**INTERSHIP REPORT ON**

**J.P.MORGAN & CO.**

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**DEVI AHILIYA VISHWAVIDYALAYA**

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**Submitted To: Dr. Rachna Jain**

**Acknowledgement**

**JP MORGAN gave me the opportunity to learn and develop my skills as a professional. I regard myself as a very lucky individual to have been given the chance to participate in this internship program During this internship period, I also got to meet so many great people and professionals who guided me.**

**In order to achieve my desired career objectives, I expect this opportunity to serve as a significant milestone in my career development. I will strive to use gained skills and knowledge in the best way possible, and continue to improve them as needed. Hope to continue cooperation with all of you in the future,**

**Sincerely,**

**Divya Bhati**

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**INTRODUCTION**

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**J.P. Morgan is a global leader in financial services, offering solutions to the world's most important corporations, governments and institutions in more than 100 countries. As announced in early 2018, JPMorgan Chase will deploy $1.75 billion in philanthropic capital around the world by 2023. We also lead volunteer service activities for employees in local communities by utilizing our many resources, including those that stem from access to capital, economies of scale, global reach and expertise.**

. **Corporate Responsibility**

### Initiatives

**We invest in our communities and partner with local organizations to provide creative solutions that respond to neighborhood development needs**

### Strengthening Communities

**In 2019, JPMorgan Chase deployed nearly $324.5 million in global philanthropic and business investments, and employees volunteered approximately 468,000 hours in their communities.**

### Environmental Sustainability

**Our leading scale and expertise help us reduce environmental risks while generating new opportunities to create a more sustainable global economy.**

**HISTORY**

In its current form, JPMorgan Chase has been formed by combining several large U.S. banks, including Chase Manhattan Bank, J.P. Morgan, Bank One, Bear Stearns and Washington Mutual, since 1996. Its predecessors include major banking firms such as Chemical Bank, Manufacturers Hanover, First Chicago Bank, National Bank of Detroit, Texas Commerce Bank, Providian Financial, and Great Western Bank.

Aaron Burr established the Bank of the Manhattan Company, the company's oldest predecessor institution, on September 1, 1799. It is the third-oldest bank in the United States, as well as the 31st-oldest bank in the world.

Chase Manhattan Bank was formed in 1955 after The Bank of the Manhattan Company (established in 1799) purchased Chase National Bank (established in 1877) from the company's oldest predecessor institution, The Bank of the Manhattan Company.

The House of Morgan originated from Drexel, Morgan & Co., which was renamed J.P. Morgan & C0 J.P. Morgan & Co. financed the founding of the United States Steel Corporation, which took over Carnegie's business and became the world's first billion dollar company.

Since it was built in 1914, 23 Wall Street has served as the bank's headquarters. A warning note was left in a mailbox at Cedar Street and Broadway shortly before the bomb went off. The case was declared inactive by the FBI in 1940.

In August 1914, [Henry P. Davison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_P._Davison), a Morgan partner, made a deal with the [Bank of England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bank_of_England) to make J.P. Morgan & Co. the monopoly underwriter of [war bonds](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_bonds) for the UK and France. The Bank of England became a "[fiscal agent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fiscal_agent)" of J.P. Morgan & Co., and vice versa.

The company also invested in the suppliers of [war equipment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_equipment) to Britain and France. The company profited from the financing and purchasing activities of the two European governments .Since the [U.S. federal government](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_government_of_the_United_States) withdrew from world affairs under successive [isolationist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_non-interventionism) [Republican](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_(United_States)) administrations in the 1920s, J.P. Morgan & Co. continued playing a major role in global affairs since most European countries still owed war debts.

In the 1930s, J.P. Morgan & Co. and all integrated banking businesses in the United States were required by the provisions of the [Glass–Steagall Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glass%E2%80%93Steagall_Act) to separate their [investment banking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Investment_banking) from their [commercial banking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commercial_banking) operations. J.P. Morgan & Co. chose to operate as a commercial bank.

