

WCM Quality Global Growth

INDEX: MSCI ACWI NR USD

First Quarter 2025

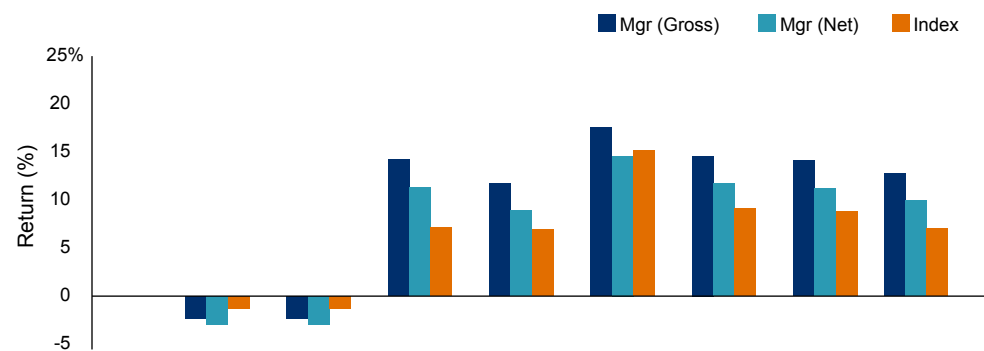
INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Although predominantly driven by bottom-up fundamental stock selection, the investment process also involves some top-down thematic analysis. We start with simple-to-understand businesses with clean financials, low-or-no debt, high returns on capital, relatively predictable free cash flow generation, and consistent earnings / revenue growth histories. In our analysis, we focus on each company's business model (economic moat), corporate culture, management, and valuation (using conservative DCF models and scenario analysis). The product will be highly focused and will include highly liquid mega-, large- and mid-cap shares from developed and emerging markets.

PORTFOLIO INFORMATION 3/31/2025

PM	Black, Trigg, Ayer	CAP/STYLE	Global Large-Stock Growth
CITY, STATE	Laguna Beach, CA	ASSET CLASS	International Equity
WEBSITE	www.wcminvest.com/funds	TURNOVER	41% as of 12/31/2024
TOLL FREE PHONE	949-380-0200	STRATEGY AUM	\$26.4 B as of 3/31/2025
FIRM AUM	\$93.9 B as of 3/31/2025	STRATEGY INCEPTION	3/31/2008
FIRM INCEPTION	7/15/1976		

ANNUALIZED PERFORMANCE 3/31/2025



	3 MOS	YTD	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	7 YR	10 YR	SINCE INCEPTION
Mgr Gross %	-2.3	-2.3	14.2	11.7	17.6	14.6	14.1	12.8
Mgr Net %	-2.9	-2.9	11.3	8.9	14.6	11.7	11.2	9.9
Index	-1.3	-1.3	7.2	6.9	15.2	9.1	8.8	7.0
Relative	-1.6	-1.6	4.1	2.0	-0.6	2.6	2.4	2.9

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Indices we use for benchmarking can differ from the benchmark used by the manager.

CALENDAR PERFORMANCE 3/31/2025

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Mgr Gross %	33.7	27.7	-30.0	16.2	44.3	35.5	-1.4	28.9	3.8	13.3
Mgr Net %	30.3	24.4	-31.7	13.3	40.7	32.1	-3.9	25.7	1.2	10.4
Index	17.5	22.2	-18.4	18.5	16.3	26.6	-9.4	24.0	7.9	-2.4
Relative	12.8	2.2	-13.3	-5.2	24.4	5.5	5.5	1.7	-6.7	12.8

INVESTMENTS AND INSURANCE PRODUCTS ARE: • NOT A DEPOSIT • NOT FDIC INSURED
• NOT INSURED BY ANY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY • NO BANK GUARANTEE • MAY LOSE VALUE

TOP 10 HOLDINGS 3/31/2025

NAME	TICKER	WEIGHT
AppLovin Corp Ordinary Shares - Class A	APP	7.3%
3i Group Ord	III	4.6%
Amazon.com Inc	AMZN	4.6%
Sea Ltd ADR	SE	3.9%
Saab AB Class B	SAAB B	3.9%
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co Ltd ADR	TSM	3.6%
Arthur J. Gallagher & Co	AJG	3.5%
Visa Inc Class A	V	3.2%
McKesson Corp	MCK	3.1%
Microsoft Corp	MSFT	3.0%
Total % of Portfolio		40.6%

