

JPMorgan Upper Tier High Yield Strategy

Separately Managed Account

Topline (4Q 2025)

Strategy (gross)	Strategy (net)	Benchmark
▲ 1.75%	▲ 1.37%	▲ 1.27%
Benchmark: Bloomberg U.S. High Yield Ba 2% Constrained Registered Only Index		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Markets With spreads near post-Great Financial Crisis tights and yields at 6.6%, the asset class offers a compelling risk-return profile, especially for higher-quality credits.● Helped Security selection and allocation within the chemical sector was the largest contributor to performance.● Hurt The strategy's security selection within the leisure subsector was the largest detractor to performance.● Outlook The high-yield market enters 2026 with a constructive backdrop, as resilient fundamentals and supportive technicals continue to anchor sentiment. As the market transitions into the new year, investors are poised to focus on carry and credit selection, with an eye on evolving policy developments and the durability of economic growth.		

Past performance is not indicative of future returns. Please see following page for additional performance.

Strategy Overview

Designed to provide a high level of income with lower volatility than the broad high yield market.

Approach

- Invests in a diversified portfolio of higher-yielding corporate debt securities, offering an attractive risk/return profile over time for investors with a higher risk tolerance
- Employs a bottom-up security selection process with fundamental credit analysis to identify attractively-valued opportunities across sectors, industries and structures
- Flexible approach allows the strategy to shift exposures in response to changing market conditions, as well as seeks to provide strong risk-adjusted returns and mitigate downside risk relative to the Bloomberg US High Yield BB 2% Issuer Capped Index

Quarter in Review

- The JPMorgan Upper Tier High Yield Strategy (SMA) outperformed its benchmark, the Bloomberg US High Yield Ba 2% Constrained Registered Only Index, for the quarter ending December 31, 2025.
- The primary contributors to performance were security selection in chemicals, consumer products and media entertainment.
- The primary detractors from performance were the strategy's security selection within leisure, financial other and midstream subsectors.

Looking Ahead

- While political uncertainty around the upcoming midterms and trade remains, the prospect of fiscal stimulus and a more accommodative Federal Reserve stance are expected to bolster growth and market stability.
- New issuance is likely to remain robust, fueled by refinancing needs and capital demand for technology and infrastructure investment.
- Although default rates have edged higher, they remain well below historical averages, and healthy corporate balance sheets provide a buffer against potential volatility.

Performance

Return (%)

	3 mos	YTD	1 yr	3 yrs	5 yrs	10 yrs
Strategy (gross of fees)	1.75	8.73	8.73	8.59	4.13	5.79
Strategy (net of max. allowable fees - 150 bps)	1.37	7.12	7.12	6.98	2.58	4.22
Benchmark	1.27	8.78	8.78	8.80	3.82	6.35

Benchmark: Bloomberg U.S. High Yield Ba 2% Constrained Registered Only Index

Past performance is not indicative of future returns. Performance includes the reinvestment of any income.

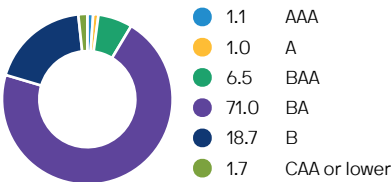
Portfolio Analysis

Average Price	\$97.16
Average maturity (years)	5.13
OAS (bps)	156.64
Average Coupon (%)	4.84
Average Life (years)	4.22
Yield to maturity (%)	5.43
Yield to worst (%)	5.12

The above characteristics are from a representative portfolio. Actual account characteristics of individual accounts may be different. Portfolio characteristics are as of 12/31/2025, gross of fees, 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.

Holdings

Credit Quality (%)

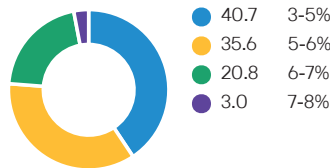


Certain holdings may not be included due to de minimis values and rounding. Values may not total 100%.