In 1935, after being barred from the securities business for over a year, the heads of J.P. Morgan spun off its investment-banking operations. Led by J.P. Morgan partners, [Henry S. Morgan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_S._Morgan) (son of Jack Morgan and grandson of [J. Pierpont Morgan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._Pierpont_Morgan)) and [Harold Stanley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harold_Stanley), [Morgan Stanley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morgan_Stanley) was founded on September 16, 1935, with $6.6 million of nonvoting preferred stock from J.P. Morgan partners.In order to bolster its position, in 1959, J.P. Morgan merged with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York to form the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company.The bank would continue to operate as Morgan Guaranty Trust until the 1980s, before migrating back to the use of the J.P. Morgan brand. In 1984, the group purchased the Purdue National Corporation of [Lafayette](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lafayette,_Indiana), [Indiana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indiana). In 1988, the company once again began operating exclusively as J.P. Morgan & Co.

RECENT HISTORY

In 2013, after teaming up with the [Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill_and_Melinda_Gates_Foundation), [GlaxoSmithKline](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GlaxoSmithKline) and [Children's Investment Fund](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Children%27s_Investment_Fund_Foundation), JP Morgan Chase, Under [Jamie Dimon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamie_Dimon) launched a $94 Million fund with a focus on "late-stage healthcare technology trials". The "$94 million Global Health Investment Fund will give money to a final-stage drug, vaccine, and medical device studies that are otherwise stalled at companies because of their relatively high failure risk and low consumer demand. Examples of problems that could be addressed by the fund include [malaria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malaria), [tuberculosis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuberculosis), [HIV/AIDS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HIV/AIDS), and [maternal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maternal_death) and [infant mortality](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infant_mortality), according to the Gates and JPMorgan led-group"

The [2014 JPMorgan Chase data breach](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2014_JPMorgan_Chase_data_breach), disclosed in September 2014, compromised the JPMorgan Chase accounts of over 83 million customers. The attack was discovered by the bank's security team in late July 2014, but not completely halted until the middle of August.

In October 2014, JPMorgan sold its commodities trader unit to Mercuria for $800 million, a quarter of the initial valuation of $3.5 billion, as the transaction excluded some oil and metal stockpiles and other assets.

In March 2016, JPMorgan decided not to finance [coal mines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coal_mine) and [coal power plants](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coal_power_plant) in wealthy countries.

In December 2016, 14 former executives of the Wendel investment company faced trial for [tax fraud](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tax-fraud) while JP Morgan Chase was to be pursued for complicity. Jean-Bernard Lafonta was convicted December 2015 for spreading false information and insider trading, and fined 1.5 million euros.

In March 2017, Lawrence Obracanik, a former JPMorgan Chase & Co employee, pleaded guilty to criminal charges that he stole more than $5 million from his employer to pay personal debts.In June 2017, Matt Zames, the now-former COO of the bank decided to leave the firm. In December 2017, JP Morgan was sued by the [Nigerian government](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_government_of_Nigeria) for $875 million, which [Nigeria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nigeria) alleges was transferred by JP Morgan to a corrupt former minister. Nigeria accused JP Morgan of being "grossly negligent".

In October 2018, [Reuters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reuters) reported that JP Morgan "agreed to pay $5.3 million to settle allegations it violated [Cuban Assets Control Regulations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuban_Assets_Control_Regulations), [Iranian sanctions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_sanctions_against_Iran) and [Weapons of Mass Destruction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weapon_of_mass_destruction) sanctions 87 times, the U.S. Treasury said".

In February 2019, JP Morgan announced the launch of JPM Coin, a [digital token](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_token) that will be used to settle transactions between clients of its wholesale payments business. It would be the first [cryptocurrency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptocurrency" \o "Cryptocurrency) issued by a United States bank.[]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JPMorgan_Chase#cite_note-103)

On May 14, 2020, [*Financial Times*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Financial_Times), citing a report which revealed how companies are treating employees, their supply chains and other stakeholders, during the [COVID-19 pandemic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic), documented that JP Morgan Asset Management alongside [Fidelity Investments](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fidelity_Investments) and [Vanguard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Vanguard_Group) have been accused of paying lip services to cover human rights violations. The UK based media also referenced that a few of the world's biggest fund houses took the action in order to lessen the impact of abuses, such as [modern slavery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_slavery), at the companies they invest in. However, JP Morgan replying to the report said that it took "human rights violations very seriously" and "any company with alleged or proven violations of principles, including human rights abuses, is scrutinised and may result in either enhanced engagement or removal from a portfolio."

