

J.P. Morgan Asset Management

270 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Style: US Large Cap Value
Sub-Style: Relative Value
Firm AUM: \$1,711.2 billion[^]
Firm Strategy AUM: \$16.9 billion

Year Founded: 1984
GIMA Status: Focus
Firm Ownership: J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.
Professional-Staff: 1157

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

The cornerstone of the J.P. Morgan Value Advantage Strategy's investment philosophy is the belief that companies possessing the ability to generate significant free cash flow and effectively allocate capital to generate growth in value per share may, over the long term, outperform stock market averages. We seek to discover those companies that offer the greatest potential against their current market value. While many companies may be considered cheap, our research process helps us to eliminate those that do not possess the characteristics of a sound, long-term business and to identify those that we feel have been underrated or overlooked by the market. We employ a bottom-up approach to stock selection, constructing portfolios based on company fundamentals and proprietary fundamental analysis. Our aim is to identify undervalued companies that have the potential to grow their intrinsic values per share and to purchase these companies at a discount. The overall investment objective of the J.P. Morgan Value Advantage Strategy is to earn an annualized excess return above the Russell 3000 Value Index over a complete market cycle, which would typically be defined as three to five years.

TARGET PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS

Number of stock holdings:	80 to 120
Average dividend yield:	—
P/E ratio:	Below the S&P 500
Cash level over market cycle:	0 to 5%
Risk (standard deviation):	Below the S&P 500
Average turnover rate:	20 to 40%
Use ADRs:	0 to 5%
Capitalization:	Mega, Large, Medium and Small companies

PORTFOLIO STATISTICS

	-----03/18-----	09/17	
	JPMorgan	Index***	JPMorgan
Number of stock holdings	119	2,107	122
Wtd avg dividend yield	2.2%	2.5%	—
Wtd avg P/E ratio ¹	15.30x	19.30x	18.10x
Wtd avg portfolio beta	—	—	1.05
Mega capitalization ⁺	0.0%	35.8%	22.1%
Large capitalization ⁺	0.0%	42.8%	58.9%
Medium capitalization ⁺	0.0%	15.9%	18.6%
Small capitalization ⁺	0.0%	4.7%	0.3%
Micro capitalization ⁺	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%

PORTFOLIO'S EQUITY SECTOR WEIGHTINGS ⁺

Sector	-----03/18-----	09/17	
	JPMorgan	Index***	JPMorgan
Energy	7.92	10.40	8.02
Materials	4.42	3.02	3.98
Industrials	6.97	8.53	6.65
Consumer Discretionary	13.86	7.08	14.38
Consumer Staples	6.26	7.65	6.28
Health Care	8.56	13.13	9.76
Financials	30.90	27.42	31.81
Information Technology	6.59	9.23	6.90
Telecomm Services	0.73	2.69	0.79
Utilities	4.71	5.89	5.12
Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.00
REIT'S	6.70	4.96	6.31
Cash/Cash Equivalents	2.38	0.00	0.00

PORTFOLIO'S TOP FIVE EQUITY HOLDINGS %

Bank of America	3.3
Wells Fargo	3.0
Pfizer	2.4
Capital One	2.2
Exxon Mobil	1.9

% PROCESS BASED ON

- 0 Asset allocation - cash vs. stock
- 0 Industry or sector weighting
- 100 Stock Selection

¹The P/E used here is calculated by the harmonic mean.

²Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.

³Index : Russell 3000 VI

⁴As of 09/30/2015. Information as of 03/31/2018 is not yet available.

MANAGER'S INVESTMENT PROCESS		RISK CONSIDERATIONS	PORTFOLIO'S ALLOCATION HISTORY (%) *			
			03/18	12/17	09/17	06/17
• The investment process employed in the management of the J.P. Morgan Value Advantage Strategy is implemented in four distinct phases:		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. Strategies that invest a large percentage of assets in only one industry sector (or in only a few sectors) are more vulnerable to price fluctuation than portfolios that diversify among a broad range of sectors.				
• Idea Generation: Our investable universe consists of all publicly traded companies listed on U.S. equity markets. Idea generation is a multi-faceted effort that includes qualitative inputs such information gathered by our in-house research analysts, reviewing trade publications, attendance at industry conferences and communication with various leading industry experts. The end goal of our research process is to discover those companies that offer the greatest potential against their current market value.		Investing in securities entails risks, including: When investing in value securities, the market may not necessarily have the same value assessment as the manager, and, therefore, the performance of the securities may decline. Value investing involves the risk that the market may not recognize that securities are undervalued and they may not appreciate as anticipated. 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.				
• Fundamental Research: Our investment process emphasizes rigorous, independent fundamental research which focuses on both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of a business.						
• Valuation: As value investors, the valuation discipline that we overlay on our fundamental analysis is a crucial component of our investment process. While our idea generation and subsequent research serves to identify the companies in which we are interested, the valuation discipline dictates the price that we are willing to pay for those companies and permits us to quantify the possible upside of an investment.						
• Portfolio Construction: We employ a bottom-up approach to portfolio construction, focusing on individual stocks rather than economic or sector-specific factors. In order to provide clients with the benefits of diversification, the J.P. Morgan Value Advantage Strategy typically holds between 80 and 120 securities. Security position size is normally between 0.5% and 5.0% and is driven by our calculation of the risk-adjusted expected returns, our level of confidence in the company and our assessment of valuation. The maximum weighting permitted in any one stock is limited to 10% of the portfolio. To allow the portfolio manager the utmost flexibility in finding attractive investment opportunities, there are currently no formal sector constraints in place. Maximum industry exposure is limited to 25% of the portfolio at market.						

