J.P. MORGAN STRUCTURED PRODUCTS B.V.
Amsterdam, the Netherlands

(Chamber of Commerce Number: 34259454)

Financial statements for the six month period ended 30 June 2025

J.P. MORGAN STRUCTURED PRODUCTS B.V.
Interim report for the six month period ended 30 June 2025

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J.P. MORGAN STRUCTURED PRODUCTS B.V.
Directors' report

The directors present their report and the interim financial statements of J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V. (the "Company") for the six month period ended 30 June 2025.

Principal activity

The Company's principal activity is the management and issuance of securitised derivatives products comprising certificates, warrants and market participation notes, and the subsequent economic hedging ("hedge", "hedging") of the risk associated with these notes through hedging with other JPMorganChase companies. The valuation of a structured product will have no impact on the income statement, capital or net assets; as a change in valuation of a structured product will have an equal offsetting change in the value of the hedging transaction with other JPMorganChase undertakings.

Review of business

During the period, the Company continued to issue structured products. The proceeds from the issuances of the structured products are passed on to other JPMorganChase undertakings through certain economic hedging arrangements. The principal purpose of these hedging arrangements is to hedge against various risks associated with the issuance activity. During the period, the Company issued structured products to private investors or listed on exchanges in the Asia Pacific region, Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and the United States of America.

Overview of half year 2025

The issued structured notes expose the Company to the risk of changes in market prices of the underlying securities, interest rate risk and, where denominated in currencies other than functional currency, the risk of changes in exchange rates between the functional currency and the other relevant currencies. The Company enters into derivative transactions with other JP Morgan Group undertakings to hedge the market price, interest rate and foreign currency risks associated with the issuance of the structured notes.

The income statement for the half year is set out on page 10. The Company reported a profit before income tax of $20.3 million for the period ended 30 June 2025 as compared to $15.6 million for the period ended 30 June 2024. The profit before income tax of the Company represents interest income and fees and commission income received net of expenses. The increase in profit is driven by higher interest rates on income generated by deposits with other JPMorganChase entities which is partially offset by increase in interest expense on collateral received. Additionally, there is an increase in administrative expense driven by custody and issuance fees which is partially offset by increase in fees and commission income from recovery of higher expenses through attribution.

The statement of financial position for the Company is set out on page 9. The Company's total assets at 30 June 2025 are $49,269.7 million as compared to $38,641.5 million as at year ended 31 December 2024. The increase in assets is mainly due to increase in Financial assets driven by increase in hedging activity to cover exposure on structured notes issued. The Company's total liabilities at 30 June 2025 are $48,602.9 million as compared to $37,989.8 million as at year ended 31 December 2024. These movements are primarily due to issuance of structured notes from increased client requirements. Refer note 11 for details on issuances and redemptions of level 3 structured notes.

Key performance indicators ("KPI")

As the Company is managed as part of the Corporate Investment Bank of JPMorganChase, there are no KPIs that are specific to the Company. The results are monitored against expectations of the business activities. A more detailed description of the Firm's key performance indicators may be found within the JPMorgan Chase & Co. 2024 Annual Report.

Business environment and strategy

The primary objective of the Company is the continued development of structured products to be offered and sold to retail, 'high net worth' and institutional investors principally outside of the United States of America, linked to a range of underlying reference assets including equity, credit, interest rates, commodities and 'alternatives' such as funds and hedge funds which is also the long-term strategy.

Future outlook

The Company's outlook for the full 2025 year should be viewed against the backdrop of the global economy, financial markets activity, the geopolitical and competitive environment, client activity levels and regulatory and legislative developments in the countries where the Company does business. Each of these inter-related factors will affect the performance of the Company and its lines of business.

The duration and potential outcomes of geopolitical conflicts remain uncertain. The Firm and Company continue to monitor and manage the operational risks associated with geopolitical tensions, including expectations on the potential impacts of tariffs, compliance with the financial and economic sanctions and the increased risk of cyber-attacks.

Future outlook (continued)

The effect of relevant macroeconomic scenarios on the business of the Company has been considered as part of the going concern analysis, including impact on operational capacity, access to liquidity and capital, contractual obligations, asset valuations and other critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty.

Taking the above factors into consideration, the directors believe it is reasonable to assume that the Company will have access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the semi-annual report and financial statements.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company's issuance activities expose it to financial and operational risks, which are managed by the Board of Directors, using the Firm's risk management framework. The Board of Directors monitor the Company's financial and operational risks and has responsibility for ensuring effective risk management and control (Refer note 20).

Risk Management

The following sections outline the key risks that are inherent in the Company’s business activities.

A detailed description of the policies and processes adopted by the Firm may be found within the Firm's 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The report is available at https://jpmorganchaseco.gcs-web.com/financial-information/sec-filings.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of an adverse outcome resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or systems; human factors; or external events impacting the Firm's processes or systems. Operational risk includes Compliance, Conduct, Legal and Estimations and Model Risk.

Operational risk is inherent in the Company’s activities and can manifest itself in various ways, including fraudulent acts, business disruptions (including those caused by extraordinary events beyond the Firm's control), cyber-attacks, inappropriate employee behaviour, failure to comply with applicable laws, and regulations or failure of vendors or other third-party providers to perform in accordance with their agreements. Operational Risk Management attempts to manage operational risk at appropriate levels in light of the Company’s financial position, the characteristics of its businesses, and the markets and regulatory environments in which it operates.

The Firm's control and risk management places focus on the advancements in third-party and internal use of artificial intelligence by the Lines of Business ("LOB"), such as machine learning, and how it could potentially impact the control and operational risks.

Operational Risk Management Framework

Operational risk can manifest itself in various ways. Operational risk subcategories such as Compliance risk, Conduct risk, Legal risk and Estimations and Model risk, as well as other operational risks such as Fraud risk, can lead to losses which are captured through the Firm’s operational risk measurement processes. More information on these risk subcategories, where relevant, can be found in the respective risk management sections.

The Company's approach to Operational Risk is consistent with the Firmwide approach. The Company leverages the Firm’s Compliance, Conduct, and Operational Risk (CCOR) Management Framework which is designed to enable the Firm to govern, identify, measure, monitor and test, manage and report on the Firm’s operational risk. The regional governance framework incorporates the firmwide strategy, and the Firm’s policies, procedures and LOB / Corporate structure. The regional framework is supplemental and complementary to the global framework and also provides the requisite link between the EMEA companies and the LOBs/Corporates.

Cybersecurity risk

Cybersecurity risk is the risk of the Firm’s exposure to harm or loss resulting from misuse or abuse of technology by malicious actors. Cybersecurity risk is an important and continuously evolving focus for the Firm and Company. Significant resources are devoted to protecting and enhancing the security of computer systems, software, networks, storage devices and other technology assets. The Firm's security efforts are designed to protect against, among other things, cybersecurity attacks by unauthorised parties attempting to obtain access to confidential information, destroy data, disrupt or degrade service, sabotage systems or cause other damage.

The Firm has experienced, and expects that it will continue to experience, a higher volume and complexity of cyber attacks against the backdrop of heightened geopolitical tensions. The Firm has implemented precautionary measures and controls reasonably designed to address this increased risk, such as enhanced threat monitoring.

Risk Management (continued)

Operational risk (continued)

Cybersecurity risk (continued)

Ongoing business expansions may expose the Firm to potential new threats as well as expanded regulatory scrutiny including the introduction of new cybersecurity requirements. The Firm continues to make significant investments in enhancing its cyber defense capabilities and to strengthen its partnerships with the appropriate government and law enforcement agencies and other businesses in order to understand the full spectrum of cybersecurity risks in the operating environment, enhance defenses and improve resiliency against cybersecurity threats. The Firm actively participates in discussions and simulations of cybersecurity risks both internally and with law enforcement, government officials, peer and industry groups, and has significantly increased efforts to educate employees and certain clients on the topic of cybersecurity risks. The Company benefits directly from the Firm's continuous focus.

Third parties with which the Firm does business or that facilitate the Firm’s business activities (e.g. vendors, supply chain, exchanges, clearing houses, central depositories, and financial intermediaries) are also sources of cybersecurity risk to the Firm and the Company. Third party cybersecurity incidents such as system breakdowns or failures, misconduct by the employees of such parties, or cyberattacks, including ransomware and supply-chain compromises, could affect their ability to deliver a product or service to the Firm or result in lost or compromised information of the Firm or its clients. Clients are also sources of cybersecurity risk to the Firm and its information assets, particularly when their activities and systems are beyond the Firm’s own security and control systems. As a result, the Firm engages in regular and ongoing discussions with certain vendors and clients regarding cybersecurity risks and opportunities to improve security. However, where cybersecurity incidents occur as a result of client failures to maintain the security of their own systems and processes, clients are responsible for losses incurred.

