JPMORGAN CHASE & CO. RESOLUTION PLAN

July 1, 2012 - Public Filing

PUBLIC RESOLUTION PLAN

JPMORGAN CHASE & CO.

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1. Section 1: Public section

Introduction

This Public section of the plan for resolution under Title II of the US Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") is being filed pursuant to a requirement of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act") which was signed into law by President Obama on July 21, 2010. In September 2011, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Federal Reserve") issued, pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Act, a final rule (the "Dodd-Frank rule") that will require bank holding companies with assets of $50bn or more and companies designated as systemically important by the Financial Stability Oversight Council (the "FSOC") to submit periodically to the Federal Reserve, the FDIC and the FSOC a plan for resolution under the Bankruptcy Code in the event of material distress or failure. In January 2012, the FDIC also issued a final rule (the "IDI rule" and, together with the Dodd-Frank rule, the "US resolution plan rules") that requires insured depository institutions with assets of $50bn or more to submit periodically to the FDIC a plan for resolution in the event of failure under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (the "FDI Act"). The timing of initial, annual and interim resolution plan submissions under both rules is the same. JPMorgan Chase & Co.'s ("JPMorgan Chase" or the "Firm") initial resolution plan submissions are due on July 1, 2012, with annual updates thereafter. The FDIC and the Federal Reserve have each, by rule and through the supervisory process, prescribed the assumptions, required approach and scope for these resolution plans, and have required that certain information be included in a public section of the resolution plans. This public section of JPMorgan Chase's resolution plan adheres to these requirements.

JPMorgan Chase is a leading global financial services firm and one of the largest banking institutions in the United States, with operations worldwide. The Firm is a leader in investment banking, financial services for consumers and small businesses, commercial banking, financial transaction processing, asset management and private equity. JPMorgan Chase is focusing on adapting its businesses successfully to the new regulatory frameworks. As a result of the Dodd-Frank Act and other regulatory reforms, the Firm is currently experiencing a period of unprecedented change in regulation and such changes could have a significant impact on how the Firm conducts business. The Firm continues to work diligently in assessing and understanding the implications of the regulatory changes it is facing, and is devoting substantial resources to implementing all the new rules and regulations while meeting the needs and expectations of its clients.

JPMorgan Chase believes that recovery planning is an important tool to avoid failure, and that our resolution plan would effectively resolve the Firm within a reasonable timeframe, without systemic disruption and without exposing taxpayers to the risk of loss.

The Firm believes that one of the most important provisions of the Dodd-Frank legislative reforms is the creation of a robust Resolution Authority under Title II of the Dodd-Frank Act ("Title II"), which empowers the FDIC to take over a failing systemically important financial institution and resolve its operations and businesses in an orderly manner, without causing systemic risks to the financial system or excessive risks to the economy as a whole and without exposing taxpayers to a risk of loss. In the unlikely event that the Firm were to default on its obligations or be in danger of default, and neither its recovery plan nor another private sector alternative was available to prevent the default, we believe that the Firm could be resolved through recapitalization under Title II without systemic disruption and without exposing taxpayers to the risk of loss, while remaining open for business and maintaining its critical operations.

Notwithstanding the FDIC's ability to resolve the Firm in an orderly manner under Title II, pursuant to Title I of the Dodd-Frank Act and the US resolution plan rules, the Firm is also required to have a comprehensive resolution plan (the "Resolution Plan") which provides for resolution under the Bankruptcy Code and other applicable insolvency regimes in a rapid and orderly way that the Firm believes would not pose systemic risk to the US financial system. The Resolution Plan is being filed pursuant to that requirement and provides for the continuation of the Firm's critical operations, and the orderly transfer to other providers of the Firm's customers, customer accounts, customer securities and other property with minimum disruption. The Resolution Plan would not require extraordinary government support, and would not result in losses being borne by the US government.

Thus, in the unlikely event that the Firm were to default on its obligations or be in danger of default, and neither its recovery plan nor another private sector alternative was available to prevent the default, the Firm would be resolvable under the Bankruptcy Code or other applicable resolution regimes as contemplated by the Firm's Resolution Plan, or under Title II under the FDIC's Resolution Authority.

JPMorgan Chase files annual, quarterly and current reports, and proxy statements and other information with the SEC. The information in this document concerning the assets, liabilities, capital and funding sources of JPMorgan Chase has been extracted from the Annual Report on Form 10-K of JPMorgan Chase for the year ended December 31, 2011 (the "2011 Form 10-K") filed with the SEC. Such information speaks only as of the date of the 2011 Form 10-K. Information contained in reports and other filings JPMorgan Chase makes with the SEC subsequent to the date of the 2011 Form 10-K may modify or update and supersede the information contained in the 2011 Form 10-K and provided in this document. For additional information concerning JPMorgan Chase, please refer to the 2011 Form 10-K and to the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K filed by JPMorgan Chase with the SEC (each, a "JPMC '34 Act Report"). These periodic JPMC '34 Act Reports, as they become available, can be viewed on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov and on JPMorgan Chase's investor relations website at http://investor.shareholder.com/jpmorganchase/.

This document and certain of the SEC reports referred to above contain forward-looking statements 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. Factors that could cause JPMorgan Chase's actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements can be found in the 2011 Form 10-K and JPMorgan Chase's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC. JPMorgan Chase does not undertake to update the forward-looking statements to reflect the impact of circumstances or events that may arise after the date of the forward-looking statements.

2. Summary of resolution plan

Business of the covered company

JPMorgan Chase, 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 ("US"), with operations worldwide; the Firm has $2.3trn in assets and $183.6bn in stockholders' equity as of December 31, 2011. The Firm is a leader in investment banking, financial services for consumers and small businesses, commercial banking, financial transaction processing, asset management and private equity. Under the J.P. Morgan and Chase brands, the Firm serves millions of customers in the US 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 bank with US branches in 23 states, and Chase Bank USA, National Association ("Chase Bank USA, N.A."), a national bank 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 US 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 Ltd., a subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.

The Firm's website is www.jpmorganchase.com. JPMorgan Chase makes available free of charge, through its website, annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as soon as reasonably practicable after it electronically files such material with, or furnishes such material to, the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The Firm has adopted, and posted on its website, a Code of Ethics for its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Accounting Officer and other senior financial officers.

The names of material entities

For resolution planning purposes, JPMorgan Chase has identified 25 "material entities". under section 165(d)(1) of the Dodd-Frank Act regarding resolution plans for specified bank holding companies, a material entity means "a subsidiary or foreign office of the covered company that is significant to the activities of a critical operation or core business line." The Firm's identified 25 material entities are listed below.

Parent Company and main operating bank:

- **JPMorgan Chase & Co.**–The Company is the top tier holding company. It is a financial holding company incorporated under Delaware law, and is subject to supervision by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
- **JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.**–JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. is a wholly owned national bank subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase. This entity offers a wide range of banking services to its customers, both domestically and internationally.

Other banking and service entities:

- **J.P. Morgan AG**–J.P. Morgan AG is a fully licensed bank in Germany. Among other activities, this entity manages Euro clearing for the Firm worldwide.

- **J.P. Morgan Europe Limited**–J.P. Morgan Europe Limited is a fully licensed bank that provides marketing, custody and payment services both to its clients and on behalf of its affiliated entities.
- **J.P. Morgan Services India Private Limited**–J.P. Morgan Services India Private Limited provides operating services to JPMorgan Chase entities and affiliates through phone center, transaction processing, IT infrastructure and applications development support, accounting and finance, and analytics support.
- **J.P. Morgan Treasury Technologies Corporation**–J.P. Morgan Treasury Technologies Corporation provides Cash Management and Trade and Treasury Management services to JPMorgan Chase Bank and its affiliates.

Additional Investment Bank entities:

- **J.P. Morgan Clearing Corp.**–J.P. Morgan Clearing Corp., a subsidiary of J.P. Morgan Securities, LLC, is a US registered broker-dealer and provides certain JPMorgan Chase customers and affiliates with securities and US listed options clearance, customer financing, and related services.
- **JPMorgan Securities Japan Co., Ltd.**–JPMorgan Securities Japan Co., Ltd. is a registered broker-dealer and investment advisor in Japan.
- **J.P. Morgan Securities LLC**–J.P. Morgan Securities LLC is a registered US broker-dealer, investment advisor and futures commission merchant. It is the Firm's primary broker-dealer in the US
- **J.P. Morgan Securities Ltd.**–J.P. Morgan Securities Ltd. is the principal investment banking entity in Europe/Middle East/Africa ("EMEA"). Registered as a bank entity in the U.K., it has branches in Frankfurt, Paris, Madrid, Milan, Stockholm, and Zurich.
- **J.P. Morgan Ventures Energy Corporation**–J.P. Morgan Ventures Energy Corporation provides commodity risk management products, both financially and physically settled, to corporations, asset managers, and governmental entities throughout the world.
- **J.P. Morgan Whitefriars Inc.**–J.P. Morgan Whitefriars Inc. is a Delaware company that, through its London Branch, acts as the Firm's primary legal entity to book and manage certain equity and credit security and derivative products.

