J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES (ASIA PACIFIC) LIMITED

REGULATORY DISCLOSURE PREPARED UNDER THE BANKING (DISCLOSURE) RULES

31ST DECEMBER 2024

J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES (ASIA PACIFIC) LIMITED (UNAUDITED)

1 Key prudential ratios

Key prudential ratios disclosures as required by section 16AB of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

		31st December 2024	30th September 2024	30th June 2024	31st March 2024	31st December 2023
	Regulatory capital (amount)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	1,872,444	1,826,037	1,971,384	1,906,443	1,865,991
2	Tier 1	1,872,444	1,826,037	1,971,384	1,906,443	1,865,991
3	Total capital	1,872,444	1,826,037	1,971,384	1,906,443	1,865,991
	RWA (amount)					
4	Total RWA	2,447,947	2,801,330	2,894,031	2,970,880	3,148,920
	Risk-based regulatory capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)					
5	CET1 ratio (%)	76.6 %	65.2 %	67.8 %	64.2 %	59.0 %
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	76.6 %	65.2 %	67.8 %	64.2 %	59.0 %
7	Total capital ratio (%)	76.6 %	65.2 %	67.8 %	64.2 %	59.0 %
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements (as a percentage of RWA)					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.500 %	2.500 %	2.500 %	2.500 %	2.500 %
9	Countercyclical capital buffer requirement (%)	0.064 %	0.286 %	0.115 %	0.249 %	0.079 %
10	Higher loss absorbency requirements (%) (applicable only to G-SIBs or D-SIBs)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	Total AI-specific CET1 buffer requirements (%)	2.564 %	2.786 %	2.615 %	2.749 %	2.579 %
12	CET1 available after meeting the AI's minimum capital requirements (%)	68.6 %	57.2 %	59.8 %	56.2 %	51.0 %
	Basel III leverage ratio					
13	Total leverage ratio (LR) exposure measure	2,461,199	2,508,511	2,668,577	2,504,481	2,465,460
14	LR (%)	76.1 %	72.8 %	73.6 %	76.1 %	75.3 %
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) / Liquidity Maintenance Ratio (LMR)					
	Applicable to category 1 institution only:					
15	Total high quality liquid assets (HQLA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
16	Total net cash outflows	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
17	LCR (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Applicable to category 2 institution only:					
17a	LMR (%)	324.2 %	458.9 %	465.2 %	342.4 %	373.3 %
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) / Core Funding Ratio (CFR)					
	Applicable to category 1 institution only:					
18	Total available stable funding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
19	Total required stable funding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
20	NSFR (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Applicable to category 2A institution only:					
20a	CFR (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The increase in capital ratios when compared to 30th September 2024 was mainly due to decrease in RWA of credit risk and counterparty default risk during the quarter.

The decrease in LMR when compared to 30th September 2024 was mainly due to increase in qualifying liabilities driven by increase in intercompany payables during the quarter.

2 Overview of risk management

Risk is an inherent part of business activities of JPMorgan Chase & Co. ("JPMorgan Chase", the "Group" or the "Firm"), the ultimate holding company of J.P. Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific) Limited ("JPMSAPL" or the "Company"). When the Firm extends a consumer or wholesale loan, advises customers and clients on their investment decisions, makes markets in securities or offers other products or services, the Firm takes on some degree of risk. The Firm's overall objective is to manage its businesses, and the associated risks, in a manner that balances serving the interests of its clients, customers and investors and protects the safety and soundness of the Firm.

The Firm believes that effective risk management requires, among other things:

- Acceptance of responsibility, including identification and escalation of risk by all individuals within the Firm;
- Ownership of risk identification, assessment, data and management within each of the lines of business ("LOBs") and corporate functions ("CF"); and
- Firmwide structures for risk governance.

The Firm follows a disciplined and balanced compensation framework with strong internal governance and independent oversight by the Board of Directors ("BODs" or the "Board").

The Firm's risk governance and oversight framework is managed on a Firmwide basis. The Firm has an Independent Risk Management ("IRM") function, which consists of the Risk Management and Compliance organizations. The Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") appoints, subject to approval by the Risk Committee of the Board ("Board Risk Committee"), the Firm's Chief Risk Officer ("CRO") to lead the IRM organization and manage the risk governance structure of the Firm.

Each area of the Firm giving rise to risk is expected to operate within the parameters identified by the IRM function, and within the risk and control standards established by its own management. Each LOB and Treasury & CIO, including their aligned Operations, Technology and Control Management are the Firm's "first line of defense" and own the identification of risks, as well as the design and execution of controls to manage those risks. The first line of defense is responsible for adherence to applicable laws, rules and regulations, and implementation of the risk management structure established by IRM, which may include policy, standards, limits, thresholds and controls.

The IRM function is independent of the businesses and is the Firm's "second line of defense". The IRM function independently assesses and challenges the first line of defense risk management practices. IRM is also responsible for its own adherence to applicable laws, rules and regulations and for the implementation of policies and standards established by IRM with respect to its own processes.

Internal Audit is an independent function that provides objective assessment on the adequacy and effectiveness of Firmwide processes, controls, governance and risk management as the "third line of defense". The Internal Audit Function is headed by the General Auditor, who reports to the Audit Committee and administratively to the CEO.

In addition, there are other functions that contribute to the Firmwide control environment but are not considered part of a particular line of defense, including Finance, Human Resources and Legal, and are responsible for adherence to applicable laws, rules and regulations and policies and standards established by IRM with respect to their own processes.

2 Overview of risk management (continued)

At the Company level, the JPMSAPL BODs act as a central governing committee and is the primary oversight and escalation point for the Company's sub-committees, the responsibilities of the BODs include:

- Review of business performance, progress of key initiatives, growth and cross LOB initiatives;
- Review of country performance, strategies and opportunities across LOBs and platforms;
- Review of significant Risk and Control issues and monitoring progress resolution plans;
- Review of significant Business support and Infrastructure matters; and
- Oversight for any business conducted or booked into the Company to ensure compliance with existing global and legal entity governance framework.

Hong Kong Risk Asset and Liability Committee ("HK RALCO") of the Company is delegated by the BODs to provide the oversight of risks inherent in the Company's business in Hong Kong, including but not limited to:

- Risks: Market, credit, liquidity, structural interest rate, model and country risks, also operational, compliance and reputation risk framework
- Asset and Liability committee ("ALCO"): Funding, capital, liquidity management, financial statements and interest rate risk in banking book and relevant ALCO related regulatory/compliance matters

The HK RALCO is co-chaired by the CRO and the Senior Financial Officer ("SFO").

Other key committee is the Hong Kong Location Operating Committee ("LOC"). LOC is responsible for the oversight and control of operating risk within the location. Hong Kong LOC meetings are held on a monthly basis to review all operating risk matters. The respective operation area managers are responsible to escalate to their line regional managers and the Hong Kong Senior Country Business Manager.

Risk Appetite is a high-level statement of the Firm's appetite for risk. The Firm's Risk Appetite framework is governed by a Quantitative Risk Appetite policy and a Qualitative Risk Appetite policy. Quantitative and qualitative risks are assessed to monitor and measure the Firm's capacity to take risk consistent with its stated risk appetite. The Risk Appetite framework integrates risk controls, earnings, capital management, liquidity management and return targets to set the Firm's risk appetite in the context of its objectives for key stakeholders, including but not limited to shareholders, depositors, regulators and clients.

Quantitative risk appetite is set and evaluated in the context of the Firm's business strategy and risk taking, as well as capital and liquidity planning as determined during the periodic assessment process. Quantitative risk appetite is set for each of the following categories: profitability risk, capital risk, wholesale credit risk, consumer credit risk, market risk, structural interest rate risk, and liquidity risk.

Risk Appetite is a business as usual ("BAU") risk management framework which includes ongoing assessment of Firm and LOB performance against risk appetite. Risk Appetite is designed to assess the Firm's performance under normal and moderately stressed conditions. Firm level risk appetite is set such that profitability of the Firm is the primary loss absorbing mechanism. Risk Appetite is part of the Firm's ongoing capital management process, including the assessment of planned capital actions through the quarterly review of Risk Appetite results.

2 Overview of risk management (continued)

The Firmwide Risk Executives ("FREs") of Qualitative Risk Appetite is responsible for developing the Firmwide Qualitative Risk Appetite framework, inclusive of the Qualitative Risk Appetite statement, which includes the following risk areas: Compliance, Conduct, Reputational and Operational. The framework outlines a qualitative evaluation that is supported by quantitative measures (metrics). Risk appetite for qualitative risks is set by LOBs and/or CFs and evaluated in the context of the firm's business strategy and risk taking, and considers a broad range of constraints and associated objectives (e.g., financial, regulatory, reputational).The Quarterly Assessment results will be shared with the Firmwide Risk Committee, providing opportunity for raising issues or challenge, prior to presentation to the Board Risk Committee.

The Firm's Quantitative Risk Appetite policy is applicable to the Company. The legal entity's governance and quantitative parameters reflect local regulations, operations and business strategy.

With respect to the qualitative risks, in accordance with the LE Qualitative Risk Appetite Standard, JPMSAPL relies on the firmwide QRA approach and results or a separate QRA assessment is performed.

Credit Risk measurement

Refer to note 14 - General information about Credit Risk for details.

Liquidity Risk measurement

Refer to note 13 - Liquidity Risk management for details.

Market Risk measurement

Refer to note 31 - Qualitative disclosures related to Market Risk for details.

Interest rate risk in banking book ("IRRBB") measurement

Refer to note 33 - Interest rate risk in banking book management for details.

