J.P. Morgan Asset Management (Model Portfolio Provider)

270 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Style:	Global Multi Asset
Sub-Style:	Global Multi Asset Income
Firm AUM:	$1,642.7 billion
Firm Strategy AUM:	—
Year Founded:	1799
GIMA Status:	Approved
Firm Ownership:	J.P. Morgan Asset Management (Model Portfolio Provider)
Professional-Staff:	1182

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC ("Morgan Stanley") is the Manager of this strategy. The JP Morgan Asset Management Multi-Asset Income: Moderate (MAP) is a Separately Managed Account ("SMA") investment product where (a) JP Morgan Asset Management (the "Model Portfolio Provider") delivers a model portfolio (the "Third Party Model Portfolio") to Morgan Stanley; (b) Morgan Stanley, as investment adviser to the client, serves as portfolio manager for the SMA investment product; and (c) the SMA investment product is inspired by the Third Party Model Portfolio. These SMA investment products are referred to as "MAP Third Party Strategies". As portfolio manager of the MAP Third Party Strategies, Morgan Stanley may deviate from the Third Party Model Portfolios. However, Morgan Stanley generally intends to follow the Third Party Model Portfolios. The Third Party Model Portfolios will include mutual funds and ETFs that are affiliated with the Model Portfolio Provider and which pay fees and other compensation to the Third Party Model Provider and its affiliates. The Model Portfolio Providers for the MAP Third Party Strategies are not acting as a "fiduciary" to the client as defined in Section 3(21)(A) of ERISA, with respect to the assets in a MAP Third Party Strategy. The Multi-Asset Income models seek to provide exposure to economic growth through a mix of traditional asset classes, mainly equities and fixed income. The estimated 12-month yield for the Moderate Multi-Asset Income model is ~3.4%, with an expected risk profile similar to 60% of the MSCI World High Dividend Index + 40% of the Barclay's U.S. Aggregate. The strategies seek to provide an attractive level of income through the combination of multiple asset classes predominantly within global equity and fixed income. The manager seeks to achieve the stated objectives. There can be no guarantee the objectives will be met.

MANAGER'S INVESTMENT STRATEGY

☑ Top-down / portfolio structures based on economic trends
☑ Bottom-up / portfolio structure based on individual securities

TARGET PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS

Number of stock holdings:	—
Average dividend yield:	—
P/E ratio:	—
Cash level over market cycle:	2 to 2%
Risk (standard deviation):	—
Average turnover rate:	40 to 60%
Number of bond holdings:	N/A
Average maturity:	—
Average credit quality:	—
Use ADRs:	—
Capitalization:	—

PORTFOLIO'S EQUITY SECTOR WEIGHTINGS +

	---------------12/17---------		06/17
Sector	JP Morgan	Index***	JP Morgan

PORTFOLIO STATISTICS

	--------------12/17------		06/17
	JP Morgan	Index***	JP Morgan
Number of stock holdings	—	—	—
Wtd avg dividend yield	—	—	—
SEC Yield	—	—	—
Wtd avg P/E ratio [1]	—	—	—
Wtd avg portfolio beta	—	—	—
Mega capitalization +	N/A%	N/A%	N/A%
Large capitalization +	N/A%	N/A%	N/A%
Medium capitalization +	N/A%	N/A%	N/A%
Small capitalization +	N/A%	N/A%	N/A%
Micro capitalization +	N/A%	N/A%	N/A%
Number of bond holdings	—	—	—
Avg maturity	—	—	—
Avg credit quality	—	—	—

PORTFOLIO'S TOP FIVE EQUITY HOLDINGS

PORTFOLIO'S TOP FIVE EQUITY HOLDINGS	%
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—
—	—

% PROCESS BASED ON

N/A	Asset allocation
N/A	Industry or sector weighting
N/A	Stock Selection
N/A	Duration Management
N/A	Yield Curve Management
N/A	Sector Selection
N/A	Bond Selection

[1]The P/E used here is calculated by the harmonic mean.
+Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.
****Index : 60 MSCI WLD HDIV 38 BC AGG 2 3M TBIL*

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. *This profile is not complete without the pages, which contain important notes, including disclosures about the composite, index descriptions and a glossary of terms. Information shown is as of December 31, 2017, unless otherwise noted. All data are subject to change.*

