

J.P. Morgan Value Advantage Strategy

Separately Managed Account



Designed to provide long-term total return primarily through a portfolio of attractively valued U.S. equity securities across all market capitalizations.

APPROACH

- Invests in a portfolio of large, mid and small cap companies with attractive fundamentals and valuations
- Employs bottom-up stock selection based on company fundamentals and proprietary fundamental analysis
- Seeks to identify companies that appear to be undervalued and have the potential to grow their intrinsic values per share and to purchase these companies at a discount

EXPERTISE

Strategy manager(s) and years of experience

Jonathan Simon, 38 yrs

Lawrence Playford, 25 yrs

Gloria Fu, 23 yrs

STRATEGY INFORMATION

Launch date

Feb 28, 2005

PERFORMANCE

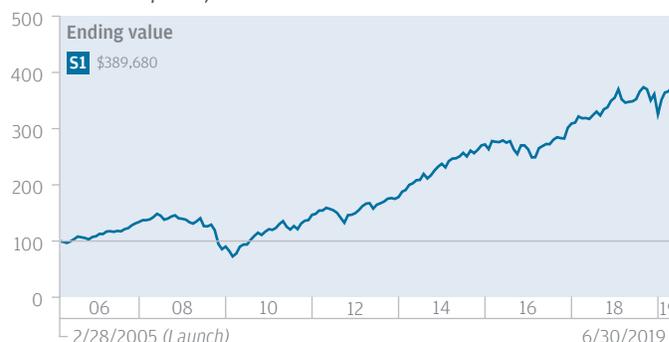
S1 Strategy (gross of fees)

S2 Strategy (net of maximum allowable fees - 300 bps)*

B Benchmark: Russell 3000 Value Index

*Please note, actual fees associated with this strategy may be lower.

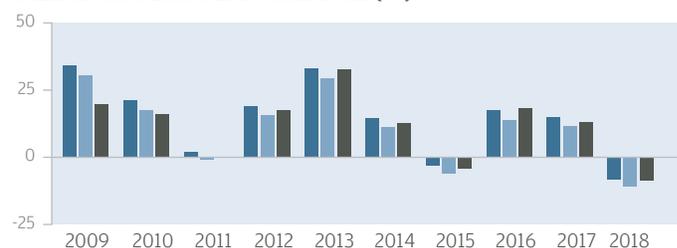
GROWTH OF \$100,000



Since inception with dividends and capital gains reinvested. There is no direct correlation between a hypothetical investment and the anticipated performance of the Strategy.

The JPMorgan Value Advantage Managed Account Strategy was inception on 2/28/05. The performance presented prior to June 2008 is from the All Cap Value (formerly known as the Value Advantage) institutional composite, which may reflect investments that can not be replicated in the Value Advantage Managed Account.

CALENDAR YEAR PERFORMANCE (%)¹



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
S1	34.30	21.11	2.01	19.15	33.24	14.48	-3.20	17.44	14.92	-8.31
S2	30.41	17.58	-1.01	15.67	29.39	11.13	-6.07	14.01	11.56	-11.05
B	19.76	16.23	-0.10	17.55	32.69	12.70	-4.13	18.40	13.19	-8.58

COMPOSITE PERFORMANCE (%)¹

	3 mos	YTD	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
S1	4.09	17.14	8.22	11.88	8.23	15.05
S2	3.32	15.44	5.04	8.60	5.05	11.68
B	3.68	16.05	7.34	10.19	7.31	13.14

PERFORMANCE DISCLOSURES

Past performance is not indicative of future returns. Returns will fluctuate and sell prices may be more or less than original cost. Net-of-fees returns are calculated by deducting the maximum managed account fee of 3.00%. Total returns include reinvestment of any income.

¹Supplemental to annual performance report.