Operational risk measurement

In addition to the level of actual operational risk losses, operational risk measurement includes operational risk based capital based on the Basic Indicator Approach (according to Basel III - Basic Indicator Approach). Scenario analysis is also used to assist in quantifying material operational risks and for operational risk capital adequacy assessment. The objective of scenario analysis is to provide senior management with a forward-looking view of exceptional but plausible operational risk events and to assess their potential outcome, which is used to facilitate the assessment of operational risk capital adequacy. Scenarios reflect risks that could materialize within the foreseeable future and may or may not have previously impacted JPMSAPL.

3 Overview of RWA

Overview of RWA disclosures as required by section 16C of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

		RWA		Minimum capital requirements
		31st December 2024	30th September 2024	31st December 2024
1	Credit risk for non-securitization exposures	437,191	807,126	34,975
2	Of which STC approach	437,191	807,126	34,975
2a	Of which BSC approach	—	—	—
3	Of which foundation IRB approach	—	—	—
4	Of which supervisory slotting criteria approach	—	—	—
5	Of which advanced IRB approach	—	—	—
6	Counterparty default risk and default fund contributions	5,868	11,221	469
7	Of which SA-CCR approach	2	—	—
7a	Of which CEM	—	—	—
8	Of which IMM(CCR) approach	—	—	—
9	Of which others	5,866	11,221	469
10	CVA risk	—	—	—
11	Equity positions in banking book under the simple risk-weight method and internal models method	—	—	—
12	Collective investment scheme ("CIS") exposures – LTA	N/A	N/A	N/A
13	CIS exposures – MBA	N/A	N/A	N/A
14	CIS exposures – FBA	N/A	N/A	N/A
14a	CIS exposures – combination of approaches	N/A	N/A	N/A
15	Settlement risk	—	—	—
16	Securitization exposures in banking book	—	—	—
17	Of which SEC-IRBA	—	—	—
18	Of which SEC-ERBA (including IAA)	—	—	—
19	Of which SEC-SA	—	—	—
19a	Of which SEC-FBA	—	—	—
20	Market risk	9,792	10,863	783
21	Of which STM approach	9,792	10,863	783
22	Of which IMM approach	—	—	—
23	Capital charge for switch between exposures in trading book and banking book (not applicable before the revised market risk framework takes effect)	N/A	N/A	N/A

3 Overview of RWA (continued)

		RWA		Minimum capital requirements
		31st December 2024	30th September 2024	31st December 2024
24	Operational risk	1,995,096	1,972,120	159,608
24a	Sovereign concentration risk	—	—	—
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% RW)	—	—	—
26	Capital floor adjustment	—	—	—
26a	Deduction to RWA	—	—	—
26b	Of which portion of regulatory reserve for general banking risks and collective provisions which is not included in Tier 2 Capital	—	—	—
26c	Of which portion of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings which is not included in Tier 2 Capital	—	—	—
27	**Total**	**2,447,947**	**2,801,330**	**195,835**
N/A: Not applicable in the case of Hong Kong				

Standardized approach is used for the calculation of risk-weighted assets for credit risk and market risk. Basic indicator approach (BIA approach) is used for the calculation of risk-weighted assets for operational risk.

The decrease in RWA for credit risk for non-securitization exposures when compared to 30th September 2024 was mainly due to the decrease in risk-weight applied on bank exposures during the quarter.

The increase in RWA for counterparty default risk and default fund contribution of which SA-CCR approach when compared to 30th September 2024 was due to exchange rate contracts entered into during the quarter.

The decrease in RWA for counterparty default risk and default fund contribution of which others when compared to 30th September 2024 was mainly due to the decrease in risk-weight applied on exposures arising from SFTs during the quarter.

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4 Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories as required by section 16D of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of items:				
			subject to credit risk framework	subject to counterparty credit risk framework	subject to the securitization framework	subject to market risk framework	not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets							
Balances with banks	1,495,978	1,495,978	1,495,978	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12,791	12,791	—	—	—	12,791	—
Deferred tax assets	20,522	20,522	—	—	—	—	20,522
Other assets	222,331	222,331	219,475	96	—	82	2,678
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	730,000	730,000	—	730,000	—	—	—
Taxation receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fixed assets	34	34	34	—	—	—	—
Right-of-use assets	57	57	57	—	—	—	—
Total assets	**2,481,713**	**2,481,713**	**1,715,544**	**730,096**	**—**	**12,873**	**23,200**
Liabilities							
Deposits and balances from banks	163,422	163,422	—	—	—	—	163,422
Other liabilities	406,492	406,492	—	—	—	—	406,492
Lease liabilities	60	60	—	—	—	—	60
Taxation payable	18,773	18,773	—	—	—	—	18,773
Total liabilities	**588,747**	**588,747**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**588,747**

5 Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements

Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements as required by section 16E of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

		Total	Items subject to:			
			credit risk framework	securitization framework	counterparty credit risk framework	market risk framework
1	**Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation**	**2,458,513**	**1,715,544**	**—**	**730,096**	**12,873**
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	—	—	—	—	—
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	2,458,513	1,715,544	—	730,096	12,873
4	Default Risk Exposures	8	—	—	8	—
5	*Differences due to non-positive current exposure*	(6)	(6)	—	—	—
6	*Differences due to consideration of provisions*	12,887	12,887	—	—	—
7	*Differences due to foreign exchange translation differences on share capital and reserves*	2,338	2,338	—	—	—
8	**Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes**	**2,473,740**	**1,730,763**	**—**	**730,104**	**12,873**

Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts

The key differences between accounting carrying amounts and regulatory exposure amounts are:

i. Default risk exposures: Derivative regulatory exposures include potential future exposure and replacement cost ;

ii. The carrying values of assets in financial statement are net of provisions. From regulatory perspective, non-defaulted exposure are reported in gross value.

6 Prudent valuation adjustments

Prudent valuation adjustments as required by section 16FA of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

		Equity	Interest rates	FX	Credit	Commodities	Total	Of which: In the trading book	Of which: In the banking book
1	Close-out uncertainty, of which:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	*Mid-market value*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	*Close-out costs*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	*Concentration*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Early termination	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Model risk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Operational risks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Investing and funding costs						—	—	—
9	Unearned credit spreads						—	—	—
10	Future administrative costs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Other adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	**Total adjustments**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

As of 31st December 2024, no additional prudent valuation adjustment is deemed required as the Firm's valuation policy is materially consistent with prudential valuation requirements.

7 Composition of regulatory capital

Composition of regulatory capital disclosures as required by section 16FB of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

		Amount	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
	CET1 capital: instruments and reserves		
1	Directly issued qualifying CET1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	527,000	[a]
2	Retained earnings	1,296,247	[b]
3	Disclosed reserves	69,719	[c]
4	*Directly issued capital subject to phase-out arrangements from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)*	Not applicable	Not applicable
5	Minority interests arising from CET1 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in CET1 capital of the consolidation group)	—	
6	**CET1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	1,892,966	
	CET1 capital: regulatory deductions		
7	Valuation adjustments	—	
8	Goodwill (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	—	
9	Other intangible assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	—	
10	Deferred tax assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	20,522	[d]
11	Cash flow hedge reserve	—	
12	Excess of total EL amount over total eligible provisions under the IRB approach	—	
13	Credit-enhancing interest-only strip, and any gain-on-sale and other increase in the CET1 capital arising from securitization transactions	—	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	—	
15	Defined benefit pension fund net assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	—	
16	Investments in own CET1 capital instruments (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	—	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in CET1 capital instruments	—	
18	Insignificant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	—	
19	Significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	—	
20	Mortgage servicing rights (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	Not applicable	Not applicable
23	of which: significant investments in the ordinary share of financial sector entities	Not applicable	Not applicable
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	Not applicable	Not applicable
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	Not applicable	Not applicable

7 Composition of regulatory capital (continued)

		Amount	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
26	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to CET1 capital	—	
26a	Cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties)	—	
26b	Regulatory reserve for general banking risks	—	
26c	Securitization exposures specified in a notice given by the MA	—	
26d	Cumulative losses below depreciated cost arising from the institution's holdings of land and buildings	—	
26e	Capital shortfall of regulated non-bank subsidiaries	—	
26f	Capital investment in a connected company which is a commercial entity (amount above 15% of the reporting institution's capital base)	—	
27	Regulatory deductions applied to CET1 capital due to insufficient AT1 capital and Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	—	
28	**Total regulatory deductions to CET1 capital**	20,522	
29	**CET1 capital**	1,872,444	
	AT1 capital: instruments		
30	Qualifying AT1 capital instruments plus any related share premium	—	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	—	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	—	
33	*Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements from AT1 capital*	—	
34	AT1 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in AT1 capital of the consolidation group)	—	
35	*of which: AT1 capital instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out arrangements*	—	
36	**AT1 capital before regulatory deductions**	—	
	AT1 capital: regulatory deductions		
37	Investments in own AT1 capital instruments	—	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in AT1 capital instruments	—	
39	Insignificant LAC investments in AT1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	—	
40	Significant LAC investments in AT1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	—	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to AT1 capital	—	
42	Regulatory deductions applied to AT1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	—	
43	**Total regulatory deductions to AT1 capital**	—	
44	**AT1 capital**	—	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	1,872,444	

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7 Composition of regulatory capital (continued)

