

JPMORGAN CHASE & CO
Form 10-Q
May 05, 2015

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q
Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of
The Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended
March 31, 2015

Commission file
number 1-5805

JPMorgan Chase & Co.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)
Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

13-2624428
(I.R.S. employer
identification no.)

270 Park Avenue, New York, New York
(Address of principal executive offices)

10017
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (212) 270-6000

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☒

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) ☐

Smaller reporting company ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

☐ Yes ☒ No

Number of shares of common stock outstanding as of March 31, 2015: 3,711,087,151

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JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Consolidated financial highlights
(unaudited)

As of or for the period ended,
(in millions, except per share, ratio, headcount data and
where
otherwise noted)

Selected income statement data

	1Q15	4Q14	3Q14	2Q14	1Q14
Total net revenue	\$24,066	\$22,750	\$24,469	\$24,678	\$23,215
Total noninterest expense	14,883	15,409	15,798	15,431	14,636
Pre-provision profit	9,183	7,341	8,671	9,247	8,579
Provision for credit losses	959	840	757	692	850
Income before income tax expense	8,224	6,501	7,914	8,555	7,729
Income tax expense	2,310	1,570	2,349	2,575	2,460
Net income	\$5,914	\$4,931	\$5,565	\$5,980	\$5,269

Earnings per share data

Net income: Basic	\$1.46	\$1.20	\$1.37	\$1.47	\$1.29
Diluted	1.45	1.19	1.35	1.46	1.28
Average shares: Basic	3,725.3	3,730.9	3,755.4	3,780.6	3,787.2
Diluted	3,757.5	3,765.2	3,788.7	3,812.5	3,823.6

Market and per common share data

Market capitalization	224,818	232,472	225,188	216,725	229,770
Common shares at period-end	3,711.1	3,714.8	3,738.2	3,761.3	3,784.7
Share price ^(a) :					
High	\$62.96	\$63.49	\$61.85	\$61.29	\$61.48
Low	54.27	54.26	54.96	52.97	54.20
Close	60.58	62.58	60.24	57.62	60.71
Book value per share	57.77	56.98	56.41	55.44	53.97
Tangible book value per share ("TBVPS" ^(b))	45.45	44.60	44.04	43.08	41.65
Cash dividends declared per share	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.38

Selected ratios and metrics

Return on common equity ("ROE")	11	% 9	% 10	% 11	% 10	%
Return on tangible common equity ("ROTCE" ^(b))	14	11	13	14	13	
Return on assets ("ROA")	0.94	0.78	0.90	0.99	0.89	
Overhead ratio	62	68	65	63	63	
Loans-to-deposits ratio	56	56	56	57	57	
High quality liquid assets ("HQLA") (in billions)	\$614	\$600	\$572	\$576	\$538	
Common equity Tier 1 ("CET1") capital ratio ^(d)	10.7	% 10.2	% 10.2	% 9.8	% 10.9	%
Tier 1 capital ratio ^(d)	12.1	11.6	11.5	11.0	12.0	
Total capital ratio ^(d)	13.7	13.1	12.8	12.5	14.5	
Tier 1 leverage ratio ^(d)	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.3	

Selected balance sheet data (period-end)

Trading assets	\$398,981	\$398,988	\$410,657	\$392,543	\$375,204
Securities ^(e)	331,136	348,004	366,358	361,918	351,850
Loans	764,185	757,336	743,257	746,983	730,971
Total assets	2,577,148	2,572,773	2,526,655	2,519,995	2,476,650
Deposits	1,367,887	1,363,427	1,334,534	1,319,751	1,282,705
Long-term debt ^(f)	280,608	276,836	268,721	269,929	274,512

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Common stockholders' equity	214,371	211,664	210,876	208,520	204,246
Total stockholders' equity	235,864	231,727	230,939	226,983	219,329
Headcount	241,145	241,359	242,388	245,192	246,994
Credit quality metrics					
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 14,658	\$ 14,807	\$ 15,526	\$ 15,974	\$ 16,485
Allowance for loan losses to total retained loans	1.86	% 1.90	% 2.02	% 2.08	% 2.20
Allowance for loan losses to retained loans excluding purchased credit-impaired loans ^(g)	1.52	1.55	1.63	1.69	1.75
Nonperforming assets	\$ 7,714	\$ 7,967	\$ 8,390	\$ 9,017	\$ 9,473
Net charge-offs	1,052	1,218	1,114	1,158	1,269
Net charge-off rate	0.57	% 0.65	% 0.60	% 0.64	% 0.71

Note: Effective January 1, 2015, the Firm adopted new accounting guidance for investments in affordable housing projects that qualify for the low-income housing tax credit. The guidance was required to be applied retrospectively and accordingly, certain prior period amounts have been revised to conform with the current period presentation. For additional information, see Explanation and Reconciliation of the Firm's Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures on pages 13–14, as well as Accounting and Reporting Developments on page 72 and Note 1.

(a) Share prices shown for JPMorgan Chase's common stock are from the New York Stock Exchange.

TBVPS and ROTCE are non-GAAP financial measures. TBVPS represents the Firm's tangible common equity divided by common shares at period-end. ROTCE measures the Firm's annualized earnings as a percentage of tangible common equity. For further discussion of these measures, see Explanation and Reconciliation of the Firm's Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures on pages 13–14.

HQLA represents the Firm's estimate of the amount of assets that qualify for inclusion in the liquidity coverage ratio under the final U.S. rule ("U.S. LCR") for 1Q15, 4Q14, and 3Q14, and in the Basel III Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("Basel III LCR") for 2Q14 and 1Q14; for additional information, see HQLA on page 64.

As of March 31, 2015, December 31, 2014, September 30, 2014, and June 30, 2014, the ratios presented are calculated under Basel III Advanced Transitional. As of March 31, 2014, the ratios presented are calculated under Basel III Standardized Transitional. See Regulatory capital on pages 55–61 for additional information on Basel III.

Included held-to-maturity ("HTM") securities of \$49.3 billion, \$49.3 billion, \$48.8 billion, \$47.8 billion and \$47.3 billion at March 31, 2015, December 31, 2014, September 30, 2014, June 30, 2014 and March 31, 2014, respectively.

Included unsecured long-term debt of \$209.5 billion, \$207.5 billion, \$204.7 billion, \$205.6 billion and \$206.1 billion at March 31, 2015, December 31, 2014, September 30, 2014, June 30, 2014 and March 31, 2014, respectively.

(g) Excludes the impact of residential real estate PCI loans. For further discussion, see Allowance for credit losses on pages 46–48.

INTRODUCTION

The following is management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of operations of JPMorgan Chase & Co. ("JPMorgan Chase" or the "Firm") in this Form 10-Q.

This Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with JPMorgan Chase's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("2014 Annual Report" or "2014 Form 10-K"), to which reference is hereby made. See the Glossary of terms on pages 156–162 for definitions of terms used throughout this Form 10-Q.

The MD&A included in this Form 10-Q contains statements that are forward-looking within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are based on the current beliefs and expectations of JPMorgan Chase's management and are subject to significant risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ from those set forth in the forward-looking statements. For a discussion of those risks and uncertainties and the factors that could cause JPMorgan Chase's actual results to differ materially from those risks and uncertainties, see Forward-looking Statements on page 73 of this Form 10-Q and Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors, on pages 8–17 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

JPMorgan Chase & Co., a financial holding company incorporated under Delaware law in 1968, is a leading global financial services firm and one of the largest banking institutions in the United States of America ("U.S."), with operations worldwide; the Firm had \$2.6 trillion in assets and \$235.9 billion in stockholders' equity as of March 31, 2015. The Firm is a leader in investment banking, financial services for consumers and small businesses, commercial

banking, financial transaction processing and asset management. Under the J.P. Morgan and Chase brands, the Firm serves millions of customers in the U.S. and many of the world's most prominent corporate, institutional and government clients.

JPMorgan Chase's principal bank subsidiaries are JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association ("JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A."), a national banking association with U.S. branches in 23 states, and Chase Bank USA, National Association ("Chase Bank USA, N.A."), a national banking association that is the Firm's credit card-issuing bank. JPMorgan Chase's principal nonbank subsidiary is J.P. Morgan Securities LLC ("JPMorgan Securities"), the Firm's U.S. investment banking firm. The bank and nonbank subsidiaries of JPMorgan Chase operate nationally as well as through overseas branches and subsidiaries, representative offices and subsidiary foreign banks. One of the Firm's principal operating subsidiaries in the United Kingdom ("U.K.") is J.P. Morgan Securities plc, a subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.

JPMorgan Chase's activities are organized, for management reporting purposes, into four major reportable business segments, as well as a Corporate segment. The Firm's consumer business is the Consumer & Community Banking ("CCB") segment. The Corporate & Investment Bank ("CIB"), Commercial Banking ("CB"), and Asset Management ("AM") segments comprise the Firm's wholesale businesses. For a description of the Firm's business segments, and the products and services they provide to their respective client bases refer to Note 33 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

This executive overview of the MD&A highlights selected information and may not contain all of the information that is important to readers of this Form 10-Q. For a complete description of the trends and uncertainties, as well as the risks and critical accounting estimates affecting the Firm and its various lines of business, this Form 10-Q should be read in its entirety.

Financial performance of JPMorgan Chase
(unaudited)

As of or for the period ended, (in millions, except per share data and ratios)	Three months ended March 31,		
	2015	2014	Change
Selected income statement data			
Total net revenue	\$24,066	\$23,215	4 %
Total noninterest expense	14,883	14,636	2
Pre-provision profit	9,183	8,579	7
Provision for credit losses	959	850	13
Net income	5,914	5,269	12
Diluted earnings per share	\$1.45	\$1.28	13
Return on common equity	11	% 10	%
Capital ratios ^(a)			
CET1	10.7	10.9	
Tier 1 capital	12.1	12.0	

As of March 31, 2015, the ratios presented are calculated under Basel III Advanced Transitional, and as of
(a) March 31, 2014, the ratios presented are calculated under Basel III Standardized Transitional. See
Regulatory capital on pages 55–61 for additional information on Basel III.

Business Overview

JPMorgan Chase reported first-quarter 2015 net income of \$5.9 billion, or \$1.45 per share, on net revenue of \$24.1 billion. Net income increased by \$645 million, to \$5.9 billion, in the first quarter of 2015. Return on equity for the quarter was 11%, compared with 10% for the prior-year quarter.

The Firm delivered strong underlying performance for the quarter. The increase in net income from the first quarter of 2014 was predominantly driven by higher net revenue, partially offset by higher noninterest expense and higher provision for credit losses.

Net revenue was \$24.1 billion, up \$851 million, or 4%, compared with the prior year. Noninterest revenue was \$13.4 billion, up \$841 million, or 7%, compared with the prior year. Net interest income was \$10.7 billion, relatively flat compared with the prior year, reflecting lower interest expense and higher loan and cash balances, largely offset by lower loan yields.

The provision for credit losses in the three months ended March 31, 2015, increased from the same period of the prior year as result of lower reductions in the consumer allowance for loan losses, largely offset by lower net charge-offs. The lower reduction in the allowance for loan losses was due to stabilization of the credit environment compared to the prior year period. The wholesale provision

reflected a continued favorable credit environment.

Consumer net charge-offs were \$1.1 billion, compared with \$1.3 billion in the prior year, resulting in net charge-off rates, excluding purchased credit-impaired (“PCI”) loans, of 1.14% and 1.42%, respectively.

Wholesale net recoveries were \$1 million, compared with net charge-offs of \$13 million in the prior year.

The Firm’s allowance for loan losses to period-end loans retained, excluding PCI loans, was 1.52%, compared with 1.75% in the prior year. The Firm’s allowance for loan losses to retained nonaccrual loans, excluding PCI loans, was 156%, compared with 145% in the prior year. The Firm’s nonperforming assets totaled \$7.7 billion, down from the prior quarter and prior year levels of \$8.0 billion and \$9.5 billion, respectively.

Noninterest expense was \$14.9 billion, up \$247 million, or 2%, compared with the prior year, driven by higher firmwide legal expense. The current quarter noninterest expense included \$687 million of legal expense; the prior year amount was not material.

Consumer & Business Banking (“CBB”) average deposits were up 9%, client investment assets were a record \$219.2 billion, up 12%, and credit card sales volume was \$112.8 billion, up 8%, from the prior year. CIB maintained its #1 ranking for Global Investment Banking fees with 8.6% fee share for the first quarter, an increase of 100 basis points over the prior year, and the Markets business reflected an increase in activity in both Fixed Income and Equity Markets. CB period-end loan balances were up 11% from the prior year and up 3% from the prior quarter. Gross investment banking revenue from CB clients was a record, up 68%. AM reported positive net long-term flows for the twenty-fourth consecutive quarter, assets under management were a record, up 7%, and average loan balances were up 8% over the prior year.

The Firm maintained its fortress balance sheet, ending the first quarter with estimated Basel III Advanced Fully Phased-In CET1 capital of \$167.2 billion and an estimated CET1 capital ratio of 10.6%. The Firm’s supplementary leverage ratio (“SLR”) was 5.7% and the Bank’s SLR was 6.0%. The Firm also had \$614 billion of estimated high quality liquid assets (“HQLA”) as of March 31, 2015. The CET1 and SLR measures under the Basel III Advanced Fully Phased-In rules are each non-GAAP financial measures. These measures are used by management, bank regulators, investors and analysts to assess and monitor the Firm’s capital position. For further discussion of Basel III Advanced Fully Phased-in measures and the SLR under the U.S. final SLR rule, see Regulatory capital on pages 55–61. JPMorgan Chase continued to support consumers, businesses and communities around the globe. The Firm provided credit and raised capital of \$492 billion for commercial and consumer clients during the three months

ended March 31, 2015. This included credit provided of \$158 billion to corporations, \$54 billion to consumers, and \$5 billion to U.S. small businesses. The Firm also raised more than \$260 billion of capital for clients. In addition, more than \$15 billion of credit was provided to, and capital was raised for, nonprofit and government entities, including states, municipalities, hospitals and universities.

For a detailed discussion of results by line of business refer to the Business Segment Results section beginning on page 15.

2015 Business outlook

These current expectations are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements are based on the current beliefs and expectations of JPMorgan Chase's management and are subject to significant risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties could cause the Firm's actual results to differ materially from those set forth in such forward-looking statements. See Forward-Looking Statements on page 73 of this Form 10-Q and Risk Factors on pages 8-17 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report. There is no assurance that actual results for the second quarter or full year of 2015 will be in line with the outlook set forth below, and the Firm does not undertake to update any of these forward-looking statements to reflect the impact of circumstances or events that arise after the date hereof.

JPMorgan Chase's outlook for the second quarter and for the remainder of 2015 should be viewed against the backdrop of the global and U.S. economies, financial markets activity, the geopolitical environment, the competitive environment, client activity levels, and regulatory and legislative developments in the U.S. and other countries where the Firm does business. Each of these inter-related factors will affect the performance of the Firm and its lines of business.

Management expects core loan growth of approximately 10% in 2015. The Firm continues to experience charge-offs at levels lower than its through-the-cycle expectations; if favorable credit trends continue, management expects the Firm's total net charge-offs could remain low, at an amount modestly over \$4 billion for full year 2015, and expects there could be a reduction in the consumer allowance for loan losses over the next two years.

The Firm expects the overall impact from its business simplification initiatives will be a reduction of approximately \$1.6 billion in revenue and a corresponding reduction of approximately \$1.6 billion in expense resulting in no meaningful impact on the Firm's 2015 anticipated net income.

Firmwide adjusted expense in 2015 is expected to be approximately \$57 billion, excluding firmwide legal expense.

In Mortgage Banking within CCB, management expects noninterest revenue for 2015 to decline by approximately \$1 billion compared with 2014 driven by lower servicing revenue as well as lower repurchase benefits. In Card Services within CCB, management expects the revenue rate in 2015 to remain at the low end of the target range of 12% to 12.5% and the net charge-off rate to be slightly less than 2.5%.

In CIB, Markets revenue in the second quarter of 2015 will be impacted by the Firm's business simplification initiatives completed in 2014, resulting in a decline of approximately \$300 million, or 6%, in Markets revenue and an associated decline of approximately \$300 million in expense, compared to the prior year second quarter. In Securities Services within CIB, management expects revenue to be in the range of \$950 million to \$1 billion in each of the remaining quarters of 2015, depending on seasonality.

In CB, management expects noninterest expense to be relatively stable as compared with the first quarter run-rate, as the business completes its build-out of the control environment.

In AM, management expects the 2015 pretax margin and ROE to be at the low end of the business's through-the-cycle targets of 30-35%, and 25% or higher, respectively.

Business events and subsequent events

For a discussion of business events during the three months ended March 31, 2015, and subsequent events, see Note 2.

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following section of the MD&A provides a comparative discussion of JPMorgan Chase's Consolidated Results of Operations on a reported basis for the three months ended March 31, 2015, and 2014. Factors that relate primarily to a single business segment are discussed in more detail within that business segment. For a discussion of the Critical Accounting Estimates Used by the Firm that affect the Consolidated Results of Operations, see pages 69–71 of this Form 10-Q and pages 161–165 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Revenue

	Three months ended March 31,		
(in millions)	2015	2014	Change
Investment banking fees	\$1,794	\$1,420	26%
Principal transactions	3,655	3,322	10
Lending- and deposit-related fees	1,363	1,405	(3)
Asset management, administration and commissions	3,807	3,836	(1)
Securities gains	52	30	73
Mortgage fees and related income	705	514	37
Card income	1,431	1,408	2
Other income ^(a)	582	613	(5)
Noninterest revenue	13,389	12,548	7
Net interest income	10,677	10,667	—
Total net revenue	\$24,066	\$23,215	4%

(a) Included operating lease income of \$469 million and \$398 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Total net revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2015, was up by \$851 million, or 4%, compared with the prior year period, predominantly due to higher investment banking fees, principal transactions revenue, and mortgage fees and related income.

Investment banking fees increased compared with the three months ended March 31, 2014, due to strong performance across products, and increased fee share compared with last year. Debt underwriting fees were up driven by growth in industry-wide acquisition financing fee levels; advisory fees were up driven by the combined impact of a greater share of fees for completed transactions and growth in industry-wide fee levels; and equity underwriting fees were up due to strong gains in fee share primarily in the U.S. Investment banking fee share and industry-wide data are sourced from Dealogic. For additional information on investment banking fees, see CIB segment results on pages 23–26, CB segment results on pages 27–28, and Note 6.

Principal transactions revenue increased in the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared with the prior year period, due to higher fixed income and equity markets revenue in CIB. The results benefited from macroeconomic events and conditions, including actions of various central banks. The higher revenue in CIB was partially offset by the impact of business simplification initiatives. For additional

information on principal transactions revenue, see CIB and Corporate segment results on pages 23–26 and page 31, respectively, and Note 6.

Asset management, administration and commissions revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2015, declined slightly compared with the prior year period, with lower commissions and other fees in CIB offset by higher asset management fees reflecting net client inflows and higher market levels in AM and CCB. For additional information on these fees and commissions, see the segment discussions of CCB on pages 16–22, AM on pages 29–30, and Note 6. Mortgage fees and related income increased compared with the three months ended March 31, 2014, driven by lower mortgage servicing rights (“MSR”) risk management losses, partially offset by lower servicing revenue. MSR risk management was a loss of \$68 million, compared with a loss of \$400 million in the prior year, which included a negative \$460 million fair value adjustment primarily related to higher capital allocated to the business. For further information on mortgage fees and related income, see the segment discussion of CCB on pages 16–22 and Note 16.

For additional information on lending- and deposit-related fees, see the segment results for CCB on pages 16–22, CIB on pages 23–26 and CB on pages 27–28; securities gains, see the Corporate segment discussion on page 31 and Note 11; and card income, see CCB segment results on pages 16–22.

Other income for the three months ended March 31, 2015, declined compared with the prior year period, as a result of the accelerated amortization of cash flow hedge losses related to the exit of certain non-operational deposits, and a loss recognized on the early redemption of long-term debt, both in Corporate. These losses were partially offset by higher auto lease income as a result of growth in auto lease volume in CCB and gains on sale of certain businesses. Net interest income remained relatively flat compared with the three months ended March 31, 2014, predominantly reflecting higher average loan and cash balances and the impact of lower interest expense, offset by lower loan yields due to the run-off of higher-yielding loans and new originations of lower-yielding loans. The Firm's average interest-earning assets were \$2.1 trillion in the three months ended March 31, 2015, and the net interest yield on these assets, on a fully taxable-equivalent ("FTE") basis, was 2.07%, a decrease of 13 basis points from the prior year.

Provision for credit losses

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,		Change
	2015	2014	
Consumer, excluding credit card	\$142	\$119	19%
Credit card	789	688	15
Total consumer	931	807	15
Wholesale	28	43	(35)
Total provision for credit losses	\$959	\$850	13

The provision for credit losses in the three months ended March 31, 2015, increased from the prior year period as a result of a lower reduction in the consumer allowance for loan losses, largely offset by lower net charge-offs. The lower reduction in the allowance for loan losses was due to stabilization of the credit environment compared to the prior year period. The wholesale provision reflected a continued favorable credit environment. For a more detailed discussion of the credit portfolio and the allowance for credit losses, see the segment discussions of CCB on pages 16–22, CIB on pages 23–26 and CB on pages 27–28, and the Allowance for credit losses section on pages 46–48.

Noninterest expense

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,		Change
	2015	2014	
Compensation expense	\$8,043	\$7,859	2%
Noncompensation expense:			
Occupancy	933	952	(2)
Technology, communications and equipment	1,491	1,411	6
Professional and outside services	1,634	1,786	(9)
Marketing	591	564	5
Other expense ^{(a)(b)}	2,191	2,064	6
Total noncompensation expense	6,840	6,777	1
Total noninterest expense	\$14,883	\$14,636	2%

(a) Included firmwide legal expense of \$687 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015; legal expense for the three months ended March 31, 2014 was not material.

(b) Included Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation-related (“FDIC”) expense of \$318 million and \$293 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Total noninterest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2015, increased by \$247 million, or 2%, from the prior year period, driven by higher compensation and other expense, partially offset by lower professional and outside services.

Compensation expense increased compared with the three months ended March 31, 2014, predominantly driven by higher performance-based compensation expense in CIB, higher postretirement benefit costs and the impact of investments in the businesses, including headcount, for controls. The increase in compensation expense was partially offset by lower headcount in CCB.

Noncompensation expense in the three months ended March 31, 2015, increased slightly compared with the prior year period, due to higher other expense, predominantly reflecting higher legal expense, partially offset by the impact of business simplification in CIB, lower franchise tax expense as a result of a tax settlement, and lower amortization of intangibles. The net increase in other expense was partially offset by lower professional and outside services expense reflecting efficiencies across the businesses. For a further discussion of legal expense, see Note 23. For a discussion of amortization of intangibles, refer to Note 16.

Income tax expense

(in millions, except rate)	Three months ended March 31,		Change
	2015	2014	
Income before income tax expense	\$8,224	\$7,729	6%
Income tax expense	2,310	2,460	(6)
Effective tax rate	28.1	% 31.8	%

The effective tax rate decreased compared with the prior year period predominantly due to tax benefits from 2015 audit settlements, revaluation of deferred tax assets as a result of changes in New York State tax laws, and higher business tax credits.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS ANALYSIS

Selected Consolidated Balance Sheets data

(in millions)	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	Change	
Assets				
Cash and due from banks	\$22,821	\$27,831	(18)%
Deposits with banks	506,383	484,477	5	
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	219,344	215,803	2	
Securities borrowed	108,376	110,435	(2)
Trading assets:				
Debt and equity instruments	317,407	320,013	(1)
Derivative receivables	81,574	78,975	3	
Securities	331,136	348,004	(5)
Loans	764,185	757,336	1	
Allowance for loan losses	(14,065	(14,185	)(1)
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	750,120	743,151	1	
Accrued interest and accounts receivable	70,006	70,079	—	
Premises and equipment	14,963	15,133	(1)
Goodwill	47,453	47,647	—	
Mortgage servicing rights	6,641	7,436	(11)
Other intangible assets	1,128	1,192	(5)
Other assets	99,796	102,597	(3)
Total assets	\$2,577,148	\$2,572,773	—	
Liabilities				
Deposits	\$1,367,887	\$1,363,427	—	
Federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under repurchase agreements	196,578	192,101	2	
Commercial paper	55,655	66,344	(16)
Other borrowed funds	29,035	30,222	(4)
Trading liabilities:				
Debt and equity instruments	84,437	81,699	3	
Derivative payables	73,836	71,116	4	
Accounts payable and other liabilities	202,157	206,939	(2)
Beneficial interests issued by consolidated VIEs	51,091	52,362	(2)
Long-term debt	280,608	276,836	1	
Total liabilities	2,341,284	2,341,046	—	
Stockholders' equity	235,864	231,727	2	
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$2,577,148	\$2,572,773	—	%

Consolidated Balance Sheets overview

JPMorgan Chase's total assets and total liabilities increased by \$4.4 billion and \$238 million, respectively, from December 31, 2014.

The following is a discussion of the significant changes in the Consolidated balance sheets from December 31, 2014.

Cash and due from banks and deposits with banks

The net increase was attributable to higher levels of cash primarily as a result of maturities and paydowns in the investment securities portfolio. The Firm's cash was placed with various central banks, predominantly Federal Reserve Banks.

Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements

The increase in federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements was predominantly attributable to the deployment of cash by Treasury offset partially by lower client activity in CIB.

Trading assets and liabilities—debt and equity instruments

The changes in trading assets and liabilities were predominantly related to client-driven market-making activities in CIB. The decrease in trading assets reflected lower levels of debt securities, partially offset by higher levels of equity securities. The increase in trading liabilities reflected higher levels of short positions in debt and equity securities. For additional information, refer to Note 3.

Trading assets and liabilities—derivative receivables and payables

The increase in both receivables and payables was predominantly due to client-driven market-making activities in CIB, specifically in foreign exchange derivatives reflecting the appreciation of the U.S. dollar against certain currencies and in interest rate derivatives as a result of market movements; these increases were partially offset by a decline in commodity derivatives. For additional information, refer to Derivative contracts on pages 44–45, and Notes 3 and 5.

Securities

The decrease was predominantly due to maturities, foreign currency movements and paydowns of non-U.S. residential mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) and non-U.S. government debt securities. For additional information related to securities, refer to the discussion in the Corporate segment on page 31, and Notes 3 and 11.

Loans and allowance for loan losses

The increase in loans reflects higher consumer and wholesale loans. The increase in consumer loans was due to originations of high-quality prime mortgages in Mortgage Banking (“MB”) and AM, partially offset by lower credit card loans due to seasonality. The increase in wholesale loans reflected strong originations and an increase in utilization of existing commitments. For a more detailed discussion of the loan portfolio and the allowance for loan losses, refer to Credit Risk Management on pages 33–48, and Notes 3, 4, 13 and 14.

Mortgage servicing rights

For additional information on MSRs, see Note 16.

Other assets

The decrease was predominantly driven by lower private equity investments due to the sales of a portion of the One Equity Partners (“OEP”) portfolio and other portfolio sales.

Deposits

The increase was attributable to higher consumer deposits, partially offset by lower wholesale deposits. The increase in consumer deposits reflected a continuing positive growth trend, resulting from strong customer retention, maturing of recent branch builds, and net new business. The decrease in wholesale deposits was driven by the normalization of deposit levels from year-end seasonal inflows, as well as planned client actions to reduce non-operational deposit balances. For more information on consumer deposits, refer to the CCB segment discussion on pages 16–22; the Liquidity Risk Management discussion on pages 64–68; and Notes 3 and 17. For more information on wholesale client deposits, refer to the AM, CB and CIB segment discussions on pages 29–30, pages 27–28 and pages 23–26, respectively. Federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under repurchase agreements

The increase in federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under repurchase agreements was attributable to an increase in secured financing of the investment securities portfolio, partially offset by lower secured financing of trading assets-debt and equity instruments. For additional information on the Firm’s Liquidity Risk Management, see pages 64–68.

Commercial paper

The decrease was largely due to lower commercial paper issuances in the wholesale markets consistent with Treasury’s liquidity and short-term funding plans. For additional information on the Firm’s other borrowed funds, see Liquidity Risk Management on pages 64–68.

Accounts payable and other liabilities

The decrease was due to lower brokerage payables related to client activity in CIB.

Beneficial interests issued by consolidated VIEs

For further information on Firm-sponsored variable interest entities (“VIEs”) and loan securitization trusts, see Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements on page 11 and Note 15.

Long-term debt

For additional information on the Firm’s long-term debt activities, see Liquidity Risk Management on pages 64–68.

Stockholders’ equity

The increase was due to net income and a preferred stock issuance, partially offset by the declaration of cash dividends on common and preferred stock, and repurchases of common stock. For additional information on accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) (“AOCI”), see Note 19; for the Firm’s capital actions, see Capital actions on page 62.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

In the normal course of business, the Firm enters into various contractual obligations that may require future cash payments. Certain obligations are recognized on-balance sheet, while others are off-balance sheet under U.S. GAAP. The Firm is involved with several types of off-balance sheet arrangements, including through nonconsolidated special-purpose entities (“SPEs”), which are a type of VIE, and through lending-related financial instruments (e.g., commitments and guarantees). For further discussion, see Note 21 of this Form 10-Q and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Contractual Cash Obligations on pages 74–75 and Note 29 of JPMorgan Chase’s 2014 Annual Report.

Special-purpose entities

The most common type of VIE is an SPE. SPEs are commonly used in securitization transactions in order to isolate certain assets and distribute the cash flows from those assets to investors. SPEs are an important part of the financial markets, including the mortgage- and asset-backed securities and commercial paper markets, as they provide market liquidity by facilitating investors’ access to specific portfolios of assets and risks. The Firm holds capital, as deemed appropriate, against all SPE-related transactions and related exposures, such as derivative transactions and lending-related commitments and guarantees. For further information on the types of SPEs, see Note 15 of this Form 10-Q, and Note 1 and Note 16 of JPMorgan Chase’s 2014 Annual Report.

Implications of a credit rating downgrade to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.

For certain liquidity commitments to SPEs, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., could be required to provide funding if its short-term credit rating were downgraded below specific levels, primarily “P-1,” “A-1” and “F1” for Moody’s, Standard & Poor’s and Fitch, respectively. These liquidity commitments support the issuance of asset-backed commercial paper by Firm-administered consolidated SPEs. In the event of a short-term credit rating downgrade, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., absent other solutions, would be required to provide funding to the SPE, if the commercial paper could not be reissued as it matured. The aggregate amounts of commercial paper outstanding held by third parties as of March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, was \$11.8 billion and \$12.1 billion, respectively. The aggregate amounts of commercial paper outstanding could increase in future periods should clients of the Firm-administered consolidated SPEs draw down on certain unfunded lending-related commitments. These unfunded lending-related commitments were \$10.2 billion and \$9.9 billion at March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, respectively. The Firm could facilitate the refinancing of some of the clients’ assets in order to reduce the funding obligation. For further information, see the discussion of Firm-administered multiseller conduits in Note 15.

The Firm also acts as liquidity provider for certain municipal bond vehicles. The Firm’s obligation to perform as liquidity provider is conditional and is limited by certain termination events, which include bankruptcy or failure to pay by the municipal bond issuer or credit enhancement provider, an event of taxability on the municipal bonds or the immediate downgrade of the municipal bond to below investment grade. See Note 15 for additional information.

Off-balance sheet lending-related financial instruments, guarantees, and other commitments

JPMorgan Chase provides lending-related financial instruments (e.g., commitments and guarantees) to meet the financing needs of its customers. The contractual amount of these financial instruments represents the maximum possible credit risk to the Firm should the counterparty draw upon the commitment or the Firm be required to fulfill its obligation under the guarantee, and should the counterparty subsequently fail to perform according to the terms of the contract. Most of these commitments and guarantees expire without being drawn or a default occurring. As a result, the total contractual amount of these instruments is not, in the Firm’s view, representative of its actual future credit exposure or funding requirements. For further discussion of lending-related financial instruments, guarantees and other commitments, and the Firm’s accounting for them, see Lending-related commitments on page 44 and Note 21 (including the table that presents the related amounts by contractual maturity as of March 31, 2015). For a discussion of liabilities associated with loan sales- and securitization-related indemnifications, see Note 21.

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS ANALYSIS

For a discussion of the activities affecting the Firm's cash flows, see page 76 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report and Balance Sheet Analysis of this Form 10-Q.

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Net cash provided by/(used in)		
Operating activities	\$14,879	\$14,667
Investing activities	(24,150	) (68,410
Financing activities	4,337	40,318
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(76	) (25
Net decrease in cash and due from banks	\$(5,010	) \$(13,450

Operating activities

Operating assets and liabilities can vary significantly in the normal course of business due to the amount and timing of cash flows, which are affected by client-driven and risk management activities and market conditions. The Firm believes cash flows from operations, available cash balances and the Firm's ability to generate cash through short- and long-term borrowings are sufficient to fund the Firm's operating liquidity needs.

Cash provided by operating activities in 2015 and 2014 resulted from net income after noncash operating adjustments. Additionally, in 2015 and 2014, cash proceeds from sales and securitizations of loans originated with the intent to sell were higher than the cash used to acquire such loans, but activity was lower in 2015; and trading liabilities increased due to client-driven market making activities in CIB. In 2015, cash proceeds were partially offset by an increase in other assets resulting from higher cash margin balances placed with exchanges and clearing houses, while cash provided during 2014 reflected a decrease in cash margin balances placed with exchanges and clearing houses.

Investing activities

Cash used in investing activities during 2015 and 2014 resulted from increases in deposits with banks, reflecting higher levels of excess funds. Partially offsetting these cash outflows in both periods was proceeds from net maturities and sales of investment securities. In 2015, cash used was also attributable to increases in consumer and wholesale loans. In 2014, cash used also reflected higher securities purchased under resale agreements, due to increased requirements for collateral to cover trading activities in CIB.

Financing activities

Cash provided by financing activities in 2015 resulted from higher consumer deposits partially offset by lower wholesale deposits and lower commercial paper issuances. The increase in consumer deposits reflected a continuing positive growth trend resulting from strong customer retention, maturing of recent branch builds, and net new business. Cash provided by financing activities in 2014 resulted predominantly from an increase in securities loaned or sold under repurchase agreements due to higher financing of the Firm's trading assets-debt and equity instruments and a change in the mix of the Firms' funding sources. For both periods, cash was provided by net proceeds from long-term borrowings and net issuance of preferred stock, partially offset by repurchases of common stock and cash dividends on common and preferred stock.

* * *

For a further discussion of the activities affecting the Firm's cash flows, see Balance Sheet Analysis on pages 9–10.

EXPLANATION AND RECONCILIATION OF THE FIRM'S USE OF NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

The Firm prepares its Consolidated Financial Statements using accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("U.S. GAAP"); these financial statements appear on pages 74–78. That presentation, which is referred to as "reported" basis, provides the reader with an understanding of the Firm's results that can be tracked consistently from year-to-year and enables a comparison of the Firm's performance with other companies' U.S. GAAP financial statements. In addition to analyzing the Firm's results on a reported basis, management reviews the Firm's results, including the overhead ratio, and the results of the lines of business on a "managed" basis, which is a non-GAAP financial measure. The Firm's definition of managed basis starts with the reported U.S. GAAP results and includes certain reclassifications to present total net revenue for the Firm (and each of the reportable business segments) on a FTE basis. Accordingly, revenue from investments that receive tax credits and tax-exempt securities is presented in the managed results on a basis comparable to taxable investments and securities. This non-GAAP financial measure allows management to assess the comparability of revenue arising from both taxable and tax-exempt sources. The corresponding income tax impact related to tax-exempt items is recorded within income tax expense. These adjustments have no impact on net income as reported by the Firm as a whole or by the lines of business.