To help safeguard the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the Firm’s infrastructure, resources and information, the Firm maintains an Information Security Program designed to prevent, detect, and respond to cyberattacks. The Audit Committee is periodically provided with updates on the Firm’s Information Security Program, recommended changes, cybersecurity policies and practices, ongoing efforts to improve security, as well as its efforts regarding significant cybersecurity events. In addition, the Firm has a cybersecurity incident response plan ("IRP") designed to enable the Firm to respond to attempted cybersecurity incidents, coordinate such responses with law enforcement and other government agencies, and notify clients and customers, as applicable. Among other key focus areas, the IRP is designed to mitigate the risk of insider trading connected to a cybersecurity incident, and includes various escalation points.

Business and technology resiliency risk

Disruptions can occur due to forces beyond the Firm’s and Company's control such as the spread of infectious diseases or pandemics, severe weather, power or telecommunications loss, failure of a third party to provide expected services, cyberattacks and terrorism.

The Firmwide Business Resiliency Program is designed to enable the Firm to prepare for, adapt to, withstand and recover from business disruptions including occurrence of an extraordinary event beyond its control that may impact critical business functions and supporting assets (i.e. staff, technology, facilities and third parties).

The program includes governance, awareness training, planning and testing of recovery strategies, as well as strategic and tactical initiatives to identify, assess, and manage business interruption and public safety risks.

Compliance risk

Compliance risk, a subcategory of operational risk, is the risk of failing to comply with laws, rules, regulations or codes of conduct and standards of self-regulatory organisations applicable to the business activities of the Firm and the Company.

Each of the LOBs and Corporate holds primary ownership of and accountability for managing their compliance risk. The Firm’s Operational Risk and Compliance Organisation ("Operational Risk and Compliance"), which is independent of the LOBs and Corporate, provides independent review, monitoring and oversight of business operations with a focus on compliance with the laws, rules and regulations applicable to the delivery of the Firm’s products and services to clients and customers.

These compliance risks relate to a wide variety of laws, rules and regulations across the LOBs, and Corporate, and jurisdictions, and include risks related to financial products and services, relationships and interactions with clients and customers, and employee activities.

For example, compliance risks include those associated with anti-money laundering compliance, trading activities, market conduct, and complying with the laws, rules and regulations related to the offering of products and services across jurisdictional borders. Compliance risk is also inherent in the Firm’s fiduciary activities, including the failure to exercise the applicable standard of care to act in the best interest of fiduciary clients and customers or to treat fiduciary clients and customers fairly.

Other functions provide oversight of significant regulatory obligations that are specific to their respective areas of responsibility.

Risk Management (continued)

Compliance risk (continued)

Operational Risk and Compliance implements policies and standards designed to govern, identify, measure, monitor and test, manage, and report on compliance risk.

Governance and oversight

Operational Risk and Compliance is led by the Firm's Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) and the Firmwide Risk Executive for Operational Risk and Qualitative Risk Appetite who reports to the Firm’s CRO. The regional CCOR Heads, including the EMEA CCO, are part of this governance structure.

The Firm maintains oversight and coordination of its compliance risk through the implementation of the Compliance, Conduct, and Operational Risk ("CCOR") Management Framework.

Code of Conduct

The Firm has a Code of Conduct (the “Code”) that sets forth the Firm’s expectation that employees will conduct themselves with integrity at all times. The Code provides the principles that helps govern employee conduct with clients, customers, suppliers, vendors, shareholders, regulators, other employees, as well as with the markets and communities in which the Firm and the Company operates. The Code requires employees to promptly report any potential or actual violation of the Code, any Firm policy, or any law or regulation applicable to the Firm’s business. It also requires employees to report any illegal or unethical conduct or conduct that violates the underlying principles of the Code, by any of the Firm’s and Company's employees, consultants, clients, customers, suppliers, contract or temporary workers, or business partners, or agents.

Training is assigned to newly hired employees upon joining the Firm, and to current employees periodically thereafter. Employees are required to affirm their compliance with the Code annually. Employees can report any potential or actual violations of the Code through the Firm's Conduct Hotline (the "Hotline") by phone or the internet. The Hotline is anonymous, where permitted by law, and is available at all times globally, with translation services and is administered by an outside service provider. The Code prohibits retaliation against anyone who raises an issue or concern in good faith.

Conduct risk

Conduct risk, a subcategory of operational risk, is the risk that any action or misconduct by an employee could lead to unfair client or customer outcomes, impact the integrity of the markets in which the Firm and the Company operates, harm employees or the Firm, or compromise the Firm's or Company's reputation.

Overview

Each LOB and Corporate Function is accountable for identifying and managing its conduct risk to provide appropriate engagement, ownership and sustainability of a culture consistent with the Firm’s Business Principles.

Governance and oversight

The Firm maintains oversight and coordination of its conduct risk through the CCOR Management Framework. The Company's approach aligns with the Firmwide approach.

Conduct risk management encompasses various aspects of people management practices throughout the employee life cycle, including recruiting, onboarding, training and development, performance management, promotion and compensation processes. Each LOB and each designated corporate function completes an assessment of conduct risk periodically, reviews metrics and issues which may involve conduct risk, and provides conduct education as appropriate.

Risk Management (continued)

Legal risk

Legal risk, a subcategory of operational risk, is the risk of loss primarily caused by the actual or alleged failure to meet legal obligations that arise from the rule of law in jurisdictions in which the Firm and the Company operates, agreements with clients and customers, and products and services offered by the Firm and the Company.

Overview

The global Legal function (“Legal”) provides legal services and advice to the Firm and the Company. Legal is responsible for managing the Firm’s exposure to legal risk by:

- Managing actual and potential litigation and enforcement matters, including internal reviews and investigations related to such matters;
- Advising on products and services, including contract negotiation and documentation;
- Advising on offering and marketing documents and new business initiatives;
- Managing dispute resolution;
- Interpreting existing laws, rules and regulations, and advising on changes to them;
- Advising on advocacy in connection with contemplated and proposed laws, rules and regulations; and
- Providing legal advice to the LOBs, Corporate and the Board.

Legal selects, engages and manages outside counsel for the Firm on all matters in which outside counsel is engaged. In addition, Legal advises the Firm’s Conflicts Office which reviews the Firm’s wholesale transactions that may have the potential to create conflicts of interest for the Firm.

Governance and oversight

The Firm’s General Counsel reports to the CEO and is a member of the Operating Committee, the Firmwide Risk Committee and the Firmwide Control Committee. The Firm’s General Counsel and other members of Legal report on significant legal matters to the Firm’s Board of Directors and to the Audit Committee. Each region, including EMEA, has a General Counsel who is responsible for managing legal risk across all lines of business and functions in the region. Legal serves on and advises various committees and advises the Firm’s and the Company's LOBs and Corporate on potential reputation risk issues.

Reputation risk

Reputation risk is the risk that an action or inaction may negatively impact perception of the Firm's integrity and reduce confidence in the Firm's competence by various stakeholders, including clients, counterparties, customers, communities, investors, regulators, or employees. Reputation risk is assessed and defined at the Firmwide level and is applicable to the Company.

The types of events that may result in reputation risk are wide-ranging and can be introduced by the Firm’s employees, business strategies and activities, clients, customers, and counterparties with which the Firm does business. These events could contribute to financial losses, litigation, regulatory enforcement actions, fines, penalties or other sanctions, as well as other harm to the Firm.

Organisation and management

Reputation Risk Management is an independent risk management function that establishes the governance framework for managing reputation risk across the Firm's LOBs and Corporate. Reputation risk is inherently challenging to identify, manage, and quantify.

The Firm’s reputation risk management function includes the following activities:

- Maintaining a Firmwide Reputation Risk Governance policy and a standard consistent with the reputation risk framework; and
- Providing oversight of the governance framework through processes and infrastructure to support consistent identification, escalation, and monitoring of reputation risk issues Firmwide.

Governance and oversight

The Reputation Risk Governance policy establishes the principles for managing reputation risk for the Firm. It is the responsibility of each LOB and Corporate, and the Firm's employees, to consider the reputation of the Firm when deciding whether to offer a new product, engage in a transaction or client relationship, enter a new jurisdiction, initiate a business process or consider any other activity. Environmental impacts and social concerns are increasingly important considerations in assessing the Firm's reputation risk, and are a component of the Firm's reputation risk governance. Reputation risk issues that are deemed to be material are escalated as appropriate.

Risk Management (continued)

Climate-related financial risk

Climate risk refers to the potential threats posed by climate change to the Firm, the Company, and/or its clients, customers, operations and business strategy. Climate change is viewed as a driver of risk that may impact existing types of risks (credit and investment, market, operational and strategic) managed by the Firm and the Company. Climate risk is categorised into physical risk and transition risk.

Physical risk involves economic costs and financial losses due to a changing climate. Acute physical risk drivers include the increased frequency or severity of climate and weather events, such as floods, wildfires and tropical cyclones. Chronic physical risk drivers include more gradual shifts in the climate, such as sea level rise, persistent changes in precipitation levels and increases in average ambient temperatures.

Transition risk refers to the financial and economic consequences of society's shift toward a lower-carbon economy. Transition risk drivers include possible changes in public policy, adoption of new technologies and shifts in consumer preferences. Transition risks may also be influenced by changes in the physical climate.

