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 2022

J.P. MORGAN STRUCTURED PRODUCTS B.V.
Interim report for the six month period ended 30 June 2022

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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 2022.

Principal activity

The Company's primary activity is the management and issuance of structured products comprising certificates, warrants and other market participation notes, and the subsequent hedging ("hedge","hedging") of these positions.

Review of business

During the year, the Company continued to issue structured products. The proceeds from the sale of the structured products were used to fund the activities of other JPMorgan Chase & Co. (together with its subsidiaries "Firm" or "JPMorgan Chase") 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.

The Company's ultimate controlling entity is JPMorgan Chase & Co. which is incorporated in Delaware (headquartered in New York).

Key performance indicators ("KPI")

As the Company is managed as part of the Corporate Investment Bank of JPMorgan Chase there are no KPI's 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. 2021 Annual Report.

Business environment, strategy and future outlook

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 so called 'alternatives' such as funds and hedge funds.

The Firm is monitoring Official Sector guidance on potential use of “synthetic” LIBOR for legacy products and the development of legislative safe harbours in the US. The current assumption is that the majority of these products will fall under the tough legacy classification and as such will be in scope for remediation via proposed Official Sector remediation methods.

Ukraine-Russia Crisis

The Company continues to assess the potential broader impacts of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and related sanctions on the global economy, financial markets, and specific industry and economic sectors, including potential recessionary and inflationary pressures.

The Firm has engaged and continues to engage with regulators and industry groups to analyse and implement procedures to comply with financial and economic sanctions imposed on Russian entities and individuals in line with applicable sanctions.

The Firm is also focused on risks related to the increased potential for cyber-attacks that may be conducted in retaliation for the sanctions imposed on Russia, and has instituted additional precautionary measures to address these risks and procedures to expedite the remediation of any high risk vulnerabilities as they are identified.

The Company continues to support employees who have been affected by the Ukraine-Russia crisis.

COVID-19

The Firm has taken action to protect and support its employees during the Coronavirus Disease 2019 ("COVID-19") pandemic, including continued implementation of health and safety protocols. For more detail on Firmwide measures refer to risk management below and financial risk management (note 17).

The Company does not currently anticipate a significant reduction in its capital and liquidity positions over the coming year as a result of COVID-19.

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 monitors the Company's financial and operational risks and has responsibility for ensuring effective risk management and control (refer note 17).

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 JPMorgan Chase 2021 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.

Operational Risk Management Framework

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.

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, 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 while additional details on other select examples of operational risk are provided below.

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.

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 defence 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 defences 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.

Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Firm increased the use of remote access and video conferencing solutions provided by third parties to facilitate remote work. As a result the Firm deployed additional precautionary measures and controls to mitigate cybersecurity risks and those measures and controls remain in place.

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 protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the Firm’s infrastructure, resources and information, the Firm maintains a cybersecurity 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.

Risk management (continued)

Operational risk (continued)

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. The Company benefits of the program.

For the past 2-years, the Firm has closely monitored COVID-19 developments and implemented various protocols to meet its standards and regulatory expectations. Those protocols have evolved as the virus has evolved. The Firm and the Company continues to monitor the situation and will adapt its own measures based on changes to the public health guidance and the needs of the business. However, readiness to reintroduce measures if appropriate will be maintained.

Payment fraud risk

Payment fraud risk is the risk of external and internal parties unlawfully obtaining personal monetary benefit through misdirected or otherwise improper payment. The risk of payment fraud normalized in 2021 since the heightened levels experienced during earlier stages of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Firm continues to employ various controls for managing payment fraud risk as well as providing employee and client education and awareness trainings.

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 Line of Business ("LOB") and Corporate within the Company holds primary ownership and accountability for managing compliance risks. The Firm’s Compliance Organisation (“Compliance”), which is independent of the line of business, works closely with senior management to provide independent review, monitoring and oversight of business operations with a focus on compliance with the laws, rules and regulatory obligations applicable to the offering of the Firm’s products and services to clients and customers.

These compliance risks relate to a wide variety of legal and regulatory obligations, depending on the LOB and the jurisdiction, and include those related to 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 rules and regulations related to the offering of products and services across jurisdictional borders. Compliance risk is also inherent in the Firm’s and Company's activities, including a failure to exercise an applicable standard of care, to act in the best interest of clients and customers or to treat clients and customers fairly.

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

Compliance, Conduct, and Operational Risk ("CCOR") Management implements policies and standards designed to govern, identify, measure, monitor and test, manage, and report compliance risk.

Governance and oversight

Compliance is led by the Firm's Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) and the Firmwide Risk Executive for Operational Risk who reports to the Firm’s Chief Risk Officer ("CRO"). The regional CCOs, including the EMEA CCO, are part of this structure. The Firm maintains oversight and coordination of its compliance risk through the implementation of the CCOR Risk Management Framework.