Effective January 1, 2015, the Firm adopted new accounting guidance for investments in affordable housing projects that qualify for the low-income housing tax credit, which impacted the CIB. As a result of the adoption of this new guidance, the Firm made an accounting policy election to amortize the initial cost of qualifying investments in proportion to the tax credits and other benefits received, and to present the amortization as a component of income tax expense (previously such amounts were predominantly presented in other income). The guidance was required to be applied retrospectively and, accordingly, certain prior period amounts have been revised to conform with the current period presentation. The adoption of the guidance did not materially change the Firm's results of operations on a managed basis as the Firm had previously presented and will continue to present the revenue from such investments on a FTE basis for the purposes of managed basis reporting.

Management also uses certain non-GAAP financial measures at the business-segment level, because it believes these other non-GAAP financial measures provide information to investors about the underlying operational performance and trends of the particular business segment and, therefore, facilitate a comparison of the business segment with the performance of its competitors. Non-GAAP financial measures used by the Firm may not be comparable to similarly named non-GAAP financial measures used by other companies.

The following summary table provides a reconciliation from the Firm's reported U.S. GAAP results to managed basis.

(in millions, except ratios)	Three months ended March 31, 2015			2014		
	Reported results	Fully taxable-equivalent adjustments ^(a)	Managed basis	Reported results	Fully taxable-equivalent adjustments ^(a)	Managed basis
Other income	\$582	\$ 481	\$1,063	\$613	\$ 412	\$1,025
Total noninterest revenue	13,389	481	13,870	12,548	412	12,960
Net interest income	10,677	273	10,950	10,667	226	10,893
Total net revenue	24,066	754	24,820	23,215	638	23,853
Pre-provision profit	9,183	754	9,937	8,579	638	9,217
Income before income tax expense	8,224	754	8,978	7,729	638	8,367
Income tax expense	\$2,310	\$ 754	\$3,064	\$2,460	\$ 638	\$3,098
Overhead ratio	62	% NM	60	% 63	% NM	61

(a) Predominantly recognized in CIB and CB business segments and Corporate.

Tangible common equity ("TCE"), ROTCE and TBVPS are each non-GAAP financial measures. TCE represents the Firm's common stockholders' equity (i.e., total stockholders' equity less preferred stock) less goodwill and identifiable intangible assets (other than MSRs), net of related deferred tax liabilities. ROTCE measures the Firm's earnings as a percentage of average TCE. TBVPS represents the Firm's TCE

at period-end divided by common shares at period-end. TCE, ROTCE, and TBVPS are meaningful to the Firm, as well as investors and analysts, in assessing the Firm's use of equity. Additionally, certain capital ratios disclosed by the Firm are non-GAAP measures. For additional information on these non-GAAP measures, see Regulatory capital on pages 55–61.

Tangible common equity

	Period-end		Average		
			Three months ended		
(in millions, except per share and ratio data)	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	March 31, 2015	2014	
Common stockholders' equity	\$214,371	\$211,664	\$212,352	\$201,797	
Less: Goodwill	47,453	47,647	47,491	48,054	
Less: Certain identifiable intangible assets	1,128	1,192	1,162	1,548	
Add: Deferred tax liabilities ^(a)	2,870	2,853	2,862	2,944	
Tangible common equity	\$168,660	\$165,678	\$166,561	\$155,139	
Return on tangible common equity	NA	NA	14	% 13	%
Tangible book value per share	\$45.45	\$44.60	NA	NA	

(a) Represents deferred tax liabilities related to tax-deductible goodwill and to identifiable intangibles created in non-taxable transactions, which are netted against goodwill and other intangibles when calculating TCE.

Core net interest income

In addition to reviewing net interest income on a managed basis, management also reviews core net interest income to assess the performance of its core lending, investing (including asset-liability management) and deposit-raising activities. These activities exclude the impact of CIB's market-based activities. The core data presented below are non-GAAP financial measures due to the exclusion of CIB's market-based net interest income and related assets. Management believes this exclusion provides investors and analysts another measure by which to analyze the non-market-related business trends of the Firm and provides a comparable measure to other financial institutions that are primarily focused on core lending, investing and deposit-raising activities.

Core net interest income data

(in millions, except rates)	Three months ended March 31,		Change	
	2015	2014		
Net interest income – managed basis ^{(a)(b)}	\$10,950	\$10,893	1	%
Less: Market-based net interest income	1,259	1,269	(1))
Core net interest income ^(a)	\$9,691	\$9,624	1	
Average interest-earning assets	\$2,148,801	\$2,005,646	7	
Less: Average market-based earning assets	509,714	507,499	—	
Core average interest-earning assets	\$1,639,087	\$1,498,147	9	%
Net interest yield on interest-earning assets – managed basis	2.07	% 2.20	%	
Net interest yield on market-based activities	1.00	1.01		
Core net interest yield on core average interest-earning assets	2.40	% 2.61	%	

(a) Interest includes the effect of related hedging derivatives. Taxable-equivalent amounts are used where applicable.

(b) For a reconciliation of net interest income on a reported and managed basis, see reconciliation from the Firm's reported U.S. GAAP results to managed basis on page 13.

Quarterly results

Core net interest income increased slightly by \$67 million to \$9.7 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2015, when compared with the prior year period, and core average interest-earning assets increased by \$140.9 billion to \$1.6 trillion for the three months ended March 31, 2015, when compared with the prior year period. The increase in net interest income from the prior year primarily reflected higher loan and cash balances and the impact of lower interest expense, largely offset by lower yields in loans due to the run-off of higher yielding loans and new originations of lower yielding loans. The increase in average interest-earning assets primarily reflected the impact of higher average

deposits with banks. These changes in net interest income and interest-earning assets resulted in the core net interest yield decreasing by 21 basis points to 2.40% for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

BUSINESS SEGMENT RESULTS

The Firm is managed on a line of business basis. There are four major reportable business segments – Consumer & Community Banking, Corporate & Investment Bank, Commercial Banking and Asset Management. In addition, there is a Corporate segment.

The business segments are determined based on the products and services provided, or the type of customer served, and they reflect the manner in which financial information is currently evaluated by management. Results of these lines of business are presented on a managed basis. For a definition of managed basis, see Explanation and Reconciliation of the Firm's use of non-GAAP financial measures, on pages 13–14.

Description of business segment reporting methodology

Results of the business segments are intended to reflect each segment as if it were essentially a stand-alone business.

The management reporting process that derives business segment results allocates income and expense using market-based methodologies. The Firm continues to assess the assumptions, methodologies and reporting

classifications used for segment reporting, and further refinements may be implemented in future periods.

For a further discussion of those methodologies, see Business Segment Results – Description of business segment reporting methodology on pages 79–80 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Business segment capital allocation changes

Each business segment is allocated capital by taking into consideration stand-alone peer comparisons, regulatory capital requirements (as estimated under Basel III Advanced Fully Phased-In) and economic risk measures. The amount of capital assigned to each business is referred to as equity. On at least an annual basis, the Firm assesses the level of capital required for each line of business as well as the assumptions and methodologies used to allocate capital to its lines of business and updates the equity allocations to its lines of business as refinements are implemented. For further information about these capital changes, see Line of business equity on page 61.

Segment Results – Managed basis

The following table summarizes the business segment results for the periods indicated.

Three months ended March 31, (in millions)	Total net revenue				Total Noninterest expense				Pre-provision profit/(loss)			
	2015	2014	Change		2015	2014	Change		2015	2014	Change	
Consumer & Community Banking	\$10,704	\$10,534	2	%	\$6,190	\$6,437	(4)	%	\$4,514	\$4,097	10	%
Corporate & Investment Bank	9,582	8,842	8		5,657	5,604	1		3,925	3,238	21	
Commercial Banking	1,742	1,678	4		709	686	3		1,033	992	4	
Asset Management	3,005	2,800	7		2,175	2,075	5		830	725	14	
Corporate	(213)	(1)	NM		152	(166)	NM		(365)	(165)	NM	
Total	\$24,820	\$23,853	4	%	\$14,883	\$14,636	2	%	\$9,937	\$9,217	8	%
Three months ended March 31, (in millions, except ratios)	Provision for credit losses				Net income				Return on common equity			
	2015	2014	Change		2015	2014	Change		2015	2014		
Consumer & Community Banking	\$930	\$816	14%		\$2,219	\$1,981	12	%	17	% 15		%
Corporate & Investment Bank	(31)	(49)	NM		2,537	2,125	19		16	13		
Commercial Banking	61	5	NM		598	594	1		17	17		
Asset Management	4	(9)	NM		502	454	11		22	20		
Corporate	(5)	(11)	55		58	115	(50)		NM	NM		
Total	\$959	\$850	13%		\$5,914	\$5,269	12	%	11	% 10		%

CONSUMER & COMMUNITY BANKING

For a discussion of the business profile of CCB, see pages 81–91 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Selected income statement data

(in millions, except ratios)	Three months ended March 31,		Change	
	2015	2014		
Revenue				
Lending- and deposit-related fees	\$718	\$703	2	%
Asset management, administration and commissions	530	503	5	
Mortgage fees and related income	704	514	37	
Card income	1,324	1,348	(2))
All other income	460	366	26	
Noninterest revenue	3,736	3,434	9	
Net interest income	6,968	7,100	(2))
Total net revenue	10,704	10,534	2	
Provision for credit losses	930	816	14	
Noninterest expense				
Compensation expense	2,530	2,739	(8))
Noncompensation expense	3,660	3,698	(1))
Total noninterest expense	6,190	6,437	(4))
Income before income tax expense	3,584	3,281	9	
Income tax expense	1,365	1,300	5	
Net income	\$2,219	\$1,981	12	%

Financial ratios

Return on common equity	17	%	15	%
Overhead ratio	58		61	

Note: In the discussion and the tables which follow, CCB presents certain financial measures which exclude the impact of PCI loans; these are non-GAAP financial measures. For additional information, see Explanation and Reconciliation of the Firm's Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures on pages 13–14.

Quarterly results

Consumer & Community Banking net income was \$2.2 billion, an increase of \$238 million compared with the prior year, driven by both improved net revenue and lower noninterest expense.

Net revenue was \$10.7 billion, an increase of \$170 million compared with the prior year, driven by higher noninterest revenue across businesses, up \$302 million. Net interest income was \$7.0 billion, down \$132 million, driven by spread compression, largely offset by higher deposit balances in Consumer & Business Banking and higher credit card loans.

The provision for credit losses was \$930 million, approximately \$100 million higher than the prior year, despite lower net charge-offs, reflecting a lower reduction in the allowance for loan losses. For more information, including net charge-off amounts and rates, see Consumer Credit Portfolio on pages 34–39.

Noninterest expense was \$6.2 billion, a decrease of \$247 million from the prior year, driven by lower Mortgage Banking and Consumer & Business Banking expense.

Selected metrics

(in millions, except headcount)	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		Change
	2015	2014	

Selected balance sheet data
(period-end)

Total assets	\$455,624	\$441,502	3	%
Trading assets – loans ^(a)	6,756	6,869	(2)
Loans:				
Loans retained	398,314	386,314	3	
Loans held-for-sale ^(b)	2,720	542	402	
Total loans	401,034	386,856	4	
Deposits	531,027	487,674	9	
Equity ^(c)	51,000	51,000	—	
Selected balance sheet data (average)				
Total assets	\$454,763	\$450,424	1	
Trading assets – loans ^(a)	7,992	7,446	7	
Loans:				
Loans retained	395,084	388,678	2	
Loans held-for-sale ^(d)	2,984	656	355	
Total loans	398,068	389,334	2	
Deposits	512,157	471,581	9	
Equity ^(c)	51,000	51,000	—	
Headcount	135,908	145,651	(7)%

(a) Predominantly consists of prime mortgages originated with the intent to sell that are accounted for at fair value.

(b) Included period-end credit card loans held-for-sale of \$2.4 billion and \$304 million at March 31, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

(c) 2015 and 2014 includes \$5.0 billion and \$3.0 billion, respectively, of capital held at the CCB level related to legacy mortgage servicing matters.

(d) Included average credit card loans held-for-sale of \$2.7 billion and \$315 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Selected metrics

	As of or for the three months ended March 31,			
(in millions, except ratios and where otherwise noted)	2015	2014	Change	
Credit data and quality statistics				
Net charge-offs ^(a)	\$ 1,054	\$ 1,266	(17)%
Nonaccrual loans ^{(b)(c)}	6,143	7,301	(16)
Nonperforming assets ^{(b)(c)}	6,569	7,932	(17)
Allowance for loan losses ^(a)	10,219	11,686	(13)
Net charge-off rate ^(a)	1.08	% 1.32	%	
Net charge-off rate, excluding PCI loans	1.22	1.53		
Allowance for loan losses to period-end loans retained	2.57	3.03		
Allowance for loan losses to period-end loans retained, excluding PCI loans ^(d)	1.97	2.27		
Allowance for loan losses to nonaccrual loans retained, excluding credit card ^{(b)(d)}	57	55		
Nonaccrual loans to total period-end loans, excluding credit card	2.21	2.75		
Nonaccrual loans to total period-end loans, excluding credit card and PCI loans ^(b)	2.64	3.42		
Business metrics				
Number of:				
Branches	5,570	5,632	(1)
ATMs	18,298	20,370	(10)
Active online customers (in thousands)	37,696	35,038	8	
Active mobile customers (in thousands)	19,962	16,405	22	
CCB households (in millions)	57.4	57.0	1	%

Net charge-offs and the net charge-off rates excluded \$55 million and \$61 million of write-offs in the PCI portfolio for the three months ended March 31, 2015, and 2014, respectively. These write-offs decreased the allowance for (a) loan losses for PCI loans. For further information on PCI write-offs, see Allowance for Credit Losses on pages 46–48.

(b) Excludes PCI loans. The Firm is recognizing interest income on each pool of PCI loans as they are all performing. At March 31, 2015 and 2014, nonperforming assets excluded: (1) mortgage loans insured by U.S. government agencies of \$7.5 billion and \$7.7 billion, respectively, that are 90 or more days past due; (2) student loans insured by U.S. government agencies under the Federal Family Education Loan Program (“FFELP”) of \$346 million and (c) \$387 million, respectively, that are 90 or more days past due; (3) real estate owned (“REO”) insured by U.S. government agencies of \$469 million and \$618 million, respectively. These amounts have been excluded based upon the government guarantee.

(d) The allowance for loan losses for PCI loans was \$3.3 billion and \$4.1 billion at March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively; these amounts were also excluded from the applicable ratios.

Consumer & Business Banking Selected financial statement data

(in millions, except ratios)	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		Change
	2015	2014	

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Revenue				
Lending- and deposit-related fees	\$711	\$691	3	%
Asset management, administration and commissions	512	483	6	
Card income	404	376	7	
All other income	122	122	—	
Noninterest revenue	1,749	1,672	5	
Net interest income	2,609	2,726	(4))
Total net revenue	4,358	4,398	(1))
Provision for credit losses	60	76	(21))
Noninterest expense	2,958	3,065	(3))
Income before income tax expense	1,340	1,257	7	
Net income	\$828	\$751	10	
Return on common equity	28	% 27	%	
Overhead ratio	68	70		
Equity (period-end and average)	\$11,500	\$11,000	5	%

Quarterly results

Consumer & Business Banking net income was \$828 million, an increase of \$77 million compared with the prior year, driven by lower noninterest expense.

Net revenue was \$4.4 billion, relatively flat compared with the prior year. Net interest income was down \$117 million due to deposit spread compression, largely offset by higher deposit balances. Noninterest revenue was up \$77 million, driven by higher investment revenue, reflecting record client investment assets, and higher debit card revenue, reflecting an increase in transaction volume.

Noninterest expense was \$3.0 billion, a decrease of \$107 million from the prior year, primarily driven by branch efficiencies.

Selected metrics

	As of or for the three months ended March 31,			
(in millions, except ratios and where otherwise noted)	2015	2014	Change	
Business metrics				
Business banking origination volume	\$1,540	\$1,504	2	%
Period-end loans	21,608	19,589	10	
Period-end deposits:				
Checking	227,382	199,717	14	
Savings	267,696	250,292	7	
Time and other	20,329	25,092	(19))
Total period-end deposits	515,407	475,101	8	
Average loans	21,317	19,450	10	
Average deposits:				
Checking	216,312	189,487	14	
Savings	260,461	243,500	7	
Time and other	20,837	25,478	(18))
Total average deposits	497,610	458,465	9	
Deposit margin	1.99	% 2.27	%	
Average assets	\$41,774	\$38,121	10	
Credit data and quality statistics				
Net charge-offs	\$59	\$76	(22))
Net charge-off rate	1.12	% 1.58	%	
Allowance for loan losses	\$703	\$707	(1))
Nonperforming assets	274	365	(25))
Retail branch business metrics				
Net new investment assets	\$3,821	\$4,241	(10))
Client investment assets	219,192	195,706	12	
% managed accounts	40	% 37	%	
Number of:				
Chase Private Client locations	2,573	2,244	15	
Personal bankers	20,503	22,654	(9))
Sales specialists	3,842	4,817	(20))
Client advisors	3,065	3,062	—	
Chase Private Clients	358,115	239,665	49	
Accounts	30,755	29,819	3	%
(in thousands) ^(a)				
(a) Includes checking accounts and Chase Liquid [®] cards.				

Mortgage Banking

Selected financial statement data

	As of or for the three months ended March 31,			
(in millions, except ratios)	2015	2014	Change	
Revenue				
Mortgage fees and related income ^(a)	\$704	\$514	37	%

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All other income	(11)	(3)	(267)
Noninterest revenue	693		511		36	
Net interest income	1,056		1,087		(3)
Total net revenue	1,749		1,598		9	
Provision for credit losses	4		(23	)	NM	
Noninterest expense	1,219		1,403		(13)
Income before income tax expense	526		218		141	
Net income	\$326		\$132		147	
Return on common equity	7	%	3	%		
Overhead ratio	70		88			
Equity (period-end and average)	\$16,000		\$18,000		(11)%

(a) For further information on mortgage fees and related income, see Note 16.

Quarterly results

Mortgage Banking net income was \$326 million, an increase of \$194 million from the prior year.

Net revenue was \$1.7 billion, an increase of \$151 million compared with the prior year, driven by lower MSR risk management losses, partially offset by lower servicing revenue.

MSR risk management was a loss of \$68 million, compared with a loss of \$400 million in the prior year, which included a negative \$460 million fair value adjustment primarily related to higher capital allocated to the business. See Note 16 for further information regarding changes in value of the MSR asset and related hedges.

The provision for credit losses was \$4 million, compared with a benefit of \$23 million in the prior year, despite lower net charge-offs of \$104 million, offset by a reduction in the non credit-impaired allowance for loan losses of \$100 million as home prices and delinquency trends continued to improve. See Consumer Credit Portfolio on pages 34–39 for the net charge-off amounts and rates.

Noninterest expense was \$1.2 billion, a decrease of \$184 million from the prior year, reflecting lower headcount-related expense.

Supplemental information

(in millions)	For the three months ended March 31,		Change	
	2015	2014		
Net interest income:				
Mortgage Production and Mortgage Servicing	\$158	\$189	(16)%
Real Estate Portfolios	898	898	—	
Total net interest income	\$1,056	\$1,087	(3)
Noninterest expense:				
Mortgage Production	\$421	\$476	(12)
Mortgage Servicing	582	581	—	
Real Estate Portfolios	216	346	(38)
Total noninterest expense	\$1,219	\$1,403	(13)%

Selected balance sheet data

(in millions)	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		Change	
	2015	2014		
Trading assets – loans (period-end) ^(a)	\$6,756	\$6,869	(2)%
Trading assets – loans (average) ^(b)	7,992	7,446	7	

Loans, excluding PCI loans

Period-end loans owned				
Home equity	49,067	56,131	(13)
Prime mortgage, including option ARMs	91,956	67,048	37	
Subprime mortgage	4,828	6,869	(30)
Other	454	529	(14)
Total period-end loans owned	146,305	130,577	12	
Average loans owned				
Home equity	50,007	57,015	(12)
Prime mortgage, including option ARMs	86,111	66,467	30	
Subprime mortgage	4,968	7,007	(29)
Other	466	540	(14)
Total average loans owned	141,552	131,029	8	

PCI loans

Period-end loans owned				
Home equity	16,638	18,525	(10)
Prime mortgage	9,916	11,658	(15)
Subprime mortgage	3,559	4,062	(12)
Option ARMs	15,243	17,361	(12)
Total period-end loans owned	45,356	51,606	(12)
Average loans owned				
Home equity	16,847	18,719	(10)
Prime mortgage	10,063	11,870	(15)
Subprime mortgage	3,604	4,128	(13)
Option ARMs	15,446	17,687	(13)

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Total average loans owned	45,960	52,404	(12)
Total Mortgage Banking				
Period-end loans owned				
Home equity	65,705	74,656	(12)
Prime mortgage, including option ARMs	117,115	96,067	22	
Subprime mortgage	8,387	10,931	(23)
Other	454	529	(14)
Total period-end loans owned	191,661	182,183	5	
Average loans owned				
Home equity	66,854	75,734	(12)
Prime mortgage, including option ARMs	111,620	96,024	16	
Subprime mortgage	8,572	11,135	(23)
Other	466	540	(14)
Total average loans owned	187,512	183,433	2	%

(a) Predominantly consists of prime mortgages originated with the intent to sell that are accounted for at fair value.

Credit data and quality statistics

(in millions, except ratios)	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		Change	
	2015	2014		
Net charge-offs/(recoveries), excluding PCI loans ^(a)				
Home equity	\$87	\$166	(48)%
Prime mortgage, including option ARMs	14	(4	)	NM
Subprime mortgage	1	13	(92)
Other	2	2	—	
Total net charge-offs/(recoveries), excluding PCI loans	104	177	(41)
Net charge-off/(recovery) rate, excluding PCI loans				
Home equity	0.71	% 1.18	%	
Prime mortgage, including option ARMs	0.07	(0.02)	
Subprime mortgage	0.08	0.75		
Other	1.74	1.50		
Total net charge-off/(recovery) rate, excluding PCI loans	0.30	0.55		
Net charge-off/(recovery) rate – reported ^(†)				
Home equity	0.53	0.89		
Prime mortgage, including option ARMs	0.05	(0.02)	
Subprime mortgage	0.05	0.47		
Other	1.74	1.50		
Total net charge-off/(recovery) rate – reported	0.23	0.39		
30+ day delinquency rate, excluding PCI loans ^{(b)(c)}	2.30	3.21		
Allowance for loan losses, excluding PCI loans	\$2,088	\$2,388	(13)
Allowance for PCI loans ^(a)	3,270	4,097	(20)
Allowance for loan losses	5,358	6,485	(17)
Nonperforming assets ^{(d)(e)}	5,910	7,296	(19)%
Allowance for loan losses to period-end loans retained	2.80	% 3.56	%	
Allowance for loan losses to period-end loans retained, excluding PCI loans	1.43	1.83		

Net charge-offs and the net charge-off rates excluded \$55 million and \$61 million, write-offs in the PCI portfolio for the three months ended March 31, 2015, and 2014, respectively. These write-offs decreased the allowance for (a) loan losses for PCI loans. For further information on PCI write-offs, see Allowance for Credit Losses on pages 46–48.

At March 31, 2015, and 2014, excluded mortgage loans insured by U.S. government agencies of \$9.2 billion and (b) \$8.8 billion, respectively, that are 30 or more days past due. These amounts have been excluded based upon the government guarantee. For further discussion, see Note 13 which summarizes loan delinquency information.

(c) The 30+ day delinquency rate for PCI loans was 12.25% and 14.34%, at March 31, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

At March 31, 2015, and 2014, nonperforming assets excluded: (1) mortgage loans insured by U.S. government agencies of \$7.5 billion and \$7.7 billion, respectively, that are 90 or more days past due and (2) real estate owned (d) (“REO”) insured by U.S. government agencies of \$469 million and \$618 million, respectively. These amounts have been excluded based upon the government guarantee.

(e) Excludes PCI loans. The Firm is recognizing interest income on each pool of PCI loans as they are all performing.

Business metrics

	As of or for the three months ended March 31,			
(in billions, except ratios)	2015	2014	Change	
Mortgage origination volume by channel				
Retail	\$8.1	\$6.7	21	%
Correspondent	16.6	10.3	61	
Total mortgage origination volume ^(a)	24.7	17.0	45	
Total loans serviced (period-end)	924.3	998.1	(7)
Third-party mortgage loans serviced (period-end)	723.5	803.1	(10)
Third-party mortgage loans serviced (average)	737.5	809.3	(9)
MSR carrying value (period-end)	6.6	8.5	(22)%
Ratio of MSR carrying value (period-end) to third-party mortgage loans serviced (period-end)	0.91	% 1.06	%	
Ratio of annualized loan servicing-related revenue to third-party mortgage loans serviced (average)	0.36	0.37		
MSR revenue multiple ^(b)	2.53	x 2.86	x	

(a) Firmwide mortgage origination volume was \$26.6 billion and \$18.2 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

(b) Represents the ratio of MSR carrying value (period-end) to third-party mortgage loans serviced (period-end) divided by the ratio of annualized loan servicing-related revenue to third-party mortgage loans serviced (average).

Mortgage servicing-related matters

The financial crisis resulted in unprecedented levels of delinquencies and defaults of 1–4 family residential real estate loans. Such loans required varying degrees of loss mitigation activities. Foreclosure is usually a last resort, and accordingly, the Firm has made, and continues to make, significant efforts to help borrowers remain in their homes. The Firm has entered into various Consent Orders and settlements with federal and state governmental agencies and private parties related to mortgage servicing, origination, and residential mortgage-backed securities activities. The requirements of these Consent Orders and settlements vary, but in the aggregate, include cash compensatory payments (in addition to fines) and/or “borrower relief,” which may include principal reduction, refinancing, short sale assistance, and other specified types of borrower relief. Other obligations required under certain Consent Orders and settlements, as well as under new regulatory requirements, include enhanced mortgage servicing and foreclosure standards and processes. The Firm has satisfied or is committed to satisfying these obligations within the mandated timeframes. The mortgage servicing Consent Orders and settlements are subject to ongoing oversight by the Mortgage Compliance Committee of the Firm’s Board of Directors. In addition, certain of the Consent Orders and settlements are the subject of ongoing reporting to various regulators and

independent overseers. The Firm's compliance with certain of these settlements are detailed in periodic reports published by the independent overseers.

On April 2, 2015, the independent overseer of the RMBS Settlement released his fourth report on the Firm's progress towards completing the \$4 billion consumer relief obligation under the RMBS settlement, disclosing that the Firm has submitted \$3.3 billion in total claimed credit through December 2014. The report confirmed the independent overseer's validation of \$2.2 billion of the Firm's claimed credit while noting the remaining claimed credit is under review and will be reported in the independent monitor's next report.

Card, Commerce Solutions & Auto ("Card")

Selected financial statement data

(in millions, except ratios)	As of or for the three months ended March 31 ,		Change
	2015	2014	
Revenue			
Card income	\$920	\$972	(5)%
All other income	374	279	34
Noninterest revenue	1,294	1,251	3
Net interest income	3,303	3,287	—
Total net revenue	4,597	4,538	1
Provision for credit losses	866	763	13
Noninterest expense ^(a)	2,013	1,969	2
Income before income tax expense	1,718	1,806	(5)
Net income	\$1,065	\$1,098	(3)
Return on common equity	22 %	23 %	
Overhead ratio	44	43	
Equity (period-end and average)	\$18,500	\$19,000	(3)%

Note: Chase Commerce Solutions, formerly known as Merchant Services, includes Chase Paymentech, ChaseNet and Chase Offers businesses.

^(a) Included operating lease depreciation expense of \$326 million, and \$274 million as of March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Quarterly results

Card net income was \$1.1 billion, a decrease of \$33 million compared with the prior year.

Net revenue was \$4.6 billion, relatively flat compared with the prior year, driven by higher noninterest revenue on higher Auto lease income and net interchange income from higher sales volume, largely offset by higher amortization of new account originations. Net interest income was \$3.3 billion, flat compared with the prior year.

The provision for credit losses was \$866 million, an increase of \$103 million from the prior year despite lower net charge-offs. The current quarter provision reflected a reduction in the allowance for loan losses of \$25 million in Student as compared with a reduction of \$250 million in the prior year for Credit Card and Student. The lower reduction in the allowance for loan losses was due to stabilization of the credit environment compared to the prior year period.

Noninterest expense was \$2.0 billion, up \$44 million from the prior year, primarily driven by higher Auto lease depreciation.

Selected metrics

As of or for the three months ended March 31,		Change
2015	2014	

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(in millions, except ratios and where
otherwise noted)

Selected balance sheet data

(period-end)

Loans:

Credit Card	\$123,257	\$121,816	1	%
Auto	55,455	52,952	5	
Student	9,053	10,316	(12)
Total loans	\$187,765	\$185,084	1	

Selected balance sheet data (average)

Total assets	\$203,925	\$201,771	1	
Loans:				
Credit Card	125,025	123,261	1	
Auto	55,005	52,741	4	
Student	9,209	10,449	(12)
Total loans	\$189,239	\$186,451	1	

Business metrics

Credit Card, excluding Commercial
Card

Sales volume (in billions)	\$112.8	\$104.5	8	
New accounts opened	2.1	2.1	—	
Open accounts	64.9	65.5	(1)
Accounts with sales activity	32.5	31.0	5	
% of accounts acquired online	62	% 51	%	
Commerce Solutions (Chase Paymentech Solutions)				
Merchant processing volume (in billions)	\$221.2	\$195.4	13	
Total transactions (in billions)	9.8	9.1	8	
Auto				
Origination volume (in billions)	\$7.3	\$6.7	9	%

Selected metrics

	As of or for the three months ended March 31,			
(in millions, except ratios)	2015	2014	Change	
Credit data and quality statistics				
Net charge-offs:				
Credit Card	\$789	\$888	(11)%
Auto	51	41	24	
Student	51	84	(39)
Total net charge-offs	\$891	\$1,013	(12)
Net charge-off rate:				
Credit Card ^(a)	2.62	% 2.93	%	
Auto	0.38	0.32		
Student	2.25	3.26		
Total net charge-off rate	1.94	2.21		
Delinquency rates				
30+ day delinquency rate:				
Credit Card ^(b)	1.41	1.61		
Auto	0.90	0.92		
Student ^(c)	1.77	2.75		
Total 30+ day delinquency rate	1.27	1.47		
90+ day delinquency rate – Credit Card ^(d)	0.73	0.80		
Nonperforming assets ^(d)	\$385	\$271	42	
Allowance for loan losses:				
Credit Card	\$3,434	\$3,591	(4)
Auto & Student	724	903	(20)
Total allowance for loan losses	\$4,158	\$4,494	(7)%
Allowance for loan losses to period-end loans:				
Credit Card ^(b)	2.84	% 2.96	%	
Auto & Student	1.12	1.43		
Total allowance for loan losses to period-end loans	2.24	2.43		

(a) Average credit card loans included loans held-for-sale of \$2.7 billion and \$315 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These amounts are excluded when calculating the net charge-off rate.

Period-end credit card loans included loans held-for-sale of \$2.4 billion and \$304 million at March 31, 2015, and (b)2014, respectively. These amounts were excluded when calculating delinquency rates and the allowance for loan losses to period-end loans.

Excluded student loans insured by U.S. government agencies under the FFELP of \$596 million and \$687 million at (c)March 31, 2015, and 2014, respectively, that are 30 or more days past due. These amounts have been excluded based upon the government guarantee.

Nonperforming assets excluded student loans insured by U.S. government agencies under the FFELP of \$346 (d)million and \$387 million at March 31, 2015, and 2014, respectively, that are 90 or more days past due. These amounts have been excluded from nonaccrual loans based upon the government guarantee.

Card Services supplemental information

Card Services Supplemental Information			
(in millions, except ratios)	Three months ended March 31,		Change
	2015	2014	
Revenue			
Noninterest revenue	\$858	\$884	(3)%

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Net interest income	2,901	2,850	2	
Total net revenue	3,759	3,734	1	
Provision for credit losses	789	688	15	
Noninterest expense	1,462	1,465	—	
Income before income tax expense	1,508	1,581	(5)
Net income	\$935	\$965	(3)%
Percentage of average loans:				
Noninterest revenue	2.78	% 2.91	%	
Net interest income	9.41	9.38		
Total net revenue	12.19	12.29		

CORPORATE & INVESTMENT BANK

For a discussion of the business profile of CIB, see pages 92–96 of JPMorgan Chase’s 2014 Annual Report.

Selected income statement data

(in millions, except ratios)	Three months ended March 31,		Change	
	2015	2014		
Revenue				
Investment banking fees	\$1,761	\$1,444	22	%
Principal transactions ^(a)	3,482	2,886	21	
Lending- and deposit-related fees	397	444	(11))
Asset management, administration and commissions	1,154	1,179	(2))
All other income	280	273	3	
Noninterest revenue	7,074	6,226	14	
Net interest income	2,508	2,616	(4))
Total net revenue ^(a)	9,582	8,842	8	
Provision for credit losses	(31	) 49	NM	
Noninterest expense				
Compensation expense	3,023	2,870	5	
Noncompensation expense	2,634	2,734	(4))
Total noninterest expense	5,657	5,604	1	
Income before income tax expense	3,956	3,189	24	
Income tax expense	1,419	1,064	33	
Net income	\$2,537	\$2,125	19	%
Financial ratios				
Return on common equity	16	% 13	%	
Overhead ratio	59	63		
Compensation expense as a percentage of total net revenue	32	32		

Included tax-equivalent adjustments, predominantly due to income tax credits related to alternative energy investments; income tax credits and amortization of the cost of investments in affordable housing projects; as well as tax-exempt income from municipal bond investments of \$432 million and \$368 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Selected income statement data

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,		Change	
	2015	2014		
Revenue by business				
Advisory	\$542	\$383	42	%
Equity underwriting	399	353	13	
Debt underwriting	820	708	16	
Total investment banking fees	1,761	1,444	22	
Treasury Services	1,012	1,032	(2))
Lending	353	325	9	
Total Banking	3,126	2,801	12	
Fixed Income Markets	4,065	3,889	5	
Equity Markets	1,609	1,315	22	
Securities Services	934	1,022	(9))
Credit Adjustments & Other ^(a)	(152) (185) 18	

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Total Markets & Investor Services	6,456	6,041	7	
Total net revenue	\$9,582	\$8,842	8	%

Consists primarily of credit valuation adjustments (“CVA”) managed by the credit portfolio group, and funding valuation adjustments (“FVA”) and debit valuation adjustments (“DVA”) on OTC derivatives and structured notes.
(a) Results are presented net of associated hedging activities and net of CVA and FVA amounts allocated to Fixed Income Markets and Equity Markets.

Quarterly results

Net income was \$2.5 billion, up 19%, compared with \$2.1 billion in the prior year, driven by higher net revenue. Banking revenue was \$3.1 billion, up 12% from the prior year, on strong performance in investment banking fees across products. Investment banking fees were up 22% compared to the prior year. Advisory fees were driven by the combined impact of a greater share of fees for completed transactions and growth in industry-wide fee levels. Debt underwriting fees were driven by growth in industry-wide acquisition financing fee levels. Equity underwriting fees were driven by strong gains in fee share primarily in the U.S. Treasury Services revenue was \$1.0 billion, down 2% compared with the prior year, driven by lower net interest income and lower trade finance revenue. Lending revenue was \$353 million, up 9% from the prior year, largely reflecting higher gains on securities received from restructurings. Markets & Investor Services revenue was \$6.5 billion, up 7% from the prior year. Macroeconomic events and conditions including the quantitative easing actions of various central banks, the Swiss franc decoupling from the Euro, strengthening of the U.S. dollar, and oil price volatility drove robust client activity in Fixed Income Markets, particularly in currencies, emerging markets, and rates, as well as Equity Markets. Credit Adjustments & Other was a loss of \$152 million, primarily driven by valuation refinements as well as net FVA/DVA losses.

