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition includes the accounts of J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (“J.P. Morgan Securities”) and its subsidiaries (collectively the “Company”). The Company is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co. (“JPMorgan Chase”), which is a leading global financial services firm and one of the largest banking institutions in the United States of America (“U.S.”), with operations worldwide. JPMorgan Chase Holdings LLC (the “IHC”) is an intermediate holding company of JPMorgan Chase and indirectly holds the member’s interest of the Company. For purposes of this report, an “affiliate” is defined as JPMorgan Chase or a direct or indirect subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase. The Company is a registered broker-dealer and investment adviser with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and a futures commission merchant (“FCM”) with the Commodities Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”). The Company is provisionally registered with the National Futures Association (“NFA”) as a swap dealer, and it is progressing toward final registration. The Company is also a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (“SIPC”), the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) and other exchanges.

The Company’s Board of Managers is responsible for the oversight of management of the Company, and it accomplishes this function acting directly and through the Company’s own committees and forums. The Company places reliance on each JPMorgan Chase Line of Business (“LOB”) and other functional areas to identify and manage the risk in their activities. Risk and controls oversight on behalf of the Company is primarily the responsibility of the Directors’ Risk Policy Committee (“DRPC”) and Audit Committee of JPMorgan Chase’s Board of Directors and, with respect to compensation and other management-related matters, the Compensation & Management Development Committee of JPMorgan Chase’s Board of Directors.

Nature of business

The Company acts as a primary dealer in U.S. government securities; makes markets in money market instruments and U.S. government agency securities; underwrites and trades various types of debt and equity securities (including securities issued by JPMorgan Chase or its affiliates); advises clients on business strategies, capital structures and financial strategies; structures derivative transactions to meet client needs; engages in the execution and clearance of exchange-traded futures and options, clears over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivative contracts in connection with JPMorgan Chase’s and its affiliates’ client-driven market-making and risk management activities; and offers brokerage and investment advisory products and services to a range of retail investors. The Company provides securities clearing and customer financing, and engages in secured financing transactions to finance its securities activities, including through J.P. Morgan Securities’ wholly-owned subsidiary J.P. Morgan Prime Inc. (“J.P. Morgan Prime”) for certain prime brokerage customer transactions. Additionally, the Company acts as a clearing broker carrying and clearing (i) customer cash and margin accounts for correspondents and certain activities of its affiliates on either a fully disclosed or omnibus basis, and (ii) proprietary trading accounts of hedge funds, brokers and dealers and other professional trading firms (collectively “clearing clients”).

Credit ratings

The credit ratings of the Company as of June 30, 2018, were as follows.

	Long-term issuer	Short-term issuer	Outlook
Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”)	A1	P-1	Stable
Standard & Poor’s (“S&P”)	A+	A-1	Stable
Fitch Ratings	AA	F1+	Stable

Regulatory capital actions

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company distributed \$12.5 billion of member’s equity and repaid \$6.0 billion of outstanding subordinated borrowings to the IHC and drew down \$16.0 billion of new subordinated borrowings from the IHC. For further discussion on subordinated borrowings, see Note 10.

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2. Significant accounting policies

The accounting and financial reporting policies of the Company conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (“U.S. GAAP”). Additionally, where applicable, the policies conform to the accounting and reporting guidelines prescribed by regulatory authorities.

(a) Accounting and reporting developments

Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Standards issued but not adopted as of June 30, 2018

Standard	Summary of guidance	Effects on Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition
Leases <i>Issued February 2016</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires lessees to recognize all leases longer than twelve months on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as a lease liability with a corresponding right-of-use asset. Requires lessees and lessors to classify most leases using principles similar to existing lease accounting, but eliminates the “bright line” classification tests. Permits the Company to generally account for its existing leases consistent with current guidance, except for the incremental Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition recognition. Expands qualitative and quantitative leasing disclosures. May be adopted using a modified cumulative-effect approach wherein the guidance is applied only to existing contracts as of the date of initial application, and to new contracts transacted after that date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required effective date: January 1, 2019.^(a) The Company is in the process of its implementation which includes evaluating its leasing activities and certain contracts for embedded leases, implementing a new lease accounting software solution for its real estate leases, and updating processes and internal controls for its leasing activities. As a lessee, the Company is developing its estimate of the right-of-use asset and lease liability, which is based on the present value of lease payments. The Company expects to recognize a lease liability and a corresponding right-of-use asset (at their present value) related to predominantly all of the future minimum payments required under operating leases as disclosed in Note 15. However, the population of contracts subject to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition recognition and their initial measurement remains under evaluation; final Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition impact will depend on the lease portfolio at the time of adoption. The Company plans to adopt the new lease guidance on January 1, 2019 and elect the available practical expedients which will not require it to reassess whether an existing contract contains a lease or whether classification or unamortized initial lease costs would be different under the new lease guidance.
Financial instruments - credit losses <i>Issued June 2016</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replaces existing incurred loss impairment guidance and establishes a single allowance framework for financial assets carried at amortized cost, which will reflect management’s estimate of credit losses over the full remaining expected life of the financial assets. Requires a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the reporting period of adoption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required effective date: January 1, 2020.^(a) The Company is leveraging JPMorgan Chase’s Firmwide, cross-discipline governance structure, which provides implementation oversight. The Company continues to identify and evaluate key interpretive issues. The impact of adoption is under evaluation, but will depend upon the nature and characteristics of the Company’s assets at the adoption date, and the macroeconomic conditions and forecasts at that date. The Company plans to adopt the new guidance on January 1, 2020.
Goodwill <i>Issued January 2017</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requires an impairment loss to be recognized when the estimated fair value of a reporting unit falls below its carrying value. Eliminates the second condition in the current guidance that requires an impairment loss to be recognized only if the estimated implied fair value of the goodwill is below its carrying value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required effective date: January 1, 2020.^(a) Based on current impairment test results, the Company does not expect a material effect on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. However, the impact of the new accounting guidance will depend on the performance of the reporting unit and the market conditions at the time of adoption. After adoption, the guidance may result in more frequent goodwill impairment losses due to the removal of the second condition. The Company plans to adopt the new guidance on January 1, 2020.

(a) Early adoption is permitted.

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(b) Basis of presentation

Consolidation

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition includes the accounts of the Company and entities in which the Company has a controlling financial interest as of June 30, 2018. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. The Company determines whether it has a controlling financial interest in an entity by first evaluating whether the entity is a voting interest entity or a variable interest entity (“VIE”).

Voting interest entities

Voting interest entities are entities that have sufficient equity and provide the equity investors voting rights that enable them to make significant decisions relating to the entity’s operations. For these types of entities, the Company’s determination of whether it has a controlling interest is primarily based on the amount of voting equity interests held. Entities in which the Company has a controlling financial interest, through ownership of the majority of the entities’ voting equity interests, or through other contractual rights that give the Company control, are consolidated by the Company. Investments in companies in which the Company has significant influence over operating and financing decisions (but does not own a majority of the voting equity interests) are accounted for (i) in accordance with the equity method of accounting (which requires the Company to recognize its proportionate share of the entity’s net earnings), or (ii) at fair value if the fair value option was elected.

Variable interest entities

VIEs are entities that, by design, either (1) lack sufficient equity to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties, or (2) have equity investors that do not have the ability to make significant decisions relating to the entity’s operations through voting rights, or do not have the obligation to absorb the expected losses, or do not have the right to receive the residual returns of the entity.

The most common type of VIE is a special purpose entity (“SPE”). SPEs are commonly used in securitization transactions in order to isolate certain assets and distribute the cash flows from those assets to investors. The basic SPE structure involves a company selling assets to the SPE; the SPE funds the purchase of those assets by issuing securities to investors. The legal documents that govern the transaction specify how the cash earned on the assets must be allocated to the SPE’s investors and other parties that have rights to those cash flows. SPEs are generally structured to insulate investors from claims on the SPE’s assets by creditors of other entities, including the creditors of the seller of the assets.

The primary beneficiary of a VIE (i.e., the party that has a controlling financial interest) is required to consolidate the assets and liabilities of the VIE. The primary beneficiary is the party that has both (1) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance; and (2) through its interests in the VIE, the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

To assess whether the Company has the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance, the Company considers all facts and circumstances, including its role in establishing the VIE and its ongoing rights and responsibilities. This assessment includes, first, identifying the activities that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance; and second, identifying which party, if any, has power over those activities. In general, the parties that make the most significant decisions affecting the VIE (such as asset managers, collateral managers, servicers, owners of call options or liquidation rights over the VIE’s assets) or have the right to unilaterally remove those decision-makers are deemed to have the power to direct the activities of a VIE.

To assess whether the Company has the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE, the Company considers all of its economic interests, including debt and equity investments, derivatives or other arrangements deemed to be variable interests in the VIE. This assessment requires that the Company apply judgment in determining whether these interests, in the aggregate, are considered potentially significant to the VIE. Factors considered in assessing significance include: the design of the VIE, including its capitalization structure; subordination of interests; payment priority; relative share of interests held within the VIE’s capital structure; and the reasons why the interests are held by the Company.

The Company performs ongoing reassessments of (1) whether any entities previously evaluated under the majority voting-interest framework have become VIEs, based on certain events, and are therefore subject to the VIE consolidation framework; and (2) whether changes in the facts and circumstances regarding the Company’s involvement with a VIE cause the Company’s consolidation conclusion to change. For further discussion related to VIEs, see Note 12.

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Assets held for clients in an agency or fiduciary capacity

Assets owned by customers, including those that collateralize margin or other similar transactions and are held for clients in an agency or fiduciary capacity by the Company, are not assets of the Company and are not included on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

Use of estimates in the preparation of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

The preparation of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could be different from these estimates. In the opinion of management, all normal, recurring adjustments have been included for a fair statement of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

Foreign currency translation

The Company revalues assets and liabilities denominated in non-U.S. currencies into U.S. dollars using applicable exchange rates.

Offsetting assets and liabilities

U.S. GAAP permits entities to present derivative receivables and derivative payables with the same counterparty and the related cash collateral receivables and payables on a net basis on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists. U.S. GAAP also permits resale and repurchase agreements, securities borrowed and loaned agreements, and transactions that arise when the Company fails to deliver or receive securities, to be presented net when specified conditions are met, including the existence of a legally enforceable master netting agreement. The Company has elected to net such balances when the specified conditions are met.

The Company uses master netting agreements to mitigate counterparty credit risk in certain transactions, including derivatives transactions, resale and repurchase agreements, and securities borrowed and loaned agreements. A master netting agreement is a single agreement with a counterparty that permits multiple transactions governed by that agreement to be terminated or accelerated and settled through a single payment in a single currency in the event of a default (e.g., bankruptcy, failure to make a required payment or securities transfer or deliver collateral or margin when due). Upon the exercise of termination rights by the non-defaulting party (i) all transactions are terminated, (ii) all transactions are valued and the positive value or “in the money” transactions are netted against the negative value or “out of the money” transactions and (iii) the only remaining payment obligation is of one of the parties to pay the netted termination amount. Upon exercise of repurchase agreement and securities loaned default rights in general (i) all transactions are terminated and accelerated, (ii) all values of securities or cash held or to be delivered are calculated, and all such sums are netted against each other and (iii) the only remaining payment obligation is of one of the parties to pay the netted termination amount.

Typical master netting agreements for these types of transactions also often contain a collateral/margin agreement that provides for a security interest in or title transfer of securities or cash collateral/margin to the party that has the right to demand margin (the “demanding party”). The collateral/margin agreement typically requires a party to transfer collateral/margin to the demanding party with a value equal to the amount of the margin deficit on a net basis across all transactions governed by the master netting agreement, less any threshold. The collateral/margin agreement grants to the demanding party, upon default by the counterparty, the right to set-off any amounts payable by the counterparty against any posted collateral or the cash equivalent of any posted collateral/margin. It also grants to the demanding party the right to liquidate collateral/margin and to apply the proceeds to an amount payable by the counterparty. For further discussion of the Company’s derivative instruments and securities financing activities, see Notes 5 and 6, respectively.