Additional Card Services Entities:

- **Chase BankCard Services, Inc.**–Chase BankCard Services, Inc. provides the Card Services line of business with operational support (customer service, processing, legal, etc.) at various locations throughout the country.
- **Chase Bank USA, National Association**–Chase Bank USA,N.A. a chartered national bank, conducts activities predominantly related to credit card lending and other forms of consumer lending.
- **Chase Issuance Trust**–Chase Bank USA, N.A. securitizes credit card loans through the Chase Issuance Trust.
- **Chase Paymentech Europe Limited**–Chase Paymentech Europe Limited is the Firm's primary merchant processing entity in Europe.
- **Chase Paymentech Solutions**–Chase Paymentech Solutions is the primary merchant processing entity in Canada.
- **JPMN Inc.**–JPMN holds participation interests in credit card receivables purchased from Chase Bank USA, N.A..

- **Paymentech, LLC**–Paymentech, LLC is the Firm's primary merchant processing entity in the US

Asset Management Entities:

- **JPMorgan Asset Management (Europe) S.a.r.l.**–JPMorgan Asset Management (Europe) S.a.r.l. is the primary fund management and distribution entity for the Luxembourg mutual fund range.
- **JPMorgan Asset Management (UK) Limited**–JPMorgan Asset Management (UK) is the primary UK investment advisory entity within J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
- **JPMorgan Distribution Services, Inc.**– JPMorgan Distribution Services, Inc. is the US distributor and shareholder servicing agent for JPMorgan's mutual funds.
- **JPMorgan Funds Management, Inc.**–JPMorgan Funds Management, Inc. is the administrator for JPMorgan's mutual funds.
- **J.P. Morgan International Bank Limited**–J.P. Morgan International Bank Limited offers discretionary investment management, brokerage, advisory, custody and banking services, fund marketing and hedge fund advisory to clients in Europe, Latin America and Asia.
- **J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.**–J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. is the primary US investment advisory entity within J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Description of core business lines

For resolution planning purposes, JPMorgan Chase has identified 30 "core business lines". Under Section 165(d)(1) of the Dodd-Frank Act regarding resolution plans for specified bank holding companies, core business lines means "those business lines of the covered company, including associated operations, services, function and support, that , in the view of the covered company, upon failure would result in a material loss of revenue profit, or franchise value". The Firm's identified 30 core business lines represent the Firm's six principal business segments, as well as Corporate/Private Equity, and the 23 sub-segments that report into the segments that JPMorgan Chase believes meet the core business line definition. Descriptions of these core business lines are as follows:

JPMorgan Chase Resolution Line of Business ("LOB") and sub-LOBs

Investment Bank	Retail Financial Services	Card Services & Auto	Commercial Banking	Treasury & Securities Services	Asset management	Corporate
Global Investment Banking	Consumer & Business Banking	Consumer & Business Banking	Middle Market	Trade Finance	Global Wealth Management	Treasury
Fixed Income (ex. Commodities)	Mortgage Production	Mortgage Production	Corporate Client	Transaction Services	Global Investment Management	CIO
Commodities	Mortgage Servicing	Mortgage Servicing	Commercial Term Lending	Investor Services		
Equities	Real Estate Portfolios	Real Estate Portfolios	Real Estate Banking	Clearance/ Collateral Management/ DR		

Resolution LOBs and sub-LOBs represent the core business lines identified solely for resolution planning purposes. In some circumstances, resolution sub-LOBs listed above might differ from the Firm's sub-segments discussed in the 2011 Form 10-K.

Investment Bank

J.P. Morgan is one of the world's leading investment banks, with deep client relationships and broad product capabilities. The clients of the Investment Bank ("IB") are corporations, financial institutions, governments and institutional investors. The Firm offers a full range of investment banking products and services in all major capital markets, including advising on corporate strategy and structure, capital-raising in equity and debt markets, sophisticated risk management, market-making in cash securities and derivative instruments, prime brokerage, and research.

The following sub-segments within the IB have also been designated as core business lines for Resolution planning purposes:

- **Global Investment Banking** – J.P. Morgan is a leading global investment bank offering comprehensive solutions to a broad range of clients – from large corporates and middle market, to financial institutions and governments. J.P. Morgan provides advisory, capital raising, and risk management solutions to help clients achieve their financial objectives.
- **Fixed Income (ex-Commodities)** – J.P. Morgan is a global leader across credit markets, rate markets and securitized products. The Firm's Fixed Income offering includes: Global Credit Trading and Syndicate, Global Rates, Global FX, Global Securitized Products, Global Emerging Markets, Fixed Income Exotics and Hybrids, Public Finance, Global Sales, Marketing and Distribution, and Global Special Opportunities.
- **Commodities** – J.P. Morgan's Global Commodities Group offers clients a comprehensive set of market-making, structuring, risk management, financing and warehousing capabilities across the full spectrum of commodity asset classes.
- **Equities** – J.P. Morgan is a global leader in providing a wide range of equities services to corporate, institutional and hedge fund clients, as well as to distributors, private investors and broker-dealers worldwide. Solutions include trade execution, program and special equity trading services; equity-linked services and structuring for new equity-linked issuances; marketing, structuring and trading services on equity-based or fund-based derivatives products; and a wide range of research, sales, execution, clearing, financing and reporting services.

Retail Financial Services

Retail Financial Services ("RFS") serves consumers and businesses through personal service at bank branches and through ATMs, online banking and telephone banking. RFS is organized into Consumer & Business Banking and Mortgage Banking (including Mortgage Production and Servicing, and Real Estate Portfolios). Consumer & Business Banking includes branch banking and business banking activities. Mortgage Production and Servicing includes mortgage origination and servicing activities. Real Estate Portfolios comprises residential mortgages and home equity loans, including the purchased credit-impaired portfolio acquired in the Washington Mutual transaction. Customers can use more than 5,500 bank branches (third largest nationally) and more than 17,200 ATMs (second largest nationally), as well as online and mobile banking around the clock. More than 33,500 branch salespeople assist customers with checking and savings accounts, mortgages, home equity and business loans, and investments across the 23-state footprint from New York and Florida to California. As one of the largest mortgage originators in the US, Chase helps customers buy or refinance homes resulting in approximately $150bn of mortgage originations annually. Chase also services more than 8 million mortgages and home equity loans.

The following sub-segments within RFS have been designated as core business lines for Resolution planning purposes:

- **Consumer & Business Banking**–Consumer & Business Banking ("CBB") includes branch banking and business banking activities. CBB serves consumers and businesses through multiple channels: in-person service at bank branches, automated teller machines, telephone banking, online banking, mobile banking and financial advice.

- **Mortgage Production**–Mortgage Production represents the mortgage origination business. Chase is the second largest mortgage originator in the US
- **Mortgage Servicing**–Mortgage Servicing includes core servicing, borrower assistance and default. Servicing includes sending monthly statements, collecting payments and generally managing the servicing of 8 million home loans. Borrower assistance works with borrowers who are behind, or likely to be behind, in their payments.
- **Real Estate Portfolios**–Real Estate Portfolios consist of residential real estate loans – prime, option ARM, subprime and home equity with a book value of $184bn (as of December 31, 2011) and includes the Washington Mutual purchased credit- impaired portfolio. Real Estate Portfolios are serviced by Mortgage Servicing.

Card Services & Auto

Card Services & Auto ("Card") is one of the nation's largest credit card issuers, with over $132bn in credit card loans. Customers have over 65 million open credit card accounts (excluding the commercial card portfolio), and used Chase credit cards to meet over $343bn of their spending needs in 2011. Through its Merchant Services business, Chase Paymentech Solutions, Card is a global leader in payment processing and merchant acquiring. Consumers also can obtain loans through more than 17,200 auto dealerships and 2,000 schools and universities nationwide.

The following sub-segments within Card have been designated as core business lines for Resolution planning purposes:

- **Credit Card** – Card is one of the nation's largest credit card issuers and issues consumer, small business and commercial cards.
- **Merchant Services** – Merchant Services, through Paymentech, is a global leader in credit card transaction processing for more than 222,500 merchants with 442,500 locations with offices in the United States, Canada and Europe.
- **Auto & Student Lending** – Chase Auto Finance provides auto loans and leases to consumers primarily through a national network of automotive dealers, through JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. branches, and over the internet. It also provides commercial loans to auto dealers. Chase Student Loan provides private student loans to consumers.

Commercial Banking

Commercial Banking ("CB") delivers extensive industry knowledge, local expertise and dedicated service to more than 24,000 clients nationally, including corporations, municipalities, financial institutions and not-for-profit entities with annual revenue generally ranging from $10mm to $2bn, and nearly 35,000 real estate investors/owners. CB partners with the Firm's other businesses to provide comprehensive solutions, including lending, treasury services, investment banking and asset management, to meet its clients' domestic and international financial needs.

The following sub-segments within CB have also been designated as core business lines for Resolution planning purposes:

- **Middle Market** – Middle Market Banking covers corporate, municipal, financial institution and not-for-profit clients, with annual revenue generally ranging between $10mm and $500mm.
- **Corporate Client Banking** – Corporate Client Banking, known as Mid-Corporate Banking prior to 2011, covers clients with annual revenue generally ranging between $500mm and $2bn and focuses on clients that have broader investment banking needs.