ASSET ALLOCATION 3/31/2025



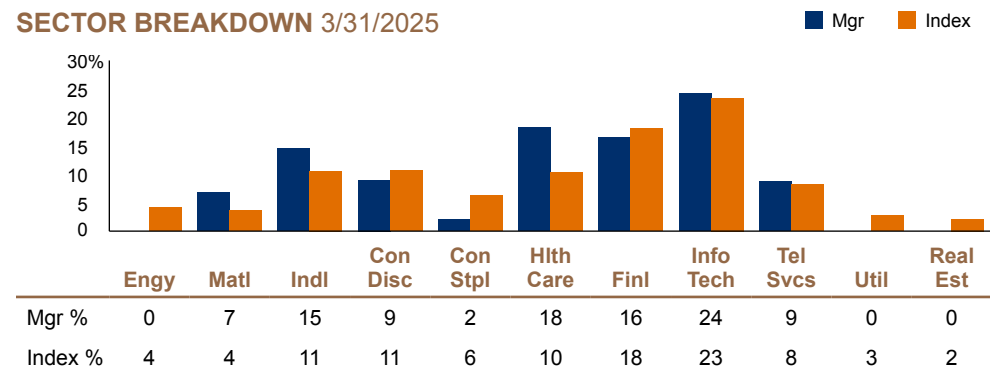
MARKET CAPITALIZATION 3/31/2025

	MGR	INDEX
Giant %	40.0%	48.5%
Large %	45.3%	34.5%
Mid %	13.7%	16.5%
Small %	1.0%	0.5%
Micro %	0.0%	0.0%

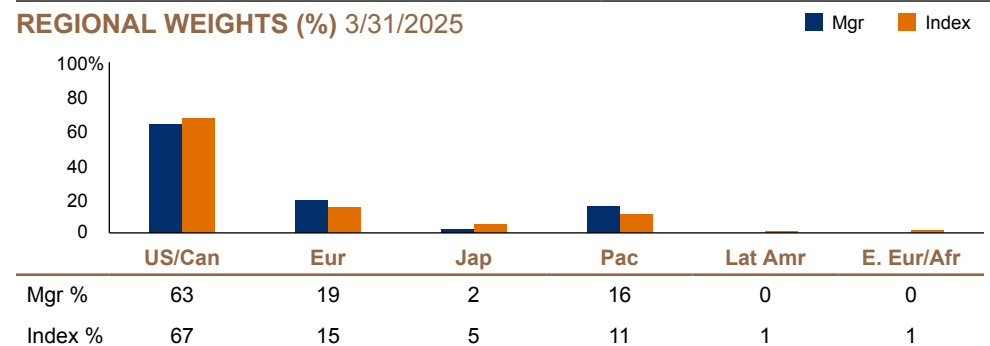
PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS 3/31/2025

NAME	MGR	INDEX
Market Cap (\$mil)	\$135,031.3	\$157,729.2
Price/Book	5.8	2.9
Price/Earnings	33.3	20.7
Price/Cash Flow	21.9	13.3
Earnings Growth (3 yr)	26.4	11.8
Return on Equity	27.9%	27.2%
# of Holdings	40	2,558
Dividend Yield	0.58%	1.88%

SECTOR BREAKDOWN 3/31/2025



REGIONAL WEIGHTS (%) 3/31/2025

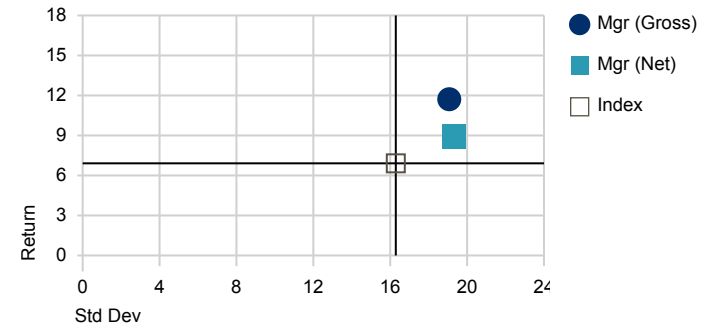


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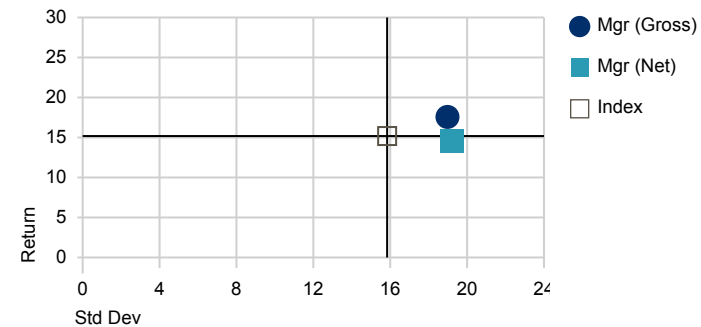
PORTFOLIO STATISTICS 3/31/2025