Application of U.S. GAAP related to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“TCJA”) SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118

On December 22, 2017, the TCJA was signed into law and the Company recorded the estimated impact of the remeasurement of deferred taxes under the TCJA. These provisional amounts represent estimates under SEC guidance, which provides a one-year measurement period in which to refine the estimates based on new information or the issuance of interpretative guidance. The Company anticipates refinements to the calculation as a result of the issuance of future legislative and accounting guidance as well as those in the normal course of business, including true-ups to the tax liability on the tax return as filed and the resolution of tax audits. The Company considers any legislative or accounting guidance issued as of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition date when evaluating potential refinements to these estimates. There were no changes to these estimates for the Company as of June 30, 2018.

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(c) Cash

Cash represents funds deposited with financial institutions, including cash segregated to satisfy rules regarding the protection of assets of customers as required by the SEC and the CFTC, the Company's primary regulators. See Note 16 for further information.

(d) Securities financing agreements

Resale and repurchase agreements, and securities borrowed and loaned agreements (collectively, "securities financing agreements"), are treated as collateralized transactions and are recorded at the amount of cash collateral advanced or received. Additionally, the Company may receive securities as collateral in securities-for-securities transactions. If the Company is the lender in these transactions and where the Company is permitted to sell or repledge the collateral received, the Company reports the fair value of the securities received as collateral and the related obligation to return securities received as collateral on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. See Note 6 for further information.

(e) Customer transactions

Receivables from and payables to customers primarily include amounts arising from securities and margin transactions. These customer securities transactions are recorded on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition on a settlement date basis. In the event of fails to deliver or receive securities, the Company records corresponding receivables from customers or payables to customers, respectively. The Company does not reflect the clients' underlying securities or derivative contracts on its Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

The Company monitors the market value of collateral held to secure receivables from customers. It is the Company's policy to request and obtain additional collateral when appropriate.

(f) Brokers, dealers, clearing organizations and others

Receivables from brokers, dealers, clearing organizations and others include margin deposits, as well as amounts receivable when the Company fails to deliver securities to a purchaser by the settlement date. Payables to brokers, dealers, clearing organizations and others include amounts payable when the Company fails to receive securities from a seller by the settlement date. Brokers, dealers, clearing organizations and other receivables and payables additionally include the variation margin related to futures contracts cleared on domestic and international derivative exchanges, accrued interest receivables and payables, as well as net receivables or net payables arising from unsettled trades.

(g) Financial instruments

Financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, not yet purchased are accounted for at fair value. These securities transactions in regular way trades are recorded on the trade date, the date on which an agreement is executed to purchase or sell a security. Principal securities transactions in non-regular way trades are recorded on the settlement date (the date on which the payment of funds and delivery of securities are to take place) with changes in value recorded on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition between trade and settlement dates. For further discussion related to the Company's valuation methodologies under fair value measurement, see Note 3.

Balances reflect the reduction of financial instruments owned (long positions) by the amount of identical financial instruments sold, not yet purchased (short positions) when the long and short positions have identical Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures numbers ("CUSIPs").

(h) Goodwill

Goodwill is recorded upon completion of a business combination as the difference between the purchase price and the fair value of the net assets acquired. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment annually, or more often if events or circumstances, such as adverse changes in the business climate, indicate that there may be impairment.

Impairment testing

Goodwill impairment testing is performed in two steps. In the first step, the current fair value of the Company is compared with its carrying value, including goodwill. If the fair value is in excess of the carrying value (including goodwill), goodwill is considered not to be impaired. If the fair value is less than the carrying value (including goodwill), then a second step is performed. In the second step, the implied current fair value of goodwill is determined by comparing the fair value of the Company (as determined in step one) to the fair value of the net assets of the Company, as if the Company were being acquired in a business combination. The resulting implied current fair value of goodwill is then compared with the carrying value of the Company's goodwill. If the carrying value of the goodwill exceeds its implied current fair value, then an impairment charge is recognized for the excess. If the carrying value of goodwill is less than its implied current fair value, then no goodwill impairment is recognized. Goodwill was not impaired at June 30, 2018, nor was any goodwill written off due to impairment for the six months ended June 30, 2018.

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Declines in business performance, increases in equity capital requirements, as well as deterioration in economic or market conditions, adverse estimates of the impact of regulatory or legislative changes or increases in the estimated market cost of equity, could cause the estimated fair value of the Company or its associated goodwill to decline in the future, which could result in a material impairment charge to earnings in a future period related to some portion of the associated goodwill.

(i) Other assets, and other liabilities and accrued expenses

Other assets consist primarily of deferred or current income tax assets, syndicate receivables, dividend receivables, cash collateral receivables resulting from derivative transactions, prepaid expenses, private equity direct investments and other. Other liabilities and accrued expenses consist primarily of deferred or current income tax liabilities, syndicate payables, dividend payables, cash collateral payables resulting from derivative transactions, accrued compensation and benefits, reserves and other.

(j) Income taxes

The results of operations of the Company are included in the consolidated federal, New York State, New York City and other state income tax returns filed by JPMorgan Chase. Pursuant to a tax sharing agreement, JPMorgan Chase allocates to the Company its share of the consolidated income tax expense or benefit based upon statutory rates applied to the Company's earnings as if it were filing a separate income tax return. Furthermore, JPMorgan Chase will reimburse the Company currently for losses irrespective of whether the Company would utilize losses on a separate return basis. The Company uses the separate return adjusted for benefits-for-loss allocation methodology to provide for income taxes on all transactions recorded on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to an amount that in the opinion of management, is more likely than not to be realized. State and local income taxes are provided on the Company's taxable income at the effective income tax rate applicable to the Consolidated JPMorgan Chase entity.

The guidance on accounting for uncertainty in income taxes describes how uncertain tax positions should be recognized, measured, presented and disclosed on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. This guidance requires the evaluation of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the course of preparing the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition to determine whether the tax positions are more likely than not to be realized as a tax benefit or expense in the current year. After-tax interest and penalties, as well as the related unrecognized tax benefits, are recognized in income tax expense.

The tax sharing agreement between JPMorgan Chase and the Company allows for intercompany payments to or from JPMorgan Chase for outstanding current tax assets or liabilities.

For further discussion of income taxes, see Note 7.

3. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The Company carries a portion of its assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis (i.e., assets and liabilities that are measured and reported at fair value on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition).

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is based on quoted market prices or inputs, where available. If prices or quotes are not available, fair value is based on valuation models and other valuation techniques that consider relevant transaction characteristics (such as maturity) and use as inputs observable or unobservable market parameters, including but not limited to yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, equity or debt prices, foreign exchange ("FX") rates and credit curves. Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value, as described below.

The level of precision in estimating unobservable market inputs or other factors can affect the amount of gain or loss recorded for a particular position.

The Company uses various methodologies and assumptions in the determination of fair value. The use of different methodologies or assumptions by other market participants compared with those used by the Company could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date.

Valuation process

Risk-taking functions are responsible for providing fair value estimates for assets and liabilities carried on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition at fair value. JPMorgan Chase's Valuation Control Group ("VCG"), which is part of JPMorgan Chase's Finance function and independent of the risk-taking functions, is responsible for verifying these estimates and determining any fair value adjustments that may be required to ensure that the Company's positions are recorded at fair value. In addition, JPMorgan Chase's Firmwide Valuation Governance Forum ("VGF") is composed of senior finance and risk executives and is responsible for overseeing the management of risks arising from valuation activities conducted across JPMorgan Chase. The VGF

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is chaired by the JPMorgan Chase Firmwide head of the VCG (under the direction of JPMorgan Chase's Controller), and includes sub-forums covering its lines of business and the Company.

Price verification process

The VCG verifies fair value estimates provided by the risk-taking functions by leveraging independently derived prices, valuation inputs and other market data, where available. Where independent prices or inputs are not available, the VCG performs additional review to ensure the reasonableness of estimates. The additional review may include: evaluating the limited market activity including client unwinds; benchmarking of valuation inputs to those for similar instruments; decomposing the valuation of structured instruments into individual components; comparing expected to actual cash flows; reviewing profit and loss trends; and reviewing trends in collateral valuation. There are also additional levels of management review for more significant or complex positions.

The VCG determines any valuation adjustments that may be required to the estimates provided by the risk-taking functions. No adjustments are applied for instruments classified within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy (see below for further information on the fair value hierarchy). For other positions, judgment is required to assess the need for valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect liquidity considerations, unobservable parameters and, for certain portfolios that meet specified criteria, the size of the net open risk position. The determination of such adjustments follows a consistent framework across JPMorgan Chase.

Valuation adjustments

Liquidity valuation adjustments are considered where an observable external price or valuation parameter exists but is of lower reliability, potentially due to lower market activity. Liquidity valuation adjustments are applied and determined based on current market conditions. Factors that may be considered in determining the liquidity adjustment include analysis of: (1) the estimated bid-offer spread for the instrument being traded; (2) alternative pricing points for similar instruments in active markets; and (3) the range of reasonable values that the price or parameter could take.

The Company manages certain portfolios of financial instruments on the basis of net open risk exposure and, as permitted by U.S. GAAP, has elected to estimate the fair value of such portfolios on the basis of a transfer of the entire net open risk position in an orderly transaction. Where this is the case, valuation adjustments may be necessary to reflect the cost of exiting a larger-than-normal market-size net open risk position. Where applied, such adjustments are based on factors that a relevant market participant would consider in the transfer of the net open risk position including the size of the adverse market move that is likely to occur during the period required to reduce the net open risk position to a normal market-size.

Unobservable parameter valuation adjustments may be made when positions are valued using prices or input parameters to valuation models that are unobservable due to a lack of market activity or because they cannot be implied from observable market data. Such prices or parameters must be estimated and are, therefore, subject to management judgment. Unobservable parameter valuation adjustments are applied to reflect the uncertainty inherent in the resulting valuation estimate.

Where appropriate, the Company also applies adjustments to its estimates of fair value in order to appropriately reflect counterparty credit quality, the Company's own creditworthiness and the impact of funding, applying a consistent framework across the Company.

Valuation model review and approval

If prices or quotes are not available for an instrument or a similar instrument, fair value is generally determined using valuation models that consider relevant transaction data such as maturity and use as inputs market-based or independently sourced parameters. Where this is the case the price verification process described above is applied to the inputs to those models.

Under JPMorgan Chase's Estimations and Model Risk Management Policy, the Model Risk function reviews and approves new models, as well as material changes to existing models, prior to implementation in the operating environment. In certain circumstances, the head of JPMorgan Chase's Model Risk function may grant exceptions to JPMorgan Chase's policy to allow a model to be used prior to review or approval. JPMorgan Chase's Model Risk function may also require the user to take appropriate actions to mitigate the model risk if it is to be used in the interim. These actions will depend on the model and may include, for example, limitation of trading activity.

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Valuation hierarchy

A three-level valuation hierarchy has been established under U.S. GAAP for disclosure of fair value measurements. The valuation hierarchy is based on the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows.