In September 2020, the company admitted that it manipulated precious metals futures and government bond markets in a span period of eight years. It settled with the [United States Department of Justice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Department_of_Justice), [U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Securities_and_Exchange_Commission), and the [Commodity Futures Trading Commission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commodity_Futures_Trading_Commission) for $920 million. JPMorgan will not face criminal charges, however, it will launch into a [deferred prosecution agreement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deferred_prosecution_agreement) for three years.

In 2021, JP Morgan funded the failed attempt to create a [European Super League](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Super_League) in European soccer, which, if successful, would have ended the meritocratic European pyramid soccer system. JP Morgan's role in the creation of the Super League was instrumental; the investment bank was reported to have worked on it for several years. After a strong backlash, the owners/management of the teams that proposed creating the league pulled out of it.[ After the attempt to end the European football hierarchy failed, JP Morgan apologized for its role in the scheme. JP Morgan head Jamie Dimon said the company "kind of missed" that football supporters would respond negatively to the Super League.

In September 2021, JPMorgan Chase entered the UK retail banking market by launched an app-based [current account](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transaction_account) under the [Chase](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chase_(UK)) brand. This is the company's first retail banking operation outside the of United States.

Financial data

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Financial data in billions of US dollars** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Year** | **1998** | **1999** | **2000** | **2001** | **2002** | **2003** | **2004** | **2005** | **2006** | **2007** | **2008** | **2009** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** |
| [Revenue](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revenue) | 25.87 | 31.15 | 33.19 | 29.34 | 29.61 | 33.19 | 42.74 | 54.25 | 62.00 | 71.37 | 67.25 | 100.4 | 102.7 | 97.23 | 97.03 | 96.61 | 94.21 | 93.54 | 95.67 | 99.62 | 109.03 | 115.40 | 119.54 |
| [Net income](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Net_income) | 4.745 | 7.501 | 5.727 | 1.694 | 1.663 | 6.719 | 4.466 | 8.483 | 14.44 | 15.37 | 5.605 | 11.73 | 17.37 | 18.98 | 21.28 | 17.92 | 21.76 | 24.44 | 24.73 | 24.44 | 32.47 | 36.43 | 29.13 |
| [Assets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asset) | 626.9 | 667.0 | 715.3 | 693.6 | 758.8 | 770.9 | 1,157 | 1,199 | 1,352 | 1,562 | 2,175 | 2,032 | 2,118 | 2,266 | 2,359 | 2,416 | 2,573 | 2,352 | 2,491 | 2,534 | 2,623 | 2,687 | 3,386 |
| [Equity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Equity_(finance)) | 35.10 | 35.06 | 42.34 | 41.10 | 42.31 | 46.15 | 105.7 | 107.2 | 115.8 | 123.2 | 166.9 | 165.4 | 176.1 | 183.6 | 204.1 | 210.9 | 231.7 | 247.6 | 254.2 | 255.7 | 256.5 | 261.3 | 279.4 |
| [Capitalization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Market_capitalization) |  |  |  |  |  | 75.03 | 138.7 | 138.4 | 167.2 | 147.0 | 117.7 | 164.3 | 165.9 | 125.4 | 167.3 | 219.7 | 232.5 | 241.9 | 307.3 | 366.3 | 319.8 | 429.9 | 387.5 |
| [Headcount](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Headcount&action=edit&redlink=1) (in thousands) |  |  |  |  |  | 96.37 | 161.0 | 168.8 | 174.4 | 180.7 | 225.0 | 222.3 | 239.8 | 260.2 | 259.0 | 251.2 | 241.4 | 234.6 | 243.4 | 252.5 | 256.1 | 257.0 | 255.4 |

**Note. For years 1998, 1999, and 2000 figures are combined for The Chase Manhattan Corporation and J.P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated as if a merger between them already happened.**

JPMorgan Chasewas the biggest bank at the end of 2008 as an individual bank (not including subsidiaries). As of 2020, JPMorgan Chase is ranked 17 on the [Fortune 500](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fortune_500) rankings of the largest United States corporations by total revenue.