Code of Conduct

The Firm has a Code of Conduct (the “Code”) that sets out the Firm’s expectation that employees will conduct themselves with integrity at all times and provides the principles that govern employee conduct with clients, customers, shareholders and one another, as well as with the markets and communities in which the Firm and the Company does business. The Code requires employees to promptly report any known or suspected violation of the Code, any internal Firm policy, or any law or regulation applicable to the Firm’s business. It also requires employees to report any illegal conduct, or conduct that violates the underlying principles of the Code, by any of the Firm’s and Company employees, customers, suppliers, contract workers, business partners, or agents.

Risk management (continued)

Compliance risk (continued)

Code of Conduct (continued)

All newly hired employees are assigned Code training and current employees are periodically assigned Code training on an ongoing basis. Employees are required to affirm their compliance with the Code periodically. Employees can report any potential or actual violations of the Code through the Code Reporting Hotline by phone or the internet. It is administered by an outside service provider. The Code prohibits retaliation against anyone who raises an issue or concern in good faith.

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 Company and the Firm. 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 thereto.
- Advising on advocacy in connection with contemplated and proposed laws, rules and regulations.
- Providing legal advice to the LOBs, Corporate Functions and 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 Chief Executive Officer ("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 and operating in the Company. Legal serves on and advises various committees and advises the Firm'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 constituents, including clients, counterparties, customers, investors, regulators, employees, communities or the broader public. Reputation risk is assessed and defined at the Firmwide level and is applicable to the Company.

Organisation and management

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

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

- Maintaining a Firmwide Reputation Risk Governance policy and standard consistent with the reputation risk framework.
- Overseeing the governance execution through processes and infrastructure that support consistent identification, escalation, management and monitoring of reputation risk issues Firmwide.

The types of events that result in reputation risk are wide-ranging and may be introduced by the Firm's employees and the clients, customers and counterparties with which the Firm does business. These events could result in financial losses, litigation and regulatory fines, as well as other harm to the Firm.

Risk management (continued)

Reputation risk (continued)

Governance and oversight

The Reputation Risk Governance policy establishes the principles for managing reputation risk for the Firm. It is the responsibility of employees in each LOB and Corporate 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. Sustainability, social responsibility and environmental impacts are important considerations in assessing the Firm's reputation risk, and are a component of the Firm's reputation risk governance. Reputation risk issues deemed material are escalated as appropriate.

Climate-related financial risk

JPMorgan Chase operates in many regions, countries and communities around the world where its businesses, and the activities of its clients and customers, could be impacted by climate change. Climate change could manifest as a financial risk to JPMorgan Chase either through changes in the physical climate or from the process of transitioning to a low-carbon economy, including changes in climate policy or in the regulation of financial institutions with respect to risks posed by climate change.

A Firmwide Climate Risk Management Framework to identify and assess the financial risks from climate change was developed in 2021, with the expectation of further enhancements in coming years. A key principle underpinning the Framework is that climate risk is a risk driver that is being integrated into the Firm's existing risk types and is not being treated as a standalone risk type. From this perspective, the Firm sees climate change manifesting through, and magnifying, existing risks types such as credit and investment risk, market risk, liquidity and operational risk. Therefore, climate risk drivers will be captured through existing taxonomies and monitored through existing Firmwide, LOB and Company specific risk management and monitoring frameworks as appropriate. 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.

Financial Risks

Further details on the financial risks of the Company are set out in note 17 to the financial statements.

Results and dividends

The results for the period are set out on page 8 and show the Company's profit for the period after taxation is $2.6 million (2021: $4.4 million).

No dividend was paid or proposed during the period (2021: nil).

Events after the reporting period

The Directors are not aware of any events or circumstances which have taken place after 30 June 2022, 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:

J.C.P. van Uffelen	(Appointed 6 March 2007)
W.H. Kamphuijs	(Appointed 1 September 2014) (Resigned 14 July 2021)
M.F.C van der Werff	(Appointed 20 March 2018) (Resigned 21 January 2022)
S. E. Cheah	(Appointed 13 December 2018)
N.J. Dargan	(Appointed 29 July 2019) (Resigned 24 March 2022)
S.E.J. Ruigrok	(Appointed 14 July 2021)
D.M.A Spreeuwers	(Appointed 21 January 2022)

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 three male members and two female members until 24 March 2022. As from the resignation of Mr Dargan the Board consists of two male and two female directors. The Board of Directors recognizes the importance of gender balanced compositions and will take this again into account when selecting potential nominees in case of future changes in the Board.

