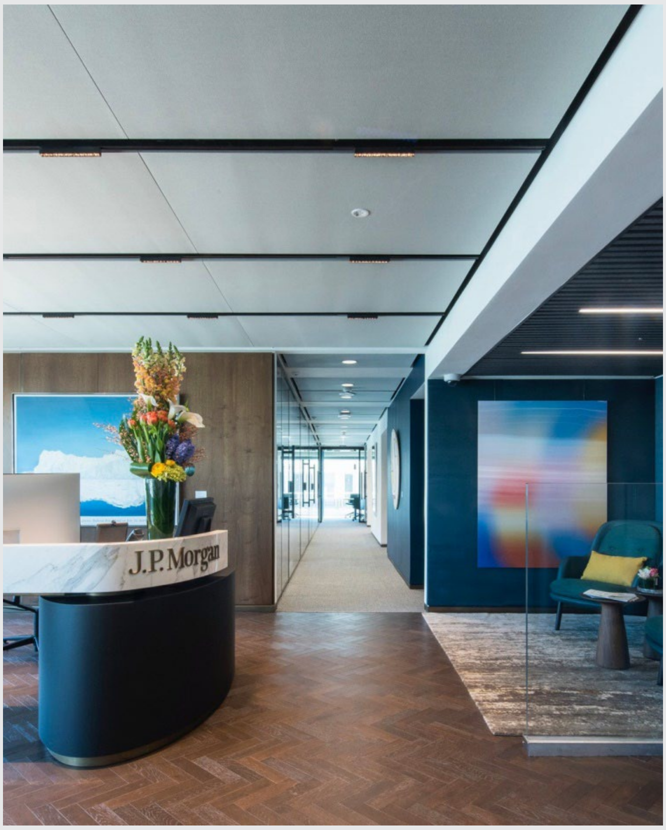
J.P. MORGAN (SUISSE) SA

Annual Report 2023

J.P.Morgan

2023
AT A GLANCE



113BN
Global Custodian Assets

50BN
Total Managed Assets

9BN
Total Assets

1BN
CET1 Capital

841
Number of Employees

28.6%
Capital Adequacy Ratio

344.0%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio

10.5%
Leverage Ratio

History of the Presence of JPMorgan Chase in Switzerland

1964

Chase Manhattan Bank opens a representative office in Geneva.

1969

Chase Manhattan Bank (Suisse) is incorporated in Geneva with a full banking license.

1971

Morgan Guaranty Investment Services SA is incorporated in Geneva and offers multicurrency investment advisory portfolios to private clients.

1980

J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA is incorporated in Geneva with a full banking license.

1983

Robert Fleming (Suisse) SA is incorporated in Zurich and offers private banking services.

1993

Chase Manhattan Bank (Suisse) changes its name to Chase Manhattan Private Bank (Switzerland).

2001

Robert Fleming (Suisse) SA changes its name to J.P. Morgan Fleming Asset Management (Suisse) SA.

Chase Manhattan Private Bank (Switzerland) is absorbed into J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA by way of merger.

2004

J.P. Morgan Fleming Asset Management (Suisse) SA is absorbed into J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA by way of merger.

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Shareholding Chain

JPMorgan Chase & Co.

100%

JPMorgan Chase Bank,
National Association

100%

J.P. Morgan International
Finance Limited

100%

J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA

Board of Directors, Executive Committee and Management Committee members

Board of Directors

Mr. Benoît Dumont*[0], Chairman of the Board – Undergraduate degree in Commercial Engineering and post graduate degree in Economics and Finance from Brussels University. Began his career with J.P. Morgan in 1977, serving in key roles in Brussels and New York before moving to J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA in 1999, where he held the position of General Manager for seven years before becoming Chairman of the Board in 2007. Retired from executive responsibilities in 2017.

Mr. Edgar Brandt*[0], Vice-Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the Audit & Risk Committee – Bachelor's degree in Business Administration and Master's Degree from the Business and Economics Faculty (HEC) of the University of Lausanne. Swiss Chartered Accountant since 1992. Managing Partner in charge of Arthur Andersen Switzerland Consulting, and subsequently Managing Director of Bearingpoint Switzerland, before founding his own corporate consulting firm, Edgar Brandt Advisory, in 2005. Member of the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Board of Directors since 2007.

Mr. Reinout Böttcher, Senior Country Officer (SCO) and Head of Investment Banking in Switzerland – Degree in Business Administration and Economics from the University of St. Gallen. Joined J.P. Morgan in 2021 as Vice Chair of Investment Banking for EMEA, having spent over two decades at UBS in investment banking focused on client coverage including deal origination and execution for Swiss corporate clients, and rising to Head of Global Banking Switzerland at UBS Investment Bank based in Zurich. Prior to joining UBS, Reinout Böttcher worked in Global Corporate Finance, Mergers & Acquisitions, at Dresdner Bank, based in Frankfurt. Member of the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Board of Directors since 2023.

Mr. Andrew L. Cohen, Executive Chairman of the Global Private Bank and a Global Chair of Investment Banking at J.P. Morgan - Bachelor of Economics degree from Monash University in Melbourne, Australia and attended the Executive Program of Global Leadership and Public Policy for the 21st Century at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. Oversees J.P. Morgan's Institutional Wealth Management practice and leads the partnership between the Firm's Corporate & Investment Bank and Private Bank. Member of the Asset & Wealth Management Operating Committee, Global Private Bank Operating Committee, and Global Investment Banking Management Team. Previously served as Chief Executive Officer of J.P. Morgan's International Private Bank, which operates in Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Africa, and Latin America. Before relocating to Hong Kong in 2010 as the Asia Private Bank's Chief Executive Officer, served as Head of the Southern California region, based in Los Angeles, having previously worked with ultrahigh-net-worth families in Northern Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean region. Member of the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Board of Directors since 2016.

Ms. Ann Doherty, Global Senior Client Advisor, Platform Sales – Securities Services – Bachelor of Commerce, University College, Dublin, and Chartered Taxation Advisor. Served as an international tax manager for KPMG before joining J.P. Morgan in 1992. Has performed a broad range of roles, including product, service, client management and sales. Serves on the J.P. Morgan U.K. foundation governance, committee sponsors Women on the move interactive network in EMEA - our female internal support organization and is a trustee of the social mobility foundation. Member of the J.P. Morgan Europe Limited Board of Directors. Member of the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Board of Directors since 2019.

Mr. Pablo Garnica Alvarez-Alonso, Chief Executive Officer of the J.P. Morgan International Private Bank in Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA), responsible for managing J.P. Morgan's overall Private Banking business in these markets, and Management Board Member of J.P. Morgan Societas Europea, one of the Firm's European legal entities offering products and services across J.P. Morgan's Corporate & Investment Bank, Commercial Bank and Private Bank – Degree in Economics and Business from Colegio Universitario de Estudios Financieros (CUNEF). Serves on various Firmwide governance fora including as Business Executive Lead for the Firm's Diversity, Equity and Inclusion efforts across the International Private Bank and as a key member of the Asset & Wealth Management DEI Council. With more than 35 years of experience in financial services, has played a key role in facilitating partnerships across the Firm's businesses since joining J.P. Morgan in 1996, having previously spent several years at Banesto in Mexico and the United States serving Latin American private clients and family businesses. Member of the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Board of Directors since 2014.

Mr. Martin G Marron, Chief Executive Officer of the J.P. Morgan International Private Bank and member of the Operating Committee for the Firm's Asset & Wealth Management business – Major in Accounting from the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Based in London, he has over 37 years of experience in the financial industry. Joined J.P. Morgan Buenos Aires in 1992 as a Fixed Income trader and has since held a number of leadership positions in Argentina, Brazil and the United States, including Co-Senior Country Officer of Brazil and Head of Global Emerging Markets Americas Sales and Trading. Before being appointed to his current role, served as CEO of J.P. Morgan Latin America & Canada, responsible for overseeing J.P. Morgan's activities in the region. During that time, he was also head of Latin America Investment Banking and Private Banking and a member of J.P. Morgan's Global Corporate & Investment Bank Management Committee. Previously worked at Price Waterhouse, Credit Lyonnais and Citibank NA. Member of the Board of Banco C6 SA. Member of the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Board of Directors since 2019.

Ms. Valérie Menoud*0, PhD in law (Dr. iur.) from the University of Zurich, qualified Swiss attorney-at-law admitted to the Bar in 2011, and Master of Laws from Stanford Law School. Member of the Banking and Finance practice of Lenz & Staehelin since 2011, becoming a Partner in 2021. Advises Swiss and international clients from the banking, insurance, and wealth management sectors on issues including regulatory, compliance and contractual matters. Regularly assists in dispute proceedings, in particular in financial matters, and represents clients before the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA), where she served as a secondee in 2012. Her expertise also encompasses corporate reorganizations, corporate governance and sustainable finance. Member of the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Board of Directors since 2021.

* *Member of the Audit & Risk Committee of the Board of Directors*

0 *Independent Director*

Executive and Management Committees

Mr. Peter Gabriele, General Manager* – Bachelor of Arts from Stanford University and Master of Business Administration from New York University, CFA holder. Joined J.P. Morgan in 1986, rising to Head of Investments for the US South Central Region and in 2012 to Head of Investments and Advice for EMEA. Joined the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Management Committee in 2012. Member and Chairman of the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Executive Committee since 2018.

Ms. Anne-Laure Clément⁰ – Joined J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA in 2007 as Client Service Manager, rising to Senior Client Service Manager for the EMEA Client Service Team in 2019. Joined the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Management Committee in 2020 serving until August 2023.

Mr. Guillaume Eymery* – Master of Laws from Lyon III University of Law and an LLM in International Business Law from E. M. Lyon Business School. Worked at financial institutions as Head of Compliance and Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) for Société Générale and Barclays Bank Plc for the Middle East North Africa region, then as Head of Compliance & MLRO Switzerland for Barclays Bank (Suisse) SA before joining J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA in 2016 as Chief Compliance Officer & MLRO. Guillaume has been subsequently appointed EMEA Private Banking Head of Compliance including Switzerland since 2022. Joined the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Management Committee in 2016. Member of the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Executive Committee since 2018.

Mr. Matteo Gianini⁰ – Bachelor of Arts in Economics and Political Sciences from the University of Neuchatel, CFA charter holder since 2001. Worked at various banks since 1996 including as Head of Wealth Management Switzerland at Deutsche Bank before joining J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA in 2016 as PB Market Head for Switzerland. Joined the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Management Committee in 2016. Since December 2023, Matteo is a member of the EMEA Region Heads.

Mr. Bertrand Gontier* – Master's degree in Business from the University of Paris IX-Dauphine and Masters in Finance from Ceram. Joined J.P. Morgan in 1990, worked in Paris and London in various local and regional technology and operations roles for the CIB. Joined WM and moved to Geneva in 2001. Currently Head of International Private Bank Operations. Joined the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Management Committee in 2005. Member of the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Executive Committee since 2018.

Mr. Christen Larsen* – Joined J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA in July 2017 as the lead for the AWM Production & Infrastructure team following more than twenty years' prior experience, including supporting the launch of Avaloq Evolution's Business Process Outsourcing business in Singapore and managing the Swiss and Monaco infrastructure platforms for Barclays Wealth. In May 2018, took on the lead role for the Operations and Client Services teams and was subsequently appointed Head of Technology for J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA. Joined the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Management Committee in June 2019. Member of the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Executive Committee since 2019.

Mr. Jérémie Martin⁰ – Master's degree in Marketing and Business Administration from E.M. Lyon Business School and Technische Universität Berlin. Joined J.P. Morgan in 2011 covering various HR positions before rising to Switzerland HR Country Head in 2020. Joined the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Management Committee in 2020.

Mr. Olivier Messerli* – LLM from Geneva University and qualified Swiss attorney-at-law. Worked in private practice in Geneva then for the United Nations Procurement Office in New York. Returned to Switzerland in 2006 and entered the banking sector, working at the Bank for International Settlements and as Head of Legal for Citibank Switzerland prior to joining J. P. Morgan (Suisse) SA in 2018 as the Head of Legal. Appointed EMEA WM General Counsel including Switzerland in May 2019. Joined the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Management Committee in 2018. Member of the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Executive Committee since 2018.

Mr. Eduardo Montes⁰ – Joined J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA in September 2021 as Regional Market Head for Latin America. Has 18+ years' experience in managing teams of UHNW clients and investment specialists. He holds an Executive MBA from IMD Lausanne, Switzerland and received a Masters in Advanced Studies in Finance from Zurich University. Joined the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Management Committee in 2021.

Mr. Joseph B. O'Malley* – Bachelor of Science in Finance and Economics from Northern Illinois University School of Business. Worked for a number of banks from 1985-1999 which eventually merged to form part of Bank One

N.A., before leaving to join ABN AMRO, and continued to work in the private banking sector before returning to J.P. Morgan in 2008 serving as a Credit Officer for the U.S. Midwest Region. Joined J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA as Head of Credit and member of the Management Committee in 2014. Appointed Chief Risk Officer and member of the Executive Committee in December 2019.

Mr. Karim Rekik⁰ – Master's degree in Civil Engineering and International Business from the Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées in Paris. Worked in London in Investment Banking for J.P. Morgan from 1997-2002 then Citigroup from 2002-2008 and HSBC from 2008-2009. Re-joined J.P. Morgan in 2010 in London in Private Banking before moving to Geneva in 2015, ran the Emerging Markets business since 2019 and was appointed Head of the Middle East business in late 2023. Joined the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Management Committee in 2020.