Noninterest expense was \$5.7 billion, up 1% from the prior year, driven by higher legal expense and performance-based compensation expense, largely offset by the impact of business simplification. The provision for credit losses was a benefit of \$31 million, down \$80 million from the prior year, driven by higher reserve releases.

Selected metrics

	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		
(in millions, except headcount)	2015	2014	Change
Selected balance sheet data (period-end)			
Assets	\$854,275	\$879,656	(3)%
Loans:			
Loans retained ^(a)	98,625	96,245	2
Loans held-for-sale and loans at fair value	3,987	8,421	(53)
Total loans	102,612	104,666	(2)
Equity	62,000	61,000	2
Selected balance sheet data (average)			
Assets	\$865,327	\$851,469	2
Trading assets-debt and equity instruments	312,260	306,140	2
Trading assets-derivative receivables	77,353	64,087	21
Loans:			
Loans retained ^(a)	99,113	95,798	3
Loans held-for-sale and loans at fair value	4,061	8,086	(50)
Total loans	103,174	103,884	(1)
Equity	62,000	61,000	2
Headcount	50,799	51,837	(2)%

(a) Loans retained includes credit portfolio loans, trade finance loans, other held-for-investment loans and overdrafts.

Selected metrics

	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		
(in millions, except ratios and where otherwise noted)	2015	2014	Change
Credit data and quality statistics			
Net charge-offs/(recoveries)	\$(11)	\$(1)	NM
Nonperforming assets:			
Nonaccrual loans:			
Nonaccrual loans retained ^{(a)(b)}	251	75	235 %
Nonaccrual loans held-for-sale and loans at fair value	12	176	(93)
Total nonaccrual loans	263	251	5
Derivative receivables	249	392	(36)
Assets acquired in loan satisfactions	63	110	(43)
Total nonperforming assets	575	753	(24)
Allowance for credit losses:			
Allowance for loan losses	1,047	1,187	(12)
Allowance for lending-related commitments	411	484	(15)
Total allowance for credit losses	1,458	1,671	(13)%
Net charge-off/(recovery) rate ^(a)	(0.05)%	—	
	1.06	1.23	

Allowance for loan losses to period-end
loans retained^(a)

Allowance for loan losses to period-end loans retained, excluding trade finance and conduits ^(c)	1.64	2.18
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	------

Allowance for loan losses to nonaccrual loans retained ^{(a)(b)}	417	1,583
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-------

Nonaccrual loans to total period-end loans	0.26	0.24
--------------------------------------------	------	------

(a) Loans retained includes credit portfolio loans, trade finance loans, other held-for-investment loans and overdrafts.

(b) Allowance for loan losses of \$51 million and \$13 million were held against these nonaccrual loans at March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(c) Management uses allowance for loan losses to period-end loans retained, excluding trade finance and conduits, a non-GAAP financial measure, to provide a more meaningful assessment of CIB's allowance coverage ratio.

Business metrics

As of or for the year ended December 31, (in millions, except ratios and where otherwise noted)	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		
	2015	2014	Change
Assets under custody ("AUC") by asset class (period-end) (in billions):			
Fixed Income	\$ 12,256	\$ 12,401	(1)%
Equity	6,620	6,998	(5)
Other ^(a)	1,685	1,736	(3)
Total AUC	\$20,561	\$21,135	(3)
Client deposits and other third party liabilities (average) ^(b)	\$444,171	\$412,551	8
Trade finance loans (period-end)	22,853	32,491	(30)%

(a) Consists of mutual funds, unit investment trusts, currencies, annuities, insurance contracts, options and other contracts.

Client deposits and other third party liabilities pertain to the Treasury Services and Securities Services businesses, and include deposits, as well as deposits that are swept to on balance sheet liabilities (e.g., commercial paper, federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under repurchase agreements) as part of their client cash management program.

League table results – IB Fee Share^(a)

	Three months ended March 31, 2015			Full-year 2014		
	Fee Share		Rank	Fee Share		Rank
Debt, equity and equity-related						
Global	8.2	%	#1	7.6	%	#1
U.S.	12.9		1	10.7		1
Long-term debt ^(b)						
Global	8.4		1	8.0		1
U.S.	12.4		1	11.6		1
Equity and equity-related						
Global ^(c)	7.9		1	7.1		3
U.S.	13.4		1	9.6		2
M&A ^(d)						
Global	9.0		2	8.1		2
U.S.	10.8		2	9.8		2
Loan syndications						
Global	9.6		1	9.2		1
U.S.	11.5		1	13.1		1
Global investment banking fees ^(e)	8.6	%	#1	8.1	%	#1

League table results – volumes^(f)

	Three months ended March 31, 2015			Full-year 2014		
	Market Share		Rank	Market Share		Rank
Debt, equity and equity-related						
Global	7.2	%	#1	6.8	%	#1
U.S.	12.8		1	11.8		1
Long-term debt ^(b)						

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Global	7.2	1	6.7	1
U.S.	11.6	1	11.3	1
Equity and equity-related				
Global ^(c)	7.7	2	7.5	3
U.S.	14.4	1	11.0	2
M&A announced ^(d)				
Global	23.2	2	22.1	2
U.S.	34.6	1	28.2	2
Loan syndications				
Global	12.2	1	12.3	1
U.S.	17.8	% 1	19.0	% 1

(a) Source: Dealogic. Reflects the ranking and share of Global Investment Banking fees

Long-term debt rankings include investment-grade, high-yield, supranationals, sovereigns, agencies, covered

(b) bonds, asset-backed securities ("ABS") and mortgage-backed securities; and exclude money market, short-term debt, and U.S. municipal securities.

(c) Global equity and equity-related rankings include rights offerings and Chinese A-Shares.

M&A and Announced M&A rankings reflect the removal of any withdrawn transactions. U.S. M&A revenue

(d) wallet represents wallet from client parents based in the U.S. U.S. announced M&A volumes represents any U.S. involvement ranking.

(e) Global investment banking fees per Dealogic exclude money market, short-term debt and shelf deals.

Source: Dealogic. Reflects transaction volume and market share. Global announced M&A is based on transaction

(f) value at announcement; because of joint M&A assignments, M&A market share of all participants will add up to more than 100%. All other transaction volume-based rankings are based on proceeds, with full credit to each book manager/equal if joint.

International metrics

	As of or for the three months ended March 31,			
(in millions, except where otherwise noted)	2015	2014	Change	
Total net revenue ^(a)				
Europe/Middle East/Africa	\$3,496	\$3,036	15	%
Asia/Pacific	1,263	1,045	21	
Latin America/Caribbean	331	276	20	
Total international net revenue	5,090	4,357	17	
North America	4,492	4,485	—	
Total net revenue	\$9,582	\$8,842	8	
Loans (period-end) ^(a)				
Europe/Middle East/Africa	\$26,055	\$27,878	(7)
Asia/Pacific	19,038	24,759	(23)
Latin America/Caribbean	8,679	8,589	1	
Total international loans	53,772	61,226	(12)
North America	44,853	35,019	28	
Total loans	\$98,625	\$96,245	2	
Client deposits and other third-party liabilities (average) ^(a)				
Europe/Middle East/Africa	\$159,437	\$146,543	9	
Asia/Pacific	70,917	60,918	16	
Latin America/Caribbean	23,442	22,041	6	
Total international	\$253,796	\$229,502	11	
North America	190,375	183,049	4	
Total client deposits and other third-party liabilities	\$444,171	\$412,551	8	
AUC (period-end) (in billions) ^(a)				
North America	\$12,202	\$11,508	6	
All other regions	8,359	9,627	(13)
Total AUC	\$20,561	\$21,135	(3)%

Total net revenue is based predominantly on the domicile of the client or location of the trading desk, as applicable.

(a) Loans outstanding (excluding loans held-for-sale and loans at fair value), client deposits and other third-party liabilities, and AUC are based predominantly on the domicile of the client.

COMMERCIAL BANKING

For a discussion of the business profile of CB, see pages 97–99 of JPMorgan Chase’s 2014 Annual Report.

Selected income statement data

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,		Change	
	2015	2014		
Revenue				
Lending- and deposit-related fees	\$237	\$246	(4)%
Asset management, administration and commissions	24	23	4	
All other income ^(a)	375	289	30	
Noninterest revenue	636	558	14	
Net interest income	1,106	1,120	(1)
Total net revenue ^(b)	1,742	1,678	4	
Provision for credit losses	61	5	NM	
Noninterest expense				
Compensation expense	309	307	1	
Noncompensation expense	400	379	6	
Total noninterest expense	709	686	3	
Income before income tax expense	972	987	(2)
Income tax expense	374	393	(5)
Net income	\$598	\$594	1	%

(a) Includes revenue from investment banking products and commercial card transactions.

(b) Total net revenue included tax-equivalent adjustments from income tax credits related to equity investments in designated community development entities that provide loans to qualified businesses in low-income communities, as well as tax-exempt income from municipal bond activity of \$113 million and \$104 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Quarterly results

Net income was \$598 million, relatively flat compared with prior year.

Net revenue was \$1.7 billion, an increase of \$64 million compared with the prior year, driven by higher noninterest revenue on record gross investment banking revenue. Net interest income was \$1.1 billion, down slightly compared with the prior year, reflecting spread compression on loan and liability products, largely offset by higher balances. Noninterest expense was \$709 million, up \$23 million compared with the prior year, driven by higher investment in controls.

The provision for credit losses was \$61 million, up \$56 million compared with the prior year, predominantly related to Oil & Gas exposures.

Selected metrics

(in millions, except ratios)	Three months ended March 31,		Change	
	2015	2014		
Revenue by product				
Lending	\$878	\$890	(1)%
Treasury services	589	610	(3)
Investment banking	248	146	70	
Other	27	32	(16)
Total Commercial Banking net revenue	\$1,742	\$1,678	4	
Investment banking revenue, gross ^(a)	\$753	\$447	68	

Revenue by client segment

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Middle Market Banking ^(b)	\$677	\$700	(3)
Corporate Client Banking ^(b)	564	462	22	
Commercial Term Lending	308	314	(2)
Real Estate Banking	116	119	(3)
Other	77	83	(7)
Total Commercial Banking net revenue	\$1,742	\$1,678	4	%

Financial ratios

Return on common equity	17%	17	%
Overhead ratio	41	41	

(a) Represents the total revenue from investment banking products sold to CB clients.

Effective January 1, 2015, mortgage warehouse lending clients were transferred from Middle Market Banking to

(b) Corporate Client Banking. Prior period revenue, period-end loans, and average loans by client segment were revised to conform with the current period presentation.

Selected metrics (continued)

(in millions, except headcount)	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		Change	
	2015	2014		
Selected balance sheet data (period-end)				
Total assets	\$ 197,931	\$ 191,389	3	%
Loans:				
Loans retained	153,173	138,088	11	
Loans held-for-sale and loans at fair value	507	848	(40))
Total loans	\$ 153,680	\$ 138,936	11	
Equity	14,000	14,000	—	
Period-end loans by client segment				
Middle Market Banking ^(a)	\$ 51,071	\$ 51,006	—	
Corporate Client Banking ^(a)	28,379	21,969	29	
Commercial Term Lending	55,824	49,973	12	
Real Estate Banking	13,537	11,615	17	
Other	4,869	4,373	11	
Total Commercial Banking loans	\$ 153,680	\$ 138,936	11	
Selected balance sheet data (average)				
Total assets	\$ 195,927	\$ 192,748	2	
Loans:				
Loans retained	149,731	136,651	10	
Loans held-for-sale and loans at fair value	557	1,039	(46))
Total loans	\$ 150,288	\$ 137,690	9	
Client deposits and other third-party liabilities	210,046	202,944	3	
Equity	14,000	14,000	—	
Average loans by client segment				
Middle Market Banking ^(a)	\$ 50,538	\$ 50,673	—	
Corporate Client Banking ^(a)	26,653	21,906	22	
Commercial Term Lending	54,754	49,395	11	
Real Estate Banking	13,472	11,408	18	
Other	4,871	4,308	13	
Total Commercial Banking loans	\$ 150,288	\$ 137,690	9	
Headcount	7,324	6,976	5	%
(a)	Effective January 1, 2015, mortgage warehouse lending clients were transferred from Middle Market Banking to Corporate Client Banking. Prior period revenue, period-end loans, and average loans by client segment were revised to conform with the current presentation.			

Selected metrics (continued)

	As of or for the three months ended March 31,			
(in millions, except ratios)	2015	2014		Change
Credit data and quality statistics				
Net charge-offs/(recoveries)	\$11	\$(14)	NM
Nonperforming assets				
Nonaccrual loans:				

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Nonaccrual loans retained ^(a)	304	468	(35)%
Nonaccrual loans held-for-sale and loans at fair value	12	17	(29)
Total nonaccrual loans	316	485	(35)
Assets acquired in loan satisfactions	5	20	(75)
Total nonperforming assets	321	505	(36)
Allowance for credit losses:				
Allowance for loan losses	2,519	2,690	(6)
Allowance for lending-related commitments	162	141	15	
Total allowance for credit losses	2,681	2,831	(5)%
Net charge-off/(recovery) rate ^(b)	0.03	% (0.04)%	
Allowance for loan losses to period-end loans retained	1.64	1.95		
Allowance for loan losses to nonaccrual loans retained ^(a)	829	575		
Nonaccrual loans to total period-end loans	0.21	0.35		

(a) Allowance for loan losses of \$29 million and \$86 million was held against nonaccrual loans retained at March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(b) Loans held-for-sale and loans at fair value were excluded when calculating the net charge-off/(recovery) rate.

ASSET MANAGEMENT

For a discussion of the business profile of AM, see pages 100–102 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Selected income statement data

(in millions, except ratios and headcount)	Three months ended March 31,		Change	
	2015	2014		
Revenue				
Asset management, administration and commissions	\$2,229	\$2,100	6	%
All other income	155	118	31	
Noninterest revenue	2,384	2,218	7	
Net interest income	621	582	7	
Total net revenue	3,005	2,800	7	
Provision for credit losses	4	(9	)	NM
Noninterest expense				
Compensation expense	1,289	1,256	3	
Noncompensation expense	886	819	8	
Total noninterest expense	2,175	2,075	5	
Income before income tax expense	826	734	13	
Income tax expense	324	280	16	
Net income	\$502	\$454	11	
Revenue by line of business				
Global Investment Management	\$1,533	\$1,418	8	
Global Wealth Management	1,472	1,382	7	
Total net revenue	\$3,005	\$2,800	7	
Financial ratios				
Return on common equity	22	% 20	%	
Overhead ratio	72	74		
Pretax margin ratio:				
Global Investment Management	30	26		
Global Wealth Management	25	26		
Asset Management	27	26		
Headcount	20,095	20,056	—	
Number of client advisors	2,803	2,925	(4)%

Quarterly results

Net income was \$502 million, an increase of \$48 million from the prior year, reflecting higher revenue, largely offset by higher noninterest expense.

Net revenue was \$3.0 billion, an increase of \$205 million from the prior year, driven by higher noninterest revenue on net client inflows and higher market levels, and higher net interest income on higher deposit and loan balances.

Noninterest expense was \$2.2 billion, an increase of \$100 million from the prior year, driven by continued investment in both infrastructure and controls.

Selected metrics	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		Change
(in millions, except ranking data and ratios)	2015	2014	

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% of JPM mutual fund assets rated as 4- or 5-star ^(a)	56	% 47	%
% of JPM mutual fund assets ranked in 1 st or 2 nd quartile: ^(b)			
1 year	75	65	
3 years	75	68	
5 years	79	67	
Selected balance sheet data (period-end)			
Total assets	\$126,233	\$124,478	1 %
Loans ^(c)	104,165	96,934	7
Deposits	155,347	147,760	5
Equity	9,000	9,000	—
Selected balance sheet data (average)			
Total assets	\$126,276	\$122,668	3
Loans	103,286	95,661	8
Deposits	158,240	149,432	6
Equity	9,000	9,000	—
Credit data and quality statistics			
Net charge-offs	\$3	\$5	(40)
Nonaccrual loans	175	204	(14)
Allowance for credit losses:			
Allowance for loan losses	271	263	3
Allowance for lending-related commitments	5	5	—
Total allowance for credit losses	276	268	3 %
Net charge-off rate	0.01	% 0.02	%
Allowance for loan losses to period-end loans	0.26	0.27	
Allowance for loan losses to nonaccrual loans	155	129	
Nonaccrual loans to period-end loans	0.17	0.21	

Represents the “overall star rating” derived from Morningstar for the U.S., the U.K., Luxembourg, Hong Kong and Taiwan domiciled funds; and Nomura “star rating” for Japan domiciled funds. Includes only retail open ended mutual funds that have a rating. Excludes money market funds, Undiscovered Managers Fund, and Brazil and India domiciled funds.

Quartile ranking sourced from: Lipper for the U.S. and Taiwan domiciled funds; Morningstar for the U.K., Luxembourg and Hong Kong domiciled funds; Nomura for Japan domiciled funds and FundDoctor for South Korea domiciled funds. Includes only retail open ended mutual funds that are ranked by the aforementioned sources. Excludes money market funds, Undiscovered Managers Fund, and Brazil and India domiciled funds.

Included \$23.0 billion and \$19.7 billion of prime mortgage loans reported in the Consumer, excluding credit card, loan portfolio at March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. For the same periods, excluded \$2.6 billion and \$3.4 billion, respectively, of prime mortgage loans reported in the Chief Investment Office (“CIO”) portfolio within the Corporate segment.

Client assets

Assets under management were \$1.8 trillion, an increase of \$111 billion from the prior year, due to net inflows to long-term and liquidity products and the effect of higher market levels.

Client assets were \$2.4 trillion, an increase of \$11 billion, or flat compared with the prior year. Excluding Retirement Plan Services, client assets were up 7% compared with the prior year.

Client assets (in billions)	March 31, 2015	2014	Change	
Assets by asset class				
Liquidity	\$454	\$444	2	%
Fixed income	359	340	6	
Equity	380	373	2	
Multi-asset and alternatives	566	491	15	
Total assets under management	1,759	1,648	7	
Custody/brokerage/administration/deposits	646	746	(13))
Total client assets	\$2,405	\$2,394	—	

Memo:

Alternatives client assets ^(a)	\$168	\$160	5	
Assets by client segment				
Private Banking	\$440	\$377	17	
Institutional	825	773	7	
Retail	494	498	(1))
Total assets under management	\$1,759	\$1,648	7	

Private Banking	\$1,073	\$992	8	
Institutional	833	773	8	
Retail	499	629	(21))
Total client assets	\$2,405	\$2,394	—	

(a) Represents assets under management, as well as client balances in brokerage accounts.

Client assets (continued)	Three months ended March 31,	
(in billions)	2015	2014
Assets under management rollforward		
Beginning balance	\$1,744	\$1,598
Net asset flows:		
Liquidity	(1)	(6)
Fixed income	2	5
Equity	4	3
Multi-asset and alternatives	10	12
Market/performance/other impacts	—	36
Ending balance, March 31	\$1,759	\$1,648

Client assets rollforward		
Beginning balance	\$2,387	\$2,343
Net asset flows	17	15
Market/performance/other impacts	1	36
Ending balance, March 31	\$2,405	\$2,394
International metrics		

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(in billions, except where otherwise noted)	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		Change	
	2015	2014		
Total net revenue				
(in millions) ^(a)				
Europe/Middle East/Africa	\$471	\$491	(4)%
Asia/Pacific	286	275	4	
Latin America/Caribbean	197	198	(1)
Total international net revenue	954	964	(1)
North America	2,051	1,836	12	
Total net revenue	\$3,005	\$2,800	7	
Assets under management				
Europe/Middle East/Africa	\$324	\$310	5	
Asia/Pacific	129	133	(3)
Latin America/Caribbean	46	49	(6)
Total international assets under management	499	492	1	
North America	1,260	1,156	9	
Total assets under management	\$1,759	\$1,648	7	
Client assets				
Europe/Middle East/Africa	\$373	\$372	—	
Asia/Pacific	179	180	(1)
Latin America/Caribbean	112	119	(6)
Total international client assets	664	671	(1)
North America	1,741	1,723	1	
Total client assets	\$2,405	\$2,394	—	

(a) Regional revenue is based on the domicile of the client.

CORPORATE

For a discussion of Corporate, see pages 103–104 of JPMorgan Chase’s 2014 Annual Report.

Selected income statement data

(in millions, except headcount)	As of or for the three months ended March 31,		Change	
	2015	2014		
Revenue				
Principal transactions	\$ 100	\$ 350	(71)%
Securities gains	53	26	104	
All other income	(113	) 148	NM	
Noninterest revenue	40	524	(92)
Net interest income	(253	) (525	) 52	
Total net revenue ^(a)	(213	) (1	) NM	
Provision for credit losses	(5	) (11	) 55	
Noninterest expense				
Compensation expense	892	687	30	
Noncompensation expense ^(b)	946	683	39	
Subtotal	1,838	1,370	34	
Net expense allocated to other businesses	(1,686	) (1,536	) (10)
Total noninterest expense	152	(166	) NM	
Income/(loss) before income tax expense/(benefit)	(360	) 176	NM	
Income tax expense/(benefit)	(418	) 61	NM	
Net income	\$ 58	\$ 115	(50)
Total net revenue				
Treasury and CIO	(378	) (367	) (3)
Other Corporate ^(c)	165	366	(55)
Total net revenue	\$ (213	) \$(1	) NM	
Net income/(loss)				
Treasury and CIO	(221	) (319	) 31	
Other Corporate ^(c)	279	434	(36)
Total net income	\$ 58	\$ 115	(50)
Total assets (period-end)	\$ 943,085	\$ 839,625	12	
Headcount	27,019	22,474	20	%

(a) Included tax-equivalent adjustments, predominantly due to tax-exempt income from municipal bond investments of \$203 million and \$164 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

(b) Included legal expense of \$305 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015; legal expense for the three months ended March 31, 2014 was not material.

Effective with the first quarter of 2015, the Firm began including the results of Private Equity in the Other Corporate line within the Corporate segment. Prior period amounts have been revised to conform with the current period presentation. The Corporate segment’s balance sheets and results of operations were not impacted by this reporting change.

Quarterly results

Net income was \$58 million, compared with net income of \$115 million in the prior year. Lower net revenue and higher expense were largely offset by a benefit from tax adjustments of \$177 million versus a tax charge of approximately \$90 million in the prior year. Treasury & CIO was a net loss of \$221 million, which included a \$173 million pre-tax loss primarily related to the accelerated

amortization of cash flow hedges associated with the exit of certain non-operational deposits.

Net revenue was a loss of \$213 million, compared with a loss of \$1 million in the prior year, driven by lower private equity gains.

Noninterest expense was \$152 million, an increase of \$318 million from the prior year, driven by higher legal expense.

Treasury and CIO overview

For a discussion of Treasury and CIO, see page 104 of the Firm's 2014 Annual Report.

At March 31, 2015, the total Treasury and CIO investment securities portfolio was \$327.9 billion, and the average credit rating of the securities comprising the portfolio was AA+ (based upon external ratings where available and where not available, based primarily upon internal ratings that correspond to ratings as defined by S&P and Moody's). See Note 11 for further information on the details of the Firm's investment securities portfolio.

For further information on liquidity and funding risk, see Liquidity Risk Management on pages 64–68. For information on interest rate, foreign exchange and other risks, Treasury and CIO Value-at-risk ("VaR") and the Firm's structural interest rate-sensitive revenue at risk, see Market Risk Management on pages 49–52.

Selected income statement and balance sheet data

(in millions)	As of or for the three months ended March 31,			Change	%
	2015	2014			
Securities gains	\$53	\$26	104		%
Investment securities portfolio (average) ^(a)	333,692	345,147	(3)
Investment securities portfolio (period-end) ^(b)	327,859	345,021	(5)
Mortgage loans (average)	2,790	3,670	(24)
Mortgage loans (period-end)	2,664	3,522	(24)%

(a) Average investment securities included held-to-maturity balances of \$49.3 billion and \$43.9 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2015, and 2014.

(b) Period-end investment securities included held-to-maturity balance of \$49.3 billion and \$47.3 billion or the three months ended March 31, 2015, and 2014 respectively.

Private equity portfolio information^{(a)(b)}

(in millions)	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	Change	
Carrying value	\$3,064	\$5,866	(48)%
Cost	4,485	6,281	(29)%

(a) For more information on the Firm's methodologies regarding the valuation of the private equity portfolio, see Note 3 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

(b) The sale of a portion of the Private Equity business was completed on January 9, 2015.

ENTERPRISE-WIDE RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk is an inherent part of JPMorgan Chase's business activities. When the Firm extends a consumer or wholesale loan, advises customers on their investment decisions, makes markets in securities, or conducts any number of other services or activities, the Firm takes on some degree of risk. The Firm's overall objective in managing risk is to protect the safety and soundness of the Firm, avoid excessive risk taking, and manage and balance risk in a manner that serves the interest of our clients, customers and shareholders.

The Firm's approach to risk management covers a broad spectrum of risk areas, such as credit, market, liquidity, model, structural interest rate, principal, country, operational, fiduciary and reputation risk.

The Firm believes that effective risk management requires:

- Acceptance of responsibility, including identification and escalation of risk issues, by all individuals within the Firm;
- Ownership of risk management within each line of business and corporate functions; and
- Firmwide structures for risk governance.

Firmwide Risk Management is overseen and managed on an enterprise-wide basis. The Firm's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), Chief Risk Officer ("CRO") and Chief Operating Officer ("COO") develop and set the risk management framework and governance structure for the Firm, which is intended to provide comprehensive controls and ongoing management of the major risks inherent in the Firm's business activities. The Firm's risk management framework is intended to create a culture of transparency, awareness and personal responsibility through reporting, collaboration, discussion, escalation and sharing of information. The CEO, CFO, CRO and COO are ultimately responsible and accountable to the Firm's Board of Directors.

The Firm's risk culture strives for continual improvement through ongoing employee training and development, as well as talent retention. The Firm also approaches its incentive compensation arrangements through an integrated risk, compensation and financial management framework to encourage a culture of risk awareness and personal accountability.

The following provides an index of key risk management disclosures. For further information on these disclosures, refer to the page references noted below in both this Form 10-Q and JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Risk disclosure	Form 10-Q page reference	Annual Report page reference
Enterprise- Wide Risk Management	32-68	105-160
Risk governance		106-109
Credit Risk Management	33-48	110-130
Credit Portfolio		112
Consumer Credit Portfolio	34-39	113-119
Wholesale Credit Portfolio	40-45	120-127
Allowance For Credit Losses	46-48	128-130
Market Risk Management	49-52	131-136
Risk identification and classification		132
Value-at-risk	49-51	133-135
Economic-value stress testing		135
Earnings-at-risk	52	136
Country Risk Management	53	137-138
Model Risk Management		139
Principal Risk Management		140
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Cybersecurity	54	142
Business and Technology resiliency		142-143
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Fiduciary Risk management		145
Reputation Risk Management		145
Capital Management	55-63	146–155
Liquidity Risk Management	64-68	156–160
HQLA	64	157
Funding	64-67	157–160
Credit ratings	67-68	160

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from the default of a customer, client or counterparty. The Firm provides credit to a variety of customers, ranging from large corporate and institutional clients to individual consumers and small businesses. For a further discussion of the Firm's Credit Risk Management framework and organization, and the identification, monitoring and management of credit risks, see Credit Risk Management on pages 110–130 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

In the following tables, reported loans include loans retained (i.e., held-for-investment); loans held-for-sale (which are carried at the lower of cost or fair value, with valuation changes recorded in noninterest revenue); and certain loans accounted for at fair value. In addition, the Firm records certain loans accounted for at fair value in trading assets. For further information regarding these loans, see Note 3. For additional information on the Firm's loans and derivative receivables, including the Firm's accounting policies, see Note 13 and Note 5, respectively.

For further information regarding the credit risk inherent in the Firm's investment securities portfolio, see Note 11 of this Form 10-Q and Note 12 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

For information on the changes in the credit portfolio, see Consumer Credit Portfolio on pages 34–39, and Wholesale Credit Portfolio on pages 40–45 of this Form 10-Q.

Effective January 1, 2015, the Firm no longer includes within its disclosure of wholesale lending-related commitments the unused amount of advised uncommitted lines of credit as it is within the Firm's discretion whether or not to make a loan under these lines, and the Firm's approval is generally required prior to funding. Prior period amounts have been revised to conform with the current period presentation.

Total credit portfolio

(in millions)	Credit exposure		Nonperforming ^{(b)(c)(d)}	
	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Loans retained	\$756,971	\$747,508	\$6,921	\$7,017
Loans held-for-sale	4,924	7,217	20	95
Loans at fair value	2,290	2,611	20	21
Total loans – reported	764,185	757,336	6,961	7,133
Derivative receivables	81,574	78,975	249	275
Receivables from customers and other	22,777	29,080	—	—
Total credit-related assets	868,536	865,391	7,210	7,408
Assets acquired in loan satisfactions				
Real estate owned	NA	NA	459	515
Other	NA	NA	45	44
Total assets acquired in loan satisfactions	NA	NA	504	559
Total assets	868,536	865,391	7,714	7,967
Lending-related commitments	949,166	950,997	131	103
Total credit portfolio	\$1,817,702	\$1,816,388	\$7,845	\$8,070
Credit portfolio management derivatives notional, net ^(a)	\$(28,557)	\$(26,703)	\$—	\$—
Liquid securities and other cash collateral held against derivatives	(19,749)	(19,604)	NA	NA
(in millions, except ratios)			Three months ended March 31,	
			2015	2014
Net charge-offs			\$1,052	\$1,269
Average retained loans				
Loans – reported			750,036	720,530

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Loans – reported, excluding residential real estate PCI loans	704,072	668,120	
Net charge-off rates			
Loans – reported	0.57	%0.71	%
Loans – reported, excluding PCI	0.61	0.77	

- Represents the net notional amount of protection purchased and sold through credit derivatives used to manage
- (a) both performing and nonperforming wholesale credit exposures; these derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting under U.S. GAAP. For additional information, see Credit derivatives on page 45 and Note 5.
- (b) Excludes PCI loans. The Firm is recognizing interest income on each pool of PCI loans as they are all performing. At March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, nonperforming assets excluded: (1) mortgage loans insured by U.S. government agencies of \$7.5 billion and \$7.8 billion, respectively, that are 90 or more days past due; (2) student loans insured by U.S. government agencies under the FFELP of \$346 million and \$367 million, respectively, that are 90 or more days past due; and (3) real estate owned (“REO”) insured by U.S. government agencies of \$469 million and \$462 million, respectively. These amounts have been excluded based upon the government guarantee. In addition, the Firm’s policy is generally to exempt credit card loans from being placed on nonaccrual status as permitted by regulatory guidance issued by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (“FFIEC”).
- (d) At March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, total nonaccrual loans represented 0.91% and 0.94%, respectively, of total loans.

CONSUMER CREDIT PORTFOLIO

The Firm's consumer portfolio consists primarily of residential real estate loans, credit card loans, auto loans, business banking loans, and student loans. The Firm's focus is on serving the prime segment of the consumer credit

market. For further information on consumer loans, see Note 13 of this Form 10-Q and Consumer Credit Portfolio on pages 113–119 and Note 14 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

The following table presents consumer credit-related information with respect to the credit portfolio held by CCB, prime mortgage and home equity loans held by AM, and prime mortgage loans held by Corporate.

Consumer credit portfolio (in millions, except ratios)	Credit exposure		Nonaccrual loans ^{(f)(g)}		Net charge-offs/(recoveries)		Average annual net charge-off/(recovery) rate ^{(h)(i)}	
	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Consumer, excluding credit card								
Loans, excluding PCI loans and loans held-for-sale								
Home equity – senior lien	\$ 15,922	\$ 16,367	\$ 930	\$ 938	\$ 20	\$ 27	0.50 %	0.65 %
Home equity – junior lien	34,968	36,375	1,539	1,590	71	139	0.81	1.41
Prime mortgage, including option ARMs	117,275	104,921	2,119	2,190	14	(3)	0.05	(0.01)
Subprime mortgage	4,826	5,056	1,010	1,036	1	13	0.08	0.75
Auto ^(a)	55,455	54,536	95	115	51	41	0.38	0.32
Business banking	20,375	20,058	268	279	59	76	1.19	1.63
Student and other	10,740	10,970	264	270	48	75	1.79	2.64
Total loans, excluding PCI loans and loans held-for-sale	259,561	248,283	6,225	6,418	264	368	0.42	0.63
Loans – PCI								
Home equity	16,638	17,095	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prime mortgage	9,916	10,220	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Subprime mortgage	3,559	3,673	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Option ARMs	15,243	15,708	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total loans – PCI	45,356	46,696	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total loans – retained	304,917	294,979	6,225	6,418	264	368	0.36	0.52
Loans held-for-sale	298	^(e) 395	^(e) 16	91	—	—	—	—
Total consumer, excluding credit card loans	305,215	295,374	6,241	6,509	264	368	0.36	0.52
Lending-related commitments ^(b)	60,151	58,153						
Receivables from customers ^(c)	105	108						
Total consumer exposure, excluding credit card	365,471	353,635						
Credit card								
Loans retained ^(d)	120,835	128,027	—	—	789	888	2.62	2.93
Loans held-for-sale	2,422	3,021	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total credit card loans	123,257	131,048	—	—	789	888	2.62	2.93
Lending-related commitments ^(b)	533,511	525,963						
Total credit card exposure	656,768	657,011						
Total consumer credit portfolio	\$ 1,022,239	\$ 1,010,646	\$ 6,241	\$ 6,509	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,256	1.01 %	1.24 %

Memo: Total consumer credit portfolio, excluding PCI	\$976,883	\$963,950	\$6,241	\$6,509	\$1,053	\$1,256	1.14	%	1.42	%
(a)	At March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, excluded operating lease-related assets of \$7.1 billion and \$6.7 billion, respectively.									
(b)	Credit card and home equity lending-related commitments represent the total available lines of credit for these products. The Firm has not experienced, and does not anticipate, that all available lines of credit would be used at the same time. For credit card and home equity commitments (if certain conditions are met), the Firm can reduce or cancel these lines of credit by providing the borrower notice or, in some cases as permitted by law, without notice.									
(c)	Receivables from customers represent margin loans to retail brokerage customers, and are included in accrued interest and accounts receivable on the Consolidated balance sheets.									
(d)	Includes accrued interest and fees net of an allowance for the uncollectible portion of accrued interest and fee income.									
(e)	Predominantly represents prime mortgage loans held-for-sale.									
(f)	At March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, nonaccrual loans excluded: (1) mortgage loans insured by U.S. government agencies of \$7.5 billion and \$7.8 billion, respectively, that are 90 or more days past due; and (2) student loans insured by U.S. government agencies under the FFELP of \$346 million and \$367 million, respectively, that are 90 or more days past due. These amounts have been excluded from nonaccrual loans based upon the government guarantee. In addition, the Firm's policy is generally to exempt credit card loans from being placed on nonaccrual status as permitted by regulatory guidance.									
(g)	Excludes PCI loans. The Firm is recognizing interest income on each pool of PCI loans as they are all performing. Net charge-offs and the net charge-off rates excluded \$55 million and \$61 million of write-offs in the PCI portfolio for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These write-offs decreased the allowance for									
(h)	loan losses for PCI loans. See Consumer Credit Portfolio on pages 113–119 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report for further details.									
(i)	Average consumer loans held-for-sale were \$3.0 billion and \$656 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These amounts were excluded when calculating net charge-off rates.									