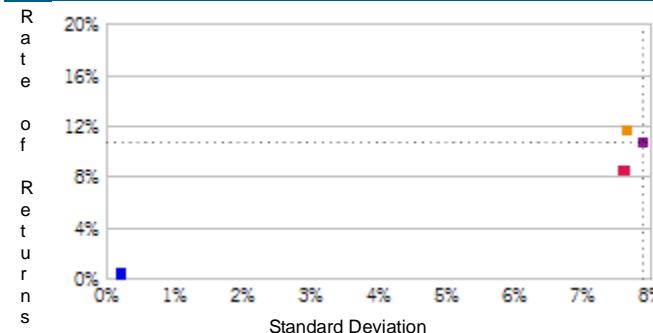
¹As of 09/30/2015. Information as of 03/31/2018 is not yet available.

¹The P/E used here is calculated by the harmonic mean.

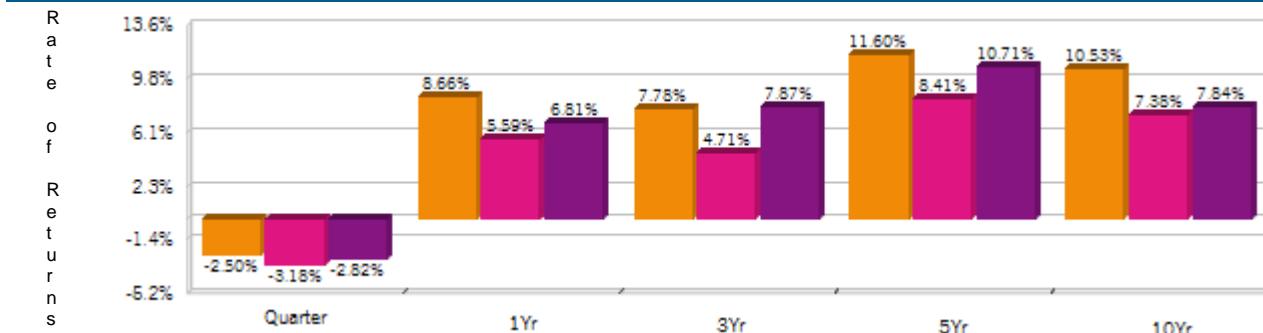
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³**Index : Russell 3000 VI

RISK/RETURN ANALYSIS - 5 YEARS ENDING 03/31/18



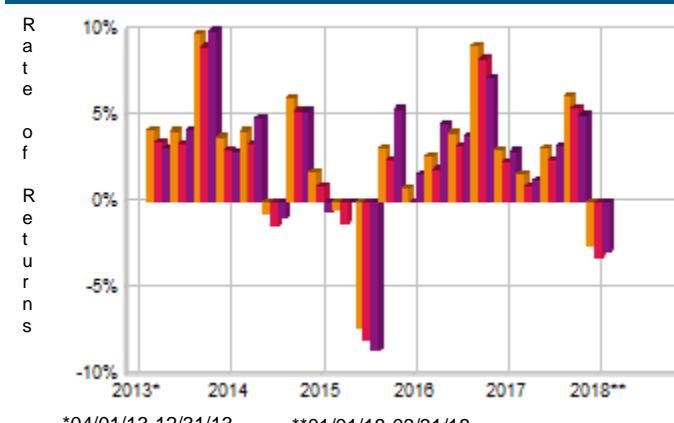
AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN (%) - PERIODS ENDING 03/31/18



	STD	ROR
JPMorgan (Gross)	7.68	11.60
JPMorgan (Net)	7.63	8.41
Russell 3000 VI	7.91	10.71
90-Day T-Bills	0.21	0.31

	Annual Rates of Return (%)							10 Year - Ending 03/31/18				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Annual	Std. Dev.
JPMorgan (Gross)	-34.49	35.17	21.28	2.07	19.79	33.92	13.98	-3.22	17.53	14.88	10.53	17.47
JPMorgan (Net)	-36.48	31.37	17.89	-0.79	16.40	30.21	10.67	-5.99	14.13	11.60	7.38	17.40
Russell 3000 VI	-36.25	19.76	16.23	-0.10	17.54	32.69	12.68	-4.13	18.40	13.19	7.84	17.35

RISK VOLATILITY (%)