- Level 1 - inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 - inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.
- Level 3 - one or more inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

A financial instrument's categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies generally used by the Company to measure its more significant products/instruments at fair value, including the general classification of such instruments pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Product/instrument	Valuation methodology	Classifications in the valuation hierarchy
Securities financing agreements	Valuations are based on discounted cash flows, which consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Derivative features: for further information refer to the discussion of derivatives below • Market rates for the respective maturity • Collateral characteristics 	Predominantly level 2
Financial instruments - debt and equity	Quoted market prices for securities are used where available. In the absence of quoted market prices, financial instruments are valued based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observable market prices for similar securities (excludes loans) • Observable market prices for loans (circumstances are infrequent) • Relevant broker quotes • Discounted cash flows In addition, the following inputs to discounted cash flows are used for the following products: <i>Mortgage- and asset-backed securities specific inputs:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collateral characteristics • Deal-specific payment and loss allocations • Current market assumptions related to yield, prepayment speed, conditional default rates and loss severity <i>Collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") specific inputs:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collateral characteristics • Deal-specific payment and loss allocations • Expected prepayment speed, conditional default rates, loss severity • Credit spreads • Credit rating data <i>Other:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuations are based on discounted cash flow analyses that consider the embedded derivative and the terms and payment structure of the financial instrument 	Level 1 Level 2 or 3

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Product/instrument	Valuation methodology	Classifications in the valuation hierarchy
Financial instruments - debt and equity (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The embedded derivative features are considered using models such as the Black-Scholes option pricing model, simulation models, or a combination of models that use observable or unobservable valuation inputs, depending on the embedded derivative. The specific inputs used vary according to the nature of the embedded derivative features, as described in the discussion below regarding derivative valuation 	
Financial instruments - derivatives	<p>Exchange-traded derivatives that are actively traded and valued using the exchange price.</p> <p>Derivatives that are valued using models such as the Black-Scholes option pricing model, simulation models, or a combination of models may use observable or unobservable valuation inputs as well as taking into account contractual terms.</p> <p>The key valuation inputs used will depend on the type of derivative and the nature of the underlying instruments and may include equity prices, interest rate yield curves, foreign exchange rates, volatilities, correlations, credit default swap (“CDS”) spreads and recovery rates. Additionally, the credit quality of the counterparty and of the Company as well as market funding levels may be considered.</p> <p>In addition, specific inputs used for derivatives that are valued based on models with significant unobservable inputs are as follows:</p> <p>Structured credit derivatives specific inputs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDS spreads and recovery rates Credit correlation between the underlying debt instruments <p>Equity option specific inputs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equity volatilities Equity correlation Equity-foreign exchange (“equity-FX”) correlation Equity-interest rate (“equity-IR”) correlation <p>Interest rate and FX exotic options specific inputs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest rate spread volatility Interest rate correlation Foreign exchange correlation Interest rate-foreign exchange (“IR-FX”) correlation 	<p>Level 1</p> <p>Level 2 or 3</p>
Private equity direct investments	<p>Fair value is estimated using all available information; the range of potential inputs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transaction prices Trading multiples of comparable public companies Operating performance of the underlying portfolio company Adjustments as required, since comparable public companies are not identical to the company being valued, and for company-specific issues and lack of liquidity Additional available inputs relevant to the investment 	Level 3
Structured notes (included in short-term borrowings and long-term debt)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuations are based on discounted cash flow analyses that consider the embedded derivative and the terms and payment structure of the note The embedded derivative features are considered using models such as the Black-Scholes option pricing model, simulation models, or a combination of models that use observable or unobservable valuation inputs, depending on the embedded derivative. The specific inputs used vary according to the nature of the embedded derivative features, as described in the discussion above regarding derivative valuation 	Level 2 or 3

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The following table presents the assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of June 30, 2018, by major product category and fair value hierarchy.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

(in millions)	Fair value hierarchy			Derivative netting adjustments	Total fair value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Securities purchased under resale agreements	\$ –	\$ 13,573	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 13,573
Securities received as collateral ^(a)	5,682	57	2	–	5,741
Financial instruments owned:					
Mortgage-backed securities:					
U.S. government agencies ^(b)	–	37,667	11	–	37,678
Residential - nonagency	–	1,106	54	–	1,160
Commercial - nonagency	–	1,213	16	–	1,229
Total mortgage-backed securities	–	39,986	81	–	40,067
U.S. Treasury and government agencies ^(b)	35,224	9,191	–	–	44,415
Obligations of U.S. states and municipalities	–	3,654	13	–	3,667
Certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and commercial paper	–	1,642	17	–	1,659
Corporate debt securities	–	8,557	159	–	8,716
Equity securities	34,886	212	152	–	35,250
Asset-backed securities:					
Collateralized loan obligations	–	284	9	–	293
Other	–	2,269	54	–	2,323
Loans ^(c)	–	9	–	–	9
Other	–	502	489	–	991
Total debt and equity instruments^(d)	70,110	66,306	974	–	137,390
Derivative receivables:					
Interest rate	134	2,458	–	(2,467)	125
Credit	–	1,080	1	(981)	100
Foreign exchange	–	192	–	(156)	36
Equity ^(e)	–	23,330	2,960	(25,897)	393
Total derivative receivables^(f)	134	27,060	2,961	(29,501)	654
Total financial instruments owned	70,244	93,366	3,935	(29,501)	138,044
Other assets ^(g)	–	–	33	–	33
Total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	\$ 75,926	\$ 106,996	\$ 3,970	\$ (29,501)	\$ 157,391
Short-term borrowings	\$ –	\$ 165	\$ 124	\$ –	\$ 289
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	–	531	–	–	531
Obligation to return securities received as collateral ^(a)	6,138	57	2	–	6,197
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased:					
Debt and equity instruments ^(d)	35,395	5,768	–	–	41,163
Derivative payables:					
Interest rate	269	2,516	25	(2,516)	294
Credit	–	1,036	2	(858)	180
Foreign exchange	–	189	–	(69)	120
Equity ^(e)	–	23,099	3,505	(26,300)	304
Total derivative payables^(f)	269	26,840	3,532	(29,743)	898
Total financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	35,664	32,608	3,532	(29,743)	42,061
Long-term debt	–	5,700	5,882	–	11,582
Total liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis	\$ 41,802	\$ 39,061	\$ 9,540	\$ (29,743)	\$ 60,660

(a) Represents securities-for-securities lending transactions when the Company is acting as the lender.

J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and Subsidiaries

(an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co.)

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- (b) Includes total U.S. government-sponsored enterprise (“U.S. GSEs”) obligations of \$24.6 billion, which was predominantly mortgage-related. U.S. GSEs are quasi-governmental, privately held entities established by Congress to improve the flow of credit to specific sectors of the economy and provide certain essential services to the public. U.S. GSEs include Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”), but do not include Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), which is directly owned by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. U.S. GSE obligations are not explicitly guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government.
- (c) Represents residential first-lien mortgages.
- (d) Balances reflect the reduction of financial instruments owned (long positions) by the amount of identical financial instruments sold, not yet purchased (short positions).
- (e) Equity derivative receivables and payables in level 3 primarily relate to positions with affiliates.
- (f) As permitted under U.S. GAAP, the Company has elected to net derivative receivables and derivative payables and the related cash collateral received and paid when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists. For purposes of the table above, the Company does not reduce derivative receivables and derivative payables balances for this netting adjustment, either within or across the levels of the fair value hierarchy, as such netting is not relevant to a presentation based on the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability. The level 3 balances would be reduced if netting were applied, including the netting benefit associated with cash collateral. See Note 5 for further information.
- (g) Represents private equity direct investments.

Transfers between levels for instruments carried at fair value on a recurring basis

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, there were no individually significant transfers.

All transfers are based on changes in the observability of the valuation inputs and are assumed to occur at the beginning of the quarterly period in which they occur.

Level 3 valuation

Estimating fair value requires the application of judgment. The type and level of judgment required is largely dependent on the amount of observable market information available to the Company. For instruments valued using internally developed valuation models and other valuation techniques that use significant unobservable inputs and are therefore classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, judgments used to estimate fair value are more significant than those required when estimating the fair value of instruments classified within levels 1 and 2.

In arriving at an estimate of fair value for an instrument within level 3, management must first determine the appropriate model to use. Second, due to the lack of observability of significant inputs, management must assess all relevant empirical data in deriving valuation inputs including, but not limited to, transaction details, yield curves, interest rates, prepayment speed, default rates, volatilities, correlations, equity or debt prices, valuations of comparable instruments, foreign exchange rates and credit curves.

The following table presents, as of June 30, 2018, the Company’s primary level 3 financial instruments, the valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of those financial instruments, the significant unobservable inputs, the range of values for those inputs and, for certain instruments, the weighted averages of such inputs. While the determination to classify an instrument within level 3 is based on the significance of the unobservable inputs to the overall fair value measurement, level 3 financial instruments typically include observable components (that is, components that are actively quoted and can be validated to external sources) in addition to the unobservable components. The level 1 and/or level 2 inputs are not included in the table. In addition, the Company manages the risk of the observable components of level 3 financial instruments using securities and derivative positions that are classified within levels 1 or 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The range of values presented in the table is representative of the highest and lowest level input used to value the significant groups of instruments within a product/instrument classification. Where provided, the weighted averages of the input values presented in the table are calculated based on the fair value of the instruments that the input is being used to value.

In the Company’s view, the input range and the weighted average value do not reflect the degree of input uncertainty or an assessment of the reasonableness of the Company’s estimates and assumptions. Rather, they reflect the characteristics of the various instruments held by the Company and the relative distribution of instruments within the range of characteristics. For example, two option contracts may have similar levels of market risk exposure and valuation uncertainty, but may have significantly different implied volatility levels because the option contracts have different underlyings, tenors, or strike prices. The input range and weighted average values will therefore vary from period-to-period and parameter-to-parameter based on characteristics of the instruments held by the Company at each Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition date.

For the Company’s derivatives and structured notes positions classified within level 3 at June 30, 2018, equity correlation, equity-FX correlation and equity-IR correlation inputs were concentrated in the middle of the range. In addition, the interest rate spread volatility inputs used in estimating fair value were distributed across the range presented. The equity volatilities were concentrated towards the lower end of the range.

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Level 3 inputs^(a)

Product/instrument	Fair value (in millions)	Principal valuation technique	Unobservable inputs ^(f)	Range of input values			Weighted average
Securities received as collateral	\$ 2	Market comparables	Price	\$0	–	\$83	\$77
Residential mortgage-backed securities ^(b)	58	Discounted cash flows	Yield	0%	–	23%	7%
			Prepayment speed	0%	–	50%	14%
			Conditional default rate	0%	–	20%	2%
			Loss severity	0%	–	100%	27%
Commercial mortgage-backed securities ^(c)	23	Market comparables	Price	\$0	–	\$1	\$1
Obligations of U.S. states and municipalities	13	Market comparables	Price	\$58	–	\$99	\$82
Corporate debt securities	159	Market comparables	Price	\$3	–	\$105	\$83
Asset-backed securities	63	Market comparables	Price	\$4	–	\$100	\$92
Net interest rate derivatives	(25)	Option pricing	Interest rate spread volatility	16bps	–	38bps	
Net credit derivatives	(1)	Market comparables	Price	\$84	–	\$95	
Net equity derivatives	(545)	Option pricing	Equity volatility	10%	–	60%	
			Equity correlation	10%	–	95%	
			Equity-FX correlation	(70)%	–	60%	
			Equity-IR correlation	20%	–	40%	
Other assets ^(d)	489	Option pricing	Equity correlation	10%	–	95%	
			Equity-FX correlation	(70)%	–	60%	
			Equity-IR correlation	20%	–	40%	
Obligation to return securities received as collateral	2	Market comparables	Price	\$0	–	\$83	\$77
Long-term debt and short-term borrowings ^(d)	6,006	Option pricing	Equity correlation	10%	–	95%	
			Equity-FX correlation	(70)%	–	60%	
			Equity-IR correlation	20%	–	40%	
Other level 3 assets and liabilities, net ^(e)	202						

(a) The categories presented in the table have been aggregated based upon the product type, which may differ from their classification on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. Furthermore, the inputs presented for each valuation technique in the table are, in some cases, not applicable to every instrument valued using the technique as the characteristics of the instruments can differ.

(b) Includes U.S. government agency securities of \$4 million and nonagency securities of \$54 million.

(c) Includes U.S. government agency securities of \$7 million and nonagency securities of \$16 million.

(d) Other assets predominantly include structured notes issued by affiliates of the Company. Long-term debt and short-term borrowings include structured notes issued to affiliates of the Company. These structured notes are predominantly financial instruments that contain embedded derivatives. The estimate of the fair value of the structured notes includes the derivative features embedded within the instruments. The significant unobservable inputs are broadly consistent with those presented for derivatives.