J.P. MORGAN STRUCTURED PRODUCTS B.V.
Directors' report (continued)

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 Transparency Directive (as implemented in Dutch law)

The directors confirm to the best of their knowledge that:

a) the attached financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as endorsed 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 2022, and

b) the interim report for the period ended 30 June 2022, consisting of the directors report and the financial statements, gives a true and fair view of the position as per the balance sheet date 30 June 2022.

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 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 7 to 31 were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 September 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

S.E.J. Ruigrok

J.C.P. van Uffelen

Date: 27 September 2022

J.P. MORGAN STRUCTURED PRODUCTS B.V.
Balance sheet

	Notes	Unaudited 30 June, 2022 $'000	31 December 2021 $'000
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	4,000,000	2,500,000
Current assets			
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	6	32,291,016	28,701,694
Trade and other receivables	7	201,511	309,484
Cash and cash equivalents	8	3,783,129	4,655,871
Current tax assets		5,911	4,780
Total assets		**40,281,567**	**36,171,829**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	9	26,342,154	24,262,697
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss	10	5,948,862	4,438,997
Trade and other payables	12	7,385,849	6,733,301
Current tax liabilities		—	—
Bank overdraft	8	9,300	144,051
Total liabilities		**39,686,165**	**35,579,046**
Equity			
Capital and reserves attributable to equity shareholders of the Company			
Share capital	13	26	26
Share premium reserve		499,997	499,997
Legal reserve		2	2
Retained earnings		92,758	85,135
Net results		2,619	7,623
Total equity		**595,402**	**592,783**
Total liabilities and equity		**40,281,567**	**36,171,829**

Chamber of Commerce Number: 34259454

The notes on pages 11 - 31 form an integral part of the financial statements.

J.P. MORGAN STRUCTURED PRODUCTS B.V.
Income statement (unaudited)

Six month period ended	Notes	Unaudited 30 June, 2022 $'000	Unaudited 30 June, 2021 $'000
Fee and commission income	14	12,946	11,289
Fee and commission expense	14	—	—
Administrative expense		(12,572)	(11,077)
Net foreign exchange gains		6	15
Operating profit		**380**	**227**
Interest income	15	19,559	9,579
Interest expense	15	(16,471)	(3,948)
Net interest income		**3,088**	**5,631**
Profit before income tax		**3,468**	**5,858**
Income tax expense	16	(849)	(1,442)
Profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company		**2,619**	**4,416**

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 2021: $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 11 - 31 form an integral part of the financial statements.

J.P. MORGAN STRUCTURED PRODUCTS B.V.
Statement of changes in equity (unaudited)

	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Legal reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 January 2021	**26**	**499,997**	**2**	**85,135**	**585,160**
Profit for the period	—	—	—	4,416	4,416
Balance as at 30 June 2021	**26**	**499,997**	**2**	**89,551**	**589,576**
Balance as at 1 January 2022	**26**	**499,997**	**2**	**92,758**	**592,783**
Profit for the period	—	—	—	2,619	2,619
Balance as at 30 June 2022	**26**	**499,997**	**2**	**95,377**	**595,402**

The notes on pages 11 - 31 form an integral part of the financial statements.

J.P. MORGAN STRUCTURED PRODUCTS B.V.
Statement of cash flows (unaudited)

	Notes	Unaudited 30 June, 2022 $'000	Unaudited 30 June, 2021 $'000
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		**3,468**	**5,858**
Income tax paid		(1,978)	(14,773)
Interest income	15	(19,559)	(9,579)
Interest expense	15	16,471	3,948
Net foreign exchange gains		(6)	(15)
		(1,604)	**(14,561)**
Changes in working capital			
(Increase)/decrease in financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss		(3,589,322)	2,099,744
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		107,973	(11,453)
Decrease in financial liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss		1,509,865	875,690
Increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		2,079,458	(2,975,433)
Increase in trade and other payables		308,575	8,183
		416,549	**(3,269)**
Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activity		**414,945**	**(17,830)**
Cash flow generated from investing activities			
Movement in amounts owed by JPMorgan Chase undertakings		(1,500,000)	(2,900,000)
Interest received	15	19,559	9,579
Net cash used in investing activities		**(1,480,441)**	**(2,890,421)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Movement in amounts owed to JPMorgan Chase undertakings		343,970	5,365,316
Interest expense	15	(16,471)	(3,948)
Net cash used in financing activities		**327,499**	**5,361,368**
Net (decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(737,997)**	**2,453,117**
Net cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		4,511,820	5,937,201
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		6	—
Net cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	8	**3,773,829**	**8,390,318**

The notes on pages 11 - 31 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 and domiciled 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 "JPMorgan Chase"), 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.

The Company's main activity is the issuance of structured 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 JPMorgan Chase 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 JPMorgan Chase undertakings.

These financial statements reflect the operations of the Company during the period from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022 and have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 September 2022.

2. Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as endorsed by the European Union and prepared in accordance with Book 2, Title 9 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 31 December 2021 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 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. Summary of significant accounting policies

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”).

U.S. dollars is considered as 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 balance sheet 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.

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.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Financial instruments (continued)

3.3.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

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 the 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.

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). Financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading comprise both debt and equity securities, loans and derivatives and the related are unrealised gains and losses.

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 balance sheet. 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.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Financial instruments (continued)

3.3.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

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 interest 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.

3.3.4 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 or FVOCI. 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. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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 used 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 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 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or has been transferred with either of the following conditions met:

a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset; or

b) the Company has neither retained nor transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards; but has relinquished control of the asset.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, that is when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

3.7 Recognition of deferred day one profit and loss

The Company enters into transactions where fair value is determined using valuation models that use significant 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 and loss', is not recognised immediately in the income statement.

The timing of recognition of deferred day one profit and 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 and loss.

3.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

3.9 Share capital

The share capital of the Company consists of ordinary shares, classified as equity.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.10 Current and deferred 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 balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising from the differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and legislation enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date, which are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset when there is both a legal right and an intention to settle on a net basis.

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 balance sheet 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 significant 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 whether one or more inputs are observable 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.
  - 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 services. The Company issues structured notes, of which the majority are issued within EMEA. All fee and commission income is received from JPMorgan Chase 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
- AMERICAS
- APAC

5. Segmental analysis (continued)

Geographical segments (continued)

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

	EMEA		AMERICAS		APAC		Total	
	Unaudited 30 June, 2022	**Unaudited June 30, 2021**	**Unaudited 30 June, 2022**	**Unaudited June 30, 2021**	**Unaudited 30 June, 2022**	**Unaudited June 30, 2021**	**Unaudited 30 June, 2022**	**Unaudited June 30, 2021**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Interest income	21,088	9,540	—	39	(1,529)	—	19,559	9,579
Fees and commissions income	12,946	11,289	—	—	—	—	12,946	11,289

	Unaudited 30 June, 2022	**31 December 2021**	**Unaudited 30 June, 2022**	**31 December 2021**	**Unaudited 30 June, 2022**	**31 December 2021**	**Unaudited 30 June, 2022**	**31 December 2021**
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Total assets	25,271,712	22,564,677	4,155,876	4,338,035	10,853,979	9,269,117	40,281,567	36,171,829

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

	Unaudited 30 June, 2022	**31 December 2021**
	$'000	**$'000**
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	32,291,016	28,701,694

Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss predominantly represent derivatives and fully funded OTC financial instruments with other JPMorgan Chase 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 and loss is $ 1.44 million (2021: $0.4 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

	Unaudited 30 June, 2022	**31 December 2021**
	$'000	**$'000**
Trade and other receivables: amounts falling due after one year		
Amounts owed by JPMorgan Chase undertakings	4,000,000	2,500,000
	4,000,000	**2,500,000**
Trade receivables	95,085	65,198
Amounts owed by JPMorgan Chase undertakings	106,426	244,286
	201,511	**309,484**

None of the amounts within trade and other receivables were past due or impaired as at 30 June, 2022 and 31 December 2021.

8. Net cash and cash equivalents

	Unaudited 30 June, 2022	31 December 2021
	$'000	$'000
Cash held with JPMorgan Chase undertakings	3,691,418	4,538,550
Cash held with third parties	91,711	117,321
	3,783,129	**4,655,871**
Bank overdraft		
Balances due to JPMorgan Chase undertakings	(3,811)	(131,180)
Balances due to third parties	(5,489)	(12,871)
	(9,300)	**(144,051)**
Net cash and cash equivalents as reported for the period/year	**3,773,829**	**4,511,820**

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

	Unaudited 30 June, 2022	31 December 2021
	$'000	$'000
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	**26,342,154**	**24,262,697**

Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and 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 JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and may be repayable on customer demand. The details of each note are set out in the prospectus for each issuance.

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 and loss for the period ended 30 June, 2022 is $1.44 million (31 December 2021: $0.4 million). This is fully offset by an equal and opposite amount in financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss (refer to note 6).

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

	Unaudited 30 June 2022	31 December 2021
	$'000	$'000
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss	5,948,862	4,438,997

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.

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 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 balance sheet at fair value. The Firm’s valuation control function, 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.

Debit valuation adjustments ("DVA") are taken to reflect the credit quality of the Company in the valuation of liabilities measured at fair value. The Firm also incorporates the impact of funding in its valuation estimates where there is evidence that a market participant in the principal market would incorporate it in a transfer of the instrument.

Credit valuation adjustments (“CVA”) are necessary to reflect counterparty credit quality in the valuation of assets measured at fair value.