Approach to managing climate risk

The Company’s climate risk management approach aligns with the Firmwide climate risk framework, which outlines the capabilities the Firm employs to identify, assess, manage and quantify the potential impacts of physical and transition risk, which it views as drivers of each of its risk types. This framework is comprised of six components: Risk Governance, Scenario Analysis, Risk Identification, Risk Measurement, Data Management, and Reporting and Disclosures. More details can be found in the Firmwide 2024 Climate Report (available at https://www.jpmorganchase.com/content/dam/jpmc/jpmorgan-chase-and-co/documents/Climate-Report-2024.pdf) (the "JPMC 2024 Climate Report").

The EMEA Legal Entity Climate Risk team within the EMEA Chief Risk Office team continues to coordinate climate risk related deliverables for EMEA legal entities, including the Company. The EMEA Legal Entity Climate Risk team partners with the Climate Risk Management function and other functions across the Firm to respond to regulatory requests and embed climate risk in the Company's risk management framework and to align with the firmwide climate risk framework.

Owing to the nature of its business, the Company may potentially be exposed to climate change predominantly through its financial and broader linkages with JPMorgan Chase. To date, climate risk assessments conducted for the Company indicates no significant financial impact from climate risk as a driver of risk types. This will be kept under review as the Company's risk profile evolves and the climate risk framework matures.

The Company is actively monitoring developments related to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the omnibus proposals to simplify sustainability related regulation in the EU. Based on current assessments, CSRD reporting is not required for the period ending 30 June 2025. The Company will continue to evaluate legislative changes to determine any future reporting obligations.

Financial risks

Further details on the financial risks of the Company are set out in note 20 to the financial statements.

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 10 and show the Company's profit for the period after taxation is $15.1 million (30 June 2024: $11.6 million).

The statement of financial position for the Company is set out on page 9. The Company has total assets and total equity of $49,269.7 million (2024: $38,641.5 million) and $666.7 million (2024: $651.7 million) respectively, as at 30 June 2025.

No dividend was paid or proposed during the period (2024: $nil).

Events after the reporting period

The Directors are not aware of any events or circumstances which have taken place after 30 June 2025, but before these financial statements have been approved for issue, that could materially affect the financial position or results of the Company and which would require specific disclosure in these financial statements.

Directors

The directors of the Company who served during the period and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

S. E. Cheah	
P.M. Schraal	
R.G. Boks	(Appointed 17 March 2025)
A. Doppenberg	(Appointed 15 April 2025)
J.C.P. van Uffelen	(Resigned 17 March 2025)
S.E.J. Ruigrok	(Resigned 15 April 2025)

Composition of the Board

The size and composition of the Board of Directors and the combined experience and expertise should reflect the best fit for the profile and strategy of the Company. The Board of Directors of the Company consisted of two male members and two female members. As from the resignation of Mr. Uffelen, Mr. Boks was appointed as his replacement on 17 March 2025, maintaining the existing gender balance. Similarly, following the resignation of Mr. Ruigrok, Mr. Doppenberg was appointed as his replacement on 15 April 2025. The Board of Directors recognizes the importance of gender balanced compositions of the boards, among others, taking a note about the Dutch Gender Balance Act which entered into force on 1 January 2022. The Board of Directors will also take the importance of gender balanced compositions again into account when selecting potential nominees in case of future changes in the Board.

Registered address

Herikerbergweg 238

Luna Arena, 1101CM

Amsterdam

Expected developments of the Company

The directors of the Company expect that:

a) the Company will continue to issue structured products;

b) the Company will not enter into fixed asset investments; and

c) the interest income will continue to fluctuate in line with the development in market interest rates.

Statement under the Transparency Directive (as implemented in Dutch law)

With reference to section 5.25c paragraph 2c of the Financial Markets Supervision Act, the Management, the directors states that, to the best of their knowledge:

a) the attached financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the Company for the period ended 30 June 2025, and

b) the interim report for the period ended 30 June 2025, consisting of the directors report and the financial statements, gives a true and fair view of the position as per statement of financial position date 30 June 2025, the development and performance of the Company in the first half of 2025, together with the main risks of the Company.

The directors further herewith report their arrangements for an audit committee (the "Audit Committee") as follows:

Audit Committee

The Company makes use of the exemption to the requirement to establish its own Audit Committee based on Article 3a of the Royal Decree of 26 July 2008 implementing article 41 of the EU Directive 2006/43EG, as the Audit Committee of JPMorgan Chase & Co. fulfils the requirements at the group level. The Audit Committee of JPMorgan Chase & Co., which covers the Firm, including the Company and is formed of entirely non-management, independent directors in compliance with the recommendations from the EU Commission. Details of the Charter, Membership, Duties and Responsibilities can be found on the Firm's website.

The financial statements on pages 9 to 37 were approved by the Board of Directors on 9 September 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

S.E.Cheah	P.M. Schraal
R.G. Boks	A. Doppenberg

Date: 9 September 2025

J.P. MORGAN STRUCTURED PRODUCTS B.V.

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025

(before profit appropriation)

	Notes	Unaudited 30 June 2025 $'000	31 December 2024 $'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	6	44,449,580	34,784,898
Trade and other receivables	7	102,188	197,078
Cash and cash equivalents	8	4,712,766	3,653,611
Current tax assets		5,131	5,890
Total assets		**49,269,665**	**38,641,477**
Liabilities			
Non-current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	2,100,000	1,200,000
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	9	35,257,191	27,532,161
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	10	9,192,389	7,252,737
Trade and other payables	13	2,046,994	2,003,282
Bank overdraft	8	6,350	1,644
Total liabilities		**48,602,924**	**37,989,824**
Equity			
Capital and reserves attributable to equity shareholders of the Company			
Share capital	14	26	26
Share premium reserve		499,997	499,997
Legal reserve		2	2
Retained earnings		151,628	131,098
Net results		15,088	20,530
Total equity		**666,741**	**651,653**
Total liabilities and equity		**49,269,665**	**38,641,477**

The notes on pages 13 - 36 form an integral part of the financial statements.

J.P. MORGAN STRUCTURED PRODUCTS B.V.
Income statement for the period ended 30 June 2025 (unaudited)

Six month period ended	Notes	Unaudited 30 June 2025 $'000	Unaudited 30 June 2024 $'000
Fee and commission income	15	13,254	12,906
Administrative expenses	17	(13,555)	(12,659)
Net foreign exchange (loss)/gain		(322)	75
Operating (loss)/profit		**(623)**	**322**
Interest income	18	97,879	58,128
Interest expense	18	(76,942)	(42,885)
Net interest income		**20,937**	**15,243**
Profit before income tax		**20,314**	**15,565**
Income tax expense	19	(5,226)	(3,997)
Profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company		**15,088**	**11,568**

The profit for the period resulted from continuing operations.

Statement of comprehensive income

There were no other items of comprehensive income or expense other than the profit for the financial period shown above (June 2024: $nil). As a result, profit for the financial period represents total comprehensive income in both the current and prior financial period.

The notes on pages 13 - 36 form an integral part of the financial statements.

J.P. MORGAN STRUCTURED PRODUCTS B.V.

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 30 June 2025 (unaudited)

	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at 1 January 2024	**26**	**499,997**	**2**	**131,098**	**631,123**
Profit for the period	—	—	—	11,568	11,568
Balance as at 30 June 2024	**26**	**499,997**	**2**	**142,666**	**642,691**
Balance as at 1 January 2025	**26**	**499,997**	**2**	**151,628**	**651,653**
Profit for the period	—	—	—	15,088	15,088
Balance as at 30 June 2025	**26**	**499,997**	**2**	**166,716**	**666,741**

The notes on pages 13 - 36 form an integral part of the financial statements.

J.P. MORGAN STRUCTURED PRODUCTS B.V.
Statement of cash flows for the period ended 30 June 2025 (unaudited)

	Notes	Unaudited 30 June 2025 $'000	Unaudited 30 June 2024 Restated $'000
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		**20,314**	**15,565**
Income tax		(4,467)	(8,610)
Interest received	18	(97,879)	(58,128)
Interest paid*	18	(40,717)	(38,272)
Interest expense	18	76,942	42,885
Net foreign exchange (gain)/loss		322	(75)
		(45,485)	**(46,635)**
Changes in working capital			
(Increase) in financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss		(9,664,683)	(5,088,159)
Decrease in trade and other receivables		94,571	4,271
Increase/(Decrease) in financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss		7,725,030	(445,795)
Increase in financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		1,939,652	5,533,954
Decrease in trade and other payables		43,710	(402,540)
		138,280	**(398,269)**
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activity		**92,795**	**(444,904)**
Cash flow generated from investing activities			
Change in amounts owed by other JPMorganChase undertakings		—	1,000,000
Interest received	18	97,879	58,128
Net cash generated from investing activities		**97,879**	**1,058,128**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Change in amounts owed to other JPMorganChase undertakings		900,000	500,000
Interest paid*	18	(36,225)	(4,613)
Net cash generated from financing activities		**863,775**	**495,387**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**1,054,449**	**1,108,611**
Net cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		3,651,967	1,394,316
Net cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	8	**4,706,416**	**2,502,927**

*Following a review of interest expense for financing activity, it has been identified that portion of the balance of Interest paid needs to be reclassified from cash flow from financing activities to cash flow from operating activities amounting to $38.27 million.