	THREE YEAR			FIVE YEAR		
	MGR (GROSS)	MGR (NET)	INDEX	MGR (GROSS)	MGR (NET)	INDEX
ABSOLUTE RETURN						
Annualized Return	11.7	8.9	6.9	17.6	14.6	15.2
Standard Deviation	19.1	19.3	16.3	19.0	19.2	15.8
Sharpe Ratio	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.8
RELATIVE	MGR (GROSS)	MGR (NET)		MGR (GROSS)	MGR (NET)	
Tracking Error	7.6			8.0		
Information Ratio	0.6			0.3		
Beta	1.1			1.1		
Alpha	4.6	2.0		1.5	-1.2	
Up Market Capture	118.2			111.7		
Down Market Capture	102.2			108.7		
R-Squared	84.5			82.5		

3 YEAR RISK/RETURN COMPARISON



5 YEAR RISK/RETURN COMPARISON



TOP 5 CONTRIBUTORS 3/31/2025

NAME	WEIGHT	CONTRIBUTION
Saab AB Class B	1.98%	1.5%
GE Aerospace	4.52%	0.8%
Sea Ltd ADR	3.47%	0.7%
Arthur J. Gallagher & Co	3.05%	0.6%
McKesson Corp	2.72%	0.5%

BOTTOM 5 CONTRIBUTORS 3/31/2025

NAME	WEIGHT	CONTRIBUTION
AppLovin Corp Ordinary Shares - Class A	11.03%	-2.0%
Illumina Inc	1.99%	-0.9%
Arista Networks Inc	2.61%	-0.8%
Datadog Inc Class A	2.39%	-0.8%
Amazon.com Inc	5.27%	-0.7%

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Comparable indices: The index data represents an unmanaged portfolio of securities. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

Composite Performance:

Actual composite performance data is typically represented and is provided by the investment manager; however, please be advised that certain managers provide performance represented by a model portfolio, which is an account representing the manager's ideal unconstrained portfolio. The composite results shown are affected by the methodology used to select accounts and the size and number of accounts in the composite, which can vary among managers and may include separately managed accounts, institutional accounts and/or mutual funds. No guarantees can be made that the composite performance is a statistically accurate representation of performance of any specific account. Individual clients may also stipulate certain guidelines regarding management of their accounts, and, therefore, volatility and performance may vary from the composite returns. The performance data included herein was derived by geometrically linking quarterly returns provided by each manager. Returns are gross of fees, denominated in U.S. dollars, and include reinvestment of dividends, interest and other earnings. Trailing period performance returns greater than one year are annualized. JPMorgan Securities does not verify composite information and is relying on the managers

for the accuracy of the information.

Gross/Net Performance:

Net Fee Performance (with Overlay Fee)

Performance results, if any, are shown "gross", before the deduction of Program Fees, and "net", after deduction of Program Fees. Net performance results reflect a deduction of 2.55%. This consists of three components: the maximum JPMS Fee Rate of 2.00% and the maximum Program Overlay Fee Rate of 0.15%, plus the Individual Manager Fee Rate of 0.40%. The Individual Manager Fees may differ from manager to manager and may change their fee from time to time. If you select this manager for your account, check the Individual Manager Fees specified in the written client agreement, in case these have changed since you received this profile. The actual JPMS Fee Rate applicable to your account may vary.

Dispersion statistics present the rate of return for the highest and lowest performing account within the composite as well as a median value. Morningstar surveys this data from the manager on an annual basis. Dispersion statistics are not available for composites with less than five accounts.

Dispersion Statistics as of 2019

Highest Return in Composite: 35.89%

Median Return in Composite: 35.49%

Lowest Return in Composite: 34.16%

Information Regarding Advisory Services:

Returns are shown net of the maximum program client fee where the strategy is available. Fees will include, as applicable, the JPMS advisory program fee and the portfolio manager fee. For specific information contact your JPMS Financial Advisor.