		Amount	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
46	Qualifying Tier 2 capital instruments plus any related share premium	—	
47	*Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements from Tier 2 capital*	—	
48	Tier 2 capital instruments issued by consolidated bank subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in Tier 2 capital of the consolidation group)	—	
49	*of which: capital instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out arrangements*	—	
50	Collective provisions and regulatory reserve for general banking risks eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	—	
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory deductions**	—	
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory deductions		
52	Investments in own Tier 2 capital instruments	—	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 capital instruments	—	
54	Insignificant LAC investments in Tier 2 capital instruments issued by, and non-capital LAC liabilities of, financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold and, where applicable, 5% threshold)	—	
54a	Insignificant LAC investments in non-capital LAC liabilities of financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount formerly designated for the 5% threshold but no longer meets the conditions) (for institutions defined as “section 2 institution” under §2(1) of Schedule 4F to BCR only)	—	
55	Significant LAC investments in Tier 2 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	—	
55a	Significant LAC investments in non-capital LAC liabilities of financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	—	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to Tier 2 capital	—	
56a	Add back of cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and buildings (own-use and investment properties) eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	—	
56b	Regulatory deductions applied to Tier 2 capital to cover the required deductions falling within §48(1)(g) of BCR	—	
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	—	
58	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	—	
59	**Total regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	1,872,444	
60	**Total RWA**	2,447,947	
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of RWA)		
61	**CET1 capital ratio**	76.6 %	
62	**Tier 1 capital ratio**	76.6 %	
63	**Total capital ratio**	76.6 %	

7 Composition of regulatory capital (continued)

		Amount	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
64	**Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical capital buffer plus higher loss absorbency requirements)**	2.564 %	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.500 %	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement	0.064 %	
67	of which: higher loss absorbency requirement	N/A	
68	CET1 (as a percentage of RWA) available after meeting minimum capital requirements	68.6 %	
	National minima (if different from Basel 3 minimum)		
69	National CET1 minimum ratio	Not applicable	Not applicable
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio	Not applicable	Not applicable
71	National Total capital minimum ratio	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
72	Insignificant LAC investments in CET1, AT1 and Tier 2 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	—	
73	Significant LAC investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	—	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital		
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to the BSC approach, or the STC approach and SEC-ERBA, SEC-SA and SEC-FBA (prior to application of cap)	—	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under the BSC approach, or the STC approach, and SEC-ERBA, SEC-SA and SEC-FBA	—	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to the IRB approach and SEC-IRBA (prior to application of cap)	—	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under the IRB approach and SEC-IRBA	—	
	Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022)		
80	*Current cap on CET1 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements*	Not applicable	Not applicable
81	*Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	Not applicable	Not applicable
82	*Current cap on AT1 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements*	—	
83	*Amount excluded from AT1 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	—	
84	*Current cap on Tier 2 capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements*	—	
85	*Amount excluded from Tier 2 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	—	

7 Composition of regulatory capital (continued)

Notes to the template:

Elements where a more conservative definition has been applied in the BCR relative to that set out in Basel III capital standards:

	Description	Hong Kong basis	Basel III basis
10	**Deferred tax assets (net of associated deferred tax liabilities)**	20,522	—
	Explanation As set out in paragraphs 69 and 87 of the Basel III text issued by the Basel Committee (December 2010), DTAs of the bank to be realized are to be deducted, whereas DTAs which relate to temporary differences may be given limited recognition in CET1 capital (and hence be excluded from deduction from CET1 capital up to the specified threshold). In Hong Kong, an AI is required to deduct all DTAs in full, irrespective of their origin, from CET1 capital. Therefore, the amount to be deducted as reported in row 10 may be greater than that required under Basel III. The amount reported under the column "Basel III basis" in this box represents the amount reported in row 10 (i.e. the amount reported under the "Hong Kong basis") adjusted by reducing the amount of DTAs to be deducted which relate to temporary differences to the extent not in excess of the 10% threshold set for DTAs arising from temporary differences and the aggregate 15% threshold set for MSRs, DTAs arising from temporary differences and significant investments in CET1 capital instruments issued by financial sector entities (excluding those that are loans, facilities or other credit exposures to connected companies) under Basel III.		

Remarks:

The amount of the 10% threshold mentioned above is calculated based on the amount of CET1 capital determined in accordance with the deduction methods set out in BCR Schedule 4F. The 15% threshold is referring to paragraph 88 of the Basel III text issued by the Basel Committee (December 2010) and has no effect to the Hong Kong regime.

8 Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet as required by section 16FC of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	**Under regulatory scope of consolidation**	**Reference**
	As at 31st December 2024	As at 31st December 2024	
	US$'000	US$'000	
ASSETS			
Balances with banks	1,495,978	1,495,978	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	12,791	12,791	
Deferred tax assets	20,522	20,522	[d]
Taxation receivable	—	—	
Other assets	222,331	222,331	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	730,000	730,000	
Fixed assets	34	34	
Right-of-use assets	57	57	
Total assets	**2,481,713**	**2,481,713**	
EQUITY			
Share capital	527,000	527,000	[a]
Reserves	1,365,966	1,365,966	
of which: retained earnings		*1,296,247*	[b]
disclosed reserves		*69,719*	[c]
Total equity	**1,892,966**	**1,892,966**	
LIABILITIES			
Deposits and balances from banks	163,422	163,422	
Other liabilities	406,492	406,492	
Lease Liabilities	60	60	
Taxation payable	18,773	18,773	
Total liabilities	**588,747**	**588,747**	
Total equity and liabilities	**2,481,713**	**2,481,713**	

9 Main features of regulatory capital instruments

Main features of regulatory capital instruments as required by section 16FE of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated). The full terms and conditions of the capital instruments can be found in the website:
https://www.jpmorgan.com/content/dam/jpm/global/disclosures/hk/common-equity-tier1-capital.pdf

		Share capital
1	Issuer	J.P. Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific) Limited
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	NA
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Hong Kong Law
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional Basel III rules[1]	NA
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules[2]	Common Equity Tier 1 capital
6	Eligible at solo / group / solo and group	Solo
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Ordinary shares
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (as of most recent reporting date)	US$527,000
9	Par value of instrument	NA
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity
11	Original date of issuance	Shares were issued in the following years: 1987, 2001, 2002, 2008, 2017
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	NA
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	NA
	Coupons / dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend / coupon	Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	NA
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary
21	Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	No
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	NA
25	If convertible, fully or partially	NA
26	If convertible, conversion rate	NA
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	NA
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	NA
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	NA
30	Write-down feature	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	NA
32	If write-down, full or partial	NA
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	NA
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	NA

Footnote:

[1] *Regulatory treatment of capital instruments subject to transitional arrangements provided for in Schedule 4H to the BCR.*

[2] *Regulatory treatment of capital instruments not subject to transitional arrangements provided for in Schedule 4H to the BCR.*

9 Main features of regulatory capital instruments (continued)

		Share capital
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument in the insolvency creditor hierarchy of the legal entity concerned).	NA
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	NA

10 Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in countercyclical capital buffer ("CCyB")

Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in countercyclical capital buffer as required by section 16FG of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

		As at 31st December 2024			
	Geographical breakdown by Jurisdiction (J)	Applicable JCCyB ratio in effect (%)	RWA used in computation of CcyB ratio	AI-specific CCyB ratio (%)	CCyB amount
1	Hong Kong SAR	0.5 %	3,833		
2	Australia	1 %	3,592		
3	Germany	0.75 %	—		
4	Luxembourg	0.5 %	2		
5	South Korea	1 %	1,253		
6	United Kingdom	2 %	27		
7	Sum		8,707		
8	Total		106,599	0.064 %	1,565

11 Summary comparison of accounting assets against leverage ratio ("LR") exposure measure

Summary comparison of accounting assets against leverage ratio ("LR") exposure measure as required by section 16FH of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

	Item	Value under the LR framework
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	2,481,713
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	—
2a	Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	—
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the applicable accounting standard but excluded from the LR exposure measure	—
3a	Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	—
4	Adjustments for derivative contracts	8
5	Adjustment for SFTs (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	—
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet ("OBS") items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of OBS exposures)	—
6a	Adjustments for specific and collective provisions that are allowed to be excluded from exposure measure	—
7	Other adjustments	(20,522)
8	**Leverage ratio exposure measure**	**2,461,199**

12 Leverage ratio (“LR”)

Leverage ratio as required by section 16FI of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$’000 unless otherwise stated).

		31st December 2024	30th September 2024
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding those arising from derivative contracts and SFTs, but including collateral)	1,751,617	1,857,200
2	Less: Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital	(20,522)	(18,782)
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivative contracts and SFTs)**	**1,731,095**	**1,838,418**
Exposures arising from derivative contracts			
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivative contracts (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	—	—
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivative contracts	8	—
6	Gross-up for collateral provided in respect of derivative contracts where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the applicable accounting framework	—	—
7	Less: Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided under derivative contracts	—	—
8	Less: Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures	—	—
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit-related derivative contracts	—	—
10	Less: Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit-related derivative contracts	—	—
11	**Total exposures arising from derivative contracts**	**8**	**—**
Exposures arising from SFTs			
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	730,096	670,093
13	Less: Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	—	—
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	—	—
15	Agent transaction exposures	—	—
16	**Total exposures arising from SFTs**	**730,096**	**670,093**
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	—	—
18	Less: Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	—	—
19	**Off-balance sheet items**	**—**	**—**
Capital and total exposures			
20	**Tier 1 capital**	**1,872,444**	**1,826,037**
20a	**Total exposures before adjustments for specific and collective provisions**	**2,461,199**	**2,508,511**
20b	**Adjustments for specific and collective provisions**	**—**	**—**
21	**Total exposures after adjustments for specific and collective provisions**	**2,461,199**	**2,508,511**
Leverage ratio			
22	**Leverage ratio**	**76.1 %**	**72.8 %**

The increase in total exposures arising from derivative contracts when compared to 30th September 2024 was due to exchange rate contracts entered into during the quarter.