Mr. David Roberts* – Bachelor's degree (BSc Econ Hons) in European Union Studies from the University of Wales, Cardiff. Worked in various banking and financial institutions from 1999 before joining J.P. Morgan in 2013-2015 as the AML KYC Program EMEA Lead and returning in 2017 as the Chief Operating Officer for J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA. Joined the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Management Committee in 2017. Member of the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Executive Committee since 2018.

Ms. Tara Smyth⁰- MA and BBS in Finance from Trinity College Dublin. Joined J.P. Morgan in 2000, rising to PB Market Investment Team Lead for the Middle East and subsequently PB Region Head for the Middle East, North Africa and Turkey for J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA. Joined the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Management Committee in 2016. Tara was appointed Head of International Strategic Initiatives for the Private Bank in December 2023.

Mr. Marcel Theiler* – Graduate degree in Business Economics from the Swiss School of Economics and Business Administration (HWV) in Zurich. Worked in various banks from 1990 including as Head of Worldwide Investment Manager Services for Continental Europe for State Street Bank Europe London Ltd before joining J.P. Morgan in 2008 and serving as Head of Securities Services for Switzerland and Zurich Branch Manager. Joined the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Management Committee in 2008. Member of the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Executive Committee since 2018.

Mr. Daniel Torreilles* – School of Business and Administration diploma (ESC Tours) and Master's degree in banking and Insurance from Tours University. Joined J.P. Morgan in 1997, subsequently appointed to Chief Financial Officer and Senior Regional Business Manager for Private Banking EMEA. Joined the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Management Committee in 2013. Member of the J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA Executive Committee since 2018.

** Member of the Executive Committee*

0 Member of the Management Committee

NB: Pursuant to the adoption by the Board of Directors of the revised By-Laws of J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA, the Executive Committee replaced the Management Committee in December 2018 as the governing body in charge of executive management. The Management Committee serves in an advisory capacity and is composed of (i) ex-officio members of the Bank's Executive Committee, and (ii) those senior officers of the Bank who may be appointed by the Board from time to time, upon proposal of the General Manager, because of their areas of expertise.

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers SA

Board of Directors and Executive Committee

The Board of Directors exercises the highest direction, supervision and control over the activities and management of the Bank. The Board is responsible for establishing an appropriate organization for the Bank's activities. It sets the business strategy, consistent with the strategy set by the parent company. It ensures that the Bank has adequate levels of staff and other resources (e.g. infrastructure, technology, etc.) and is responsible for the Bank's policies regarding personnel and remuneration as well as its organizational culture and core values. The Board is also responsible for succession planning of its own members and of key executive functions. The Board approves the creation of departments within the Bank and the assignment of responsibility for such departments to members of the Executive Committee and/or other officers. It appoints, evaluates, and if necessary replaces the General Manager, the Chief Operating Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Risk Officer, the Chief Compliance Officer and the other members of the Executive Committee as well as the Head of Internal Audit. The Board of Directors meets as often as business requires but at least once per quarter.

The Board issues the Risk Management Framework and related Risk Policies. It ensures that there exists at all times an adequate and efficient Internal Control System. The Board ensures in particular that all significant risks to which the Bank is exposed are identified, limited and supervised. The Board discusses regularly, with the Bank's General Manager and control functions, their assessment of the adequacy and efficiency of internal controls. The Board bears ultimate responsibility for the financial situation and development of the Bank. It approves the capital and liquidity plans, the annual budget and the financial objectives for the year.

The Board consists of at least five members, one-third of whom are independent directors as per the ratio requirement defined in FINMA Circular 2017/1 Corporate governance – banks. Members of the Board do not hold positions of executive authority within JPM Suisse. They fulfil the Swiss legal and regulatory requirements with regard to availability, diligence and loyalty. The Board's composition is sufficiently diversified, in particular with regard to its members professional skills and experience, to provide a deep and balanced representation of all key aspects of the Bank's business as well as a sound knowledge and understanding of the Swiss legal and regulatory environment. Upon appointment, training on director duties and responsibilities is required for new Board members.

The Board of Directors has constituted within itself an Audit & Risk Committee, composed of three independent directors. The Audit & Risk Committee assists in the independent oversight of the Internal Audit function, financial reporting, ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and the Internal Control System, specifically but not limited to the Risk and Compliance functions, and the effectiveness and independence of the regulatory audit firm. The Audit & Risk Committee is responsible for submitting guidelines for Internal Audit reporting and financial reporting to the Board, as well as for periodically reviewing and maintaining the guidelines.

The Executive Committee is in charge of the Bank's executive management and its members are appointed by the Board of Directors upon proposal of the General Manager. It is composed of the Heads of the business, control and operational functions. The Executive Committee conducts the operation of the Bank in accordance with applicable Swiss law, with JPM Suisse's Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws, and with the policies issued by the Board. It implements the Board's instructions with regard to strategy execution, risk appetite and tolerance, and to the establishment and implementation of the necessary internal controls. A number of specialized committees report to the Executive Committee on matters within their areas of expertise.

As a matter of principle, all members of the Board of Directors, Audit & Risk Committee and Executive Committee possess the good standing and integrity to guarantee the proper conduct of the business of the Bank.

Report of the Board of Directors to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA

In **2023**, J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA (JPM Suisse) continued to serve clients both to protect their assets and to take advantage of opportunities in the markets, navigating through the economic and geopolitical challenges. Our advisors and specialists have been able to effectively adapt their approaches to provide private and institutional clients with advice and insights into the complex factors relating to underlying volatile markets, as global attention has been stretching from Russia & Ukraine to the Middle East region, in an environment of increasing instability.

Our Businesses

Throughout the year, JPM Suisse has been working extensively on further developing and evolving our product and service offering. Constantly seeking ways to best reflect the needs and personal situations of our clients and their families, building robust and effective advisory and brokerage solutions. In addition to this, as climate change becomes an increasingly concerning element for all of us, we have equally pursued our development of a service model which reflects the priorities of our clients in respect to their investments in sustainable sectors and industries. As a legal entity, we also strive to show our commitment to the local environment by leading by example in terms of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) disclosures. Our Board of Directors will be proud to share our first ESG non-financial report this year.

In 2024, J.P. Morgan will celebrate its 60th anniversary of being present in Switzerland. From the first steps into this beautiful country as Chase Manhattan Bank in 1964 to the creation of J.P. Morgan (Suisse) S.A. in 1980, we continue to proudly provide outstanding service to a wide range of individual and institutional clients globally.

Our **Private Bank** advises wealthy individuals and families who trust our heritage and principles while seeking to leverage the complete offer of the firm, which spans across different geographic regions and business activities.

JPM Suisse differentiates itself from domestic incumbents by offering unique products, perspectives and advice alongside the worldwide presence and expertise of the entire firm. In 2023, the new portfolio-level advisory service “Engage” was successfully launched within JPM Suisse, enabling clients to take advantage of best-in-class technology and investment ideas from J.P. Morgan, while retaining full control over their investment decisions. Clients value J.P. Morgan’s global capabilities and solutions, which complement Switzerland’s national strengths: political and legislative stability, a stable currency, and good governance, all of which are particularly sought-after in times of uncertainty.

The domestic Swiss business remains a central pillar, and our teams in Geneva and Zurich had another strong year in 2023 as we expanded our coverage to entrepreneurs and business families across the country.

Internationally, we continue to provide comprehensive wealth management services to clients who view Switzerland as an attractive financial hub. Our focus remains on serving a select group of ultra-high net worth clients from a geographically diversified base across the Middle East, Latin America, Israel and Eastern Europe.

Our **Securities Services** business continues to provide comprehensive global custody services and ancillary services to large Swiss institutional clients that entrust us with their assets. Our team supports our clients’ evolving desire to discuss future operating models, digital assets, requirements in reporting and measuring investment behaviour in accordance with Environmental, Social and Governance criteria, which allows support of post-trade monitoring for relevant stakeholders. In 2023 Securities Services' global business line has established direct access to Switzerland's Central Services Depository supporting our strategic goal to shortening the custody chain in several select markets. This move further strengthens our franchise and growth plans across the Swiss market and demonstrates our commitment to delivering efficient market access to global investors.

In 2023, the Swiss division of our Corporate and Investment Bank, which operates under a separate legal entity from JPM Suisse, was exposed to various headwinds in a challenging market environment, characterized by low M&A volumes and limited equity capital markets activity. This lower activity was broadly in line with other European markets. Despite the market backdrop, JPM advised on a multitude of M&A transactions, including, amongst others, Viterra on its USD 34BN merger with Bunge, UBS on its CHF 3.0BN acquisition of Credit Suisse as well as Bausch + Lomb on its USD 2.5BN acquisition of Xiidra. On the debt financing side, we acted as joint global coordinator and physical bookrunner on Archroma's USD 0.8BN secured TLB and as joint active bookrunner on a variety of bond offerings, including Nestle's four dual-tranche senior bond offerings of a combined value of ~USD 6.5BN, Sandoz' triple-tranche senior bond offering of EUR 2BN, Roche's multi-tranche senior bond offering of USD 5.5BN. In an environment of high interest rates the Global Corporate Bank (GCB) benefited from higher net interest income and while the expansion of our global activities increased notably through new operational mandates in Latin America, US and APAC, GCB continued to support large corporates in Switzerland with overall increased financing commitments.

Our Finances

In 2023, **total income** for JPM Suisse decreased slightly by 5% year-over-year to CHF 397MM, primarily as a result of lower net interest income, revenues from brokerage activity and revenues in other ordinary income due to reduced hub activity.

Total operating expenses increased 3% year-over-year to CHF 382MM, mainly due to an increase in personnel expenses as JPM Suisse continues to grow its Private Banking franchise. For the year ending 2023, JPM Suisse employed 841 staff members compared with 828 at the end of 2022 and 847 at the end of 2021.

As at 31st December 2023, JPM Suisse had a **CET1 capital** of CHF 1,066BN and a **capital ratio** of 28.62%, well above its financial regulatory requirements **(11.2%)**.

As at 31st December 2023, the **total assets** of the balance sheet decreased by CHF 2.2BN at CHF 9.1BN. There was a conscious reduction of the loan book by CHF 1.4BN, driven by 4 large loan reimbursements. In addition, there was a reduction of CHF 1.0BN in client deposits with clients electing to place these as fiduciary deposits, for the vast majority within the JPMorgan group. CHF 6.3BN of fiduciary deposits was placed with the group as of 31st December 2023 (up CHF 1.5BN on prior year). This notably yielded CHF 27.9MM of net interest income for the group (up CHF 19.7MM on prior year), but not in JPM Suisse.

In 2023, JPMorgan Suisse posted a **net loss** after tax of CHF 9.2MM (vs. 16.9MM profit prior year) which, when added to profits carried forward from previous years, will bring the **total profit** for appropriation to CHF 620.8MM. This net loss is mostly a reflection of the increase in the cost of borrowings following the increase of client placements into fiduciary deposits and our new Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR") obligations.

Total assets under management as at 31st December 2023 were CHF 50.1BN up from CHF 42.7BN with almost an equal distribution between remarkable net new money inflows (CHF 3.7BN or +8.7% of prior year balance) and markets/FX impacts. **Global assets under custody** were CHF 113BN.

Our People

In 2023, the Board of Directors welcomed the Senior Country Officer for Switzerland and Head of Investment Banking in Switzerland **Reinout Böttcher** as a new Member. **Reinout Böttcher** was elected on 29th September 2023, having joined J.P. Morgan in 2021 as Vice Chair of Investment Banking for EMEA based in Zurich.

JPM Suisse is committed to fostering a diverse and empowered workforce, which can be evidenced by the number of initiatives we have dedicated to achieving this goal. We have a public pledge to support gender equality with ADVANCE, as well as manager training on parenthood, which includes firm wide support for both parents to be active members in the early years of their children's lives. Our business resource groups and specialized programs are also an important part of our commitment to promote diversity and inclusion as cornerstones of the employee experience.

In closing, the Board of Directors wishes to express its appreciation to the management and staff members for their efforts in sustaining the trust of our clients, the respect of our competitors, and the strong reputation of the firm throughout this challenging year.