For more information on advisory program and manager fees, please review the applicable ADV Disclosure Brochure, which is available upon request to your Financial Advisor or at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Please see the Glossary of Terms for more information regarding indexes, asset class descriptions and certain terminology.

The Top Holdings table displays the largest holdings as a percentage of the total value of the account's holdings. The list is current as of the date indicated and does not indicate that any particular account, other than the representative account, ever held any security listed or will hold any security listed at any subsequent point. Top Holdings are for informational purposes only and should not be deemed to be a recommendation to purchase or sell the securities mentioned. Individual client portfolios may differ based upon, among other things, variations in security purchase price and date and individual client restrictions. The securities listed may not represent any account's entire portfolio as of the date indicated or as of any other date and may represent in aggregate only a small percentage of an account's holdings. It should not be assumed that any security listed was, or will prove to be, profitable.

Investment returns and other data were provided to JPMS by sources considered reliable by JPMS, but have not been independently verified by and are not guaranteed or warranted by JPMS as to accuracy or completeness. Please see the Glossary of Terms for more information regarding indexes, asset class descriptions and certain terminology. JP Morgan Chase & Co., its affiliates, and employees do not provide tax, legal or accounting advice. This material has been prepared for informational purposes only, and is not intended to provide, and should not be relied on for tax, legal and accounting advice. You should consult your own tax, legal and accounting advisors before engaging in any financial transaction.

Important Information About Your Investments And Potential Conflicts Of Interest

Conflicts of interest will arise whenever JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. or any of its affiliates (together, "J.P. Morgan") have an actual or perceived economic or other incentive in its management of our clients' portfolios to act in a way that benefits J.P. Morgan. Conflicts will result, for example (to the extent the following activities are permitted in your account): (1) when J.P. Morgan invests in an investment product, such as a mutual fund, structured product, separately managed account or hedge fund issued or managed by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. or an affiliate, such as J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.; (2) when a J.P. Morgan entity obtains services, including trade execution and trade clearing, from an affiliate; (3) when J.P. Morgan receives payment as a result of purchasing an investment product for a client's account; or (4) when J.P. Morgan receives payment for providing services (including shareholder servicing, recordkeeping or custody) with respect to investment products purchased for a client's portfolio. Other conflicts will result because of relationships that J.P. Morgan has with other clients or when J.P. Morgan acts for its own account.

Investment strategies are selected from both J.P. Morgan and third party asset managers and are subject to a review process by our manager research teams. From this pool of strategies, our portfolio construction teams select those strategies we believe fit our asset allocation goals and forward looking views in order to meet the portfolio's investment objective.

As a general matter, we prefer J.P. Morgan managed strategies. We expect the proportion of J.P. Morgan managed strategies will be high (in fact, up to 100 percent) in strategies such as, for example, cash and high-quality fixed income, subject to applicable law and any account-specific considerations.

While our internally managed strategies generally align well with our forward looking views, and we are familiar with the investment processes as well as the risk and compliance philosophy of the firm, it is important to note that J.P. Morgan receives more overall fees when internally managed strategies are included. We offer the option of choosing to exclude J.P. Morgan managed strategies (other than cash and liquidity products) in certain portfolios.

Non-Reliance

The information contained in this material should not be relied upon in isolation for the purpose of making an investment decision. Investors are urged to consider carefully whether the products, asset classes (e.g. equities, fixed income, alternative investments, commodities, etc.) and strategies discussed are suitable to their individual needs. Investors must also consider the objectives, risks, charges, and expenses associated with the investment product or strategy prior to making an investment decision. Investment returns and other data were provided to JPMS by sources believed to be reliable; however, JPM does not represent or warrant its accuracy, reliability or completeness, or accept any liability for any loss or damage (whether direct or indirect) arising out of the use of all or any part of this material. JP Morgan Chase & Co., its affiliates, and employees do not provide tax, legal or accounting advice. This material has been prepared for informational purposes only, and is not intended to provide, and should not be relied on for tax, legal and accounting advice. You should consult your own tax, legal and accounting advisors before engaging in any financial transaction.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alpha: Measures return that is not considered attributable to general market movements. It is used to evaluate what portion of a portfolio's performance can be attributed specifically to the manager.

Annualized Performance: This is used to show performance for periods of greater than one year and is also called compound rate of return. Annualized return measures an investment's increase in value each year, including capital appreciation and reinvested income.