- **Commercial Term Lending** – Commercial Term Lending primarily provides term financing to real estate investors/owners for multifamily properties as well as financing office, retail and industrial properties.
- **Real Estate Banking**– Real Estate Banking provides full-service banking to investors and developers of institutional-grade real estate properties.

Treasury & Securities Services

Treasury & Securities Services ("TSS") is a global leader in transaction, investment and information services. TSS is one of the world's largest cash management providers and a leading global custodian. Treasury Services ("TS") provides cash management, trade, wholesale card and liquidity products and services to small- and mid-sized companies, multinational corporations, financial institutions and government entities. TS partners with IB, CB, RFS and Asset Management businesses to serve clients firmwide. Certain TS revenue is included in other segments' results. Worldwide Securities Services holds, values, clears and services securities, cash and alternative investments for investors and broker-dealers, and manages depositary receipt programs globally.

The following sub-segments within TSS have been designated as core business lines for Resolution planning purposes. Investor Services, Clearance and Collateral Management & Depositary Receipts are the designated core business lines for Worldwide Securities Services. Trade Finance and Transaction Services are the designated core business lines for Treasury Services.

- **Trade Finance**– Trade Finance enables the management of cross-border trade for bank and corporate clients. Products include loans directly tied to goods crossing borders, export/import loans, commercial letters of credit, standby letters of credit, and supply chain finance.
- **Transaction Services**– Transaction Services includes a broad range of products and services that enable clients to manage payments and receipts, as well as invest and manage funds. Products include US dollar and multi-currency clearing, automated clearing house ("ACH"), lockbox, disbursements and reconciliation services, check deposits, and currency related services.
- **Investor Services**– Investor Services includes primarily custody, fund accounting and administration and securities lending products sold principally to asset managers, insurance companies and public and private investment funds.
- **Clearance, Collateral Management & Depositary Receipts**– Clearance, Collateral Management, Depositary Receipts (DR) primarily includes broker-dealer clearing and custody services, including tri-party repo transactions, collateral management products and depositary bank services for American and Global depositary receipt programs.

Asset Management

Asset Management ("AM"), with assets under supervision of $1.9trn, is a global leader in investment and wealth management. AM clients include institutions, retail investors and high-net-worth individuals in every major market throughout the world. AM offers global investment management in equities, fixed income, real estate, hedge funds, private equity and liquidity products, including money-market instruments and bank deposits. AM also provides trust and estate, banking and brokerage services to high-net-worth clients, and retirement services for corporations and individuals. The majority of AM's client assets are in actively managed portfolios.

The following sub-segments within AM have been designated as core business lines for Resolution planning purposes:

- **Global Wealth Management** – J.P. Morgan offers expertise across wealth management disciplines and provides wealth management solutions including investing, wealth structuring, capital advisory, philanthropy and banking. J.P. Morgan's wealth management solutions are provided through the Private Bank, Private Wealth Management and J.P. Morgan Securities.
- **Global Investment Management**– J.P. Morgan Asset Management is a leading investment manager for institutions, financial intermediaries and individual investors, worldwide providing over 365 different strategies spanning the full spectrum of asset classes, including equity, fixed income, cash liquidity, currency, real estate, hedge funds and private equity.

Corporate/Private Equity

The Corporate/Private Equity sector comprises Private Equity, Treasury, the Chief Investment Office, corporate staff units and expense that is centrally managed. Treasury and the Chief Investment Office manage capital, liquidity, and structural risks of the Firm. The corporate staff units include Central Technology and Operations, Internal Audit, Executive Office, Finance, Human Resources, Marketing & Communications, Legal & Compliance, Corporate Real Estate and General Services, Risk Management, Corporate Responsibility and Strategy & Development. Other centrally managed expense includes the Firm's occupancy and pension-related expense, net of allocations to the business.

The following divisions within Corporate/Private Equity have been designated as core business lines for Resolution planning purposes:

- **Treasury**– Global Treasury is responsible for managing the Firm's Capital and Liquidity Risk and for the funding of the organization.
- **CIO**– The Chief Investment Office is primarily responsible for managing various structural risks created by the day-to-day activities of the Firm's operating businesses.

Summary financial information

The following is the Firm's Consolidated Balance Sheets from the Firm's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2011. For a more detailed discussion on each of the specific line captions on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, please refer to JPMorgan Chase's 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K and other JPMC '34 Act reports.

JPMorgan Chase Selected Consolidated Balance Sheets data[1]

December 31, ($mm)	2011	2010
Assets		
Cash and due from banks	59,602	27,567
Deposits with banks	85,279	21,673
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements	235,314	222,554
Securities borrowed	142,462	123,587
Trading assets:		
Debt and equity instruments	351,486	409,411
Derivative receivables	92,477	80,481
Securities	364,793	316,336
Loans	723,720	692,927
Allowance for loan losses	(27,609)	(32,266)
Loans, net of allowance for loan losses	**696,111**	**660,661**
Accrued interest and accounts receivable	61,478	70,147
Premises and equipment	14,041	13,355
Goodwill	48,188	48,854
Mortgage servicing rights	7,223	13,649
Other intangible assets	3,207	4,039
Other assets	104,131	105,291
Total assets	**2,265,792**	**2,117,605**
Liabilities		
Deposits	1,127,806	930,369
Federal funds purchased and securities loaned or sold under repurchase agreements	213,532	276,644
Commercial paper	51,631	35,363
Other borrowed funds[2]	21,908	34,325
Trading liabilities:		
Debt and equity instruments	66,718	76,947
Derivative payables	74,977	69,219
Accounts payable and other liabilities	202,895	170,330
Beneficial interests issued by consolidated VIEs	65,977	77,649
Long-term debt[2]	256,775	270,653
Total liabilities	**2,082,219**	**1,941,499**
Stockholders' equity	183,573	176,106
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	**2,265,792**	**2,117,605**

[1] The accompanying footnotes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K are an integral part of our consolidated financial statements

[2] Effective January 1, 2011, $23.0bn of long-term advances from FHLBs were reclassified from other borrowed funds to long-term debt. The prior-year period has been revised to conform with the current presentation

Capital ratios of JPMorgan Chase[1]		
Year ended December 31,	2011	2010
Capital ratios		
Tier 1 capital	12.3	12.1
Tier 1 common	10.1	9.8

[1] The accompanying footnotes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K are an integral part of our consolidated financial statements

In addition to providing summary financial information regarding JPMorgan Chase, the resolution rules require summary financial information of JPMorgan Chase's material US banking subsidiaries to be included in the public section of this filing. The following is summary financial information as of December 31, 2011 for JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Chase Bank USA, N.A.

The tables below highlight selected information from JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Chase Bank USA, N.A. 2010 and 2011 call reports as required by the Fed and FDIC resolution plan rules. For the most complete, updated description of most of the topics covered in this filing, including financial information regarding assets, liabilities, capital and major funding sources, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Chase Bank USA, N.A. call reports should be read in their entirety.

Capital ratios of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.		
Year ended December 31,	2011	2010
Capital ratios		
Tier 1 capital	9.4	9.5
Total	13.0	13.5

Capital ratios of Chase Bank USA, N.A.		
Year ended December 31,	2011	2010
Capital ratios		
Tier 1 capital	11.1	11.1
Total	14.4	14.2

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.–Balance sheet analysis

December 31, ($mm)	2011	2010
Assets		
Cash and balances due from depository institutions	146,680	51,422
Securities	354,087	307,121
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	255,018	232,536
Loans and lease financing receivables	580,061	531,890
Trading assets	319,628	358,150
Premises and fixed assets (including capitalized leases)	10,331	9,585
Other real estate owned	1,713	3,114
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies	4,067	3,811
Direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures	1,379	1,580
Intangible assets	36,117	42,755
Other assets	102,597	89,657
Total assets	**1,811,678**	**1,631,621**
Liabilities		
Deposits	1,190,738	1,019,993
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	170,265	179,142
Trading liabilities	123,334	124,438
Other borrowed money (includes mortgage indebtedness and obligations under capitalized leases)	89,956	87,348
Subordinated notes and debentures	29,013	28,864
Other liabilities	77,417	68,437
Total liabilities	**1,680,723**	**1,508,222**
Stockholders' equity	130,955	123,399
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	**1,811,678**	**1,631,621**

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. - Selected income from foreign offices data

December 31, ($mm)	2011	2010
Total interest income in foreign offices	15,160	11,688
Total interest expense in foreign offices	5,439	4,378
Provision for loan and lease losses in foreign offices	(114)	173
Noninterest income in foreign offices	14,372	12,784
Realized gains (losses) on held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities in foreign offices	313	355
Total noninterest expense in foreign offices	15,282	14,739
Net income attributable to foreign offices before internal allocations of income and expense	5,762	4,362
Consolidated net income attributable to foreign offices	7,594	3,509

Chase Bank USA, N.A.–Balance sheet analysis		
December 31, ($mm)	2011	2010
Assets		
Cash and balances due from depository institutions	2,845	2,241
Securities	1	69
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	284	780
Loans and lease financing receivables	97,623	106,596
Trading assets	–	–
Premises and fixed assets (including capitalized leases)	272	268
Other real estate owned	–	–
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associated companies	–	–
Direct and indirect investments in real estate ventures	–	–
Intangible assets	12,922	13,254
Other assets	7,802	7,875
Total assets	**121,749**	**131,083**
Liabilities		
Deposits	48,797	40,547
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	454	1,643
Trading liabilities	–	–
Other borrowed money (includes mortgage indebtedness and obligations under capitalized leases)	41,187	57,489
Subordinated notes and debentures	2,150	2,150
Other liabilities	5,050	3,961
Total liabilities	**97,638**	**105,790**
Stockholders' equity	24,111	25,293
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	**121,749**	**131,083**

Chase Bank USA, N.A. - Selected income from foreign offices data		
December 31, ($mm)	2011	2010
Total interest income in foreign offices	–	–
Total interest expense in foreign offices	–	–
Provision for loan and lease losses in foreign offices	–	–
Noninterest income in foreign offices	–	–
Realized gains (losses) on held-to-maturity and available-for-sale securities in foreign offices	–	–
Total noninterest expense in foreign offices	–	–
Net income attributable to foreign offices before internal allocations of income and expense	–	–
Consolidated net income attributable to foreign offices	–	–

Capital management

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. Senior management considers the implications on the Firm's capital strength prior to making any decision on future business activities. Capital and earnings are inextricably linked, as earnings directly affect capital generation for the Firm. In addition to considering the Firm's earnings outlook, senior management evaluates all sources and uses of capital and makes decisions to vary sources or uses to preserve the Firm's capital strength.