Consumer, excluding credit card

Portfolio analysis

Consumer loan balances increased during the three months ended March 31, 2015, predominantly due to originations of high-quality prime mortgage loans that have been retained, partially offset by paydowns and the charge-off or liquidation of delinquent loans. Credit performance has improved across most portfolios as the economy strengthened and home prices increased.

In the following discussion of loan and lending-related categories, PCI loans are excluded from individual loan product discussions and are addressed separately below. For further information about the Firm's consumer portfolio, including information about delinquencies, loan modifications and other credit quality indicators, see Note 14 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Home equity: The home equity portfolio declined from 2014 year-end primarily reflecting loan paydowns and charge-offs. Early-stage delinquencies showed improvement from December 31, 2014. Late-stage delinquencies continue to be elevated as improvement in the number of loans becoming severely delinquent was offset by lower write-downs on these delinquent loans, reflecting higher collateral values. Both senior and junior lien nonaccrual loans decreased from December 31, 2014. Net charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2015 for both senior and junior lien home equity loans declined when compared with the same period of the prior year as a result of improvement in home prices and delinquencies, but charge-offs remain elevated compared with pre-recessionary levels.

Approximately 15% of the Firm's home equity portfolio consists of home equity loans ("HELOANs") and the remainder consists of home equity lines of credit ("HELOCs"). Approximately half of the HELOANs are senior liens and the remainder are junior liens. For further information on the Firm's home equity portfolio, see Consumer Credit Portfolio on pages 113–119 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

The unpaid principal balance of HELOCs outstanding was \$45 billion at March 31, 2015. Of the \$45 billion, approximately \$27 billion have recently recast or are scheduled to recast from interest-only to fully amortizing payments, with \$4 billion having recast to date; \$5 billion, \$7 billion, and \$6 billion scheduled to recast in the remainder of 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively; and \$5 billion scheduled to recast after 2017. However, of the total \$23 billion still remaining to recast, \$16 billion are expected to actually recast; and the remaining \$7 billion represent loans to borrowers who are expected either to pre-pay or charge-off prior to recast. The Firm has considered this payment recast risk in its allowance for loan losses based upon the estimated amount of payment shock (i.e., the excess of the fully-amortizing payment over the interest-only payment in effect prior to recast) expected to occur at the payment recast date, along with the corresponding estimated probability of default and loss

severity assumptions. Certain factors, such as future developments in both unemployment rates and home prices, could have a significant impact on the performance of these loans.

The Firm manages the risk of HELOCs during their revolving period by closing or reducing the undrawn line to the extent permitted by law when borrowers are exhibiting a material deterioration in their credit risk profile. The Firm will continue to evaluate both the near-term and longer-term repricing and recast risks inherent in its HELOC portfolio to ensure that changes in the Firm's estimate of incurred losses are appropriately considered in the allowance for loan losses and that the Firm's account management practices are appropriate given the portfolio's risk profile.

High-risk seconds are loans where the borrower has a senior lien loan that is either delinquent or has been modified. Such loans are considered to pose a higher risk of default than junior lien loans for which the senior lien is neither delinquent nor modified. At March 31, 2015, the Firm estimated that its home equity portfolio contained approximately \$1.7 billion of current junior lien loans that were considered high risk seconds, compared with \$1.8 billion at December 31, 2014. The Firm estimates the balance of its total exposure to high-risk seconds on a quarterly basis using internal data and loan level credit bureau data (which typically provides the delinquency status of the senior lien). The estimated balance of these high-risk seconds may vary from quarter to quarter for reasons such as the movement of related senior liens into and out of the 30+ day delinquency bucket.

Current high-risk seconds

(in billions)	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
---------------	-------------------	----------------------

Junior liens subordinate to:

Modified current senior lien	\$0.7	\$0.7
Senior lien 30 – 89 days delinquent	0.5	0.5
Senior lien 90 days or more delinquent ^(a)	0.5	0.6
Total current high-risk seconds	\$1.7	\$1.8

Junior liens subordinate to senior liens that are 90 days or more past due are classified as nonaccrual loans. At both (a) March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, excluded approximately \$50 million of junior liens that are performing but not current, which were placed on nonaccrual status in accordance with the regulatory guidance.

Of the estimated \$1.7 billion of high-risk junior liens at March 31, 2015, the Firm owns approximately 10% and services approximately 25% of the related senior lien loans to the same borrowers. The performance of the Firm's junior lien loans is generally consistent regardless of whether the Firm owns, services or does not own or service the senior lien. The increased probability of default associated with these higher-risk junior lien loans was considered in estimating the allowance for loan losses.

Mortgage: Prime mortgages, including option adjustable-rate mortgages ("ARMs") and loans held-for-sale, increased from December 31, 2014 as originations of high-quality loans that have been retained were partially offset by

paydowns, the run-off of option ARM loans and the charge-off or liquidation of delinquent loans. Excluding loans insured by U.S. government agencies, both early-stage and late-stage delinquencies showed improvement from December 31, 2014. Nonaccrual loans decreased from December 31, 2014 but remain elevated primarily as a result of loss mitigation activities. Net charge-offs remain low, reflecting continued improvement in home prices and delinquencies.

At March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, the Firm's prime mortgage portfolio included \$12.3 billion and \$12.4 billion, respectively, of mortgage loans insured and/or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies, of which \$9.2 billion and \$9.7 billion, respectively, were 30 days or more past due (of these past due loans, \$7.5 billion and \$7.8 billion, respectively, were 90 days or more past due). The Firm has entered into a settlement regarding loans insured under federal mortgage insurance programs overseen by the FHA, HUD, and VA; the Firm will continue to monitor exposure on future claim payments for government insured loans, but any financial impact related to exposure on future claims is not expected to be significant and was considered in estimating the allowance for loan losses. For further discussion of the settlement, see Note 31 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

At March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, the Firm's prime mortgage portfolio included \$16.5 billion and \$16.3 billion, respectively, of interest-only loans, which represented 14% and 15%, respectively, of the prime mortgage portfolio. These loans have an interest-only payment period generally followed by an adjustable-rate or fixed-rate fully amortizing payment period to maturity and are typically originated as higher-balance loans to higher-income borrowers. To date, losses on this portfolio generally have been consistent with the broader prime mortgage portfolio and the Firm's expectations. The Firm continues to monitor the risks associated with these loans.

Subprime mortgages continued to decrease due to portfolio runoff. Early-stage and late-stage delinquencies have improved from December 31, 2014. Net charge-offs improved as a result of improvement in home prices and delinquencies compared with the same period of the prior year.

Auto: Auto loans increased compared to December 31, 2014 as new originations outpaced paydowns and payoffs. Nonaccrual loans improved compared with December 31, 2014. Net charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2015 increased compared with the same period of the prior year, reflecting higher average loss per default as new car prices have increased but used car valuations remained essentially flat. The auto loan portfolio reflects a high concentration of prime-quality credits.

Business banking: Business banking loans increased compared with December 31, 2014 as new originations outpaced paydowns and payoffs. Nonaccrual loans improved compared with December 31, 2014. Net charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2015 decreased from the same period of the prior year.

Student and other: Student and other loans decreased from December 31, 2014 due primarily to the run-off of the student loan portfolio. Student nonaccrual loans decreased from December 31, 2014. Net charge-offs for the three months ended March 31, 2015 decreased from the same period of the prior year.

Purchased credit-impaired loans: PCI loans acquired in the Washington Mutual transaction decreased as the portfolio continues to run off.

As of March 31, 2015, approximately 15% of the option ARM PCI loans were delinquent and approximately 58% of the portfolio has been modified into fixed-rate, fully amortizing loans. Substantially all of the remaining loans are making amortizing payments, although such payments are not necessarily fully amortizing. This latter group of loans is subject to the risk of payment shock due to future payment recast. Default rates generally increase on option ARM loans when payment recast results in a payment increase. The expected increase in default rates is considered in the Firm's quarterly impairment assessment.

The following table provides a summary of lifetime principal loss estimates included in either the nonaccretable difference or the allowance for loan losses.

Summary of PCI loans lifetime principal loss estimates

	Lifetime loss estimates ^(a)		LTD liquidation losses ^(b)	
(in billions)	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Home equity	\$14.6	\$14.6	\$12.6	\$12.4

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Prime mortgage	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5
Subprime mortgage	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.8
Option ARMs	9.9	9.9	9.3	9.3
Total	\$31.7	\$31.6	\$28.4	\$28.0

(a) Includes the original nonaccretable difference established in purchase accounting of \$30.5 billion for principal losses plus additional principal losses recognized subsequent to acquisition through the provision and allowance for loan losses. The remaining nonaccretable difference for principal losses was \$2.0 billion and \$2.3 billion at March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, respectively.

(b) Life-to-date ("LTD") liquidation losses represent both realization of loss upon loan resolution and any principal forgiven upon modification.

Current estimated LTVs of residential real estate loans

The current estimated average loan-to-value (“LTV”) ratio for residential real estate loans retained, excluding mortgage loans insured by U.S. government agencies and PCI loans, was 61% at both March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The following table presents the current estimated LTV ratios for PCI loans, as well as the ratios of the carrying value of the underlying loans to the current estimated collateral value. Because such loans were initially measured at fair value, the ratios of the carrying value to the current estimated collateral value will be lower than the current estimated LTV ratios, which are based on the unpaid principal balances. The estimated collateral values used to calculate these ratios do not represent actual appraised loan-level collateral values; as such, the resulting ratios are necessarily imprecise and should therefore be viewed as estimates.

LTV ratios and ratios of carrying values to current estimated collateral values – PCI loans

(in millions, except ratios)	March 31, 2015				December 31, 2014			
	Unpaid principal balance	Current estimated LTV ratio ^(a)	Net carrying value ^(c)	Ratio of net carrying value to current estimated collateral value ^(c)	Unpaid principal balance	Current estimated LTV ratio ^(a)	Net carrying value ^(c)	Ratio of net carrying value to current estimated collateral value ^(c)
Home equity	\$17,086	82 % ^(b)	\$14,880	71 %	\$17,740	83 % ^(b)	\$15,337	72 %
Prime mortgage	9,943	74	8,778	66	10,249	76	9,027	67
Subprime mortgage	4,490	80	3,379	60	4,652	82	3,493	62
Option ARMs	15,946	72	15,049	68	16,496	74	15,514	70

Represents the aggregate unpaid principal balance of loans divided by the estimated current property value. Current property values are estimated at least quarterly based on home valuation models that utilize nationally recognized home price index valuation estimates; such models incorporate actual data to the extent available and forecasted data where actual data is not available.

Represents current estimated combined LTV for junior home equity liens, which considers all available lien positions, as well as unused lines, related to the property. All other products are presented without consideration of subordinate liens on the property.

Net carrying value includes the effect of fair value adjustments that were applied to the consumer PCI portfolio at the date of acquisition and is also net of the allowance for loan losses at March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014 of \$1.1 billion and \$1.2 billion for prime mortgage, respectively, and \$194 million for option ARMs, \$1.8 billion for home equity, and \$180 million for subprime mortgage for both periods.

The current estimated average LTV ratios were 76% and 86% for California and Florida PCI loans, respectively, at March 31, 2015, compared with 77% and 88%, respectively, at December 31, 2014. Average LTV ratios have declined consistent with recent improvements in home prices. Although home prices have improved, home prices in most areas of California and Florida are still lower than at the peak of the housing market; this continues to negatively contribute to current estimated average LTV ratios and the ratio of net carrying value to current estimated collateral value for loans in the PCI portfolio.

For further information on current estimated LTVs of residential real estate loans, see Note 13.

Geographic composition of residential real estate loans

For information on the geographic composition of the Firm’s residential real estate loans, see Note 13.

Loan modification activities – residential real estate loans

The performance of modified loans generally differs by product type due to differences in both the credit quality and the types of modifications provided. Performance metrics for modifications to the residential real estate portfolio, excluding PCI loans, that have been seasoned more than six months show weighted-average redefault rates of 19% for senior lien home equity, 22% for junior lien home equity, 16% for prime mortgages including option ARMs, and 29% for subprime mortgages. The cumulative performance metrics for modifications to the PCI residential real estate portfolio seasoned more than six months show weighted average redefault rates of 20% for

home equity, 17% for prime mortgages, 15% for option ARMs and 31% for subprime mortgages. The favorable performance of the PCI option ARM modifications is the result of a targeted proactive program which fixed the borrower's payment to the amount at the point of modification. The cumulative redefault rates reflect the performance of modifications completed under both the Home Affordable Modification Program ("HAMP") and the Firm's proprietary modification programs (primarily the Firm's modification program that was modeled after HAMP) from October 1, 2009, through March 31, 2015.

Certain loans that were modified under HAMP and the Firm's proprietary modification programs have interest rate reset provisions ("step-rate modifications"). Interest rates on these loans generally began to increase beginning in 2014 by 1% per year until the rate reaches a specified cap, typically at a prevailing market interest rate for a fixed-rate loan as of the modification date. The carrying value of non-PCI loans modified in step-rate modifications was \$4 billion at March 31, 2015, with \$1 billion that have recently experienced or are scheduled to experience the initial interest rate increase in each of 2015, 2016 and 2017. The unpaid principal balance of PCI loans modified in step-rate modifications was \$10 billion at March 31, 2015, with \$2 billion, \$3 billion, and \$2 billion that have recently experienced or are scheduled to experience the initial interest rate increase in 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. The impact of these potential interest rate increases is considered in the Firm's allowance for loan losses. The Firm will continue to monitor this risk exposure

to ensure that it is appropriately considered in the Firm's allowance for loan losses.

The following table presents information as of March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, relating to modified retained residential real estate loans for which concessions have been granted to borrowers experiencing financial difficulty. For further information on modifications for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, see Note 13.

Modified residential real estate loans

(in millions)	March 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Retained loans	Non-accrual retained loans ^(d)	Retained loans	Non-accrual retained loans ^(d)
Modified residential real estate loans, excluding				
PCI loans ^{(a)(b)}				
Home equity – senior lien	\$1,087	\$623	\$1,101	\$628
Home equity – junior lien	1,293	620	1,304	632
Prime mortgage, including option ARMs	5,738	1,517	6,145	1,559
Subprime mortgage	2,705	898	2,878	931
Total modified residential real estate loans, excluding PCI loans	\$10,823	\$3,658	\$11,428	\$3,750
Modified PCI loans ^(c)				
Home equity	\$2,538	NA	\$2,580	NA
Prime mortgage	6,155	NA	6,309	NA
Subprime mortgage	3,537	NA	3,647	NA
Option ARMs	11,384	NA	11,711	NA
Total modified PCI loans	\$23,614	NA	\$24,247	NA

(a) Amounts represent the carrying value of modified residential real estate loans.

At March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, \$4.8 billion and \$4.9 billion, respectively, of loans modified subsequent to repurchase from Ginnie Mae in accordance with the standards of the appropriate government agency (b)(i.e., FHA, VA, RHS) are not included in the table above. When such loans perform subsequent to modification in accordance with Ginnie Mae guidelines, they are generally sold back into Ginnie Mae loan pools. Modified loans that do not re-perform become subject to foreclosure. For additional information about sales of loans in securitization transactions with Ginnie Mae, see Note 15.

(c) Amounts represent the unpaid principal balance of modified PCI loans.

As of March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, nonaccrual loans included \$2.8 billion and \$2.9 billion

(d) respectively of TDRs for which the borrowers were less than 90 days past due. For additional information about loans modified in a TDR that are on nonaccrual status, see Note 13.

Nonperforming assets

The following table presents information as of March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, about consumer, excluding credit card, nonperforming assets.

Nonperforming assets^(a)

(in millions)	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Nonaccrual loans ^(b)		
Residential real estate	\$5,614	\$5,845
Other consumer	627	664
Total nonaccrual loans	6,241	6,509
Assets acquired in loan satisfactions		
Real estate owned	390	437
Other	37	36

Total assets acquired in loan satisfactions	427	473
Total nonperforming assets	\$6,668	\$6,982

At March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, nonperforming assets excluded: (1) mortgage loans insured by U.S. government agencies of \$7.5 billion and \$7.8 billion, respectively, that are 90 or more days past due; (2) student (a) loans insured by U.S. government agencies under the FFELP of \$346 million and \$367 million, respectively, that are 90 or more days past due; and (3) real estate owned insured by U.S. government agencies of \$469 million and \$462 million, respectively. These amounts have been excluded based upon the government guarantee.

Excludes PCI loans that were acquired as part of the Washington Mutual transaction, which are accounted for on a pool basis. Since each pool is accounted for as a single asset with a single composite interest rate and an aggregate (b) expectation of cash flows, the past-due status of the pools, or that of individual loans within the pools, is not meaningful. Because the Firm is recognizing interest income on each pool of loans, they are all considered to be performing.

Nonaccrual loans in the residential real estate portfolio totaled \$5.6 billion at March 31, 2015, of which 31% were greater than 150 days past due, compared with nonaccrual residential real estate loans of \$5.8 billion at December 31, 2014, of which 32% were greater than 150 days past due. In the aggregate, the unpaid principal balance of residential real estate loans greater than 150 days past due was charged down by approximately 47% and 50% to the estimated net realizable value of the collateral at March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, respectively.

Active and suspended foreclosure: For information on loans that were in the process of active or suspended foreclosure, see Note 13.

Nonaccrual loans: The following table presents changes in consumer, excluding credit card, nonaccrual loans for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

Nonaccrual loans

Three months ended March 31,

(in millions)	2015	2014
Beginning balance	\$6,509	\$7,496
Additions	980	1,461
Reductions:		
Principal payments and other ^(a)	442	391
Charge-offs	211	389
Returned to performing status	450	624
Foreclosures and other liquidations	145	183
Total reductions	1,248	1,587
Net additions/(reductions)	(268)	(126)
Ending balance	\$6,241	\$7,370

(a) Other reductions includes loan sales.

Credit Card

Total credit card loans decreased from December 31, 2014 due to seasonality and the transfer of commercial card loans to the CIB. The 30+ day delinquency rate decreased to 1.41% at March 31, 2015, from 1.44% at December 31, 2014 and remains near record lows. For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, the net charge-off rates were 2.62% and 2.93%, respectively. Charge-offs have improved for the three months ended March 31, 2015 compared with the prior year period as a result of lower delinquent loans. The credit card portfolio continues to reflect a well-seasoned, largely rewards-based portfolio that has good U.S. geographic diversification. For information on the geographic composition of the Firm's credit card loans, see Note 13.

Modifications of credit card loans

At March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, the Firm had \$1.9 billion and \$2.0 billion, respectively, of credit card loans outstanding that have been modified in TDRs. These balances included both credit card loans with modified payment terms and credit card loans that reverted back to their pre-modification payment terms because the cardholder did not comply with the modified payment terms. The decrease in modified credit card loans outstanding from December 31, 2014, was attributable to a reduction in new modifications as well as ongoing payments and charge-offs on previously modified credit card loans.

Consistent with the Firm's policy, all credit card loans typically remain on accrual status until charged-off. However, the Firm establishes an allowance, which is offset against loans and charged to interest income, for the estimated uncollectible portion of accrued interest and fee income.

For additional information about loan modification programs to borrowers, see Consumer Credit Portfolio on pages 34–39 and Note 13.

WHOLESALE CREDIT PORTFOLIO

The Firm's wholesale businesses are exposed to credit risk through underwriting, lending and trading activities with and for clients and counterparties, as well as through various operating services such as cash management and clearing activities. A portion of the loans originated or acquired by the Firm's wholesale businesses is generally retained on the balance sheet. The Firm distributes a significant percentage of the loans it originates into the market as part of its syndicated loan business and to manage portfolio concentrations and credit risk.

As of March 31, 2015, wholesale credit exposure (primarily CIB, CB, and AM) continued to experience a generally favorable credit environment and stable credit quality trends with low levels of criticized exposure, nonaccrual loans and charge-offs.

Wholesale credit portfolio

(in millions)	Credit exposure		Nonperforming ^(c)	
	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Loans retained	\$331,219	\$324,502	\$696	\$599
Loans held-for-sale	2,204	3,801	4	4
Loans at fair value	2,290	2,611	20	21
Loans – reported	335,713	330,914	720	624
Derivative receivables	81,574	78,975	249	275
Receivables from customers and other ^(a)	22,672	28,972	—	—
Total wholesale credit-related assets	439,959	438,861	969	899
Lending-related commitments	355,504	366,881	131	103
Total wholesale credit exposure	\$795,463	\$805,742	\$1,100	\$1,002
Credit portfolio management derivatives notional, net ^(b)	\$(28,557)	\$(26,703)	\$—	\$—
Liquid securities and other cash collateral held against derivatives	(19,749)	(19,604)	NA	NA

Receivables from customers and other include \$22.4 billion and \$28.8 billion of margin loans at March 31, 2015, (a) and December 31, 2014, respectively, to prime and retail brokerage customers; these are classified in accrued interest and accounts receivable on the Consolidated balance sheets.

Represents the net notional amount of protection purchased and sold through credit derivatives used to manage (b) both performing and nonperforming wholesale credit exposures; these derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting under U.S. GAAP. For additional information, see Credit derivatives on page 45, and Note 5.

(c) Excludes assets acquired in loan satisfactions.

The following tables present the maturity and ratings profiles of the wholesale credit portfolio as of March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014. The ratings scale is based on the Firm's internal risk ratings, which generally correspond to the ratings as defined by S&P and Moody's.

Wholesale credit exposure – maturity and ratings profile

March 31, 2015 (in millions, except ratios)	Maturity profile ^(e)				Ratings profile			Total % of IG
	Due in 1 year or less	Due after 1 year through 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total	Investment-grade AAA/Aaa to BBB-/Baa3	Noninvestment-grade BB+/Ba1 & below	Total	
Loans retained	\$ 111,243	\$ 140,451	\$ 79,525	\$ 331,219	\$ 248,873	\$ 82,346	\$ 331,219	75 %
Derivative receivables				81,574			81,574	
Less: Liquid securities and other cash collateral held against derivatives				(19,749)			(19,749)	
Total derivative receivables, net of all collateral	19,975	17,015	24,835	61,825	52,529	9,296	61,825	85
Lending-related commitments	85,068	259,808	10,628	355,504	264,948	90,556	355,504	75
Subtotal	216,286	417,274	114,988	748,548	566,350	182,198	748,548	76
Loans held-for-sale and loans at fair value ^(a)				4,494			4,494	
Receivables from customers and other				22,672			22,672	
Total exposure – net of liquid securities and other cash collateral held against derivatives				\$ 775,714			\$ 775,714	
Credit Portfolio								
Management derivatives net notional by reference entity ratings profile ^{(b)(c)(d)}	\$(1,824)	\$(12,296)	\$(14,437)	\$(28,557)	\$(25,507)	\$(3,050)	\$(28,557)	89 %

December 31, 2014 (in millions, except ratios)	Maturity profile ^(e)				Ratings profile			Total % of IG
	Due in 1 year or less	Due after 1 year through 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total	Investment-grade AAA/Aaa to BBB-/Baa3	Noninvestment-grade BB+/Ba1 & below	Total	
Loans retained	\$ 112,411	\$ 134,277	\$ 77,814	\$ 324,502	\$ 241,666	\$ 82,836	\$ 324,502	74 %
Derivative receivables				78,975			78,975	
Less: Liquid securities and other cash collateral held against derivatives				(19,604)			(19,604)	
Total derivative receivables, net of all collateral	20,032	16,130	23,209	59,371	52,150	7,221	59,371	88
Lending-related commitments	94,635	262,572	9,674	366,881	284,288	82,593	366,881	77
Subtotal	227,078	412,979	110,697	750,754	578,104	172,650	750,754	77
				6,412			6,412	

Loans held-for-sale and
loans at fair value^(a)

Receivables from customers and other	28,972	28,972
Total exposure – net of liquid securities and other cash collateral held against derivatives	\$786,138	\$786,138

Credit Portfolio

Management derivatives
net notional by reference
entity ratings profile^{(b)(c)(d)} \$(2,050) \$(18,653) \$(6,000) \$(26,703) \$(23,571) \$ (3,132) \$(26,703) 88 %

(a) Represents loans held-for-sale, primarily related to syndicated loans and loans transferred from the retained portfolio, and loans at fair value.

(b) These derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting under U.S. GAAP.

(c) The notional amounts are presented on a net basis by underlying reference entity and the ratings profile shown is based on the ratings of the reference entity on which protection has been purchased.

(d) Predominantly all of the credit derivatives entered into by the Firm where it has purchased protection, including Credit Portfolio Management derivatives, are executed with investment grade counterparties.

The maturity profile of retained loans, lending-related commitments and derivative receivables is based on the remaining contractual maturity. Derivative contracts that are in a receivable position at March 31, 2015, may become payable prior to maturity based on their cash flow profile or changes in market conditions.

Wholesale credit exposure – selected industry exposures

The Firm focuses on the management and diversification of its industry exposures, paying particular attention to industries with actual or potential credit concerns. Exposures deemed criticized align with the U.S. banking regulators' definition of criticized exposures, which consist

of the special mention, substandard and doubtful categories. The total criticized component of the portfolio, excluding loans held-for-sale and loans at fair value, was \$10.7 billion at March 31, 2015 compared with \$10.1 billion at December 31, 2014.

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Below are summaries of the top 25 industry exposures as of March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014. For additional information on industry concentrations, see Note 5 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

As of or for the three months ended March 31, 2015 (in millions)	Selected metrics									
	Credit exposure ^(d)	Investment-grade	Noncriticized	Criticized performing	Criticized nonperforming	30 days or more past due and accruing loans	Net charge-offs (recoveries)	Credit losses ^(e)	Liquid securities and other cash collateral held against derivative receivables	
Top 25 industries ^(a)										
Real Estate	\$ 102,295	\$ 75,602	\$ 25,102	\$ 1,330	\$ 261	\$ 90	\$ (12)	\$ (50)	\$ (50)	
Banks & Finance Cos	58,525	48,286	9,529	643	67	10	(2)	(1,281)	(8,073)	
Healthcare	46,571	38,575	7,504	415	77	73	8	(95)	(282)	
Oil & Gas	43,289	28,966	13,518	729	76	19	—	(241)	(194)	
Consumer Products	36,297	25,240	10,240	787	30	23	—	(18)	(10)	
Asset Managers	31,756	27,161	4,554	21	20	23	—	(6)	(4,547)	
State & Municipal Govt ^(b)	30,213	29,296	800	117	—	58	(6)	(146)	(87)	
Utilities	27,353	23,495	3,601	257	—	15	—	(172)	(194)	
Retail & Consumer Services	25,096	17,421	6,707	966	2	24	10	(75)	—	
Technology	20,293	12,587	7,107	579	20	1	—	(222)	—	
Machinery & Equipment Mfg	19,398	11,780	7,282	336	—	6	—	(132)	(31)	
Chemicals/Plastics	18,290	9,332	8,916	42	—	—	—	(17)	—	
Telecom Services	17,879	7,938	9,412	529	—	—	—	(722)	—	
Central Govt	17,665	17,545	76	44	—	—	—	(11,813)	(2,215)	
Business Services	16,012	8,105	7,498	395	14	12	—	(9)	—	
Transportation	15,711	11,022	4,628	61	—	17	—	(34)	(241)	
Metals/Mining	14,388	8,071	5,723	541	53	1	—	(448)	(41)	
Media	14,040	9,026	4,621	350	43	3	(1)	(62)	(7)	
Automotive	13,583	9,330	4,194	59	—	—	(2)	(495)	—	
Insurance	13,238	10,439	2,592	77	130	2	—	(73)	(2,048)	
Building Materials/Construction	12,133	5,950	5,855	322	6	5	—	(94)	—	
Securities Firms & Exchanges	10,282	6,999	3,281	—	2	—	—	(102)	(360)	
Aerospace/Defense	7,561	6,703	834	24	—	—	—	(131)	(2)	
Agriculture/Paper Mfg	7,343	5,149	2,101	93	—	17	—	(8)	(8)	
Leisure	5,392	2,743	2,084	446	119	2	8	(55)	(25)	
All other ^(c)	143,694	127,032	15,999	507	156	1,165	(4)	(12,056)	(1,334)	
Subtotal	\$ 768,297	\$ 583,793	\$ 173,758	\$ 9,670	\$ 1,076	\$ 1,566	\$ (1)	\$ (28,557)	\$ (19,749)	
Loans held-for-sale and loans at fair value	4,494									
Receivables from customers and other	22,672									
Total	\$ 795,463									

As of or for the year ended December 31, 2014 (in millions)	Noninvestment-grade					Selected metrics			Liquid securities and other cash collateral held against derivative receivables
	Credit exposure ^(d)	Investment- grade	Noncriticized	Criticized performing	Criticized nonperforming	30 days or more past due and accruing loans	Net charge-offs ^(e)		
							(recoveries)	Credit losses	
Top 25 industries ^(a)									
Real Estate	\$ 105,981	\$ 79,000	\$ 25,372	\$ 1,356	\$ 253	\$ 309	\$ (9	) \$(36	) \$(27
Banks & Finance Cos	64,248	54,639	9,032	508	69	46	(4	) (1,232	) (9,369
Healthcare	56,604	48,475	7,599	488	42	193	17	(94	) (244
Oil & Gas	43,184	29,284	13,843	56	1	15	2	(144	) (161
Consumer Products	35,632	24,788	10,184	643	17	21	—	(20	) (2
Asset Managers	27,671	24,221	3,392	57	1	38	(12	) (9	) (4,545
State & Municipal Govt ^(b)	31,145	30,220	823	102	—	69	24	(148	) (130
Utilities	27,485	23,572	3,658	255	—	198	(3	) (155	) (193
Retail & Consumer Services	27,463	17,562	8,900	970	31	56	4	(47	) (1
Technology	19,634	12,835	6,145	634	20	24	(3	) (225) —
Machinery & Equipment Mfg	19,374	11,360	7,766	248	—	5	(2	) (157	) (19
Chemicals/Plastics	12,620	9,263	3,328	29	—	1	(2	) (14) —
Telecom Services	12,954	8,105	4,293	546	10	—	(2	) (813	) (6
Central Govt	15,978	15,766	154	58	—	—	—	(11,297	) (1,071
Business Services	15,146	7,696	7,212	223	15	10	5	(9) —
Transportation	15,853	11,061	4,708	84	—	5	(3	) (34	) (107
Metals/Mining	14,980	8,311	6,165	504	—	—	18	(377	) (19
Media	14,109	8,880	4,933	266	30	1	(1	) (69	) (6
Automotive	12,769	8,081	4,527	161	—	1	(1	) (140) —
Insurance	13,417	10,602	2,573	80	162	—	—	(52	) (2,372
Building Materials/Construction	12,444	6,047	5,723	668	6	12	2	(104) —
Securities Firms & Exchanges	8,077	5,728	2,337	10	2	20	4	(102	) (216
Aerospace/Defense	5,868	4,930	914	24	—	—	—	(71) —
Agriculture/Paper Mfg	6,457	4,264	2,071	116	6	36	(1	) (4	) (4
Leisure	5,459	2,845	2,012	478	124	6	—	(5	) (23
All other ^(c)	145,806	128,260	16,780	578	188	1,235	(21	) (11,345	) (1,089
Subtotal	\$ 770,358	\$ 595,795	\$ 164,444	\$ 9,142	\$ 977	\$ 2,301	\$ 12	\$ (26,703)	\$ (19,604)
Loans held-for-sale and loans at fair value	6,412								
Receivables from customers and other	28,972								
Total	\$ 805,742								

- (a) The industry rankings presented in the table as of December 31, 2014, are based on the industry rankings of the corresponding exposures at March 31, 2015, not actual rankings of such exposures at December 31, 2014. In addition to the credit risk exposure to states and municipal governments (both U.S. and non-U.S.) at March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, noted above, the Firm held: \$10.5 billion and \$10.6 billion, respectively, of trading securities; \$31.2 billion and \$30.1 billion, respectively, of available-for-sale (“AFS”) securities; and \$11.6 billion and \$10.2 billion, respectively, of HTM securities, issued by U.S. state and municipal governments. For further information, see Note 3 and Note 11.
- (b) All other includes: individuals, private education and civic organizations; SPEs; and holding companies, representing approximately 56%, 30% and 6%, respectively, at March 31, 2015, and 56%, 30% and 5%, respectively, at December 31, 2014.
- (c) Credit exposure is net of risk participations and excludes the benefit of “Credit Portfolio Management derivatives net notional” held against derivative receivables or loans and “Liquid securities and other cash collateral held against derivative receivables”.
- (d) Represents the net notional amounts of protection purchased and sold through credit derivatives used to manage the credit exposures; these derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting under U.S. GAAP. The all other category includes purchased credit protection on certain credit indices.
- (e)
-

The Firm is actively monitoring significant exposures and/or industries that present actual or potential credit concerns. Exposure to the Oil & Gas industry was approximately 5% of the Firm's total wholesale exposure as of March 31, 2015. Exposure to the Oil & Gas industry increased by \$105 million during the three months ended March 31, 2015 to \$43.3 billion, of which \$15.0 billion was drawn. The portfolio largely consisted of exposure in North America, and was concentrated in the Exploration and Production subsector. Approximately 67% of the exposure in the Oil & Gas portfolio was investment-grade.

Loans

In the normal course of its wholesale business, the Firm provides loans to a variety of customers, ranging from large corporate and institutional clients to high-net-worth individuals. For further discussion on loans, including information on credit quality indicators, see Note 13.

The Firm actively manages its wholesale credit exposure. One way of managing credit risk is through secondary market sales of loans and lending-related commitments. During the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, the Firm sold \$4.4 billion and \$6.8 billion, respectively, of loans and lending-related commitments.

The following table presents the change in the nonaccrual loan portfolio for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

Wholesale nonaccrual loan activity

Three months ended March 31,

(in millions)	2015	2014
Beginning balance	\$624	\$1,044
Additions	418	242
Reductions:		
Paydowns and other	162	239
Gross charge-offs	28	68
Returned to performing status	132	28
Sales	—	5
Total reductions	322	340
Net additions/(reductions)	96	(98)
Ending balance	\$720	\$946

The following table presents net charge-offs/recoveries, which are defined as gross charge-offs less recoveries, for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014. The amounts in the table below do not include gains or losses from sales of nonaccrual loans.

Wholesale net charge-offs/(recoveries)

(in millions, except ratios)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Loans – reported		
Average loans retained	\$327,895	\$309,037
Gross charge-offs	29	68
Gross recoveries	(30)	(55)
Net charge-offs/(recoveries)	(1)	13
Net charge-off/(recovery) rate	—	%0.02

Lending-related commitments

The Firm uses lending-related financial instruments, such as commitments (including revolving credit facilities) and guarantees, to meet the financing needs of its customers. The contractual amounts of these financial instruments represent the maximum possible credit risk should the counterparties draw down on these commitments or the Firm fulfills its obligations under these guarantees, and the counterparties subsequently fail to perform according to the terms of these contracts.

In the Firm's view, the total contractual amount of these wholesale lending-related commitments is not representative of the Firm's likely actual future credit exposure or funding requirements. In determining the amount of credit risk exposure the Firm has to wholesale lending-related commitments, which is used as the basis for allocating credit risk

capital to these commitments, the Firm has established a “loan-equivalent” amount for each commitment; this amount represents the portion of the unused commitment or other contingent exposure that is expected, based on average portfolio historical experience, to become drawn upon in an event of a default by an obligor. The loan-equivalent amount of the Firm’s wholesale lending-related commitments was \$209.9 billion and \$216.5 billion as of March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, respectively.

Derivative contracts

In the normal course of business, the Firm uses derivative instruments predominantly for market-making activities. Derivatives enable clients to manage exposures to fluctuations in interest rates, currencies and other markets. The Firm also uses derivative instruments to manage its own credit and other market risk exposure. For further discussion of derivative contracts, see Note 5.