Average Effective Maturity: Average effective maturity is a weighted average of all the maturities of the bonds in a portfolio, computed by weighting each bond's effective maturity by the market value of the security. Average effective maturity takes into consideration all mortgage prepayments, puts, and adjustable coupons. Longer-maturity funds are generally considered more interest-rate sensitive than their shorter counterparts. We list Average Effective Maturity for Taxable Fixed-Income and Hybrid funds and Average Nominal Maturity for Municipal Bond Funds. Since this is collected by survey, it is important to bear in mind that different fund companies may use different interest-rate assumptions in determining call likelihood and timing. Generally speaking, the longer the maturity, the greater the interest rate risk. When duration is unavailable, this is used in the calculation of the fixed-income style box.

Beta: Beta measures risk from market moves. If a portfolio's beta is 1, the market's expected risk level and the portfolio's expected risk level are considered the same. A portfolio with a beta greater than 1 is thought to be riskier than the market; a portfolio with a beta less than 1 is thought to be less risky than the market.

Coupon Percentage: Coupon Percent is the periodic interest payment on a fixed-income security, expressed as a percentage of par value, made to the bondholders during the life of the bond. The Average Coupon Percent of a portfolio is the weighted average of all the coupon percents of the bonds in the portfolio.

Credit Quality: A debt issuer's credit quality refers to the ability of the issuer to repay the debt, as perceived by the market and expressed in terms of credit ratings assigned. Average credit quality for bond portfolios reflects average quality of constituent bonds.

Credit Quality Chart: This graph, shown with Fixed Income portfolios, displays the percentage of aggregate portfolio assets invested among the various credit rating categories that has been provided by the investment manager. JPMorgan Securities cannot guarantee that these credit rating categories are consistent with those assigned by one of the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations, and relies on the investment managers for the accuracy and consistency of this information. The credit quality of the issuer typically reflects its financial ability to fulfill payment.

Down (Up) Market Capture Ratio: The down (up) market capture ratio looks at performance of a portfolio versus that of the market (i.e., the appropriate index) in down (up) markets. The better the capital protection given by the portfolio in down markets, the lower the down market capture ratio. The better the performance in comparison with the market, the higher the up market capture ratio.

Duration: Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of bond prices to changes in yield. Average duration refers to the weighted average of time periods over which a bondholder receives cash flow from the bond, including payoff at maturity.

Fixed Income Sectors Chart: This graph, shown with Fixed Income portfolios, displays the percentage of holdings allocated among taxable and non-taxable fixed income sectors.

Information Ratio: A ratio of the excess returns of a portfolio above the returns of a benchmark to the volatility of excess returns. The information ratio measures a portfolio manager's ability to consistently generate excess returns relative to a benchmark.

Market Capitalization: Market cap breakdown is applicable for equity funds. It gives information about the market capitalization range of the shares the fund is investing in. In general large cap companies' shares are considered to be less risky compared to medium and small cap companies. So this breakdown information is also a decisive factor while choosing a scheme. Market capitalization, applicable to equity and balanced strategies, classifies a stock as giant, large, mid, small, and micro based on its position in the cumulative capitalization of its style zone. Giant-cap stocks are those that together account for the top 40% of the capitalization of each style zone; large-cap stocks represent the next 30%; mid-cap stocks represent the next 20%; small-cap stocks represent the next 7%; and micro-cap stocks represent the remaining 3% balance. The market cap breakdown allows investors to see the whole range of companies held by the fund.

Maturity: Can refer to either the time remaining or the date on which a bond comes due; average maturity refers to the average of the time to maturity of all bonds in a portfolio.

R-Squared: R-Squared is a statistical measure of the degree to which a change in an investment is attributable to a change in its benchmark. An R-Squared of 1.00 would indicate that the two move in tandem, or are perfectly correlated.

Sharpe Ratio: Measures the amount of return earned, above the risk-free rate of return, for each unit of risk taken. It is calculated by dividing the portfolio's average rate of return less the risk-free rate of return by the standard deviation of the portfolio. Typically, the higher the Sharpe ratio, the better the investment's performance relative to its risk.

Standard Deviation: Standard deviation measures historical variability of returns from the mean. A higher standard deviation means greater variability, which often implies uncertainty of returns, and therefore more risk. See also volatility, risk.

