

An important note to describe why we are showing the table above: The loan loss reserve accounting rules — which are life-of-loan estimated losses based upon probability-based economic scenarios — generate huge swings in earnings that can be unrelated to actual credit performance. This was particularly true for the COVID-19 years when, during the first six months of the pandemic, we built approximately \$16 billion in reserves. Then in the next six quarters, we released essentially the equivalent number. We did so only because the scenarios used to estimate future credit losses changed dramatically.

The table above shows reported net income, with and without loan loss reserve changes. Throughout this period, the credit portfolio was healthy, and charge-offs remained below pre-pandemic levels. Either way, the company had strong absolute and relative performance.



 $<sup>1\,\,</sup>$  9% compound annual growth rate since 2004.

Stock total return analysis			
	Bank One	S&P 500 Index	S&P Financials Index
Performance since becoming CEO of Bank One (3/27/2000–12/31/2022)¹			
Compounded annual gain	11.3%	6.1%	4.6%
Overall gain	1,047.8%	287.7%	176.1%
	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	S&P 500 Index	S&P Financials Index
Performance since the Bank One and JPMorgan Chase & Co. merger (7/1/2004–12/31/2022)			
Compounded annual gain	9.9%	8.9%	4.4%
Overall gain	471.6%	386.8%	120.0%
Performance for the period ended December 31, 2022			
Compounded annual gain/(loss)			
One year	(12.6)%	(18.1)%	(10.5)%
Five years	7.7%	9.4%	6.4%
Ten years	14.9%	12.6%	12.1%