The Board of Directors

Balance Sheet

Amounts in thousands of CHF	Notes	31.12.2023	31.12.2022	Variation
Assets				
Liquid assets	-	1,333,342	2,080,346	(747,004)
Due from banks	-	1,696,000	1,187,385	508,615
Amounts due from securities financing transactions		-	275,926	(275,926)
Due from clients	5.2	5,561,198	7,001,669	(1,440,471)
Mortgage loans	5.2	307,811	373,679	(65,868)
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	5.4	126,185	258,099	(131,914)
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	-	49,094	48,225	869
Tangible fixed assets	5.8	36,527	49,737	(13,210)
Other assets	5.10	2,058	5,446	(3,388)
Total assets		**9,112,215**	**11,280,512**	**(2,168,297)**

Amounts in thousands of CHF	Notes	31.12.2023	31.12.2022	Variation
Liabilities				
Due to banks	-	3,962,871	5,025,853	(1,062,982)
Due to clients	-	3,844,042	4,809,477	(965,435)
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	5.4	124,947	260,835	(135,888)
Accrued expenses and deferred income	-	97,594	95,145	2,449
Other liabilities	5.10	15,353	12,794	2,559
Provisions	5.16	1,803	1,619	184
Bank's capital	5.17	309,904	309,904	-
Statutory retained earnings reserve	-	81,464	80,619	845.00
Voluntary retained earnings reserve	-	53,392	53,392	-
Profit carried forward	-	630,030	614,000	16,030
Profit / (loss) of the year	-	(9,185)	16,874	(26,059)
Total liabilities		**9,112,215**	**11,280,512**	**(2,168,297)**

Off-balance sheet transactions

Amounts in thousands of CHF	Notes	31.12.2023	31.12.2022	Variation
Contingent liabilities	5.2/5.28	90,269	483,968	(393,699)
Irrevocable commitments	5.2	79,765	83,050	(3,285)

Income Statement

Amounts in thousands of CHF	Notes	31.12.2023	31.12.2022	Variation
Results from interest operations				
Interest and discount income	5.33	402,777	185,887	216,890
Interest expense	5.33	(302,111)	(83,979)	(218,132)
Sub-total gross result from interest operations	-	100,666	101,908	(1,242)
Changes in value adjustments for default risks and losses from interest operations	-	(2,212)	-	(2,212)
Sub-total net result from interest operations		98,454	101,908	(3,454)
Results from commission services				
Commission income from securities trading and investment activities	-	146,097	151,463	(5,366)
Commission income from lending activities	-	2,144	2,967	(823)
Commission income from other services	-	878	932	(54)
Commission expense	-	(9,215)	(9,243)	28
Sub-total result from commission services	-	139,904	146,119	(6,215)
Result from trading activities and the fair value option	5.32	17,466	16,135	1,331
Other ordinary income	-	140,871	155,232	(14,361)
Total income	-	**396,695**	**419,394**	**(22,699)**
Operating expenses				
Personnel expenses	5.34	(218,878)	(211,880)	(6,998)
General and administrative expenses	5.35	(162,981)	(160,167)	(94)
Sub-total operating expenses	-	(381,859)	(372,047)	(7,092)
Gross income	-	**14,836**	**47,347**	**(29,791)**
Value adjustments on participations and depreciation and amortisation of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets	5.8	(19,170)	(23,325)	1,435
Changes to provisions and other value adjustments, and losses	-	(829)	(764)	(65)
Operating result	**-**	**(5,163)**	**23,258**	**(28,421)**
Taxes	5.39	(4,022)	(6,384)	2,362
Profit / (loss) of the year	**-**	**(9,185)**	**16,874**	**(26,059)**

Statement of changes in equity

Amounts in thousands of CHF	Bank's capital	Statutory retained earnings reserve	Voluntary retained earnings reserve	Profit carried forward	Profit / (loss) of the period	Total
Equity at the beginning of 2023	309,904	81,464	53,392	630,030	-	1,074,790
Profit / (loss) of the year	-	-	-	-	(9,185)	(9,185)
Other allocations to (transfers from) other reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity at the end of 2023	309,904	81,464	53,392	630,030	(9,185)	1,065,605

Proposal for appropriation of the available earnings

Amounts in thousands of CHF	2023	2022
Appropriation of retained earnings		
Profit / (loss) of the year	(9,185)	16,874
Profit carried forward	630,030	614,000
Distributable profit	**620,845**	**630,874**
Proposal of the Board of Directors		
Allocation to statutory retained earnings reserve	-	844
New amount carried forward	**620,845**	**630,030**

Statement of cash flows

Amounts in thousands of CHF	2023 Source of funds	2023 Use of funds	2022 Source of funds	2022 Use of funds
Cash flow from operating results				
Profit for the period	-	9,185	16,874	-
Previous year's dividend	-	-	-	-
Value adjustments on participations and depreciation and amortisation of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets	19,170	-	22,661	-
Change in value adjustment for default risk and losses	2,514	302	-	-
Provisions	184	-	-	494
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	-	868	-	10,152
Other assets	3,388	-	-	3,697
Accrued expenses and deferred income	2,450	-	17,061	-
Other liabilities	2,559	-	-	457
Sub-total	19,910	-	41,796	-
Cash flows from capital assets				
Tangible fixed assets acquisitions		5,960		21,986
Disposal of fixed assets	-		664	
Sub-total	-	5,960	-	21,322
Medium and long term operations				
Due to banks	-	115,729	1,707,946	-
Due from banks	28,860	-	939	-
Due from clients	210,819	-	-	131,141
Mortgage loans	34,663	-	626	-
Positive replacement values of derivatives financial instruments	60,932	-	-	44,016
Negative replacement values of derivatives financial instruments	-	60,931	44,016	-
Sub-total	158,614	-	1,578,370	-
Amounts in thousands of CHF				
Short term operations				
Due to banks	-	947,251	1,593,802	-
Due to clients	-	965,435	-	2,802,035
Due from banks	-	537,475	955,139	-
Due from clients	1,227,439	-	-	531,624
Amount due from securities financing transactions	275,926	-	-	275,926
Mortgage loans	31,205	-	59,903	-
Positive replacement values of derivatives financial instruments	70,982	-	-	50,616
Negative replacement values of derivatives financial instruments	-	74,957	54,710	-
Financial investments	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	-	919,566	-	996,647
Change in Liquid assets	747,004	-	-	602,197
Total	**925,526**	**925,526**	**1,620,166**	**1,620,166**

Notes to the financial statements for 2023

1. Commentary on the activity and the number of employees

Established in 1980, J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA (JPM Suisse or the Bank) is a Swiss bank registered in Geneva with a branch in Zurich. The main activities of JPM Suisse are asset and wealth management for private clients predominantly in Switzerland, the Middle East and Latin America and Securities Services for institutional clients. For the year ended 2023, JPM Suisse employed 841 employees compared with 828 at the end of 2022. JPM Suisse is a technology and operations hub that supports several private banking entities affiliated with J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. (JPMC) in the United Kingdom, Luxembourg, France, Italy, Spain, Germany, Hong Kong, Singapore and New York. The wealth management activity encompasses the following:

Self-Directed Investors (SDI) and Advisory including Engage

As at 31st December 2023, 81% of the total value of private client assets held with JPM Suisse was from Self-Directed Investors (SDI) and Advisory. These clients are provided with advisory services and/ or brokerage services and have not signed a discretionary investment management mandate.

Investment Management

As at 31st December 2023, 19% of the total value of private client assets held with JPM Suisse was managed for clients who have signed a discretionary investment management mandate.

Securities Services

JPM Suisse also provides global custody and ancillary services to institutional clients, mainly in the pension fund sector and is acting as custodian for Swiss collective investment schemes.

2. Risk management

Risk is an inherent part of the Bank's business activities. When the Bank offers a loan, advises clients on their investment decisions, or offers other services or products, the Bank takes on some degree of risk. The Bank's overall objective is to manage its businesses and the associated risks in a manner that balances serving the interests of its clients and investors, and protects the safety, soundness and reputation of the Bank.

The Board of Directors has determined that effective risk governance requires, at a minimum:

- Acceptance of appropriate levels of responsibility, including identification and escalation of risk issues, by all individuals within the Bank;
- Ownership of risk identification, assessment, data and management within each function;
- Management driven information regarding the effectiveness of controls, that is fit for purpose within each function; and
- Adequate structures for risk governance.

The Bank strives for continual improvement through efforts to enhance controls, ongoing employee training and development, talent retention, and other measures. JPM Suisse also leverages the Firmwide Risk Management subject matter expertise of J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. (JPMC) Risk Management approach. The Bank's approach to risk management involves understanding drivers of risks, risk types, and impacts of risks. Drivers of risk include, but are not limited to, the economic environment, regulatory or government policy, competitor or market evolution, business decisions, process or judgement error, deliberate wrongdoing, dysfunctional markets, and natural disasters.

Overall Risk Profile of the Bank

As per the Risk Management Framework, the Bank focuses on private client business, providing integrated wealth management services to ultra-high net worth individuals, their households and the companies and vehicles through which they earned and/or through which they hold their wealth.

The Bank also acts as a custodian bank for both private and institutional clients, including Swiss collective investment schemes (such as mutual funds, investment funds restricted to qualified investors and investment companies with variable or fixed capital) for which the Bank has a separate license as a custodian bank of collective investment schemes.

Governance and Oversight

The Board approves the Risk Management Framework and is responsible for ensuring there exists at all times both an appropriate risk and control environment and an adequate and efficient Internal Control System ("ICS"). The Board ensures in particular that all significant risks to which the Bank is exposed are identified, limited and monitored. The various categories of risks are assigned limits, and their compliance with the Bank's Risk Appetite and Policies are monitored and supervised. The Board regularly discusses the assessment of the adequacy and efficiency of internal controls with the Bank's General Manager and Control Functions.

The Audit & Risk Committee is a committee of the Board which assists in the independent oversight of the Internal Audit function, the financial reporting and integrity of the financial statements, the ICS and the effectiveness and independence of the regulatory audit firm. The Audit & Risk Committee receives and discusses the Audit plan as well as reports from Internal Audit, the External Auditor, Risk and Compliance and Legal.

The Executive Committee conducts the activities of the Bank in accordance with applicable Swiss law and regulations, the Bank's Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws, and the policies issued by the Board. It implements the Board's instructions with regard to strategy execution, risk appetite and tolerance, and the establishment and implementation of the necessary internal controls. The Board oversees the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee has a number of sub-committees which are used to oversee the operations of the Bank, namely the Capital & Treasury Committee, the Business Control Committee, the Credit Committee, the Risk Committee, the Reputation Risk Committee and the Anti-Money Laundering oversight Committee ("AMLOC"). All of these committees cover elements of the business, risk and controls and report up to the Executive Committee.

The Bank has an Independent Risk Management ("IRM") function, which consists of the Risk Management and Compliance functions. The IRM designs and oversees the various standards for the Bank's risk governance. The Board appoints, subject to FINMA approval, the Bank's Chief Risk Officer ("CRO") to advise on the Risk Management Framework and relevant risk policies, and to manage the Risk Management function on a day- to-day basis.

The CRO monitors and assesses risk throughout the Bank which includes but is not limited to reputation, market, interest rate, credit, liquidity, and other risks.

The Board appoints a Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") to maintain and adapt as appropriate the compliance program and to manage the Compliance function on a day-to-day basis.

The CCO is responsible for oversight of the CCOR function, including Compliance, Conduct, Operational Risks together with the Global Financial Crimes Compliance ("GFCC") units. The CCO maintains appropriate and effective systems and controls to ensure compliance with applicable requirements and standards under the local and international (where applicable) regulatory systems.

The CRO and CCO report to the Executive Committee and provide regular updates to the Audit & Risk Committee and the Board.

The Board appoints a Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") to manage the financial resources of the Bank. The CFO reports directly to the Board with regard to the financial affairs of the Bank. The CFO is responsible for managing the allocation and maintenance of the Bank's capital, funding and liquidity, as well as the production and integrity of the Bank's financial information and regulatory reporting. The CFO also oversees the Bank's Finance function which includes the Bank's Controllers and the Financial Management Information Services team.

The Chief Operating Officer ("COO") is responsible for coordinating and controlling, in partnership with the General Manager, the effective and efficient operation of the Bank's Front Office activities. The Head of Operations and the Head of Technology are responsible for the effective and efficient operation of their respective departments and partner closely with the COO.

The Head of Legal is responsible for providing legal services and advice to the Bank, managing the Bank's exposure to legal risk from any actual or potential litigation and enforcement matters, providing advice on products, services and new business initiatives, and interpreting existing laws, rules and regulations and advising on any changes. The Head of Legal reports any significant legal matters to the Audit & Risk Committee and the Board.

Internal Control System (Three Lines of Defense)

The Bank places key reliance on each function giving rise to risk. The Internal Control System of the Bank follows a three-line-of-defense approach. The Business including Operations, Technology and Controls Management are the "first line of defense" and are responsible for identifying and managing the risk in their activities. The first line of defense own the risk, design and execution of controls. The Bank has a Risk Committee and a Business Control Committee functioning as an escalation point for issues relating to risk strategy, policy, measurement and control, with a clear set of escalation rules for risks overseen by each respective committee. Other functions that contribute to the Bank's control environment within the first line of defense are Finance, Human Resources, Legal and Technology.

The IRM function is independent of the Business and forms the "second line of defense". The IRM function sets and oversees various standards for the risk governance framework, including risk policy, identification, measurement, assessment, testing, limit setting, monitoring and reporting, and conducts independent challenge of adherence to such standards.

The Internal Audit function is the Bank's "third line of defense" in managing risk and operates independently from other parts of the Bank, performing independent testing and evaluation of the Bank's processes and controls.

Risk Identified

The Bank's risks are generally categorized in the following six risk types:

- Strategic risk is the risk associated with the Bank's current and future business plans and objectives, including capital risk, liquidity risk and the impact on the Bank's reputation.
- Credit risk is the risk associated with the default or change in credit profile of a client or counterparty; or a reduction in the collateral value that supports the loan exposures for transactions such as OTC derivatives. Credit risk is also associated with the Country risk for geographies where our clients retain assets and where they conduct their business.

- Market risk is the risk associated with the effect of changes in market factors (including governmental restrictions on the flow of funds), 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.
- Operational risk is the risk associated with inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events and includes compliance risk, fiduciary risk and legal risk.
- Reputational Risk is the risk that an action or inaction may negatively impact perception of the integrity of JPM Suisse and reduce confidence in the Bank's integrity or competence by various constituents, including clients, counterparties, customers, investors, regulators, employees, communities, or the broader public.
- Emerging Risk is the risk associated with areas that could have potential impact on the Bank's balance sheet, credit portfolio, reputation and other material functions. Climate Risk has been identified as an emerging risk which must be considered as a material risk of the future.

Capital Risk
Capital risk is the risk that the Bank has an insufficient level and composition of capital to support its business activities and associated risks during both normal economic environments and under stressed conditions. Capital positions are monitored by the JPM Suisse Legal Entity Controller team and overseen at the JPM Suisse Capital & Treasury Committee; in addition, the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) is performed annually.