The following table summarizes the net derivative receivables for the periods presented.

Derivative receivables

(in millions)	Derivative receivables	
	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Interest rate	\$36,148	\$33,725
Credit derivatives	1,528	1,838
Foreign exchange	25,696	21,253
Equity	7,410	8,177
Commodity	10,792	13,982
Total, net of cash collateral	81,574	78,975
Liquid securities and other cash collateral held against derivative receivables	(19,749)	)(19,604)
Total, net of collateral	\$61,825	\$59,371

Derivative receivables reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets were \$81.6 billion and \$79.0 billion at March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, respectively. These amounts represent the fair value of the derivative contracts after giving effect to legally enforceable master netting agreements and cash collateral held by the Firm. However, in management’s view, the appropriate measure of current credit risk should also take into consideration additional liquid securities (primarily U.S. government and agency securities and other G7 government bonds) and other cash

collateral held by the Firm aggregating \$19.7 billion and \$19.6 billion at March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, respectively, that may be used as security when the fair value of the client's exposure is in the Firm's favor.

In addition to the collateral described in the preceding paragraph, the Firm also holds additional collateral (primarily cash, G7 government securities, other liquid government-agency and guaranteed securities, and corporate debt and equity securities) delivered by clients at the initiation of transactions, as well as collateral related to contracts that have a non-daily call frequency and collateral that the Firm has agreed to return but has not yet settled as

of the reporting date. Although this collateral does not reduce the balances and is not included in the table above, it is available as security against potential exposure that could arise should the fair value of the client's derivative transactions move in the Firm's favor. As of March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, the Firm held \$48.0 billion and \$48.6 billion, respectively, of this additional collateral. The derivative receivables fair value, net of all collateral, also does not include other credit enhancements, such as letters of credit. For additional information on the Firm's use of collateral agreements, see Note 5.

The following table summarizes the ratings profile by derivative counterparty of the Firm's derivative receivables, including credit derivatives, net of other liquid securities collateral, for the dates indicated. The ratings scale is based on the Firm's internal ratings, which generally correspond to the ratings as defined by S&P and Moody's.

Ratings profile of derivative receivables

Rating equivalent (in millions, except ratios)	March 31, 2015		December 31, 2014	
	Exposure net of collateral	% of exposure net of collateral	Exposure net of collateral	% of exposure net of collateral
AAA/Aaa to AA-/Aa3	\$17,123	28	% \$19,202	32
A+/A1 to A-/A3	15,955	26	13,940	24
BBB+/Baa1 to BBB-/Baa3	19,451	31	19,008	32
BB+/Ba1 to B-/B3	8,531	14	6,384	11
CCC+/Caa1 and below	765	1	837	1
Total	\$61,825	100	% \$59,371	100

As previously noted, the Firm uses collateral agreements to mitigate counterparty credit risk. The percentage of the Firm's derivatives transactions subject to collateral agreements – excluding foreign exchange spot trades, which are not typically covered by collateral agreements due to their short maturity – was 87% as of March 31, 2015, largely unchanged compared with 88% as of December 31, 2014.

Credit derivatives

The Firm uses credit derivatives for two primary purposes: first, in its capacity as a market-maker; and second, as an end-user, to manage the Firm's own credit risk associated with various exposures. For a detailed description of credit derivatives, see Credit derivatives in Note 5 of this Form

10-Q, and Note 6 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Credit portfolio management activities

Included in the Firm's end-user activities are credit derivatives used to mitigate the credit risk associated with traditional lending activities (loans and unfunded commitments) and derivatives counterparty exposure in the Firm's wholesale businesses (collectively, "credit portfolio management" activities). Information on credit portfolio management activities is provided in the table below. For further information on derivatives used in credit portfolio management activities, see Credit derivatives in Note 5 of this Form 10-Q, and Note 6 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Credit derivatives used in credit portfolio management activities

(in millions)	Notional amount of protection purchased and sold ^(a)	
	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014

Credit derivatives used to manage:

Loans and lending-related commitments	\$2,314	\$2,047
Derivative receivables	26,243	24,656
Total net protection purchased	28,557	26,703
Total net protection sold	—	—
Credit portfolio management derivatives notional, net	\$28,557	\$26,703

(a) Amounts are presented net, considering the Firm's net protection purchased or sold with respect to each underlying reference entity or index.

ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES

JPMorgan Chase's allowance for loan losses covers both the consumer (primarily scored) portfolio and wholesale (risk-rated) portfolio. The allowance represents management's estimate of probable credit losses inherent in the Firm's loan portfolio. Management also determines an allowance for wholesale and certain consumer lending-related commitments.

For a further discussion of the components of the allowance for credit losses and related management judgments, see Critical Accounting Estimates Used by the Firm on pages 69–71 of this Form 10-Q and Note 15 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

At least quarterly, the allowance for credit losses is reviewed by the Chief Risk Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the Controller of the Firm, and discussed with the DRPC and Audit Committees of the Board of Directors of the Firm. As of March 31, 2015, JPMorgan Chase deemed the allowance for credit losses to be appropriate and sufficient to absorb probable credit losses inherent in the portfolio.

The consumer, excluding credit card, allowance for loan losses reflected a reduction from December 31, 2014, primarily due to the continued improvement in home prices and delinquencies in the residential real estate portfolio and the run-off of the student loan portfolio. For additional information about delinquencies and nonaccrual loans in the consumer, excluding credit card, loan portfolio, see Consumer Credit Portfolio on pages 34–39 and Note 13.

The credit card allowance for loan losses was relatively unchanged from December 31, 2014, reflecting stable credit quality trends. For additional information about credit trends in the credit card loan portfolio, see Consumer Credit Portfolio on pages 34–39 and Note 13.

The wholesale allowance for credit losses was relatively unchanged, reflecting a continued favorable credit environment as evidenced by low charge-off rates and generally stable credit quality trends.

Summary of changes in the allowance for credit losses

	2015				2014			
Three months ended March 31, (in millions, except ratios)	Consumer, excluding credit card	Credit card	Wholesale	Total	Consumer, excluding credit card	Credit card	Wholesale	Total
Allowance for loan losses								
Beginning balance at January 1,	\$7,050	\$3,439	\$3,696	\$14,185	\$8,456	\$3,795	\$4,013	\$16,264
Gross charge-offs	440	883	29	1,352	569	995	68	1,632
Gross recoveries	(176)	(94)	(30)	(300)	(201)	(107)	(55)	(363)
Net charge-offs/(recoveries)	264	789	(1)	1,052	368	888	13	1,269
Write-offs of PCI loans ^(a)	55	—	—	55	61	—	—	61
Provision for loan losses	141	789	58	988	119	688	110	917
Other	—	(5)	4	(1)	1	(4)	(1)	(4)
Ending balance at March 31,	\$6,872	\$3,434	\$3,759	\$14,065	\$8,147	\$3,591	\$4,109	\$15,847
Impairment methodology								
Asset-specific ^(b)	\$537	\$458	\$115	\$1,110	\$607	\$606	\$144	\$1,357
Formula-based	3,065	2,976	3,644	9,685	3,443	2,985	3,965	10,393
PCI	3,270	—	—	3,270	4,097	—	—	4,097
Total allowance for loan losses	\$6,872	\$3,434	\$3,759	\$14,065	\$8,147	\$3,591	\$4,109	\$15,847
Allowance for lending-related commitments								
Beginning balance at January 1,	\$13	\$—	\$609	\$622	\$8	\$—	\$697	\$705
Provision for lending-related commitments	1	—	(30)	(29)	—	—	(67)	(67)
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ending balance at March 31,	\$14	\$—	\$579	\$593	\$8	\$—	\$630	\$638
Impairment methodology								
Asset-specific	\$—	\$—	\$55	\$55	\$—	\$—	\$30	\$30
Formula-based	14	—	524	538	8	—	600	608
Total allowance for lending-related commitments ^(c)	\$14	\$—	\$579	\$593	\$8	\$—	\$630	\$638
Total allowance for credit losses	\$6,886	\$3,434	\$4,338	\$14,658	\$8,155	\$3,591	\$4,739	\$16,485
Memo:								
Retained loans, end of period	\$304,917	\$120,835	\$331,219	\$756,971	\$287,930	\$121,512	\$311,718	\$721,160

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Retained loans, average	299,789	122,352	327,895	750,036	288,547	122,946	309,037	720,530	
PCI loans, end of period	45,356	—	4	45,360	51,606	—	6	51,612	
Credit ratios									
Allowance for loan losses to retained loans	2.25	% 2.84	% 1.13	% 1.86	% 2.83	% 2.96	% 1.32	% 2.20	%
Allowance for loan losses to retained nonaccrual loans ^(d)	110	NM	540	203	111	NM	546	195	
Allowance for loan losses to retained nonaccrual loans excluding credit card	110	NM	540	154	111	NM	546	151	
Net charge-off/(recovery) rates	0.36	2.62	—	0.57	0.52	2.93	0.02	0.71	
Credit ratios, excluding residential real estate PCI loans									
Allowance for loan losses to retained loans	1.39	2.84	1.13	1.52	1.71	2.96	1.32	1.75	
Allowance for loan losses to retained nonaccrual loans ^(d)	58	NM	540	156	55	NM	546	145	
Allowance for loan losses to retained nonaccrual loans excluding credit card	58	NM	540	106	55	NM	546	100	
Net charge-off/(recovery) rates	0.42	% 2.62	% —	% 0.61	% 0.63	% 2.93	% 0.02	% 0.77	%

Note: In the table above, the financial measures which exclude the impact of PCI loans are non-GAAP financial measures. For additional information, see Explanation and Reconciliation of the Firm's Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures on pages 13–14.

Write-offs of PCI loans are recorded against the allowance for loan losses when actual losses for a pool exceed (a) estimated losses that were recorded as purchase accounting adjustments at the time of acquisition. A write-off of a PCI loan is recognized when the underlying loan is removed from a pool (e.g., upon liquidation).

Includes risk-rated loans that have been placed on nonaccrual status and loans that have been modified in a TDR. (b) The asset-specific credit card allowance for loan losses modified in a TDR is calculated based on the loans' original contractual interest rates and does not consider any incremental penalty rates.

(c) The allowance for lending-related commitments is reported in other liabilities on the Consolidated balance sheets.

(d) The Firm's policy is generally to exempt credit card loans from being placed on nonaccrual status as permitted by regulatory guidance.

Provision for credit losses

For the three months ended March 31, 2015, the provision for credit losses was \$959 million compared with \$850 million in the prior year.

The increase in the total consumer provision for credit losses reflected a lower reduction in the allowance for loan losses, largely offset by lower net charge-offs in the current year period. The lower reduction in the allowance for loan

losses was due to stabilization of the credit environment compared to the prior year period.

The wholesale provision for credit losses for the three months ended March 31, 2015 reflected a continued favorable credit environment as evidenced by low charge-off rates, and generally stable credit quality trends.

	Three months ended March 31,					
	Provision for loan losses		Provision for lending-related commitments		Total provision for credit losses	
(in millions)	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Consumer, excluding credit card	\$141	\$119	\$1	\$—	\$142	\$119
Credit card	789	688	—	—	789	688
Total consumer	930	807	1	—	931	807
Wholesale	58	110	(30)	(67)	28	43
Total provision for credit losses	\$988	\$917	\$(29)	\$(67)	\$959	\$850

MARKET RISK MANAGEMENT

Market risk is the potential for adverse changes in the value of the Firm's assets and liabilities resulting from changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, commodity prices, implied volatilities or credit spreads. For a discussion of the Firm's market risk management organization; risk identification and classification; tools used to measure risk; and risk monitoring and control, see Market Risk Management on pages 131–136 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Value-at-risk

JPMorgan Chase utilizes VaR, a statistical risk measure, to estimate the potential loss from adverse market moves in a normal market environment. The Firm has a single overarching VaR model framework used for calculating Risk Management VaR and Regulatory VaR.

Since VaR is based on historical data, it is an imperfect measure of market risk exposure and potential losses, and it is not used to estimate the impact of stressed market conditions or to manage any impact from potential stress events. In addition, based on their reliance on available historical data, limited time horizons, and other factors, VaR measures are inherently limited in their ability to measure certain risks and to predict losses, particularly those associated with market illiquidity and sudden or severe shifts in market conditions. The Firm therefore considers other measures in addition to VaR, such as stress testing, to capture and manage its market risk positions.

In addition, for certain products, specific risk parameters are not captured in VaR due to the lack of inherent liquidity and availability of appropriate historical data. The Firm uses proxies to estimate the VaR for these and other products when daily time series are not available. It is likely that using an actual price-based time series for these products, if available, would affect the VaR results presented.

The Firm uses alternative methods to capture and measure those risk parameters that are not otherwise captured in VaR, including economic-value stress testing and nonstatistical measures. For further information, see Market Risk Management on pages 131–136 of the 2014 Annual Report.

The Firm's VaR model calculations are periodically evaluated and enhanced in response to changes in the composition of the Firm's portfolios, changes in market conditions, improvements in the Firm's modeling techniques and other factors. Such changes will also affect historical comparisons of VaR results. Model changes go through a review and approval process by the Model Review Group prior to implementation into the operating environment. For further information, see Model risk on page 139 of the 2014 Annual Report.

The Firm's Risk Management VaR is calculated assuming a one-day holding period and an expected tail-loss methodology which approximates a 95% confidence level. For risk management purposes, the Firm believes this methodology provides a stable measure of VaR that closely aligns to the day-to-day risk management decisions made by the lines of business and provides the necessary and appropriate information to respond to risk events on a daily basis. Separately, the Firm calculates a daily aggregated VaR in accordance with regulatory rules ("Regulatory VaR"), which is used to derive the Firm's regulatory VaR-based capital requirements under Basel III. For further information regarding the key differences between Risk Management VaR and Regulatory VaR, see page 133 of the 2014 Annual Report. For additional information on Regulatory VaR and the other components of market risk regulatory capital for the Firm (e.g. VaR-based measure, stressed VaR-based measure and the respective backtesting), see JPMorgan Chase's Pillar 3 Regulatory Capital Disclosures reports, which are available on the Firm's website: (<http://investor.shareholder.com/jpmorganchase/basel.cfm>).

The table below shows the results of the Firm's Risk Management VaR measure using a 95% confidence level.

Total VaR (in millions)	Three months ended March 31,						At March 31,	
	2015			2014			2015	2014
	Avg.	Min	Max	Avg.	Min	Max		
CIB trading VaR by risk type								
Fixed income	\$35	\$31	\$42	\$36	\$33	\$41	\$40	\$35
Foreign exchange	9	7	12	7	4	10	9	7
Equities	18	14	23	14	10	23	19	11
Commodities and other	8	6	10	11	7	14	10	9
Diversification benefit to CIB trading VaR	(36) ^(a)	NM ^(b)	NM ^(b)	(32) ^(a)	NM ^(b)	NM ^(b)	(42) ^(a)	(29)
CIB trading VaR	34	27	44	36	30	47	36	33
Credit portfolio VaR	18	17	19	13	10	17	19	12
Diversification benefit to CIB VaR	(9) ^(a)	NM ^(b)	NM ^(b)	(7) ^(a)	NM ^(b)	NM ^(b)	(9) ^(a)	(7)
CIB VaR	43	34	53	42	34	54	46	38
Mortgage Banking VaR	4	2	5	5	3	10	4	10
Treasury and CIO VaR	3	3	4	5	4	6	4	5
Asset Management VaR	3	2	3	3	2	4	3	3
Diversification benefit to other VaR	(4) ^(a)	NM ^(b)	NM ^(b)	(5) ^(a)	NM ^(b)	NM ^(b)	(4) ^(a)	(7)
Other VaR	6	5	7	8	5	13	7	11
Diversification benefit to CIB and other VaR	(6) ^(a)	NM ^(b)	NM ^(b)	(8) ^(a)	NM ^(b)	NM ^(b)	(7) ^(a)	(11)
Total VaR	\$43	\$34	\$54	\$42	\$35	\$53	\$46	\$38

Average portfolio VaR and period-end portfolio VaR were less than the sum of the VaR of the components

(a) described above, due to portfolio diversification. The diversification effect reflects the fact that the risks were not perfectly correlated.

(b) Designated as not meaningful ("NM"), because the minimum and maximum may occur on different days for different risk components, and hence it is not meaningful to compute a portfolio-diversification effect.

As presented in the table above, average Total VaR increased for the three months ended March 31, 2015, compared with the prior year period. The increase was

due to the CIB, primarily as a result of higher portfolio exposure in Equities and FX to changes in volatility; and Credit portfolio VaR due to higher volatility on certain idiosyncratic positions. These increases were partially offset by reduced exposure in the commodities business through the sale of the physical portfolio and risk reduction in Mortgage Banking and Treasury and CIO.

The Firm's average Total VaR diversification benefit was \$6 million, or 14% of the sum, for the three months ended March 31, 2015, compared with \$8 million, or 19% of the sum, for the comparable 2014 period. In general, over the course of the year, VaR exposure can vary significantly as positions change, market volatility fluctuates and diversification benefits change.

VaR back-testing

The Firm evaluates the effectiveness of its VaR methodology by back-testing, which compares the daily Risk Management VaR results with the daily gains and losses recognized on market-risk related revenue.

The Firm's definition of market risk-related gains and losses is consistent with the definition used by the banking regulators under Basel III. Under this definition market risk-related gains and losses are defined as: profits and losses on the Firm's Risk Management positions, excluding fees, commissions, certain valuation adjustments (e.g., liquidity and DVA), net interest income, and gains and losses arising from intraday trading.

The following chart compares the daily market risk-related gains and losses on the Firm's Risk Management positions for the three months ended March 31, 2015. As the chart presents market risk-related gains and losses related to those positions included in the Firm's Risk Management VaR, the results in the table below differ from the results of backtesting disclosed in the Market Risk section of the Firm's Pillar 3 Regulatory Capital Disclosures reports, which are based on Regulatory VaR applied to covered positions. The chart shows that for the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Firm observed no VaR band breaks and posted gains on 39 of the 63 days.

Earnings-at-risk

The VaR and stress-test measures described above illustrate the total economic sensitivity of the Firm's Consolidated balance sheets to changes in market variables. The effect of interest rate exposure on the Firm's reported net income is also important as interest rate risk represents one of the Firm's significant market risks. Interest rate risk arises not only from trading activities but also from the Firm's traditional banking activities, which include extension of loans and credit facilities, taking deposits and issuing debt.

The Firm conducts simulations of changes in structural interest rate-sensitive revenue under a variety of interest rate scenarios for interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities denominated in U.S. dollar and other currencies ("non-U.S. dollar" currencies). Earnings-at-risk scenarios estimate the potential change in this revenue, and the corresponding impact to the Firm's pretax core net interest income, over the following 12 months utilizing multiple assumptions as described below. These scenarios may consider exposures to changes in interest rates, pricing sensitivities on deposits, optionality and changes in product mix. The scenarios include forecasted balance sheet changes, as well as prepayment and reinvestment behavior. Mortgage prepayment assumptions are based on current interest rates compared with underlying contractual rates, the time since origination, and other factors which are updated periodically based on historical experience. The Firm's earnings-at-risk scenarios are periodically evaluated and enhanced in response to changes in the composition of the Firm's balance sheet, changes in market conditions, improvements in the Firm's simulation and other factors.

Effective January 1, 2015, the Firm conducts earnings-at-risk simulations for assets and liabilities denominated in the U.S. dollar separately from assets and liabilities denominated in non-U.S. dollar currencies, and incorporated more granular assumptions used to estimate the pricing behavior associated with non-U.S. dollar assets and liabilities, in order to enhance the Firm's ability to monitor structural interest rate risk from non-U.S. dollar exposures.

The Firm's U.S. dollar sensitivity is presented in the table below. The result of the non-U.S. dollar sensitivity scenario was not material to the Firm's earnings-at-risk at March 31, 2015.

JPMorgan Chase's 12-month pretax core net interest income sensitivity profiles

(Excludes the impact of trading activities and MSRs)

(in billions)	Instantaneous change in rates			
March 31, 2015	+200bps	+100bps	-100bps	-200bps
U.S. dollar	\$4.7	\$2.9	NM	(a) NM (a)

(a) Downward 100- and 200-basis-points parallel shocks result in a federal funds target rate of zero and negative three- and six-month U.S. Treasury rates. The earnings-at-risk results of such a low probability scenario are not meaningful.

The Firm's benefit to rising rates on U.S. dollar assets and liabilities is largely a result of reinvesting at higher yields and assets re-pricing at a faster pace than deposits.

Additionally, another U.S. dollar interest rate scenario used by the Firm — involving a steeper yield curve with long-term rates rising by 100 basis points and short-term rates staying at current levels — results in a 12-month pretax core net interest income benefit of approximately \$700 million. The increase in core net interest income under this scenario reflects the Firm reinvesting at the higher long-term rates, with funding costs remaining unchanged. The result of the comparable non-U.S. dollar analysis is not material to the Firm.

COUNTRY RISK MANAGEMENT

Country risk is the risk that a sovereign event or action alters the value or terms of contractual obligations of obligors, counterparties and issuers or adversely affects markets related to a particular country. The Firm has a comprehensive country risk management framework for assessing country risks, determining risk tolerance, and measuring and monitoring direct country exposures in the Firm. The Country Risk Management group is responsible for developing guidelines and policies for managing country risk in both emerging and developed countries. The Country Risk Management group actively monitors the various portfolios giving rise to country risk to ensure the Firm's country risk exposures are diversified and that exposure levels are appropriate given the Firm's strategy and risk tolerance relative to a country.

For a discussion of the Firm's Country Risk Management organization, and country risk identification, measurement, monitoring and control, see pages 137–138 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

The following table presents the Firm's top 20 exposures by country (excluding the U.S.) as of March 31, 2015. The selection of countries is based solely on the Firm's largest total exposures by country, based on the Firm's internal country risk management approach, and does not represent the Firm's view of any actual or potentially adverse credit conditions. Country exposures may fluctuate from period-to-period due to normal client activity and market flows.

Top 20 country exposures

	March 31, 2015			
(in billions)	Lending ^(a)	Trading and investing ^{(b)(c)}	Other ^(d)	Total exposure
United Kingdom	\$24.5	\$28.7	\$1.5	\$54.7
Germany	13.0	17.2	0.2	30.4
France	9.9	13.1	0.1	23.1
Netherlands	4.9	13.3	2.3	20.5
China	9.7	6.9	0.7	17.3
Australia	5.9	9.7	0.1	15.7
Canada	11.2	3.9	0.3	15.4
Japan	9.7	4.4	0.5	14.6
Brazil	6.6	6.8	—	13.4
India	5.7	6.8	0.3	12.8
Switzerland	7.4	1.5	2.9	11.8
Korea	5.1	3.7	0.1	8.9
Italy	4.8	3.4	0.2	8.4
Hong Kong	2.0	3.6	1.3	6.9
Spain	2.7	3.4	0.1	6.2
Singapore	3.6	2.0	0.5	6.1
Belgium	2.5	3.3	0.2	6.0
Mexico	2.3	3.7	—	6.0
Sweden	2.0	3.2	—	5.2
Luxembourg	4.3	0.6	—	4.9

Lending includes loans and accrued interest receivable, net of collateral and the allowance for loan losses, deposits with banks, acceptances, other monetary assets, issued letters of credit net of participations, and undrawn commitments to extend credit. Excludes intra-day and operating exposures, such as from settlement and clearing activities.

(b) Includes market-making inventory, AFS securities, counterparty exposure on derivative and securities financings net of collateral and hedging.

(c) Includes single-name and index and tranching credit derivatives for which one or more of the underlying reference entities is in a country listed in the above table.

(d) Includes capital invested in local entities and physical commodity inventory.

The Firm's country exposure to Russia was \$3.5 billion at March 31, 2015. The Firm is closely monitoring events in the region, and assessing the impact of low oil prices, a volatile currency and ongoing sanctions. The Firm is also focused on possible contagion effects, via trade, financial or political channels.

OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed processes or systems or due to external events that are neither market nor credit-related. For a discussion of JPMorgan Chase's Operational Risk Management, see pages 141–143 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual report.

Cybersecurity

The Firm devotes significant resources to maintain and regularly update its systems and processes that are designed to protect the security of the Firm's computer systems, software, networks and other technology assets against attempts by unauthorized parties to obtain access to confidential information, destroy data, disrupt or degrade service, sabotage systems or cause other damage. Third parties with which the Firm does business or that facilitate the Firm's business activities (e.g., vendors, exchanges, clearing houses, central depositories, and financial intermediaries) could also be sources of cybersecurity risk to the Firm, including with respect to breakdowns or failures of their systems, misconduct by the employees of such parties, or cyberattacks which could affect their ability to deliver a product or service to the Firm or result in lost or compromised information of the Firm or its clients. In addition, customers with which or whom the Firm does business can also be sources of cybersecurity risk to the Firm, particularly when their activities and systems are beyond the Firm's own security and control systems. Customers will generally be responsible for losses incurred due to their own failure to maintain the security of their own systems and processes.

The Firm and several other U.S. financial institutions have experienced significant distributed denial-of-service attacks from technically sophisticated and well-resourced unauthorized parties which are intended to disrupt online banking services. The Firm and its clients are also regularly targeted by unauthorized parties using malicious code and viruses. On September 10, 2014, the Firm disclosed that a cyberattack against the Firm had occurred, as a result of which certain user contact information and internal JPMorgan Chase information relating to such users had been compromised. No account information for such affected customers — account numbers, passwords, user IDs, dates of birth or Social Security numbers — was compromised during the attack. The Firm is cooperating with government agencies in connection with their continuing investigation of the incident. The cyberattacks experienced to date have not resulted in any material disruption to the Firm's operations nor have they had a material adverse effect on the Firm's results of operations. The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee are regularly apprised regarding the cybersecurity policies and practices of the Firm as well as the Firm's efforts regarding significant cybersecurity events. The Firm has established, and continues to establish, defenses on an ongoing basis to mitigate other possible future attacks. Over the next two years, the Firm expects to nearly double its cybersecurity spending as compared with 2014 and enhance its defense capabilities. These enhancements will include more robust testing, advanced analytics and improved technology coverage.

Cybersecurity attacks, like the one experienced by the Firm, highlight the need for continued and increased cooperation among businesses and the government, and the Firm continues to work to strengthen its partnerships with the appropriate government and law enforcement agencies and other businesses, including the Firm's third-party service providers, in order to understand the full spectrum of cybersecurity risks in the environment, enhance defenses and improve resiliency against cybersecurity threats.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The following discussion of JPMorgan Chase's capital management highlights developments since December 31, 2014, and should be read in conjunction with the Capital Management section at pages 146–155 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

A strong capital position is essential to the Firm's business strategy and competitive position. The Firm's capital strategy focuses on long-term stability, which enables the Firm to build and invest in market-leading businesses, even in a highly stressed environment.

In its capital management, the Firm uses three primary disciplines, which are further described below:

Regulatory capital

Economic risk capital

- Line of business equity

Regulatory capital

The Federal Reserve establishes capital requirements, including well-capitalized standards, for the consolidated financial holding company. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency ("OCC") establishes similar capital requirements and standards for the Firm's national banks, including JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Chase Bank USA, N.A. The U.S. capital requirements follow the Capital Accord of the Basel Committee, as amended from time to time.

Basel III overview

Basel III, for large and internationally active U.S. bank holding companies and banks, including the Firm and its insured depository institution ("IDI") subsidiaries, revised, among other things, the definition of capital and introduced a new common equity Tier 1 capital ("CET1 capital") requirement; presents two comprehensive methodologies for calculating risk-weighted assets ("RWA"), a general (Standardized) approach, which replaced Basel I RWA effective January 1, 2015, ("Basel III Standardized") and an advanced approach, which replaced Basel II RWA ("Basel III Advanced"); and sets out minimum capital ratios and overall capital adequacy standards. Certain of the requirements of Basel III are subject to phase-in periods that began on January 1, 2014 and continue through the end of 2018 ("transitional period") as described below.

The capital adequacy of the Firm and its national bank subsidiaries is evaluated against the Basel III approach (Standardized or Advanced) which results in the lower ratio (the "Collins Floor"), as required by the Collins Amendment of the Dodd-Frank Act.

Definition of capital

Basel III revised the definition of capital and increased the capital requirements for specific exposures. Under Basel III, CET1 capital predominantly includes common stockholders' equity (including capital for AOCI related to debt and equity securities classified as AFS as well as for defined benefit pension and other postretirement employee benefit ("OPEB") plans), less certain deductions for goodwill, MSRs and deferred tax assets that arise from net operating loss ("NOL") and tax credit carryforwards. Tier 1 capital is predominantly comprised of CET1 capital as well as perpetual preferred stock. Tier 2 capital includes long-term debt qualifying as Tier 2 and qualifying allowance for credit losses. Total capital is Tier 1 capital plus Tier 2 capital. These revisions are subject to phase-in during the transitional period.

Risk-weighted assets

Basel III establishes two comprehensive methodologies for calculating RWA (a Standardized approach and an Advanced approach) which include capital requirements for credit risk, market risk, and in the case of Basel III Advanced, also operational risk. Key differences in the calculation of credit risk RWA between the Standardized and Advanced approaches are that for Basel III Advanced, credit risk RWA is based on risk-sensitive approaches which largely rely on the use of internal credit models and parameters, whereas for Basel III Standardized, credit risk RWA is generally based on supervisory risk-weightings which vary primarily by counterparty type and asset class. Market risk RWA is calculated on a generally consistent basis between Basel III Standardized and Basel III Advanced. In addition to the RWA calculated under these methodologies, the Firm may supplement such amounts to incorporate management judgment and feedback from its bank regulators.

Supplementary leverage ratio ("SLR")

Basel III also includes a requirement for Advanced Approach banking organizations, including the Firm, to calculate a SLR. The SLR is defined as Tier 1 capital under Basel III divided by the Firm's total leverage exposure. Total leverage exposure is calculated by taking the Firm's total average on-balance sheet assets, less amounts permitted to be deducted for Tier 1 capital, and adding certain off-balance sheet exposures, such as undrawn commitments and derivatives potential future exposure. U.S. bank holding companies, including the Firm, are required to have a minimum SLR of at least 5% and IDI subsidiaries, including JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Chase Bank USA, N.A., to have a minimum SLR of at least 6%, both beginning January 1, 2018.

Capital ratios

The basis to calculate the Firm's capital ratios (both risk-based and leverage) under Basel III during the transitional period and when fully phased-in are shown in the table below.

		Transitional period			Fully Phased-In
		2014	2015 – 2017	2018	2019+
Capital (Numerator)		Basel III Transitional Capital ^(b)			Basel III Capital
RWA (Denominator)	Standardized Approach	Basel I with 2.5 ^(c)	Basel III Standardized		
	Advanced Approach	Basel III Advanced			
Leverage (Denominator)	Tier 1 Leverage	Adjusted average assets ^(d)			
	Supplementary leverage ^(a)	Adjusted average assets ^(d) + off-balance sheet exposures			

(a) The Firm and its IDI subsidiaries are required to have a minimum SLR of at least 5% and 6%, respectively, both beginning January 1, 2018.

(b) Trust preferred securities ("TruPS") are being phased out from inclusion in Basel III capital commencing January 1, 2014, and continuing through the end of 2021.

(c) Defined as Basel III Standardized Transitional for 2014. Beginning January 1, 2015, Basel III Standardized RWA is calculated under the Basel III definition of the Standardized Approach.

Adjusted average assets, for purposes of calculating the Tier 1 leverage ratio and the SLR, includes total quarterly (d) average assets adjusted for on-balance sheet assets that are subject to deduction from Tier 1 capital predominantly comprising disallowed goodwill and other intangible assets.

Risk-based capital regulatory minimums

The Basel III rules include minimum capital ratio requirements that are also subject to phase-in periods through January 1, 2019.

In addition to the regulatory minimum capital requirements, certain banking organizations, including the Firm, will be required to hold an additional 2.5% of CET1 capital to serve as a "capital conservation buffer." The capital conservation buffer is intended to be used to absorb potential losses in times of financial or economic stress; if not maintained, the Firm could be limited in the amount of capital that may be distributed to stockholders, including dividends and common equity repurchases. The capital conservation buffer will be phased-in beginning January 1, 2016.

Moreover, global systemically important banks ("G-SIBs") will be required to maintain, in addition to the capital conservation buffer, further amounts of capital ranging from 1% to 2.5% across all tiers of regulatory capital. In November 2014, based upon data as of December 31, 2013, the Financial Stability Board ("FSB") indicated that certain G-SIBs, including the Firm, would be required to hold the additional 2.5% of capital; the requirement will be phased-in beginning January 1, 2016.

The Basel Committee has stated that G-SIBs could in the future be required to hold 3.5% or more of additional capital if their relative systemic importance were to increase. Currently, no G-SIB is required to hold more than the additional 2.5% of capital.

Consequently, based upon the final rules currently in effect, the minimum Basel III CET1 capital ratio requirement for the Firm is expected to be 9.5%, comprised of the minimum ratio of 4.5% plus the 2.5% capital conservation buffer and the 2.5% G-SIB requirement both beginning January 1, 2019.

Basel III also establishes a minimum 6.5% CET1 standard for the definition of “well capitalized” under the Prompt Corrective Action (“PCA”) requirements of the FDIC Improvement Act (“FDICIA”). The CET1 standard was effective January 1, 2015.

On December 9, 2014, the Federal Reserve issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (“NPR”) that would establish a different capital surcharge across all tiers of regulatory capital for G-SIBs in the U.S., including the Firm. The Firm estimates its fully phased-in G-SIB surcharge (based upon data as of December 31, 2013) would be 4.5% under the NPR, compared to a fully phased-in G-SIB surcharge of 2.5% as provided under the Basel III rules currently in effect.

Basel III Fully Phased-In

Based on the U.S. capital rules currently in effect, Basel III capital rules will become fully phased-in on January 1, 2019, at which point the Firm will continue to calculate its capital ratios under both the Basel III Standardized and Advanced Approaches, and the Firm will continue to have its capital adequacy evaluated against the approach that results in the lower ratio. While the Firm has imposed Basel III Standardized Fully Phased-In RWA limits on the lines of business in adapting its capital framework, it continues to manage each of the businesses (including line of business equity allocations), as well as the corporate functions, primarily on a Basel III Advanced Fully Phased-In basis.

The Firm's capital, RWA and capital ratios that are presented under Basel III Standardized and Advanced Fully Phased-In rules and the Firm's and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.'s and Chase Bank USA, N.A.'s SLRs are non-GAAP financial measures. However, such measures are used by bank regulators, investors and analysts to assess the Firm's capital position and to compare the Firm's capital to that of other financial services companies.

In the tables that follow, the Firm's estimates of its Basel III Standardized and Advanced Fully Phased-In capital, RWA and capital ratios and of the Firm's, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.'s, and Chase Bank USA, N.A.'s SLRs reflect management's current understanding of the U.S. Basel III rules based on the current published rules and on the application of such rules to the Firm's businesses as currently conducted. The actual impact on the Firm's capital ratios and SLR as of the effective date of the rules may differ from the Firm's current estimates depending on changes the Firm may make to its businesses in the future, further implementation guidance from the regulators, and regulatory approval of certain of the Firm's internal risk models (or, alternatively, regulatory disapproval of the Firm's internal risk models that have previously been conditionally approved).

The following table summarizes the fully phased-in regulatory minimum and well-capitalized minimum capital ratios (excluding the impact of the December 9, 2014, NPR)

and presents the Firm's Basel III Standardized and Advanced Fully Phased-In capital ratios at March 31, 2015. The Firm's capital adequacy will be evaluated against the Basel III approach, Standardized or Advanced, resulting in the lower ratio.