HOLDINGS**EQUITY SECTORS (%)**

Sector	Weighting	Compared to benchmark
Financials	30.8	6.9
Energy	9.6	0.5
Health Care	9.5	-2.9
Consumer Discretionary	8.0	1.8
Real Estate	7.8	2.3
Industrials	6.7	-3.2
Information Technology	6.3	0.2
Utilities	5.8	-0.7
Communication Services	5.4	-2.2
Consumer Staples	5.1	-3.2
Materials	4.9	0.5

TOP 10 (%)

Bank of America	3.4
Pfizer	2.9
Capital One	2.2
Wells Fargo	2.2
Loews	2.0
PNC Financial Services	2.0
Chevron	1.9
Merck & Co	1.7
Delta Air Lines	1.6
M&T Bank	1.6

PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS *See definitions below.*

	Portfolio	Benchmark
Market capitalization	\$93.1bn	\$121.2bn
P/E ratio (1 yr forecast)	13.4x	13.8x
P/B ratio	1.9x	2.0x
Dividend yield	2.5%	2.6%
Earnings growth (5 Year)	7.1%	4.0%
Return on assets	7.3%	5.9%
Return on equity	15.8%	13.2%
Trailing 12-month turnover	12.7%	N/A
Number of holdings	114	2144
Beta ²	1.01	1.00
Standard deviation ²	12.63	12.35
Information ratio ²	1.11	N/A
Tracking error ²	1.70	N/A
Sharpe ratio ²	0.84	0.72

²Based on three-year data points.

Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management, FactSet.

The above characteristics are from a representative portfolio. Actual account characteristics of individual accounts may be different. Portfolio characteristics are as of 6/30/2019 and are based on individual securities in the Portfolio on that date. Securities in the Portfolio are subject to change. Statistics shown are not indicative of future statistics and are not representative of future Portfolio performance.

Due to rounding, values may not total 100%.

This document is a general communication being provided for informational purposes only. It is educational in nature and not designed to be a recommendation for any specific investment product, strategy, plan feature or other purpose. Any examples used are generic, hypothetical and for illustration purposes only. Prior to making any investment or financial decisions, an investor should seek individualized advice from a personal financial, legal, tax and other professional advisors that take into account all of the particular facts and circumstances of an investor's own situation.

RISK SUMMARY

The following risks could cause the Strategy's portfolio to lose money or perform more poorly than other investments.

The prices of equity securities are sensitive to a wide range of factors, from economic to company-specific news, and can fluctuate rapidly and unpredictably, causing an investment to decrease in value.

There is no guarantee that companies will declare, continue to pay or increase dividends.

INDEXES

Managed Accounts have fees that reduce their performance: indexes do not. You cannot invest directly in an index.

The Russell 3000 Value Index is an unmanaged index measuring the performance of those Russell 3000 companies (largest 3000 U.S. companies) with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

TOP HOLDINGS

The top 10 holdings listed reflect only the Strategy's long-term investments. Short-term investments are excluded. Holdings are subject to change. The holdings listed should not be considered recommendations to purchase or sell a particular security. Each individual security is calculated as a percentage of the aggregate market value of the securities held in the Strategy and does not include the use of derivative positions, where applicable.

PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS DEFINITIONS

P/E ratio is the number by which earnings per share is multiplied to estimate a stock's value.

P/B ratio is the relationship between a stock's price and the book value of that stock.

Dividend yield is a ratio that shows how much a company pays out in dividends each year relative to its share prices. In the absence of any capital gains, the dividend yield is the return on investment for a stock.

Earnings growth is a measure of growth in a company's net income over a specific period.

Return on equity (ROE) is the amount of net income returned as a percentage of shareholders equity. Return on equity measures a corporation's profitability by revealing how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested.

Return on assets is an indicator of how profitable a company is relative to its total assets. ROA gives an idea as to how efficient management is at using its assets to generate earnings.

Trailing 12-month turnover is a percentage of holdings that are sold in a specific period.

RISK ANALYSIS DEFINITIONS

Risk measures are calculated based upon the broad-based index as stated in the prospectus.

Beta measures a Strategy's volatility in comparison to the market as a whole. A beta of 1.00 indicates a Strategy has been exactly as volatile as the market.

Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the degree to which an individual value in a probability distribution tends to vary from the mean of the distribution. The greater the degree of dispersion, the greater the risk.

Information ratio is a ratio of portfolio returns above the returns of a benchmark to the volatility of those returns.

Tracking Error The active risk of the portfolio, which determines the annualized standard deviation of the excess returns between the portfolio and the benchmark.

Sharpe ratio measures the fund's excess return compared to a risk-free investment. The higher the Sharpe ratio, the better the returns relative to the risk taken.

ENTITIES

J.P. Morgan Asset Management is the brand name for the asset management business of JPMorgan Chase & Co and its affiliates worldwide.

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