The notes on pages 13 - 36 form an integral part of the financial statements.

1. General information

J.P. Morgan Structured Products B.V. (the "Company") was incorporated on 6 November 2006 as a private company with limited liability and is incorporated in The Netherlands, with registration number 34259454. The address of the registered office is at Herikerbergweg 238, Luna Arena, 1101CM, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. The Company's immediate parent undertaking is J.P. Morgan International Finance Limited which is incorporated in the state of Delaware in the United States of America. The Company's ultimate parent undertaking of the largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. (together with its subsidiaries, the "Firm" or "JPMorganChase"), which is also incorporated in the state of Delaware in the United States of America. The parent undertaking of the smallest group in which the Company's results are consolidated is J.P. Morgan International Finance Limited. The largest and the smallest group's consolidated financial statements can be obtained from 25 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London E14 5JP, England.

Principal activities

The Company's principal activity is the management and issuance of securitised derivatives products comprising certificates, warrants and market participation notes, and the subsequent economic hedging ("hedge", "hedging") of the risk associated with these notes through hedging with other JPMorganChase companies. The valuation of a structured product will have no impact on the income statement, capital or net assets; as a change in valuation of a structured product will have an equal offsetting change in the value of the hedging transaction with other JPMorganChase undertakings.

These financial statements reflect the operations of the Company during the period from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025 and have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 9 September 2025.

2. Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with Title 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, except that financial instruments are stated at fair value. Relevant facts and circumstances relating to the financial position on 30 June 2025 and for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing of the financial statements were assessed in order to reach the going concern assumption. The main areas assessed are the financial performance and financial position of the Company.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

3. Material accounting policy information

The following are the principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been applied consistently to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

3.1 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency”).

The financial statements are presented in United States ("U.S.") dollars, which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

3.2 Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and monetary liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into United States ("U.S.") dollars at rates of exchange ruling on the statement of financial position date. Income and expense items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Any gains or losses arising on translation are taken directly to the income statement.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at historical cost are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate ruling at the date when the transaction was initially recognised.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated into U.S. dollars at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates when the fair values were determined. Translation differences arising on non-monetary items measured at fair value are recognised in the income statement.

3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

3.3 Financial instruments

3.3.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities

i. Recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company recognises financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of securities are recognised on the trade-date, which is the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell an asset.

ii. Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

On initial recognition, financial assets are measured at fair value. Subsequently, financial assets are classified and measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification is based on both the business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Factors considered by the Company in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the assets' performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed, and how managers are compensated.

On initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as measured at either amortised cost or FVTPL.

iii. Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if they are held under a business model with the objective to collect contractual cash flows ("Hold-to-Collect") and they have contractual terms under which cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). In making the SPPI assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement (i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement). Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are SPPI. As a result of the application of these criteria, only debt financial assets are eligible to be measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost include trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost unless they are held for trading or are designated as measured at FVTPL. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost include trade and other payables and bank overdraft.

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value including transaction costs (which are explained below). The initial amount recognised is subsequently reduced for principal repayments and adjusted for accrued interest using the effective interest method (see below). In addition, the carrying amount of financial assets is adjusted by recognising an expected credit loss allowance through profit or loss.

The effective interest method is used to allocate interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability or a shorter period when appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees and commissions paid or received, transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issuance or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability.

Gains and losses arising on the disposal of financial assets measured at amortised cost are recognised in 'trading profit' or other non-interest revenue as relevant.

3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

3.3 Financial instruments (continued)

3.3.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

iv. Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at FVTPL if they are held for trading. Under IFRS 9, a financial asset or a financial liability is defined as “held for trading” if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term, or forms part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking or it is a derivative. However, such financial instruments are used by the Company predominantly in connection with its client-driven market-making and/or for hedging certain assets, liabilities, positions, cash flows or anticipated transactions (i.e. risk management activities).

In addition, certain financial assets that are not held for trading are measured at FVTPL if they do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost or FVOCI. For example, if the financial assets are managed on a fair value basis, have contractual cash flows that are not SPPI or are equity securities.

Financial instruments measured at FVTPL are initially recognised at fair value in the statement of financial position. Transaction costs and any subsequent fair value gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss as they arise.

The Company manages cash instruments, in the form of debt and equity securities, and derivatives on a unified basis, including hedging relationships between cash securities and derivatives. Accordingly, the Firm reports the gains and losses on the cash instruments and the gains and losses on the derivatives on a net basis in trading profits.

v. Financial assets and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

Subject to certain criteria, the Company can designate financial assets and financial liabilities to be measured at FVTPL. Designation is only possible when the financial instrument is initially recognised and cannot subsequently be reclassified. Financial assets can be designated as measured at FVTPL only if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency. Financial liabilities can be designated as measured at FVTPL only if such designation (a) eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or (b) applies to a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both that the Company manages and evaluates on a fair value basis; or (c) relates to an instrument that contains an embedded derivative unless the embedded derivative does not significantly modify the cash flows required by the contract or when a similar hybrid instrument is considered that separation of the embedded derivative is prohibited.

Financial assets and financial liabilities that the Company designates as measured at FVTPL are recognised at fair value at initial recognition, with transaction costs being recognised in profit or loss and subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL are recognised in profit or loss as they arise.

3.3.2 Interest income and expense

Unless a financial asset is credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest method to the carrying amount of a financial asset before adjusting for any allowance for expected credit losses. If a financial asset is credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the carrying amount of the financial asset including any allowance for expected credit losses.

Interest expense on financial liabilities is recognised by applying the effective interest method to the amortised cost of financial liabilities.

3.3.3 Trading profit

Profits and losses resulting from the purchase and sale of securities and the revaluation of financial instruments are recognised in trading profit on a trade-date basis, including related transaction costs.

3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

3.3 Financial instruments (continued)

3.3.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises ECL for financial assets that are measured at amortised cost.

The ECL is determined on in-scope financial instruments measured at amortized cost. ECL are measured collectively via a portfolio-based (modelled) approach for Stage 1 and 2 assets but are generally measured individually for Stage 3 assets. ECL are forecasted over the 12-month term (Stage 1) or expected life (Stage 2 or 3) of in-scope financial instruments, where the forecast horizon includes the reasonable and supportable (R&S) forecast period, the reversion period and the residual period and considers the time value of money. In determining the ECL measurement and staging for a financial instrument, the Company applies the definition of default consistent with the Basel definition of default to maintain uniformity of the definition across the Firm. Determining the appropriateness of the allowance is complex and requires judgment by management about the effect of circumstances that are inherently uncertain. Further, estimating the allowance involves consideration of a range of possible outcomes, which management evaluates to determine its best estimate.

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

3.4 Fair value

Fair value is 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 values are determined by reference to observable market prices where available and reliable. Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations for financial instruments traded in active markets. Where market prices are unavailable, fair value is based on valuation models 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 rates and credit curves. Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value. The Company manages certain portfolios of financial instruments on the basis of net open risk exposure and 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.

For financial assets and liabilities held at fair value, most market parameters in the valuation model are either directly observable or are implied from instrument prices. When input values do not directly correspond to the most actively traded market parameters the model may perform numerical procedures in the pricing such as interpolation.

The Company classifies its assets and liabilities according to a hierarchy that has been established under IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union for disclosure of fair value measurements. The fair value hierarchy is based on the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

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

Further details on fair value measurements are provided in note 11 to the financial statements.

3.5 Fee and commission income and expense

Fee and commissions obtained through Firm attribution agreements are recognised when the underlying contract becomes legally binding or at the agreed due date if later.

3.6 Recognition of deferred day one profit or loss

The Company enters into transactions where fair value is determined using valuation models that use unobservable inputs. Such a financial instrument is initially recognised at the transaction price, although the value obtained from the relevant valuation model may differ. The difference between the transaction price and the model value, commonly referred to as 'day one profit or loss', is not recognised immediately in the income statement.

The timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined for each class of financial asset and liability. It is either amortised over the life of the transaction, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realised through settlement. The financial instrument is subsequently measured at fair value, adjusted for the deferred day one profit or loss.

3. Material accounting policy information (continued)

3.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and balances at banks with maturities of three months or less.

3.8 Current income tax

Income tax payable on taxable profits (current tax) is recognised as an expense in the period in which the profits arise. Income tax recoverable on tax allowable losses is recognised as a current tax asset only to the extent that it is regarded as recoverable by offset against taxable profits arising in the current or prior period. Current tax is measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies, management makes judgements, estimates and assumptions for certain categories of assets and liabilities. These judgements, estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the statement of financial position date, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Making judgements, estimates and assumptions can involve levels of uncertainty and subjectivity and therefore actual results could differ from the reported amounts. The Company’s material accounting policies are described in Note 3.

Some of the judgements, estimates and assumptions management makes when preparing the Company’s financial statements involve high levels of subjectivity and assessments about the future and other sources of uncertainty. Those that may have a material impact on the Company’s financial condition, changes in financial condition or results of operations are described below.