March 31, 2015	Standardized	Advanced	Minimum capital ratios		Well-capitalized ratios ^(c)	
Risk-based capital ratios:						
CET1 capital	10.8	% 10.6	% 9.5	%	6.5	%
Tier 1 capital	12.2	12.0	11.0		8.0	
Total capital	14.2	13.4	13.0		10.0	
Leverage ratio:						
Tier 1 ^(a)	7.5	7.5	4.0		5.0	
SLR	NA	5.7	5.0	(b)	NA	

(a) As the Tier 1 leverage ratio is not a risk-based measure of capital, the ratios presented in the table reflect the same calculation.

(b) In the case of SLR, the fully phased-in minimum ratio is effective beginning January 1, 2018.

(c) Represents the minimum Basel III Fully Phased-In capital ratios applicable to the Firm under the PCA requirements of FDICIA.

A reconciliation of total stockholders' equity to Basel III Advanced Fully Phased-In CET1 capital, Tier 1 capital and Total qualifying capital is presented in the table below.

Risk-based capital components		March 31, 2015
(in millions)		
Total stockholders' equity		\$235,864
Less: Preferred stock		21,493
Common stockholders' equity		214,371
Less:		
Goodwill ^(a)		44,708
Other intangible assets ^(a)		1,003
Other CET1 capital adjustments		1,421
CET1 capital		167,239
Preferred stock		21,493
Less:		
Other Tier 1 adjustments		20
Total Tier 1 capital		\$188,712
Long-term debt and other instruments qualifying as		
Tier 2 capital		\$16,960
Qualifying allowance for credit losses		4,768
Other		(37)
Total Tier 2 capital		21,691
Total capital		\$210,403

(a) Goodwill and other intangible assets are net of any associated deferred tax liabilities.

Capital rollforward

The following table presents the Basel III Advanced Fully Phased-In changes in CET1 capital, Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

Three months ended March 31,	2015
(in millions)	
CET1 capital at December 31, 2014	\$164,514
Net income applicable to common equity	5,590
Dividends declared on common stock	(1,519)
Net purchase of treasury stock	(580)
Changes in additional paid-in capital	(1,025)
Changes related to AOCI	146
Adjustment related to FVA/DVA	(78)
Other	191
Increase in CET1 capital	2,725
CET1 capital at March 31, 2015	\$167,239
Tier 1 capital at December 31, 2014	\$184,572
Change in CET1 capital	2,725
Net issuance of noncumulative perpetual preferred stock	1,430
Other	(15)
Increase in Tier 1 capital	4,140
Tier 1 capital at March 31, 2015	\$188,712
Tier 2 capital at December 31, 2014	\$21,684

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Change in long-term debt and other instruments qualifying as Tier 2	(544)
Change in qualifying allowance for credit losses	502	
Other	49	
Increase in Tier 2 capital	7	
Tier 2 capital at March 31, 2015	\$21,691	
Total capital at March 31, 2015	\$210,403	

RWA rollforward

The following table presents changes in the components of RWA under Basel III Advanced Fully Phased-In for the three months ended March 31, 2015. The amounts in the rollforward categories are estimates, based on the predominant driver of the change.

Three months ended March 31, 2015				
(in billions)	Credit risk RWA	Market risk RWA	Operational risk RWA	Total RWA
At December 31, 2014	\$1,040	\$179	\$400	\$1,619
Effect of rule changes	—	—	—	—
Model & data changes ^(a)	(23	)(2	)—	(25
Portfolio runoff ^(b)	(4	)(4	)—	(8
Movement in portfolio levels ^(c)	(11	)(2	)—	(13
Changes in RWA	(38	)(8	)—	(46
March 31, 2015	\$1,002	\$171	\$400	\$1,573

(a) Model & data changes refer to movements in levels of RWA as a result of revised methodologies and/or treatment per regulatory guidance (exclusive of rule changes).

(b) Portfolio runoff for credit risk RWA reflects lower loan balances in Mortgage Banking and reduced risk from position rollofs in legacy portfolios, and for market risk RWA reflects reduced risk from position rollofs in legacy portfolios.

(c) Movement in portfolio levels for credit risk RWA refers to changes in book size, composition, credit quality, and market movements; and for market risk RWA, refers to changes in position and market movements.

Supplementary leverage ratio

The following table presents the components of the Firm's Fully Phased-In SLR as of March 31, 2015.

(in millions, except ratio)	March 31, 2015
Tier 1 Capital	\$188,712
Total average assets	2,557,010
Less: amounts deducted from Tier 1 capital	46,841
Total adjusted average assets ^(a)	2,510,169
Off-balance sheet exposures ^(b)	789,922
SLR leverage exposure	\$3,300,091

SLR 5.7 %

Adjusted average assets, for purposes of calculating the SLR, includes total quarterly average assets adjusted for (a) on-balance sheet assets that are subject to deduction from Tier 1 capital predominantly comprising disallowed goodwill and other intangible assets.

(b) Off-balance sheet exposures are calculated using the average of each of the three month's period-end balances. As of March 31, 2015, the Firm estimates that JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.'s and Chase Bank USA, N.A.'s Fully Phased-In SLRs are approximately 6.0% and 8.3%, respectively.

Basel III Transitional

Basel III Transitional capital requirements became effective on January 1, 2014, and will become fully phased-in on January 1, 2019. The following tables present a reconciliation of the Firm's Basel III Advanced Transitional capital and RWA to the Firm's estimated Basel III Advanced Fully Phased-In capital and RWA as of March 31, 2015.

(in millions)	March 31, 2015
Transitional CET1 capital	\$167,142
AOCI phase-in ^(a)	1,781
CET1 capital deduction phased-in ^(b)	(1,004

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Intangibles deduction phase-in ^(c)	(602)
Other adjustments to CET1 capital ^(d)	(78)
Fully Phased-In CET1 capital	\$167,239	
Transitional Additional Tier 1 capital	\$21,649	
Non-qualifying instruments phase-out	(960)
Tier 1 capital deduction phased-out ^(b)	1,004	
Other adjustments to Tier 1 capital ^(d)	(220)
Fully Phased-In Additional Tier 1 capital	\$21,473	
Fully Phased-In Tier 1 capital	\$188,712	
Transitional Tier 2 capital	\$24,575	
Non-qualifying instruments	(2,879)
Other adjustments to Tier 2 capital ^(e)	(5)
Fully Phased-In Tier 2 capital	\$21,691	
Fully Phased-In Total capital	\$210,403	
Transitional RWA	\$1,562,570	
Adjustment related to change in risk-weighting ^(f)	10,634	
Fully Phased-In RWA	\$1,573,204	
(a) Includes the remaining balance of AOCI related to AFS debt securities and defined benefit pension and OPEB plans that will qualify as Basel III CET1 capital upon full phase-in.		
(b) Predominantly includes regulatory adjustments related to changes in FVA/DVA, as well as CET1 deductions for defined benefit pension plan assets and DTA related to net operating loss carryforwards.		
(c) Relates to intangible assets, other than goodwill and MSRs, that are required to be deducted from CET1 capital upon full phase-in.		
(d) Includes minority interest and the Firm's investments in its own CET1 capital instruments.		
(e) Includes the Firm's investments in its own Tier 2 capital instruments and unrealized gains on AFS equity securities.		
(f) Primarily relates to the risk-weighting of items not subject to capital deduction thresholds including MSRs.		

The following table summarizes the transitional regulatory minimum and well-capitalized minimum capital ratios as of March 31, 2015, and presents the Firm's Basel III Standardized and Advanced Transitional capital ratios as of March 31, 2015. The Firm's capital adequacy is currently evaluated against the Basel III approach, Standardized or Advanced, resulting in the lower ratio.

March 31, 2015	Standardized	Advanced	Minimum capital ratios ^(b)	Well-capitalized ratios ^(c)	
Risk-based capital ratios:					
CET1 capital	10.9	% 10.7	% 4.5	% 6.5	%
Tier 1 capital	12.3	12.1	6.0	8.0	
Total capital	14.5	13.7	8.0	10.0	
Leverage ratio:					
Tier 1 leverage ^(a)	7.5	7.5	4.0	5.0	

(a) As the Tier 1 leverage ratio is a not risk-based measure of capital, the ratios presented in the table reflect the same calculation.

(b) Represents the minimum capital ratios for 2015 currently applicable to the Firm under Basel III.

(c) Represents the minimum capital ratios for 2015 currently applicable to the Firm under the PCA requirements of the FDICIA.

At March 31, 2015, JPMorgan Chase maintained Basel III Standardized Transitional and Basel III Advanced Transitional capital ratios in excess of the well-capitalized standards established by the Federal Reserve. Additional information regarding the Firm's capital ratios and the U.S. federal regulatory capital standards to which the Firm is subject is presented in Note 20. For further information on the Firm's Basel III measures, see the Firm's consolidated Pillar 3 Regulatory Capital Disclosures reports, which are available on the Firm's website (<http://investor.shareholder.com/jpmorganchase/basel.cfm>).

Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review ("CCAR")

The Federal Reserve requires large bank holding companies, including the Firm, to submit a capital plan on an annual basis. The Federal Reserve uses the CCAR and Dodd-Frank Act stress test processes to ensure that large bank holding companies have sufficient capital during periods of economic and financial stress, and have robust, forward-looking capital assessment and planning processes in place that address each BHC's unique risks to enable them to have the ability to absorb losses under certain stress scenarios. Through the CCAR, the Federal Reserve evaluates each BHC's capital adequacy and internal capital adequacy assessment processes, as well as its plans to make capital distributions, such as dividend payments or stock repurchases.

On March 11, 2015, the Federal Reserve informed the Firm that it did not object, on either a quantitative or qualitative basis, to the Firm's 2015 capital plan. For information on actions taken by the Firm's Board of Directors following the 2015 CCAR results, see Capital actions on page 62.

The Firm's CCAR process is integrated into and employs the same methodologies utilized in the Firm's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP") process, as discussed below.

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process

Semiannually, the Firm completes the ICAAP, which provides management with a view of the impact of severe and unexpected events on earnings, balance sheet positions, reserves and capital. The Firm's ICAAP integrates stress testing protocols with capital planning.

The process assesses the potential impact of alternative economic and business scenarios on the Firm's earnings and capital. Economic scenarios, and the parameters underlying those scenarios, are defined centrally and applied uniformly across the businesses. These scenarios are articulated in terms of macroeconomic factors, which are key drivers of business results; global market shocks, which generate short-term but severe trading losses; and idiosyncratic operational risk events. The scenarios are intended to capture and stress key vulnerabilities and idiosyncratic risks facing the Firm. However, when defining a broad range of scenarios, realized events can always be worse. Accordingly, management considers additional stresses outside these scenarios, as necessary. ICAAP results are reviewed by management and the Board of Directors.

Minimum Total Loss Absorbing Capacity (“TLAC”)

In November 2014, the FSB, in consultation with the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, issued a consultative document proposing that, in order for G-SIBs to have sufficient loss absorbing and recapitalization capacity to support an orderly resolution, they would be required to have outstanding a sufficient amount and type of debt and capital instruments. This amount and type of debt and capital instruments (or “total loss absorbing capacity” or TLAC) is intended to absorb losses, as necessary, upon a failure of a G-SIB, without imposing such losses on taxpayers of the relevant jurisdiction or causing severe systemic disruptions, and thereby ensuring the continuity of the G-SIBs critical functions. The document identifies specific criteria that must be met for instruments to be considered eligible under TLAC and sets out minimum requirements that include existing Basel III minimum capital requirements, excluding capital buffers. The FSB’s proposed range for a common minimum TLAC requirement is 16-20% of the financial institution’s RWA and at least twice its Basel III Tier 1 leverage ratio. The final proposal is expected to be submitted to the G-20 in advance of the G-20 Summit scheduled for fourth quarter of 2015. U.S. banking regulators are expected to issue a NPR that would outline TLAC requirements specific to U.S. banks.

Regulatory capital outlook

The Firm expects to continue to accrete capital and believes its current capital levels enable it to retain market access, continue its strategy to invest in and grow its businesses and maintain flexibility to distribute excess capital. The Firm intends to balance return of capital to stockholders with achieving higher capital ratios over time. Additionally, the Firm expects the capital ratio calculated under the

Basel III Standardized Fully Phased-In Approach to become its binding constraint by the end of 2015, or slightly thereafter. As a result, the Firm expects to reach Basel III Advanced and Standardized Fully Phased-In CET1 ratios of

approximately 11% by the end of 2015 and is targeting reaching a Basel III CET1 ratio of approximately 12% by the end of 2018.

The Firm's capital targets take into consideration the current U.S. Basel III requirements and contemplate the requirements under the U.S. G-SIB NPR issued on December 9, 2014 and therefore, assume a 4.5% G-SIB capital surcharge. These targets are subject to revision in the future as a result of changes that may be introduced by banking regulators to the required minimum ratios to which the Firm is subject. In particular, if the Firm's G-SIB capital surcharge is determined to be lower than 4.5%, the capital targets would be adjusted accordingly. The Firm intends to manage its capital so that it achieves the required capital levels and composition in line with, or in advance of, the required timetables of current and proposed rules.

Economic risk capital

Economic risk capital is another of the disciplines the Firm uses to assess the capital required to support its businesses. Economic risk capital is a measure of the capital needed to cover JPMorgan Chase's business activities in the event of unexpected losses. The Firm measures economic risk capital using internal risk-assessment methodologies and models based primarily on four risk factors: credit, market, operational and private equity risk and considers factors, assumptions and inputs that differ from those required to be used for regulatory capital requirements. Accordingly, economic risk capital provides a complementary measure to regulatory capital. As economic risk capital is a separate component of the capital framework for Advanced Approach banking organizations under Basel III, the Firm continues to enhance its economic risk capital framework.

Line of business equity

The Firm's framework for allocating capital to its business segments (line of business equity) is based on the following objectives:

- Integrate firmwide and line of business capital management activities;
- Measure performance consistently across all lines of business; and
- Provide comparability with peer firms for each of the lines of business

Each business segment is allocated capital by taking into consideration stand-alone peer comparisons, regulatory capital requirements (as estimated under Basel III Advanced Fully Phased-In) and economic risk measures. Capital is also allocated to each line of business for, among other things, goodwill and other intangibles associated with acquisitions effected by the line of business. ROE is measured and internal targets for expected returns are established as key measures of a business segment's performance.

Line of business equity

(in billions)	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	
Consumer & Community Banking	\$51.0	\$51.0	
Corporate & Investment Bank	62.0	61.0	
Commercial Banking	14.0	14.0	
Asset Management	9.0	9.0	
Corporate	78.4	76.7	
Total common stockholders' equity	\$214.4	\$211.7	
Line of business equity	Quarterly average		
(in billions)	1Q15	4Q14	1Q14
Consumer & Community Banking	\$51.0	\$51.0	\$51.0
Corporate & Investment Bank	62.0	61.0	61.0
Commercial Banking	14.0	14.0	14.0
Asset Management	9.0	9.0	9.0
Corporate	76.4	76.9	66.8
Total common stockholders' equity	\$212.4	\$211.9	\$201.8

On at least an annual basis, the Firm assesses the level of capital required for each line of business as well as the assumptions and methodologies used to allocate capital to its lines of business and updates the equity allocations to its lines of business as refinements are implemented.

Capital actions

Dividends

The Firm's common stock dividend policy reflects JPMorgan Chase's earnings outlook, desired dividend payout ratio, capital objectives, and alternative investment opportunities.

The Firm's current expectation is to continue to target a dividend payout ratio of approximately 30% of normalized earnings over time. Following receipt of the Federal Reserve's non-objection to the Firm's 2015 capital plan submitted under CCAR, the Firm announced that its Board of Directors intends to increase the quarterly common stock dividend to \$0.44 per share, effective the second quarter of 2015. The Firm's dividends will be subject to the Board of Directors' approval at the customary times those dividends are declared.

For information regarding dividend restrictions, see Note 22 and Note 27 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Redemption of outstanding trust preferred securities

On February 27, 2015, the Firm announced the redemption of \$1.5 billion, or 100% of the liquidation amount, of JPMorgan Chase Capital XXIX trust preferred securities which settled on April 2, 2015. Upon notice of the redemption, the trust preferred securities no longer qualify for Tier 1 capital under regulatory capital rules. For additional information on the Firm's trust preferred securities, see Note 21 of the 2014 Annual Report.

Preferred stock

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Firm issued \$1.4 billion of noncumulative preferred stock.

Preferred stock dividends declared were \$324 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015. Assuming all preferred stock issuances were outstanding for the entire quarter and quarterly dividends were declared on such issuances, preferred stock dividends would have been \$346 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

Further, on April 21, 2015, the Firm issued \$2.0 billion of noncumulative preferred stock.

For additional information on the Firm's preferred stock, see Note 22 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Common equity

Following receipt of the Federal Reserve's non-objection to the Firm's 2015 capital plan submitted under CCAR, the Firm's Board of Directors authorized the Firm to repurchase up to \$6.4 billion of common equity (common stock and warrants) between April 1, 2015, and June 30, 2016. This authorization includes shares repurchased to offset issuances under the Firm's equity-based compensation plans.

The following table sets forth the Firm's repurchases of common equity for the three months ended March 31, 2015, and 2014. The Firm repurchased common equity in the first quarter of 2015, as permitted by its 2014 CCAR capital plan and prior Board authorization. There were no warrants repurchased during the three months ended March 31, 2015, and 2014.

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Total shares of common stock repurchased	32.5	6.7
Aggregate common stock repurchases	\$1,900	\$386

The Firm may, from time to time, enter into written trading plans under Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to facilitate repurchases in accordance with the common equity repurchase program. A Rule 10b5-1 repurchase plan allows the Firm to repurchase its equity during periods when it would not otherwise be repurchasing common equity — for example, during internal trading “black-out periods.” All purchases under a Rule 10b5-1 plan must be made according to a predefined plan established when the Firm is not aware of material nonpublic information.

The authorization to repurchase common equity will be utilized at management's discretion, and the timing of purchases and the exact amount of common equity that may be repurchased is subject to various factors, including market conditions; legal and regulatory considerations affecting the amount and timing of repurchase activity; the Firm's capital position (taking into account goodwill and intangibles); internal capital generation; and alternative investment opportunities. The repurchase program does not include specific price targets or timetables; may be executed through open market purchases or privately negotiated transactions, or utilizing Rule 10b5-1 programs; and may be suspended at any time.

For additional information regarding repurchases of the Firm's equity securities, see Part II, Item 5: Market for registrant's common equity, related stockholder matters and issuer purchases of equity securities on pages 18–19 of

JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Form 10-K.

Broker-dealer regulatory capital

JPMorgan Chase's principal U.S. broker-dealer subsidiaries are J.P. Morgan Securities LLC ("JPMorgan Securities") and J.P. Morgan Clearing Corp. ("JPMorgan Clearing"). JPMorgan Clearing is a subsidiary of JPMorgan Securities and provides clearing and settlement services. JPMorgan Securities and JPMorgan Clearing are each subject to Rule 15c3-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Net Capital Rule"). JPMorgan Securities and JPMorgan Clearing are also each registered as futures commission merchants and subject to Rule 1.17 of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC").

JPMorgan Securities and JPMorgan Clearing have elected to compute their minimum net capital requirements in accordance with the "Alternative Net Capital Requirements" of the Net Capital Rule. At March 31, 2015, JPMorgan Securities' net capital, as defined by the Net Capital Rule, was \$15.4 billion, exceeding the minimum requirement by \$12.9 billion, and JPMorgan Clearing's net capital was \$8.1 billion, exceeding the minimum requirement by \$6.2 billion.

In addition to its minimum net capital requirement, JPMorgan Securities is required to hold tentative net capital in excess of \$1.0 billion and is also required to notify the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") in the event that tentative net capital is less than \$5.0 billion, in accordance with the market and credit risk standards of Appendix E of the Net Capital Rule. As of March 31, 2015, JPMorgan Securities had tentative net capital in excess of the minimum and notification requirements.

J.P. Morgan Securities plc is a wholly owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and is the Firm's principal operating subsidiary in the U.K. It has authority to engage in banking, investment banking and broker-dealer activities. J.P. Morgan Securities plc is jointly regulated by the U.K. Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA") and Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"). Commencing January 1, 2014, J.P. Morgan Securities plc became subject to the U.K. Basel III capital rules.

At March 31, 2015, J.P. Morgan Securities plc had estimated total capital of \$30.0 billion, its estimated CET1 capital ratio was 10.2% and its estimated Total capital ratio was 13.4%. Both ratios exceeded the minimum standards of 4.5% and 8.0%, respectively, under the transitional requirements of the European Union's ("EU") Basel III Capital Requirements Directive and Regulation, plus amounts specified by the Prudential Regulatory Authority as Individual Capital Guidance and PRA Buffer requirements.

LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Firm will be unable to meet its contractual and contingent obligations. Liquidity risk management is intended to ensure that the Firm has the appropriate amount, composition and tenor of funding and liquidity in support of its assets. The following discussion of JPMorgan Chase's Liquidity Risk Management should be read in conjunction with pages 156–160 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

LCR and NSFR

In December 2010, the Basel Committee introduced two new measures of liquidity risk: the liquidity coverage ratio ("LCR"), which is intended to measure the amount of "high-quality liquid assets" ("HQLA") held by the Firm in relation to estimated net cash outflows within a 30-day period during an acute stress event; and the net stable funding ratio ("NSFR") which is intended to measure the "available" amount of stable funding relative to the "required" amount of stable funding over a one-year horizon. The standards require that the LCR be no lower than 100% and the NSFR be greater than 100%.

On September 3, 2014, the U.S. banking regulators approved the final LCR rule ("U.S. LCR"), which became effective on January 1, 2015. Under the final rules, the LCR is required to be 80% at January 1, 2015, increasing by 10% each year until reaching 100% at January 1, 2017.

At March 31, 2015, the Firm was compliant with the fully phased-in U.S. LCR based on its current understanding of the final rule. The Firm's LCR may fluctuate from period-to-period due to normal flows from client activity.

On October 31, 2014, the Basel Committee issued the final standard for the NSFR which will become a minimum standard by January 1, 2018. The U.S. Banking Regulators are expected to issue a proposal on the NSFR that would outline requirements specific to U.S. banks.

HQLA

HQLA is the estimated amount of assets that qualify for inclusion in the U.S. LCR. HQLA primarily consists of cash and certain unencumbered high quality liquid assets as defined in the rule.

As of March 31, 2015, HQLA was estimated to be approximately \$614 billion, as determined under the U.S. LCR final rule, compared with \$600 billion as of December 31, 2014. The increase in HQLA was due to higher cash balances largely driven by maturities and paydowns of investment securities. HQLA may fluctuate from period-to-period primarily due to normal flows from client activity.

The following table presents the estimated HQLA included in the U.S. LCR broken out by HQLA-eligible cash and HQLA-eligible securities as of March 31, 2015.

(in billions)	March 31, 2015
HQLA	
Eligible cash ^(a)	\$471
Eligible securities ^(b)	143
Total HQLA	\$614

(a) Predominantly cash on deposit at central banks.

(b) Predominantly includes U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities, U.S. Treasuries, and sovereign bonds.

In addition to HQLA, as of March 31, 2015, the Firm has approximately \$279 billion of unencumbered marketable securities, such as equity securities and fixed income debt securities, available to raise liquidity, if required.

Furthermore, the Firm maintains borrowing capacity at various Federal Home Loan Banks ("FHLBs"), the Federal Reserve Bank discount window and various other central banks as a result of collateral pledged by the Firm to such banks. Although available, the Firm does not view the borrowing capacity at the Federal Reserve Bank discount window and the various other central banks as a primary source of liquidity. As of March 31, 2015, the Firm's remaining borrowing capacity at various FHLBs and the Federal Reserve Bank discount window was approximately \$151 billion. This borrowing capacity excludes the benefit of securities included above in HQLA or other unencumbered securities held at the Federal Reserve Bank discount window for which the Firm has not drawn liquidity.

Funding

Sources of funds

Management believes that the Firm's unsecured and secured funding capacity is sufficient to meet its on- and off-balance sheet obligations.

The Firm funds its global balance sheet through diverse sources of funding including a stable deposit franchise as well as secured and unsecured funding in the capital markets. The Firm's loan portfolio (aggregating approximately \$764.2 billion at March 31, 2015), is funded with a portion of the Firm's deposits (aggregating approximately \$1,367.9 billion at March 31, 2015), and through securitizations and, with respect to a portion of the Firm's real estate-related loans, with secured borrowings from the FHLBs. Deposits in excess of the amount utilized to fund loans are primarily invested in the Firm's investment securities portfolio or deployed in cash or other short-term liquid investments based on their interest rate and liquidity risk characteristics. Capital markets secured financing assets and trading assets are primarily funded by the Firm's capital markets secured financing liabilities, trading liabilities and a portion of the Firm's long-term debt and stockholders' equity.

In addition to funding capital markets assets, proceeds from the Firm's debt and equity issuances are used to fund certain loans, and other financial and non-financial assets, or may be invested in the Firm's investment securities portfolio. See the discussion below for additional disclosures relating to Deposits, Short-term funding, and Long-term funding and issuance.

Deposits

A key strength of the Firm is its diversified deposit franchise, through each of its lines of business, which provides a stable source of funding and limits reliance on

the wholesale funding markets. As of March 31, 2015 the Firm's loans-to-deposits ratio was 56%, compared with 56% at December 31, 2014.

As of March 31, 2015, total deposits for the Firm were \$1,367.9 billion, compared with \$1,363.4 billion at December 31, 2014 (58% of total liabilities at March 31, 2015, and 58% at December 31, 2014, respectively). The increase was attributable to higher consumer deposits, partially offset by a decrease in wholesale deposits. For further information, see Balance Sheet Analysis on pages 9–10.

The Firm typically experiences higher customer deposit inflows at period-ends. Therefore, the Firm believes average deposit balances are more representative of deposit trends. The table below summarizes, by line of business, the deposits balance as of March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, respectively, as well as average deposits for the three months ended March 31, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	Three months ended March 31,	
			Average 2015	2014
Deposits (in millions)				
Consumer & Community Banking	\$531,027	\$502,520	\$512,157	\$471,581
Corporate & Investment Bank	456,391	468,423	445,631	411,222
Commercial Banking	205,076	213,682	197,405	188,786
Asset Management	155,347	155,247	158,240	149,432
Corporate	20,046	23,555	23,080	23,258
Total Firm	\$1,367,887	\$1,363,427	\$1,336,513	\$1,244,279

A significant portion of the Firm's deposits are consumer deposits (39% and 37% at March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, respectively), which are considered particularly stable as they are less sensitive to interest rate changes or market volatility. Additionally, the majority of the Firm's institutional deposits are also considered to be stable sources of funding since they are generated from customers that maintain operating service relationships with the Firm. In February 2015, the Firm announced its plan to reduce non-operating deposits by up to \$100 billion by the end of 2015. The reduction is not expected to have a significant impact on the Firm's funding or sources of liquidity. For further discussions of deposit and liability balance trends, see the discussion of the results for the Firm's business segments and the Balance Sheet Analysis on pages 15–31 and pages 9–10, respectively.

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The following table summarizes short-term and long-term funding, excluding deposits, as March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, and average balances for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. For additional information, see the Balance Sheet Analysis on pages 9–10 and Note 12.

Sources of funds (excluding deposits) (in millions)	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014	Three months ended March 31, Average	
			2015	2014
Commercial paper:				
Wholesale funding	\$18,270	\$24,052	\$21,723	\$19,026
Client cash management	37,385	42,292	38,290	39,656
Total commercial paper	\$55,655	\$66,344	\$60,013	\$58,682
Obligations of Firm-administered multi-seller conduits ^(a)	\$11,770	\$12,047	\$11,472	\$13,776
Other borrowed funds	\$29,035	\$30,222	\$31,443	\$29,432
Securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase:				
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	\$172,989	\$167,077	\$174,077	\$172,737
Securities loaned	19,477	21,798	22,597	22,742
Total securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase ^{(b)(c)(d)}	\$192,466	\$188,875	\$196,674	\$195,479
Total senior notes	\$145,376	\$142,480	\$145,320	\$137,699
Trust preferred securities	5,510	5,496	5,509	5,456
Subordinated debt	28,247	29,472	29,282	29,404
Structured notes	30,401	30,021	30,419	28,940
Total long-term unsecured funding	\$209,534	\$207,469	\$210,530	\$201,499
Credit card securitization	\$31,370	\$31,239	\$30,600	\$27,557
Other securitizations ^(e)	1,943	2,008	2,006	3,242
FHLB advances	66,692	64,994	64,465	61,304
Other long-term secured funding ^(f)	4,382	4,373	4,323	6,600
Total long-term secured funding	\$104,387	\$102,614	\$101,394	\$98,703
Preferred stock ^(g)	\$21,493	\$20,063	\$20,825	\$13,556
Common stockholders' equity ^(g)	\$214,371	\$211,664	\$212,352	\$201,797

(a) Included in beneficial interests issued by consolidated variable interest entities on the Firm's Consolidated balance sheets.

(b) Excludes federal funds purchased.

(c) Excluded long-term structured repurchase agreements of \$3.6 billion and \$2.7 billion as of March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, respectively, and average balance of \$3.0 billion and \$4.7 billion for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(d) Excluded average balance of long-term securities loaned of \$97 million for the three months ended March 31, 2014. There were no long-term securities loaned for the other periods presented.

(e) Other securitizations includes securitizations of residential mortgages and student loans. The Firm's wholesale businesses also securitize loans for client-driven transactions; those client-driven loan securitizations are not considered to be a source of funding for the Firm and are not included in the table.

(f) Includes long-term structured notes which are secured.

For additional information on preferred stock and common stockholders' equity see Capital Management on pages (g) 55–63 and the Consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity on page 77; and Note 22 and Note 23 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Short-term funding

A significant portion of the Firm's total commercial paper liabilities, approximately 67% as of March 31, 2015, were not sourced from wholesale funding markets, but were originated from deposits that customers choose to sweep into commercial paper liabilities as a cash management program offered to customers of the Firm.

The Firm's sources of short-term secured funding primarily consist of securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase. Securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase are secured predominantly by high-quality securities collateral, including government-issued debt, agency debt and agency MBS, and constitute a significant portion of the federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under purchase agreements. The increase in securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase at March 31, 2015, compared with the balance at

December 31, 2014, was predominantly attributable to an increase in secured financing of the investment securities portfolio, partially offset by lower secured financing of trading assets-debt and equity instruments. The balances associated with securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase fluctuate over time due to customers' investment and financing activities; the Firm's demand for financing; the ongoing management of the mix of the Firm's liabilities, including its secured and unsecured financing (for both the investment securities and market-making portfolios); and other market and portfolio factors.

Long-term funding and issuance

Long-term funding provides additional sources of stable funding and liquidity for the Firm. The Firm's long-term funding plan is driven by expected client activity, liquidity considerations, and regulatory requirements. Long-term funding objectives include maintaining diversification, maximizing market access and optimizing funding costs, as

well as maintaining a certain level of pre-funding at the parent holding company. The Firm evaluates various funding markets, tenors and currencies in creating its optimal long-term funding plan.

The significant majority of the Firm's long-term unsecured funding is issued by the parent holding company to provide maximum flexibility in support of both bank and nonbank subsidiary funding. The following table summarizes long-term unsecured issuance and maturities or redemptions for the three months ended March 31, 2015, and 2014. For additional information, see Note 21 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Long-term unsecured funding (in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Issuance		
Senior notes issued in the U.S. market	\$9,885	\$9,487
Senior notes issued in non-U.S. markets	4,242	3,848
Total senior notes	14,127	13,335
Structured notes	6,913	5,736
Total long-term unsecured funding – issuance	\$21,040	\$19,071
Maturities/redemptions		
Total senior notes	\$9,195	\$8,817
Subordinated debt	806	600
Structured notes	5,820	4,816
Total long-term unsecured funding – maturities/redemptions	\$15,821	\$14,233

On February 27, 2015, the Firm announced the redemption of \$1.5 billion of trust preferred securities, which settled on April 2, 2015.

In addition, from April 1, 2015, through May 5, 2015, the Firm issued \$1.1 billion of senior notes.

The Firm raises secured long-term funding through securitization of consumer credit card loans and advances from the FHLBs. It may also in the future raise long-term funding through securitization of residential mortgages, auto loans and student loans, which would increase funding and investor diversity.

The following table summarizes the securitization issuance and FHLB advances and their respective maturities or redemptions for the three months ended March 31, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

Long-term secured funding (in millions)	Three months ended March 31,		Maturities/Redemptions	
	Issuance 2015	2014	2015	2014
Credit card securitization	\$2,476	\$1,750	\$2,345	\$1,301
Other securitizations ^(a)	—	—	65	92
FHLB advances	4,700	1,000	3,001	1,009
Other long-term secured funding	\$124	\$40	\$118	\$97
Total long-term secured funding	\$7,300	\$2,790	\$5,529	\$2,499

(a) Other securitizations includes securitizations of residential mortgages and student loans.

Subsequent to March 31, 2015, the Firm securitized \$2.7 billion of consumer credit card loans.

The Firm's wholesale businesses also securitize loans for client-driven transactions; those client-driven loan securitizations are not considered to be a source of funding for the Firm and are not included in the table above. For further description of the client-driven loan securitizations, see Note 16 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Credit ratings

The cost and availability of financing are influenced by credit ratings. Reductions in these ratings could have an adverse effect on the Firm's access to liquidity sources, increase the cost of funds, trigger additional collateral or funding requirements and decrease the number of investors and counterparties willing to lend to the Firm.

Additionally, the Firm's funding requirements for VIEs and other third party commitments may be adversely affected by a decline in credit ratings. For additional information on the impact of a credit ratings downgrade on the funding requirements for VIEs, and on derivatives and collateral agreements, see Special-purpose entities on page 11, and

Credit risk, liquidity risk and credit-related contingent features in
Note 5.

The credit ratings of the parent holding company and the Firm's principal bank and nonbank subsidiaries as of March 31, 2015, were as follows.

March 31, 2015	JPMorgan Chase & Co.			JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. Chase Bank USA, N.A.			J.P. Morgan Securities LLC		
	Long-term issuer	Short-term issuer	Outlook	Long-term issuer	Short-term issuer	Outlook	Long-term issuer	Short-term issuer	Outlook
Moody's Investor Services	A3	P-2	Stable	Aa3	P-1	Stable	Aa3	P-1	Stable
Standard & Poor's	A	A-1	Negative	A+	A-1	Stable	A+	A-1	Stable
Fitch Ratings	A+	F1	Stable	A+	F1	Stable	A+	F1	Stable

Downgrades of the Firm's long-term ratings by one or two notches could result in a downgrade of the Firm's short-term ratings. If this were to occur, the Firm believes its cost of funds could increase and access to certain funding markets could be reduced as noted above. The nature and magnitude of the impact of ratings downgrades depends on numerous contractual and behavioral factors (which the Firm believes are incorporated in its liquidity risk and stress testing metrics). The Firm believes it maintains sufficient liquidity to withstand a potential decrease in funding capacity due to ratings downgrades.

JPMorgan Chase's unsecured debt does not contain requirements that would call for an acceleration of payments, maturities or changes in the structure of the existing debt, provide any limitations on future borrowings or require additional collateral, based on unfavorable changes in the Firm's credit ratings, financial ratios, earnings, or stock price.

Critical factors in maintaining high credit ratings include a stable and diverse earnings stream, strong capital ratios, strong credit quality and risk management controls, diverse

funding sources, and disciplined liquidity monitoring procedures. Rating agencies continue to evaluate economic and geopolitical trends, regulatory developments, rating uplift assumptions surrounding government support, future profitability, risk management practices, and litigation matters, as well as their broader ratings methodologies. Changes in any of these factors could lead to changes in the Firm's credit ratings.