13 Liquidity risk management

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

Liquidity Risk Management

The Firm has a Liquidity Risk Management ("LRM") function whose primary objective is to provide independent oversight of liquidity risk across the Firm. The International Asset and Liability Management ("IALM") Risk group within LRM is responsible for providing independent liquidity risk oversight to the Firm's legal entities in APAC.

LRM and IALM Risk are responsible for the independent assessment, measurement, monitoring, and control of liquidity risk across the Firm and its legal entities respectively. LRM/ IALM Risk's responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

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

Risk Governance and Measurement

Specific committees responsible for liquidity governance include firmwide ALCO as well as LOB and regional ALCOs, and the Chief Investment Office, Treasury and Corporate Risk Committee ("CTC RC"). In addition, the JPMSAPL Risk Committee reviews and recommends to the BOD, for formal approval, the Firm's liquidity risk tolerances, liquidity strategy and liquidity policy at least annually.

The BODs of JPMSAPL has delegated oversight of liquidity risk to HK RALCO. Liquidity risk Management is governed by HK RALCO, co-chaired by the CRO and SFO.

As governed by the HK RALCO Terms of Reference, where required, matters will be escalated from HK RALCO to JPMSAPL Risk Committee, BOD, Asia Pacific Risk Committee ("APRC"), or Asia Pacific Capital and Liquidity Committee ("APCALC").

Internal Stress Testing

Liquidity stress tests are intended to ensure sufficient liquidity for JPMSAPL under a variety of adverse scenarios. Results of stress tests are therefore considered in the formulation of JPMSAPL's funding plan assessment of its liquidity position. Liquidity outflow assumptions are modelled across a range of time horizons and contemplate both market and idiosyncratic stress. Standard stress tests are performed on a regular basis and ad hoc stress tests are performed in response to specific market events or concerns.

13 Liquidity risk management (continued)

Liquidity stress tests assume JPMSAPL's contractual obligations are met and then take into consideration:

- Varying levels of access to unsecured and secured funding markets,
- Estimated non-contractual and contingent outflows, and
- Potential impediments to the availability and transferability of liquidity between jurisdictions and legal entities such as regulatory, legal, or other restrictions.

Contingency Funding Plan ("CFP")

The Firm's CFP sets out the strategies for addressing and managing liquidity resource needs during a liquidity stress event and incorporates liquidity risk limits, indicators and risk appetite tolerances that make up Liquidity Escalation Points. The CFP also identifies the alternative contingent funding and liquidity resources available to the Firm and its legal entities (including JPMSAPL) in a period of stress. JPMSAPL is an integral part of the firmwide CFP framework.

Treasury and Chief Investment Office ("TCIO") maintains a legal entity addendum to the firmwide CFP, which is reviewed and approved by the HK RALCO and the JPMSAPL BOD, at least annually.

Liquidity Management

The primary objectives of the Firm's liquidity management are to:

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

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

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

In the context of the Firm's liquidity management, TCIO is responsible for:

- Analyzing and understanding the liquidity characteristics of the assets and liabilities of the Firm, LOBs and legal entities, taking into account legal, regulatory, and operational restrictions;
- Developing internal liquidity stress testing assumptions;
- Defining and monitoring Firmwide and legal entity-specific liquidity strategies, policies, reporting and contingency funding plans;
- Managing liquidity within the Firm's approved liquidity risk appetite tolerances and limits;
- Managing compliance with regulatory requirements related to funding and liquidity risk; and
- Setting transfer pricing in accordance with underlying liquidity characteristics of balance sheet assets and liabilities as well as certain off-balance sheet items.

13 Liquidity risk management (continued)

Liquidity ratio

	31st December 2024
Average Liquidity Maintenance Ratio	397.66 %

The average LMR as of 31st December 2024 is calculated as the simple average of each calendar month's average LMR for the relevant period computed in accordance with the Banking (Liquidity) Rules.

Liquidity exposures and balance sheet items, broken down into maturity buckets are disclosed in note 22 "Undiscounted cash flows by contractual maturities" in the Company's Financial Statements.

14 General information about credit risk

Credit Risk Organization and management framework

Credit Risk Management monitors and measures credit risk throughout the J.P. Morgan group and defines credit risk policies and procedures.

The Firm's credit risk management governance includes the following activities:

- Maintaining a credit risk policy framework;
- Monitoring and measuring credit risk across all portfolio segments, including transaction and exposure approval;
- Setting industry and geographic concentration limits, as appropriate and establishing underwriting guidelines;
- Assigning and managing credit authorities in connection with the approval of credit exposure;
- Monitoring criticised exposures and delinquent loans; and
- Estimating credit losses and supporting appropriate credit risk-based capital management.

The Credit Risk function is overseen in Hong Kong by the Credit Risk Officer for Greater China, who reports to the Head of Greater China Credit Risk and ultimately to the APAC Head of Credit Risk. Credit Risk Officers are responsible for analysing specific portfolios of clients, negotiating credit documentation and assisting in execution of credit transactions.

14 General information about credit risk (continued)

Risk monitoring

The Firm has developed policies and practices that are designed to preserve the independence and integrity of the approval and decision-making process of extending credit to ensure credit risks are assessed accurately, approved properly, monitored regularly and managed actively at both the transaction and portfolio levels. The policy framework establishes credit approval authorities, concentration limits, risk-rating methodologies, portfolio review parameters and guidelines for the oversight of distressed exposures. In addition, certain models, assumptions and inputs used in evaluating and monitoring credit risk are independently validated by groups that are separate from the LOBs.

Stress Testing

Stress testing is important in measuring credit risk in the Firm's credit portfolio. The stress testing process assesses the potential impact of alternative economic and business scenarios on estimated credit losses for the Firm. Economic scenarios and the underlying parameters are defined centrally, articulated in terms of macroeconomic factors, and applied across the businesses. The stress test results may indicate credit migration, changes in delinquency trends and potential losses in the credit portfolio. In addition to the periodic stress testing processes, management also considers additional stresses outside these scenarios, including industry and country-specific stress scenarios, as necessary. The Firm uses stress testing to inform decisions on setting risk appetite both at a Firm and LOB level, as well as to assess the impact of stress on individual counterparties.

Risk reporting

To enable monitoring of credit risk and effective decision making, aggregate credit exposure, credit quality forecasts, concentration levels and risk profile changes are reported regularly to senior members of Credit Risk Management. Detailed portfolio reporting of industry, clients, counterparties and customers, product and geography are prepared, and reviewed by senior management at least on a quarterly basis. Through the risk reporting and governance structure, credit risk trends and limit exceptions are provided regularly to, and discussed with, risk committees, senior management and the BODs.

The firmwide approach to concentration risk and settlement risk oversight is summarized below.

Concentration risk - Concentrations of credit risk arise when few clients, counterparties or customers are engaged in similar business activities or activities in the same geographic region, or when they have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic conditions. The Firm regularly monitors various segments of its credit portfolios to assess potential credit risk concentrations and to obtain additional collateral when deemed necessary and permitted under the Firm's agreements. Senior management is involved in the credit approval and review process, and risk levels are adjusted as needed to reflect the Firm's risk appetite. The Firm oversees Wholesale Credit Risk at a client and portfolio level, and has established relevant client and portfolio limits, thresholds, and indicators to monitor, escalate and control large concentrations of credit exposure that can subject the Firm to the risk of credit losses. Credit risk concentrations are evaluated primarily by industry, and monitored regularly on both an aggregate portfolio level and on an individual client or counterparty basis.

14 General information about credit risk (continued)

Credit Family Thresholds - Large concentrations of credit exposure to a credit family can subject the Firm to the risk of credit losses. The Wholesale Credit Family Thresholds Standard (Standard) sets minimum requirements for establishing, assessing, reporting, and escalating wholesale credit family concentration across the Firm. Credit Family Exposure that exceeds the Firmwide Threshold levels will result in an over threshold situation and will require action in accordance with the governance set forth in this Standard. The primary responsibility for over threshold management rests with the LOB that owns the credit family relationship including families where exposure is spread across multiple LOBs. Credit Family Threshold exposures that are over the Firmwide Threshold are reported monthly by Wholesale Credit Risk Reporting and distributed to Credit Risk Management. The reporting covers details on credit families that are over-threshold, as well as Name Specific Thresholds that have been established during the month. In addition to this Monthly Report, Wholesale Credit Risk Reporting is responsible for sharing the over threshold credit family list with Credit Portfolio Group (CPG). CPG actively monitors and manages exposure to families that are over threshold via secondary market activities.

Industry Risk - Industry limits and thresholds are used to manage the Firm's concentration to industries from wholesale credit exposures. The industry limits and thresholds are governed under the Wholesale Credit Portfolio Limits and Threshold Standard that sets out the minimum requirements for establishing, reporting and managing credit risk limits and thresholds. Wholesale Credit Risk or LOB Credit Risk establishes, defines criteria, monitors, and reviews credit risk limits and thresholds, including validating the limit breaches and thresholds and providing the commentary for valid breaches in accordance with the Standard. Industry limits and thresholds are reviewed on an annual basis. Presently there are no legal entity specific industry thresholds or limits applicable to JPMSAPL.