Valuation model review and approval

If prices or quotes are not available for an instrument or a similar instrument, fair value is generally determined using valuation models that consider relevant transaction terms such as maturity and use as inputs market-based or independently sourced parameters. The Model Risk Governance and Review function is independent of the model owners and reviews and approves valuation models used by the Company.

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, 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 securities	Quoted market prices are used.	Level 1
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.	Level 2 or 3

The following tables present the assets and liabilities reported at fair value as of 30 June, 2022 and 31 December 2021, 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, 2022				
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss:				
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	243,476	15,525,548	16,521,992	32,291,016
Total financial assets	**243,476**	**15,525,548**	**16,521,992**	**32,291,016**
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss:				
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss	—	(4,406,456)	(1,542,406)	(5,948,862)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss:				
Structured notes	—	(11,304,955)	(15,037,199)	(26,342,154)
Total financial liabilities	**—**	**(15,711,411)**	**(16,579,605)**	**(32,291,016)**

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

Asset 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 2021				
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss:				
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	426,307	15,907,672	12,367,715	28,701,694
Total financial assets	**426,307**	**15,907,672**	**12,367,715**	**28,701,694**
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss:				
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss	—	(3,394,185)	(1,044,812)	(4,438,997)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss:				
Structured notes	—	(12,936,066)	(11,326,631)	(24,262,697)
Total financial liabilities	**—**	**(16,330,251)**	**(12,371,443)**	**(28,701,694)**

The Company hedges all structured note issuances by entering into hedging transactions with other JPMorgan Chase 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)

Product/instrument	Asset	Liability	Net fair value	Principal valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range of input values	Average (a)
Unaudited at 30 June 2022	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**				
Derivatives and fully funded OTC financial instruments	16,521,992	(1,542,406)	14,979,586	Option pricing	Equity correlation	20% - 100%	61%
					Equity - FX correlation	(76)% - 46%	-27%
					Equity - Interest rate correlation	27% - 27%	27%
					Equity volatility	4% - 114%	33%
Structured notes	—	(15,037,199)	(15,037,199)	Option pricing	Equity correlation	20% - 100%	61%
					Equity - FX correlation	(76)% - 46%	-27%
					Equity - Interest rate correlation	27% - 27%	27%
					Equity volatility	4% - 114%	33%
Total	**16,521,992**	**(16,579,605)**	**(57,613)**				

Product/instrument	Asset	Liability	Net fair value	Principal valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range of input values	Average (a)
At 31 December 2021	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**				
Derivatives and fully funded OTC financial instruments	12,367,715	(1,044,812)	11,322,903	Option pricing	Equity correlation	20% - 100%	61%
					Equity - FX correlation	(76)% - 46%	-27%
					Equity - Interest rate correlation	27% - 27%	27%
					Equity volatility	4% - 114%	33%
Structured notes	—	(11,326,631)	(11,326,631)	Option pricing	Equity correlation	20% - 100%	61%
					Equity - FX correlation	(76)% - 46%	-27%
					Equity - Interest rate correlation	27% - 27%	27%
					Equity volatility	4% - 114%	33%
Total	**12,367,715**	**(12,371,443)**	**(3,728)**				

(a) Amounts represent arithmetic averages.

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

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

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

Level 3 valuations (continued)

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 JPMorgan Chase companies so that any price risk is effectively hedged. As at 30 June 2022, the use of alternative inputs would not change the results of the Company. Consequently, no sensitivity analysis for level 3 financial instruments is disclosed.

Movement in assets and liabilities in Level 3 during year ended 30 June 2022

Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss

	Unaudited 30 June, 2022	**31 December 2021**
	$'000	**$'000**
At 1 January	**12,367,715**	**12,182,559**
Total (loss)/gain recognised in income statement *	1,956,856	(1,453,212)
Purchases	5,937,261	12,782,014
Settlements	(3,736,709)	(10,654,171)
Transfers into level 3	61,608	171,789
Transfers out of level 3	(64,739)	(661,264)
Total assets at fair value	**16,521,992**	**12,367,715**
Change in unrealised gain related to financial instruments	**3,323,255**	**163,006**

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

Movement in assets and liabilities in Level 3 during year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss and designated at fair value through profit or loss

	Unaudited 30 June, 2022	31 December 2021
	$'000	**$'000**
At 1 January	**12,371,443**	**12,086,858**
Total (gain)/loss recognised in income statement *	1,943,043	(1,363,365)
Purchases	—	1,576,204
Issuances	5,662,321	11,284,459
Settlements	(3,466,040)	(10,253,787)
Transfers into level 3	247,923	239,536
Transfers out of level 3	(179,085)	(1,198,462)
Total liabilities at fair value	**16,579,605**	**12,371,443**
Change in unrealised loss related to financial instruments	**3,238,559**	**251,598**

***** 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.

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

For the period ended 30 June 2022 and 31 December 2021, there were no transfers between levels 1 and 2.