On March 16, 2015, Moody's published its new bank rating methodology. As part of this action, the Firm's preferred securities and bank subordinated debt ratings were placed on review for upgrade. In addition, S&P is considering a proposed change to its rating criteria related to additional loss absorbing capacity, and Fitch is reviewing the ratings differential that it applies between bank holding companies and their bank subsidiaries.

Although the Firm closely monitors and endeavors to manage, to the extent it is able, factors influencing its credit ratings, there is no assurance that its credit ratings will not be changed in the future.

SUPERVISION AND REGULATION

For further information on Supervision and Regulation, see the Supervision and regulation section on pages 1–7 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Form 10-K.

Dividends

At March 31, 2015, JPMorgan Chase estimated that its banking subsidiaries could pay, in the aggregate, approximately \$36 billion in dividends to their respective bank holding companies without the prior approval of their relevant banking regulators.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES USED BY THE FIRM

JPMorgan Chase's accounting policies and use of estimates are integral to understanding its reported results. The Firm's most complex accounting estimates require management's judgment to ascertain the appropriate carrying value of assets and liabilities. The Firm has established policies and control procedures intended to ensure that estimation methods, including any judgments made as part of such methods, are well-controlled, independently reviewed and applied consistently from period to period. The methods used and judgments made reflect, among other factors, the nature of the assets or liabilities and the related business and risk management strategies, which may vary across the Firm's businesses and portfolios. In addition, the policies and procedures are intended to ensure that the process for changing methodologies occurs in an appropriate manner. The Firm believes its estimates for determining the carrying value of its assets and liabilities are appropriate. The following is a brief description of the Firm's critical accounting estimates involving significant judgments.

Allowance for credit losses

JPMorgan Chase's allowance for credit losses covers the retained consumer and wholesale loan portfolios, as well as the Firm's consumer and wholesale lending-related commitments. The allowance for loan losses is intended to adjust the carrying value of the Firm's loan assets to reflect probable credit losses inherent in the loan portfolio as of the balance sheet date. Similarly, the allowance for lending-related commitments is established to cover probable credit losses inherent in the lending-related commitments portfolio as of the balance sheet date. For further discussion of the methodologies used in establishing the Firm's allowance for credit losses, see Allowance for credit losses on pages 128–130 and Note 15 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report; for amounts recorded as of March 31, 2015 and 2014, see Allowance for credit losses on pages 46–48 and Note 14 of this Form 10-Q.

As noted in the discussion on pages 161–163 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report, the Firm's allowance for credit losses is sensitive to numerous factors, depending on the portfolio. Changes in economic conditions or in the Firm's assumptions could affect its estimate of probable credit losses inherent in the portfolio at the balance sheet date. For example, changes in the inputs below would have the following effects on the Firm's modeled loss estimates as of March 31, 2015, without consideration of any offsetting or correlated effects of other inputs in the Firm's allowance for loan losses:

- For PCI loans, a combined 5% decline in housing prices and a 1% increase in unemployment from current levels could imply an increase to modeled credit loss estimates of approximately \$1.0 billion.

- For the residential real estate portfolio, excluding PCI loans, a combined 5% decline in housing prices and a 1% increase in unemployment from current levels could

imply an increase to modeled annual loss estimates of approximately \$100 million.

- A 50 basis point deterioration in forecasted credit card loss rates could imply an increase to modeled annualized credit card loan loss estimates of approximately \$600 million.

- A one-notch downgrade in the Firm's internal risk ratings for its entire wholesale loan portfolio could imply an increase in the Firm's modeled loss estimates of approximately \$1.8 billion.

- A 100 basis point increase in estimated loss given default for the Firm's entire wholesale loan portfolio could imply an increase in the Firm's modeled loss estimates of approximately \$150 million.

The purpose of these sensitivity analyses is to provide an indication of the isolated impacts of hypothetical alternative assumptions on modeled loss estimates. The changes in the inputs presented above are not intended to imply management's expectation of future deterioration of those risk factors. In addition, these analyses are not intended to estimate changes in the overall allowance for loan losses, which would also be influenced by the judgment management applies to the modeled loss estimates to reflect the uncertainty and imprecision of these modeled loss estimates based on then current circumstances and conditions.

It is difficult to estimate how potential changes in specific factors might affect the overall allowance for credit losses because management considers a variety of factors and inputs in estimating the allowance for credit losses. Changes in these factors and inputs may not occur at the same rate and may not be consistent across all geographies or product types, and changes in factors may be directionally inconsistent, such that improvement in one factor may offset deterioration in other factors. In addition, it is difficult to predict how changes in specific economic conditions or assumptions could affect borrower behavior or other factors considered by management in estimating the allowance

for credit losses. Given the process the Firm follows and the judgments made in evaluating the risk factors related to its loans and credit card loss estimates, management believes that its current estimate of the allowance for credit loss is appropriate.

Fair value of financial instruments, MSRs and commodities inventory

Assets measured at fair value

The following table includes the Firm's assets measured at fair value and the portion of such assets that are classified within level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. For further information, see Note 3.

March 31, 2015 (in billions, except ratio data)	Total assets at fair value	Total level 3 assets	
Trading debt and equity instruments	\$317.4	\$19.2	
Derivative receivables	81.6	12.9	
Trading assets	399.0	32.1	
AFS securities	281.9	1.0	
Loans	2.3	2.2	
MSRs	6.6	6.6	
Private equity investments ^(a)	3.0	2.3	
Other	36.2	1.8	
Total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	729.0	46.0	
Total assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis	3.5	2.2	
Total assets measured at fair value	\$732.5	\$48.2	
Total Firm assets	\$2,577.1		
Level 3 assets as a percentage of total Firm assets		1.9	%
Level 3 assets as a percentage of total Firm assets at fair value		6.6	%

(a) Private equity instruments represent investments within the Corporate line of business.

Valuation

Estimating fair value requires the application of judgment. The type and level of judgment required is largely dependent on the amount of observable market information available to the Firm. For instruments valued using internally developed models that use significant unobservable inputs and are therefore classified within level 3 of the valuation hierarchy, judgments used to estimate fair value are more significant than those required when estimating the fair value of instruments classified within levels 1 and 2.

In arriving at an estimate of fair value for an instrument within level 3, management must first determine the appropriate model to use. Second, the lack of observability of certain significant inputs requires management to assess all relevant empirical data in deriving valuation inputs — including, for example, transaction details, yield curves, interest rates, prepayment rates, default rates, volatilities, correlations, equity or debt prices, valuations of comparable instruments, foreign exchange rates and credit curves. For further discussion of the valuation of level 3 instruments, including unobservable inputs used, see Note 3.

For instruments classified in levels 2 and 3, management judgment must be applied to assess the appropriate level of valuation adjustments to reflect counterparty credit quality, the Firm's credit-worthiness, market funding rates, liquidity considerations, unobservable parameters, and for portfolios that meet specified criteria, the size of the net open risk position. The judgments made are typically affected by the type of product and its specific contractual terms, and the level of liquidity for the product or within the market as a whole. For further discussion of valuation adjustments applied by the Firm, see Note 3.

Imprecision in estimating unobservable market inputs or other factors can affect the amount of gain or loss recorded for a particular position. Furthermore, while the Firm believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with those of other market participants, the methods and assumptions used reflect management judgment and may vary across the Firm's businesses and portfolios.

The Firm uses various methodologies and assumptions in the determination of fair value. The use of methodologies or assumptions different than those used by the Firm could result in a different estimate of fair value at the reporting date. For a detailed discussion of the Firm's valuation process and hierarchy, and its determination of fair value for individual financial instruments, see Note 3.

Goodwill impairment

Management applies significant judgment when testing goodwill for impairment. For a description of the significant valuation judgments associated with goodwill impairment, see Goodwill impairment on page 164 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, the remaining goodwill of \$101 million associated with the Private Equity business was disposed of as part of the Private Equity sale completed in January 2015. For further information on the Private Equity sale, see Note 2.

In addition, the Firm updated the discounted cash flow valuation of its Mortgage Banking business. As of March 31, 2015, the estimated fair value of the Firm's Mortgage Banking business exceeds its carrying value by less than 5%, and accordingly, the associated goodwill of approximately \$2 billion remains at an elevated risk for goodwill impairment. For its other businesses, the Firm reviewed current conditions (including the estimated effects of regulatory and legislative changes and current estimated market cost of equity) and prior projections of business performance. Based on the updated valuation of its Mortgage Banking business and reviews of its other businesses, the Firm concluded that the goodwill allocated to its reporting units was not impaired at March 31, 2015.

Deterioration in economic market conditions, increased estimates of the effects of recent regulatory or legislative changes, or additional regulatory or legislative changes may result in declines in projected business performance beyond management's current expectations. For example, in the Firm's Mortgage Banking business, such declines could result from increases in primary mortgage interest rates, lower mortgage origination volume, higher costs to resolve foreclosure-related matters or from deterioration in economic conditions, including decreases in home prices that result in increased credit losses. Declines in business performance, increases in equity capital requirements, or increases in the estimated cost of equity, could cause the estimated fair values of the Firm's reporting units or their associated goodwill to decline in the future, which could result in a material impairment charge to earnings in a future period related to some portion of the associated goodwill.

For additional information on goodwill, see Note 16.

Income taxes

For a description of the significant assumptions, judgments and interpretations associated with the accounting for income taxes, see Income taxes on pages 164–165 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Litigation reserves

For a description of the significant estimates and judgments associated with establishing litigation reserves, see Note 23 of this Form 10-Q, and Note 31 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING DEVELOPMENTS

Disclosures for investments in certain entities that calculate net asset value per share (or its equivalent)

In May 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued guidance to address diversity in practice related to how certain investments measured at net asset value (“NAV”) are reported within the financial statement footnotes. The new guidance removes the requirement to categorize investments measured under the current NAV practical expedient within the fair value hierarchy for all investments. The amendments also remove the requirement to make certain disclosures for all investments that are eligible to be measured at fair value using the NAV practical expedient. Rather, those disclosures are limited to investments for which the entity has elected to measure the fair value using that practical expedient. The guidance will be effective in the first quarter of 2016 and is required to be applied retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted. The Firm is currently evaluating the potential impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Simplifying presentation of debt issuance costs

In April 2015, the FASB issued guidance that simplifies the presentation of debt issuance costs. The new guidance requires that unamortized debt issuance costs be presented as a reduction of the debt liability rather than as an asset. The guidance does not impact the amortization method for these costs. Adoption of the new guidance will have no impact on the Firm’s net income but will reduce other assets and long-term debt by an immaterial amount. The guidance will be effective in the first quarter of 2016 with early adoption permitted.

Amendments to the consolidation analysis

In February 2015, the FASB issued guidance regarding consolidation of legal entities such as limited partnerships, limited liability corporations, and securitization structures. The guidance eliminates the deferral issued by the FASB in February 2010 of the accounting guidance for VIEs for certain investment funds, including mutual funds, private equity funds and hedge funds. In addition, the guidance amends the evaluation of fees paid to a decision maker or a service provider, and exempts certain money market funds from consolidation. The guidance will be effective in the first quarter of 2016 with early adoption permitted. The Firm is currently evaluating the potential impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Measuring the financial assets and financial liabilities of a consolidated collateralized financing entity

In August 2014, the FASB issued guidance to address diversity in the accounting for differences in the measurement of the fair values of financial assets and liabilities of consolidated financing VIEs. The new guidance provides an alternative for consolidated financing VIEs to elect: (1) to measure their financial assets and liabilities separately under existing U.S. GAAP for fair value measurement with any differences in such fair values reflected in earnings; or (2) to measure both their financial assets and liabilities using the more observable of the fair value of the financial assets or the fair value of the financial liabilities. The guidance will be effective in the first quarter of 2016, with early adoption permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Firm’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

Repurchase agreements and similar transactions

In June 2014, the FASB issued guidance that amends the accounting for certain secured financing transactions, and requires enhanced disclosures with respect to transactions recognized as sales in which exposure to the derecognized asset is retained through a separate agreement with the counterparty. The Firm adopted the new guidance effective January 1, 2015. The application of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Firm’s Consolidated Financial Statements. For further information, see Note 5.

In addition, the guidance requires enhanced disclosures with respect to the types and quality of financial assets pledged in secured financing transactions. The guidance will become effective in the second quarter of 2015. The application of this guidance will only affect the disclosure of these transactions and will have no impact on the Firm’s Consolidated balance sheets or results of operations.

Revenue recognition – revenue from contracts with customers

In May 2014, the FASB issued revenue recognition guidance that is intended to create greater consistency with respect to how and when revenue from contracts with customers is shown in the statements of income. The guidance requires that revenue from contracts with customers be recognized upon delivery of a good or service based on the

amount of consideration expected to be received, and requires additional disclosures about revenue. While the guidance is currently effective in the first quarter of 2017, the FASB has proposed to defer the effective date to the first quarter of 2018. Early adoption is prohibited. The Firm is currently evaluating the potential impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Reporting discontinued operations and disclosures of disposals of components of an entity

In April 2014, the FASB issued guidance regarding the reporting of discontinued operations. The guidance changes the criteria for determining whether a disposition qualifies for discontinued operations presentation. It also requires enhanced disclosures about discontinued operations and significant dispositions that do not qualify to be presented as discontinued operations. The Firm adopted the new guidance effective the first quarter of 2015. The application of this guidance had no material impact on the Firm's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Investments in qualified affordable housing projects

In January 2014, the FASB issued guidance regarding the accounting for investments in affordable housing projects that qualify for the low-income housing tax credit. The guidance replaces the effective yield method and allows companies to make an accounting policy election to amortize the initial cost of its investments in proportion to the tax credits and other benefits received if certain criteria are met, and to present the amortization as a component of income tax expense.

The Firm adopted the new accounting guidance effective January 1, 2015. The guidance was required to be applied retrospectively and accordingly, certain prior period amounts have been revised to conform with the current period presentation. For additional information about the impact of the adoption of the new accounting guidance on January 1, 2015, see Note 1.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

From time to time, the Firm has made and will make forward-looking statements. These statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. Forward-looking statements often use words such as “anticipate,” “target,” “expect,” “estimate,” “intend,” “plan,” “goal,” “believe,” or other words of similar meaning. Forward-looking statements provide JPMorgan Chase’s current expectations or forecasts of future events, circumstances, results or aspirations. JPMorgan Chase’s disclosures in this Annual Report contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The Firm also may make forward-looking statements in its other documents filed or furnished with the Securities and Exchange Commission. In addition, the Firm’s senior management may make forward-looking statements orally to investors, analysts, representatives of the media and others.

All forward-looking statements are, by their nature, subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond the Firm’s control. JPMorgan Chase’s actual future results may differ materially from those set forth in its forward-looking statements. While there is no assurance that any list of risks and uncertainties or risk factors is complete, below are certain factors which could cause actual results to differ from those in the forward-looking statements:

- Local, regional and international business, economic and political conditions and geopolitical events;
- Changes in laws and regulatory requirements;
- Changes in trade, monetary and fiscal policies and laws;
- Securities and capital markets behavior, including changes in market liquidity and volatility;
- Changes in investor sentiment or consumer spending or savings behavior;
- Ability of the Firm to manage effectively its capital and liquidity, including approval of its capital plans by banking regulators;
- Changes in credit ratings assigned to the Firm or its subsidiaries;
- Damage to the Firm’s reputation;
- Ability of the Firm to deal effectively with an economic slowdown or other economic or market disruption;
- Technology changes instituted by the Firm, its counterparties or competitors;
- The success of the Firm’s business simplification initiatives and the effectiveness of its control agenda;

Ability of the Firm to develop new products and services, and the extent to which products or services previously sold by the Firm (including but not limited to mortgages and asset-backed securities) require the Firm to incur liabilities or absorb losses not contemplated at their initiation or origination;

- Ability of the Firm to address enhanced regulatory requirements affecting its consumer businesses;
- Acceptance of the Firm’s new and existing products and services by the marketplace and the ability of the Firm to increase market share;
- Ability of the Firm to attract and retain qualified employees;
- Ability of the Firm to control expense;
- Competitive pressures;
- Changes in the credit quality of the Firm’s customers and counterparties;
- Adequacy of the Firm’s risk management framework, disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting;
- Adverse judicial or regulatory proceedings;
- Changes in applicable accounting policies;
- Ability of the Firm to determine accurate values of certain assets and liabilities;
- Occurrence of natural or man-made disasters or calamities or conflicts;
- Ability of the Firm to maintain the security of its financial, accounting, technology, data processing and other operating systems and facilities;

The other risks and uncertainties detailed in Part I, Item 1A: Risk Factors in the Firm’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of the Firm speak only as of the date they are made, and JPMorgan Chase does not undertake to update forward-looking statements to reflect the impact of circumstances or events that arise after the date the forward-looking statements were made. The reader should, however, consult any

further disclosures of a forward-looking nature the Firm may make in any subsequent Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, or Current Reports on Form 8-K.

JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Consolidated statements of income (unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
(in millions, except per share data)	2015	2014
Revenue		
Investment banking fees	\$ 1,794	\$ 1,420
Principal transactions	3,655	3,322
Lending- and deposit-related fees	1,363	1,405
Asset management, administration and commissions	3,807	3,836
Securities gains ^(a)	52	30
Mortgage fees and related income	705	514
Card income	1,431	1,408
Other income	582	613
Noninterest revenue	13,389	12,548
Interest income	12,565	12,793
Interest expense	1,888	2,126
Net interest income	10,677	10,667
Total net revenue	24,066	23,215
Provision for credit losses	959	850
Noninterest expense		
Compensation expense	8,043	7,859
Occupancy expense	933	952
Technology, communications and equipment expense	1,491	1,411
Professional and outside services	1,634	1,786
Marketing	591	564
Other expense	2,191	2,064
Total noninterest expense	14,883	14,636
Income before income tax expense	8,224	7,729
Income tax expense	2,310	2,460
Net income	\$ 5,914	\$ 5,269
Net income applicable to common stockholders	\$ 5,452	\$ 4,893
Net income per common share data		
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.46	\$ 1.29
Diluted earnings per share	1.45	1.28
Weighted-average basic shares	3,725.3	3,787.2
Weighted-average diluted shares	3,757.5	3,823.6
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.38

(a) The Firm recognized other-than-temporary impairment (“OTTI”) losses of \$1 million and \$3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) are an integral part of these statements.

JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income (unaudited)

(in millions)	Three months ended	
	March 31,	
	2015	2014
Net income	\$5,914	\$5,269
Other comprehensive income, after-tax		
Unrealized gains/(losses) on investment securities	89	994
Translation adjustments, net of hedges	(10	) (2
Cash flow hedges	77	59
Defined benefit pension and OPEB plans	85	26
Total other comprehensive income, after-tax	241	1,077
Comprehensive income	\$6,155	\$6,346

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) are an integral part of these statements.

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JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Consolidated balance sheets (unaudited)

(in millions, except share data)	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	\$22,821	\$27,831
Deposits with banks	506,383	484,477
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements (included \$29,299 and \$28,585 at fair value)	219,344	215,803
Securities borrowed (included \$792 and \$992 at fair value)	108,376	110,435
Trading assets (included assets pledged of \$129,572 and \$125,034)	398,981	398,988
Securities (included \$281,872 and \$298,752 at fair value and assets pledged of \$30,632 and \$24,912)	331,136	348,004
Loans (included \$2,290 and \$2,611 at fair value)	764,185	757,336
Allowance for loan losses	(14,065)	(14,185)
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	750,120	743,151
Accrued interest and accounts receivable	70,006	70,079
Premises and equipment	14,963	15,133
Goodwill	47,453	47,647
Mortgage servicing rights	6,641	7,436
Other intangible assets	1,128	1,192
Other assets (included \$9,119 and \$11,909 at fair value and assets pledged of \$1,196 and \$1,399)	99,796	102,597
Total assets^(a)	\$2,577,148	\$2,572,773
Liabilities		
Deposits (included \$10,950 and \$8,807 at fair value)	\$1,367,887	\$1,363,427
Federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under repurchase agreements (included \$3,628 and \$2,979 at fair value)	196,578	192,101
Commercial paper	55,655	66,344
Other borrowed funds (included \$14,459 and \$14,739 at fair value)	29,035	30,222
Trading liabilities	158,273	152,815
Accounts payable and other liabilities (included \$23 and \$26 at fair value)	202,157	206,939
Beneficial interests issued by consolidated variable interest entities (included \$1,281 and \$2,162 at fair value)	51,091	52,362
Long-term debt (included \$30,633 and \$30,226 at fair value)	280,608	276,836
Total liabilities^(a)	2,341,284	2,341,046
Commitments and contingencies (see Notes 21 and 23)		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock (\$1 par value; authorized 200,000,000 shares; issued 2,149,250 and 2,006,250 shares)	21,493	20,063
Common stock (\$1 par value; authorized 9,000,000,000 shares; issued 4,104,933,895 shares)	4,105	4,105
Additional paid-in capital	92,245	93,270
Retained earnings	134,048	129,977
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,430	2,189
Shares held in RSU Trust, at cost (472,953 shares)	(21)	(21)
Treasury stock, at cost (393,846,744 and 390,144,630 shares)	(18,436)	(17,856)
Total stockholders' equity	235,864	231,727
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$2,577,148	\$2,572,773
(a)		

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The following table presents information on assets and liabilities related to VIEs that are consolidated by the Firm at March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014. The difference between total VIE assets and liabilities represents the Firm's interests in those entities, which were eliminated in consolidation.

(in millions)	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Assets		
Trading assets	\$7,703	\$9,090
Loans	67,184	68,880
All other assets	2,350	1,815
Total assets	\$77,237	\$79,785
Liabilities		
Beneficial interests issued by consolidated variable interest entities	\$51,091	\$52,362
All other liabilities	911	949
Total liabilities	\$52,002	\$53,311

The assets of the consolidated VIEs are used to settle the liabilities of those entities. The holders of the beneficial interests do not have recourse to the general credit of JPMorgan Chase. At March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, the Firm provided limited program-wide credit enhancement of \$2.0 billion and \$2.0 billion, respectively, related to its Firm-administered multi-seller conduits, which are eliminated in consolidation. For further discussion, see Note 15. The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) are an integral part of these statements.

JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Consolidated statements of changes in stockholders' equity (unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
(in millions, except per share data)	2015	2014
Preferred stock		
Balance at January 1	\$20,063	\$11,158
Issuance of preferred stock	1,430	3,925
Balance at March 31	21,493	15,083
Common stock		
Balance at January 1 and March 31	4,105	4,105
Additional paid-in capital		
Balance at January 1	93,270	93,828
Shares issued and commitments to issue common stock for employee stock-based compensation awards, and related tax effects	(987)	(1,179)
Other	(38)	(26)
Balance at March 31	92,245	92,623
Retained earnings		
Balance at January 1	129,977	115,756
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	—	(321)
Balance at beginning of year, adjusted	129,977	115,435
Net income	5,914	5,269
Dividends declared:		
Preferred stock	(324)	(227)
Common stock (\$0.40 and \$0.38 per share)	(1,519)	(1,485)
Balance at March 31	134,048	118,992
Accumulated other comprehensive income		
Balance at January 1	2,189	1,199
Other comprehensive income	241	1,077
Balance at March 31	2,430	2,276
Shares held in RSU Trust, at cost		
Balance at January 1 and March 31	(21)	(21)
Treasury stock, at cost		
Balance at January 1	(17,856)	(14,847)
Purchase of treasury stock	(1,900)	(386)
Reissuance from treasury stock	1,320	1,504
Balance at March 31	(18,436)	(13,729)
Total stockholders' equity	\$235,864	\$219,329

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) are an integral part of these statements.

JPMorgan Chase & Co.

Consolidated statements of cash flows (unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
(in millions)	2015	2014
Operating activities		
Net income	\$5,914	\$5,269
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for credit losses	959	850
Depreciation and amortization	1,181	1,208
Deferred tax expense	33	2,832
Investment securities gains	(52)	(30)
Stock-based compensation	565	618
Originations and purchases of loans held-for-sale	(8,856)	(12,926)
Proceeds from sales, securitizations and paydowns of loans held-for-sale	10,646	16,898
Net change in:		
Trading assets	5,450	4,010
Securities borrowed	2,057	(10,559)
Accrued interest and accounts receivable	(27)	(9,090)
Other assets	(10,199)	13,142
Trading liabilities	17,349	(1,951)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(6,482)	2,271
Other operating adjustments	(3,659)	2,125
Net cash provided by operating activities	14,879	14,667
Investing activities		
Net change in:		
Deposits with banks	(21,906)	(56,480)
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	(3,468)	(17,092)
Held-to-maturity securities:		
Proceeds from paydowns and maturities	1,379	639
Purchases	(1,459)	(4,649)
Available-for-sale securities:		
Proceeds from paydowns and maturities	25,221	22,485
Proceeds from sales	6,909	10,906
Purchases	(21,663)	(24,775)
Proceeds from sales and securitizations of loans held-for-investment	4,661	4,396
Other changes in loans, net	(15,768)	(3,260)
Net cash provided by business acquisitions or dispositions	1,272	—
All other investing activities, net	672	(580)
Net cash used in investing activities	(24,150)	(68,410)
Financing activities		
Net change in:		
Deposits	8,967	(5,320)
Federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under repurchase agreements	4,468	36,263
Commercial paper and other borrowed funds	(11,885)	6,486
Beneficial interests issued by consolidated variable interest entities	(510)	(3,246)
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	28,395	22,064
Payments of long-term borrowings	(22,183)	(17,000)
Excess tax benefits related to stock-based compensation	262	339
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock	1,392	3,895

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Treasury stock purchased	(1,900) (386)
Dividends paid	(1,770) (1,554)
All other financing activities, net	(899) (1,223)
Net cash provided by financing activities	4,337	40,318	
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and due from banks	(76	) (25)
Net decrease in cash and due from banks	(5,010	) (13,450)
Cash and due from banks at the beginning of the period	27,831	39,771	
Cash and due from banks at the end of the period	\$22,821	\$26,321	
Cash interest paid	\$1,601	\$1,092	
Cash income taxes paid, net	608	270	

The Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited) are an integral part of these statements.

See Glossary of Terms for definitions of terms used throughout the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

Note 1 – Basis of presentation

JPMorgan Chase & Co. (“JPMorgan Chase” or the “Firm”), a financial holding company incorporated under Delaware law in 1968, is a leading global financial services firm and one of the largest banking institutions in the United States of America (“U.S.”), with operations worldwide. The Firm is a leader in investment banking, financial services for consumers and small business, commercial banking, financial transaction processing and asset management. For a discussion of the Firm’s business segments, see Note 24.

The accounting and financial reporting policies of JPMorgan Chase and its subsidiaries conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (“U.S. GAAP”). Additionally, where applicable, the policies conform to the accounting and reporting guidelines prescribed by regulatory authorities.

The unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expense, and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could be different from these estimates. In the opinion of management, all normal, recurring adjustments have been included for a fair statement of this interim financial information.

These unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements, and related notes thereto, included in JPMorgan Chase’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, as filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “2014 Annual Report”).

Certain amounts reported in prior periods have been reclassified to conform with the current presentation.

Investments in qualified affordable housing projects

Effective January 1, 2015, the Firm adopted new accounting guidance for investments in affordable housing projects that qualify for the low-income housing tax credit, which impacted the Corporate & Investment Bank (“CIB”). As a result of the adoption of this new guidance, the Firm made an accounting policy election to amortize the initial cost of its qualifying investments in proportion to the tax credits and other benefits received, and to present the amortization as a component of income tax expense (previously such amounts were predominantly presented in other income). The guidance was required to be applied retrospectively and accordingly, certain prior period amounts have been revised to conform with the current period presentation. The cumulative effect on retained earnings was a reduction of \$321 million as of January 1, 2014. The adoption of this accounting guidance resulted in an increase of \$222 million and \$227 million in other income and income tax expense, respectively, which led to an increase of approximately 2% in the effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The impact on

net income and earnings per share in prior periods was not material.

The Firm recognized \$377 million and \$379 million of tax credits and other tax benefits associated with these investments within Income tax expense for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The amount of amortization of such investments reported in income tax expense under the current period presentation was \$274 million and \$264 million, for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The carrying value of investments in affordable housing projects was \$7.1 billion and \$7.3 billion at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. These investments are reported in other assets on the Firm’s Consolidated balance sheets. The amount of commitments related to these investments was \$1.7 billion and \$1.8 billion at both March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014. These commitments are reported in accounts payable and other liabilities on the Firm’s Consolidated balance sheets.

Offsetting assets and liabilities

U.S. GAAP permits entities to present derivative receivables and derivative payables with the same counterparty and the related cash collateral receivables and payables on a net basis on the balance sheet when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists. U.S. GAAP also permits securities sold and purchased under repurchase agreements to be presented net when specified conditions are met, including the existence of a legally enforceable master netting

agreement. The Firm has elected to net such balances when the specified conditions are met. For further information on offsetting assets and liabilities, see Note 1 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Note 2 – Business changes and developments

Business events and subsequent events

As part of the Firm's business simplification agenda, the sale of a portion of the Private Equity Business ("Private Equity sale") was completed on January 9, 2015.

Preferred stock issuances

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Firm issued \$1.4 billion of noncumulative preferred stock, and on April 21, 2015, the Firm issued \$2.0 billion of noncumulative preferred stock. For further information on the Firm's preferred stock, see Note 22 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Note 3 – Fair value measurement

For a discussion of the Firm's valuation methodologies for assets, liabilities and lending-related commitments measured at fair value and the fair value hierarchy, see Note 3 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

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The following table presents the asset and liabilities reported at fair value as of March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, by major product category and fair value hierarchy.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

March 31, 2015 (in millions)	Fair value hierarchy			Derivative netting adjustments	Total fair value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	\$—	\$29,299	\$—	\$—	\$29,299
Securities borrowed	—	792	—	—	792
Trading assets:					
Debt instruments:					
Mortgage-backed securities:					
U.S. government agencies ^(a)	—	23,873	888	—	24,761
Residential – nonagency	—	1,466	449	—	1,915
Commercial – nonagency	—	895	211	—	1,106
Total mortgage-backed securities	—	26,234	1,548	—	27,782
U.S. Treasury and government agencies ^(a)	19,935	7,055	—	—	26,990
Obligations of U.S. states and municipalities	—	9,178	1,331	—	10,509
Certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and commercial paper	—	1,570	—	—	1,570
Non-U.S. government debt securities	23,883	32,115	180	—	56,178
Corporate debt securities	—	28,579	2,759	—	31,338
Loans ^(b)	—	21,246	10,763	—	32,009
Asset-backed securities	—	2,830	1,233	—	4,063
Total debt instruments	43,818	128,807	17,814	—	190,439
Equity securities	111,167	563	317	—	112,047
Physical commodities ^(c)	3,881	1,169	—	—	5,050
Other	—	8,830	1,041	—	9,871
Total debt and equity instruments ^(d)	158,866	139,369	19,172	—	317,407
Derivative receivables:					
Interest rate	598	894,227	4,256	(862,933)	36,148
Credit	—	60,642	2,694	(61,808)	1,528
Foreign exchange	894	223,859	3,204	(202,261)	25,696
Equity	—	43,644	2,245	(38,479)	7,410
Commodity	199	38,537	452	(28,396)	10,792
Total derivative receivables ^(e)	1,691	1,260,909	12,851	(1,193,877)	81,574
Total trading assets	160,557	1,400,278	32,023	(1,193,877)	398,981
Available-for-sale securities:					
Mortgage-backed securities:					
U.S. government agencies ^(a)	—	65,556	—	—	65,556
Residential – nonagency	—	42,580	23	—	42,603
Commercial – nonagency	—	22,507	99	—	22,606
Total mortgage-backed securities	—	130,643	122	—	130,765
U.S. Treasury and government agencies ^(a)	11,915	50	—	—	11,965
Obligations of U.S. states and municipalities	—	31,199	—	—	31,199
Certificates of deposit	—	1,023	—	—	1,023
Non-U.S. government debt securities	22,231	23,626	—	—	45,857
Corporate debt securities	—	17,191	—	—	17,191
Asset-backed securities:					

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Collateralized loan obligations	—	28,913	770	—	29,683
Other	—	11,753	111	—	11,864
Equity securities	2,325	—	—	—	2,325
Total available-for-sale securities	36,471	244,398	1,003	—	281,872
Loans	—	68	2,222	—	2,290
Mortgage servicing rights (“MSRs”)	—	—	6,641	—	6,641
Other assets:					
Private equity investments ^(f)	383	254	2,314	—	2,951
All other	4,026	326	1,816	—	6,168
Total other assets	4,409	580	4,130	—	9,119
Total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	\$201,437	\$1,675,415	(g) \$46,019	(g) \$(1,193,877)	\$728,994
Deposits	\$—	\$7,610	\$3,340	\$—	\$10,950
Federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under repurchase agreements	—	3,628	—	—	3,628
Other borrowed funds	—	13,343	1,116	—	14,459
Trading liabilities:					
Debt and equity instruments ^(d)	65,431	18,924	82	—	84,437
Derivative payables:					
Interest rate	659	861,758	3,606	(848,133)	) 17,890
Credit	—	60,006	2,419	(61,205)	) 1,220
Foreign exchange	880	239,402	2,497	(215,685)	) 27,094
Equity	—	47,704	4,990	(39,504)	) 13,190
Commodity	124	40,649	1,187	(27,518)	) 14,442
Total derivative payables ^(e)	1,663	1,249,519	14,699	(1,192,045)	) 73,836
Total trading liabilities	67,094	1,268,443	14,781	(1,192,045)	) 158,273
Accounts payable and other liabilities	—	—	23	—	23
Beneficial interests issued by consolidated VIEs	—	258	1,023	—	1,281
Long-term debt	—	18,630	12,003	—	30,633
Total liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis	\$67,094	\$1,311,912	\$32,286	\$(1,192,045)	\$219,247

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December 31, 2014 (in millions)	Fair value hierarchy			Derivative netting adjustments	Total fair value
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	\$—	\$28,585	\$—	\$—	\$28,585
Securities borrowed	—	992	—	—	992
Trading assets:					
Debt instruments:					
Mortgage-backed securities:					
U.S. government agencies ^(a)	14	31,904	922	—	32,840
Residential – nonagency	—	1,381	663	—	2,044
Commercial – nonagency	—	927	306	—	1,233
Total mortgage-backed securities	14	34,212	1,891	—	36,117
U.S. Treasury and government agencies ^(a)	17,816	8,460	—	—	26,276
Obligations of U.S. states and municipalities	—	9,298	1,273	—	10,571
Certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and commercial paper	—	1,429	—	—	1,429
Non-U.S. government debt securities	25,854	27,294	302	—	53,450
Corporate debt securities	—	28,099	2,989	—	31,088
Loans ^(b)	—	23,080	13,287	—	36,367
Asset-backed securities	—	3,088	1,264	—	4,352
Total debt instruments	43,684	134,960	21,006	—	199,650
Equity securities	104,890	748	431	—	106,069
Physical commodities ^(c)	2,739	1,741	2	—	4,482
Other	—	8,762	1,050	—	9,812
Total debt and equity instruments ^(d)	151,313	146,211	22,489	—	320,013
Derivative receivables:					
Interest rate	473	945,635	^(h) 4,149	(916,532)	^(h) 33,725
Credit	—	73,853	2,989	(75,004)	1,838
Foreign exchange	758	212,153	^(h) 2,276	(193,934)	^(h) 21,253
Equity	—	39,937	^(h) 2,552	(34,312)	^(h) 8,177
Commodity	247	42,807	599	(29,671)	13,982
Total derivative receivables ^(e)	1,478	1,314,385	^(h) 12,565	(1,249,453)	^(h) 78,975
Total trading assets	152,791	1,460,596	^(h) 35,054	(1,249,453)	^(h) 398,988
Available-for-sale securities:					
Mortgage-backed securities:					
U.S. government agencies ^(a)	—	65,319	—	—	65,319
Residential – nonagency	—	50,865	30	—	50,895
Commercial – nonagency	—	21,009	99	—	21,108
Total mortgage-backed securities	—	137,193	129	—	137,322
U.S. Treasury and government agencies ^(a)	13,591	54	—	—	13,645
Obligations of U.S. states and municipalities	—	30,068	—	—	30,068
Certificates of deposit	—	1,103	—	—	1,103
Non-U.S. government debt securities	24,074	28,669	—	—	52,743
Corporate debt securities	—	18,532	—	—	18,532
Asset-backed securities:					
Collateralized loan obligations	—	29,402	792	—	30,194
Other	—	12,499	116	—	12,615
Equity securities	2,530	—	—	—	2,530
Total available-for-sale securities	40,195	257,520	1,037	—	298,752

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Loans	—	70	2,541	—	2,611
Mortgage servicing rights	—	—	7,436	—	7,436
Other assets:					
Private equity investments ^(f)	648	2,624	2,475	—	5,747
All other	4,018	230	1,914	—	6,162
Total other assets	4,666	2,854	4,389	—	11,909
Total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis	\$ 197,652	\$ 1,750,617	^{(g)(h)} \$ 50,457	^(g) \$(1,249,453)	^(h) \$ 749,273
Deposits	\$—	\$5,948	\$2,859	\$—	\$8,807
Federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under repurchase agreements	—	2,979	—	—	2,979
Other borrowed funds	—	13,286	1,453	—	14,739
Trading liabilities:					
Debt and equity instruments ^(d)	62,914	18,713	72	—	81,699
Derivative payables:					
Interest rate	499	914,357	^(h) 3,523	(900,634)	^(h) 17,745
Credit	—	73,095	2,800	(74,302)	1,593
Foreign exchange	746	221,066	^(h) 2,802	(201,644)	^(h) 22,970
Equity	—	41,925	^(h) 4,337	(34,522)	^(h) 11,740
Commodity	141	44,318	1,164	(28,555)	17,068
Total derivative payables ^(e)	1,386	1,294,761	^(h) 14,626	(1,239,657)	^(h) 71,116
Total trading liabilities	64,300	1,313,474	^(h) 14,698	(1,239,657)	^(h) 152,815
Accounts payable and other liabilities	—	—	26	—	26
Beneficial interests issued by consolidated VIEs	—	1,016	1,146	—	2,162
Long-term debt	—	18,349	11,877	—	30,226
Total liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis	\$ 64,300	\$ 1,355,052	^(h) \$ 32,059	^(h) \$(1,239,657)	\$ 211,754

(a) At March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, included total U.S. government-sponsored enterprise obligations of \$75.2 billion and \$84.1 billion, respectively, which were predominantly mortgage-related.