Fair value measurement

The Company carries a significant portion of its assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis. Certain financial instruments are classified on the basis of valuation techniques that feature one or more significant market inputs that are unobservable, and for them, the measurement of fair value is more judgemental:

- Judgements:
  - In classifying a financial instrument in the valuation hierarchy judgement is applied in determining the observability and significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement. A financial instrument's categorisation within the valuation hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.
  - For instruments classified in levels 2 and 3, management judgement must be applied to assess the appropriate models and level of valuation adjustments. Refer to note 11.
- Estimates:
  - Detail on the Company's level 3 financial instruments and the sensitivity of their valuation to the effect of applying reasonable possible alternative assumptions in determining their fair value are set out in note 11.

5. Segmental analysis

Business segments

The Company's activities comprise only one business segment, namely Corporate and Investment Banking. The Company issues structured products, of which the majority are issued within EMEA. All fee and commission income is received from other JPMorganChase undertakings within the EMEA region. Therefore segmental analysis of the Company's revenue and assets by business is not necessary.

Geographical segments

The Company operates in three geographic regions as listed below:

- EMEA (Europe, Middle east and Africa)
- AMERICAS
- APAC (Asia-Pacific)

The following table presents revenues from business activities and total assets by geographic area.

	EMEA		AMERICAS		APAC		Total	
	Unaudited 30 June 2025	Unaudited 30 June 2024	Unaudited 30 June 2025	Unaudited 30 June 2024	Unaudited 30 June 2025	Unaudited 30 June 2024	Unaudited 30 June 2025	Unaudited 30 June 2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Interest income	93,267	58,098	3,736	—	876	30	97,879	58,128
Fees and commissions income	13,254	12,906	—	—	—	—	13,254	12,906
	Unaudited 30 June 2025	31 December 2024	Unaudited 30 June 2025	31 December 2024	Unaudited 30 June 2025	31 December 2024	Unaudited 30 June 2025	31 December 2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Total assets	28,848,262	20,748,117	10,968,071	8,988,416	9,453,332	8,904,944	49,269,665	38,641,477

6. Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss

	Unaudited 30 June 2025	31 December 2024
	$'000	$'000
Debt and equity instruments	35,668,613	27,995,271
Derivative receivables	7,753,214	6,789,627
Other assets	1,027,753	—
	44,449,580	**34,784,898**

Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss predominantly represent derivatives and fully funded over the counter ("OTC") financial instruments with other JPMorganChase undertakings, see note 11. Credit valuation adjustments (“CVA”) are necessary to reflect counterparty credit quality in the valuation of assets measured at fair value. CVA for the current period for financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss is $13.3 million (2024: $9.9 million) which is fully offset by an equal and opposite amount in financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (Refer note 9 and 10).

7. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

	Unaudited 30 June 2025	31 December 2024
	$'000	**$'000**
Trade and other receivables: amounts falling due within one year		
Trade and other receivables	60,484	55,276
Amounts owed by other JPMorganChase undertakings	41,704	141,802
	102,188	**197,078**

None of the amounts within trade and other receivables were past due or impaired as at 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024.

8. Net cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and balances at banks and deposits to banks with maturities of three months or less.

	Unaudited 30 June 2025	31 December 2024
	$'000	**$'000**
Cash held with other JPMorganChase undertakings	4,551,964	3,612,040
Cash held with third parties	160,802	41,571
	4,712,766	**3,653,611**
Bank overdraft		
Balances due to other JPMorganChase undertakings	(281)	(559)
Balances due to third parties	(6,069)	(1,085)
	(6,350)	**(1,644)**
Net cash and cash equivalents as reported for the period/year	**4,706,416**	**3,651,967**

The net cash and cash equivalents for the period/year includes $1,618 million (2024: $1,760.5 million) received in relation to collateral from other JPMorganChase undertakings.

9. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

	Unaudited 30 June 2025	31 December 2024
	$'000	**$'000**
Structured notes	**35,257,191**	**27,532,161**

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss include short term and long term structured notes. In certain instances, the customers have the rights to exercise put options. Other securities include early redemption clauses. As a result, the notes have been disclosed as having a maturity within one year in the table above. The contractual payments associated with the notes issued by the Company are predominantly guaranteed by other JPMorganChase undertakings and may be repayable on customer demand. The details of each note are set out in the prospectus for each issuance.

9. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Debit valuation adjustments and funding valuation adjustments are necessary to reflect the credit quality of the Company in the valuation of such liabilities. The directors consider that the Company is fully hedged and that there would, in the normal course of business, be no impact to the results of the Company due to movements in the fair value of the financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. As such also the relevant concentration risk is minimal.

The cumulative changes in its own credit and funding risk in the financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss and held at fair value through profit or loss for the period ended 30 June 2025 is $13.3 million (31 December 2024: $9.9 million). This is fully offset by an equal and opposite amount in financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss (refer to note 6) leading to nil impact in income statement.

10. Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss

	Unaudited 30 June 2025	31 December 2024
	$'000	$'000
Derivative payables	9,192,389	7,252,737

Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss consists of warrants and derivatives.

11. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Valuation process

The Company carries a portion of its assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis.

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 yield curves, interest rates, volatilities, prices (such as commodity, equity or debt prices), correlations, foreign exchange 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. Furthermore, while the Company believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with those of other market participants, the methods and assumptions used reflect management judgement and may vary across the Company’s businesses and portfolios. The Company uses various methodologies and assumptions in the determination of fair value. The use of different methodologies or assumptions to those used by the Company could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date.

Risk-taking functions are responsible for providing fair value estimates for assets and liabilities carried on the statement of financial position at fair value. The Firm's Valuation Control Group (VCG), which is part of the Firm’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 Firm’s positions are recorded at fair value. The valuation control function verifies fair value estimates provided by the risk-taking functions by leveraging independently derived prices, valuation inputs and other market data, where available. The 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 the Firm. The Firmwide VGF is chaired by the Firmwide head of the VCG (under the direction of the Firm’s Controller), and includes sub-forums covering the CIB, Consumer and Community Banking ("CCB"), Asset and Wealth Management ("AWM") and certain corporate functions including T/CIO.

Where independent prices or inputs are not available, the Firm's valuation control function performs additional review to ensure the reasonableness of the estimates. The additional review may include evaluating the limited market activity including client unwinds, benchmarking valuation inputs to those used for similar instruments, decomposing the valuation of structured instruments into individual components, comparing expected to actual cash flows, reviewing profit or loss trends, and reviewing trends in collateral valuation. There are also additional levels of management review for more significant or complex positions.

In determining the fair value of a derivative portfolio, valuation adjustments may be appropriate to reflect the credit quality of the counterparty, the credit quality of the Company, and the funding risk inherent in certain derivatives. The credit and funding risks of the derivative portfolio are generally mitigated by arrangements provided to the Company by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and therefore the Company takes account of these arrangements in estimating the fair value of its derivative portfolio.

11. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value (continued)

Valuation process (continued)

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 aims to perform additional review to ensure the reasonableness of the estimates. The additional review may include evaluating the limited market activity including client unwinds, benchmarking valuation inputs to those used for similar instruments, decomposing the valuation of structured instruments into individual components, comparing expected to actual cash flows, reviewing profit or loss trends, and reviewing trends in collateral valuation. There are also additional levels of management review for more significant or complex positions. Some immaterial risks for which there is no direct independent market data and additional review isn't performed will remain untested.

The VCG determines any valuation adjustments that may be required to the estimates provided by the risk-taking functions. No adjustments to quoted prices are applied for instruments classified within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy (refer to the discussion 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 the Firm:

- 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 made 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 Firm manages certain portfolios of financial instruments on the basis of net open risk exposure and, as permitted by IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union, 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.
- Uncertainty adjustments related to unobservable parameters 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. Adjustments are made to reflect the uncertainty inherent in the resulting valuation estimate.

Valuation model review and approval

Any valuation models used by the Company to determine fair value are reviewed and approved by the Model Risk function. The function is independent of model owners, developers and users. Further details on approach to model risk management are provided in Operational risk - Estimation and Model risk section on page 2.