For the period ended 30 June, 2022, transfers from level 2 to level 3 included the following:

- $61 million of assets driven by reduction in observability of derivatives and fully funded OTC financial instruments.
- $247 million of liabilities driven by a reduction in observability of structured notes.

For the period ended 30 June, 2022, transfers from level 3 to level 2 included the following:

- $65 million of assets driven by increase in observability of derivatives and fully funded OTC financial instruments.
- $179 million of liabilities driven by increase in observability of structured notes.

During the year ended 31 December 2021, transfers from level 2 to level 3 included the following:

- $172 million of assets driven by reduction in observability of derivatives and fully funded OTC financial instruments.
- $240 million of liabilities driven by a reduction in observability of structured notes.

During the year ended 31 December 2021, transfers from level 3 to level 2 included the following:

- $661 million of assets driven by increase in observability of derivatives and fully funded OTC financial instruments.
- $1,198 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.

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

Movement in assets and liabilities in Level 3 during year ended 30 June 2022 (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments not carried on balance sheet at fair value

Certain financial instruments that are not carried at fair value on balance sheet 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 $7,984.6 million (31 December 2021: $7,465.4 million) of financial assets and $7,395.1 million (31 December 2021: $6,877.4 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 balance sheet are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

No financial assets and liabilities have been offset in the balance sheet as at 30 June, 2022 (31 December 2021: nil).

Financial instruments, recognised within financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss, which were subject to master netting arrangements or other similar agreements but not offset, as at 30 June, 2022, amounted to $5,450.3 million (31 December 2021: $3,916.2 million).

12. Trade and other payables

	Unaudited 30 June, 2022	31 December 2021
	$'000	**$'000**
Trade payables	380,116	71,538
Amounts owed to JPMorgan Chase undertakings	7,005,733	6,661,763
	7,385,849	**6,733,301**

Current year trade and other payables predominantly consist of variation margin received from other JPMorgan Chase undertakings.

13. Share capital

	Unaudited 30 June, 2022	31 December 2021
	€'000	**€'000**
Authorised share capital		
90,000 (2020: 90,000) Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	**90**	**90**

	Unaudited 30 June, 2022	31 December 2021
	$'000	**$'000**
Issued and fully paid share capital		
20,000 (2020: 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.

14. Operating profit

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

	Unaudited 30 June, 2022	Unaudited 30 June, 2021
	$'000	$'000
Net loss/(gain) on financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	2,601,462	(788,965)
Net gain/(loss) on financial assets and liabilities mandatory at FVTPL	(2,601,462)	788,965
	—	—

All fee and commission income is receivable from other JPMorgan Chase undertakings.

All fee and commission expense is paid by other JPMorgan Chase undertakings and reimbursed by the Company.

15. Interest income and expenses

All interest income and expenses are from financial instruments held at amortised cost, which are receivable from or due to JPMorgan Chase undertakings respectively.

16. Income tax expense

	Unaudited 30 June, 2022	Unaudited 30 June, 2021
	$'000	$'000
Income tax expense:		
Current tax	849	1,435
Adjustment in respect of previous years	—	7
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	**849**	**1,442**
Profit for the year before tax	**3,470**	**5,858**
Tax calculated at applicable tax rates	849	1,435
Adjustments in respect of previous years	—	7
Income tax expense	**849**	**1,442**

The standard tax rate in the Netherlands is 25.8% (2021: 25%). A tax rate of 15% (2021: 16.5 %) is applied to the first €395,000 (2021: €245,000).

17. Financial risk management

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

JPMorgan Chase, and the 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 and Corporate; and
- Firmwide structures for risk governance.

JPMorgan Chase'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 the business risk strategy, policies (as appropriate) and controls. Therefore, each LOB within the Company forms part of the Firmwide risk governance structure. The Company exercises oversight through the Board of Directors which are aligned to the Firm risk management framework and regulatory requirements.

17. Financial risk management (continued)

Risk Summary

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 JPMorgan Chase 2021 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The report is available at https://jpmorganchaseco.gcs-web.com/financial-information/sec-filings.

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, measures and manages 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").

COVID-19

In 2021, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in broad-based credit deterioration. The continuation or worsening of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the macroeconomic environment could result in further impacts to credit quality metrics, including investment-grade percentages, as well as to criticized and non-performing exposures and charge-offs. The company has not experienced a significant reduction in its capital and liquidity positions during the year as a result of COVID-19.

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.

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

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	
Balance sheet categories	**June 2022**	**Dec 2021**
	$'000	**$'000**
Assets		
Trade and other receivables	4,201,511	2,809,484
Cash and cash equivalents	3,783,129	4,655,871

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 year, the Company did not recognise any ECL on Non-TCP balances as the ECL related to these exposures is assessed as immaterial. 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 balance sheet line item.

