

JPMorgan U.S. Value Strategy

Separately Managed Account

Designed to provide long-term capital growth by investing in U.S. value stocks

Approach

- Focuses on identifying industry leaders with attractive valuations using a fundamental research-driven approach
- Invests in companies with durable franchises, consistent earnings and strong management teams
- Seeks to deliver a portfolio of high quality companies including those with improving fundamentals at compelling valuations

Expertise

Strategy manager(s) and years of experience
David Silberman, 37 yrs
Andrew Brandon, 28 yrs

Strategy Information

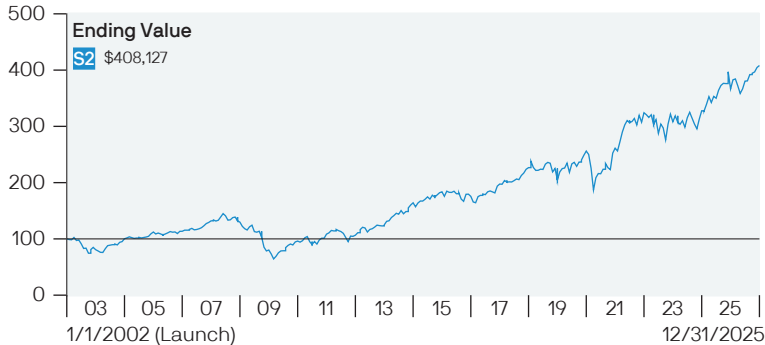
Launch date
January 1, 2002

Performance

- S1** Strategy (gross of fees)
- S2** Strategy (net of maximum allowable fees - 300 bps)*
- B** Benchmark: Russell 1000 Value Index

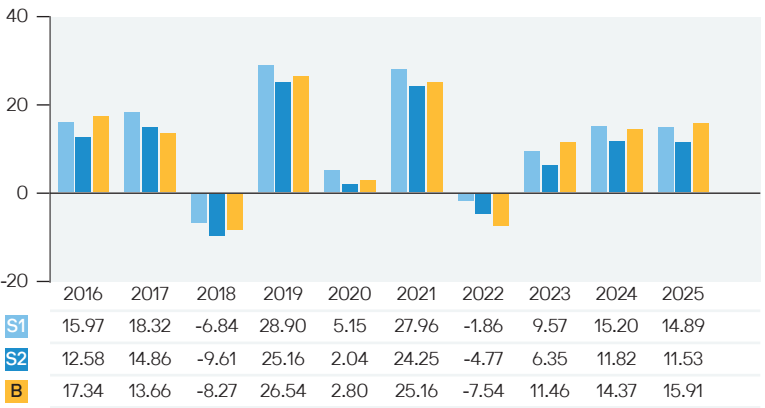
*Please note, actual fees associated with this strategy may be lower.

Growth of \$100,000



Historical performance shown since inception with dividends and capital gains reinvested. There is no direct correlation between this illustration and the anticipated performance of the Strategy.

Calendar Year Performance (%)



Composite Performance (%)

	3 mos	YTD	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
S1	4.25	14.89	14.89	13.19	12.70	12.16
S2	3.48	11.53	11.53	9.87	9.40	8.87
B	3.81	15.91	15.91	13.90	11.33	10.53

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.
The J.P. Morgan U.S. Value Managed Account Strategy was inceptioned on August 1, 2022. The performance presented prior to August 2022 is from the institutional U.S. Value Composite, which may reflect investment that cannot be replicated in the U.S. Value Managed Account.

Holdings

Equity Sectors (%)

Sector	Weighting	Compared to Benchmark
Financials	26.2	4.0
Industrials	15.0	2.0
Health Care	14.0	1.8
Consumer Discretionary	9.5	2.1
Information Technology	9.3	-2.0
Communication Services	5.6	-2.9
Consumer Staples	5.2	-2.1
Energy	5.0	-0.7
Utilities	4.1	-0.3
Materials	3.6	-0.5
Real Estate	2.6	-1.4

Top 10 (%)

Wells Fargo	3.5
Alphabet	2.7
Bank of America	2.6
Amazon	2.3
Analog Devices	1.9
Philip Morris International	1.9
RTX	1.9
Charles Schwab	1.8
Chevron	1.8
Johnson & Johnson	1.8

Portfolio Analysis

	Portfolio	Benchmark
Market capitalization (weighted average)	\$471.5bn	\$465.7bn
P/E ratio (1 yr forecast)	17.7x	17.7x
P/B ratio	2.9x	2.7x
Dividend yield	1.3%	1.4%
Earnings growth (5 Year)	10.4%	14.9%
Return on equity	20.6%	18.9%
Return on assets	7.1%	6.9%
Trailing 12-month turnover	21.7%	N/A
Number of holdings	88	856
Beta ¹	0.91	1.00
Standard deviation ¹	11.56	12.59
Information ratio ¹	-0.14	N/A
Tracking error ¹	2.18	N/A
Sharpe ratio ¹	0.74	0.71

¹Based 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 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.

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 personal financial, legal, tax and other professionals 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 price of equity securities may fluctuate rapidly or unpredictably due to factors affecting individual companies, as well as changes in economic or political conditions. These price movements may result in loss of your investment.

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

Composite
The composite includes all discretionary separately managed accounts invested according to JPMIM's U.S. Value Strategy. The strategy looks to invest in the equity securities of corporations with favourable long-term fundamental characteristics. Equity securities in which the strategy primarily invests include common stocks, convertible securities and real estate investment trusts (REITs). The inception date is January 01, 2002.

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

The Russell 1000 Value Index is an unmanaged index measuring the performance of those Russell 1000 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
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
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