Fair value hierarchy

The Company classifies its assets and liabilities according to a valuation hierarchy that reflects the observability of significant market inputs. 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, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active 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 categorisation within the valuation hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

11. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value (continued)

Valuation methodologies

The following table describes the valuation methodologies used by the Firm 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, inputs and assumptions	Classifications in the valuation hierarchy
Structured notes	Valuations are based on discounted cash flow analysis 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 below regarding derivative valuation. Adjustments are then made to this base valuation to reflect the Firm's own credit risk (DVA).	Level 2 or 3
Equity and Debt securities	Quoted market prices. In the absence of quoted market prices, securities are valued based on: • Observable market prices for similar securities • Relevant broker quotes • Discounted cash flows	Level 1 Level 2 or 3
Derivatives and fully funded OTC financial instruments	Derivatives that are valued using models such as the Black-Scholes option pricing model, simulation models, or a combination of models, that use observable or unobservable valuation inputs as well as considering the contractual terms. The key valuation inputs used will depend on the type of derivative and the nature of the underlying instruments and may include equity prices, commodity prices, interest rate yield curves, foreign exchange rates, volatilities, correlations, credit default swaps ("CDS") spreads and recovery rates. Additionally, the credit quality of the counterparty and of the Firm's as well as market funding levels may also be considered. In addition, specific inputs used for derivatives that are valued based on models with significant unobservable inputs are as follows: Equity option specific inputs include: • Forward equity price • Equity volatility • Equity correlation • Equity - FX correlation • Equity - IR correlation	Level 2 or 3

The following tables present the assets and liabilities reported at fair value as of 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024, by major product category and fair value hierarchy.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Unaudited at 30 June 2025				
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss:				
Debt and equity instruments	1,289,090	18,221,636	16,157,887	35,668,613
Derivative receivables	—	6,786,852	966,362	7,753,214
Other assets	—	1,019,552	8,201	1,027,753
Total financial assets	**1,289,090**	**26,028,040**	**17,132,450**	**44,449,580**
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss:				
Derivatives payables	(50)	(7,226,860)	(1,965,479)	(9,192,389)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss:				
Structured notes	—	(19,058,131)	(16,199,060)	(35,257,191)
Total financial liabilities	**(50)**	**(26,284,991)**	**(18,164,539)**	**(44,449,580)**

11. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value (continued)

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis (continued)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
At 31 December 2024				
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss:				
Debt and equity instruments	478,761	13,951,249	13,565,261	27,995,271
Derivative receivables	—	5,143,182	1,646,445	6,789,627
Total financial assets	**478,761**	**19,094,431**	**15,211,706**	**34,784,898**
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss:				
Derivative payables	—	(5,192,639)	(2,060,098)	(7,252,737)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss:				
Structured notes	—	(14,126,476)	(13,405,685)	(27,532,161)
Total financial liabilities	**—**	**(19,319,115)**	**(15,465,783)**	**(34,784,898)**

The Company hedges all structured note issuances by entering into hedging transactions with other JPMorganChase companies. The hedging transactions can be booked as multiple elements in order to ensure the risk associated with the notes is fully hedged. Each of these elements is classified in the fair value hierarchy in line with the requirements of IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement', and as such the fair value hierarchy of the structured notes and hedges can differ.

Level 3 valuations

The Firm has established well structured processes for determining fair value, including for instruments where fair value is estimated using significant unobservable inputs (level 3).

Estimating fair value requires the application of judgement. The type and level of judgement 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 are classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, judgements 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 valuation model or other valuation technique to use. Second, due to the lack of observability of significant inputs, management must assess relevant empirical data in deriving valuation inputs including transaction details, yield curves, interest rates, prepayment speed, default rates, volatilities, correlations, prices (such as commodity, equity or debt prices), valuations of comparable instruments, foreign exchange rates and credit curves.

The following table presents 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 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.

11. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value (continued)

Level 3 valuations (continued)

The input range and weighted average values will therefore vary from period-to-period and parameter to parameter based on the characteristics of the instruments held by the Company at each statement of financial position date.

Product/instrument	Asset	Liability	Net fair value	Principal valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range of input values	Average (a)
Unaudited at 30 June 2025	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**				
Derivatives, fully funded OTC financial instruments	17,132,450	(1,965,479)	15,166,971	Option pricing	Equity correlation	38% - 99%	58%
					Equity - FX correlation	(51)% - 20%	(33%)
Other assets					Equity volatility	5% - 105%	36%
					Interest rate spread volatility	30bps - 105bps	65bps
					FX Derivatives - Interest Rate - FX correlation	(10)% - 50%	12%
					Interest Rate - FX correlation	(20)% – 50%	5%
					Interest rate correlation	1% - 65%	28%
Structured notes	—	(16,199,060)	(16,199,060)	Option pricing	Equity correlation	38% - 99%	58%
					Equity - FX correlation	(51)% - 20%	(33%)
					Equity volatility	5% - 105%	36%
					Interest rate spread volatility	30bps - 105bps	65bps
					FX Derivatives - Interest Rate - FX correlation	(10)% - 50%	12%
					Interest Rate - FX correlation	(20)% – 50%	5%
					Interest rate correlation	1% - 65%	28%
Total	**17,132,450**	**(16,201,025)**	**(16,183,893)**				

Product/instrument	Asset	Liability	Net fair value	Principal valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range of input values	Average (a)
At 31 December 2024	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**				
Derivatives and fully funded OTC financial instruments	15,211,706	(2,060,098)	13,151,608	Option pricing	Equity correlation	38% - 99%	58%
					Equity - FX correlation	(51)% - 20%	(33%)
					Equity volatility	5% - 105%	36%
					Interest rate spread volatility	30bps - 105bps	65bps
					FX Derivatives - Interest Rate - FX correlation	(10)% - 50%	12%
					Interest Rate - FX correlation	(20)% – 50%	5%
					Interest rate correlation	1% - 65%	28%
Structured notes	—	(13,405,685)	(13,405,685)	Option pricing	Equity correlation	38% - 99%	58%
					Equity - FX correlation	(51)% - 20%	(33%)
					Equity volatility	5% - 105%	36%
					Interest rate spread volatility	30bps - 105bps	65bps
					FX Derivatives - Interest Rate - FX correlation	(10)% - 50%	12%
					Interest Rate - FX correlation	(20)% – 50%	5%
					Interest rate correlation	1% - 65%	28%
Total	**15,211,706**	**(15,465,783)**	**(254,077)**				

(a) Amounts represent arithmetic averages.

11. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value (continued)

Level 3 valuations (continued)

The categories presented in the tables have been aggregated based upon the product type, which may differ from their classification on the statement of financial position and fair values are shown net.

Given significant economic hedging between derivatives and structured notes, the inputs considered are consistent across both.

Changes in and ranges of unobservable inputs

The following discussion provides a description of the impact on 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. 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.

Correlation - Correlation is a measure of the relationship between the movements of two variables. 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 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. For example, a short correlation position, where volatility increases, in isolation, would generally result in a decrease in a fair value measurement.

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 and interest rate 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.

Fair value of financial instruments valued using techniques that incorporate unobservable inputs

Price risk from the issued instruments is matched by entering into equal and offsetting OTC financial transactions with other JPMorganChase companies so that any price risk is effectively hedged. As at 30 June 2025 the use of alternative inputs would not change the results of the Company. Consequently, no sensitivity analysis for level 3 financial instruments is disclosed.

11. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value (continued)

Level 3 valuations (continued)

Movement in assets and liabilities in Level 3 during six month period ended 30 June 2025 (unaudited)

Financial assets	**Debt & Equity Instrument**	**Derivative receivables**	**Other assets**	**Total financial assets**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
At 1 January	**13,565,261**	**1,646,445**	**—**	**15,211,706**
Total gain/(loss) recognised in income statement	415,580	(1,761,217)	35	(1,345,602)
Purchases	10,543,522	2,523,021	3,767	13,070,310
Settlements	(8,054,857)	(660,235)	4,399	(8,710,693)
Transfers in to level 3	96,114	5,437	—	101,551
Transfers out of level 3	(407,733)	(787,089)	—	(1,194,822)
At 30 June	**16,157,887**	**966,362**	**8,201**	**17,132,450**
Change in unrealised gain/(loss) related to financial instruments held at 30 June	**682,816**	**(80,253)**	**135**	**602,698**

Financial liabilities	**Derivative payables**	**Structured notes**	**Total financial liabilities**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**
At 1 January	**2,060,098**	**13,405,685**	**15,465,783**
Total (gain)/loss recognised in income statement	(1,531,008)	580,182	(950,826)
Purchases	3,311,793	—	3,311,793
Issuances	—	11,021,603	11,021,603
Settlements	(781,891)	(8,522,324)	(9,304,215)
Transfers in to level 3	9,906	73,261	83,167
Transfers out of level 3	(1,103,419)	(359,347)	(1,462,766)
At 30 June	**1,965,479**	**16,199,060**	**18,164,539**
Change in unrealised loss related to financial instruments held at 30 June	**14,953**	**544,668**	**559,621**

11. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value (continued)

Level 3 valuations (continued)

Movement in assets and liabilities in Level 3 during year ended 31 December 2024

Financial assets	**Debt & Equity Instrument**	**Derivative receivables**	**Total financial assets**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**
At 1 January	**9,447,512**	**1,050,583**	**10,498,095**
Total gain/(loss) recognised in income statement	139,048	(941,835)	(802,787)
Purchases	17,235,212	3,529,518	20,764,730
Settlements	(13,546,424)	(1,166,060)	(14,712,484)
Transfers in to level 3	596,612	322,618	919,230
Transfers out of level 3	(306,699)	(1,148,379)	(1,455,078)
At 31 December	**13,565,261**	**1,646,445**	**15,211,706**
Change in unrealised gain/(loss) related to financial instruments held at 31 December	**572,668**	**(687,044)**	**(114,376)**

Financial liabilities	**Derivative payables**	**Structured notes**	**Total financial liabilities**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**
At 1 January	**949,180**	**9,623,634**	**10,572,814**
Total (gain)/loss recognised in income statement	(872,409)	182,697	(689,712)
Purchases	3,695,558	—	3,695,558
Issuances	—	17,510,878	17,510,878
Settlements	(1,109,088)	(14,094,410)	(15,203,498)
Transfers in to level 3	268,726	289,034	557,760
Transfers out of level 3	(871,869)	(106,148)	(978,017)
At 31 December	**2,060,098**	**13,405,685**	**15,465,783**
Change in unrealised (gain)/loss related to financial instruments held at 31 December	**(630,365)**	**234,527**	**(395,838)**

As explained above, the Company's hedging transactions are booked as multiple elements in order to ensure the risk associated with the notes is fully hedged, and as such the levelling of the structured notes and hedges can differ. The gain recognised in the income statement as a result of changes in fair value related to level 3 financial instruments, including any changes to unrealised gain is offset by an equal and opposite impact as a result of changes in fair value of the related hedging instruments that are classified across multiple fair value levels.