## CEO-to-worker pay ratio

A new Securities and Exchange Commission rule mandated by the 2010 Dodd-Frank financial reform requires publicly traded companies to disclose how their CEOs are compensated in comparison to their employees for the first time in 2018. Companies must disclose their "Pay Ratios" in public filings, which are the CEO's pay divided by the median employee's pay.

2017

JPMorgan Chase & Co. paid its CEO $28,320,175 in 2017, according to SEC filings. In 2017, the average worker at JPMorgan Chase & Co. was paid $77,799, resulting in a CEO-to-worker Pay Ratio of 364 to 1. Nucor represented the median CEO-to-worker Pay Ratio from SEC filings in April 2018, with a value of 133 to 1. According to Bloomberg Business week on May 2, 2013, the ratio of CEO pay to the average worker increased from about 20-to-1 in the 1950s to 120-to-1 in 2000.

2018

Total compensation for Jamie Demon, CEO, was $30,040,153 in 2018, and the median employee's total compensation was determined to be $78,923. The pay ratio that resulted was estimated to be 381:1.

**Organizational Structure**

**J P Morgan Chase & Co. owns 5 bank subsidiaries in the United States:**

* [J P Morgan Chase Bank](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chase_Bank),
* [J.P. Morgan & Co.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J.P._Morgan_%26_Co.),
* [Custodial Trust Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Custodial_Trust_Company&action=edit&redlink=1),
* [J P Morgan Chase Bank, Dearborn](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=J_P_Morgan_Chase_Bank,_Dearborn&action=edit&redlink=1) and
* [J P Morgan Bank and Trust Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=J_P_Morgan_Bank_and_Trust_Company&action=edit&redlink=1).

: **For management reporting purposes, J P Morgan Chase's activities are organized into a corporate/ private equity segment and 4 business segments;**

* Consumer and community banking,
* Corporate and investment banking,
* Commercial banking and
* Asset management.

## Divisions.

JPMorgan's business is divided into four major segments: Consumer and community banking, corporate and investment banking, commercial banking, and asset management are all areas of expertise.

## Operations

Earlier in 2011, the company announced that through the use of supercomputers, the time required to assess risk had been greatly reduced, from hours to minutes. For this calculation, the banking corporation employs Field-Programmable Gate Array technology.

**Lobbying**

In the first three quarters of 2014, JP Morgan Chase's PAC and employees gave $2.6 million to federal races and $4.7 million to its lobbying team. JP Morgan's funding has primarily benefited Republicans, with 62 percent of its 2014 donations going to GOP causes. Despite this, 78 House Democrats received $5,200 in campaign contributions from JPMorgan's PAC in the 2014 cycle, and a total of 38 Democrats who voted for the 2015 budget bill received money from JPMorgan's PAC in 2014. In 2014, JP Morgan Chase's political action committee gave the most to the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee and the leadership PACs of Steny Hoyer and Jim Himes.

**Offices**

Despite the fact that the original Chase Manhattan Bank's headquarters were at One Chase Manhattan Plaza (now known as 28 Liberty Street) in downtown Manhattan, JPMorgan Chase & Co.'s current temporary world headquarters are at 383 Madison Avenue. JPMorgan Chase stated in 2018 that they would demolish the current headquarters building at 270 Park Avenue, which used to be Union Carbide's headquarters, to make room for a replacement building that would be 717 feet (219 metres) taller than the existing structure. The demolition of the old building was completed in the spring of 2021, and the construction of the new structure will begin in 2025. The new 1,425-foot, 102-story headquarters will be able to accommodate 15,000 people, whereas the existing structure can only accommodate 6,000 employees in a 3,500-square-foot space.

The historic Union Carbide Building at 270 Park Avenue, the core of sales and trading operations (which was demolished and is being replaced), and the original Chemical Bank building at 277 Park Avenue, where most investment banking activity takes place, house the majority of North American operations. 245 Park Avenue and 345 Park Avenue house asset and wealth management firms. Other organisations are housed at 383 Madison Avenue, in the former Bear Stearns building.