(e) Includes level 3 assets and liabilities, which mostly represent equity securities that are insignificant both individually and in aggregate.

(f) Price is a significant unobservable input for certain instruments. When quoted market prices are not readily available, reliance is generally placed on price-based internal valuation techniques. The price input is expressed assuming a par value of \$100.

Changes in and ranges of unobservable inputs

The following discussion provides a description of the impact on a fair value measurement of a change in each unobservable input in isolation, and the interrelationship between unobservable inputs, where relevant and significant. The impact of changes in inputs may not be independent as a change in one unobservable input may give rise to a change in another unobservable input, and where relationships exist between two unobservable inputs, those relationships are discussed below. Relationships may also exist between observable and unobservable inputs (for example, as observable interest rates rise, unobservable prepayment rates decline). Such relationships have not been included in the discussion below. In addition, for each of the individual relationships described below, the inverse relationship would also generally apply.

In addition, the following discussion provides a description of attributes of the underlying instruments and external market factors that affect the range of the inputs used in the valuation of the Company's positions.

Yield – The yield of an asset is the interest rate used to discount future cash flows in a discounted cash flow calculation. An increase in the yield, in isolation, would result in a decrease in a fair value measurement.

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Credit spread - The credit spread is the amount of additional annualized return over the market interest rate that a market participant would demand for taking exposure to the credit risk of an instrument. The credit spread for an instrument forms part of the discount rate used in a discounted cash flow calculation. Generally, an increase in the credit spread would result in a decrease in a fair value measurement.

The yield and the credit spread of a particular mortgage-backed security primarily reflect the risk inherent in the instrument. The yield is also impacted by the absolute level of the coupon paid by the instrument (which may not correspond directly to the level of inherent risk). Therefore, the range of yield and credit spreads reflects the range of risk inherent in various instruments owned by the Company. The risk inherent in mortgage-backed securities is driven by the subordination of the security being valued and the characteristics of the underlying mortgages within the collateralized pool, including borrower Fair Isaac Corporation (“FICO”) scores, loan-to-value (“LTV”) ratios for residential mortgages and the nature of the property and/or any tenants for commercial mortgages. For corporate debt securities and other similar instruments, credit spreads reflect the credit quality of the obligor and the tenor of the obligation.

Prepayment speed - The prepayment speed is a measure of the voluntary unscheduled principal repayments of a prepayable obligation in a collateralized pool. Prepayment speeds generally decline as borrower delinquencies rise. An increase in prepayment speeds, in isolation, would result in a decrease in a fair value measurement of assets valued at a premium to par and an increase in a fair value measurement of assets valued at a discount to par.

Prepayment speeds may vary from collateral pool to collateral pool, and are driven by the type and location of the underlying borrower, the remaining tenor of the obligation as well as the level and type (e.g., fixed or floating) of interest rate being paid by the borrower. Typically collateral pools with higher borrower credit quality have a higher prepayment rate than those with lower borrower credit quality, all other factors being equal.

Conditional default rate - The conditional default rate is a measure of the reduction in the outstanding collateral balance underlying a collateralized obligation as a result of defaults. While there is typically no direct relationship between conditional default rates and prepayment speeds, collateralized obligations for which the underlying collateral has high prepayment speeds will tend to have lower conditional default rates. An increase in conditional default rates would generally be accompanied by an increase in loss severity and an increase in credit spreads. An increase in the conditional default rate, in isolation, would result in a decrease in a fair value measurement. Conditional default rates reflect the quality of the collateral underlying a securitization and the structure of the securitization itself. Based on the types of securities owned in the Company’s market-making portfolios, conditional default rates are most typically at the lower end of the range presented.

Loss severity - The loss severity (the inverse concept is the recovery rate) is the expected amount of future realized losses resulting from the ultimate liquidation of a particular loan, expressed as the net amount of loss relative to the outstanding loan balance. An increase in loss severity is generally accompanied by an increase in conditional default rates. An increase in the loss severity, in isolation, would result in a decrease in a fair value measurement. The loss severity applied in valuing a mortgage-backed security investment depends on factors relating to the underlying mortgages. This includes the LTV, the nature of the lender’s lien on the property and various other instrument-specific factors.

Correlation - Correlation is a measure of the relationship between the movements of the two variables (e.g., how the change in one variable influences the change in the other). Correlation is a pricing input for a derivative product where the payoff is driven by one or more underlying risks. Correlation inputs are related to the type of derivative (e.g., interest rate, credit, equity and foreign exchange) due to the nature of the underlying risks. When parameters are positively correlated, an increase in one parameter will result in an increase in the other parameter. When parameters are negatively correlated, an increase in one parameter will result in a decrease in the other parameter. An increase in correlation can result in an increase or a decrease in a fair value measurement. Given a short correlation position, an increase in correlation, in isolation, would generally result in a decrease in a fair value measurement. The range of correlation inputs between risks within the same asset class are generally narrower than those between underlying risks across asset classes. In addition, the ranges of credit correlation inputs tend to be narrower than those affecting other asset classes.

The level of correlation used in the valuation of derivatives with multiple underlying risks depends on a number of factors including the nature of those risks. For example, the correlation between two credit risk exposures would be different than that between two interest rate risk exposures. Similarly, the tenor of the transaction may also impact the correlation input as the relationship between the underlying risks may be different over different time periods. Furthermore, correlation levels are very much dependent

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on market conditions and could have a relatively wide range of levels within or across asset classes over time, particularly in volatile market conditions.

Volatility - Volatility is a measure of the variability in possible returns for an instrument, parameter or market index given how much the particular instrument, parameter or index changes in value over time. Volatility is a pricing input for options, including equity options. Generally, the higher the volatility of the underlying, the riskier the instrument. Given a long position in an option, an increase in volatility, in isolation, would generally result in an increase in a fair value measurement.

The level of volatility used in the valuation of a particular option-based derivative depends on a number of factors, including the nature of the risk underlying the option, the tenor of the derivative as well as the strike price of the option.

Additional disclosures about the fair value of financial instruments that are not carried at fair value on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

U.S. GAAP requires disclosure of the estimated fair value of certain financial instruments, and the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate their fair value. Financial instruments within the scope of these disclosure requirements are included in the following table. Certain financial instruments that are not carried at fair value on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition are carried at amounts that approximate fair value due to their short-term nature and generally negligible credit risk. These instruments include cash, securities purchased under resale agreements, securities borrowed, receivables from customers and from brokers, dealers, clearing organizations and others, other assets, short-term borrowings, securities sold under repurchase agreements, securities loaned, payables to customers and to brokers, dealers, clearing organizations and others, and other liabilities and accrued expenses.

The following table presents by fair value hierarchy classification the carrying values and estimated fair values as of June 30, 2018, of financial assets and liabilities, excluding financial instruments that are carried at fair value on a recurring basis, and their classification within the fair value hierarchy.

(in millions)	Carrying value	Estimated fair value hierarchy			Total estimated fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets					
Cash	\$ 9,262	\$ 9,262	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,262
Securities purchased under resale agreements	97,513	-	97,513	-	97,513
Securities borrowed	82,361	-	82,361	-	82,361
Receivables from customers	27,294	-	27,294	-	27,294
Receivables from brokers, dealers, clearing organizations and others	13,180	-	13,164	16	13,180
Other assets	2,676	-	2,642	69	2,711
Financial liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	\$ 51,205	-	\$ 51,205	-	\$ 51,205
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	135,152	-	135,152	-	135,152
Securities loaned	10,728	-	10,728	-	10,728
Payables to customers	88,599	-	88,599	-	88,599
Payables to brokers, dealers, clearing organizations and others	7,514	-	7,514	-	7,514
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	2,615	-	2,615	-	2,615
Subordinated borrowings	24,000	-	23,990	-	23,990

4. Fair value option

The fair value option provides an option to elect fair value as an alternative measurement for selected financial assets, financial liabilities and unrecognized firm commitments.

The Company has elected to measure certain instruments at fair value for several reasons, including to mitigate income statement volatility caused by the differences in the measurement basis of elected instruments (e.g., certain instruments elected were previously accounted for on an accrual basis) while the associated risk management arrangements are accounted for on a fair value basis, as well as to better reflect those instruments that are managed on a fair value basis.

The Company's election of fair value includes the following instruments:

- Loans managed on a fair value basis.

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- Certain securities financing agreements with an embedded derivative and/or a maturity of greater than one year.
- Certain debt and equity investments to better reflect those which are managed on a fair value basis.
- Structured notes, which are predominantly financial instruments that contain embedded derivatives.
- Certain long-term beneficial interests issued by consolidated securitization trusts where the underlying assets are carried at fair value.

Difference between aggregate fair value and aggregate remaining contractual principal balance outstanding

The following table reflects the difference between the aggregate fair value and the aggregate remaining contractual principal balance outstanding as of June 30, 2018, for loans reported as financial instruments owned and long-term debt for which the fair value option has been elected.

(in millions)	Contractual principal outstanding	Fair value	Fair value over/ (under) contractual principal outstanding
Loans reported as financial instruments owned	\$ 10	\$ 9	\$ (1)
Long-term debt			
Principal-protected debt	\$ 376 ^(b)	\$ 410	\$ 34
Nonprincipal-protected debt ^(a)	NA	11,172	NA
Total long-term debt	NA	\$ 11,582	NA

(a) Remaining contractual principal is not applicable to nonprincipal-protected notes. Unlike principal-protected structured notes, for which the Company is obligated to return a stated amount of principal at the maturity of the note, nonprincipal-protected structured notes do not obligate the Company to return a stated amount of principal at maturity, but to return an amount based on the performance of an underlying variable or derivative feature embedded in the note. However, investors are exposed to the credit risk of the Company as issuer for both nonprincipal-protected and principal-protected notes.

(b) Where the Company issues principal-protected zero-coupon or discount notes, the balance reflects the contractual principal payment at maturity or, if applicable, the contractual principal payment at the Company's next call date.

5. Derivative instruments

The Company makes markets in derivatives for clients and also uses derivatives to hedge or manage either its own risk exposures or that of affiliates. Predominantly all of the Company's derivatives are entered into for market-making or risk management purposes. Derivative contracts derive their value from underlying asset prices, indices, reference rates, other inputs or a combination of these factors and may expose counterparties to risks and rewards of an underlying asset or liability without having to initially invest in, own or exchange the asset or liability.

Market-making derivatives

Clients use derivatives to mitigate or modify interest rate, credit, foreign exchange, equity and commodity risks. The Company actively manages the risks from its exposure to these derivatives by entering into other derivative transactions or by purchasing or selling other financial instruments that partially or fully offset the exposure from client derivatives.

Risk management derivatives

The Company manages certain market and credit risk exposures using derivative instruments.

Interest rate contracts are used to minimize fluctuations in earnings that are caused by changes in interest rates. Fixed rate assets and liabilities appreciate or depreciate in market value as interest rates change. The Company generally uses interest rate swaps, forwards and futures to manage the impact of interest rate fluctuations on earnings.

Foreign currency forward contracts are used to manage the foreign exchange risk associated with certain foreign currency-denominated (i.e., non-U.S. dollar) assets and liabilities. As a result of fluctuations in foreign currencies, the U.S. dollar-equivalent values of the foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities increase or decrease.

Commodities contracts are used to manage the price risk of certain commodities-linked exchange-traded fund ("ETF") inventories. Gains or losses on these derivative instruments are expected to substantially offset the depreciation or appreciation of the related inventory.

The Company uses credit derivatives to manage the counterparty credit risk associated with debt-related securities. Credit derivatives compensate the purchaser when the entity referenced in the contract experiences a credit event, such as bankruptcy or a failure to pay an obligation when due. Credit derivatives primarily consist of credit default swaps.

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Derivative counterparties and settlement types

The Company enters into OTC derivatives, which are negotiated and settled bilaterally with the derivative counterparty. The Company also enters into, as principal, certain exchange-traded derivatives (“ETD”) such as futures and options, and cleared over-the-counter (“OTC-cleared”) derivative contracts with central counterparties (“CCPs”). ETD contracts are generally standardized contracts traded on an exchange and cleared by the CCP, which is the counterparty from the inception of the transactions. OTC-cleared derivatives are traded on a bilateral basis and then novated to the CCP for clearing.