MANAGER'S INVESTMENT PROCESS

- The team begins by developing an understanding of the investment challenge the client is trying to solve for. This includes identifying the client's objectives, investment opportunity set, constraints and other preferences in order to define portfolio success. These inputs are then translated into a multi-asset class portfolio solution by applying a process that integrates three key components; Strategic Risk/Return Framework, Strategy Selection, Active Asset Allocation.
- Strategic Risk/Return Framework: The strategic framework serves as an anchor for achieving the client's long-term investment objectives within their investment constraints and in consideration of their preferences. Multi-Asset Solutions focuses on diversification across traditional and extended asset classes. JPMAM's Long-Term Capital Market Return Assumptions1, a proprietary set of forward-looking returns, volatility and correlations for more than 50 asset classes, is a critical input in constructing the strategic asset allocation. The teams also stress test the resulting portfolio, conducting sensitivity analysis of the portfolio's performance under different market environments.
- Strategy Selection: The Multi-Asset Solutions Portfolio Management teams select investment strategies that are aligned with the client's objectives. The team focuses on strategies that can provide diversification across alpha sources, which is a key to producing consistent risk-adjusted returns for clients.
- Active Asset Allocation: Multi-Asset Solutions incorporates a range of active asset allocation decisions based on the proprietary research and insights developed by the Global Multi-Asset Strategy, Global Multi-Asset Research, Multi-Asset Solutions Manager Research, and Multi-Asset Solutions Portfolio Management teams, with input from asset class specialists.
- Finally the Multi-Asset Solutions Investment Director/Embedded Risk teams provide additional oversight of the investment process through quarterly performance reviews and ongoing monitoring of portfolio guidelines.

RISK CONSIDERATIONS

Investing in securities entails risks, including: Equity portfolios are subject to the basic stock market risk that a particular security, or securities in general, may decrease in value. Fixed Income securities may be sensitive to changes in prevailing interest rates. When rates rise the value generally declines. There is no assurance that the private guarantors or insurers will meet their obligations. International investing should be considered one component of a complete and diversified investment program. Investing in foreign markets entails greater risks than those normally associated with domestic markets such as foreign political, currency, economic and market risks. Equity securities' prices may fluctuate in response to specific situations for each company, industry, market conditions and general economic environment. Companies paying dividends can reduce or cut payouts at any time. Growth investing does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk. The stocks of these companies can have relatively high valuations. Because of these high valuations, an investment in a growth stock can be more risky than an investment in a company with more modest growth expectations. Value investing does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk. Not all companies whose stocks are considered to be value stocks are able to turn their business around or successfully employ corrective strategies which would result in stock prices that do not rise as initially expected.

PORTFOLIO'S ALLOCATION HISTORY (%) +

	12/17	09/17	06/17	03/17

FIXED INCOME SECTOR DISTRIBUTION (%) +

	12/17	09/17	06/17	03/17

IMPORTANT NOTES AND DISCLOSURES

COMPOSITE DISCLOSURES

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Actual individual account results may differ from the performance shown in this profile. There is no guarantee that this investment strategy will work under all market conditions. Do not use this profile as the sole basis for your investment decisions.

Performance results in this profile are calculated assuming reinvestment of dividends and income. Returns for more than one year are annualized and based on quarterly data. Returns for periods of less than a calendar year show the total return for the period and are not annualized.

Sources of Performance Results and Other Data: The performance data and certain other information for this strategy (including the data on page 1 of this profile) reflect the investment manager's results in managing Morgan Stanley program accounts, or the investment manager's results in managing accounts and investment products, in the same or a substantially similar investment discipline. (For periods through June 2012, the Fiduciary Services program operated through two channels - Morgan Stanley channel and the Smith Barney channel - and any performance and other data relating to Fiduciary Services accounts shown here for these periods is calculated using accounts in only one of the these channels.) This information for the investment manager is presented solely to provide information about accounts that were managed according to investment objectives and strategies the same or substantially similar to the corresponding investment discipline in the Select UMA program. Although the Fiduciary Services and Select UMA programs are both Morgan Stanley managed account programs, the performance results and other features of similar investment disciplines in the two programs may differ due to investment and operational differences. For example, the individual investment disciplines in the Select UMA accounts may contain fewer securities, which would lead to a more concentrated portfolio. The automatic rebalancing, wash sale loss and tax-harvesting features of the Select UMA program, which are not available in Fiduciary Services, also could cause differences in performance. Accordingly, the performance of the accounts in the Fiduciary Services program is not, and may differ significantly from, the performance of the accounts in the Select UMA program and should not be considered indicative of or a substitute for Select UMA performance. Similarly, performance results of the investment manager's composites may differ from those of Select UMA accounts managed in the same or a substantially similar investment discipline.

Related Performance:

Past performance is not indicative of future returns. Returns include the reinvestment of income. Not annualized if less than 1 year. The calculation results have certain inherent limitations. No representation is being made that any portfolio will or is likely to achieve profits or losses similar to those shown. Returns will fluctuate and an investment upon redemption may be worth more or less than its original value. Performance is shown net of underlying mutual fund fees.