At March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, included within trading loans were \$13.3 billion and \$17.0 billion, respectively, of residential first-lien mortgages, and \$4.4 billion and \$5.8 billion, respectively, of commercial first-lien mortgages. Residential mortgage loans include conforming mortgage loans originated with the intent to sell to U.S. government agencies of \$6.0 billion and \$7.7 billion, respectively, and reverse mortgages of \$2.9 billion and \$3.4 billion, respectively.

Physical commodities inventories are generally accounted for at the lower of cost or market. “Market” is a term defined in U.S. GAAP as not exceeding fair value less costs to sell (“transaction costs”). Transaction costs for the Firm’s physical commodities inventories are either not applicable or immaterial to the value of the inventory. Therefore, market

approximates fair value for the Firm's physical commodities inventories. When fair value hedging has been applied (or when market is below cost), the carrying value of physical commodities approximates fair value, because under fair value hedge accounting, the cost basis is adjusted for changes in fair value. For a further discussion of the Firm's hedge accounting relationships, see Note 5. To provide consistent fair value disclosure information, all physical commodities inventories have been included in each period presented.

(d) Balances reflect the reduction of securities owned (long positions) by the amount of identical securities sold but not yet purchased (short positions).

As permitted under U.S. GAAP, the Firm has elected to net derivative receivables and derivative payables and the related cash collateral received and paid when a legally enforceable master netting agreement exists. For purposes of the tables above, the Firm does not reduce derivative receivables and derivative payables balances for this netting adjustment, either within or across the levels of the fair value hierarchy, as such netting is not relevant to a presentation based on the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability. Therefore, the balances reported in the fair value hierarchy table are gross of any counterparty netting adjustments. However, if the Firm were to net such balances within level 3, the reduction in the level 3 derivative receivables and payables balances would be \$2.3 billion and \$2.5 billion at March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, respectively; this is exclusive of the netting benefit associated with cash collateral, which would further reduce the level 3 balances.

(e) Private equity instruments represent investments within the Corporate line of business. The cost basis of the private equity investment portfolio totaled \$4.2 billion and \$6.0 billion at March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, respectively.

Includes investments in hedge funds, private equity funds, real estate and other funds that do not have readily determinable fair values. The Firm uses net asset value per share when measuring the fair value of these investments. At March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, the fair values of these investments were \$1.8 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively, of which \$374 million and \$337 million, respectively, were classified in level 2, and \$1.4 billion and \$1.4 billion, respectively, in level 3.

(f) The prior period amounts have been revised to conform with the current period presentation. This revision had no impact on the Firm's Consolidated balance sheets or its results of operations.

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

For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, there were no individually significant transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3.

All transfers are assumed to occur at the beginning of the quarterly reporting period in which they occur.

Level 3 valuations

For further information on the Firm's valuation process and a detailed discussion of the determination of fair value for individual financial instruments, see Note 3 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

The following table presents the Firm's primary level 3 financial instruments, the valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of those financial instruments, the significant unobservable inputs, the range of values for those inputs and, for certain instruments, the weighted averages of such inputs. While the determination to classify an instrument within level 3 is based on the significance of the unobservable inputs to the overall fair value measurement, level 3 financial instruments typically include observable components (that is, components that are actively quoted and can be validated to external sources) in addition to the unobservable components. The level 1 and/or level 2 inputs are not included in the table. In addition, the Firm manages the risk of the observable components of level 3 financial instruments using securities and derivative positions that are classified within levels 1 or 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The range of values presented in the table is representative of the highest and lowest level input used to value the significant groups of instruments within a product/instrument classification. Where provided, the weighted

averages of the input values presented in the table are calculated based on the fair value of the instruments that the input is being used to value.

In the Firm's view, the input range and the weighted average value do not reflect the degree of input uncertainty or an assessment of the reasonableness of the Firm's estimates and assumptions. Rather, they reflect the characteristics of the various instruments held by the Firm and the relative distribution of instruments within the range characteristics. For

example, two option contracts may have similar levels of market risk exposure and valuation uncertainty, but may have significantly different implied volatility levels because the option contracts have different underlyings, tenors, or strike prices. The input range and weighted average values will therefore vary from period-to period and parameter to parameter based on the characteristics of the instruments held by the Firm at each balance sheet date.

For the Firm's derivatives and structured notes positions classified within level 3, the equity and interest rate correlation inputs used in estimating fair value were concentrated at the upper end of the range presented, while the credit correlation inputs were distributed across the range presented and the foreign exchange correlation inputs were concentrated at the top end of the range presented. In addition, the interest rate volatility inputs used in estimating fair value were concentrated at the upper end of the range presented and the foreign exchange correlation inputs were concentrated at the top end of the range presented. The equity volatilities are concentrated at the lower half end of the range. The forward commodity prices used in estimating the fair value of commodity derivatives were concentrated within the lower end of the range presented.

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Level 3 inputs^(a)

March 31, 2015 (in millions, except for ratios and basis points)

Product/Instrument	Fair value	Principal valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Range of input values		Weighted average	
Residential mortgage-backed securities and loans	\$6,816	Discounted cash flows	Yield	1	% – 24%	5	%
			Prepayment speed	0	% – 20%	7	%
			Conditional default rate	0	% – 100%	10	%
			Loss severity	0	% – 100%	27	%
Commercial mortgage-backed securities and loans ^(b)	4,634	Discounted cash flows	Yield	1	% – 34%	4	%
			Conditional default rate	0	% – 100%	7	%
			Loss severity	0	% – 40%	28	%
Corporate debt securities, obligations of U.S. states and municipalities, and other ^(c)	6,434	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread	60 bps	– 350 bps	158 bps	
			Yield	2	% – 16%	5	%
Net interest rate derivatives	5,268	Market comparables	Price	\$—	– \$139	\$105	
			Interest rate correlation	(75)	)% – 93%		
			Interest rate spread volatility	0	% – 60%		
Net credit derivatives ^{(b)(c)}	275	Discounted cash flows	Credit correlation	40	% – 90%		
Net foreign exchange derivatives	707	Option pricing	Foreign exchange correlation	0	% – 60%		
Net equity derivatives	(2,745)	Option pricing	Equity volatility	15	% – 60%		
Net commodity derivatives	(735)	Discounted cash flows	Forward commodity price	\$50	– \$90 per barrel		
Collateralized loan obligations	770	Discounted cash flows	Credit spread	275 bps	– 445 bps	296 bps	
			Prepayment speed	20%		20	%
			Conditional default rate	2%		2	%
			Loss severity	40%		40	%
Mortgage servicing rights (“MSRs”)	291	Market comparables	Price	\$—	– \$140	\$83	
	6,641	Discounted cash flows	Refer to Note 16				
Private equity direct investments	1,897	Market comparables	EBITDA multiple	6.9x	– 11.8x	8.5x	
			Liquidity adjustment	0	% – 15%	10	%
Private equity fund investments	417	Net asset value	Net asset value ^(e)				
	15,195	Option pricing	Interest rate correlation	(75)	)% – 93%		
Long-term debt, other borrowed funds, and deposits ^(d)				0	% – 60%		

		Interest rate spread volatility		
		Foreign exchange correlation	0	% – 60%
		Equity correlation	(50	)% – 85%
1,264	Discounted cash flows	Credit correlation	40	% – 90%

(a) The categories presented in the table have been aggregated based upon the product type, which may differ from their classification on the Consolidated balance sheets.

(b) The unobservable inputs and associated input ranges for approximately \$465 million of credit derivative receivables and \$408 million of credit derivative payables with underlying commercial mortgage risk have been included in the inputs and ranges provided for commercial mortgage-backed securities (“MBS”) and loans.

(c) The unobservable inputs and associated input ranges for approximately \$746 million of credit derivative receivables and \$654 million of credit derivative payables with underlying asset-backed securities (“ABS”) risk have been included in the inputs and ranges provided for corporate debt securities, obligations of U.S. states and municipalities and other.

(d) Long-term debt, other borrowed funds and deposits include structured notes issued by the Firm that are predominantly financial instruments containing embedded derivatives. The estimation of the fair value of structured notes is predominantly based on the derivative features embedded within the instruments. The significant unobservable inputs are broadly consistent with those presented for derivative receivables.

(e) The range has not been disclosed due to the wide range of possible values given the diverse nature of the underlying investments.

Changes in and ranges of unobservable inputs

For a discussion of the impact on fair value of changes in unobservable inputs and the relationships between unobservable inputs as well as a description of attributes of the underlying instruments and external market factors that affect the range of inputs used in the valuation of the Firm’s positions see Note 3 of JPMorgan Chase’s 2014 Annual Report.

Changes in level 3 recurring fair value measurements

The following tables include a rollforward of the Consolidated balance sheets amounts (including changes in fair value) for financial instruments classified by the Firm within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014. When a determination is made to classify a financial instrument within level 3, the determination is based on the

significance of the unobservable parameters to the overall fair value measurement. However, level 3 financial instruments typically include, in addition to the unobservable or level 3 components, observable components (that is, components that are actively quoted and can be validated to external sources); accordingly, the gains and losses in the table below include changes in fair value due in part to observable factors that are part of the valuation methodology. Also, the Firm risk-manages the observable components of level 3 financial instruments using securities and derivative positions that are classified within level 1 or 2 of the fair value hierarchy; as these level 1 and level 2 risk management instruments are not included below, the gains or losses in the following tables do not reflect the effect of the Firm’s risk management activities related to such level 3 instruments.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs

Three months ended March 31, 2015 (in millions)	Fair value at January 1, 2015	Total realized/unrealized gains/(losses)	Purchases	Sales	Settlements	Transfers into and/or out of level 3 ^(h)	Fair value at March 31, 2015	Change in unrealized gains/(losses) related to financial instruments held at March 31, 2015
Assets:								
Trading assets:								
Debt instruments:								
Mortgage-backed securities:								
U.S. government agencies	\$922	\$ (53)	\$ 74	\$(17)	\$ (40)	\$ 2	\$888	\$(52)
Residential – nonagency	663	(10)	152	(347)	(6)	(3)	449	(34)
Commercial – nonagency	306	(11)	82	(151)	(8)	(7)	211	(16)
Total mortgage-backed securities	1,891	(74)	308	(515)	(54)	(8)	1,548	(102)
Obligations of U.S. states and municipalities	1,273	10	144	(71)	(25)	—	1,331	8
Non-U.S. government debt securities	302	1	101	(92)	(31)	(101)	180	1
Corporate debt securities	2,989	(55)	533	(496)	(92)	(120)	2,759	(26)
Loans	13,287	(285)	736	(1,997)	(469)	(509)	10,763	(275)
Asset-backed securities	1,264	(37)	559	(521)	32	(64)	1,233	(44)
Total debt instruments	21,006	(440)	2,381	(3,692)	(639)	(802)	17,814	(438)
Equity securities	431	38	29	(110)	(3)	(68)	317	31
Other	1,052	8	661	(584)	(79)	(17)	1,041	15
Total trading assets – debt and equity instruments	22,489	(394)	^(c) 3,071	(4,386)	(721)	(887)	19,172	(392)
Net derivative receivables:^(a)								
Interest rate	626	142	309	(74)	(255)	(98)	650	308
Credit	189	77	9	(3)	19	(16)	275	75
Foreign exchange	(526)	827	5	(3)	201	203	707	779
Equity	(1,785)	(476)	208	(289)	(355)	(48)	(2,745)	(484)
Commodity	(565)	(40)	—	—	(98)	(32)	(735)	(49)
Total net derivative receivables	(2,061)	530	^(c) 531	(369)	(488)	9	(1,848)	629
Available-for-sale securities:								
Asset-backed securities	908	(9)	49	(43)	(24)	—	881	(4)
Other	129	—	—	—	(7)	—	122	—
Total available-for-sale securities	1,037	(9)	^(d) 49	(43)	(31)	—	1,003	(4)

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Loans	2,541	(205)	(c)	120	(83)	(151)	—	2,222	(205)	(c)
Mortgage servicing rights	7,436	(579)	(e)	156	(157)	(215)	—	6,641	(579)	(e)
Other assets:										
Private equity investments	2,475	36	(c)	—	—	(71)	(126)	2,314	21	(c)
All other	1,914	19	(f)	95	(88)	(124)	—	1,816	2	(f)

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs

Three months ended March 31, 2015 (in millions)	Fair value at January 1, 2015	Total realized/unrealized (gains)/losses	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfers into and/or out of level 3(h)	Fair value at March 31, 2015	Change in unrealized (gains)/losses related to financial instruments held at March 31, 2015
Liabilities:(b)									
Deposits	\$2,859	\$ 92 (c)	\$ —	\$—	\$ 775	\$ (115)	\$ (271)	\$ 3,340	\$88 (c)
Other borrowed funds	1,453	(119) (c)	—	—	1,048	(981)	(285)	1,116	(110) (c)
Trading liabilities – debt and equity instruments	72	3 (c)	(108)	126	—	(9)	(2)	82	2 (c)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	26	— (c)	—	—	—	(3)	—	23	— (c)
Beneficial interests issued by consolidated VIEs	1,146	(53) (c)	—	—	2	(72)	—	1,023	(47) (c)
Long-term debt	11,877	(105) (c)	—	(12)	2,837	(2,371)	(223)	12,003	(96) (c)

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs

Three months ended March 31, 2014 (in millions)	Fair value at January 1, 2014	Total realized/unrealized gains/(losses)	Purchases ^(g)	Sales	Settlements	Transfers into and/or out of level 3 ^(h)	Fair value at March 31, 2014	Change in unrealized gains/(losses) related to financial instruments held at March 31, 2014
Assets:								
Trading assets:								
Debt instruments:								
Mortgage-backed securities:								
U.S. government agencies	\$1,005	\$ 3	\$ 331	\$(162)	\$ (27)	\$ —	\$1,150	\$5
Residential – nonagency	726	24	192	(200)	(12)	(15)	715	14
Commercial – nonagency	432	20	321	(294)	(14)	—	465	10
Total mortgage-backed securities	2,163	47	844	(656)	(53)	(15)	2,330	29
Obligations of U.S. states and municipalities	1,382	22	—	(185)	—	—	1,219	9
Non-U.S. government debt securities	143	16	410	(516)	(1)	—	52	22
Corporate debt securities	5,920	238	1,197	(1,352)	(841)	(289)	4,873	213
Loans	13,455	319	2,158	(1,794)	(1,546)	(71)	12,521	295
Asset-backed securities	1,272	24	550	(556)	(20)	(114)	1,156	19
Total debt instruments	24,335	666	5,159	(5,059)	(2,461)	(489)	22,151	587
Equity securities	885	81	36	(19)	(9)	(89)	885	70
Physical commodities	4	—	—	—	(1)	—	3	—
Other	2,000	(97)	54	(51)	(28)	(594)	1,284	(19)
Total trading assets – debt and equity instruments	27,224	650	(c) 5,249	(5,129)	(2,499)	(1,172)	24,323	638 (c)
Net derivative receivables: ^(a)								
Interest rate	2,379	24	48	(43)	(338)	20	2,090	(342)
Credit	95	(115)	58	—	206	—	244	(97)
Foreign exchange	(1,200)	(199)	61	(16)	49	23	(1,282)	(349)
Equity	(1,063)	71	801	(1,033)	125	39	(1,060)	582
Commodity	115	(154)	1	—	(42)	22	(58)	(60)
Total net derivative receivables	326	(373)	(c) 969	(1,092)	—	104	(66)	(266) (c)
Available-for-sale securities:								
Asset-backed securities	1,088	(2)	—	(2)	(20)	63	1,127	(2)

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Other	1,234	(3)	—	—	(41)	—	1,190	(3)
Total available-for-sale securities	2,322	(5)	(d) —	(2)	(61)	63	2,317	(5) (d)
Loans	1,931	32	(c) 684	(142)	(234)	—	2,271	28 (c)
Mortgage servicing rights	9,614	(822)	(e) 195	(188)	(247)	—	8,552	(822) (e)
Other assets:								
Private equity investments	6,474	96	(c) 87	(1,018)	(304)	—	5,335	(3) (c)
All other	2,589	(34)	(f) 73	(37)	(155)	—	2,436	(44) (f)

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs

Three months ended March 31, 2014 (in millions)	Fair value at January 1, 2014	Total realized/unrealized (gains)/losses	Purchases	Sales	Issuances	Settlements	Transfers into and/or out of level 3(h)	Fair value at March 31, 2014	Change in unrealized (gains)/ losses related to financial instruments held at March 31, 2014
Liabilities:(b)									
Deposits	\$2,255	\$ 37	(c) \$ —	\$—	\$ 290	\$ (42)	\$(154)	\$2,386	\$28 (c)
Other borrowed funds	2,074	39	(c) —	—	1,333	(2,107)	196	1,535	113 (c)
Trading liabilities – debt and equity instruments	113	—	(216)	208	—	(4)	—	101	—
Accounts payable and other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beneficial interests issued by consolidated VIEs	1,240	47	(c) —	—	78	(205)	—	1,160	50 (c)
Long-term debt	10,008	102	(c) —	—	1,832	(1,010)	271	11,203	129 (c)

(a) All level 3 derivatives are presented on a net basis, irrespective of the underlying counterparty.

(b) Level 3 liabilities as a percentage of total Firm liabilities accounted for at fair value (including liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis) was 15% at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

- Predominantly reported in principal transactions revenue, except for changes in fair value for Consumer & (c) Community Banking mortgage loans, lending-related commitments originated with the intent to sell, and mortgage loan purchase commitments, which are reported in mortgage fees and related income.
- Realized gains/(losses) on available-for-sale (“AFS”) securities, as well as other-than-temporary impairment losses that are recorded in earnings, are reported in securities gains. Unrealized gains/(losses) are reported in OCI.
- (d) Realized gains/(losses) and foreign exchange remeasurement adjustments recorded in income on AFS securities were \$(7) million and \$(1) million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Unrealized gains/(losses) recorded on AFS securities in OCI were \$(2) million and \$(4) million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.
- (e) Changes in fair value for CCB mortgage servicing rights are reported in mortgage fees and related income.
- (f) Predominantly reported in other income.
- (g) Loan originations are included in purchases.
- (h) All transfers into and/or out of level 3 are assumed to occur at the beginning of the quarterly reporting period in which they occur.

Level 3 analysis

Consolidated balance sheets changes

Level 3 assets (including assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis) were 1.9% of total Firm assets at March 31, 2015. The following describes significant changes to level 3 assets since December 31, 2014, for those items measured at fair value on a recurring basis. For further information on changes impacting items measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis, see Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis on page 87.

Three months ended March 31, 2015

Level 3 assets were \$46.0 billion at March 31, 2015, reflecting a decrease of \$4.4 billion from December 31, 2014, largely due to the following:

\$3.3 billion decrease in trading assets, debt and equity securities predominantly driven by a decrease in trading loans due to sales and a number of transfers from Level 3 to Level 2 as a result of an increase in observability of certain valuation inputs.

Gains and losses

The following describes significant components of total realized/unrealized gains/(losses) for instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the periods indicated. For further information on these instruments, see Changes in level 3 recurring fair value measurements rollforward tables on pages 84–85.

Three months ended March 31, 2015

\$602 million of net losses and \$182 million of net gains on assets and liabilities, respectively, measured at fair value on a recurring basis, none of which were individually significant.

Three months ended March 31, 2014

\$456 million and \$225 million of net losses on assets and liabilities, respectively, measured at fair value on a recurring basis, none of which were individually significant.

Credit & funding adjustments

The following table provides the credit and funding adjustments, excluding the effect of any associated hedging activities, reflected within the Consolidated balance sheets as of the dates indicated.

(in millions)	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014
Derivative receivables balance ^(a)	\$81,574	\$78,975
Derivative payables balance ^(a)	73,836	71,116
Derivatives CVA ^(b)	(2,493)	(2,674)
Derivatives DVA and FVA ^{(b)(c)}	(521)	(380)
Structured notes balance ^{(a)(d)}	56,042	53,772
Structured notes DVA and FVA ^{(b)(e)}	1,300	1,152

(a) Balances are presented net of applicable credit valuation adjustments (“CVA”) and debit valuation adjustments (“DVA”)/funding valuation adjustments (“FVA”).

(b) Positive CVA and DVA/FVA represent amounts that increased receivable balances or decreased payable balances; negative CVA and DVA/FVA represent amounts that decreased receivable balances or increased payable balances.

(c) At March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, included derivatives DVA of \$727 million and \$714 million, respectively.

(d) Structured notes are predominantly financial instruments containing embedded derivatives that are measured at fair value based on the Firm’s election under the fair value option. At March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, included \$943 million and \$943 million, respectively, of financial instruments with no embedded derivative for which the fair value option has also been elected. For further information on these elections, see Note 4.

(e) At March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014 included structured notes DVA of \$1.5 billion and \$1.4 billion, respectively.

The following table provides the impact of credit and funding adjustments on Principal transactions revenue in the respective periods, excluding the effect of any associated hedging activities.

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31,	
	2015	2014
Credit adjustments:		
Derivatives CVA	\$181	\$(19)
Derivatives DVA and FVA ^(a)	(141)	(125)
Structured notes DVA and FVA ^(b)	148	17

(a) Included derivatives DVA of \$13 million and \$(94) million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

(b) Included structured notes DVA of \$108 million and \$(115) million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis

At March 31, 2015 and 2014, assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis were \$3.5 billion and \$3.8 billion, respectively, which predominantly consisted of loans that had fair value adjustments for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014. At March 31, 2015, \$1.3 billion and \$2.2 billion of these assets were classified in levels 2 and 3 of the fair value hierarchy, respectively. At March 31, 2014, \$333 million and \$3.5 billion of these assets were classified in levels 2 and 3 of the fair value hierarchy, respectively. Liabilities measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis were not significant at March 31, 2015 and 2014. For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, there were no significant transfers between levels 1, 2, and 3.

Of the \$2.2 billion of level 3 assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as of March 31, 2015:

\$1.3 billion related to consumer credit card loans that were reclassified to held-for-sale during the fourth quarter of 2014 subject to a lower of cost or fair value adjustment. These loans were classified as level 3, as they are valued based on the Firm’s internal valuation methodology;

\$495 million related to trade finance loans that were reclassified to held-for-sale during the fourth quarter of 2013 and subject to a lower of cost or fair value adjustment. These loans were classified as level 3 as they are valued based on

the indicative pricing received from external investors, with a spread and weighted average of 58 bps. \$186 million related to residential real estate loans measured at the net realizable value of the underlying collateral (i.e., collateral-dependent loans and other loans charged off in accordance with regulatory guidance). These amounts are classified as level 3 as they are valued using a broker's price opinion and discounted based upon the Firm's experience with actual liquidation values. These discounts to the broker price opinions ranged from 8% to 59%, with a weighted average of 22%.

The total change in the recorded value of assets and liabilities for which a fair value adjustment has been included in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, related to financial instruments held at those dates, was a reduction of \$88 million and \$226 million, respectively.

For information about the measurement of impaired collateral-dependent loans, and other loans where the carrying value is based on the fair value of the underlying collateral (e.g., residential mortgage loans charged off in accordance with regulatory guidance), see Note 14 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Additional disclosures about the fair value of financial instruments that are not carried on the Consolidated balance sheets at fair value

The following table presents the carrying values and estimated fair values at March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, of financial assets and liabilities, excluding financial instruments which are carried at fair value on a recurring basis, and information is provided on their classification within the fair value hierarchy. For additional information regarding the financial instruments within the scope of this disclosure, and the methods and significant assumptions used to estimate their fair value, see Note 3 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

(in billions)	March 31, 2015					December 31, 2014				
	Carrying value	Estimated fair value hierarchy				Carrying value	Estimated fair value hierarchy			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total estimated fair value		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total estimated fair value
Financial assets										
Cash and due from banks	\$22.8	\$22.8	\$—	\$—	\$22.8	\$27.8	\$27.8	\$—	\$—	\$27.8
Deposits with banks	506.4	502.8	3.6	—	506.4	484.5	480.4	4.1	—	484.5
Accrued interest and accounts receivable	70.0	—	70.0	0.1	70.1	70.1	—	70.0	0.1	70.1
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	190.0	—	190.0	—	190.0	187.2	—	187.2	—	187.2
Securities borrowed	107.6	—	107.6	—	107.6	109.4	—	109.4	—	109.4
Securities, held-to-maturity ^(a)	49.3	—	51.4	—	51.4	49.3	—	51.2	—	51.2
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses ^(b)	747.8	—	18.3	734.4	752.7	740.5	—	21.8	723.1	744.9
Other	65.8	—	56.5	13.3	69.8	64.7	—	55.7	13.3	69.0
Financial liabilities										
Deposits	\$1,356.9	\$—	\$1,356.0	\$1.2	\$1,357.2	\$1,354.6	\$—	\$1,353.6	\$1.2	\$1,354.8
Federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under repurchase agreements	193.0	—	193.0	—	193.0	189.1	—	189.1	—	189.1
Commercial paper	55.7	—	55.7	—	55.7	66.3	—	66.3	—	66.3
Other borrowed funds	14.6	—	14.6	—	14.6	15.5	—	15.5	—	15.5
Accounts payable and other liabilities	174.5	—	172.0	2.4	174.4	176.7	—	173.7	2.9	176.6
Beneficial interests issued by consolidated VIEs	49.8	—	47.9	2.0	49.9	50.2	—	48.2	2.0	50.2
Long-term debt and junior subordinated deferrable interest debentures ^(c)	250.0	—	255.9	3.8	259.7	246.6	—	251.6	3.8	255.4

(a) Carrying value includes unamortized discount or premium.

Fair value is typically estimated using a discounted cash flow model that incorporates the characteristics of the underlying loans (including principal, contractual interest rate and contractual fees) and other key inputs, including expected lifetime credit losses, interest rates, prepayment rates, and primary origination or secondary market spreads. For certain loans, the fair value is measured based on the value of the underlying collateral. The difference between the estimated fair value and carrying value of a financial asset or liability is the result of the different

(b) methodologies used to determine fair value as compared with carrying value. For example, credit losses are estimated for a financial asset's remaining life in a fair value calculation but are estimated for a loss emergence period in the allowance for loan loss calculation; future loan income (interest and fees) is incorporated in a fair value calculation but is generally not considered in the allowance for loan losses. For a further discussion of the Firm's methodologies for estimating the fair value of loans and lending-related commitments, see Valuation hierarchy on pages 181–184 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

(c) Carrying value includes unamortized original issue discount and other valuation adjustments.

The majority of the Firm's lending-related commitments are not carried at fair value on a recurring basis on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, nor are they actively traded. The carrying value and estimated fair value of the Firm's wholesale lending-related commitments were as follows for the periods indicated.

(in billions)	March 31, 2015					December 31, 2014				
	Carrying value ^(a)	Estimated fair value hierarchy			Total estimated fair value	Carrying value ^(a)	Estimated fair value hierarchy			Total estimated fair value
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Wholesale lending-related commitments	\$0.6	\$—	\$—	\$1.3	\$1.3	\$0.6	\$—	\$—	\$1.6	\$1.6

^(a) Represents the allowance for wholesale lending-related commitments. Excludes the current carrying values of the guarantee liability and the offsetting asset, each of which are recognized at fair value at the inception of guarantees. The Firm does not estimate the fair value of consumer lending-related commitments. In many cases, the Firm can reduce or cancel these commitments by providing the borrower notice or, in some cases as permitted by law, without notice. For a further discussion of the valuation of lending-related commitments, see page 182 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Note 4 – Fair value option

For a discussion of the primary financial instruments for which the fair value option was previously elected, including the basis for those elections and the determination of instrument-specific credit risk, where relevant, see Note 4 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report.

Changes in fair value under the fair value option election

The following table presents the changes in fair value included in the Consolidated statements of income for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, for items for which the fair value option was elected. The profit and loss information presented below only includes the financial instruments that were elected to be measured at fair value; related risk management instruments, which are required to be measured at fair value, are not included in the table.

(in millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2015			2014		
	Principal transactions	All other income	Total changes in fair value recorded	Principal transactions	All other income	Total changes in fair value recorded
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	\$73	\$—	\$73	\$(40)	\$—	\$(40)
Securities borrowed	(2)	—	(2)	(3)	—	(3)
Trading assets:						
Debt and equity instruments, excluding loans	380	—	380	230	(2) ^(c)	228
Loans reported as trading assets:						
Changes in instrument-specific credit risk	152	3 ^(c)	155	363	9 ^(c)	372
Other changes in fair value	127	280 ^(c)	407	64	292 ^(c)	356
Loans:						
Changes in instrument-specific credit risk	1	—	1	8	—	8
Other changes in fair value	—	—	—	7	—	7
Other assets	60	6 ^(d)	66	5	(73) ^(d)	(68)
Deposits ^(a)	(125)	—	(125)	(104)	—	(104)
Federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under repurchase agreements	(9)	—	(9)	(16)	—	(16)
Other borrowed funds ^(a)	(9)	—	(9)	(260)	—	(260)

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Trading liabilities	(2)	—	(2)	(6)	—	(6)
Beneficial interests issued by consolidated VIEs	18		—	18		(89)	—	(89)
Other liabilities	—		—	—		—		—	—	
Long-term debt:										
Changes in instrument-specific credit risk ^(a)	116		—	116		(77	)	—	(77)
Other changes in fair value ^(b)	(378	)	—	(378	)	(18	)	—	(18)

Total changes in instrument-specific credit risk (DVA) related to structured notes were \$108 million and \$(115)

(a) million for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. These totals include such changes for structured notes classified within deposits and other borrowed funds, as well as long-term debt.

Structured notes are predominantly financial instruments containing embedded derivatives. Where present, the embedded derivative is the primary driver of risk. Although the risk associated with the structured notes is actively managed, the gains/(losses) reported in this table do not include the income statement impact of the risk management instruments used to manage such risk.

(c) Reported in mortgage fees and related income.

(d) Reported in other income.

Difference between aggregate fair value and aggregate remaining contractual principal balance outstanding

The following table reflects the difference between the aggregate fair value and the aggregate remaining contractual principal balance outstanding as of March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, for loans, long-term debt and long-term beneficial interests for which the fair value option has been elected.

(in millions)	March 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Contractual principal outstanding	Fair value	Fair value over/(under) contractual principal outstanding	Contractual principal outstanding	Fair value	Fair value over/(under) contractual principal outstanding
Loans ^(a)						
Nonaccrual loans						
Loans reported as trading assets	\$3,718	\$858	\$ (2,860)	\$3,847	\$905	\$ (2,942)
Loans	7	7	—	7	7	—
Subtotal	3,725	865	(2,860)	3,854	912	(2,942)
All other performing loans						
Loans reported as trading assets	32,983	31,151	(1,832)	37,608	35,462	(2,146)
Loans	2,111	2,104	(7)	2,397	2,389	(8)
Total loans	\$38,819	\$34,120	\$ (4,699)	\$43,859	\$38,763	\$ (5,096)
Long-term debt						
Principal-protected debt	\$14,613 ^(c)	\$15,357	\$ 744	\$14,660 ^(c)	\$15,484	\$ 824
Nonprincipal-protected debt ^(b)	NA	15,276	NA	NA	14,742	NA
Total long-term debt	NA	\$30,633	NA	NA	\$30,226	NA
Long-term beneficial interests						
Nonprincipal-protected debt ^(b)	NA	\$1,281	NA	NA	\$2,162	NA
Total long-term beneficial interests	NA	\$1,281	NA	NA	\$2,162	NA

^(a) There were no performing loans that were ninety days or more past due as of March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, respectively.

Remaining contractual principal is not applicable to nonprincipal-protected notes. Unlike principal-protected structured notes, for which the Firm is obligated to return a stated amount of principal at the maturity of the note, nonprincipal-protected structured notes do not obligate the Firm to return a stated amount of principal at maturity, ^(b) but to return an amount based on the performance of an underlying variable or derivative feature embedded in the note. However, investors are exposed to the credit risk of the Firm as issuer for both nonprincipal-protected and principal protected notes.

^(c) Where the Firm issues principal-protected zero-coupon or discount notes, the balance reflected as the remaining contractual principal is the final principal payment at maturity.

At March 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014, the contractual amount of letters of credit for which the fair value option was elected was \$4.4 billion and \$4.5 billion, respectively, with a corresponding fair value of \$(139) million and \$(147) million, respectively. For further information regarding off-balance sheet lending-related financial instruments, see Note 29 of JPMorgan Chase's 2014 Annual Report, and Note 21.

Structured note products by balance sheet classification and risk component

The table below presents the fair value of the structured notes issued by the Firm, by balance sheet classification and the primary risk to which the structured notes' embedded derivative relates.

(in millions)	March 31, 2015				December 31, 2014			
	Long-term debt	Other borrowed funds	Deposits	Total	Long-term debt	Other borrowed funds	Deposits	Total
Risk exposure								
Interest rate	\$10,942	\$154	\$3,216	\$14,312	\$10,858			