Derivative clearing services

The Company provides clearing services for clients where the Company acts as a clearing member with respect to certain derivative exchanges and clearing houses. The Company does not reflect the clients' derivative contracts on its Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. For further information on the Company's clearing services, see Note 15.

Accounting for derivatives

All free-standing derivatives that the Company executes for its own account are required to be recorded on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition at fair value. As permitted under U.S. GAAP, the Company nets derivative assets and liabilities, and the related cash collateral receivables and payables, when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists between the Company and the derivative counterparty. The accounting for changes in value of a derivative depends on whether or not the transaction has been designated and qualifies for hedge accounting. Derivatives that are not designated as hedges are reported and measured at fair value through earnings. The Company does not have any derivatives that are designated as hedges.

Notional amount of derivative contracts

The following table summarizes the notional amount of derivative contracts outstanding as of June 30, 2018.

(in millions)	Notional amounts ^(b)
Interest rate contracts	
Swaps	\$ 267,227
Futures and forwards	473,925
Written options	4,990
Purchased options	1,359
Total interest rate contracts	747,501
Credit derivatives^(a)	41,573
Foreign exchange contracts	
Spot, futures and forwards	28,778
Purchased options	53
Total foreign exchange contracts	28,831
Equity contracts	
Swaps	163,368
Futures and forwards	22,708
Written options	259,218
Purchased options	228,639
Total equity contracts	673,933
Total derivative notional amounts	\$ 1,491,838

(a) For more information on volumes and types of credit derivative contracts, see the Credit derivative discussion in this Note.

(b) Represents the sum of gross long and gross short third-party and affiliate notional derivative contracts.

While the notional amounts disclosed above give an indication of the volume of the Company's derivative activity, the notional amounts significantly exceed, in the Company's view, the possible losses that could arise from such transactions. For most derivative transactions, the notional amount is not exchanged; it is used simply as a reference to calculate payments.

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Impact of derivatives on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

The following table summarizes information on derivative receivables and payables (before and after netting adjustments) that are reflected on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as of June 30, 2018, by contract type. This includes derivative receivables and payables with affiliates. For further information on derivative balances with affiliates, see Note 14.

Derivative receivables and payables^(a)

(in millions)	Gross derivative receivables	Net derivative receivables	Gross derivative payables	Net derivative payables
Financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, not yet purchased				
Interest rate	\$ 2,592	\$ 125	\$ 2,810	\$ 294
Credit	1,081	100	1,038	180
Foreign exchange	192	36	189	120
Equity	26,290	393	26,604	304
Total fair value of financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, not yet purchased	\$ 30,155	\$ 654	\$ 30,641	\$ 898

(a) As permitted under U.S. GAAP, the Company has elected to net derivative receivables and derivative payables and the related cash collateral receivables and payables when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists.

The following table presents, as of June 30, 2018, gross and net derivative receivables and payables by contract and settlement type under U.S. GAAP. Derivative receivables and payables, as well as the related cash collateral from the same counterparty have been netted on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition where the Company has obtained an appropriate legal opinion with respect to the master netting agreement. Where such a legal opinion has not been either sought or obtained, amounts are not eligible under U.S. GAAP for netting on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition, and those derivative receivables and payables are shown separately in the following table.

In addition to the cash collateral received and transferred that is presented on a net basis with net derivative receivables and payables, the Company receives and transfers additional collateral (financial instruments and cash). These amounts mitigate counterparty credit risk associated with the Company's derivative instruments but are not eligible for net presentation, because (a) the collateral consists of non-cash financial instruments (generally U.S. government and agency securities and other government bonds) and cash collateral held at third-party custodians, which are shown separately as "Collateral not nettable on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition" up to the fair value exposure amount, (b) the amount of collateral held or transferred exceeds the fair value exposure at the individual counterparty level, as of the date presented, or (c) the collateral held relates to derivative receivables or payables where an appropriate legal opinion has not been either sought or obtained with respect to the master netting agreement.

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(in millions)	Derivative receivables			Derivative payables		
	Gross derivatives	Amounts netted on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition	Net derivatives	Gross derivatives	Amounts netted on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition	Net derivatives
U.S. GAAP nettable derivatives						
Interest rate contracts:						
OTC	\$ 2,149	\$ (2,128)	\$ 21	\$ 2,211	\$ (2,177)	\$ 34
OTC-cleared	339	(339)	—	362	(339)	23
Total interest rate contracts	2,488	(2,467)	21	2,573	(2,516)	57
Credit contracts:						
OTC	1,068	(981)	87	1,034	(858)	176
OTC-cleared	1	—	1	1	—	1
Total credit contracts	1,069	(981)	88	1,035	(858)	177
Foreign exchange contracts:						
OTC	166	(156)	10	94	(69)	25
Total foreign exchange contracts	166	(156)	10	94	(69)	25
Equity contracts:						
OTC	21,971	(21,764)	207	22,461	(22,167)	294
Exchange-traded ^(a)	4,314	(4,133)	181	4,133	(4,133)	—
Total equity contracts	26,285	(25,897)	388	26,594	(26,300)	294
Derivatives with appropriate legal opinion	30,008	(29,501) ^(b)	507	30,296	(29,743) ^(b)	553
Derivatives where an appropriate legal opinion has not been either sought or obtained	147		147	345		345
Total derivatives recognized on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition	\$ 30,155		\$ 654	\$ 30,641		\$ 898
Collateral not nettable on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition^{(c)(d)}			(86)			
Net amounts			\$ 568			\$ 898

(a) Exchange-traded derivative balances that relate to futures contracts are settled daily.

(b) Derivative receivable netting included cash collateral of \$365 million and derivative payable netting included cash collateral of \$609 million.

(c) Excludes all collateral related to derivative instruments where an appropriate legal opinion has not been either sought or obtained.

(d) Represents liquid security collateral as well as cash collateral held at third-party custodians related to derivative instruments where an appropriate legal opinion has been obtained. For some counterparties, the collateral amounts of financial instruments may exceed the derivative receivables and derivative payables balances. Where this is the case, the total amount reported is limited to the net derivative receivables and net derivative payables balances with that counterparty.

Liquidity risk and credit-related contingent features

In addition to the specific market risks introduced by each derivative contract type, derivatives expose the Company to credit risk - the risk that derivative counterparties may fail to meet their payment obligations under the derivative contracts and the collateral, if any, held by the Company proves to be of insufficient value to cover the payment obligation. It is the policy of the Company to actively pursue, where possible, the use of legally enforceable master netting agreements and collateral agreements to mitigate derivative counterparty credit risk. The amount of derivative receivables reported on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition is the fair value of the derivative contracts after giving effect to legally enforceable master netting agreements and cash collateral held by the Company.

While derivative receivables expose the Company to credit risk, derivative payables expose the Company to liquidity risk, as the derivative contracts typically require the Company to post cash or securities collateral with counterparties as the fair value of the

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contracts moves in the counterparties' favor. Where the Company has legally enforceable master netting agreements and margin agreements with its affiliates, any associated derivatives are marked to market daily and the fair value of the related collateral is monitored with margin calls made daily between the Company and the affiliates.

The aggregate fair value of net derivative payables that contain contingent collateral or termination features that may be triggered upon a ratings downgrade of the Company or its affiliates at June 30, 2018 was not material.

Credit derivatives

Credit derivatives are financial instruments whose value is derived from the credit risk associated with the debt of a third-party issuer (the reference entity) and which allow one party (the protection purchaser) to transfer that risk to another party (the protection seller). Credit derivatives expose the protection purchaser to the creditworthiness of the protection seller, as the protection seller is required to make payments under the contract when the reference entity experiences a credit event, such as a bankruptcy, a failure to pay its obligation or a restructuring. The seller of credit protection receives a premium for providing protection but has the risk that the underlying instrument referenced in the contract will be subject to a credit event.

The Company is both a purchaser and seller of protection in the credit derivatives market. The Company uses credit derivatives primarily to manage the credit risk arising from certain financial instruments including corporate debt securities and mortgage-backed securities in the Company's market-making businesses. Additionally, the Company enters into derivative transactions in its capacity as a market-maker.

Credit default swaps

Credit derivatives may reference the credit of either a single reference entity ("single-name") or a broad-based index. The Company purchases and sells protection on both single-name and index-reference obligations. Single-name CDS and index CDS contracts are either OTC or OTC-cleared derivative contracts. Single-name CDS are used to manage the default risk of a single reference entity, while index CDS contracts are used to manage the credit risk associated with the broader credit markets or credit market segments. Like the S&P 500 and other market indices, a CDS index consists of a portfolio of CDS across many reference entities. New series of CDS indices are periodically established with a new underlying portfolio of reference entities to reflect changes in the credit markets. If one of the reference entities in the index experiences a credit event, then the reference entity that defaulted is removed from the index. CDS can also be referenced against specific portfolios of reference names or against customized exposure levels based on specific client demands: for example, to provide protection against the first \$1 million of realized credit losses in a \$10 million portfolio of exposure. Such structures are commonly known as tranche CDS.

For both single-name CDS contracts and index CDS contracts, upon the occurrence of a credit event, under the terms of a CDS contract neither party to the CDS contract has recourse to the reference entity. The protection purchaser has recourse to the protection seller for the difference between the face value of the CDS contract and the fair value of the reference obligation at settlement of the credit derivative contract, also known as the recovery value. The protection purchaser does not need to hold the debt instrument of the underlying reference entity in order to receive amounts due under the CDS contract when a credit event occurs.

The following table presents a summary of the notional amounts of credit derivatives the Company sold and purchased as of June 30, 2018.

The Company does not use notional amounts of credit derivatives as the primary measure of risk management for such derivatives because notional amount does not take into account the probability of occurrence of a credit event, the recovery value of the reference obligation, or related cash instruments and economic hedges, each of which reduces, in the Company's view, the risk associated with such derivatives.

Total credit derivatives

(in millions)	Maximum payout/Notional amount			
	Protection sold	Purchased protection with identical underlyings ^(b)	Net protection (sold)/purchased ^(c)	Other protection purchased ^(d)
Credit derivatives				
Credit default swaps	\$ (17,017)	\$ 18,391	\$ 1,374	\$ 62
Other credit derivatives ^(a)	(1,767)	1,170	(597)	3,166
Total	\$ (18,784)	\$ 19,561	\$ 777	\$ 3,228

(a) Represents total return swaps with affiliates.

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- (b) Represents the notional amount of protection purchased where the underlying reference instrument is identical to the reference instrument on protection sold; the notional amount of protection purchased for each individual identical underlying reference instrument may be greater or lower than the notional amount of protection sold.
- (c) Does not take into account the fair value of the reference obligation at the time of settlement, which would generally reduce the amount the seller of protection pays to the buyer of protection in determining settlement value.
- (d) Represents protection purchased by the Company on referenced instruments (single-name, portfolio or index) where the Company has not sold any protection on the identical reference instrument.

The following table summarizes the notional and fair value amounts of credit derivatives as of June 30, 2018, where the Company is the seller of protection. The maturity profile is based on the remaining contractual maturity of the credit derivative contracts. The ratings profile is based on the rating of the reference entity on which the credit derivative contract is based. The ratings and maturity profile of credit derivatives where the Company is the purchaser of protection are comparable to the profile reflected in the following table.

Protection sold - credit derivatives ratings^(a)/maturity profile

(in millions)	Under 1 year	1 - 5 years	After 5 years	Total notional amount	Fair value receivables ^(b)	Fair value payables ^(b)	Net fair value
Risk rating of reference entity							
Investment-grade	\$ (99)	\$ (39)	\$ (10,453)	\$ (10,591)	\$ 23	\$ (186)	\$ (163)
Noninvestment-grade	(486)	(1,191)	(6,516)	(8,193)	2	(785)	(783)
Total	\$ (585)	\$ (1,230)	\$ (16,969)	\$ (18,784)	\$ 25	\$ (971)	\$ (946)

(a) The ratings scale is primarily based on external credit ratings defined by S&P and Moody's.