Morgan Stanley Performance:

Gross Performance: JP Morgan’s gross results do not reflect a deduction of any investment advisory fees or program fees, charged by JP Morgan or Morgan Stanley, but are net of commissions charged on securities transactions.

Net Performance for all Periods: Net performance results reflect a deduction of 0.6425% quarterly. This consists of three components: 0.625% maximum quarterly MS Advisory Fee and 0.0175% maximum quarterly Program Overlay Fee (which, together cover the services provided by Morgan Stanley), plus 0.0% quarterly SMA Manager Fees (being the fee currently charged by JP Morgan to new clients for managing their assets in the Select UMA program). The SMA Manager Fees may differ from manager to manager, and managers may change their fee to new clients from time to time. If you select this manager for your account, check the SMA Manager Fees specified in the written client agreement, in case these have changed since you received this profile. Historical net fees reflect the Advisory Fee Schedule as of March 31, 2014.

Morgan Stanley program fees are usually deducted quarterly, and have a compounding effect on performance. The Morgan Stanley program fee, which differs among programs and clients, is described in the applicable Morgan Stanley ADV brochure, which is available at www.morganstanley.com/ADV or on request from your Financial Advisor or Private Wealth Advisor.

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Focus List, Approved List, and Watch Status:

Global Investment Manager Analysis ("GIMA") uses two methods to evaluate investment products in applicable advisory programs. In general, strategies that have passed a more thorough evaluation may be placed on the "Focus List", while strategies that have passed through a different and less comprehensive evaluation process may be placed on the "Approved List". Sometimes an investment product may be evaluated using the Focus List process but then placed on the Approved List instead of the Focus List.

Investment products may move from the Focus List to the Approved List, or vice versa. GIMA may also determine that an investment product no longer meets the criteria under either evaluation process and will no longer be recommended in investment advisory programs (in which case the investment product is given a "Not Approved" status).

GIMA has a "Watch" policy and may describe a Focus List or Approved List investment product as being on "Watch" if GIMA identifies specific areas that (a) merit further evaluation by GIMA and (b) may, but are not certain to, result in the investment product becoming "Not Approved". The Watch period depends on the length of time needed for GIMA to conduct its evaluation and for the investment manager to address any concerns. GIMA may, but is not obligated to, note the Watch status in this report with a "W" or "Watch" on the cover page.

For more information on the Focus List, Approved List, and Watch processes, please see the applicable Morgan Stanley ADV brochure (www.ms.com/adv). Your Financial Advisor or Private Wealth Advisor can provide on request a copy of a paper entitled "GIMA: At A Glance ".

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

The information about a representative account is for illustrative purposes only. Actual account holdings, performance and other data will vary depending on the size of an account, cash flows within an account, and restrictions on an account. Holdings are subject to change daily. The information in this profile is not a recommendation to buy, hold or sell securities.

Actual portfolio statistics may vary from target portfolio characteristics.

The Model Portfolio Provider may use the same or substantially similar investment strategies, and may hold similar portfolios of investments, in other portfolios or products it manages (including mutual funds). These may be available at Morgan Stanley or elsewhere, and may cost an investor more or less than this strategy in Morgan Stanley's Select UMA program.

The portfolio may, at times, invest in exchange-traded funds (ETFs), which are a form of equity security in seeking to maintain continued full exposure to the broad equity market.

Morgan Stanley investment advisory programs may require a minimum asset level and, depending on your specific investment objectives and financial position, may not be suitable for you. Investment advisory program accounts are opened pursuant to a written client agreement.

The Model Portfolio Provider acts independently of, and is not an affiliate of, Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC.

Diversification does not guarantee a profit or protect against a loss.

No obligation to notify
Morgan Stanley has no obligation to notify you when information in this profile changes.

Sources of information
Material in this profile has been obtained from sources that we believe to be reliable, but we do not guarantee its accuracy, completeness or timeliness. Third party data providers make no warranties or representations relating to the accuracy, completeness or timeliness of the data they provide and are not liable for any damages relating to this data.

No tax advice
Morgan Stanley and its affiliates do not render advice on legal, tax and/or tax accounting matters to clients. Each client should consult his/her personal tax and/or legal advisor to learn about any potential tax or other implications that may result from acting on a particular recommendation.

Not an ERISA fiduciary
Morgan Stanley is not acting as a fiduciary under either the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, or under section 4975 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, in providing the information in this profile.

INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

60 MSCI WLD HDIV 38 BCAGG 2 3M TBIL Index

60% MSCI World High Dividend/38% Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate/2% ML US 3 Month T-Bill

90-Day T-Bills

The 90-Day Treasury Bill is a short-term obligation issued by the United States government. T-bills are purchased at a discount to the full face value, and the investor receives the full value when they mature. The difference of discount is the interested earned. T-bills are issued in denominations of $10,000 auction and $1,000 increments thereafter.

S&P 500

The S&P 500 Total Return has been widely regarded as the best single gauge of the large cap U.S. equities market since the index was first published in 1957. The index has over $5.58 trillion benchmarked, with index assets comprising approximately $1.31 trillion of this total. The index includes 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy, capturing 75% coverage of U.S. equities. This index includes dividend reinvestment.

Indices are unmanaged and have no expenses. You cannot invest directly in an index.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alpha is a mathematical estimate of risk-adjusted return expected from a portfolio above and beyond the benchmark return at any point in time.

American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) are receipts for shares of a foreign-based corporation held in the vault of a U.S. bank.

Average Portfolio Beta is a measure of the sensitivity of a benchmark or portfolio's rates of return to changes against a market return. The market return is the S&P 500 Index. It is the coefficient measuring a stock or a portfolio's relative volatility.

Beta is a measure of the sensitivity of a portfolio's rates of return to changes in the market return. It is the coefficient measuring a stock or a portfolio's relative volatility.

Bottom-Up Stock Selection Emphasis primarily on individual stock selection. Considerations of economic and industry factors are of secondary importance in the investment decision-making process.

Capitalization is defined as the following: Mega (Above $100 billion), Large ($12 to $100 billion), Medium ($2.5 - $12 billion), Small ($.50 - $2.5 billion) and Micro (below $.50 billion).

Dividend a portion of a company's profit paid to common and preferred shareholders.

Downside Risk is a measure of the risk associated with achieving a specific target return. This statistic separates portfolio volatility into downside risk and upside uncertainty. The downside considers all returns below the target return, while the upside considers all returns equal to or above the target return.

Duration is a measure of price sensitivity expressed in years.

High Grade Corporate Bonds corporate bonds from issuers with credit ratings of AA or AAA.

Information Ratio is a measure of the investment manager's skill to add active value against a given benchmark relative to how stable that active return has been. Essentially, the information ratio explains how significant a manager's alpha is. Therefore, the higher the information ratio, the more significant the alpha.

Investment Grade Bonds are those rated by Standard & Poor's AAA (highest rated), AA, A or BBB (or equivalent rating by other rating agencies or, in the case of securities not rated, by the investment manager).

Price/Book Ratio (P/B) weighted average of the stocks' price divided by book value per share. Book value per share is defined as common equity, including intangibles, divided by shares outstanding times the adjustment factor.

Price/Cash Flow Ratio a ratio used to compare a company's market value to its cash flow. It is calculated by dividing the company's market cap by the company' operating cash flow in the most recent fiscal year (or the most recent four fiscal quarters); or, equivalently, divide the per-share stock price by the per-share operating cash flow.

Price/Earnings Ratio (P/E Ratio) shows the multiple of earnings at which a stock sells. Determined by dividing current stock price by current earnings per share (adjusted for stock splits). Earnings per share for the P/E ratio are determined by dividing earnings for past 12 months by the number of common shares outstanding. The P/E ratio shown here is calculated by the harmonic mean.

Price/Sales Ratio determined by dividing current stock price by revenue per share (adjusted for stock splits). Revenue per share for the P/S ratio is determined by dividing revenue for past 12 months by number of shares outstanding.

R2 (R-Squared)/Portfolio Diversification indicates the proportion of a security's total variance that is benchmark-related or is explained by variations in the benchmark.

Sharpe Ratio measures the efficiency, or excess return per unit of volatility, of a manager's returns. It evaluates managers' performance on a volatility-adjusted basis.

Standard Deviation is a statistical measure of historical variability or spread of returns around a mathematical average return that was produced by the investment manager over a given measurement period. The higher the standard deviation, the greater the variability in the investment manager's returns relative to its average return.

Top-Down/Economic Analysis Emphasis primarily on macroeconomic trends as opposed to bottom-up stock selection.

Tracking Error represents the standard deviation of the difference between the performance of the investment strategy and the benchmark. This provides a historical measure of the variability of the investment strategy's returns relative to its benchmark.

U.S. Treasury Bonds a marketable, fixed interest U.S. government debt security with a maturity of more than 10 years. Treasury bonds make interest payments semi-annually and the income that holders receive is only taxed at the federal level.

Volatility a measure of risk based on the standard deviation of the asset return. Volatility is a variable that appears in option pricing formulas, where it denotes the volatility of the underlying asset return from now to the expiration of the option. There are volatility indexes. Such as a scale of 1-9; a higher rating means higher risk.