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank 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 Bank's liquidity risk profile is driven by client deposits, loans, commitments and intercompany transactions. A liquidity risk appetite has been established for the Bank based on regulatory measures such as Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), as well as internal measures such as JPM 90 Day Stress. The Bank leverages JPMC's approach to Liquidity Risk Management and the JPMC Liquidity Risk infrastructure for measuring and reporting liquidity risk. This is documented in an Inter Affiliate Service Agreement.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is mitigated through prudent client selection, thorough underwriting, actively managed lending values and effective collateral monitoring systems.

The JPM Suisse Credit Risk Management Policy and Guidelines provides lending standards and approval limits for various types of credit exposure, including loans, guarantees, overdrafts and derivative exposures. The Policy and Guidelines outline acceptable collateral types and prescribes lending values for the various types of collateral. Lending values for different collateral are established in consideration of the liquidity, volatility and marketability of the collateral, but set at a level to allow JPM Suisse a cushion in the event of market corrections or if a borrower is unable to meet their contractual obligations in a timely manner. Standard lending values on marketable collateral are established by the Private Banking Capital Markets group, and monitored against the market positions by the Credit Platform Services group. Collateral values for marketable assets are updated with market prices on a daily basis, where available, and any collateral shortfalls are promptly identified. Generally speaking the collateral values for marketable securities such as equities and fixed income products may be changed unilaterally and are determined based on various factors including external rating agencies, liquidity, volatility and concentration level in any single position.

All credit relationships are reviewed at least annually and assigned a risk rating. The assigned risk rating is based on a scale of 1 to 10 using a matrix that considers the financial strength of the borrower. This borrower rating combines with the collateral quality to establish the rating for the credit facility.

The Bank considers exposures to be past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when that payment was contractually due. The Bank will then determine whether the obligor is unlikely to pay their credit obligations in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realizing collateral. Exposures that are past due for more than 90 days are generally considered to be defaulted, categorized as non-performing assets and moved to non-accrual status. Exceptions to the 90 day rule may be allowed when the exposure is well secured with highly liquid collateral and the risk of loss is deemed negligible.

When a borrower is unable to restore a collateral shortfall or otherwise meet a loan obligation, the loan is classified as a problem loan. A workout strategy is then developed to correct the deficiency and reviewed on a quarterly basis. Problem loans that are restructured through modification of the original terms of the loan agreement by granting a concession to a borrower experiencing financial difficulty are classified as troubled debt restructurings. Impaired loans are those for which it is probable that the Bank will be unable to collect all amounts due, including principal and interest, according to the contractual terms of the agreements. Impaired loans include loans that have been modified in a troubled debt restructuring as well as risk-rated loans that have been placed on non-accrual status.

Collateral values, annual reviews, past dues, under margins, covenant compliance, stress testing daily and on an ad-hoc basis, are all examples of risk controls that are monitored. Furthermore, the Bank systematically tracks its credit lines on a daily basis, as well as any unauthorized activities or limits exceeded which are escalated to management as needed. The Bank also ensures adequate cover for client exposure on a daily basis. Exceptions to risk controls are escalated to management as needed.

Country Risk

Country risk is the risk that financial, economic, political or other significant developments adversely affect the value of the Bank's exposures related to a particular country or set of countries. This includes markets and credit risk (through Country of Asset) when engaging in financial activities including trading, funding, underwriting, investing and extending credit.

The Bank's CRO, with the support of Country Risk Management, is responsible to identify, record, assess, limit, monitor and make value adjustment to manage country risk exposure. JPM Suisse country risk management is incremental to the Firmwide Country Risk Management Framework established by the Country Risk Management Policy and the associated Country Risk Management Standard.

Market Risk

In order to mitigate market risk that arises from over-the-counter derivative products executed on behalf of clients, the Bank acts as principal on a "back-to-back" transaction basis. Market risk is then transferred to other financial entities within the J.P. Morgan Group, with JPM Suisse only retaining the counterparty risk. Market risk arise from activities managed within the Banking Book and the Trading Book of JPM Suisse. The Banking Book contains the positions managed by the Bank's own treasury and those resulting from Asset-Liability Management ("ALM") activities. JPM Suisse executes transactions in the Trading Book to meet clients' requests, but does not trade for its own account and therefore is not exposed to market risk exposure arising from trading activities, except those arising from operational errors. The Bank leverages JPMC's approach to Market Risk Management and the JPMC Market Risk infrastructure for measuring and reporting market risk. This is documented in an Inter Affiliate Service Agreement.

Structural Interest Rate Risk

Structural Interest Rate Risk (a subcategory of Market Risk) is a measure of the Bank's exposure to changes in market interest rates. Interest Rate Risk covers the Bank's traditional banking activities (accrual accounted on and off-balance sheet positions) which include the extension of loans and credit facilities, taking deposits and issuing debt (collectively referred to as 'non-trading activities'). Structural Interest Rate Risk is measured using key metrics such as Earnings-at-Risk and Economic Value Sensitivity (EVS), with a Risk Appetite limit applied for the EVS/Equity Ratio. The Bank leverages JPMC's approach to Interest Rate Risk Management and the JPMC infrastructure for measuring and reporting Structural Interest Rate Risk. This is documented in an Inter Affiliate Service Agreement.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is inherent in the Bank's activities and can manifest itself in various ways, including fraudulent acts, business interruptions, cybersecurity attacks, inappropriate employee behavior, failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations, or failure of vendors to perform in accordance with their arrangements. These events could result in financial losses, litigation and regulatory fines, as well as other damages to the Bank. The goal is to keep Operational Risk at appropriate levels in light of the Bank's financial strength, the characteristics of its businesses, and the markets and regulatory environments in which it operates.

Operational Risk Governance

The lines of business and corporate functions hold ownership, responsibility, and accountability for the management of operational risk. The Control Management Organization, which consists of control managers within each line of business and corporate functions, is responsible for the day-to-day execution of the Compliance, Conduct, and Operational Risk (CCOR) Framework and evaluating the effectiveness of their control environment to determine where targeted remediation efforts may be required.

Operational Risk Identification

The Bank utilizes a structured risk and control self-assessment process which is executed by the lines of business and corporate functions in accordance with the minimum standards established by CCOR. As part of this process, responsible lines of business and corporate functions evaluate the effectiveness of their control environment to assess where controls have failed, and to determine where remediation efforts may be required. CCOR provides oversight of these activities and may also perform independent assessments of significant operational risk events and areas of concentrated or emerging risk. Action plans are developed for identified control issues and lines of business and corporate functions are held accountable for tracking and resolving issues in a timely manner.

Operational Risk Measurement

In addition to the level of actual operational risk losses, operational risk measurement includes operational risk based capital and operational risk losses under both baseline and stressed conditions. The Bank considers the impact of stressed economic conditions on operational risk losses and develops a forward looking view of material Operational Risk events that may occur in a stressed environment.

Operational Risk Monitoring and Testing

The results of risk assessments performed by CCOR are leveraged as one of the key criteria in the independent monitoring and testing of the lines of business and corporate's compliance with laws and regulation. Through monitoring and testing, CCOR Management independently identifies areas of Operational Risk and tests the effectiveness of controls within the lines of business and corporate functions. The Operational Risk areas or issues identified through monitoring and testing are escalated to the lines of business and Corporate to be remediated through action plans, as needed, to mitigate operational risk.

Operational Risk Reporting

The JPM Suisse Board of Directors has approved a set of Operational Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) with associated tolerances. These KRIs are reviewed regularly by the Board to ensure they remain within their respective tolerance and are relevant as the business evolves.

Operational Risk is an input into the Bank's three-year capital plan which projects the Operational Risk capital allocation based on the expected growth of the business over the next three years.

Compliance Risk

Compliance risk is the risk of failure to comply with applicable laws, rules, and regulations. Each line of business and function is accountable for managing its compliance risk. The Bank's Compliance function is independent of the lines of business and works closely with senior management to provide independent review, monitoring and oversight of business operations with a focus on compliance with the applicable legal and regulatory obligations.

Compliance risks relate to a wide variety of legal and regulatory obligations depending on the line of business and jurisdiction, including those related to financial products and services, relationships and interactions with clients, 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 Bank's fiduciary activities, including the failure to exercise the applicable high standard of care, to act in the best interest of or to treat clients fairly.

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

Compliance implements various practices designed to identify and mitigate compliance risk by establishing policies, testing, monitoring, training, and providing guidance.

Legal Risk

Legal 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 Bank operates, agreements with clients, and products and services offered by the Bank. The Bank's Legal function ensures the Bank adequately manages and controls its legal risks. This includes supervising and giving strategic direction to all outside counsel advising the Bank on civil, regulatory and enforcement matters.

Reputation Risk

Maintaining the Bank's reputation is the responsibility of each individual employee of the Bank. The Bank's Reputation Risk Governance policy explicitly vests each employee with the responsibility to consider the reputation of the Bank when engaging in any activity. The Board mandates that the Bank has a Reputation Risk Committee. Any individual, business, or control function employee, including any member of the Bank's Reputation Risk Committee, may refer a matter for review. The relevant business or function is responsible for performing its own due diligence and identifying and escalating any potential reputation risk in accordance with its procedures before significant action is made on any transaction or activity.

Climate Risk

The Bank's clients, operations and business strategy may be impacted by climate change – either from the transition to a low-carbon economy (transition risk) or through the changing climate itself (physical risk).

Transition risk refers to the financial and economic implications associated with a societal adjustment to a low-carbon economy. Transition risk drivers include possible changes in public policy, such as legislation and industrial and financial regulation; adoption of new technologies; and shifts in consumer preferences. These drivers could impact our clients, and our business strategy in providing financial services to them. Transition risks may also be influenced by changes in the physical climate.

Physical risk refers to economic costs and financial loss associated with a changing climate. Acute physical risk drivers include increased frequency or severity of climate and weather events (e.g., floods, wildfires, tropical storms, etc.). Chronic physical risk drivers include more gradual shifts in the climate and include sea level rise, persistent changes in precipitation levels and average ambient temperature increases. Indirect physical risk drivers include the second-order effects of these acute and chronic risks, such as supply chain disruptions or changes to property valuations.

The Bank's approach to climate risk is driven by the Firmwide Climate Risk Framework whereby climate risk is viewed as a driver of risk that may impact existing types of risks such as credit & investment risk, market risk, operational risk and strategic risk.

3. Accounting and valuation principles

General principles

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Swiss Code of Obligations, the Federal Act on Banks and Savings Banks, its Ordinance, the Ordinance on Accounting of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA Accounting Ordinance) and the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) Circular 2020/1 "Accounting – Banks" (effective 1st January 2021). The Bank s financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the true and fair view principle. All concluded business transactions are recognized in the balance sheet at their value on the settlement date. The financial statements are prepared on the assumption of an ongoing concern. The accounting is therefore based on going concern values. The disclosed balance sheet items are valued individually unless stated otherwise.

Liquid assets

Liquid assets are recognized at their nominal value.

Due from and due to banks

These amounts are carried in the balance sheet at their nominal value, less any necessary value adjustments.

Due from securities financing transactions

Reverse repurchase agreements (collateralized with US-T bills) are carried in the balance sheet at their nominal value.

Loans (due from clients and mortgage loans)

Loans are carried in the balance sheet at their nominal value, less any necessary value adjustments. A loan downgraded to an internal risk rating of 9-10 can be classified as a non-performing loan. Interest and commissions overdue by more than 90 days are deducted from the interest and discount income. They will be transferred back to the interest and discount income only when payment is made. Provisions are created to cover potential loss on the loan book that ensures the quality of any collateral, and the financial capacity and willingness of the borrower. When a portion or all of the loan is deemed uncollectible, the amount is deducted from the corresponding asset item in the balance sheet and charged in full, in the income statement to "changes in value adjustments for default risks and losses from interest operations".

Methods used for identifying default risks and determining value adjustments and provisions

Mortgage Loans: For residential properties and investment properties, the Bank uses recognized professional values with an appropriate professional indemnity insurance coverage, in order to obtain a valuation of the property including market analysis and comparables. The Bank will review and validate these valuations. Based on these valuations, the Bank updates the loan-to-value ratio.

Additionally, late payment of interest and amortization payments are analyzed. From this, the Bank identifies mortgages that involve higher risks. These loans are then reviewed in detail by credit specialists. If necessary, additional coverage is requested or a corresponding value adjustment is created based on the coverage shortfall.

Securities-based Loans: The commitments and values of collateral for securities-based loans are monitored daily. If the collateral value of the securities falls below the amount of the credit line, the amount of the loan is reduced or additional securities are requested. If the coverage gap grows, or in extraordinary market conditions, the securities are utilized and the credit position is closed out.

Unsecured Loans: The Bank only offers unsecured loans or unsecured overdrafts on an exceptional basis, based on the credit-worthiness of the underlying client and on whether the client has additional assets pledged to the Bank.

If losses are to be expected due to events which have already occurred when the annual accounts are drawn up, but which cannot yet be attributed to individual credit exposure, value adjustments for latent default risk are recorded.

Any new value adjustments and provisions identified by the processes described above, as well as known risk exposures which are reassessed at each balance sheet date and adjusted if necessary, are reviewed and approved by the Executive Committee.

Positive and negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments

Positive and negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value. Gains or losses are booked under the section "Results from trading activities". Derivative financial instruments are used for trading purposes. The fair value is based on dealer's price quotation for all derivative financial instruments, except for forward contracts where fair value is based on the forward rate curve.

Financial investments

Financial investments include debt securities, properties and goods acquired in relation to loan transactions and destined for sale.