<u>JPMSAPL specific risk management</u>

JPMSAPL Large Exposures and Risk Concentrations - At a local level, JPMSAPL monitors large exposures on a stand-alone basis in accordance with the Banking (Exposure Limits) Rules (“BELR”) and the HKMA Supervisory Policy Manual (“SPM”) CR-G-8 Large Exposures and Risk Concentrations and Connected Lending (CR-G-9). The purpose of the large exposure regime is to ensure that JPMSAPL manages its exposure to connected and third-party counterparties within appropriate limits set in relation to its capital resources.

Settlement Risk and Delivery Risk - JPMSAPL engages in equity brokerage and is a client facing entity. It is a market-maker for Hong Kong Government Bills and Notes. JPMSAPL also places funds with, and borrows funds from, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.(“JPMCB”) and other banks.

The majority of securities trades are settled via recognized clearing houses and exchanges, within standard settlement periods, on a Delivery versus Payment (“DVP”) basis.

Products not settled on Delivery After Payment (“DAP”), DVP or Payment vs. Payment (“PvP”) terms require settlement exposure to be quantified, monitored and controlled. Settlement risk is calculated using the Duration Based Settlement Risk (“DBSE”) metric. It measures the amount of purchased contracts which may be delivered on a single day to a particular counterparty (or eligible borrowers). The measure takes into account the duration of settlement risk resulting from settling different currencies locally and is used for limits monitoring against Daily Settlement Limits (“DSLs”).

15 Credit quality of exposures

Credit quality of exposures as required by section 16H of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

		Gross carrying amounts of		Allowances / impairments	Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on STC approach exposures		Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on IRB approach exposures	Net values
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures		Allocated in regulatory category of specific provisions	Allocated in regulatory category of collective provisions		
1	Loan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Debt Securities	—	12,076	—	—	—	—	12,076
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	**Total**	**—**	**12,076**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**12,076**

16 Changes in defaulted loans and debt securities

Changes in defaulted loans and debt securities as required by section 16I of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

		Amount
1	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period**	**—**
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	—
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	—
4	Amounts written off	—
5	Other changes	—
6	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the current reporting period**	**—**

17 Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures

The Company classifies the debt securities as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") in accordance to applicable accounting standards and the Company's accounting policies.

Financial assets measured at FVTPL is measured at fair market value. The fair values of quoted investments in active markets are based on current bid prices. If there is no active market for a financial asset, the Company establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models, and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants. Financial assets measured at FVTPL does not have past due or impaired exposure.

For determining impairments, the Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

17 Additional disclosure related to credit quality of exposures (continued)

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

Restructured exposure means the original terms of repayment of the exposure have been revised because of the inability of the obligor to meet the original repayment terms. It does not include an exposure where the exposure has subsequently been serviced by the obligor in accordance with the revised repayment terms continuously for (i) in the case of an exposure with monthly payments (including both interest and principal), a period of not less than 6 months; or (ii) in any other case, a period of not less than 12 months.

There were no exposures which are past due for more than 90 days but are not impaired.

There were no impaired exposures, accounting past due exposures and restructured exposures as at 31st December 2024.

a. Breakdown by geographical areas

	In US$'000 Amount
Hong Kong	4,228
Asia Pacific excluding Hong Kong	7,848
Total	**12,076**

b. Breakdown by industry

	In US$'000 Amount
Government	12,076
Financial institutions	—
Corporates	—
Total	**12,076**

c. Breakdown by residual maturity

	In US$'000 Amount
Up to 3 months	2,508
Over 3 months - 1 year	4,196
Over 1 year - 5 years	5,372
Over 5 years	—
Total	**12,076**

18 Qualitative disclosures related to credit risk mitigation

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Company has also entered into arrangements that do not meet the criteria for offsetting but still allow for the related amounts to be set off in certain circumstances, such as bankruptcy or the termination of a contract.

Management of the Firm's wholesale credit risk exposure is accomplished through a number of means, including collateral and other risk-reduction techniques. There was no credit risk mitigation used by the Company.

19 Overview of recognized credit risk mitigation

Overview of recognized credit risk mitigation as required by section 16L of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

		Exposures unsecured: carrying amount	Exposures to be secured	Exposures secured by recognized collateral	Exposures secured by recognized guarantees	Exposures secured by recognized credit derivative contracts
1	Loans	—	—	—	—	—
2	Debt securities	12,076	—	—	—	—
3	**Total**	**12,076**	—	—	—	—
4	Of which defaulted	—	—	—	—	—

20 Qualitative disclosures on use of ECAI ratings under STC approach

Standard & Poor's Ratings Services, Moody's Investors Service and Fitch Ratings are the external credit assessment institutions ("ECAIs") that the Company has used to determine the risk weights of the exposures from banks, securities firms and other corporates.

The process it used to map ECAI issuer ratings to exposures booked in its banking book is a process as prescribed in Part 4 of the Banking (Capital) Rules.

21 Credit risk exposures and effects of recognized credit risk mitigation - for STC approach

Credit risk exposures and effects of recognized credit risk mitigation - for STC approach as required by section 16N of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

		Exposures pre-CCF and pre-CRM		**Exposures post-CCF and post-CRM**		**RWA and RWA density**	
	Exposure classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1	Sovereign exposures	—	—	—	700,766	—	—
2	PSE exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—
2a	Of which: domestic PSEs	—	—	—	—	—	—
2b	Of which: foreign PSEs	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Bank exposures	1,576,721	8	1,576,721	8	315,667	20.0 %
5	Securities firm exposures	54,466	730,096	54,466	29,330	21,948	26.2 %
6	Corporate exposures	78,071	—	78,071	—	78,071	100.0 %
7	CIS exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Cash items	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Exposures in respect of failed delivery on transactions entered into on a basis other than a delivery-versus-payment basis	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Regulatory retail exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Residential mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Other exposures which are not past due exposures	21,505	—	21,505	—	21,505	100.0 %
13	Past due exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Significant exposures to commercial entities	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	**Total**	**1,730,763**	**730,104**	**1,730,763**	**730,104**	**437,191**	**17.8 %**

22 Credit risk exposures by asset classes and by risk weights - for STC approach

Credit risk exposures by asset classes and by risk weights - for STC approach as required by section 16O of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

	Risk Weight Exposure class	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Others	Total credit risk exposures amount (post CCF and post CRM)
1	Sovereign exposures	700,766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	700,766
2	PSE exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2a	Of which: domestic PSEs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2b	Of which: foreign PSEs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Bank exposures	—	—	1,575,652	—	1,077	—	—	—	—	—	1,576,729
5	Securities firm exposures	—	—	46,947	—	36,849	—	—	—	—	—	83,796
6	Corporate exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	78,071	—	—	—	78,071
7	CIS exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Cash items	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Exposures in respect of failed delivery on transactions entered into on a basis other than a delivery-versus-payment basis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Regulatory retail exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Residential mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	Other exposures which are not past due exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,505	—	—	—	21,505
13	Past due exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Significant exposures to commercial entities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	**Total**	**700,766**	**—**	**1,622,599**	**—**	**37,926**	**—**	**99,576**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2,460,867**

23 Qualitative disclosures related to counterparty credit risk (including those arising from clearing through CCPs)

The Company has adopted the Standardized approach for regulatory capital calculation of its counterparty credit risk ("CCR") arising from its exposure in the banking and trading book.

As previously discussed, the Firm has developed policies and practices that are designed to preserve the independence and integrity of the approval and decision-making process of extending credit to ensure credit risks are assessed accurately, approved properly, monitored regularly and managed actively at both the transaction and portfolio levels. The policy framework establishes credit approval authorities, concentration limits, risk-rating methodologies, portfolio review parameters and guidelines for management of distressed exposures. In addition, certain models, assumptions and inputs used in evaluating and monitoring credit risk are independently validated by groups that are separate from the LOBs.

As at 31st December 2024, no recognised credit derivative contract is applied as credit risk mitigation and no valid bilateral netting agreement is taken into account in the calculation of regulatory capital. The Company does not use guarantees and other forms of credit risk mitigation.

Wrong-way risk - the risk that exposure to a counterparty is positively correlated with the impact of a default by the same counterparty, which could cause exposure to increase at the same time as the counterparty's capacity to meet its obligations is decreasing - is actively monitored as this risk could result in greater exposure at default compared with a transaction with another counterparty that does not have this risk.