(b) Amounts are shown on a gross basis, before the benefit of legally enforceable master netting agreements and cash collateral received by the Company.

6. Securities financing activities

The Company enters into securities financing agreements primarily to finance the Company's inventory positions, acquire securities to cover short positions, accommodate customers' financing needs, and settle other securities obligations.

Resale and repurchase agreements are carried on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition at the amounts at which the securities will be subsequently sold or repurchased, except for amounts reported at fair value. Where appropriate under applicable accounting guidance, resale and repurchase agreements with the same counterparty are reported on a net basis. For further discussion of the offsetting of assets and liabilities, see Note 2.

The Company has elected the fair value option for certain resale and repurchase agreements. For further discussion of the fair value option, see Note 4.

Securities borrowed and securities loaned are generally carried at the amount of cash collateral advanced or received. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, certain securities are borrowed against securities collateral and the borrower is not required to record the transactions on its Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition. Certain securities are loaned against securities collateral, and the lender is required to record the securities received and the related obligation to return securities received as collateral on its Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

Securities financing agreements expose the Company to credit and liquidity risk. To manage these risks, the Company monitors the value of the underlying securities that it has received from or provided to its counterparties compared to the value of cash principal advanced and collateral exchanged, and either requests additional collateral or returns securities or collateral when appropriate. Margin levels are initially established based upon the counterparty, the type of underlying securities, and the permissible collateral, and are monitored on an ongoing basis.

In resale agreements and securities borrowed transactions, the Company is exposed to credit risk to the extent that the value of the securities received is less than initial cash principal advanced and any collateral amounts exchanged. In repurchase agreements and securities loaned transactions, credit risk exposure arises to the extent that the value of underlying securities exceeds the value of the initial cash principal advanced and any collateral amounts exchanged.

Additionally, the Company typically enters into master netting agreements and other similar arrangements with its counterparties, which provide for the right to liquidate the underlying securities and any collateral amounts exchanged in the event of a counterparty default. It is also the Company's policy to take possession, where possible, of the securities underlying resale agreements and securities borrowed transactions.

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The following table summarizes the gross and net amounts of the Company's securities financing agreements as of June 30, 2018. When the Company has obtained an appropriate legal opinion with respect to the master netting agreement with a counterparty and where other relevant netting criteria under U.S. GAAP are met, the Company nets, on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition, the balances outstanding under its securities financing agreements with the same counterparty. In addition, the Company exchanges securities and/or cash collateral with its counterparties; this collateral also reduces, in the Company's view, the economic exposure with the counterparty. Such collateral, along with securities financing balances that do not meet relevant netting criteria under U.S. GAAP, are presented as "Amounts not nettable on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition", and reduce the "Net amounts" presented in the following table, if the Company has an appropriate legal opinion with respect to the master netting agreement with the counterparty. Where a legal opinion has not been either sought or obtained, the securities financing balances are presented gross in the "Net amounts" in the following table, and related collateral does not reduce the amounts presented.

(in millions)	Gross amounts	Amounts netted on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition	Amounts presented on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition	Amounts not nettable on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition ^(d)	Net amounts ^(e)
Assets					
Securities purchased under resale agreements ^{(a)(b)}	\$ 315,215	\$ (204,129)	\$ 111,086	\$ (109,826)	\$ 1,260
Securities borrowed	100,756	(18,395)	82,361	(51,652)	30,709
Liabilities					
Securities sold under repurchase agreements ^(b)	\$ 339,812	\$ (204,129)	\$ 135,683	\$ (122,705)	\$ 12,978
Securities loaned	29,123	(18,395)	10,728	(10,685)	43
Obligation to return securities received as collateral ^(c)	6,197	—	6,197	(6,197)	—

(a) Includes \$5.2 billion of securities from securities purchased under resale agreements that were segregated to satisfy SEC rules regarding the protection of assets of customers. See Note 16 for further information.

(b) Securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements includes \$13.6 billion and \$531 million, respectively, accounted for at fair value.

(c) Represents securities-for-securities lending transactions when the Company is acting as the lender.

(d) In some cases, collateral exchanged with a counterparty exceeds the net asset or liability balance with that counterparty. In such cases, the amounts reported in this column are limited to the related asset or liability with that counterparty.

(e) Includes securities financing agreements that provide collateral rights, but where an appropriate legal opinion with respect to the master netting agreement has not been either sought or obtained. At June 30, 2018, included \$90 million of securities purchased under resale agreements; \$28.7 billion of securities borrowed; \$12.6 billion of securities sold under repurchase agreements; and \$19 million of securities loaned.

The following tables present, as of June 30, 2018, the types of financial assets pledged in securities financing agreements and the remaining contractual maturity of the securities financing agreements.

(in millions)	Gross liability balance		
	Securities sold under repurchase agreements	Securities loaned	Obligation to return securities received as collateral ^(a)
Mortgage-backed securities			
U.S. government agencies	\$ 65,798	\$ —	\$ —
Residential - nonagency	2,559	—	—
Commercial - nonagency	2,360	—	—
U.S. Treasury and government agencies	244,757	140	—
Obligations of U.S. states and municipalities	404	—	—
Non-U.S. government debt securities	381	9	—
Corporate debt securities	5,761	89	59
Equity securities	14,613	28,885	6,138
Asset-backed securities	3,179	—	—
Total	\$ 339,812	\$ 29,123	\$ 6,197

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(in millions)	Remaining contractual maturity of the agreements				
	Overnight and continuous	Up to 30 days	30-90 days	Greater than 90 days	Total
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	\$ 167,033	\$ 78,420	\$ 56,413	\$ 37,946	\$ 339,812
Securities loaned	23,017	613	5,288	205	29,123
Obligation to return securities received as collateral ^(a)	6,197	–	–	–	6,197

(a) Represents securities-for-securities lending when the Company is acting as the lender.

7. Income taxes

At June 30, 2018, the Company had a net deferred tax asset of \$451 million primarily from compensation-related benefits. As of June 30, 2018, management has determined it is more likely than not that the Company will realize its deferred tax assets.

At June 30, 2018, the Company had a current federal income tax payable of \$204 million and a U.S. state income tax payable of \$71 million to JPMorgan Chase included on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

At June 30, 2018, the Company's unrecognized tax benefit, excluding related interest expense and penalties, was \$197 million, of which \$179 million, if recognized, would reduce the annual effective tax rate.

At June 30, 2018, in addition to the Company's liability for unrecognized tax benefits, the Company had accrued \$37 million for income tax-related interest expense and no penalties.

The Company is a member of the JPMorgan Chase consolidated group which is continually under examination by the Internal Revenue Service and by many state and local jurisdictions throughout the U.S. The following table summarizes the status of significant income tax examinations of JPMorgan Chase and its consolidated subsidiaries as of June 30, 2018.

Tax examinations	Periods under examination	Status
JPMorgan Chase - U.S.	2003 - 2005	At Appellate level
JPMorgan Chase - U.S.	2006 - 2010	Field examination of amended returns; certain matters at Appellate level
JPMorgan Chase - U.S.	2011 - 2013	Field examination
JPMorgan Chase - California	2011 - 2012	Field examination

8. Short-term borrowings

At June 30, 2018, the Company had \$51.5 billion of short-term borrowings which was comprised of the following:

- \$28.0 billion of unsecured commercial paper outstanding with maturities ranging from July 2018 to June 2019, and interest rates ranging from 159 to 275 basis points, inclusive of spreads over either the one-month or three-month London Interbank Borrowing Offered Rate ("LIBOR") depending on the tenor of issuance. The maximum face amount of commercial paper outstanding during the six months ended June 30, 2018, was \$28.2 billion, which was outstanding on June 29, 2018.
- \$16.6 billion of short-term borrowings to third parties of which \$16.4 billion represented secured short-term financings that bear interest ranging from 170 to 308 basis points, inclusive of spreads over either the one-month or three-month LIBOR depending on the tenor of issuance. These borrowings are secured by a combination of financial instruments owned and securities received in as collateral.
- \$6.6 billion of unsecured short-term borrowings payable to the IHC, which bears interest at rates approximating the U.S. Federal Funds Effective Rate pursuant to a committed \$15.0 billion credit facility.
- \$289 million of unsecured short-term structured notes payable to affiliates. Interest on these instruments is primarily based on the performance of a single equity security or basket of equity securities, or an equity index. The Company has elected to measure these instruments at fair value under the fair value option.

9. Long-term debt

At June 30, 2018, the Company had issued \$11.6 billion of unsecured long-term structured notes payable to affiliates. Interest on these instruments is primarily based on the performance of a single equity security or basket of equity securities, or an equity index. The Company has elected to measure these instruments at fair value under the fair value option.

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The following table is a summary of long-term debt carrying values including unamortized premiums and discounts, issuance costs, valuation adjustments and fair value adjustments, where applicable by remaining contractual maturity as of June 30, 2018.

(in millions)		Under 1 year	1 - 5 years	After 5 years	Total
Long-term debt	Variable rate notes	\$ 3,484	\$ 7,247	\$ 851	\$ 11,582

10. Subordinated borrowings

At June 30, 2018, the Company had \$24.0 billion of subordinated borrowings payable to the IHC under subordinated borrowing agreements, and they mature as follows.

(in millions)		Amount
Year		
2019	\$	16,000
2021		8,000
Total subordinated borrowings	\$	24,000

All subordinated borrowings of the Company have been approved by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (“CME”), and therefore, qualify as capital in computing net capital under the SEC’s Uniform Net Capital Rule (“Net Capital Rule”). The subordinated borrowing obligations may only be repaid if the Company is in compliance with the applicable terms of the Net Capital Rule.

The subordinated borrowings bear interest at one-month LIBOR plus 148 basis points and three-month LIBOR plus 53 basis points, depending on the respective subordinated borrowing agreements.

11. Employee compensation and benefits

The Company’s employees participate, to the extent they meet minimum eligibility requirements, in various benefit plans sponsored by JPMorgan Chase and its affiliates. The following is a discussion of JPMorgan Chase’s significant benefit plans.

Employee share-based awards

Certain employees of the Company participate in JPMorgan Chase’s long-term share-based incentive plans, which provide for grants of common share-based awards, including stock options, stock-settled stock appreciation rights (“SARs”) and restricted stock units (“RSUs”). Employees receive annual incentive compensation based on their performance, the performance of their business and JPMorgan Chase’s consolidated operating results.

For a discussion of the accounting policies and other information relating to employee share-based compensation, refer to Note 9 of JPMorgan Chase & Co’s 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year end December 31, 2017 (“JPMorgan Chase’s 2017 Annual Report”) and Note 8 of JPMorgan Chase & Co’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2018 (“2Q18 Form 10-Q”).

In the first half of 2018, in connection with its annual incentive grant for the 2017 performance year, JPMorgan Chase granted employees of the Company 4 million RSUs with a grant date fair value of \$112.24 per RSU.

Pension and other postretirement employee benefits

JPMorgan Chase and its affiliates have various defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement employee benefit (“OPEB”) plans that provide benefits to its employees. The Company’s employees are eligible to participate in a qualified, noncontributory U.S. defined benefit pension plan sponsored by a JPMorgan Chase affiliate and they may also participate in JPMorgan Chase’s defined contribution plan. In addition, postretirement medical and life insurance benefits are offered to certain retirees, and postretirement medical benefits are offered to qualifying U.S. employees, through JPMorgan Chase’s U.S. OPEB plans. There are no separate plans solely for employees of the Company and, therefore, pension expense, defined contribution and OPEB expense for the Company is determined based upon employee participation in these plans and are recorded through an intercompany charge, which is settled in cash monthly.