Debt securities to be held to maturity are recognized in the balance sheet on an amortized cost basis. Debt securities not to be held to maturity (Available For Sale) are measured according to the principle of the lower of the cost or market value. The agio/disagio is accrued or deferred over the residual term to maturity via "Accrued income and prepaid expenses" or "Accrued expenses and deferred income". Value adjustments for default risk are recorded immediately under "Changes in value adjustments for default risk and losses from interest operations".

For properties and goods acquired in relation to loan transactions and destined for sale, the lower of cost or market value is determined by the purchase value or the liquidation value, whichever is the lower.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are carried at the cost of acquisition and depreciated on a straight- line basis over their estimated useful life. Depreciation expenses are booked under "Value adjustments on participations and depreciation and amortization of tangible fixed assets and intangible assets". The residual value and estimated useful life of the fixed assets are assessed each year.

If the assessment reveals that there is a change in the estimated useful life or a decrease in value, JPM Suisse will depreciate the residual account value according to the new estimated useful life plan or will proceed to an unplanned depreciation.

The estimated useful lives for the different categories are as follows:

- Buildings, excluding land (max. 50 years)
- Fixed assets (max. 10 years)
- Software, computing and communication material (max. 5 years).

Profits made on the disposal of a fixed asset are booked under "Extraordinary income" and losses are booked under "Extraordinary expenses".

All the projects related to software developments with a cost higher than USD 1 million at the program level and USD 250 thousand at the application level are capitalized based on estimated costs. The capitalization takes into consideration the salaries and direct payroll-related costs, software costs and consultants' fees, and is recognized in tangible fixed assets under "Proprietary or separately acquired software" in the balance sheet and Note 5.8. Starting December 2017, capitalization also takes into consideration payroll related cost for incentive compensation. The depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over three years.

Liabilities to the pension fund

All JPM Suisse employees are covered by a defined contribution pension fund (base plan). The saving contribution of the base plan is 15.1% of insured salary, the contribution of the employees being 5.5% and the contribution of JPM Suisse being 9.6%. In addition, there is a contribution related to risk amounting to 3% which is entirely funded by JPM Suisse. Two higher employee contribution scales (Plus 2 and Maxi) were introduced effective January 1st 2019 to allow members to voluntarily increase their retirement savings account (by 2.0% and 4.1% of insured salary respectively). The employer contribution remains unchanged regardless of the member's choice of contribution scale.

An additional plan also exists which ensures part of the bonus of JPM Suisse executives under specific terms.

Except for the employees with a fixed-term contract for a period of less than or equal to three months, all employees with a Swiss working contract are insured by the "Caisse de Pensions de J.P. Morgan Chase".

The organization, management and financing of the pension plan are in line with the regulations, the articles of incorporation of the Caisse de Pensions de J.P. Morgan Chase and the current pension plan policies.

Liabilities to the pension fund are valued by the actuary according to recognized principles and technical guidelines and accrued as at year-end. According to FINMA-AO and FINMA Circular 2020/1, the Bank assesses whether there is an economic benefit or economic obligation arising from a pension fund as at the balance sheet date. The assessment is based on the contracts and financial statements of the pension funds (established under Swiss GAAP FER 26).

Other assets and liabilities

These positions are carried at their nominal value.

Equity-based compensation schemes

Equity-based compensation schemes exist for the employees of the JPMC Group and are managed by a related company. The costs of the share plan are subsequently recharged to the Bank via a head-office recharge.

Provisions

Specific value adjustments and provisions are made for identified risks as at the balance sheet date, applying the principle of prudence. Legal and factual obligations are valued regularly. If an outflow of resources is likely and can be reliably estimated, a corresponding provision is created. Provisions are released via the income statement if they are no longer needed on business grounds and cannot be used for other similar purposes at the same time.

Current taxes

The tax charge includes income and capital taxes and is accrued on the basis of the current income statement and the shareholders' equity. It is charged to expenses during the period of the realized gains. Liabilities from direct taxes are recognized under "Accrued expenses and deferred income". Expense due to direct taxes is disclosed in the income statement under "Taxes".

Foreign currencies

The annual accounts are presented in Swiss francs, the functional currency of the Bank. The balance sheet items denominated in foreign currencies are converted at the closing exchange rate. Income and expense items in foreign currencies are converted into Swiss francs by applying the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Gains or losses on FX translations are booked under "Result from trading activities and the fair value option".

The exchange rates used at year-end for the conversion of the main foreign currencies are as follows:

Currency	2023	2022
USD	0.8380	0.9232
EUR	0.9260	0.9847
GBP	1.0655	1.1102

Off-balance sheet

Off-balance sheet items are carried at their nominal value. Provisions are created, if necessary, in the liabilities on the balance sheet for foreseeable risks.

Derivative financial instruments

JPM Suisse acts as principal in respect of derivatives transactions, except for exchange-traded derivative transactions where JPM Suisse acts as agent. Therefore, JPM Suisse recognizes under "Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments" and "Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments" the positive and negative replacement values of all contracts executed as a principal. The realized and unrealized income on the derivative transactions is recognized under "Result from trading activities and the fair value option".

JPM Suisse does not usually maintain open positions for its own account, except for some residual positions resulting from foreign exchange transactions. All positive and negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments are carried at market prices as gross amounts in the balance sheet (without any offsetting), even in the case where a netting agreement has been established.

Special events and those which have occurred post factum to the closure of the financial year

JPM Suisse was named as a defendant in a civil litigation filed in May 2021 in Malaysia by 1Malaysia Development Berhad ("1MDB"), a Malaysian state-owned and controlled investment fund. The claim alleges "dishonest assistance" against JPM Suisse in relation to payments of $300 million and $500 million, from 2009 and 2010, respectively, received from 1MDB and paid into an account at JPM Suisse held by 1MDB PetroSaudi Limited, a joint venture company between 1MDB and PetroSaudi Holdings (Cayman) Limited. The Firm is challenging the validity of service and the Malaysian Court's jurisdiction to hear the claim. In August 2023 the Court denied an application by 1MDB to discontinue its claim with permission to re-file a new claim in the future. An appeals court is scheduled in August 2024 to hear separate appeals filed by 1MDB and the Firm against that August 2023 decision. In its appeal, the Firm seeks to prevent any claim from continuing.

In November 2023, the Federal Office of the Attorney General (OAG) in Switzerland notified JPM Suisse that it is conducting an investigation into possible criminal liability in connection with transactions arising from JPM Suisse relationship with the 1MDB PetroSaudi joint venture and its related persons for the period September 2009 through August 2015. The OAG investigation is ongoing.

Events which have occurred post factum to the closure of the financial year

JPM Suisse continues to monitor closely the prevailing market conditions as a result of the ongoing Russia and Ukraine conflict and geopolitical landscape, and the governing bodies of the Bank are kept informed of the situation regularly. In addition, requests from and reporting to the FINMA are performed timely. The Bank has determined that these events are non-adjusting subsequent events. Accordingly, there is no impact on the Bank's balance sheet or on its income statement for the year ended 31st December 2023.

5. Information concerning the balance sheet

5.1 Breakdown of Securities financing transactions (assets and liabilities)

Amounts in thousands of CHF	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Book value of receivables from cash collateral delivered in connection with securities borrowing and reverse repurchase transactions*	-	275,926
Book value of obligations from cash collateral received in connection with securities lending and repurchase transactions	-	-
Book value of securities lent in connection with securities lending or delivered as collateral in connection with securities borrowing as well as securities in own portfolio transferred in connection with repurchase agreements	-	-
with unrestricted right to resell or pledge	-	-
Fair value of securities received and serving as collateral in connection with securities lending or securities borrowed in connection with securities borrowing as well as securities received in connection with reverse repurchase agreements with an unrestricted right to resell or repledge	-	-
of which, repledged securities	-	-
of which, resold securities	-	-

** Before netting agreements*

5.2 Collateral for loans / receivables and off-balance sheet transactions, and for impaired loans / receivables

Amounts in thousands of CHF	Secured by mortgage	Other collateral	Unsecured	Total
Loans (before netting with value adjustments)				
Due from clients*	-	5,458,066	105,646	5,563,712
Mortgage Loans	307,811	-	-	307,811
Of which residential properties	307,811	-	-	307,811
Total loans as at 31.12.2023 (before netting with value adjustments)	**307,811**	5,458,066	**105,646**	**5,871,523**
Total loans as at 31.12.2023 (after netting with value adjustments)	**307,811**	5,455,552	**105,646**	**5,869,009**
Total loans as at 31.12.2022 (before netting with value adjustments)	373,679	6,885,513	116,156	7,375,348
Total loans as at 31.12.2022 (after netting with value adjustments)	373,679	6,885,513	116,156	7,375,348
Off balance sheet				
Contingent liabilities	-	90,269	-	90,269
Irrevocable commitments	-	75,150	4,615	79,765
Total off balance sheet as at 31.12.2023	**-**	**165,419**	**4,615**	**170,034**
Total off balance sheet as at 31.12.2022	-	563,356	3,662	567,018
	Gross debt amount	Liquidation value of collateral	Net debt amount	Individual existing value adjustments
Impaired loans as at 31.12.2023	**33,171**	**30,657**	**2,514**	**2,514**
Impaired loans as at 31.12.2022	-	-	-	-

** Due from clients as of 31.12.2023 includes loans covered by yachts, planes and fine art for a total amount of KCHF 447,724 (other collateral) (31.12.2022: of KCHF 486,504)*

The notes are numbered according to FINMA Circular 2020/1.
Those that are not relevant to JPMS (i.e. 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9, 5.12, 5.14,5.15, 5.21, 5.22, 5.29, 5.36, 5.37 and 5.40) have not been incorporated

5.4 Derivative financial instruments (assets and liabilities)

Amounts in thousands of CHF		Trading instruments	
	Positive replacement values	Negative replacement values	Contract volume
Interest rate instruments			
Swaps	20,059	20,059	715,878
Options (OTC)	3,100	3,100	236,177
Foreign exchange derivatives			
Forward contracts	30,028	28,790	1,411,546
Combined interest rate / currency swaps	46,873	46,873	3,969,084
Options (OTC)	1,051	1,051	473,580
Fixed Income			
Options (OTC)	157	157	2,160,783
Equity securities / indices			
Swaps	12,388	12,388	152,131
Options (OTC)	10,522	10,522	1,376,668
Credit derivatives			
Credit default swaps	655	655	174,872
Other			
Precious metals options (OTC)	1,352	1,352	169,336
Total as at 31.12.2023 (before netting agreements) ***of which, determined using a valuation model***	**126,185**	**124,947**	**10,840,055**
Total as at 31.12.2022 (before netting agreements) *of which, determined using a valuation model*	258,099	260,835	14,107,484
	Positive replacement values (cumulative)	Negative replacement values (cumulative)	
Total as at 31.12.2023 (after netting agreements)	**126,185**	**124,947**	**10,840,054**
Total as at 31.12.2022 (after netting agreements)	258,099	260,835	14,107,484
	Central clearing houses	Banks and securities dealers	Other customers
Positive replacement values (after netting agreements)		48,978	77,207

The notes are numbered according to FINMA Circular 2020/1.
Those that are not relevant to JPMS (i.e. 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9, 5.12, 5.14,5.15, 5.21, 5.22, 5.29, 5.36, 5.37 and 5.40) have not been incorporated

5.8 Analysis of tangible fixed assets

Amounts in thousands of CHF	Acquisition cost 31.12.2022	Accumulated depreciation 31.12.2022	Book value 31.12.2022	Additions 2023	Disposals 2023	Depreciation 2023*	Book value 31.12.2023
Tangible fixed assets							
Proprietary or separately acquired software	187,736	175,979	11,757	2,818	-	(7,075)	7,500
Other tangible fixed assets	171,902	133,922	37,980	3,142	-	(12,095)	29,027
Total tangible fixed assets	**359,638**	**309,901**	**49,737**	**5,960**	**-**	**(19,170)**	**36,527**

** The depreciation method applied and the range used for the expected useful life are explained in the accounting and valuation principles.*

Maturity structure of operating leases

Future lease payments	<=1 year	> 1 year < 3 years	> 3 years < 5 years	> 5 years	TOTAL
31.12.2022	14,118	18,375	8,215	9,504	50,212
31.12.2023	8,999	14,298	10,659	4,089	38,045

Note: One operating lease terminated as of December 2023.

5.10 Other assets and other liabilities

Amounts in thousands of CHF	Other assets 2023	Other assets 2022	Other liabilities 2023	Other liabilities 2022
Suspense accounts	128	2,506	3,239	2,145
Transit accounts	21	1,174	658	502
Indirect Taxes	1,878	1,736	9,928	8,063
Other assets and liabilities	31	30	1,528	2,084
Total other assets and liabilities	**2,058**	**5,446**	**15,353**	**12,794**

5.11 Disclosure of assets pledged or assigned to secure own commitments and of assets under reservation of ownership*

	Book value 2023	Effective commitment 2023	Book value 2022	Effective commitment 2022
Pledge/assigned assets				
Liquid assets	2,307	2,307	-	-
Total pledge/assigned assets	2,307	2,307	-	-

* excluding securities financing transactions (cf. corresponding separate breakdown of securities financing transactions)

The notes are numbered according to FINMA Circular 2020/1.
Those that are not relevant to JPMS (i.e. 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9, 5.12, 5.14,5.15, 5.21, 5.22, 5.29, 5.36, 5.37 and 5.40) have not been incorporated.