24 Analysis of counterparty default risk exposures (other than those to CCPs) by approaches

Analysis of counterparty default risk exposures (other than those to CCPs) by approaches as required by section 16W of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

		Replacement cost (RC)	PFE	Effective EPE	Alpha (α) used for computing default risk exposure	Default risk exposure after CRM	RWA
1	SA-CCR approach (for derivative contracts)	—	6		1.4	8	2
1a	CEM (for derivative contracts)	—	—		1.4	—	—
2	IMM (CCR) approach			—	—	—	—
3	Simple approach (for SFTs)					—	—
4	Comprehensive approach (for SFTs)					730,096	5,866
5	VaR (for SFTs)					—	—
6	**Total**						**5,868**

25 CVA capital charge

CVA capital charge as required by section 16X of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

		EAD post CRM	RWA
	Netting sets for which CVA capital charge is calculated by the advanced CVA method	—	—
1	(i) VaR (after application of multiplication factor if applicable)		—
2	(ii) Stressed VaR (after application of multiplication factor if applicable)		—
3	Netting sets for which CVA capital charge is calculated by the standardized CVA method	8	2
4	**Total**	**8**	**2**

26 Counterparty default risk exposures (other than those to CCPs) by asset classes and by risk weights - for STC approach

Counterparty default risk exposures (other than those to CCPs) by asset classes and by risk weights - for STC approach as required by section 16Y of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

	Risk Weight Exposure class	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	250%	Others	Total default risk exposure after CRM
1	Sovereign exposures	700,766	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	700,766
2	PSE exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2a	Of which: domestic PSEs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2b	Of which: foreign PSEs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Multilateral development bank exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Bank exposures	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
5	Securities firm exposures	—	—	29,330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,330
6	Corporate exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	CIS exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Regulatory retail exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Residential mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Other exposures which are not past due exposures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Significant exposures to commercial entities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	**Total**	**700,766**	**—**	**29,338**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**730,104**

27 Composition of collateral for counterparty default risk exposures (including those for contracts or transactions cleared through CCPs)

Composition of collateral for counterparty default risk exposures (including those for contracts or transactions cleared through CCPs) as required by section 16ZA of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

	Derivative contracts				SFTs	
	Fair value of recognized collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of recognized collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash - domestic currency	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash - other currencies	—	—	—	—	—	—
Domestic sovereign debt	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sovereign debt	—	—	—	—	700,766	—
Government agency debt	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equity securities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other collateral	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	**700,766**	—

28 Credit-related derivatives contracts

Credit-related derivatives contracts as required by section 16ZB of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

	Protection bought	Protection sold
Notional amounts		
Single-name credit default swaps	—	—
Index credit default swaps	—	—
Total return swaps	—	—
Credit-related options	—	—
Other credit-related derivative contracts	—	—
Total notional amounts	—	—
Fair values		
Positive fair value (asset)	—	—
Negative fair value (liability)	—	—

29 Exposures to CCPs

Credit-related derivatives contracts as required by section 16ZD of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

		Exposure after CRM	RWA
1	**Exposures of the AI as clearing member or clearing client to qualifying CCPs (total)**		—
2	Default risk exposures to qualifying CCPs (excluding items disclosed in rows 7 to 10), of which:	—	—
3	(i) OTC derivative transactions	—	—
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivative contracts	—	—
5	(iii) Securities financing transactions	—	—
6	(iv) Netting sets subject to valid cross-product netting agreements	—	—
7	Segregated initial margin	—	
8	Unsegregated initial margin	—	—
9	Funded default fund contributions	—	—
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	—	—
11	**Exposures of the AI as clearing member or clearing client to non-qualifying CCPs (total)**		—
12	Default risk exposures to non-qualifying CCPs (excluding items disclosed in rows 17 to 20), of which:	—	—
13	(i) OTC derivative transactions	—	—
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivative contracts	—	—
15	(iii) Securities financing transactions	—	—
16	(iv) Netting sets subject to valid cross-product netting agreements	—	—
17	Segregated initial margin	—	
18	Unsegregated initial margin	—	—
19	Funded default fund contributions	—	—
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	—	—

30 Securitization Exposures

The Company has no securitization exposures as at 31st December 2024.

31 Qualitative disclosures related to market risk

(a) Firmwide Market Risk Management

Market Risk Management Definition and Governance

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

Market Risk Management monitors market risks throughout the Firm and defines market risk policies, procedures and frameworks. The Market Risk Management function reports to the Firm's CRO, and seeks to manage risk, facilitate efficient risk/return decisions, reduce volatility in operating performance and provide transparency into the Firm's market risk profile.

The HK RALCO is responsible for the application of this framework to JPMSAPL and delegates the responsibility to the Hong Kong Legal Entity Risk Manager ("LERM") for establishing the market risk framework to measure, monitor and control market risk leveraging information provided by the firm's risk infrastructure and relying on the accuracy and completeness of the information provided. The LERM may delegate responsibility for authorizing and controlling market risk activities to the JPMSAPL Market Risk Officer ("MRO").

Approach to Risk Management

Market Risk Measurement

There is no single measure to capture market risk and therefore the Firm uses various metrics both statistical and non-statistical to assess risk. The appropriate set of risk measures utilised for a given business activity is tailored based on business mandate, risk horizon, materiality, market volatility and other factors.

(i) Value-At-Risk ("VaR")

The Firm utilises VaR, a statistical risk measure, to estimate the potential loss from adverse market moves in the current market environment. The framework is employed across the Firm using historical simulation based on data for the previous 12 months.

VaR is calculated assuming a one-day holding period and an expected tail-loss methodology which approximates a 95% confidence level. These VaR results are reported to senior management and regulators.

(ii) Stress Testing

Along with VaR, stress testing is an important tool to assess risk. While VaR reflects the risk of loss due to adverse changes in markets using recent historical market behavior, stress testing reflects the risk of loss from hypothetical changes in the value of market risk sensitive positions applied simultaneously.

The Firm runs weekly stress tests on market-related risks across the LOB using multiple scenarios that assume significant changes in risk factors such as credit spreads, equity prices, interest rates, currency rates or commodity prices.

31 Qualitative disclosures related to market risk (continued)

(a) Firmwide Market Risk Management (continued)

(ii) Stress Testing (continued)

The Firm uses a number of standard scenarios that capture different risk factors across asset classes including geographical factors, specific idiosyncratic factors and extreme tail events. The stress testing framework calculates multiple magnitudes of potential stress for both market rallies and market sell-offs for each risk factor and combines them in multiple ways to capture different market scenarios. The flexibility of the stress testing framework allows risk managers to construct new, specific scenarios that can be used to form decisions about future possible stress events.

Stress testing complements VaR by allowing risk managers to shock current market prices to more extreme levels relative to those historically realized, and to stress test the relationships between market prices under extreme scenarios.

Stress-test results, trends and qualitative explanations based on current market risk positions are reported to the respective LOBs and Firm's senior management to allow them to better understand the sensitivity of positions to certain defined events and to enable them to manage their risks with more transparency. In addition, results are reported to the senior management and regulators.

Stress scenarios are defined and reviewed by Market Risk, and significant changes are reviewed by the relevant LOB Risk Committees and may be redefined on a periodic basis to reflect current market conditions.

<u>Risk Monitoring and Control</u>

Market risk limits are employed as the primary control to align the Firm's market risk with certain quantitative parameters within the Firm's Risk Appetite framework.

Market Risk sets limits and regularly reviews and updates them as appropriate, with any changes approved by Firm or LOB or Company management, as appropriate, and Market Risk. Limits that have not been reviewed within a specified time period by Market Risk Management are escalated to senior management.

Limit breaches are required to be reported in a timely manner to limit approvers, which include Market Risk and senior management. In the event of a limit breach, Market Risk consults with senior management to determine the course of action required to return to Compliance, which may include a reduction in risk in order to remedy the breach or the granting a temporary increase in limits to accommodate an expected increase in client activity and/or market volatility. Certain Firm, LOB or legal entity limits that have been breached are escalated to senior management, the LOB Risk Committee, Regional Risk Committee and/or the Firmwide Risk Committee, as appropriate.

31 Qualitative disclosures related to market risk (continued)

(b) Legal Entity Market Risk Management: JPMSAPL

Risk Governance & Policy framework

JPMSAPL's approach to market risk governance mirrors the firmwide approach is outlined in the Market Risk Management, JPMSAPL Policy ('Policy'). The Policy outlines the following:

- Responsibilities of the Legal Entity Risk Manager ("LERM") and the Market Risk Officer ("MRO");
- Market risk measures utilized such as VaR, Stress and non-statistical measures; and
- Controls such as JPMSAPL's market risk limits framework (limit levels, limit signatories, limit reviews, limit breach reporting and limit breach escalation).

JPMSAPL's BOD approves substantive changes to the Policy annually.

Risk Appetite

Market risk limits are set in accordance with the Firm's Risk Appetite Framework.

Approach to Risk Management

Specific areas of how the broader market risk framework is applied at Legal Entity level are described below.

VaR

JPMSAPL applies the firmwide approach for Risk Management VaR as described in the Firmwide Market Risk Management section.

Stress Testing

JPMSAPL applies the firmwide stress testing approach, including applying stress scenarios assigned on account of local regulatory requirements.

JPMSAPL's market risk profile during 2024 was primarily driven by:
1) IR Basis Point Value ("BPV")
2) FX Delta
3) Equity Delta

31 Qualitative disclosures related to market risk (continued)

(b) Legal Entity Market Risk Management: JPMSAPL (continued)

Risk Monitoring and Control

Limits

LOBs and their business within LOB ("Business Areas") operating out of JPMSAPL are subject to two sets of limits, i.e. Enterprise wide market risk LOB/Business Area limits and the Company specific market risk limits.

The structure and framework of JPMSAPL-specific limits is based on the complexity of activities managed within the Company and the categories of related market risk exposures arising from these activities.

JPMSAPL's legal entity limits include:

- Legal Entity Wide - VaR and Stress L1 Limits

JPMSAPL Chief Executive Officer, LERM and MRO are signatories to the limits on behalf of the HK RALCO. Aged and significant limit breaches are escalated to the HK RALCO as well as the APRC.

Market Risk reviews all market risk limits at least semi-annually. Limits are established in accordance with the minimum standards outlined in the firmwide Legal Entity Market Risk Framework. The limit structure applied depends on the category of limit control being applied within the Company and the risk tier of the Company.

Risk Reporting

JPMSAPL has its own set of regular market risk reports and where applicable, comprise of market risk metrics for management to review and action, as appropriate.