Tracking Error: The standard deviation of excess returns above the returns of a benchmark. Tracking error measures the divergence between the return patterns of a portfolio and the return patterns of a benchmark.

Turnover: The lesser of purchases or sales of non-cash securities divided by total net assets. Average turnover is generally calculated for a 1-year period. This information is provided by the management firm or a reliable data source.

Yield To Maturity: The weighted average percentage rate of return paid on a bond, note, or other fixed income security if the investor buys and holds it to its maturity date.

Yield To Worst: The weighted average of the lowest potential yield that can be received on the bond in

the portfolio without the issuers actually defaulting.

INDICES/BENCHMARKS: Indices are baskets of securities (hypothetical and unmanaged). They can be used as benchmarks against which the performance of an individual investment or portfolio can be measured. The indices listed in this section may be used as primary/secondary benchmarks for the various investment strategies offered through the Advisory Services programs as well as proxies for various market segments within a Returns Based Style Analysis.

Index Definition

MSCI ACWI NR USD: The index measures the performance of the large and mid cap segments of all country markets. It is free float-adjusted market-capitalization weighted.

Morningstar Category

Global Large-Stock Growth: Global large-stock growth portfolios invest in a variety of international stocks and typically skew towards large caps that are more expensive or projected to grow faster than other global large-cap stocks. World large stock growth portfolios have few geographical limitations. It is common for these portfolios to invest the majority of their assets in developed markets, with the remainder divided among the globe's emerging markets. These portfolios are not significantly overweight U.S. equity exposure relative to the Morningstar Global Market Index and maintain at least a 20% absolute U.S. exposure.

Portfolios are placed in a given category based on their average holdings statistics over the past three years. Morningstar's editorial team also reviews and approves all category assignments. If the portfolio is new and has no history, Morningstar estimates where it will fall before giving it a more permanent category assignment. When necessary, Morningstar may change a category assignment based on recent changes to the portfolio.

INVESTMENT RISKS

International/Emerging Market Equities: Investing in international securities involves special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

Sector Strategies: Portfolios that invest exclusively in one sector or industry involve additional risks. The lack of industry diversification subjects the investor to increased industry-specific risks.

Non-Diversified Strategies: Portfolios that invest a significant percentage of assets in a single issuer involve additional risks, including share price fluctuations, because of the increased concentration of investments.

Small Cap Equities: Portfolios that invest in stocks of small companies involve additional risks. Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies. Historically, smaller- company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average.

Mid Cap Equities: Portfolios that invest in companies with market capitalization below \$10 billion involve additional risks. The securities of these companies may be more volatile and less liquid than the securities of larger companies.

High-Yield Bonds: Portfolios that invest in lower-rated debt securities (commonly referred to as junk bonds) involve additional risks because of the lower credit quality of the securities in the portfolio. The

investor should be aware of the possible higher level of volatility, and increased risk of default.

Tax-Free Municipal Bonds: The investor should note that the income from tax-free municipal bond funds may be subject to state and local taxation and the Alternative Minimum Tax.

Bonds: Bonds are subject to interest rate risk. As the prevailing level of bond interest rates rise, the value of bonds already held in a portfolio declines. Portfolios that hold bonds are subject to declines and increases in value due to general changes in interest rates.

Hedge Funds: The investor should note that hedge fund investing involves specialized risks that are dependent upon the type of strategies undertaken by the manager. This can include distressed or event-driven strategies, long/short strategies, using arbitrage (exploiting price inefficiencies), international investing, and use of leverage, options and/or derivatives. Although the goal of hedge fund managers may be to reduce volatility and produce positive absolute return under a variety of market conditions, hedge funds may involve a high degree of risk and are suitable only for investors of substantial financial means who could bear the entire loss of their investment.

Bank Loan/Senior Debt: Bank loans and senior loans are impacted by the risks associated with fixed income in general, including interest rate risk and default risk. They are often non-investment grade; therefore, the risk of default is high. These securities are also relatively illiquid. Managed products that invest in bank loans/senior debt are often highly leveraged, producing a high risk of return volatility.

Short Positions: When a short position moves in an unfavorable way, the losses are theoretically unlimited. The broker may demand more collateral and a manager might have to close out a short position at an inopportune time to limit further losses.

Long-Short: Due to the strategies used by long-short funds, which may include but are not limited to leverage, short selling, short-term trading, and investing in derivatives, these funds may have greater risk, volatility, and expenses than those focusing on traditional investment strategies.

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