The Firm's capital management objectives are to hold capital sufficient to:

- Cover all material risks underlying the Firm's business activities;
- Maintain "well-capitalized" status under regulatory requirements;
- Maintain debt ratings, which will enable the Firm to optimize its funding mix and liquidity sources
- while minimizing costs;
- Retain flexibility to take advantage of future investment opportunities; and
- Build and invest in businesses, even in a highly stressed environment.

To meet these objectives, the Firm maintains a robust and disciplined capital adequacy assessment process, which is performed regularly, and is intended to enable the Firm to remain well-capitalized and fund ongoing operations under adverse conditions. The process assesses the potential impact of alternative economic and business scenarios on earnings and capital for the Firm's businesses individually and in the aggregate over a rolling three-year period. 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 operational risk events, which generate significant losses. However, when defining a broad range of scenarios, realized events can always be worse. Accordingly, management considers additional stresses outside these scenarios as necessary.

The Firm utilized this capital adequacy process in completing the Federal Reserve Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review ("CCAR"). The Federal Reserve requires the Firm to submit a capital plan on an annual basis.

Capital adequacy is also evaluated with the Firm's liquidity risk management processes. The quality and composition of capital are key factors in senior management's evaluation of the Firm's capital adequacy. Accordingly, the Firm holds a significant amount of its capital in the form of common equity. The Firm uses three capital measurements in assessing its levels of capital:

- *Regulatory capital*–The capital required according to standards stipulated by US bank regulatory agencies
- *Economic risk capital*–The capital required as a result of a bottom-up assessment of the underlying risks of the Firm's business activities, utilizing internal risk-assessment methodologies
- *Line of business equity*–The amount of equity the Firm believes each business segment would require if it were operating independently, which incorporates sufficient capital to address economic risk measures, regulatory capital requirements and capital levels for similarly rated peers

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. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, JPMorgan Chase and all of its banking subsidiaries were well-capitalized and each met all capital requirements to which it was subject.

In connection with the US Government's Supervisory Capital Assessment Program in 2009, US banking regulators developed a new measure of capital, Tier 1 common, which is defined as Tier 1 capital less elements of Tier 1 capital not in the form of common equity — such as perpetual preferred stock, noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries and trust preferred capital debt securities. Tier 1 common, a non-GAAP financial measure, is used by banking regulators, investors and analysts to assess and compare the quality and composition of the Firm's capital with the capital of other financial services companies. The Firm uses Tier 1 common along with the other capital measures to assess and monitor its capital position.

At December 31, 2011 and 2010, JPMorgan Chase maintained Tier 1 and Total capital ratios in excess of the well-capitalized standards established by the Federal Reserve, as indicated in the tables below. In addition, the Firm's Tier 1 common ratio was significantly above the 4% well-capitalized standard established at the time of the Supervisory Capital Assessment Program.

The following table presents the regulatory capital, assets and risk-based capital ratios for JPMorgan Chase at December 31, 2011 and 2010. These amounts are determined in accordance with regulations issued by the Federal Reserve and OCC.

Risk-based capital ratios

December 31,	2011	2010
Capital ratios		
Tier 1 capital	12.3%	12.1%
Total capital	15.4%	15.5%
Tier 1 leverage	6.8%	7.0%
Tier 1 common[1]	10.1%	9.8%

[1] The Tier 1 common ratio is Tier 1 common capital divided by RWA

A reconciliation of total stockholders' equity to Tier 1 common, Tier 1 capital and Total qualifying capital is presented in the table below.

Risk-based capital components and assets		
December 31, ($mm)	2011	2010
Total stockholders' equity	**183,573**	**176,106**
Less: Preferred stock	7,800	7,800
Common stockholders' equity	**175,773**	**168,306**
Effect of certain items in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) excluded from Tier 1 common	(970)	(748)
Less: Goodwill[1]	45,873	46,915
Fair value DVA on derivative and structured note liabilities related to the Firm's credit quality	2,150	1,261
Investments in certain subsidiaries and other	993	1,032
Other intangible assets[1]	2,871	3,587
Tier 1 common	**122,916**	**114,763**
Preferred stock	7,800	7,800
Qualifying hybrid securities and noncontrolling interests[2]	19,668	19,887
Total Tier 1 capital	**150,384**	**142,450**
Long-term debt and other instruments qualifying as Tier 2	22,275	25,018
Qualifying allowance for credit losses	15,504	14,959
Adjustment for investments in certain subsidiaries and other	(75)	(211)
Total Tier 2 capital	**37,704**	**39,766**
Total qualifying capital	**188,088**	**182,216**
Risk-weighted assets	1,221,198	1,174,978
Total adjusted average assets	**2,202,087**	**2,024,515**

[1] Goodwill and other intangible assets are net of any associated deferred tax liabilities

[2] Primarily includes trust preferred capital debt securities of certain business trusts

For further details on regulatory capital, economic risk capital, and line of business equity, please refer to JPMorgan Chase's Annual Report on Form 10-K and other JPMC '34 Act Reports.

Funding

Sources of funds

A key strength of the Firm is its diversified deposit franchise, through the RFS, CB, TSS and AM lines of business, which provides a stable source of funding and decreases reliance on the wholesale markets. As of December 31, 2011, total deposits for the Firm were $1,127.8bn, compared with $930.4bn at December 31, 2010. The significant increase in deposits was predominantly due to an overall growth in wholesale client balances and, to a lesser extent, consumer deposit balances. The increase in wholesale client balances, particularly in TSS and CB, was primarily driven by lower returns on other available alternative investments and low interest rates during 2011. Also contributing to the increase in deposits was growth in the number of clients and level of deposits in AM and RFS (the RFS deposits were net of attrition related to the conversion of Washington Mutual Free Checking accounts). Average total deposits for the Firm were $1,012.0bn and $881.1bn for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The Firm typically experiences higher customer deposit inflows at period-ends. A significant portion of the Firm's deposits are retail deposits (35% and 40% at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively), which are considered particularly stable as they are less sensitive to interest rate changes or market volatility. A significant portion of the Firm's wholesale deposits are also considered to be stable sources of funding due to the nature of the relationships from which they are generated, particularly customers' operating service relationships with the Firm. As of

December 31, 2011, the Firm's deposits-to-loans ratio was 156%, compared with 134% at December 31, 2010.

Additional sources of funding include a variety of unsecured and secured short-term and long-term instruments. Short-term unsecured funding sources include federal funds and Eurodollars purchased, certificates of deposit, time deposits, commercial paper and other borrowed funds. Long-term unsecured funding sources include long-term debt, preferred stock and common stock.

The Firm's short-term secured sources of funding consist of securities loaned or sold under agreements to repurchase and other short-term secured other borrowed funds. Secured long-term funding sources include asset-backed securitizations, and borrowings from the Chicago, Pittsburgh and San Francisco FHLBs.

Funding markets are evaluated on an ongoing basis to achieve an appropriate global balance of unsecured and secured funding at favorable rates.

For further details on funding, please refer to JPMorgan Chase's 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K and other JPMC '34 Act Reports.

Liquidity reserve

In addition, the Firm maintains a significant amount of liquidity, primarily at its bank subsidiaries, but also at its nonbank subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2011, the Firm's Global Liquidity Reserve was estimated to be approximately $379bn. The Global Liquidity Reserve represents consolidated sources of available liquidity to the Firm, including cash on deposit at central banks, and cash proceeds reasonably expected to be received in secured financings of highly liquid, unencumbered securities, such as government-issued debt, government- and FDIC-guaranteed corporate debt, US government agency debt, and agency MBS. The Global Liquidity Reserve also includes the Firm's borrowing capacity at various FHLBs, the Federal Reserve Bank discount window and various other central banks as a result of collateral pledged by the Firm to such banks. In addition to the Global Liquidity Reserve, the Firm has significant amounts of other high-quality, marketable securities available to raise liquidity, such as corporate debt and equity securities. Another key strength of the Firm is its diversified deposit franchise, through the Retail Financial Services, Commercial Banking, Treasury & Securities Services and Asset Management lines of business, which provides a stable source of funding and decreases reliance on the wholesale markets. As of December 31, 2011, total deposits for the Firm were $1,127.8bn.