[Chase](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chase_bank), the U.S. and [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada), retail, commercial, and credit card bank is headquartered in [Chicago](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicago) at the [Chase Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chase_Tower_(Chicago)), [Chicago](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicago), [Illinois](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illinois).

The Asia Pacific headquarters for JPMorgan is located in [Hong Kong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hong_Kong) at [Chater House](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chater_House" \o "Chater House).

Approximately 11,050 employees are located in [Columbus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Columbus,_Ohio) at [the McCoy Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/McCoy_Building), the former [Bank One](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bank_One) offices. The building is the largest JPMorgan Chase & Co. facility in the world and the second-largest single-tenant office building in the United States behind [The Pentagon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Pentagon).

The bank moved some of its operations to the [JPMorgan Chase Tower](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JPMorgan_Chase_Tower_(Houston)) in [Houston](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Houston), when it purchased [Texas Commerce Bank](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Commerce_Bank)

 

**JPMorgan Chase Temporary World Headquarters**  **Artist's impression of the under–construction JPMorgan Chase World Headquarter** [**383 Madison Avenue**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/383_Madison_Avenue) **27 park NEW YORK  
New York City, New York**

 

277 Park Avenue NEW YORK City Chase tower Chicago

The primary headquarters of the Global Corporate Bank are in London, with regional offices in Hong Kong, New York, and Sao Paulo.

Card Services has locations in Elgin, Illinois, Springfield, Missouri, San Antonio, Texas, Mumbai, India, and Cebu, Philippines, with company headquarters in Wilmington, Delaware.

Phoenix, Arizona; Los Angeles, California; Newark, Delaware; Orlando, Florida; Tampa, Florida; Indianapolis, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; Brooklyn, New York; Rochester, New York; Columbus, Ohio; Dallas, Texas; Fort Worth, Texas; Plano, Texas; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin are among the additional large operation centres.

The Canadian operation centres are in Burlington, Ontario, and Toronto, Ontario.

In the United Kingdom, operations centres are located in Bournemouth, Glasgow, London, Liverpool, and Swindon. The European headquarters are also located in London.

Manila, Philippines; Cebu, Philippines; Mumbai, India; Bangalore, India; Hyderabad, India; New Delhi, India; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Mexico City, Mexico; and Jerusalem, Israel are also home to additional offices and technological activities.

JPMorgan Chase opened a new global operations centre in Warsaw, Poland, in late autumn 2017.

## Credit derivatives

JPMorgan's derivatives division (including Blythe Masters) was a forerunner in the development of credit derivatives like the credit default swap. Exxon was able to borrow money from JPMorgan while JPMorgan moved the risk to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The 'BISTRO,' a bundle of credit default swaps that was the forerunner of the Synthetic CDO, was later established by JPMorgan's team. [155] [156] By total notional value, JPMorgan has the largest credit default swap and credit derivatives portfolio of any US bank in 2013.

### Multibillion-dollar trading loss

Hedge fund insiders learned in April 2012 that Bruno Iksil, a trader with JPMorgan Chase & Co. who was dubbed "the London whale" because of the massive positions he was taking, was possibly affecting the credit default swaps market. Traders, including another division of J.P. Morgan, are known to have placed large opposing bets on his holdings by purchasing the derivatives supplied by J.P. Morgan in such large volumes. Early reports were ignored or downplayed by the firm in order to limit their exposure. In May 2012, the firm announced significant losses of $2 billion in connection with these deals, which were revised to $2 billion in May 2013.

JPMorgan Chase agreed to pay $920 million in fines and penalties to US and UK regulators for violations linked to the trading loss and other occurrences on September 18, 2013. The fine was part of a multiagency and multinational agreement involving the Federal Reserve, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States, as well as the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom. The business has admitted to breaching securities laws in the United States. The fines were the third-largest imposed by US regulators and the second-largest imposed by UK authorities. Two traders are facing criminal charges as of September 19, 2013. It's also the first time in a long time that a major American financial institution has made such a move.

The degree of monitoring from senior management on traders was criticised in an SEC investigation, and the FCA claimed the incident highlighted "flaws pervading all levels of the firm: from portfolio level straight up to senior management."