Consolidated disclosures about the defined benefit pension, defined contribution and OPEB plans of JPMorgan Chase, including their funded status, plan assumptions, investment strategy and asset allocation, fair value measurement of plan assets and liabilities, and other disclosures about the plans are included in Note 8 of JPMorgan Chase’s 2017 Annual Report and Note 7 of the 2Q18 Form 10-Q.

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12. Variable interest entities

For a further description of the Company's accounting policies regarding consolidation of VIEs, see Note 2.

This Note summarizes the most significant types of JPMorgan Chase-sponsored VIEs. JPMorgan Chase considers a “sponsored” VIE to include any entity where: (1) JPMorgan Chase is the principal beneficiary of the structure; (2) the VIE is used by JPMorgan Chase to securitize its assets; (3) the VIE issues financial instruments using JPMorgan Chase's name; or (4) the entity is a JPMorgan Chase-administered asset-backed commercial paper conduit.

Mortgage and other securitization trusts

The Company engages in underwriting and trading activities involving securities issued by JPMorgan Chase-sponsored securitization trusts. As a result, the Company at times retains senior and/or subordinated interests (including residual interests) in residential and commercial mortgage securitizations upon securitization, and/or reacquires positions in the secondary market in the normal course of business. In certain instances as a result of the positions retained or reacquired, when considered together with the power to direct the activities of the VIEs, the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary of certain securitization trusts.

The Company does not service the underlying residential or commercial loans, and it does not consolidate the mortgage securitization trusts as it does not have the power to direct the significant activities of the VIE which are generally held by the servicer or investors in a specified class of securities (“controlling class”).

The following table presents at June 30, 2018, the total unpaid principal amount of assets held in JPMorgan Chase-sponsored private-label securitization entities, including those in which the Company has continuing involvement. The Company's continuing involvement includes holding senior interests or subordinated interests and derivative transactions.

(in millions)	Principal amount outstanding		JPMorgan Chase interest in securitized assets in nonconsolidated VIEs ^{(c)(d)(e)}
	Assets held in nonconsolidated securitization VIEs with continuing involvement		Financial instruments owned
Securitization-related^(a)			
Residential mortgage:			
Prime/Alt-A and option adjustable rate mortgages (“ARMs”)	\$	11,674	\$ 183
Subprime		380	63
Commercial and other ^(b)		56,319	480
Total	\$	68,373	\$ 726

(a) Excludes U.S. government agency securitizations and re-securitizations, which are not JPMorgan Chase-sponsored.

(b) Consists of securities backed by commercial loans (predominantly real estate) and non-mortgage-related consumer receivables purchased from third parties.

(c) Excludes the following: securities retained from loan sales to U.S. government agencies; interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives primarily used to manage interest rate and foreign exchange risks of securitization entities; senior and subordinated securities of \$343 million and \$79 million, respectively, which the Company purchased in connection with secondary market-making activities.

(d) Includes interests held in re-securitization transactions.

(e) As of June 30, 2018, 54% of the Company's retained securitization interests, which are carried at fair value, were risk-rated “A” or better, on an S&P-equivalent basis. The retained interests in prime residential mortgages consisted of \$177 million of investment-grade and \$6 million of noninvestment-grade retained interests. The retained interests in commercial and other securitizations trusts consisted of \$325 million of investment-grade and \$155 million of noninvestment-grade retained interests.

Re-securitizations

The Company engages in certain re-securitization transactions in which debt securities are transferred to a VIE in exchange for new beneficial interests. These transfers occur in connection with both agency (collectively Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac and Ginnie Mae) and non-agency (private-label) sponsored VIEs, which may be backed by either residential or commercial mortgages. The Company's consolidation analysis is largely dependent on the Company's role and interests in the re-securitization trusts.

Most re-securitizations with which the Company is involved are client-driven transactions in which a specific client or group of clients are seeking a specific return or risk profile. For these transactions, the Company has concluded that the decision-making power of the entity is shared between the Company and its clients, considering the joint effort and decisions in establishing the re-securitization trust and its assets, as well as the significant economic interest the clients hold in the re-securitization trust; therefore, the Company does not consolidate such re-securitization VIEs.

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In more limited circumstances, the Company creates a nonagency re-securitization trust independently and not in conjunction with specific clients. In these circumstances, the Company is deemed to have the unilateral ability to direct the most significant activities of the re-securitization trust because of the decisions made during the establishment and design of the trust; therefore, the Company consolidates the re-securitization VIE if it holds an interest that could potentially be significant.

Additionally, the Company may invest in beneficial interests of third-party re-securitizations and generally purchases these interests in the secondary market. In these circumstances, the Company does not have the unilateral ability to direct the most significant activities of the re-securitization trust, either because it wasn't involved in the initial design of the trust, or the Company is involved with an independent third-party-sponsor and demonstrates shared power over the creation of the trust; therefore, the Company does not consolidate such re-securitization VIEs.

The following table presents information on nonconsolidated re-securitization VIEs at June 30, 2018.

(in millions)

Company-sponsored private-label		
Assets held in VIEs with continuing involvement ^(a)	\$	14
Interest in VIEs		13
Agency		
Interest in VIEs	\$	2,249

(a) Includes the notional amounts of interest-only securities.

As of June 30, 2018, the Company did not consolidate any JPMorgan Chase-sponsored private-label re-securitizations and agency re-securitizations.

Consolidated VIE assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities related to VIEs that are consolidated by the Company at June 30, 2018 were not material. The assets of the consolidated VIEs are used to settle the liabilities of those entities. The holders of the beneficial interests generally do not have recourse to the general credit of JPMorgan Chase.

13. Customer activities

Customer credit risks

The Company's activities for both clearing clients and customers, including affiliates (collectively "customers"), involve the execution, settlement and financing of customers' securities and derivative transactions. Derivative transactions primarily include futures, swaps, forwards, options and various structured products. The Company provides the ability for customers to execute and settle securities and derivative transactions on listed exchanges, as well as in the OTC markets. Securities and derivative transactions may be settled on a cash basis or financed on a margin basis. The collateral requirements on a margin loan are established based on either regulatory guidelines or internal risk-based requirements for clients that use leverage products offered by the Company.

In connection with certain customer activities, the Company executes and settles customer transactions involving the short sale of securities ("short sales"). When a customer sells a security short, the Company may be required to borrow securities to settle a customer short sale transaction and, as such, these transactions may expose the Company to a potential loss if customers are unable to fulfill their contractual obligations and customers' collateral balances are insufficient to fully cover their losses. In the event customers fail to satisfy their obligations, the Company may be required to purchase financial instruments at prevailing market prices to fulfill the customers' obligations.

It is the policy of the Company to mitigate the risks associated with its customers' activities by requiring customers to maintain margin collateral in compliance with various regulatory and internal guidelines. The Company monitors required margin levels and, pursuant to such guidelines, may require customers to deposit additional cash or other collateral, or to reduce positions, when deemed necessary. These transactions may expose the Company to a potential loss if customers are unable to fulfill their contractual obligations and customers' collateral balances are insufficient to fully cover their losses. The Company also establishes credit limits for customers engaged in derivative activities and monitors credit compliance. Additionally, with respect to the Company's correspondent clearing activities, introducing correspondent firms generally guarantee the contractual obligations of their customers. Further, it is the policy of the Company to reduce credit risk by entering into legally enforceable master netting agreements with customers, which permit receivables and payables with such customers to be offset in the event of a customer default.

J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and Subsidiaries

(an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co.)

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In connection with the Company's customer financing and securities settlement activities, the Company may pledge customers' securities as collateral to satisfy the Company's margin deposit requirements with exchanges or to support its various secured financing sources such as borrowings, securities loaned and repurchase agreements. In the event counterparties are unable to meet their contractual obligations to return customers' securities pledged as collateral, the Company may be exposed to the risk of acquiring the securities at prevailing market prices to satisfy its obligations to such customers. The Company seeks to control this risk by monitoring the market values of securities pledged and by requiring adjustments of collateral levels in the event of excess exposure. Moreover, the Company establishes credit limits for such activities and monitors compliance with such credit limits.

Concentrations of credit risks

The Company is engaged in providing securities processing services to a diverse group of individuals and institutional investors, including affiliates. A substantial portion of the Company's transactions are collateralized and may be executed with, or made on behalf of, institutional investors, including other brokers and dealers, commercial banks, insurance companies, pension plans, mutual funds, hedge funds and other financial institutions. The Company's exposure to credit risk associated with the nonperformance of customers in fulfilling their contractual obligations pursuant to securities and derivative transactions can be directly affected by volatile or illiquid trading markets, which may impair customers' ability to satisfy their obligations to the Company. The Company attempts to minimize credit risk associated with these activities by monitoring customers' credit exposure and collateral values and requiring, when deemed necessary, additional collateral to be deposited with the Company.

A significant portion of the Company's securities processing activities include clearing and settling transactions for hedge funds and other professional traders, including affiliates. Due to the nature of these operations, which may include significant levels of credit extension such as leveraged purchases, short selling and option writing, the Company may have significant credit exposure should these customers be unable to meet their commitments. In addition, the Company may be subject to concentration risk through providing margin to those customers holding large positions in certain types of securities, securities of a single issuer, including sovereign governments, issuers located in a particular country or geographic area or issuers engaged in a particular industry, where the Company receives such large positions as collateral. The Company seeks to control these risks by monitoring margin collateral levels for compliance with both regulatory and internal guidelines. Additional collateral is obtained when necessary. To further control these risks, the Company has developed automated risk control systems that analyze the customers' sensitivity to major market movements. The Company will require customers to deposit additional margin collateral, or reduce positions, if it is determined that customers' activities may be subject to above normal market risk.

The Company acts as a clearing broker for securities and futures and options activities of certain affiliates on either a fully disclosed or omnibus basis. Such activities are conducted on either a cash or margin basis. The Company requires its affiliates to maintain margin collateral in compliance with various regulatory guidelines. The Company monitors required margin levels and requests additional collateral when deemed appropriate.

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14. Related parties

The Company has significant transactions with JPMorgan Chase and its subsidiaries. Various JPMorgan Chase subsidiaries engage the Company to arrange for the purchase or sale of securities, clearing activities, collateralized transactions, manage portfolios of securities, market derivative instruments, structure complex transactions and provide and receive operational support and services. Balances with related parties as of June 30, 2018, are listed in the following table.

(in millions)

Assets	
Cash ^(a)	\$ 8,678
Securities purchased under resale agreements (included \$4,314 at fair value)	15,838
Securities borrowed	6,076
Receivables from customers	52
Receivables from brokers, dealers, clearing organizations and others	1,464
Financial instruments owned, at fair value ^(b)	1,747
Other assets	269
Liabilities	
Short-term borrowings (included \$289 at fair value)	\$ 6,853
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	39,718
Securities loaned	5,236
Payables to customers	12,094
Payables to brokers, dealers, clearing organizations and others	2,917
Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased, at fair value ^(b)	182
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	618
Long-term debt, at fair value	11,582
Subordinated borrowings	24,000

(a) Includes cash that was segregated to satisfy CFTC rules regarding the protection of assets of customers. See Note 16 for further information.

(b) Financial instruments owned includes corporate debt and structured notes obligations of affiliates and common and preferred stock issued by JPMorgan Chase. Financial instruments sold, not yet purchased includes \$135 million of corporate debt obligations of affiliates; and \$47 million of derivative payables to affiliates.

15. Commitments, guarantees, pledged assets, collateral and contingencies

The Company provides various commitments and guarantees to meet the financing needs of its customers. The contractual amount of these financial instruments represents the maximum possible credit risk to the Company should the counterparty draw upon the commitment or the Company be required to fulfill its obligation under the guarantee, and should the counterparty subsequently fail to perform according to the terms of the contract. Most of these commitments and guarantees expire without being drawn or a default occurring. As a result, the total contractual amount of these instruments is not, in the Company's view, representative of its actual future credit exposure or funding requirements.

The following table summarizes the contractual amounts and carrying values of commitments and guarantees at June 30, 2018.