Description of derivative and hedging activities

Derivative instruments

Derivative instruments enable end-users to modify or mitigate exposure to credit or market risks. Counterparties to a derivative contract seek to obtain risks and rewards similar to those that could be obtained from purchasing or selling a related cash instrument without having to exchange upfront the full purchase or sales price. JPMorgan Chase makes markets in derivatives for customers and also uses derivatives to hedge or manage its own market risk exposures. The majority of the Firm's derivatives are entered into for market-making purposes.

Trading derivatives

The Firm makes markets in a variety of derivatives to meet the needs of customers (both dealers and clients) and to generate revenue through this trading activity ("client derivatives"). Customers use derivatives to mitigate or modify interest rate, credit, foreign exchange, equity and commodity risks. The Firm actively manages the risks from its exposure to these derivatives by entering into other derivative transactions or by purchasing or selling other financial instruments that partially or fully offset the exposure from client derivatives. The Firm also seeks to earn a spread between the client derivatives and offsetting positions, and from the remaining open risk positions.

Risk management derivatives

The Firm manages its market risk exposures using various derivative instruments.

Interest rate contracts are used to minimize fluctuations in earnings that are caused by changes in interest rates. Fixed-rate assets and liabilities appreciate or depreciate in market value as interest rates change. Similarly, interest income and expense increase or decrease as a result of variable-rate assets and liabilities resetting to current market rates, and as a result of the repayment and subsequent origination or issuance of fixed-rate assets and liabilities at current market rates. Gains or losses on the derivative instruments that are related to such assets and liabilities are expected to substantially offset this variability in earnings. The Firm generally uses interest rate swaps, forwards and futures to manage the impact of interest rate fluctuations on earnings.

Foreign currency forward contracts are used to manage the foreign exchange risk associated with certain foreign currency–denominated (i.e., non-US dollar) assets and liabilities and forecasted transactions, as well as the Firm's net investments in certain non-US subsidiaries or branches whose functional currencies are not the US dollar. As a result of fluctuations in foreign currencies, the US dollar–equivalent values of the foreign currency–denominated assets and liabilities or forecasted revenue or expense increase or decrease. Gains or losses on the derivative instruments related to these foreign currency–denominated assets or liabilities, or forecasted transactions, are expected to substantially offset this variability.

Commodities contracts are used to manage the price risk of certain commodities inventories. Gains or losses on these derivative instruments are expected to substantially offset the depreciation or appreciation of the related inventory. Also in the commodities portfolio, electricity and natural gas futures and forwards contracts are used to manage price risk associated with energy-related tolling and load-serving contracts and investments.

The Firm uses credit derivatives to manage the counterparty credit risk associated with loans and lending-related commitments. Credit derivatives compensate the purchaser when the entity referenced in the contract experiences a credit event, such as bankruptcy or a failure to pay an obligation when due. Credit derivatives primarily consist of credit default swaps ("CDS").

For information on the accounting treatment of derivatives, please refer to JPMorgan Chase's 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K and other JPMC '34 Act reports.

Notional amount of derivative contracts

The following table summarizes the notional amount of derivative contracts outstanding as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

December 31, ($bn)	Notional amounts[1] 2011	2010
Interest rate contracts		
Swaps	38,704	46,299
Futures and forwards	7,888	9,298
Written options	3,842	4,075
Purchased options	4,026	3,968
Total interest rate contracts	**54,460**	**63,640**
Credit derivatives	**5,774**	**5,472**
Foreign exchange contracts		
Cross-currency swaps	2,931	2,568
Spot, futures and forwards	4,512	3,893
Written options	674	674
Purchased options	670	649
Total foreign exchange contracts	**8,787**	**7,784**
Equity contracts		
Swaps	119	116
Futures and forwards	38	49
Written options	460	430
Purchased options	405	377
Total equity contracts	**1,022**	**972**
Commodity contracts		
Swaps	341	349
Spot, futures and forwards	188	170
Written options	310	264
Purchased options	274	254
Total commodity contracts	**1,113**	**1,037**
Total derivative notional amounts	**71,156**	**78,905**

[1] Represents the sum of gross long and gross short third-party notional derivative contracts

While the notional amounts disclosed above give an indication of the volume of the Firm's derivatives activity, the notional amounts significantly exceed, in the Firm's view, the possible losses that could arise from such transactions. For most derivative transactions, the notional amount is not exchanged; it is used simply as a reference to calculate payments.

For further details on the impact of derivatives on the consolidated statements of income and balance sheet, please refer to JPMorgan Chase's 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K and other JPMC '34 Act Reports.

Memberships in material payment, clearing and settlement systems

JPMorgan Chase maintains memberships and/or participates in 18 significant financial market utilities ("FMU") to facilitate the clearing and settlement of customer security, derivative, and cash transactions. Those 18 financial market utilities are listed and described below.

Payments:

US Payments FMUs

Clearing House Interbank Payments System ("CHIPS"), a US payments system, is a service of The Clearing House Payments Company L.L.C. ("The Clearing House") which, in turn, is owned by the world's largest commercial banks. CHIPS is a large-value wire transfer payment system with real-time final settlement of payments. Payments become final on completion of settlement, which occurs throughout the day. CHIPS processes a large proportion of US dollar cross-border payments and an increasing volume of US domestic payments.

Electronic Payments Network ("EPN") is an electronic payment system providing ACH services that is owned and operated by The Clearing House. The ACH system facilitates exchanges of batched debit and credit payments among business, consumer and government accounts. The system processes pre-authorized recurring payments such as payroll, Social Security, mortgage and utility payments, and non-recurring payments such as telephone-initiated payments and the conversion of checks into ACH payments at lockboxes and points of sale. It also processes inbound and outbound cross-border ACH payments through foreign gateway operators.

FedACH Services ("FedACH") is an electronic payment system providing ACH services that is owned and operated by the Federal Reserve. The ACH system exchanges batched debit and credit payments among business, consumer and government accounts. The system processes pre-authorized recurring payments such as payroll, Social Security, mortgage and utility payments, and non-recurring payments such as telephone-initiated payments and the conversion of checks into ACH payments at lockboxes and points of sale. It also processes outbound cross-border ACH payments through the FedGlobal service.

Fedwire Funds Service ("Fedwire Funds") is a wire transfer services provider that is owned and operated by the Federal Reserve. Fedwire Funds is a real-time gross settlement system. Payments are continuously settled on an individual, order-by-order basis without netting. Fedwire Funds processes the purchase and sale of federal funds; the purchase, sale and financing of securities transactions; the disbursement or repayment of loans; the settlement of cross-border US dollar commercial transactions; the settlement of real estate transactions and other high-value, time-critical payments

The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication, Société Coopérative à Responsabilité Limitée (limited co-operative society) ("SWIFT") is a member-owned co-operative. SWIFT provides a telecommunication platform for the exchange of standardized financial messages between financial institutions and corporations. SWIFT is neither a payment system nor a settlement system though the SWIFT messaging standard is used in many payment and settlement systems. SWIFT's customers include banks, market infrastructures, broker-dealers, corporates, custodians and investment managers. SWIFT is subject to oversight by the central banks of the G10.

EMEA Payments FMUs

The Clearing House Automated Payment System ("CHAPS") is the UK's interbank payment system for large value sterling payments. CHAPS is operated by CHAPS Clearing Company Limited ("**CHAPS Co**"). For its normal operation, CHAPS depends on the real time gross settlement ("**RTGS**") IT infrastructure of the Bank of England ("**BoE**"). CHAPS Co is also subject to BoE oversight.

CLS Bank is a multi-currency cash settlement system. Through its Continuous Linked Settlement (CLS) platform, CLS Bank settles payment instructions related to trades in traded FX spot contracts, FX forwards, FX options, FX swaps, non-deliverable forwards, credit derivatives and seventeen major currencies. CLS Bank's parent company, CLS Group Holdings, is a Swiss company that owns CLS UK Intermediate Holdings, Ltd., which in turn owns CLS Bank and CLS Services, a company organized under the laws of England that provides technical and operational support to CLS Bank. As an Edge Act corporation, CLS Bank is regulated and supervised in the United States by the Federal Reserve. In the United Kingdom, HM Treasury has specified CLS Bank as a recognized payment system, and it is subject to regulation by the Bank of England.

Trans European Automated Real time Gross Settlement Express Transfer System (TARGET2) is the real-time gross settlement ("**RTGS**") system owned and operated by the Eurosystem. The Eurosystem comprises the European Central Bank ("ECB") and the National Central Banks ("NCBs") of the EU Member States that have adopted the euro as their national currency. TARGET2 is the settlement system for cross border payments in euro. Participating commercial banks access the TARGET2 system via the National Central Banks ("**NCBs**") of eurozone Member States

European Bankers Association EURO1 is an industry-owned payment system for domestic and cross-border single payments in euro between banks operating in the EU. EURO1 participants exchange commercial and financial payments through nearly 10,000 Bank Identifier Codes ("**BICs**") registered directly on the system. Participants are also able to channel payments through EURO1 to over 25,000 BICs of third party banks that are accessible via EURO1 banks and are listed as their clients in the EURO1/STEP1 directory.