Sectors

Sector	Weighting	Compared to Benchmark
Basic Industry	5.6	-3.2
Capital Goods	13.4	7.5
Communications	13.1	-6.5
Consumer Cyclical	32.1	8.7
Consumer Noncyclical	13.9	4.3
Energy	8.9	-0.5
Finance	4.8	-5.6
Industrial Other	1.3	-0.1
Other - Cash	1.1	1.1
Technology	3.6	-0.1
Transportation	0.0	-0.2
Utility	2.2	-5.5

Yield to Maturity (%)



General Disclosures

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Risk Summary

Investments in bonds and other debt securities will change in value based on changes in interest rates. If rates rise, the value of these investments generally drops.

Investments in derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments. They may be more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions than other types of investments. Derivatives may create leverage, which could lead to greater volatility and losses that significantly exceed the original investment.

Securities rated below investment grade are considered "high-yield," "non-investment grade," "below investment-grade," or "junk bonds." They generally are rated in the fifth or lower rating categories of Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service. Although they can provide higher yields than higher rated securities, they can carry greater risk.

Opinions and estimates offered constitute our judgment and are subject to change without notice, as are statements of financial market trends, which are based on current market conditions. We believe the information provided here is reliable, but do not warrant its accuracy or completeness.

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Composite

The composite includes all discretionary separately managed accounts invested according to JPMIM's Upper Tier High Yield strategy. The strategy invests in diversified portfolio of high yield (below investment grade) corporate debt securities. It focuses on higher quality, more liquid issues rated B/BB or better. It combines bottom-up analysis with top-down insights. The strategy primarily seeks to buy and hold securities, but is actively managed to reduce downside credit risk. Beginning September 1, 2017, only accounts with a minimum market value of \$240,000 are included in the composite. The inception date is June 1, 2002.

Credit Quality

J.P. Morgan Investment Management (JPMIM) receives credit quality ratings on underlying securities of the portfolio from the three major ratings agencies – S&P, Moody's and Fitch. When calculating credit quality breakdown, JPMIM selects the middle rating of the agencies when all three rate a security, the lower of two ratings if only two rate a security, and one rating if that is all that is provided. Securities that are not rated by all three agencies are reflected as such.

Indexes

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

Effective September 01, 2017, the benchmark is the Bloomberg U.S. High Yield Ba 2% Constrained Registered Only Index. Prior to September 01, 2017, the benchmark was the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. HY Ba 2% Issuer Cap Index. The index returns are provided to represent the investment environment existing during the time periods shown and are not covered by the report of independent verifiers. For comparison purposes the index is fully invested, which includes the reinvestment of income. The returns for the index do not include any transaction costs, management fees or other costs except for ICE indices which include transaction costs as of January 2, 2024.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Portfolio Analysis Definitions

Option-adjusted spread (OAS) is the spread relative to a risk-free interest rate, usually measured in basis points, that equates the theoretical present value of a series of uncertain cash flows of an instrument to its current market price. OAS can be viewed as the compensation an investor receives for assuming a variety of risks (e.g. liquidity premium, default risk, model risk), net of the cost of any embedded options.

Average Life: The length of time the principal of a debt issue is expected to be outstanding.

Yield to maturity (YTM): is the estimated total return anticipated on a bond or other obligation if the obligation is held until maturity and if all payments are made as scheduled.

Yield to worst (YTW) is the lower of a bond or other obligation's yield to maturity (YTM) and yield to call (YTC). **Gross YTW** is calculated by averaging the YTW of each obligation held in the portfolio on a market weighted basis without the deduction of fees and expenses. YTM is calculated as described next to the YTM figures. YTC is calculated the same way as YTM, but assumes that a bond or other obligation will be called or repurchased by the issuer before its maturity date (generally the next call date), and that the portfolio will be paid a call price (generally a percentage of the then-current face value of the obligation) on the call date. Gross YTW, YTM and YTC are not a guarantee nor necessarily indicative of future performance or income generation.

Entities

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