(in millions)	Contractual amount				Total	Carrying value
	Expires in 1 year or less	Expires after 1 year through 3 years	Expires after 3 years through 5 years	Expires after 5 years		
Commitments and guarantees						
Unfunded commitments to extend credit ^(a)	\$ 1,128	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,128	\$ —
Derivatives qualifying as guarantees	291	7	—	—	298	36
Unsettled securities purchased under resale and securities borrowing agreements	23,717	—	—	—	23,717	—
Unsettled securities sold under repurchase and securities lending agreements	20,915	—	—	—	20,915	—
Other guarantees ^(b)	3,092	—	—	—	3,092	—

(a) Represents collateralized committed facilities.

(b) Predominantly represents a commitment as a member of the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation ("FICC") to provide additional liquidity resources under the Capped Contingency Liquidity Facility ("CCLF") by entering into resale agreements in the event of a default of a large netting member of the FICC.

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Collateralized committed facilities

Collateralized committed facilities are conditional lending commitments issued by the Company for secured financings. The Company has such facilities in place with certain customers and certain clearing houses of which it is a member. The Company does not hold collateral to support undrawn commitments under these facilities. However, before advancing funds the Company takes possession of collateral (generally securities) and continues to monitor the market value of the collateral during the term of the financing, which includes requesting or returning additional collateral when appropriate.

Derivatives qualifying as guarantees

The Company transacts certain derivative contracts that have the characteristics of a guarantee under U.S. GAAP. The total contractual amount reported represents the notional value of the derivatives that the Company deems to be guarantees. The notional amount generally represents the Company's maximum exposure to derivatives qualifying as guarantees. The Company reduces exposures to these contracts by entering into offsetting transactions, or by entering into contracts that hedge the market risk related to the derivative guarantees.

In addition to derivative contracts that meet the characteristics of a guarantee, the Company is both a purchaser and seller of credit protection in the credit derivatives market. For further discussion of credit derivatives, see Note 5.

Unsettled securities purchased under resale and securities borrowing agreements, and unsettled securities sold under repurchase and securities lending agreements

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into unsettled securities purchased under resale and securities borrowing agreements, and unsettled securities sold under repurchase and securities lending agreements, that settle at a future date. At settlement, these commitments require that the Company advance cash to and accept securities from the counterparty. These agreements generally do not meet the definition of a derivative, and therefore, are not recorded on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition until settlement date.

Clearing services

The Company provides clearing services for clients entering into securities purchases and sales, and derivative transactions with CCPs, including ETDs such as futures and options, as well as OTC-cleared derivative contracts. As a clearing member, the Company stands behind the performance of its clients, collects cash and securities collateral (margin) as well as any settlement amounts due from or to clients, and remits them to the relevant CCP or client in whole or part. There are two types of margin: variation margin is posted on a daily basis based on the value of clients' derivative contracts and initial margin is posted at inception of a derivative contract, generally on the basis of the potential changes in the variation margin requirement for the contract.

As a clearing member, the Company is exposed to the risk of nonperformance by its clients, but is not liable to clients for the performance of the CCPs. Where possible, the Company seeks to mitigate its risks to clients through the collection of appropriate amounts of margin at inception and throughout the life of the transactions. The Company may cease providing clearing services to a client if the client does not adhere to their obligations under the clearing agreement. In the event of nonperformance by a client, the Company would close out the client's positions and access available margin. The CCP would utilize any margin it holds to make itself whole, with any remaining shortfalls required to be paid by the Company as a clearing member.

The Company reflects its exposure to nonperformance risk of clients through margin payables to CCPs and corresponding receivables from clients, but does not reflect the clients' underlying securities or derivative contracts on its Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

It is difficult to estimate the Company's maximum possible exposure through its role as a clearing member, as this would require an assessment of transactions that clients may execute in the future. However, based on credit risk management practices and historical experience, and the credit risk mitigants available to the Company, management believes it is unlikely that the Company will have to make any material payments under these arrangements and the risk of loss is expected to be remote.

For information on the derivatives that the Company executes for its own account and records on its Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition, see Note 5.

Exchange and clearing house memberships

The Company is a member of several securities and derivative exchanges and clearing houses, both in the U.S. and other countries, and it provides clearing services. Membership in some of these organizations requires the Company to pay a pro rata share of the losses incurred by the organization as a result of the default of another member. Such obligations vary with different organizations. These obligations may be limited to members who dealt with the defaulting member or to the amount (or a multiple of the amount) of the Company's contribution to the guarantee fund maintained by a clearing house or exchange as part of the resources available

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to cover any losses in the event of a member default. Alternatively, these obligations may be a full pro-rata share of the residual losses after applying the guarantee fund. Additionally, certain clearing houses require the Company as a member to pay a pro rata share of losses resulting from the clearing house's investment of guarantee fund contributions and initial margin, unrelated to and independent of the default of another member. Generally a payment would only be required should such losses exceed the resources of the clearing house or exchange that are contractually required to absorb the losses in the first instance. It is difficult to estimate the Company's maximum possible exposure under these membership agreements, since this would require an assessment of future claims that may be made against the Company that have not yet occurred. However, based on historical experience, management expects the risk of loss to be remote.

The selection of clearing houses, as well as custodians and bank depositories, is reviewed as part of the Company's risk management process.

Guarantees of subsidiaries

In the normal course of business, J.P. Morgan Securities may guarantee certain of the obligations of its consolidated subsidiaries. The obligations of the consolidated subsidiaries are included on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition; therefore, the Company has not recognized a separate liability for these guarantees. The Company believes that the occurrence of any event that would trigger payments under these guarantees is remote.

Lease commitments

The following table presents required future minimum rental payments for office space under noncancelable operating leases that expire after June 30, 2018.

(in millions)

2018	\$	2
2019		2
2020		1
2021		1
Total minimum payments required	\$	6

Pledged assets

The Company may pledge or otherwise use financial assets to collateralize repurchase agreements, securities loan agreements and other financing agreements, to cover customer short sales and to satisfy margin deposits at clearing and depository organizations. Certain of these pledged assets may be sold or repledged or otherwise used by the secured parties and are identified as financial instruments owned and securities received as collateral (pledged to various parties) on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

The following table presents the Company's pledged assets at June 30, 2018.

(in millions)

Assets that may be sold or repledged or otherwise used by secured parties	\$	74,928
Assets that may not be sold or repledged or otherwise used by secured parties		36,036
Total assets pledged	\$	110,964

Total assets pledged do not include assets of consolidated VIEs; these assets are used to settle the liabilities of those entities. See Note 12 for additional information on assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs.

Collateral

The Company had accepted financial assets as collateral that it is permitted to sell or repledge, deliver or otherwise use. This collateral was generally obtained under resale agreements, securities borrowing agreements, customer margin loans and derivative agreements. This collateral was generally used in connection with repurchase agreements, securities lending agreements or to cover short sales and to collateralize derivative agreements. In many instances, the Company is permitted to rehypothecate the financial assets it received as collateral, subject to regulations which prohibit the rehypothecation of customer fully-paid and excess margin securities, as set forth in customer protection SEC Rule 15c3-3.

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The following table presents the fair value of collateral accepted at June 30, 2018.

(in millions)

Collateral that is permitted to be sold or repledged, delivered, or otherwise used	\$	632,445
Collateral sold, repledged, delivered, or otherwise used ^(a)		569,934

(a) Includes \$5.2 billion of securities from securities purchased under resale agreements that were segregated to satisfy SEC rules regarding the protection of assets of customers. See Note 16 for further information.

Litigation

The Company is a defendant in a number of legal proceedings. The Company has established reserves for certain of its currently outstanding legal proceedings. In accordance with the provisions of U.S. GAAP for contingencies, the Company accrues for a litigation-related liability when it is probable that such a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company evaluates its outstanding legal proceedings periodically to assess its litigation reserves, and makes adjustments in such reserves, upwards or downward, as appropriate, based on management's best judgment after consultation with counsel. There is no assurance that the Company's litigation reserves will not need to be adjusted in the future.

In view of the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of legal proceedings, the Company cannot state with confidence what will be the eventual outcomes of the currently pending matters, the timing of their ultimate resolution or the eventual losses, fines, penalties or consequences related to those matters. The Company believes, based upon its current knowledge, after consultation with counsel and after taking into account its current litigation reserves, that the legal proceedings currently pending against it should not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition. The Company notes, however, that in light of the uncertainties involved in such proceedings, there is no assurance that the ultimate resolution of these matters will not significantly exceed the reserves it has currently accrued or that a matter will not have material reputational consequences. As a result, the outcome of a particular matter may be material to the Company's operating results for a particular period, depending on, among other factors, the size of the loss or liability imposed and the level of the Company's income for that period.

The Company believes the aggregate range of reasonably possible losses, in excess of reserves established, is not material based upon currently available information for those proceedings in which the Company believes that an estimate of reasonably possible loss can be made.

16. Net capital and other regulatory requirements

J.P. Morgan Securities is a registered broker-dealer and FCM and, accordingly, is subject to regulatory capital requirements, including those imposed by the SEC, CFTC, FINRA and the NFA.

SEC Rule 15c3-1 and CFTC Rule 1.17 specify minimum net capital requirements. Under these rules, J.P. Morgan Securities is required to maintain minimum net capital, as defined, under SEC Rule 15c3-1, of not less than the greater of \$500 million or 2% of aggregate debit items arising from customer transactions, or, as defined in CFTC Rule 1.17, 8% of customer risk maintenance margin requirements plus 8% of non-customer risk maintenance margin requirements. Excess margin collateral collected on resale agreements, as defined in SEC Rule 15c3-1, is also added to the minimum requirement.

The SEC has approved J.P. Morgan Securities' use of Appendix E of the Net Capital Rule, which establishes alternative net capital requirements for broker-dealers that are part of entities subject to consolidated supervision at the ultimate holding company level. Appendix E allows J.P. Morgan Securities to calculate net capital charges for market risk and derivatives-related credit risk based on mathematical models provided that it holds tentative net capital in excess of \$1.0 billion and net capital in excess of \$500 million. J.P. Morgan Securities is also required to notify the SEC in the event that tentative net capital is less than \$5.0 billion. FINRA may require a member firm to reduce its business if its net capital is less than 4% of aggregate debit items and may prohibit a member firm from expanding its business or paying capital distributions if its net capital is less than 5% of aggregate debit items.

At June 30, 2018, J.P. Morgan Securities' net capital of \$16.7 billion exceeded the minimum net capital requirement of \$2.9 billion by \$13.8 billion.

J.P. Morgan Securities is subject to the customer protection SEC Rule 15c3-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. As of June 30, 2018, qualified securities segregated in a special reserve account for the exclusive benefit of customers was \$5.2 billion. The qualified securities were received from securities purchased under resale agreements on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

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J.P. Morgan Securities also performs the computation for assets in the proprietary accounts of broker-dealers (“PAB”) in accordance with the PAB reserve computation set forth in SEC Rule 15c3-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, so as to enable introducing brokers to include PAB assets as allowable assets in their net capital computations (to the extent allowable under the Net Capital Rule). As of June 30, 2018, there was no required deposit for the proprietary accounts of brokers, and therefore no cash or securities were on deposit.

Additionally, J.P. Morgan Securities, in their capacity as an FCM must maintain in segregation amounts due to its customers as required under 4d(2) and 4d(f) of the Commodity Exchange Act and Commission Regulation 30.7. Assets segregated under these regulations as of June 30, 2018 totaled \$37.5 billion, which exceeded requirements by \$3.0 billion. The assets included \$8.2 billion of cash, \$11.5 billion of financial instruments owned, and \$4.3 billion of receivables from brokers, dealers, clearing organizations and others. The assets also included \$13.5 billion of customer owned assets which are not reflected on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.

17. Subsequent events

The Company has performed an evaluation of events that have occurred subsequent to June 30, 2018, and through August 30, 2018 (the date of the filing of this report). There have been no material subsequent events that occurred during such period that would require disclosure or recognition on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as of June 30, 2018.