*04/01/13-12/31/13

**01/01/18-03/31/18

PORTFOLIO'S QUARTERLY RETURNS (%)

	Quarter1		Quarter2		Quarter3		Quarter4	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
2008	-6.20	-6.90	-3.33	-4.01	-5.49	-6.18	-23.56	-24.25
2009	-13.89	-14.57	21.13	20.37	22.77	21.95	5.55	4.75
2010	8.13	7.34	-7.77	-8.42	8.91	8.16	11.66	10.88
2011	5.23	4.47	0.21	-0.49	-14.46	-15.10	13.16	12.41
2012	11.60	10.81	-1.13	-1.85	6.61	5.84	1.85	1.11
2013	12.35	11.57	4.24	3.49	4.13	3.41	9.82	9.05
2014	3.79	3.02	4.14	3.39	-0.60	-1.35	6.09	5.33
2015	1.74	0.98	-0.47	-1.19	-7.34	-8.01	3.14	2.43
2016	0.83	0.05	2.68	1.94	4.02	3.29	9.13	8.34
2017	3.08	2.33	1.68	0.94	3.18	2.45	6.22	5.46
2018	-2.50	-3.18						

Related

Select UMA

PORTFOLIO'S RISK STATISTICS - PERIODS ENDING 03/31/18^{1,2}

	3 Year	5 Year
Standard Deviation	8.36%	7.68%
Standard Deviation of Primary Benchmark	8.55%	7.91%
Sharpe Ratio	0.87	1.47
Sharpe Ratio of Primary Benchmark	0.86	1.32
Alpha	0.39%	1.52%
Beta	0.93	0.93
Downside Risk	1.87%	1.47%
R-Squared	0.92	0.92
Tracking Error	2.44%	2.24%
Information Ratio	-0.04	0.40

Number Of Up Qtrs. Down Qtrs.

	Number Of	Up Qtrs.	Down Qtrs.
JPMorgan (Gross)	16	4	
JPMorgan (Net)	16	4	
Russell 3000 VI	16	4	

PORTFOLIO DIVERSIFICATION - R²(INCEPTION THROUGH 12/14)+

R²
JPMorgan vs. Russell 3000 VI
0.97

1. Statistics are calculated using gross of fee performance only.

2. Russell 3000 VI was used as the primary benchmark and the 90-Day T-Bills Index as the risk-free benchmark.

+Statistics are calculated using gross of fee performance only.

See important notes and disclosures pages for a discussion of the sources of the performance data used to calculate the performance results and related analyses shown above.

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:

The composite includes all discretionary separately managed accounts invested according to JPMIM's Value Advantage strategy. With this strategy, publicly traded companies, regardless of market capitalization, are eligible for purchase. Our investment process seeks to identify companies that possess the ability to generate significant cash flow which are led by management teams that can effectively allocate capital in order to increase intrinsic value per share.

We believe that those companies have the greatest potential to outperform the market over the long term. The performance presented prior to June 2008 is from the All Cap Value (formerly known as the Value Advantage) institutional composite, which may reflect investments that can not be replicated in the Value Advantage Managed Account. Examples of such investments include but are not limited to securities trading at a per share market value that would result in the purchase of a fractional share and derivatives.

The composite creation date is December 1, 2007. For periods prior to June 1, 2008, the Value Advantage Managed Account Composite calculations have been linked to the actual historical performance from the Firm's institutional All Cap Value Composite. Beginning June 1, 2008, only eligible separately managed account portfolios, which include a non-fee paying managed account, are included in the composite results.

For periods prior to June 1, 2008, both gross and net returns reflect the reinvestment of income, deduction of transaction costs, and are net of withholding taxes where applicable. Gross returns do not reflect the deduction of investment advisory fees or any other expenses that may be incurred in the management of the account. Model net returns reflect the deduction of an assumed maximum annual managed account fee of 3.00% from the gross return on a quarterly basis. Effective June 1, 2008, "pure" gross returns only reflect the reinvestment of income and deduction of withholding taxes where applicable and do not reflect the deduction of any other expenses, including transaction costs.

"Pure" gross returns are supplemental to net returns. Model net returns reflect the deduction of an assumed maximum annual managed account fee of 3.00% from the gross return on a quarterly basis. Actual advisory fees charged and actual account minimum size may vary by account due to various conditions described in Part IIA of Form ADV. All returns are expressed in U.S. dollars.

Morgan Stanley Performance:

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

Net Performance for all Periods: Net performance results reflect a deduction of 0.7275% 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 0.085% quarterly SMA Manager Fees (being the fee currently charged by JPMorgan 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 investment manager 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 investment manager 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.

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INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

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 interest earned. T-bills are issued in denominations of \$10,000 auction and \$1,000 increments thereafter.

Russell 3000 VI

The Russell 3000 Value Index is representative of those Russell 3000 Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The stocks in this index are also members of either the Russell 1000 Value Index or the Russell 2000 Value Index.

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 Depository 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's 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.