11. Assets and liabilities measured at fair value (continued)

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

For the period ended 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024, there were no transfers between levels 1 and 2.

For the period ended 30 June 2025, transfers from level 2 to level 3 included the following:

- $101.6 million of assets driven by reduction in observability of derivatives and fully funded OTC financial instruments.
- $83.2 million of liabilities driven by a reduction in observability of structured notes.

For the period ended 30 June 2025, transfers from level 3 to level 2 included the following:

- $1194.8 million of assets driven by increase in observability of derivatives and fully funded OTC financial instruments.
- $1462.8 million of liabilities driven by increase in observability of structured notes.

During the year ended 31 December 2024, transfers from level 2 to level 3 included the following:

- $919.2 million of assets driven by reduction in observability of derivatives and fully funded OTC financial instruments.
- $557.8 million of liabilities driven by a reduction in observability of structured notes.

During the year ended 31 December 2024, transfers from level 3 to level 2 included the following:

- $1455.1 million of assets driven by increase in observability of derivatives and fully funded OTC financial instruments.
- $978 million of liabilities driven by increase in observability of structured notes.

All transfers are assumed to occur at the beginning of the period in which they occur.

Fair value of financial instruments not carried on statement of financial position at fair value

Certain financial instruments that are not carried at fair value on statement of financial position are carried at amounts that approximate fair value, due to their short term nature and generally negligible credit risk. These instruments include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables and bank overdraft.

The company has $4,814.9 million (31 December 2024: $3,850.7 million) of financial assets and $4,153.3 million (31 December 2024: $3,204.9 million) of current financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value. Given the short-term nature of these instruments, their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

12. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

No financial assets and liabilities have been offset in the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: $nil).

Financial instruments, recognised within financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss, which were subject to master netting arrangements or other similar agreements but not offset, as at 30 June 2025, amounted to $8,412.0 million (31 December 2024: $6,657.7 million).

13. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

	Unaudited 30 June 2025	31 December 2024
	$'000	**$'000**
Trade and other payables: amounts falling due after one year		
Amounts owed to other JPMorganChase undertakings	2,100,000	1,200,000
	2,100,000	**1,200,000**
Trade and other payables: amounts falling due within one year		
Trade payables	83,815	75,532
Amounts owed to other JPMorganChase undertakings	1,963,179	1,927,750
	2,046,994	**2,003,282**

Current period trade and other payables predominantly consist of variation margin received from other JPMorganChase undertakings.

14. Share capital

	Unaudited 30 June 2025	31 December 2024
	€'000	**€'000**
Authorised share capital		
90,000 (2024: 90,000) Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	**90**	**90**

	Unaudited 30 June 2025	31 December 2024
	$'000	**$'000**
Issued and fully paid share capital		
20,000 (2024: 20,000) Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	**26**	**26**

In accordance with the requirements of Article 373 Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code, the Company holds an amount of $2,000 in a legal reserve in respect of revaluation of the Euro denominated share capital. There has been no change in the amount of authorised share capital during the period.

15. Fee and commission income

All fee and commission income of $13.3 million (30 June 2024: $12.9 million) is from other JPMorganChase undertakings.

Included in trading profit are net gains/(losses) from financial liabilities designated at FVTPL and financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL:

	Unaudited 30 June 2025	Unaudited 30 June 2024
	$'000	**$'000**
Net loss on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	(1,185,222)	(294,119)
Net gain on financial assets and liabilities mandatory at FVTPL	1,185,222	294,119
	—	—

16. Audit Fees

Audit fee type	PwC Netherlands	Other PwC network firms	Unaudited 30 June 2025	PwC Netherlands	Other PwC network firms	Unaudited 30 June 2024
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Audit services (excl VAT)	37	120	157	46	111	157
Other Audit services (excl VAT)	18	—	18	—	—	—

Other audit services relate to consent letters issued in connection with programme updates.

17. Administrative expenses

	Unaudited 30 June 2025	Unaudited 30 June 2024
	$'000	$'000
Custody fees	7,124	7,395
Issuance fees	3,383	2,566
Management fees	1,304	1,446
Auditors' remuneration	157	157
Other audit service	18	—
Other administrative expenses	1,569	1,095
	13,555	**12,659**

18. Interest income and expenses

All interest income and expenses are from financial instruments held at amortised cost, out of which $97.9 million (30 June 2024: $58.1 million) are receivable from other JPMorganChase undertakings and $76.8 million (30 June 2024: $42.9 million) are due to other JPMorganChase undertakings.

19. Income tax expense

	Unaudited 30 June 2025	Unaudited 30 June 2024
	$'000	$'000
Income tax expense:		
Current tax	5,226	4,004
Adjustment in respect of previous period	—	(7)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	**5,226**	**3,997**
Profit for the period before tax	**20,314**	**15,565**
Tax calculated at applicable tax rates	5,226	4,001
Expenses not deductible	—	3
Adjustments in respect of previous period	—	(7)
Income tax expense	**5,226**	**3,997**

The standard tax rate in the Netherlands is 25.8% (2024: 25.8%). A tax rate of 19% (2024: 19%) is applied to the first €200,000 (2024: €200,000).

19. Income tax expense (continued)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") Pillar Two model rules

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has published model rules and associated guidance related to Pillar Two. The rules apply a system of top-up taxes that aim to ensure corporations are paying income tax at a minimum rate of 15% in every jurisdiction. These rules began to take effect for corporations in 2024. The Netherlands enacted Pillar Two legislation from 1 January 2024. The application of the rules is ongoing and will continue to evolve as further guidance is released by the OECD and individual jurisdictions.

The International Accounting Standards Board issued, in May 2023, amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes, that introduced a mandatory temporary exception to recording deferred taxes associated with jurisdictions implementing Pillar Two rules. The Company has applied the mandatory exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to top-up taxes associated with Pillar Two. As such, any top-up taxes incurred will be treated as a period cost in the period of occurrence.

The Company does not have top-up taxes associated with Pillar Two in the current year, given it is expected to qualify for the temporary country-by-country safe harbor rule in effect this year.

20. Financial risk management

Risk is an inherent part of the Company’s business activities. The Company’s overall objective is to manage its business, and the associated risks, in a manner that balances serving the interests of its clients, customers and investors, and protecting the safety and soundness of the Company.

The Firm and Company believe that effective risk management requires, among other things:

- Acceptance of responsibility, including identification and escalation of risks by all individuals within the Company;
- Ownership of risk identification, assessment, data and management within each of the lines of business ("LOB") and Corporate; and
- A Firmwide risk governance and oversight structure.

The Firm's risk governance structure is based on the principle that each LOB is responsible for managing the risk inherent in its business, albeit with appropriate corporate oversight. Each LOB risk committee is responsible for decisions regarding its business risk strategy, policies (as appropriate) and controls. Therefore, each LOB within the Company forms part of the Firmwide risk governance structure.

Risk Appetite

The Firm’s overall appetite for risk is governed by Risk Appetite frameworks for quantitative and qualitative risks. The Firm’s risk appetite is periodically set and approved by senior management (including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Risk Officer ("CRO")) and approved by the Board Risk Committee. Quantitative and qualitative risks are assessed to monitor and measure the Firm’s capacity to take risk consistent with its stated risk appetite. Risk appetite results are reported to the JPMC Board Risk Committee. The Company relies on the Firmwide risk appetite frameworks.

The following sections outline the key financial risks that are inherent in the Company’s business activities.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk associated with the default or change in credit profile of a client, counterparty or customer. Credit risk management monitors and measures credit risk throughout the Firm and defines credit risk policies and procedures. The credit risk function reports to the Firm’s Chief Risk Officer ("CRO").

Expected credit loss measurement

Approach to measuring expected credit losses

The Company estimates credit impairment through an allowance for expected credit losses (“ECLs”). ECLs are recognised for financial assets that are measured at amortised cost. The measurement of ECLs must reflect:

(a) An unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;

(b) The time value of money; and

(c) Reasonable and evidence-based information about past events, current (economic) conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

20. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The measurement of ECL also reflects how the Company manages the financial instruments it uses for credit risk purposes such as Traditional Credit Products ("TCP"), and non-traditional credit products ("Non-TCP"). The Company does not hold any TCP instruments. Non-TCP consist of financial assets measured at amortised cost which include trade and other receivables and cash instruments.