Securities:

<u>US Securities FMUs</u>

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") is a central securities depository providing depository and book-entry services for eligible securities and other financial assets to its participants, which are principally banks and broker-dealers. DTC processes the movement of securities for trades that are cleared and settled in the Continuous Net Settlement system operated by its affiliate National Securities Clearing Corporation, ("NSCC") a central counterparty for the clearance of trades in US cash markets, processes transactions settled in Canadian dollars through its interface with CDS Clearing and Depository Services, Inc.; provides settlement services for institutional trades (which typically involve money and securities transfers between custodian banks and broker-dealers); and provides for the settlement of issuances and maturities of money market instruments.

Fixed Income Clearing Corporation ("FICC"), a US securities clearing agency, is a subsidiary of the Depository Trust and Clearing Corporation which, in turn, is owned by its users, including major banks, broker-dealers and other financial institutions. FICC operates two divisions, the Government Securities Division ("**GSD**") and the Mortgage Backed Securities Division. Each division offers services to its own members pursuant to separate rules and procedures.

National Securities Clearing Corporation ("NSCC"), a US securities clearing agency, is a subsidiary of the Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation which, in turn, is owned by its users, including major banks, broker-dealers, and other financial institutions. NSCC provides clearing, settlement, risk management, central counterparty services and a guarantee of completion for certain transactions for virtually all US broker-to-broker trades involving equities, corporate and municipal debt, American depositary receipts, exchange-traded funds, and unit investment trusts.

Fedwire Securities Service ("Fedwire Securities") is a national securities book entry system that is owned and operated by the Federal Reserve. Fedwire Securities conducts real-time transfers of securities and related funds, on an individual and gross basis. Fedwire Securities conducts issuance, transfer and settlement for all marketable Treasury securities, for many federal government agency and government-sponsored enterprise securities and for certain international organizations' securities. It also offers a safekeeping function (electronic storage of securities holding records in custody accounts) and a transfer and settlement function (electronic transfer of securities between parties with or without a settlement payment).

EMEA Securities FMUs

Clearstream is an International Central Securities Depository ("**ICSD**") and Securities Settlement System ("SSS") owned and operated by Clearstream Bank S.A. ("**CBL**"). CBL is incorporated in Luxembourg and is authorized as a credit institution (i.e. a bank) by the Commission de Supervision du Secteur Financier of Luxembourg (the "**CSSF**"). CBL is also subject to the oversight of the Central Bank of Luxembourg.

Euroclear Bank ("Euroclear") provides ICSD services and settlement services for cross-border transactions involving domestic and international bonds, equities, derivatives and investment funds. Euroclear is a primary provider of settlement services for Eurobonds. The Euroclear group includes Euroclear Belgium, Euroclear Finland, Euroclear France, Euroclear Nederland, Euroclear Sweden, and Euroclear UK & Ireland, which provide settlement services in their respective local markets. Euroclear also provides related banking services to its settlement participants.

EuroClear UK & Ireland (formerly "CREST") system is the UK's Central Securities Depository, providing facilities for the dematerialized holding of UK equities, ETFs, gilt securities and money market instruments (as well as certain foreign securities through CREST depository instruments). CREST is also the SSS for the settlement of these instruments. Through its links to SSS in other jurisdictions (including the US) settlement of some non-UK securities is also possible in CREST. CREST is operated by Euroclear UK & Ireland ("**EUI**").

LCH.Clearnet Limited ("LCH Ltd"), as at this date, is a central counterparty ("**CCP**") incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. For UK regulatory purposes, LCH Ltd is a "recognised clearing house" under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 ("**FSMA**"). It is regulated by the Financial Services Authority ("**FSA**") and is also subject to the oversight of the Bank of England ("**BoE**"). LCH Ltd also is a Derivatives Clearing Organization in the United States and is subject to Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("**CFTC**") rules and the US Commodity Exchange Act. LCH Ltd is a wholly-owned subsidiary of LCH.Clearnet Group Limited. The group is currently majority owned by its users.

LCH.Clearnet SA ("LCH SA"), as at this date, is a CCP incorporated under the laws of France. LCH SA is an authorized credit institution in France (i.e. a bank) with branches in Amsterdam and Brussels and a representative office in Portugal. LCH SA is also regulated in the UK by the Financial Services Authority as a recognized overseas clearing house. LCH SA is a wholly-owned subsidiary of LCH.Clearnet Group Limited. The group is currently majority owned by its users.

Description of foreign operations

International operations

During the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Firm recorded approximately $24.5bn and $22.0bn, respectively, of managed revenue derived from clients, customers and counterparties domiciled outside of North America. Of those amounts, approximately 66% and 64%, respectively, were derived from EMEA; approximately 25% and 28%, respectively, from Asia/Pacific; and approximately 9% and 8%, respectively, from Latin America/Caribbean.

International operations

The following table presents income statement-related and balance sheet-related information for JPMorgan Chase by major international geographic area. The Firm defines international activities for purposes of this footnote presentation as business transactions that involve clients residing outside of the US, and the information presented below is based predominantly on the domicile of the client, the location from which the client relationship is managed or the location of the trading desk. However, many of the Firm's US operations serve international businesses.

As the Firm's operations are highly integrated, estimates and subjective assumptions have been made to apportion revenue and expense between US and international operations.

The Firm's long-lived assets for the periods presented are not considered by management to be significant in relation to total assets. The majority of the Firm's long-lived assets are located in the United States.

As of or for the year ended December 31, ($mm)	Revenue[3]	Expense[4]	Income before income tax expense and extraordinary gain	Net income	Total assets
2011					
Europe/Middle East and Africa	16,212	9,157	7,055	4,844	566,866
Asia and Pacific	5,992	3,802	2,190	1,380	156,411
Latin America and the Caribbean	2,273	1,711	562	340	51,481
Total international	**24,477**	**14,670**	**9,807**	**6,564**	**774,758**
North America[1]	72,757	55,815	16,942	12,412	1,491,034
Total	**97,234**	**70,485**	**26,749**	**18,976**	**2,265,792**
2010[2]					
Europe/Middle East and Africa	14,135	8,777	5,358	3,635	446,547
Asia and Pacific	6,073	3,677	2,396	1,614	151,379
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,750	1,181	569	362	33,192
Total international	**21,958**	**13,635**	**8,323**	**5,611**	**631,118**
North America[1]	80,736	64,200	16,536	11,759	1,486,487
Total	**102,694**	**77,835**	**24,859**	**17,370**	**2,117,605**
2009[2]					
Europe/Middle East and Africa	16,294	8,620	7,674	5,212	375,406
Asia and Pacific	5,429	3,528	1,901	1,286	112,798
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,867	1,083	784	463	23,692
Total international	**23,590**	**13,231**	**10,359**	**6,961**	**511,896**
North America[1]	76,844	71,136	5,708	4,767	1,520,093
Total	**100,434**	**84,367**	**16,067**	**11,728**	**2,031,989**

[1] Substantially reflects the US

[2] The regional allocation of revenue, expense and net income for 2010 and 2009 has been modified to conform with current allocation methodologies

[3] Revenue is composed of net interest income and noninterest revenue

[4] Expense is composed of noninterest expense and the provision for credit losses

Also see the "Summary Financial Information" of this public plan for selected income from foreign offices data or JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Chase Bank USA, N.A.

International wholesale activities

The Firm is committed to further expanding its wholesale business activities outside of the United States, and it continues to add additional client-serving bankers, as well as product and sales support personnel, to address the needs of the Firm's clients located in these regions. With a comprehensive and coordinated international business strategy and growth plan, efforts and investments for growth outside of the United States will continue to be accelerated and prioritized.

Set forth below are certain key metrics related to the Firm's wholesale international operations, including, for each of EMEA, Asia/Pacific and Latin America/Caribbean, the number of countries in each such region in which they operate, front-office headcount, number of clients, revenue and selected balance-sheet data.

As of or for the year ended December 31, ($mm, except headcount and where otherwise noted)	EMEA		Asia/Pacific		Latin America/ Caribbean	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenue[1]	16,141	14,149	5,971	6,082	2,232	1,697
Countries of operation	33	33	16	16	9	8
New offices	3	6	2	7	4	2
Total headcount[2]	**16,178**	**16,122**	**20,172**	**19,153**	**1,378**	**1,201**
Front-office headcount	5,993	5,872	4,253	4,168	569	486
Significant clients[3]	920	881	480	448	154	139
Deposits (average)[4]	168,882	142,859	57,684	53,268	5,318	6,263
Loans (period-end)[5]	36,637	27,934	31,119	20,552	25,141	16,480
Assets under management ($bn)	278	282	105	111	34	35
Assets under supervision ($bn)	329	331	139	147	89	84
Assets under custody ($bn)	5,430	4,810	1,426	1,321	279	153

Note: Wholesale international operations is comprised of IB, AM, TSS, CB and CIO/Treasury, and prior period amounts have been revised to conform with current allocation methodologies.