17. Financial risk management (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

Approach to measuring expected credit losses (continued)

Credit exposures

Balance sheet exposure by financial asset

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

	June 2022	Dec 2021
	$'000	$'000
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	32,291,016	28,275,387
Trade and other receivables	4,201,511	2,809,484
Cash and cash equivalents	3,783,129	4,655,871
	40,275,656	**35,740,742**

Included within the above assets, are balances held with other JPMorgan Chase undertakings of $39,831 million (2021: $35,501 million).

Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss does not include equity securities captured under market risk.

The Company's credit exposures and credit risk mitigants are further described below. As 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 brokers/dealers such as failed sales, unsettled cash and amounts due from JPMorgan Chase undertakings.

Failed sale receivables generally have minimal credit risk due to the low probability of default of a clearing organisation default and failure to deliver, the short-term nature of receivables related to securities settlements which are predominately on a delivery versus payment basis.

Unsettled cash receivables relate to cash collateral paid to counterparties in respect of derivative financial instruments. Margin posted in cash is reflected as a receivable from the counterparty and is carried at amortised cost. The Company includes these receivables in Stage 1 due to the robust multi-layered credit protection inherent in the design and operations of the margin posted model.

The majority of amounts due from JPMorgan Chase undertakings are with a borrower who is a Material Legal Entity ("MLE"). As MLEs are adequately capitalised to ensure the MLE can fulfil all of its debt obligations even in the event of an orderly liquidation of JPMorgan Chase and are of investment grade, these inter-company 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 are only 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 JPMorgan Chase'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.

17. Financial risk management (continued)

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.

The Company's issuances are economically hedged with the OTC transactions with other JPMorgan Chase undertakings. To the extent that settlement-related timing differences between issuances and the OTC 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 JPM Affiliates.

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

	June 2022 Less than 1 year	Dec 2021 Less than 1 year
	$'000	$'000
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	26,342,154	24,262,697
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss	5,948,862	4,438,997
Bank overdraft	9,300	144,051
Trade and other payables	7,385,489	6,733,301
	39,685,805	**35,579,046**

Included with the above liabilities, the balances held with other JPMorgan Chase undertakings are $19,249 million (2021: $13,697 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.

Interbank offered rate ("IBOR") Transition

The Financial Stability Board ("FSB") and the Financial Stability Oversight Council ("FSOC") have observed that the secular decline in interbank short-term funding poses structural risks for unsecured benchmark interest rates such as Interbank Offered Rates ("IBORs"), and therefore regulators and market participants in various jurisdictions have been working to identify alternative reference rates that are compliant with the International Organisation of Securities Commission's standards for transaction-based benchmarks. On 5 March 2021, the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") confirmed the delay to the cessation of the principal tenors of U.S. dollar LIBOR (i.e., overnight, "One-month", "three-month", "six-month" and "12-month" LIBOR) until June 30, 2023 and announced that there has been no change to the scheduled cessation of U.K. sterling ("GBP"), Japanese yen ("JPY"), Swiss franc and Euro LIBOR, as well as the remaining tenors of U.S. dollar LIBOR, from 31 December, 2021.

On 16 November, 2021 the Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) confirmed that it will allow, for a period of at least one year, the use of “synthetic” U.K. sterling and Japanese yen LIBOR rates in all legacy LIBOR contracts, other than cleared derivatives, that had not been transitioned to replacement rates by 1 January, 2022. The use of these synthetic LIBORs, will allow market participants additional time to complete their transition to replacement rates or otherwise to reduce their exposure to contracts that do not have robust fallback mechanisms and that are difficult to amend.

In the U.S., U.K., EU, Japan and Switzerland the Alternative Reference Rate Committee ("ARRC"), the Working-Group on Sterling Risk-Free Reference Rates ("Sterling RFR WG"), the Working Group on Euro Risk-Free Rates ("Euro RFR WG"), the Cross-Industry Committee on Japanese Yen Interest Rate Benchmarks and the National Working Group on Swiss Franc Reference Rates respectively, groups composed of market and official sector participants, have identified the secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") the Sterling Overnight Index Average Rate ("SONIA") the Euro Short-term Rate ("ESTR") the Tokyo Overnight Average Rate ("TONA") and the Swiss Average Overnight ("SARON") as the recommended alternative benchmark rates.

17. Financial risk management (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Interbank offered rate ("IBOR") (continued)

The Firm established a Firmwide LIBOR Transition program in early 2018. The Firmwide CFO and the CEO of the Corporate & Investment Bank ("CIB") oversee the program as senior sponsors. In 2021, the Firm continued to work towards reducing its exposure to IBOR-referencing contracts, including derivatives, bilateral and syndicated loans, securities, and debt and preferred stock issuances, to meet the industry milestones and recommendations published by National Working Groups ("NWG"). In 2021, the Firm prioritized contract remediation for those currencies and tenors of LIBOR for which publication ceased on 31 December, 2021.