5.13 Disclosures on the economic situation of own pension schemes

1. Employer contribution reserves (ECR)

Employer contribution reserves: La Caisse de Pensions de JPMorgan Chase	Nominal value	Waiver of use	Net amount	Net amount	Influence of ECR on personnel expenses	
Amounts in thousands of CHF	31.12.2022			31.12.2021	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Employer sponsored funds / employer sponsored pension schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension schemes	110	-	110	110	-	-

Employer contribution reserves equal the nominal value as shown in the pension fund's statement. They are not recognized in the balance sheet.

2. Presentation of the economic benefit / obligation and the pension expenses

Amounts in thousands of CHF	Overfunding / underfunding 31.12.2022	Economic interest of the Bank 31.12.2022	Economic interest of the Bank 31.12.2021	Change in economic benefit / obligation versus previous year	Contribution paid for the current period	Pension expenses in personnel expenses 31.12.2023	Pension expenses in personnel expenses 31.12.2022
Employer sponsored funds / employer sponsored pension schemes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension plans without overfunding / underfunding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension plans with overfunding	27,231	-	-	-	13,288	13,288	12,905
Pension plans with underfunding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pension schemes without own assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The last audited annual report of the JPMorgan Swiss Pension Fund as at 31 December 2022 (based on Swiss GAAP FER 26 standard) showed an overfunding of 109.8% which is used exclusively for the benefit of the insured members, thus there is no economic benefit to the bank that needs to be recorded in the balance sheet and in the income statement.

For 2023, the Board of Trustees decided to credit 2.5% to all employees covered. For 2024, the Board of Trustees plans to credit a provisional rate of 1.0% to all covered employees.

The accounting for the Swiss pension fund and for the Swiss complementary pension fund is in accordance with the requirements of the Accounting and Reporting Recommendations Swiss GAAP FER 26 standard. There are no other liabilities on the employer's side.

The notes are numbered according to FINMA Circular 2020/1.
Those that are not relevant to JPMS (i.e. 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9, 5.12, 5.14,5.15, 5.21, 5.22, 5.29, 5.36, 5.37 and 5.40) have not been incorporated

5.16 Value adjustments and provisions, reserves for general banking risks, and changes therein during the current year

Amounts in thousands of CHF	Previous year end	"Use in conformity with designated purpose"	Reclassifications	"Currency differences"	"Past due interest, recoveries"	"New creations charged to income statement"	"Releases to income statement"	"Balance at current year end"
Value adjustments and provisions for default and other risks								
Provisions for other business risks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions for restructuring	734	4,825	-		-	4,417	-	326
Other provisions	885	219	-	(16)	-	827	-	1,477
Total Provisions	**1,619**	**5,044**	**-**	**(16)**	**-**	**5,244**	**-**	**1,803**
Value adjustments for default and country risks	-	-	-	-	-	2,514	-	2,514
Of which, value adjustments for default risks in respect of impaired loans / receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: During 2023, new restructuring provisions of 4,417K were booked, which is mainly due to the 2023 social plan leaving 326K of restructuring provisions carried forward relating to 2023. Other provisions include 827K related to legal reserve accrual of which 219K has been paid leaving 1,477K carried forward relating to 2023.

5.17 Presentation of the bank's capital

	31.12.2023			31.12.2022		
Amounts in thousands of CHF	Total Par Value	Number of shares	Capital eligible for dividend	Total Par Value	Number of shares	Capital eligible for dividend
Bank's capital						
Share capital	309,904	309,904	309,904	309,904	309,904	309,904
of which paid up	309,904	309,904	309,904	309,904	309,904	309,904
Total Bank's capital	**309,904**	**309,904**	**309,904**	**309,904**	**309,904**	**309,904**

Note: The company's share capital is fully paid in. No special rights are conferred by the share capital..
As per Art. 671 CO, to the extent it does not exceed one-half of the share capital, the statutory retained earnings reserve may be used only to cover losses or for measures designed to sustain the company through difficult times, to prevent unemployment or to mitigate its consequences. The non distributable statutory retained earnings reserve amounted to KCHF 81,464 in 2023 and KCHF 80,619 in 2022.
There are no statutory limitations that apply to the distribution of the voluntary retained earnings reserve.

5.18 Number and value of equity securities or options on equities securities held by all executives and directors and by employees*

	Number of equity securities (amounts in thousands)		Value of equity securities (amounts in thousands of CHF)	
	31.12.2023	31.12.2022	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Governing Bodies	35	30	4,096	4,075
Employees	156	133	18,622	17,267
Total	**191**	**163**	**22,718**	**21,342**

Note: The amount relating to governing bodies is entirely related to members of the Executive Committee as members of the board of directors do not hold any equity securities with J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA

** Restricted stock units ("RSUs") are awarded at no cost to the recipient upon their grant. Generally, RSUs are granted annually and are vested at a rate of 50% after two years and 50% after three years and are converted into shares of common stock of JPMC as of the vesting date. In addition, RSUs typically include full-career eligibility provisions, which allow employees and governing bodies to continue to vest upon voluntary termination, subject to post-employment and other restrictions based on age or service-related requirements. All RSUs awards are subject to forfeiture until vested and contain clawback provisions that may result in cancellation under certain specified circumstances. RSUs entitle the recipient to receive cash payments equivalent to any dividends paid on the underlying common stock during the period the RSUs are outstanding. The net impact of expenses relating to share-based compensation in 2023 was KCHF 10,496 and KCHF 9,834 in 2022. The number of equity securities represents the number of RSUs granted by the JPMC group to individuals employed by JPMS as at 31st December 2022.*

The notes are numbered according to FINMA Circular 2020/1.
Those that are not relevant to JPMS (i.e. 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9, 5.12, 5.14,5.15, 5.21, 5.22, 5.29, 5.36, 5.37 and 5.40) have not been incorporated

5.19 Disclosure of amounts due from / to related parties*

Amounts in thousands of CHF	Amounts due from 2023	Amounts due from 2022	Amounts due to 2023	Amounts due to 2022
Holder of Qualified participants	1,607,515	1,542,304	5,110,344	6,150,933
Linked companies	124,289	49,758	23,911	23,365
transactions with members of governing bodies	29	860	431	4,597
Grand Total	**1,731,833**	**1,592,922**	**5,134,686**	**6,178,895**

** The transactions with related parties were concluded under normal market conditions. They comprised interbank loans, deposits, and transactions in derivative financial instruments.*

5.20 Disclosure of holders of significant participations

Amounts in thousands of CHF	2023 Nominal	2023 % of equity	2022 Nominal	2022 % of equity
Holders of significant participations and groups of holders of participations with pooled voting rights				
with voting rights J.P. Morgan International Finance Ltd - J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.	309,904	100%	309,904	100%

5.23 Maturity structure of financial instruments

Amounts in thousands of CHF	At sight	Cancellable	Up to 3 mths	Between 3 to 12 mths	Between 1 to 5 yrs	Over 5 yrs	Total
Current assets							
Liquid Assets	1,333,342	-	-	-	-	-	1,333,342
Due from Banks	1,347,391	-	13,851	-	-	334,758	1,696,000
Due from clients	26	3,307,911	1,068,364	624,464	514,132	46,301	5,561,198
Mortgage Loans	-	-	14,889	11,978	265,007	15,937	307,811
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	30,029	-	17,728	14,225	52,579	11,624	126,185
Total as at 31.12.2023	**2,710,788**	**3,307,911**	**1,114,832**	**650,667**	**831,718**	**408,620**	**9,024,536**
Total as at 31.12.2022	2,962,448	3,982,729	1,914,271	742,044	1,100,542	475,070	11,177,104
Current liabilities							
Due to Banks	6,718	-	1,303,074	1,060,862	1,592,217	-	3,962,871
Due to clients	3,844,004	-	38	-	-	-	3,844,042
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	28,790	-	17,728	14,225	52,579	11,625	124,947
Total as at 31.12.2023	**3,879,512**	**-**	**1,320,840**	**1,075,087**	**1,644,796**	**11,625**	**7,931,860**
Total as at 31.12.2022	**4,979,336**	**-**	**1,376,388**	**1,907,360**	**1,786,802**	**46,279**	**10,096,165**

The notes are numbered according to FINMA Circular 2020/1.
Those that are not relevant to JPMS (i.e. 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9, 5.12, 5.14,5.15, 5.21, 5.22, 5.29, 5.36, 5.37 and 5.40) have not been incorporated

5.24 Presentation of assets and liabilities by domestic and foreign origin in accordance with the domicile principle

	2023			2022		
Amounts in thousands of CHF	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total
Assets						
Liquid Assets	1,333,342	-	1,333,342	2,080,346	-	2,080,346
Due from Banks	26,855	1,669,145	1,696,000	26,698	1,160,687	1,187,385
Amounts due from securities financing transactions	-	-	-	-	275,926	275,926
Due from clients	665,044	4,896,154	5,561,198	718,248	6,283,421	7,001,669
Mortgage Loans	73,013	234,798	307,811	97,949	275,730	373,679
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	20,534	105,651	126,185	22,933	235,166	258,099
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	28,885	20,209	49,094	26,151	22,074	48,225
Tangible Fixed Assets	36,527	-	36,527	49,737	-	49,737
Other Assets	2,005	53	2,058	2,210	3,236	5,446
Total Assets	**2,186,205**	**6,926,010**	**9,112,215**	**3,024,272**	**8,256,240**	**11,280,512**

	2023			2022		
Amounts in thousands of CHF	Swiss	Foreign	Total	Swiss	Foreign	Total
Liabilities						
Due to Banks	-	3,962,871	3,962,871	1	5,025,852	5,025,853
Due to clients	2,013,954	1,830,088	3,844,042	1,881,876	2,927,601	4,809,477
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	10,429	114,518	124,947	29,361	231,474	260,835
Accrued expenses and deferred income	58,132	39,462	97,594	58,968	36,177	95,145
Other Liabilities	12,658	2,695	15,353	11,056	1,738	12,794
Provisions	1,734	69	1,803	1,542	77	1,619
Bank's capital	309,904	-	309,904	309,904	-	309,904
Statutory retained earnings reserve	81,464	-	81,464	80,619	-	80,619
Voluntary retained earnings reserves	53,392	-	53,392	53,392	-	53,392
Profit carried forward	630,030	-	630,030	614,000	-	614,000
Profit of the period	(9,185)	-	(9,185)	16,874	-	16,874
Total Liabilities	**3,162,512**	**5,949,703**	**9,112,215**	**3,057,593**	**8,222,919**	**11,280,512**

The notes are numbered according to FINMA Circular 2020/1.
Those that are not relevant to JPMS (i.e. 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9, 5.12, 5.14,5.15, 5.21, 5.22, 5.29, 5.36, 5.37 and 5.40) have not been incorporated

5.25 Breakdown of total assets by country or group of countries (domicile principle)

Amounts in thousands of CHF / Share of %	2023		2022	
Switzerland	2,186,237	23.99%	3,024,273	26.81%
USA	387,389	4.25%	586,401	5.20%
UK	1,503,999	16.51%	1,349,785	11.97%
Rest of Western Europe	1,433,368	15.73%	1,964,299	17.41%
Latin America	2,909,654	31.93%	3,572,579	31.67%
Middle East	457,461	5.02%	516,093	4.58%
Africa	16,613	0.18%	46,759	0.41%
Asia	13,742	0.15%	17,817	0.16%
Other Countries	203,752	2.24%	202,506	1.80%
Total Assets	**9,112,215**	**100.00%**	**11,280,512**	**100.00%**

5.26 Breakdown of total assets by credit rating of country groups (risk domicile view)*

	Net foreign exposure 2023		Net foreign exposure 2022	
Standard and Poor's	Amount in thousands CHF	Share as %	Amount in thousands CHF	Share as %
AAA	137,196	1.98%	86,773	1.05%
AA+	426,370	6.16%	635,385	7.70%
AA	1,834,273	26.48%	1,896,048	22.97%
AA-	265,831	3.84%	1,162,854	14.08%
A	347,517	5.02%	139,543	1.69%
A+	400,323	5.78%	41,262	0.50%
A-	28,958	0.42%	337,168	4.08%
BBB+	6,059	0.09%	1,979	0.02%
BBB	724,790	10.46%	1,055,431	12.78%
BBB-	18,770	0.27%	2,756	0.03%
BB+	25,122	0.36%	8,236	0.10%
BB	61,504	0.89%	3,891	0.05%
BB-	2,133	0.03%	72,627	0.88%
B+	543,897	7.85%	695,549	8.42%
B	-	0.00%	3,177	0.04%
B-	10	0.00%	29,078	0.35%
CCC+	-	0.00%	7,155	0.09%
CCC	39	0.00%	-	0.00%
CCC-	6,952	0.10%	-	0.00%
SD	5,320	0.08%	4,216	0.05%
NR	2,090,946	30.19%	2,073,114	25.11%
Grand Total	**6,926,010**	**100.00%**	**8,256,242**	**100.00%**

** This table presents the foreign exposure by credit rating of country groups.*

The notes are numbered according to FINMA Circular 2020/1.
Those that are not relevant to JPMS (i.e. 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9, 5.12, 5.14,5.15, 5.21, 5.22, 5.29, 5.36, 5.37 and 5.40) have not been incorporated