[1] Revenue is based predominantly on the domicile of the client, the location from which the client relationship is managed or the location of the trading desk

[2] Total headcount includes all employees, including those in service centers, located in the region

[3] Significant clients are defined as companies with over $1mm in revenue over a trailing 12-month period in the region (excludes private banking clients)

[4] Deposits are based on the location from which the client relationship is managed

[5] Loans outstanding are based predominantly on the domicile of the borrower and exclude loans held-for-sale and loans carried at fair value

For further details on foreign operations, please refer to JPMorgan Chase's Annual Report on Form 10-K and other JPMC '34 Act Reports.

Material supervisory authorities

As JPMorgan Chase conducts a range of financial activities in multiple countries, the company is supervised by multiple authorities. The Federal Reserve acts as an "umbrella regulator" and certain of JPMorgan Chase's subsidiaries are regulated directly by additional authorities based on the particular activities of those subsidiaries. The Firm's banks and certain of its nonbank subsidiaries are subject to direct supervision and regulation by various other federal and state authorities (some of which are considered "functional regulators" under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act). JPMorgan Chase's national bank subsidiaries, such as JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., and Chase Bank USA, N.A., are subject to supervision and regulation by the OCC and, in certain matters, by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC. Supervision and regulation by the responsible regulatory agency generally includes comprehensive annual reviews of all major aspects of the relevant bank's business and condition, and imposition of periodic reporting requirements and limitations on investments, among other powers.

The Firm conducts securities underwriting, dealing and brokerage activities in the United States through J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and other broker-dealer subsidiaries, all of which are subject to regulations of the SEC, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority and the New York Stock Exchange, among others. The Firm conducts similar securities activities outside the United States subject to local regulatory requirements. In the United Kingdom, those activities are conducted by J.P. Morgan Securities Ltd., which is regulated by the UK Financial Services Authority. The operations of JPMorgan Chase mutual funds also are subject to regulation by the SEC.

The Firm has subsidiaries that are members of futures exchanges in the United States and abroad and are registered accordingly.

In the United States, two subsidiaries are registered as futures commission merchants, and other subsidiaries are either registered with the CFTC as commodity pool operators and commodity trading advisors or exempt from such registration. These CFTC-registered subsidiaries are also members of the National Futures Association. The Firm's US energy business is subject to regulation by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. It is also subject to other extensive and evolving energy, commodities, environmental and other governmental regulation both in the US and other jurisdictions globally.

Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the CFTC and SEC will be the regulators of the Firm's derivatives businesses. The Firm expects that JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC will register with the CFTC as swap dealers and with the SEC as security-based swap dealers, and that J.P. Morgan Ventures Energy Corporation will register with the CFTC as a swap dealer.

The types of activities in which the non-US branches of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and the international subsidiaries of JPMorgan Chase may engage are subject to various restrictions imposed by the Federal Reserve. Those non-US branches and international subsidiaries also are subject to the laws and regulatory authorities of the countries in which they operate.

The activities of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Chase Bank USA, N.A. as consumer lenders also are subject to regulation under various US federal laws, including the Truth-in-Lending, Equal Credit Opportunity, Fair Credit Reporting, Fair Debt Collection Practice, Electronic Funds Transfer and CARD acts, as well as various state laws. These statutes impose requirements on consumer loan origination and collection practices. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the CFPB will be responsible for rulemaking and enforcement pursuant to such statutes.

Under the requirements imposed by the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, JPMorgan Chase and its subsidiaries are required periodically to disclose to their retail customers the Firm's policies and practices with respect to the sharing of nonpublic customer information with JPMorgan Chase affiliates and others, and the confidentiality and security of that information. Under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, retail customers also must be given the opportunity to "opt out" of information-sharing arrangements with nonaffiliates, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.

For further details on material supervisory authorities, please refer to JPMorgan Chase's Annual Report on Form 10-K and other JPMC '34 Act Reports.

Principal officers

Executive officers of JPMorgan Chase & Co. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. at May 31, 2012	
Name	**Positions and offices**
James Dimon	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President
Frank J. Bisignano	Chief Administrative Officer since 2005 and Chief Executive Officer of Mortgage Banking since February 2011
Douglas L. Braunstein	Chief Financial Officer since June 2010. He had been head of Investment Banking for the Americas since 2008, prior to which he had served in a number of senior Investment Banking roles, including as head of Global Mergers and Acquisitions
Michael J. Cavanagh	Chief Executive Officer of Treasury & Securities Services since June 2010, prior to which he had been Chief Financial Officer
Stephen M. Cutler	General Counsel since February 2007. Prior to joining JPMorgan Chase, he was a partner and co-chair of the Securities Department at the law firm of WilmerHale
John L. Donnelly	Head of Human Resources since January 2009. Prior to joining JPMorgan Chase, he had been Global Head of Human Resources at Citigroup, Inc. since July 2007 and Head of Human Resources and Corporate Affairs for Citi Markets and Banking business from 1998 until 2007
Mary Callahan Erdoes	Chief Executive Officer of Asset Management since September 2009, prior to which she had been Chief Executive Officer of Private Banking
John J. Hogan	Chief Risk Officer since January 2012. He had been Chief Risk Officer of the Investment Bank since 2006
Samuel Todd Maclin	Chief Executive Officer of Consumer and Business Banking since June 2011. He had been Chief Executive Officer of Commercial Banking from 2004 until January 2012
Douglas B. Petno	Chief Executive Officer of Commercial Banking since January 2012. He had been Chief Operating Officer of Commercial Banking since October 2010, prior to which he had been Global Head of Natural Resources in the Investment Bank
Gordon A. Smith	Chief Executive Officer of Card Services since June 2007 and of the Auto Finance and Student Lending businesses since June 2011. Prior to joining JPMorgan Chase, he was with American Express Company and was, from 2005 until 2007, president of American Express' Global Commercial Card business
James E. Staley	Chief Executive Officer of the Investment Bank since September 2009, prior to which he had been Chief Executive Officer of Asset Management
Matthew E. Zames	Chief Investment Officer since May 2012 and head of Mortgage Banking Capital Markets since January 2012, prior to which he had been co-head of the Investment Bank Global Fixed Income business and co-head of Mortgage Banking Capital Markets since 2009 and 2011, respectively
Barry L. Zubrow	Head of Corporate and Regulatory Affairs since January 2012. He had been Chief Risk Officer since November 2007. Prior to joining JPMorgan Chase, he was a private investor and was Chairman of the New Jersey Schools Development Authority from March 2006 through August 2010

Executive officers of Chase Bank USA, National Association at May 31, 2012	
Name	Positions and offices
Gordon A. Smith	■ Chief Executive Officer.
Raymond Fischer	■ Chief Financial Officer
Neil Wilcox	■ General Counsel
Keith W. Schuck	■ President
Marge Hannum	■ Risk Officer

Resolution planning corporate governance structure and processes

Resolution planning at JPMorgan Chase is coordinated in a Resolution Planning office led by a senior officer of the Firm in the CFO organization. As Head of Resolution Planning, this senior officer has firmwide responsibility to ensure that the Firm is adopting business organizational strategies, policies, and procedures that appropriately address the challenges faced in establishing a robust and credible resolution regime.

The Head of Resolution Planning works closely with the management teams of each of the Core Business Lines as well as with the management teams of functional support groups (e.g., Risk, Finance, Treasury, Legal, HR, Technology & Operations, Mergers & Acquisitions, etc.) to assess resolutions strategies. The Office of the Head of Resolution Planning is responsible for compiling, reviewing, and maintaining all resolution-related information.

To support and maintain the sustainability of resolution planning at the Firm, JPMorgan Chase embeds required resolution-related information into the ongoing, business-as-usual control processes, reporting, and governance of the Firm.

The activities of our Firm's Office of Resolution Planning is supervised by the CFO, and the global resolution planning process is under the supervision of the Firm's Chief Financial Officer, Chief Risk Officer, General Counsel, Head of Corporate and Regulatory Affairs, and the other members of the Operating Committee and the Firm's Controller. The process is reviewed with the Directors Risk Policy Committee of the Board of Directors and updates on progress are made regularly to the DRPC. The final plan has been reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors.

Description of material management information

JPMorgan Chase maintains a comprehensive set of management information surrounding its risk, liquidity, financial and regulatory reporting and monitoring.

JPMorgan Chase's risk management framework and governance structure are intended to provide comprehensive controls and ongoing management of the major risks inherent in its business activities. The Firm employs a holistic approach to risk management to ensure the broad spectrum of risk types are considered in managing its business activities. The Firm's risk management framework is intended to create a culture of risk awareness and personal responsibility throughout the Firm where collaboration, discussion, escalation and sharing of information is encouraged. The Firm's ability to properly identify, measure, monitor and report risk is critical to both its soundness and profitability.

The Firm's exposure to risk through its daily business dealings, including lending and capital markets activities, is identified and aggregated through the Firm's risk management infrastructure. In addition, individuals who manage risk positions, particularly those that are complex, are responsible for identifying and estimating potential losses that could arise from specific or unusual events that may not be captured in other models, and for communicating those risks to senior management.

Liquidity is essential to the ability to operate financial services businesses and, therefore, the ability to maintain surplus levels of liquidity through economic cycles is crucial to financial services companies, particularly during periods of adverse conditions. The Firm relies on external sources to finance a significant portion of its operations, and the Firm's funding strategy is intended to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity and a diversity of funding sources necessary to enable it to meet actual and contingent liabilities during both normal and stress periods.