The Firm has made significant progress towards reducing its exposure to IBOR-referencing contracts, including in derivatives, bilateral and syndicated loans, securities, and debt and preferred stock issuances, and is on-track to meet its internal milestones for contract remediation as well as the industry milestones and recommendations published by National Working Groups. In connection with the transition from LIBOR, as of December 31, 2021 the Firm had remediated substantially all of the notional amount of its bilateral derivatives contracts linked to non-U.S. dollar LIBOR, and substantially all of its non-U.S. dollar LIBOR linked loans. During the fourth quarter of 2021, the principal central counterparties ("CCPs") converted cleared derivatives contracts linked to non-U.S. dollar LIBOR to replacement rates before the cessation of the publication of those LIBORs on December 31, 2021. The Firm continues its client outreach with respect to U.S. dollar LIBOR referencing contracts.

The Federal Reserve ("Fed'), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC") and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") and the FCA have encouraged banks to cease entering into new contracts that use U.S. dollar LIBOR as a reference rate by December 31, 2021, and in connection with this, the Firm now offers various floating rate products, and provides and arranged various types of floating rate debt financings, that reference the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") across its businesses. The Firm will continue to engage with clients in relation to USD LIBOR transition in 2022 and will continue to support clients as they transition to SOFR.

On 27 August, 2020, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued guidance that provides practical expedients to contracts and hedge accounting relationships affected by the reference rate reform. These practical expedients are intended to simplify the operational impact of applying existing IFRS requirements to transactions impacted by the reference rate reform, and the Company applied the practical expedients from 1 January 2021.

The table below shows the outstanding principal amounts of non-derivative financial instruments, the gross notional value of derivative financial instruments and the contractual amounts of off-balance sheet exposures held by the Company as at 31 December, 2021 that are subject to IBOR reform that have yet to transition. The table includes financial instruments with a contractual maturity date later than the relevant agreed IBOR cessation date and includes contracts that have been changed to incorporate the new alternative reference rates but which have yet to become effective as at 31 December 2021. Substantially all of these contracts have fallback mechanisms that will transition the IBOR-referencing contracts to the new alternative reference rates at the next fixing date subsequent to 31 December 2021.

As at 30 June 2022	USD LIBOR	JPY LIBOR	USD ICE Swap Rate/ CMS	Multiple basis [1]
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Non-derivative financial liabilities (outstanding principal amount):				
Debt issuance	615,368	—	4,946,117	460,500
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	**615,368**	**—**	**4,946,117**	**460,500**
Derivative financial instruments (gross notional value [2])				
Interest rate derivatives - OTC (3rd party)	500	—	—	—
Interest rate derivatives - OTC (Intercompany)	209,503	—	4,684,667	460,500
Total derivative financial instruments	**210,003**	**—**	**4,684,667**	**460,500**

[1] Multiple basis rates to underlying contracts utilising multiple benchmarks subject to reform
[2] Represents the sum of gross long and gross short notional derivative contracts

18. Managed capital

Total equity of $595.4 million (2021: $592.8 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.

19. Related party transactions

Related parties comprise:

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

(b) Other JPMorgan Chase undertakings.

None of the Directors received remuneration from the Company during the period (2021: $nil). The Company did not employ any staff in 2022 or 2021.

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, relating to normal business activities are as follows:

(i) Outstanding balances at period end

	Unaudited JPMorgan Chase undertakings 30 June 2022 $'000	JPMorgan Chase undertakings 31 December 2021 $'000
Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss	32,032,954	28,217,751
Trade and other receivables	4,106,426	2,744,286
Cash and cash equivalents	3,691,418	4,538,550
Financial liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss	(5,450,320)	(3,911,308)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	(6,789,389)	(2,992,924)
Trade and other payables	(7,005,733)	(6,661,763)
Bank overdraft	(3,811)	(131,180)

(ii) Income and expenses

	Unaudited JPMorgan Chase undertakings 30 June 2022 $'000	Unaudited JPMorgan Chase undertakings 30 June 2021 $'000
Net gain/(loss)	(2,267,069)	972,305
Fees and commission income	12,946	11,289
Fees and commission expense	—	—
Net Interest income	3,088	5,631

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20. Proposed appropriation of net results

Management propose to appropriate the current year profit to the retained earnings. No dividend was paid or proposed during the period (2021: nil).

By order of the Board of Directors

S.E.J. Ruigrok	J.C.P. van Uffelen

Date: 27 September 2022

Other Information

Profit appropriation according to the Articles of Association

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.