The following table sets out the balances of the Company's financial assets that are measured at amortised cost within the Non-TCP category:

	Non-TCP	
Statement of financial position categories	**June 2025**	**Dec 2024**
	$'000	**$'000**
Assets		
Trade and other receivables	102,188	197,078
Cash and cash equivalents	4,712,766	3,653,611

For Non-TCPs, the Company utilises a combination of an established provision matrix, as well as quantitative and qualitative considerations to estimate ECLs.

During the period, the Company did not recognise any ECL on Non-TCP balances as the ECL related to these exposures is assessed as negligible. The Company's approach to measuring ECLs for Non-TCP portfolios depends on the type of instrument. Refer to the Credit exposures section below for an analysis per statement of financial position line item.

Credit exposures

Statement of financial position exposure by financial asset

The table below presents the Company's gross statement of financial position exposure to financial assets without taking account of any collateral or economic hedges in place.

			Risk mitigants		Net statement of financial position exposure held with:	
	Gross statement of financial position exposure (a)	**Exposures captured by market risk**	**Master netting agreements and other**	**Net credit exposure**	**JPMorgan Chase undertakings**	**External counter parties**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Financial assets at 30 June 2025						
Cash and cash equivalents	4,712,766	—	—	4,712,766	4,534,067	137,332
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	44,449,580	(36,037,530)	(8,412,050)	—	—	—
Trade and other receivables	102,188	—	—	102,188	41,704	60,484
Total	**49,264,534**	**(36,037,530)**	**(8,412,050)**	**4,814,954**	**4,575,771**	**197,816**

			Risk mitigants		Net statement of financial position exposure held with:	
	Gross statement of financial position exposure (a)	**Exposures captured by market risk**	**Master netting agreements and other**	**Net credit exposure**	**JPMorgan Chase undertakings**	**External counter parties**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Financial assets at 31 December 2024						
Cash and cash equivalents	3,653,611	—	—	3,653,611	3,612,040	41,571
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	34,784,898	(27,995,271)	(6,657,686)	131,941	131,941	—
Trade and other receivables	197,078	—	—	197,078	141,802	55,276
Total	**38,635,587**	**(27,995,271)**	**(6,657,686)**	**3,982,630**	**3,885,783**	**96,847**

(a) Gross exposure of $47,745 million (2024: $37,988.2 million) is held with other JPMorganChase undertakings.

20. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

The Company's credit exposures and credit risk mitigants are further described below. No material ECL allowance is recognised on Non-TCP financial assets, refer below for further discussion.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables mainly consist of amounts due from other JPMorganChase undertakings primarily from intercompany trade receivables.

The majority of amounts due from other JPMorganChase undertakings are with a counterparty who is a Material Legal Entity ("MLE"). As MLEs are adequately capitalised to ensure the MLE can fulfil all of its obligations even in the event of an orderly liquidation of JPMorganChase, and are of investment grade, these intercompany receivables are included in Stage 1 as they are held with MLEs, and considered to not have an increase in credit risk that would result in material expected credit losses. Receivables from MLEs would only be included in Stage 2 if the obligor is no longer considered an MLE and there is evidence of credit deterioration of the obligor, or if certain support triggers defined in the JPMorganChase's Resolution Plan occur. Receivables from MLEs are not credit-impaired as the Firm ensures MLEs are more than adequately capitalised as required by the Firms Resolution Plan. The Company recognises no allowance on these balances.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company places substantially all of its deposits with banks which are of investment-grade. The Company includes cash and cash equivalents in Stage 1 as investment-grade institutions are considered to have high quality credit with low risk of default and therefore a significant increase in credit risk is not deemed probable or material. The Company recognises no allowance on these balances.

Liquidity risk

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

Liquidity risk management

The Firm has a Liquidity Risk Management ("LRM") function, acting as second line of defence, whose primary objective is to provide independent oversight of liquidity risk across the Firm. LRM's responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Defining, monitoring and reporting liquidity risk metrics;
- Independently establishing and monitoring limits and indicators including liquidity risk appetite;
- Developing a process to classify, monitor and report limit breaches;
- Performing an independent review of liquidity risk management processes to evaluate their adequacy and effectiveness based on the LRM's Independent Review Framework;
- Monitoring and reporting internal Firmwide and legal entity liquidity stress tests, regulatory defined metrics, as well as liquidity positions, statement of financial position variances, and funding activities; and
- Approving or escalating for review new or updated liquidity stress assumptions.

Liquidity management

Treasury and Chief Investment Office ("T/CIO") is responsible for liquidity management. The primary objectives of the Firm's liquidity management are to:

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

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

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

20. Financial risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

In the context of the Firm’s liquidity management, Treasury and Chief Investment Office ("T/CIO") is responsible for:

- Analysing and understanding the liquidity characteristics of the assets and liabilities of the Firm, lines of business and legal entities, taking into account legal, regulatory, and operational restrictions;
- Developing internal liquidity stress testing assumptions;
- Defining and monitoring Firmwide and legal entity-specific liquidity strategies, policies, reporting and contingency funding plans;
- Managing liquidity within the Firm's approved liquidity risk appetite tolerances and limits;
- Managing compliance with regulatory requirements related to funding and liquidity risk; and
- Setting Funds Transfer Pricing ("FTP") in accordance with underlying liquidity characteristics of statement of financial position assets and liabilities as well as certain off-statement of financial position items.

The Company's issuances are economically hedged with transactions with other JPMorgan Chase undertakings. To the extent that settlement-related timing differences between issuances and the hedge may result in funding requirements, these are funded by other Firm companies involved in the transactions. The contractual payments associated with the notes issued by the Company are predominantly guaranteed by other JPMorganChase undertakings.

The following table provides details on the maturity of all financial liabilities.

	June 2025 More than 1 year	June 2025 Less than 1 year	Dec 2024 More than 1 year	Dec 2024 Less than 1 year
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	35,257,191	—	27,532,161
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	—	9,192,389	—	7,252,737
Bank overdraft	—	6,350	—	1,644
Trade and other payables	2,100,000	2,046,994	1,200,000	2,003,282
	2,100,000	**46,502,924**	**1,200,000**	**36,789,824**

Included with the above liabilities, the balances held with other JPMorganChase undertakings are $14,421.8 million (2024: $11,284.1 million).

Market risk

Market Risk is the risk associated with the effect of changes in market factors such as interest and foreign exchange rates, equity and commodity prices, credit spreads or implied volatilities, on the value of assets and liabilities held for both the short and long term.

Where the Company is exposed to market risk it is managed as part of the Enterprise-wide Market Risk management framework.

21. Managed capital

Total equity of $666.7 million (2024: $651.7 million) constitutes the managed capital of the Company, which consists entirely of issued share capital, share premium reserve, legal reserve and retained earnings.

The directors are responsible for setting the objectives, policies and processes relating to the management of the Company's capital and maintain a set of policy documents to assist in discharging their responsibilities.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

22. Related party transactions

Related parties comprise:

(a) Directors and shareholders of the Company and companies in which they have an ownership interest

(b) Other JPMorganChase undertakings

None of the Directors received remuneration from the Company during the period (2024: $nil). The Company did not employ any staff in 2025 or 2024.

The Company's parent undertaking is detailed in note 1. There were no transactions with the parent undertaking during the period.

Related party transactions, outstanding balances at period end, and income and expenses for the period, all related to normal business activities at arm's length, are as follows:

(i) Outstanding balances at period end

	Unaudited JPMorganChase undertakings 30 June 2025	JPMorganChase undertakings 31 December 2024
	$'000	$'000
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	43,151,285	34,234,375
Trade and other receivables	41,704	141,802
Cash and cash equivalents	4,551,964	3,612,040
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss	(8,425,317)	(6,667,511)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(1,950,903)	(1,488,328)
Trade and other payables	(4,063,179)	(3,127,750)
Bank overdraft	(281)	(559)

(ii) Income and expenses for the period ended

	Unaudited JPMorganChase undertakings 30 June 2025	Unaudited JPMorganChase undertakings 30 June 2024
	$'000	$'000
Net gain	974,415	264,595
Fees and commission income	13,254	12,906
Net interest income	21,071	15,243

23. Proposed appropriation of net results

Management propose to appropriate the current period profit to the retained earnings. No dividend was paid or proposed during the period (2024: nil).

24. Post balance sheet events

There is no post balance sheet event that would meet the criteria of being disclosed here and impacting the entity.

By order of the Board of Directors

S.E.Cheah	P.M. Schraal
R.G. Boks	A. Doppenberg

Date: 9 September 2025

J.P. MORGAN STRUCTURED PRODUCTS B.V.
Other information

Profit appropriation according to the Articles of Association

Article 21 Chapter VIII of The Articles of Association of the Company require that the allocation of profits be determined in a general meeting of the shareholders. The Management Board may resolve to pay interim dividends up to an amount which does not exceed the amount of the distributable part of the net assets. Dividends shall be paid after adoption of the annual financial statements from which it appears that payment of dividends is permissible.