The Firm employs a variety of metrics and management information to monitor and manage liquidity. One set of analyses used by the Firm relates to the timing of liquidity sources versus liquidity uses (e.g., funding gap analysis and parent holding company funding, as discussed below). A second set of analyses focuses on measurements of the Firm's reliance on short-term unsecured funding as a percentage of total liabilities, as well as the relationship of short-term unsecured funding to highly-liquid assets, the deposits-to-loans ratio and other balance sheet measures.

The Firm performs regular liquidity stress tests as part of its liquidity monitoring activities. The purpose of the liquidity stress tests is intended to ensure sufficient liquidity for the Firm under both idiosyncratic and systemic market stress conditions. These scenarios measure the Firm's liquidity position across a full-year horizon by analyzing the net funding gaps resulting from contractual and contingent cash and collateral outflows versus the Firm's ability to generate additional liquidity by pledging or selling excess collateral and issuing unsecured debt. The scenarios are produced for the parent holding company and major bank subsidiaries as well as the Firm's principal US broker-dealer subsidiary.

The Firm aims to provide transparent, accurate, reliable and timely financial information that can be used by management to make sound financial decisions; for analysts to assess the Firm's financial position; investors to make informed decisions; and regulators to supervise and examine us appropriately. The Firm's goal is to continuously improve the reporting process through enhancements to the control and financial reporting environment that focus on analytics, compliance and reporting; enhancing the accuracy and transparency, and efficiency of its financial reporting, internally and across Regulatory and external reporting.

The technology functions that serve our businesses support the Firm's risk, liquidity, financial and regulatory reporting infrastructure to ensure both internal and external clients have access to the tools and information necessary. The technology functions are coordinated around a firm wide Technology organizational structure. Technology reports to the Chief Information Officer (who reports to the Chief Administrative Officer) and, in certain cases, also to line of business executives. Where possible, we seek to create scale, increase control and reduce duplication and cost through a services model that strongly defines and distributes responsibility for running the Firm's Technology Applications and Infrastructure.

High-level description of resolution strategy

Fortress balance sheet

JPMorgan Chase has a fortress balance sheet and significant liquidity and earnings power. The Firm maintains significant excess capital. As of December 31, 2011, JPMorgan Chase had a Basel I Tier 1 common ratio of 10.1%, and estimated that its Basel III Tier 1 common ratio was approximately 7.9%. In addition, as of December 31, 2011, total firm-wide credit reserves were $28.3bn, resulting in a loan loss coverage ratio of 3.35% of total loans.

Liquidity reserve

In addition, the Firm maintains a significant amount of liquidity, primarily at its bank subsidiaries, but also at its nonbank subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2011, the Firm's Global Liquidity Reserve was estimated to be approximately $379bn. The Global Liquidity Reserve represents consolidated sources of available liquidity to the Firm, including cash on deposit at central banks, and cash proceeds reasonably expected to be received in secured financings of highly liquid, unencumbered securities, such as government-issued debt, government- and FDIC-guaranteed corporate debt, US government agency debt, and agency MBS. The Global Liquidity Reserve also includes the Firm's borrowing capacity at various FHLBs, the Federal Reserve Bank discount window and various other central banks as a result of collateral pledged by the Firm to such banks. In addition to the Global Liquidity Reserve, the Firm has significant amounts of other high-quality, marketable securities available to raise liquidity, such as corporate debt and equity securities. Another key strength of the Firm is its diversified deposit franchise, through the Retail Financial Services, Commercial Banking, Treasury & Securities Services and Asset Management lines of business, which provides a stable source of funding and decreases reliance on the wholesale markets. As of December 31, 2011, total deposits for the Firm were $1,127.8bn.

These factors should enable the Firm to endure severe stress events and absorb substantial losses without failing.

Recovery plan

The Firm also has a comprehensive recovery plan detailing the actions it would take to avoid failure by staying well-capitalized and well-funded in the case of an adverse event. JPMorgan Chase has provided the Federal Reserve with comprehensive confidential supervisory information and analyses about the Firm's businesses, legal entities and corporate governance and about its crisis management governance, capabilities and available alternatives to raise liquidity and capital in severe market circumstances.

Title II resolution plan: Single point of entry recapitalization

In the unlikely event that the Firm were to default on its obligations or be in danger of default, and neither our recovery plan nor another private sector alternative were available to prevent the default, the Firm could be resolved under the provisions of Title II of the Dodd-Frank Act. The preferred Title II strategy would involve a "single point of entry" recapitalization model in which the FDIC would use its power to create a bridge entity for JPMorgan Chase, transfer the systemically important and viable parts of the Firm's business, principally the stock of its main operating subsidiaries and any intercompany claims against such subsidiaries, to the bridge entity, recapitalize these businesses by contributing some or all of such intercompany claims to the capital of such subsidiaries and exchanging debt claims against the liquidating "left-behind" parent entity for equity in the bridge entity. Under this strategy, only JPMorgan Chase would be placed in a Title II receivership and the principal operating subsidiaries of JPMorgan Chase would continue in business as subsidiaries of the bridge entity without being placed in resolution proceedings.

The FDIC would distribute the stock of the bridge entity to the Firm's creditors, both long-term debt holders under indentures and others, in order of priority in satisfaction of the claims against the Firm not assumed by the bridge entity. Importantly, any losses associated with recapitalizing the bank would be borne by equity holders and, to the extent necessary, the creditors of the Firm, and not by the US government or taxpayers.

Upon the consummation of the recapitalization, the holders of debt claims against JPMorgan Chase, both long-term debt holders under indentures and others, would cease to have any rights as creditors of the holding company, including as to the holding company's prior debt service obligations and obligations to repay the principal amount of such indebtedness. While recapitalization would be intended to preserve the going-concern value of JPMorgan Chase for the benefit of its creditors, which value could increase over time as financial markets recover and market conditions return to normalcy, the value of the equity received by holders of debt claims might not be sufficient to permit them to recover their investment.

Recapitalization would be intended to preserve the operation of the Firm's systemically important functions, promptly return the systemically important and viable parts of the Firm's business to the private sector without a lengthy period of government control, preserve the going concern value of the Firm for the benefit of its creditors, and avoid the value destruction which could result from a disorderly liquidation of the Firm or its assets.

Title I resolution plan: Recapitalization

Alternatively, the Firm's Resolution Plan is required to provide for the rapid and orderly resolution of JPMorgan Chase under the Bankruptcy Code in a way that the Firm believes would not pose systemic risk to the US financial system. The Resolution Plan does not provide for the resolution of JPMorgan Chase or any of its subsidiaries using the extraordinary resolution powers available to the FDIC under Title II. The Resolution Plan would involve restructuring the Firm's balance sheet with the goal of achieving well-capitalized status without imposing any losses on taxpayers. The Resolution Plan provides that, in order to achieve the significant benefits of resolution through recapitalization, the Firm's lead bank subsidiary, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. would be recapitalized, either without initiating one or more FDI Act receiverships, or if necessary, by utilizing the FDIC's traditional resolution powers in receivership proceedings under the FDI Act. The value necessary for the recapitalization of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. would come from intercompany balances owned by JPMorgan Chase and, if a receivership is commenced, any third-party claims left behind in the receivership. JPMorgan Chase would be placed in Chapter 11 proceedings and creditors and shareholders of JPMorgan Chase would realize value from the receivership only to the extent available to JPMorgan Chase as a shareholder of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., after the payment of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.'s creditors. Other material entities that are sufficiently self sustaining and able to continue in the ordinary course of business would not need to be placed into reorganization proceedings.

In the unlikely event that the amount of intercompany deposit and non-deposit third party liabilities at JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. are insufficient to recapitalize it, the Resolution Plan contemplates that the Firm would decrease the size of its consolidated balance sheet until it is adequately capitalized by divesting any of our lines of business, any of the twenty-five material legal entities which are significant to the activities of the Firm's core business lines, or any other divestiture opportunity that presented itself to the Firm in resolution. The Firm believes that its core business lines and critical operations are highly attractive businesses. Many of them are global leaders and top competitors in the products and markets in which they have chosen to compete. As a result, each business unit would have multiple, diverse and not necessarily overlapping potential buyers.

Title I resolution plan: Sale and wind-down

If it were not possible to resolve subsidiaries or other assets of the Firm through recapitalization, the Resolution Plan provides that the Firm would resolve its business lines, material legal entities and other assets through divestiture or, as needed, in rapid and orderly wind down in proceedings under the Bankruptcy Code and other applicable insolvency regimes such as, for US broker-dealer subsidiaries, in liquidation proceedings overseen by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. The Resolution Plan contemplates that the divestiture and wind-down process would be conducted in a manner that permits the orderly transfer to other providers of the businesses, customers, customer accounts, customer securities and other property associated with the Firm's operations with minimum systemic disruption and without losses to taxpayers.

Conclusion

The Resolution Plan provides for the resolution of the Firm in a rapid and orderly way that, in the Firm's view, would not pose systemic risk to the US financial system because, among other reasons, it provides for either the recapitalization and continuation of the Firm's critical operations directly in or in subsidiaries of a viable bridge entity, or, where necessary, the divestiture or wind-down of the Firm's business with, in each case, minimum disruption.