5.27 Presentation of assets and liabilities broken down by the most significant currencies for the Bank

Amounts in thousands of CHF	CHF	USD	EUR	GBP	Other	Total
Assets						
Liquid assets	1,333,342	-	-	-	-	**1,333,342**
Due from banks	498,958	558,450	299,648	67,816	271,128	**1,696,000**
Due from clients	283,190	4,108,005	861,761	199,067	109,175	**5,561,198**
Mortgage loans	69,688	3,325	135,767	99,031	-	**307,811**
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	33,801	48,839	27,481	9,864	6,200	**126,185**
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	15,654	28,792	3,354	835	459	**49,094**
Tangible fixed assets	36,453	-	-	74	-	**36,527**
Other assets	1,351	589	42	5	71	**2,058**
Total balance sheet assets as at 31.12.2023	**2,272,437**	**4,748,000**	**1,328,053**	**376,692**	**387,033**	**9,112,215**
Total balance sheet assets as at 31.12.2022	**2,713,078**	**6,285,429**	**1,524,085**	**414,067**	**343,853**	**11,280,512**
Delivery entitlements from spot exchange, forex forward and forex options transactions	**715,456**	**2,224,675**	**1,872,517**	**85,590**	**404,439**	**5,302,677**
Total balance sheet assets as at 31.12.2023	**2,987,893**	**6,972,675**	**3,200,570**	**462,282**	**791,472**	**14,414,892**

Amounts in thousands of CHF	CHF	USD	EUR	GBP	Other	**Total**
Liabilities						
Due to banks	-	3,187,167	563,008	201,385	11,311	**3,962,871**
Due to clients	1,064,049	1,884,987	441,892	101,057	352,057	**3,844,042**
Negative replacement values of derivative financial instruments	33,061	48,341	27,481	9,864	6,200	**124,947**
Accrued expenses and deferred income	40,764	54,650	1,591	566	23	**97,594**
Other liabilities	10,588	4,400	2	338	25	**15,353**
Provisions	1,650	84	-	-	69	**1,803**
Bank's capital	309,904	-	-	-	-	**309,904**
Statutory retained earnings reserve	81,464	-	-	-	-	**81,464**
Voluntary retained earnings reserve	53,392	-	-	-	-	**53,392**
Profit carried forward	630,030	-	-	-	-	**630,030**
Profit / (loss) of the year	(9,185)	-	-	-	-	**(9,185)**
Total balance sheet liabilities as at 31.12.2023	**2,215,717**	**5,179,629**	**1,033,974**	**313,210**	**369,685**	**9,112,215**
Total balance sheet liabilities as at 31.12.2022	**2,197,269**	**7,094,346**	**1,261,422**	**413,686**	**313,789**	**11,280,512**
Delivery entitlements from spot exchange, forex forward and forex options transactions	**776,674**	**1,790,850**	**2,164,918**	**148,882**	**421,334**	**5,302,658**
Total balance sheet liabilities as at 31.12.2023	**2,992,391**	**6,970,478**	**3,198,892**	**462,093**	**791,019**	**14,414,873**
Net position by currency	(4,498)	2,197	1,678	189	453	19

The notes are numbered according to FINMA Circular 2020/1.
Those that are not relevant to JPMS (i.e. 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9, 5.12, 5.14,5.15, 5.21, 5.22, 5.29, 5.36, 5.37 and 5.40) have not been incorporated

Information on off-balance sheet transactions

5.28 Breakdown of contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Amounts in thousands of CHF	2023	2022
Guarantees to secure credit and similar	90,269	483,968

5.30 Breakdown of fiduciary transactions

Amounts in thousands of CHF	2023	2022
Fiduciary investments with third-party companies	1,156,621	1,160,552
Fiduciary investments with group companies and linked companies	6,305,354	4,811,101
Total fiduciary transactions	**7,461,975**	**5,971,653**

5.31a Breakdown of managed assets and presentation of their development

Amounts in thousands of CHF	2023	2022
a) Breakdown of managed assets		
Type of managed assets :		
Assets under discretionary asset management agreements (IM)	8,856,458	8,069,041
Other managed assets (SDI)	41,228,330	34,629,212
Total managed assets (incl. double counts)	**50,084,788**	**42,698,253**
of which double counting		-

All the assets in the table above are "more-than-custody-only". They are divided into two types of assets: for the clients who have signed a discretionary mandate (IM) and for those who have not (SDI). Assets under discretionary asset management agreements comprise clients' deposits for which the Bank makes the investment decisions. Other managed assets include those for which the client makes the investment decisions.
Net new money is calculated monthly by adding together the incoming and outgoing client transfers of cash and securities. It does not include currency fluctuations, security price variations, internal transfers between the accounts or interest credited to the client deposits.
The interest and dividends resulting from the client's assets and the interest, commissions and fees debited from the client assets are also not included either in the net new money calculation.

	2023	2022
b) Presentation of the development of managed assets		
Total managed assets (incl. double counts) at beginning	**42,698,253**	**44,567,786**
+/- net new money inflow or net new money outflow	3,651,287	2,474,259
+/- price gains / losses, interest, dividends and currency gains / (losses)	3,735,248	(4,343,792)
Total managed assets (incl. double counts) at end	**50,084,788**	**42,698,253**

5.31b Global custodian

Amounts in thousands of CHF	2023	2022
Global custodian assets	112,538,888	108,513,594
*of which double counting**	38,733,656	36,847,187

In addition to the assets mentioned above in Annex 5.31a, J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA also holds assets as part of a "global custodian" service provided to other financial institutions and institutional clients.

** Double counting of Securities Services client assets under custody relates to open-end collective investment schemes under CISA in which clients assets are invested and for which Securities Services is also custodian.*

The notes are numbered according to FINMA Circular 2020/1.
Those that are not relevant to JPMS (i.e. 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9, 5.12, 5.14,5.15, 5.21, 5.22, 5.29, 5.36, 5.37 and 5.40) have not been incorporated

Information on the income statement

5.32 Breakdown of the result from trading activities

Amounts in thousands of CHF	2023	2022
Foreign currencies and notes	16,334	13,753
Precious metals	1,132	2,382
Total result from trading activities	**17,466**	**16,135**

5.33 Disclosure of material refinancing income in the item Interest and discount income as well as material negative interest

Amounts in thousands of CHF	2023	2022
Interest and discount income	402,777	185,887
of which negative interests on interest income	-	*(7,524)*
Interest expenses	(302,111)	(83,979)
of which negative interests on interest expenses	*69*	*6,324*
Total result from interest operations	**100,666**	**101,908**

5.34 Breakdown of personnel expenses

Amounts in thousands of CHF	2023	2022
Salaries	174,274	170,976
of which, expenses relating to share-based compensation and alternative forms of variable compensation	*11,111*	*9,917*
Social insurance benefits	17,897	17,562
Contributions to pension funds	13,288	12,905
Other personnel expenses	13,419	10,437
Total personnel expenses	**218,878**	**211,880**

5.35 Breakdown of general and administrative expenses

Amounts in thousands of CHF	2023	2022
Office space expenses	19,692	19,268
Expenses for information and communications technology	15,692	14,889
Expenses for vehicles, equipment, furniture, as well as operating lease expenses	59	113
Fees of audit firm	598	698
Of which, for financial and regulatory audits	*571*	*657*
of which, for other fees	*27*	*41*
Other operating expenses	14,190	15,283
Intercompany expense	101,977	97,408
Professional fees	10,773	12,508
Total general and administrative expenses	**162,981**	**160,167**

The notes are numbered according to FINMA Circular 2020/1.
Those that are not relevant to JPMS (i.e. 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9, 5.12, 5.14,5.15, 5.21, 5.22, 5.29, 5.36, 5.37 and 5.40) have not been incorporated

5.38 Presentation of the operating result broken down according to domestic and foreign origin, according to the principle of permanent establishment

This disclosure is not applicable. J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA is fully established in Switzerland with no foreign subsidiary or branch. All revenues and expenses are generated as per the principle of permanent establishment in its home country, Switzerland.

5.39 Current taxes, deferred taxes and disclosure of tax rate

Amounts in thousands of CHF	2023	2022
Current tax expense	(4,022)	(6,384)
Deferred tax expense	-	-
Operating result	(5,163)	23,258
Average tax rate	78%	(27%)

The notes are numbered according to FINMA Circular 2020/1.
Those that are not relevant to JPMS (i.e. 5.3, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.9, 5.12, 5.14,5.15, 5.21, 5.22, 5.29, 5.36, 5.37 and 5.40) have not been incorporated

Report of the statutory auditor to the General Meeting of J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA, Geneva

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023, and the income statement, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements (pages 13 to 39) comply with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Board of Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with the Board of Directors or its relevant committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with article 728a para. 1 item 3 CO and PS-CH 890, we confirm the existence of an internal control system that has been designed, pursuant to the instructions of the Board of Directors, for the preparation of the financial statements.

Furthermore, we confirm that the proposed appropriation of available earnings complies with Swiss law and the Company's articles of incorporation. We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

PricewaterhouseCoopers SA

Beresford Caloia	George Okroashvili
Licensed audit expert	
Auditor in charge	Licensed audit expert

Geneva, 23 April 2024

Disclosures on capital and key ratios in accordance with FINMA Circular 2016/1

The new capital requirements (Basel III) entered into force on 1st January 2013, replacing the previous capital requirements (Basel II).

Please refer to the "Risk management" section for details of our procedures, strategy and organization with regard to credit, market and operational risk. Pursuant to Art. 77, para. 1, of the Swiss Ordinance on Capital Adequacy and Risk Diversification (CAO), the Bank has adopted the standard basic indicator approach to calculate its operational risk. The Bank therefore uses the average gross income of the last three years as its calculation basis, and applies to it an average rate of 15%.

At 31st December 2023, the Bank did not hold any participating interests.

At 31st December 2023, the Bank's share capital was fully paid in.

Table 1: Eligible Capital and Minimum Capital Requirements as at 31st December 2023

Amounts in thousands of CHF	Approach			Eligible Capital
Eligible adjusted Tier 1 capital				1,065,605
Of which Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)				1,065,605
Of which Tier 1 Capital (T1)				1,065,605
				Capital Requirements
Capital requirements for credit risk	AS-BRI			230,034
Capital requirements for non-counterparty related risks	AS-BRI			2,922
Capital requirements for markets risks	Standard Approach			2,039
Of which on currencies & precious metals	Of which	374		
Of which on commodities	Of which	1,626		
Of which on interest rate instruments	Of which	39		
Of which on options	Of which			-
Capital requirement for operational risks	Basis Indicator Approach			60,466
Capital requirement for credit value adjustment				2,387
Total of minimum capital requirements				**297,848**
Total of risk weighted assets (RWA)				**3,723,102**
Capital Requirement Covering Ratio I under Pillar 1				357.77%
			Regulatory capital ratio (in % of RWA)	**Target ratio (in % of RWA)***
Eligible adjusted Tier 1 capital			28.62%	11.20%
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)			28.62%	7.40%
Tier 1 Capital (T1)			28.62%	9.00%

** FINMA requires a minimum capital of 11.2% of RWA for banks under category 4. The countercyclical buffer ratio for the current year (in % of RWA) is 0.02% for J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA, hence FINMA Ratio including countercyclical buffer is 11.22%.*

Table 2: Basel III Leverage Ratio

amount in Thousands of CHF	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Eligible Tier 1 Capital	1,065,605	1,057,916
Leverage ratio exposure	10,195,275	12,634,714
basel III leverage ratio	**10.5%**	**8.4%**

Table 3: Liquidity coverage ratio

Amounts in thousands of CHF	2023, Q4	2023, Q3	2023, Q2	2023, Q1
Stock of high quality liquid assets	1,230,901	1,280,396	1,386,435	1,489,384
Net Funding outflows	348,391	356,267	439,238	461,201
Liquidity coverage ratio*	**354%**	**361%**	**321%**	**323%**

** Liquidity coverage ratio is the average ratio within the quarter based on the average of stock of high quality liquid assets and the average of the net funding outflows.*

KM1: Basic regulatory key figures

Amounts in thousands of CHF		2023	2022
Eligible capital (CHF)			
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	1,065,605	1,057,916
1a	Common Equity Tier 1 capital without the effects of the transitional provisions for expected losses	-	-
2	Tier 1 capital (T1)	1,065,605	1,057,916
2a	Tier 1 capital without the effects of the transitional provisions for expected losses	-	-
3	Total capital	1,065,605	1,057,916
3a	Total capital without the effects of the transitional provisions for expected losses	-	-
Risk-weighted assets (RWA) (CHF)			
4	RWA	3,723,102	4,348,196
4a	Minimum capital (CHF)	297,848	347,856
Risk-based capital ratios (in % of RWA)			
5	CET1 ratio (%)	28.62%	24.33%
5a	CET 1 ratio without the effects of the transitional provisions for expected losses (%)	-	-
6	Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	28.62%	24.33%
6a	Tier 1 capital without the effects of the transitional provisions for expected losses (%)	-	-
7	Total capital ratio (%)	28.62%	24.33%
7a	Total capital ratio without the effects of the transitional provisions for expected losses (%)	-	-
CET1 buffer capital requirements (in % of RWA)			
8	Capital buffer in accordance with Basel Minimum Standards (as of 2019: 2.5%) (%)	2.50%	2.50%
9	Countercyclical buffer in accordance with the Basel Minimum Standards (%)	-	-
10	Additional capital buffer due to national or international systemic importance (%)	-	-
11	"Overall buffer requirements in accordance with the Basel Minimum Standards in CET1 quality (%)"	2.50%	2.50%
12	Available CET1 to cover buffer requirements in accordance with Basel Minimum Standards (after deducting CET1 from the cover of the minimum requirements and possibly to cover the TLAC requirements) (%)	20.62%	16.33%
Target capital ratios according to Annex 8 CAO (in % of RWA)			
12a	Capital buffer according to Annex 8 CAO (%)	20.62%	16.33%
12b	Countercyclical buffer (Articles 44 and 44a CAO) (%)	3.20%	3.20%
12c	CET1 target ratio (in %) according to Annex 8 CAO plus countercyclical buffer in accordance with Articles 44 and 44a CAO	7.40%	7.42%
12d	T1 target ratio (in %) according to Annex 8 CAO plus countercyclical buffer in accordance with Articles 44 and 44a CAO	9.00%	9.02%
12e	Total capital target ratio (in %) according to Annex 8 CAO plus countercyclical buffer in accordance with Articles 44 and 44a CAO	11.20%	11.22%
Basel III leverage ratio			
13	Total exposure (CHF)	10,195,275	12,634,714
14	Basel III leverage ratio (Tier 1 capital in % of the total exposure)	10.50%	8.40%
14a	Basel III leverage ratio (Tier 1 capital in % of the total exposure) without the effects of the transitional provisions for expected losses	-	-
Liquidity Coverage Ratio			
15	LCR numerator: Total high quality liquid assets (HQLA) (CHF)	1,203,453	1,926,261
16	LCR denominator: Total of net cash outflow (CHF)	349,826	874,023
17	LCR (in %)	344%	270%
Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)			
18	Available stable refinancing (in CHF)	4,771,308	5,564,141
19	Required stable refinancing (in CHF)	3,660,651	4,552,631
20	Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) (in %)*	130%	122%

**NSFR of 130% relates to December 2023. Average NSFR during the year 2023 is 125%.*

OV1: Overview of risk-weighted assets

Amounts in thousands of CHF		RWA 2023	RWA 2022	Minimum Capital Requirements 2023
1	Credit risk	2,875,429	3,487,251	230,034
20	Market risk	25,487	34,856	2,039
24	Operational risk	752,828	752,838	60,466
25	Amounts below the threshold for deductions (amounts subject to a risk-weight of 250%)	-	-	-
27	**Total (1 + 20 + 24 + 25)**	**3,653,744**	**4,274,945**	**292,539**

LIQA: Liquidity risk management

Refer to Liquidity risk under Risk management section.