The BBC reported from the New York Stock Exchange on the day of the fine that the penalty "barely registered" with traders there, that the news had been expected, and that the business had budgeted for the financial damage.

## Major sponsorships

* [Chase Field](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chase_Field) (formerly Bank One Ballpark), [Phoenix, Arizona](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phoenix,_Arizona) – [Arizona Diamondbacks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arizona_Diamondbacks), [MLB](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MLB)

[Chase Center (San Francisco)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chase_Center_(San_Francisco)) – [Golden State Warriors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_State_Warriors), [NBA](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NBA) [Major League Soccer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Major_League_Soccer)

* Chase Auditorium (formerly Bank One Auditorium) inside of [Chase Tower (Chicago)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chase_Tower_(Chicago)) (formerly Bank One Tower)
* The [JPMorgan Chase Corporate Challenge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JPMorgan_Chase_Corporate_Challenge), owned and operated by JPMorgan Chase, is the largest corporate road racing series in the world with over 200,000 participants in 12 cities in six countries on five continents. It has been held annually since 1977 and the races range in size from 4,000 entrants to more than 60,000.
* JPMorgan Chase is the official sponsor of the [US Open](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/US_Open_(tennis))
* [J.P. Morgan Asset Management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J.P._Morgan_Asset_Management) is the Principal Sponsor of the [English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England) Premiership Rugby 7s Series
* Sponsor of the [Jessamine Stakes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jessamine_Stakes), a two-year-old fillies horse race at [Keeneland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keeneland" \o "Keeneland), [Lexington](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lexington,_Kentucky), [Kentucky](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kentucky) since 2006.

## Leadership

JPMorgan Chase's chairman and CEO is Jamie Dimon. The purchase of Bank One in 2004 was part of a plan to lure Dimon to JPMorgan Chase. He took over as CEO at the end of 2005. [185] Dimon has received praise for his efforts during the financial crisis of 2008. [186] During the financial crisis, JPMorgan Chase rescued two failing banks under his supervision. [187] Despite the fact that Dimon has repeatedly attacked the US government's harsh immigration policy, his company owns $1.6 million in Sterling Construction as of July 2018. (the company contracted to build a massive wall on the U.S.-Mexico border)

### Board of directors

As of April 1, 2021:

* [Jamie Dimon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamie_Dimon), chairman and CEO of JPMorgan Chase
* Linda Bammann, former JPMorgan and [Bank One](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bank_One) executive
* [Steve Burke](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steve_Burke_(businessman)), chairman of [NBCUniversal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NBCUniversal" \o "NBCUniversal)
* [Todd Combs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Todd_Combs), CEO of GEICO
* [James Crown](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Crown), president of [Henry Crown and Company](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Crown_and_Company)
* Timothy Flynn, former chairman and CEO of [KPMG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KPMG)
* [Mellody Hobson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mellody_Hobson), CEO of [Ariel Investments](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ariel_Investments)
* Michael Neal, CEO of [GE Capital](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GE_Capital)
* [Phebe Novakovic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phebe_Novakovic), chairwoman and CEO of [General Dynamics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Dynamics)
* [Virginia Rometty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virginia_Rometty), Executive Chairwoman of [IBM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IBM), former chairwoman, President and CEO of [IBM](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IBM)

### Senior leadership

* *Chairman*: [Jamie Dimon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamie_Dimon) (since January 2007)
* *Chief Executive*: [Jamie Dimon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamie_Dimon) (since January 2006)

#### List of former chairmen

1. [William B. Harrison Jr.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_B._Harrison_Jr.) (2000–2006)

#### List of former chief executives

1. [William B. Harrison Jr.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_B._Harrison_Jr.) (2000–2005)

**Awards**

* ***Best Banking Performer, United States of America* in 2016 by Global Brands Magazine Award**

** **

**Sources**

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**CONCLUSION**

**Finally, I concluded that J.P.Morgan Chase & Co. is the largest and oldest bank in the United States of America. They perform well in the United States' financial and economic markets. In terms of assets, they are one of the top four banks in the world. They are accumulating more assets. Despite the fact that they are experiencing numerous problems in the financial markets. Because some of the bank's employees sued the bank's credit, some criminal charges have been filed against the bank and several of its employees.**