Positions booked Offshore

JPMorgan Chase is a global bank operating in multiple jurisdictions and has a global transfer pricing policy for derivative market making and related transactions. JPMSAPL follows this global transfer pricing policy. For positions booked in offshore entities (i.e. not in JPMSAPL) where risk managers are employed by JPMSAPL, profits and losses will be attributed from the booking entities to JPMSAPL under the global transfer pricing policy. Regulatory capital, if required, is held either in the offshore regulated entities or at the JPMCB consolidated level. As a parent bank, JPMCB is required under the New York capital rule to monitor and maintain the capital adequacy for the Firm on a consolidated basis (including bank branches and subsidiaries, regulated and non-regulated). It is our global model to maintain regulatory capital in the booking entities or at the JPMCB consolidated level. Local management will continuously re-assess if additional capital is needed due to changes in regulations or change in operating model.

32 Market risk under STM approach

Market risk under STM approach as required by section 16ZL of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$'000 unless otherwise stated).

		RWA
	Outright product exposures	
1	Interest rate exposures (general and specific risk)	2,521
2	Equity exposures (general and specific risk)	1,430
3	Foreign exchange (including gold) exposures	5,841
4	Commodity exposures	—
	Option exposures	
5	Simplified approach	—
6	Delta-plus approach	—
7	Other approach	—
8	Securitization exposures	—
9	**Total**	**9,792**

33 Interest rate risk in banking book - risk management objectives and policies

Interest rate risk in the banking book is defined as Interest Rate Risk ("IRR") resulting from the Firm's traditional banking activities as a result of movements in interest rates. IRRBB can occur due to a variety of factors, including but not limited to:

- Differences in 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;
- The impact of changes in the maturity of various assets, liabilities or off-balance sheet instruments as interest rates change.

Risk Governance

The HK RALCO, co-chaired by the SFO and CRO, is responsible for providing IRR oversight at legal entity level and ensuring appropriate governance, controls and limits (as applicable) are in place.

As governed by the HK RALCO Terms of Reference, where required, matters will be escalated from HK RALCO to the JPMSAPL Risk Committee, BODs, APRC, or APCALC. As governed by the JPMSAPL Risk Committee Terms of Reference, where required, matters will be escalated from JPMSAPL Risk Committee to the Hong Kong Location Management Committee or APRC.

Risk Measurement & Internal Stress Testing

TCIO manages IRRBB exposure on behalf of the Firm by identifying, measuring, modeling and monitoring IRR across the Firm's balance sheet. TCIO works with the LOBs in defining methodologies for measuring IRRBB. TCIO identifies and understands material balance sheet impacts of new initiatives and products and executes market transactions to manage IRRBB via placements/takings and through TCIO investment portfolio's positions wherever applicable.

33 Interest rate risk in banking book - risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Risk Measurement & Internal Stress Testing (continued)

Execution by TCIO will be based on parameters established by senior management, per the TCIO Investment Policy. LOBs are responsible for developing and monitoring the appropriateness of LOB specific IRR modeling assumptions.

IRRBB is evaluated using two primary metrics, impact to the Company's earnings through Earnings at Risk (“EaR”) metric, and impact to the Company's equity through Economic Value Sensitivity (“EVS”) metric:

- EaR measures the extent to which changes in interest rates will affect the Company's net interest income (“NII”) over the following 12 months period under four parallel shift scenarios in interest rate curve.
- EVS determines changes in Economic Value of Equity (“EVE”) due to changes in interest rates under two parallel and four non-parallel shift scenarios in interest rate curve.

In JPMSAPL, the business activities exposed to interest rate risk in the banking book are confined to the Company’s non-trading portfolio (“the banking book”). These activities are minimal and short-dated, and largely involve inter-group takings and placings with JPMCB Hong Kong Branch or other JPMCB bank entities. These activities are risk captured according to their contractual characteristics. JPMSAPL does not engage in deposit and loan activities.

The IRRBB metrics are regularly monitored, reported on a regular basis and presented in the HK RALCO meeting on monthly basis.

34 Quantitative information on interest rate risk in banking book

Quantitative information on interest rate risk in banking book as required by section 16ZQ of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules (expressed in US$’000 unless otherwise stated).

		ΔEVE		**ΔNII**	
	Period	**31st December 2024**	**30th September 2024**	**31st December 2024**	**30th September 2024**
1	Parallel up	2,585	2,696	(43,872)	(42,852)
2	Parallel down	43	86	—	—
3	Steepener	35	69		
4	Flattener	2,278	2,274		
5	Short rate up	3,131	3,174		
6	Short rate down	54	106		
7	**Maximum**	**3,131**	**3,174**		
	Period	**31st December 2024**		**30th September 2024**	
8	**Tier 1 capital**	**1,872,444**		**1,826,037**	

35 Remuneration

Governance and Oversight

The Company is part of the JPMorgan Chase & Co. group of companies ("The Firm"). As part of the Firm, the Company is governed by the Firmwide compensation philosophy.

The Firm strongly believes that its Firmwide compensation philosophy and its implementation fosters proper governance and regulatory compliance. That philosophy is subject to independent oversight and control by the Compensation and Management Development Committee ("CMDC"), a committee of the board of JPMorgan Chase & Co., the ultimate parent company of the Firm.

The CMDC oversees the Firm's compensation programs throughout the year, which enables the Committee to be proactive in its compensation planning to address both current and emerging developments or challenges. Key committee responsibilities related to the compensation programs include but not limited to:

- Periodically reviewing and approving a statement of the Firm's compensation philosophy, principles and practices
- Reviewing the Firm's compensation practices and the relationship among risk, risk management and compensation (including safety and soundness and avoiding practices that could encourage excessive risk-taking)
- Adopting pay practices and approving any necessary formulas, performance metrics or pool calculations in compliance with applicable U.S. and global regulatory, statutory or governance requirements
- Reviewing and approving overall incentive compensation pools (including equity/cash mix)
- Reviewing and approving the design and terms of compensation awards, including recovery/ clawback provisions

The Board of the Company is responsible for the remuneration policies and practices as they apply to the Company, while the Company's Remuneration Committee advises and assists the Board in discharging its responsibility for the design and operation of the Company's remuneration policies and system, including overseeing compliance of those policies with applicable remuneration guidelines. In discharging its primary purpose, the Committee will uphold the interests of the Firm. In so doing, the Committee recognizes that the Firm's Board CMDC defines the Firm's compensation philosophy, and reviews and approves its overall incentive compensation pools.

Senior Management & Key Personnel

The Company's remuneration policies set out the definition for Senior Management and Key Personnel. According to the remuneration policies, Senior Management are defined as those who are responsible for oversight of the Company's firm-wide strategy or activities or those of the Company's material business lines. Individuals designated as Senior Management in the Company include the Board of Directors (Executive Directors only), Chief Executive, Alternate Chief Executive, other senior executives as required under local regulations, and Managers appointed under Section 72B of the Banking Ordinance, and Principally Responsible Person regime (including Chief Risk Officer, Head of Internal Audit). Key personnel comprises of all other designated material risk takers.

35 Remuneration (continued)

Compensation philosophy

In addition to the Firm's Purpose and Values, the Firm's Business Principles and culture are fundamental to the Firm's success in how the Firm does business over the long-term. Guided by these Business Principles, the Firm's compensation philosophy is fundamental to our goals of attracting, retaining, and motivating the Firm's workforce in a competitive market. The Firm's compensation philosophy provides the guiding principles that drive compensation-related decisions. The key tenets of the Firm's compensation philosophy are:

- Paying for performance and aligning with shareholders' interests
- Encouraging a culture of shared success
- Attracting and retaining employees
- Integrating risk management and compensation
- No special perquisites and non-performance based compensation
- Maintaining strong governance
- Transparency with shareholders

Link between Pay and Performance

The Firm uses a disciplined pay-for-performance framework to make decisions about the compensation of our employees, so that their compensation is commensurate with the overall performance of the Firm, their respective businesses, and their individual performance.

In accordance with our compensation philosophy, the Firm uses a balanced and holistic approach to assess performance throughout the year against four broad performance dimensions:

- Business Results
- Client/Customer/Stakeholder
- Teamwork & Leadership
- Risk, Controls and Conduct

The Firm has specific expectations under each performance dimension which differ depending on the employee's level and/or role. Demonstrating the expected behaviors consistent with the Firm's Business Principles and Code of Conduct is an important factor in the performance development process and these expectations are generally incorporated into these standard expectations which are available to employees in the Firm's performance development system. Our Purpose and Business Principles and practices should form a significant part of the overall assessment of employees each year. Qualitative performance considerations such as risk, control and conduct standards should be as expected for the role. For employees who have adverse performance in these principles and practices, managers should, where appropriate, override an employee's performance in business results, even where it is strong. Incentive compensation should be reduced or eliminated, as appropriate.

These performance dimensions appropriately consider short-, and medium-term priorities that drive sustained shareholder value, while accounting for risk, controls and conduct objectives. To promote a proper pay-for-performance alignment, the Firm does not assign relative weightings to these dimensions and also considers other relevant factors, including market practices. No single performance dimension in isolation determines total compensation; however, it is possible for a single significant shortcoming in any performance dimension to have a downward impact on variable compensation without limitation.

35 Remuneration (continued)

Remuneration for the Control Functions is determined by reference to independent objectives and the incentive compensation allocations for these groups are managed separately from the LOBs that the Control Functions cover.

Compensation Structure

The Firm's pay-for-performance framework focuses on Total Compensation — base salary and incentive compensation.

Base Salary: Many factors can influence an employee's base salary, such as the role, experience level, market pay levels, location of the job and available talent. Base salary can be all, or a meaningful part, of an employee's Total Compensation, depending on the LOB/function and the employee's role.