CR1: Credit risk: Credit quality of assets

Amounts in thousands of CHF		Gross carrying values			
		Defaulted exposures	Non-Defaulted exposures	Value adjustments/ impairments	Net values
1	Loans (excluding debt securities)	-	5,871,522	(2,514)	5,869,008
2	Debt securities	-	-	-	-
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	-	170,033	-	170,033
4	**Total**	**-**	**6,041,555**	**(2,514)**	**6,039,041**

CR2: Credit risk: Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities

Amounts in thousands of CHF		2023
1	Defaulted receivables and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period	-
2	Receivables and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	33,171
3	Exposures that have returned to non-defaulted status	-
4	Amounts written off	-
5	Other Changes	(2,514)
6	Defaulted receivables and debt securities, at end of the reference period (1+2-3-4+5)	30,657

CR3: Credit risk: Overview of mitigation techniques

Amounts in thousands of CHF	Exposures unsecured: carrying amount	Exposures secured by collateral, of which: secured amount	Exposures secured by financial guarantees or credit derivatives, of which: secured amount
Receivables (including debt securities)	105,646	5,455,552	-
Off-balance sheet	4,615	165,419	-
Total	**110,261**	**5,620,971**	**-**
Of which: defaulted	-	30,657	-

CR5: Credit risk - exposures by exposure category and risk weights under the standardized approach

	Amounts in thousands of CHF Asset classes / Risk weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Other	Total of credit risk exposures after CCF and CRM
1	Central governments and central banks	1,335,123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,335,123
2	Banks and securities dealers	-	-	1,382,735	-	385,988	-	-	-	-	1,768,723
3	Public-sector entities and multilateral development banks	-	-	1,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,070
4	Corporations	18,102	-	-	-	-	-	164,201	4,312	-	186,615
5	Retail	-	-	-	253,466	-	48,505	2,109,913	-	-	2,411,884
6	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
7	Other exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	**Total as at 31.12.2023**	**1,353,225**	**-**	**1,383,805**	**253,466**	**385,988**	**48,505**	**2,274,114**	**4,312**	**-**	**5,703,415**
9	Of which mortgage-backed exposures	-	-	-	253,466	-	1,750	15,340	-	-	270,556
10	Of which overdue exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CRB: Additional disclosures related to the credit quality of assets.
Refer to Credit risk under Risk management section.

CRB: Credit risk - Breakdown of total assets by geographical area

Amounts in thousands of CHF Row Labels	Switzerland	USA	UK	Rest of Western Europe	Latin America	Middle East	Africa	Asia	Other countries	Total
Liquid Assets	1,333,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,333,342
Due from Banks	26,854	378,734	1,184,185	104,145	-	-	-	2,082	-	1,696,000
Due from clients	665,044	-	157,151	1,180,981	2,883,477	452,078	10,585	11,480	200,402	5,561,198
Mortgage Loans	73,013	-	96,295	135,767	2,736	-	-	-	-	307,811
Positive replacement values of derivative financial instruments	20,534	5,133	62,926	7,612	16,787	4,983	6,028	37	2,145	126,185
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	28,885	3,502	3,441	4,863	6,654	400	-	144	1,205	49,094
Tangible Fixed Assets	36,527	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,527
Other Assets	2,005	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	2,058
Grand Total	**2,186,204**	**387,390**	**1,503,998**	**1,433,368**	**2,909,654**	**457,461**	**16,613**	**13,743**	**203,784**	**9,112,215**

CRB: Credit risk - Breakdown of Off balance sheet by maturity*

Amounts in thousands of CHF Row Labels	At sight	Up to 3 months	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1 to 5 yrs	Over 5 years	Total
Contingent Liabilities	812	5,563	73,865	10,028	-	90,269
Irrevocable Commitments	79,765	-	-	-	-	79,765
Grand Total	**80,577**	**5,563**	**73,865**	**10,028**	**-**	**170,034**

* *Refer to annex 5.23 for breakdown of maturity structure for balance sheet positions.*

CCR3: Counterparty credit risk - exposures by exposure category and risk weights according to the standard approach

	Amounts in thousands of CHF Asset classes / Risk weight	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposure
1	Central government and central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Banks and securities dealers	-	-	9,153	1,679	-	-	-	10,832	21,664
3	Other public sector entities and multilateral development banks	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
4	Corporations	-	-	-	-	-	71,334	14	-	71,348
5	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	1,892	-	-	1,892
6	Equity interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	**Total as at 31.12.2023**	**-**	**-**	**9,153**	**1,680**	**-**	**73,226**	**14**	**-**	**94,905**

CCR5: Counterparty credit risk: Composition of collaterals for CCR exposure

	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs	
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral			
Amounts in thousands of CHF	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
Cash and cash-equivalents in CHF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash-equivalents in foreign currencies	-	-	-	1,056	-	-
Swiss government debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sovereign debt	-	-		-	-	-
Central government debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	(2,307)	-	-	-	-
Total as at 31.12.2022	**-**	**(2,307)**	**-**	**1,056**	**-**	**-**

ORA : Operational risk - general information

The bank applies the basic indicator approach to calculate capital requirements.

IRRBBA: Interest rate risk: Objectives and guidelines for the management of interest rate risk in the banking book

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

IRRBB is defined as Interest Rate Risk (IRR) resulting from the firm's traditional banking activities (accrual accounted positions); these include the extension of loans and credit facilities, taking deposits and issuing debt (collectively referred to as "non-trading" activities); and also the impact from Treasury and Chief Investment Office (T/CIO) investment portfolio and other related T/CIO, activities. IRR from non-trading activities can occur due to a variety of factors, including but not limited to:

- Differences in the timing among the maturity or re-pricing of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments;
- Differences in the amounts of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments that are maturing or re-pricing at the same time;
- Differences in the amounts by which short-term and long-term market interest rates change (for example, changes in the slope of the yield curve); and
- Impact of changes in the maturity of various assets, liabilities or off-balance sheet instruments as interest rates change.

Oversight and Governance

The CIO, Treasury, and Corporate (CTC) Risk Committee establishes the Firm's structural interest rate risk policy and related limits, which are subject to approval by the Directors Risk and Policy Committees (DRPC). Treasury and CIO, working in partnership with the lines of business, calculates the Firm's structural interest rate risk profile and reviews it with senior management, including the CTC Risk Committee and the relevant Asset and Liability Management Committee. In addition, oversight of structural interest rate risk is managed through a dedicated risk function reporting to the CTC Chief Risk Officer (CRO). This risk function is responsible for providing independent oversight and governance around assumptions and establishing and monitoring limits for structural interest rate risk. From a local governance perspective, JP Morgan (Suisse) SA (JPM Suisse) IRRBB metrics are reported at the JPM Suisse Capital and Treasury Committee.

Risk Identification and Measurement

T/CIO manages IRRBB exposure by identifying, measuring, modelling and monitoring IRR across the firm's balance sheet. T/CIO identifies and understands material balance sheet impacts of new initiatives and products and will execute transactions to manage IRR as appropriate, and ensure compliance with internal and regulatory requirements. Execution by T/CIO will be based on parameters established by senior management, per the T/CIO Investment Policy. Treasury manages IRR in partnership with CIO. LOBs are responsible for monitoring and reviewing specific LOB IRR modelling assumptions. Measures to manage IRR are:

- Economic Value Sensitivity (EVS), which measures the change in economic value (EV) of the balance sheet due to changes in interest rates
- Earnings-at-Risk (EaR), which estimates the interest rate exposure for a given interest rate scenario. It is presented as a sensitivity to a baseline scenario, which includes net interest income and certain interest rate- sensitive fees.

JPM Suisse exposure to Interest Rate Risk on non-trading book is monitored through the above mentioned Economic and Earnings based measures on a monthly basis, in line with regulatory guidance. In particular, the instantaneous impact of rate shock scenarios – as set out in FINMA Circular 2019/2 "Interest rate risks – banks" – on the economic value of the non-trading books is estimated for JPM Suisse. These scenarios include parallel shifts as well as steeper and flatter yield curves. Rate scenarios used to assess the impact of interest rate shocks on Net Interest Income for JPM Suisse also include +/- 200bps shocks.

Note that these scenarios consider the impact on exposures as a result of changes in interest rates, as well as pricing sensitivities of deposits, optionality and changes in product mix when applicable. The scenarios do not include assumptions about actions that could be taken in response to any such instantaneous rate changes. The pricing sensitivity of deposits in the baseline and scenarios use assumed rates paid which may differ from actual rates paid due to timing lags and other factors.

IRRBBA1: Interest rate risk: quantitative information on the exposure's structure and interest rate fixing date

	Volume in CHF million			Average interest rate reset period (in years)		Maximum interest rate reset period (in years) for exposures with modeled (not determined) interest rate reset dates	
	Total	Of which in CHF	Of which other significant currencies that make up more than 10% of assets or liabilities of total assets	Total	Of which in CHF	Total	Of which in CHF
Defined interest rate reset dates							
Amounts due from banks	349	2	342	5.07	6.75		
Amounts due from customers	2,223	195	1,964	0.59	0.98		
Money market mortgage (LIBOR-based mortgages)	163	38	34	0.09	0.08		
Fixed-rate mortgage	145	32	106	2.67	5.18		
Financial investments	-	-	-	-	-		
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-		
Receivables from interest-rate derivatives	-	-	-	-	-		
Amounts due to banks	3,956	-	3,749	0.04	-		
Amounts due in respect of client deposits	-	-	-	-	-		
Cash bonds	-	-	-	-	-		
Bond issues and central mortgage institution loans	-	-	-	-	-		
Other payables	-	-	-	-	-		
Payables to interest-rate derivatives	-	-	-	-	-		
Undefined interest rate reset dates							
Amounts due from banks	1,192	497	516	0.08	0.08		
Amounts due from customers	3,382	88	3,045	0.22	0.22		
Mortgages with floating rates	-	-	-	-	-		
Other receivables on demand	-	-	-	-	-		
Payables on demand from personal accounts and current accounts	3,665	1,064	2,310	0.94	1.46		
Other payables on demand	-	-	-	-	-		
Payables arising from client deposits, terminable but not transferable (savings)	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	15,075	1,916	12,065				

IRRBB1: Interest rate risk: quantitative information on the exposure's net present value and interest rate income

Amounts in thousands of CHF	ΔEVE (changes in the net present value)		ΔNII (changes in the discounted earnings value)	
Period	**31.12.2023**	**31.12.2022**	**31.12.2023**	**31.12.2022**
Parallel shift up	7,592	(18,843)	(18,843)	18,251
Parallel shift down	(7,256)	21,315	21,315	(14,231)
Steepener shock	16,703	7,997		
Flattener shock	(14,653)	(11,355)		
Rise in short-term interest rates	(9,456)	(15,960)		
Fall in short-term interest rates	10,102	17,134		
Maximum	(14,653)	(18,843)	(18,843)	(14,321)
Period	**31.12.2023**		**31.12.2022**	
Tier 1 capital	1,065,605		1,074,790	

Primary drivers of interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) within JPM Suisse are third-party client deposits on the liability side of the balance sheet, and third-party client loans on the asset side of the balance sheet. The resulting IRRBB profile is net short at the current level of rates; this is a contrast to the net long risk position as at the end of the prior year. This change in profile is driven by an increase in risk position from client deposits relative to client loans.
JPM Suisse is currently most vulnerable to a rate flattening scenario where short-term interest rates increase relative to long-term interest rates. The BCBS Flattener scenario is currently the binding scenario for the entity resulting in a c. 1.4% reduction to the economic value of equity under the scenario; this is not considered to be a material concern.

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