Annual Incentive Compensation: The Firm's Annual Incentive Compensation Plan is a discretionary compensation program that aligns with the key tenets included in the Firm's compensation philosophy. The plan serves to motivate and reward employees for delivering sustained results.

Incentive compensation is awarded in cash and/or equity. Generally, as employees become more senior or the impact of their role increases, a greater portion of incentive compensation is awarded in equity.

Equity-based awards (i.e., deferred compensation) generally take the form of Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs") that vest over multiple years. The Firm believes equity-based awards are important to:

- Align employee compensation with creation of shareholder value
- Support the long-term safety and soundness of the Firm with provisions allowing for cancellation or clawback of awards when warranted

While the Firm expects incentive compensation to be paid and to vest according to terms, the Firm believes strong provisions that reward long-term, sustained value while permitting the recovery of incentive compensation (both cash and equity) are important to managing the Firm's businesses.

Strong Accountability and Recovery Provisions

The Firm's compensation program is designed to hold employees accountable, when appropriate, for meaningful actions or issues that negatively impact business performance or the Firm's reputation in current or future years. Risk, controls and conduct issues are therefore carefully considered throughout the Firm's performance development and incentive compensation processes.

To hold individuals responsible for taking risks inconsistent with the Firm's risk appetite and to discourage future imprudent behaviour, the Firm has policies and procedures that enable it to take timely and proportionate actions with respect to accountable individuals, including:

- Reduce or altogether eliminate annual incentive compensation;
- Cancel unvested awards (in full or in part);
- Clawback/Recover previously paid incentive compensation (cash and/or equity);
- Demotion, negative performance rating or other appropriate employment actions; and
- Termination of employment

35 Remuneration (continued)

The Firm has a framework in place that provides for recommended impacts to drive consistency. However, the precise actions the Firm may take with respect to accountable individuals, which may also include coaching and training in addition to the above, are based on the relevant circumstances, including the nature of their involvement, the magnitude of the event, the impact on the Firm and local laws.

Remuneration awarded during financial year as required by section 16ZT of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules.

Remuneration amount and quantitative information			Senior Management	Key Personnel
1	Fixed remuneration	Number of employees	26	37
			US$'000	**US$'000**
2		Total fixed remuneration	**12,254**	**16,613**
3		Of which: cash-based	12,254	16,613
4		Of which: deferred	—	—
5		Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments	—	—
6		Of which: deferred	—	—
7		Of which: other forms	—	—
8		Of which: deferred	—	—
9	Variable remuneration	Number of employees	26	33
			US$'000	**US$'000**
10		Total variable remuneration	**44,169**	**33,482**
11		Of which: cash-based	24,430	19,453
12		Of which: deferred	—	—
13		Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments	19,739	14,029
14		Of which: deferred	19,739	14,029
15		Of which: other forms	—	—
16		Of which: deferred	—	—
17	**Total remuneration**		**56,423**	**50,095**

Special payments as required by section 16ZU of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules.

	Guaranteed bonuses		Sign-on awards		Severance payments	
Special payments	Number of employees	Total amount (US$'000)	Number of employees	Total amount (US$'000)	Number of employees	Total amount (US$'000)
Senior management and Key personnel (Note 3)	—	—	—	—	—	—

35 Remuneration (continued)

Deferred remuneration as required by section 16ZV of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules.

Deferred and retained remuneration		Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration	Of which: Total amount of outstanding deferred and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/ or implicit adjustment	Total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post explicit adjustments	Total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post implicit adjustments	Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year
		US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
1	Senior management	71,157	71,157	—	21,773	20,822
2	Cash	—	—	—	—	—
3	Shares	71,157	71,157		21,773	20,822
4	Cash-linked instruments	—	—	—	—	—
5	Other	—	—	—	—	—
6	Key personnel	61,729	61,729	—	18,498	20,713
7	Cash	—	—	—	—	—
8	Shares	61,729	61,729		18,498	20,713
9	Cash-linked instruments	—	—	—	—	—
10	Other	—	—	—	—	—
11	**Total**	**132,886**	**132,886**		**40,271**	**41,535**

Notes:

(1) The amounts described above include remuneration in respect of senior management and key personnel (as defined in the CG-5 Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System issued by the HKMA). Definition of Senior Management and Key Personnel follows the description stated above.

(2) Senior Management and Key Personnel may have responsibilities beyond Hong Kong and the Company, as a result, do not perform services exclusively for the Company.

(3) The disclosure for Senior Management and Key Personnel has been combined in categories of "guaranteed bonus awarded", "sign-on awards made" and "severance payments awarded and/or made". If the number of beneficiaries is less than 4, the number will be separately disclosed to HKMA for confidentiality purposes.

(4) Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration refers to the outstanding value as of 31st December 2024.

(5) Total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post implicit adjustments considers the Firm’s stock price movement during the reporting period.

36 Off-balance sheet exposures other than derivative transactions

The Company has no off-balance sheet exposures other than derivative transactions as at 31st December 2024.

37 Assets used as security

There were no assets used by the Company as security as at 31st December 2024.

38 Segmental information

(a) By class of business

The Company operates in the following classes of business:

31st December 2024	Corporate & Investment Bank US$'000	Others US$'000	Total US$'000
Total assets	439,038	2,042,675	2,481,713
Total income	891,330	158,095	1,049,425
Profit before tax	123,373	115,098	238,471

Notes:
- Corporate & Investment Bank comprises mainly fixed income, foreign exchange, derivatives trading activities, securities agency, equity derivatives trading and equity capital markets activities.
- Others include Treasury Department and Corporate Sectors, and overhead expenses.

(b) Geographical concentrations of operating profit, profit before taxation, assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities and commitments

A majority of the Company's operating profit, profit before taxation, assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities and commitments are booked in Hong Kong.

(c) International claims

International claims are on-statement of financial position exposures of counterparties based on the location of the counterparties after taking into account any risk transfer. The risk transfers have been made if the claims are guaranteed by a party in a geographical area which is different from that of the counterparty or if the claims are on an overseas branch of a bank whose head office is located in another geographical area. The Company's country risk exposures in the table below are prepared in accordance with the HKMA Return of International Banking Statistics - (MA(BS)29A) guidelines. Claims on individual countries and territories or areas, after risk transfer, amounting to 10% or more of aggregate cross-border claims are as follows:

			Non-bank private sector			
	Banks	Official sector	Non-bank financial institutions	Non-financial private sector	Others	Total
	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000	US$'000
As at 31st December 2024						
United States	1,434,569	—	819,272	6,548	—	2,260,389

39 Loans and advances

There were no loans and advances to customers and banks, impaired assets, rescheduled advances, overdue or repossessed assets as at 31st December 2024.

40 Non-Bank Mainland exposures

The Company's non-bank mainland exposures in the table below are prepared with reference to the HKMA's Return of Mainland Activities - (MA(BS)20) for the categories of non-bank counterparties and the types of direct exposures.

Type of Counterparties	On statement of financial position exposures US$'000	Off statement of financial position exposures US$'000	Total US$'000	Specific provisions US$'000
As at 31st December 2024				
Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures (JVs)	7,891	—	7,891	—
PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	207	—	207	—
Total	8,098	—	8,098	—
Total assets after provision	2,481,713			
On-statement of financial position exposures as percentage of total assets	0.33 %			

There were no off-statement of financial position exposures and specific provisions for 2024.

41 Currency concentrations

The currency concentrations which constitute 10% or more of the total net open positions in all foreign currencies are as follows:

Equivalent in US$'000	USD	JPY	CNY	AUD	IDR	INR	MYR	NZD	SEK	THB
Spot assets	2,263,042	3,913	51,646	7,538	896	714	371	22,924	303	1,009
Spot liabilities	(2,266,757)	(2,624)	(48,381)	(6,814)	(237)	(8)	(49)	(27,354)	(42)	(1,943)
Forward purchases	1,010	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Forward sales	(964)	—	(944)	(66)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net long/(short) position	(3,669)	1,299	2,321	658	659	706	322	(4,430)	261	(928)

The Company has no net structural position in any particular foreign currency.

42 Corporate governance

The Company has adopted JPMorgan Chase's approach to Corporate Governance. The Board of JPMorgan Chase attaches great importance to maintaining a strong control environment and periodically reviews the Group's system of internal controls and risk management processes.

The BOD of JPMorgan Chase exercises oversight of JPMorgan Chase as a whole. In particular, the Audit Committee of the Board of JPMorgan Chase has oversight responsibility for the auditing and financial reporting processes of JPMorgan Chase and reviews with management JPMorgan Chase's systems of internal controls and financial reporting. The Risk Policy Committee of the BOD of JPMorgan Chase is responsible for oversight of the Chief Executive Officer's and senior management's responsibilities to assess and manage JPMorgan Chase's credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and reputation risk, and is also responsible for review of JPMorgan Chase's fiduciary and asset management activities.

To enable the Board and management of the Company to discharge their responsibilities effectively, the Board has delegated its daily management and oversight responsibilities to the location specific Committees in Hong Kong which review and as appropriate report on matters related to the Company, namely the HK RALCO and the Hong Kong LOC.

To the extent applicable, the Company has complied with the requirements set out in the guideline on "Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorized Institutions" issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

The Company's disclosures are governed by the disclosure policy, which has been approved by the BOD. The disclosure policy sets out the governance, control and assurance requirements for the information the Company discloses to the general public. The disclosures of the Company has been subject to independent review in accordance with the Company's policies on disclosure and its financial reporting and governance processes.