J.P.Morgan

U.S. Mid- and Small-Cap Banks Crypto Banking Weekly

Collapse of FTX Might Prove to be the Catalyst that Moves the Utility Value of Crypto Two Steps Forward

- · Collapse of FTX a Painful Step Back but Might Prove to be the Catalyst that Moves Crypto Two Steps Forward. With FTX emerging earlier this year as a white knight, bailing out troubled crypto-related companies, the news of FTX itself collapsing this week sent shockwaves through the crypto markets. While this is certainly a major short-term setback, we see the widely publicized collapse of FTX as potentially dramatically accelerating the timeline to which crypto-related regulation will be ushered in (similar to new banking regulation which followed the GFC). As a result, we see the news surrounding FTX as one step back, but one that could prove to be the catalyst to move the crypto economy two steps forward (further unlocking the utility value of blockchain). In fact, we see the establishment of a regulatory framework as the needed catalyst to massively ramp the institutional adoption of crypto. Moreover, while the news of the collapse of FTX is empowering crypto skeptics, we would point out that all of the recent collapses in the crypto ecosystem have been from centralized players and not from decentralized protocols.
- USDC and USDT state that they have no exposure to FTX. Circle CEO Jeremy Allaire clarified this week that Circle had never given loans to FTX or Alameda and has also never received FTX tokens (FTT) as collateral.
- The Federal Reserve states digital assets pose challenges to financial stability similar to that of the traditional finance ecosystem and needs regulation.
- Swiss bank UBS prices the world's first digital bond at 375mm Swiss franc (\$370mm) to yield a 2.33% return. The digital bond has the same structure, legal status and rating as a regular bond.
- New York Fed experiment Project Cedar shows FX transactions could occur in less than 10 seconds with central bank digital currencies (CBDCs), a sharp increase in efficiency from the current 2-day process.
- Stablecoin issuer Circle set up its Circle Reserve Fund with BlackRock in hopes of getting access to the Federal Reserve's (Fed) reverse-repo program.
- Crypto trading volumes are mixed in 4QTD. As of 11/10, Bitcoin trading volume rose 31.7% q/q to \$1.51T while Ether trading volume has fallen 15.1% q/q to \$574B.

U.S. Mid and Small Cap Banks Steven Alexopoulos, CFA AC

(1-212) 622-6041 steven.alexopoulos@jpmorgan.com Bloomberg JPMA ALEXOPOULOS <GO>

J.P. Morgan Securities LLC

(1-212) 622-3428 alex.lau@jpmorgan.com J.P. Morgan Securities LLC

Anthony Elian, CFA

(1-212) 622-5067 anthony.elian@jpmorgan.com J.P. Morgan Securities LLC

Janet Lee

Alex Lau

(1-212) 622-4803 janet.s.lee@jpmorgan.com J.P. Morgan Securities LLC

Ankur Baheti

(91-22) 6157-5187 ankur.baheti@jpmchase.com J.P. Morgan India Private Limited

Priyanka Thapa

(1-212) 622-4935 priyanka.thapa@jpmorgan.com J.P. Morgan Securities LLC

Atishy Rathi, CFA

(9122) 6157-3094 atishy.rathi@jpmchase.com J.P. Morgan India Private Limited

Table 1: Quick Snapshot of Trends in Key Cryptocurrency Prices, Crypto-Related Banks, Indices, and BTC/ETH Trading Volumes

	Current	Current	1 Week	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	7 -Day
	Market Cap	Price	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change	Avg Volume
Bitcoin (BTC)	\$320.1B	\$16,637	(17.8%)	(13.5%)	(30.4%)	(46.3%)	(74.1%)	\$65.1B
Ethereum (ETH)	\$145.7B	\$1,196	(22.4%)	(8.5%)	(35.1%)	(48.6%)	(73.7%)	\$22.0B
Defi Index (DPI)	\$34.8mm	\$89	4.1%	3.6%	(22.8%)	(17.7%)	(78.8%)	NA
Crypto-Related Banks								
Signature Bank (SBNY)	\$8.3B	\$132.02	(10.0%)	(11.1%)	(29.4%)	(39.4%)	(58.1%)	\$0.2B
Silvergate Capital Corp (SI)	\$1.1B	\$34.69	(32.9%)	(48.1%)	(65.4%)	(59.6%)	(81.6%)	\$0.1B
Q/Q Change in Trading	4QTD	3QTD	2QTD	1QTD	3Q22	2Q22	1Q22	4Q21
Volumes	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change	Change
Bitcoin (BTC)	31.7%	(6.0%)	7.7%	(22.6%)	3.6%	17.2%	(23.3%)	7.7%
Ethereum (ETH)	(15.1%)	(5.0%)	15.0%	(16.0%)	(5.7%)	25.1%	(24.0%)	(9.2%)

Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., CoinMarketCap, and company reports. Note: Data as of 11/10/2022.

See page 36 for analyst certification and important disclosures, including non-US analyst disclosures.

J.P. Morgan does and seeks to do business with companies covered in its research reports. As a result, investors should be aware that the firm may have a conflict of interest that could affect the objectivity of this report. Investors should consider this report as only a single factor in making their investment decision.

Table of Contents

Off the Block: Our Take on the Week in Crypto	3
Spotlight on FTX Ecosystem	6
Key Developments in the Week	9
Venture Capital Corner	14
Stablecoins	16
Web 3.0	18
DeFi (Decentralized Finance)	18
NFTs (Non-Fungible Tokens)	20
Global Crypto Market Size and Landscape	21
Cryptocurrencies and Index/Trust Prices	23
Cryptocurrencies Trading Volumes	26
Fund Flows in Digital Asset Investment Products	27
Bitcoin Flows and Liquidity	28
DeFi Market Cap	29
NFT Collections of the Week	29
Comp Sheet for Cryptocurrency-Related Companies	30
Banks Serving the Crypto/Blockchain Industry	31
Links to Recent Other J.P. Morgan Reports on	
Cryptocurrencies	32
Links to Past Spotlights, Deep Dives and Primers	

Off the Block: Our Take on the Week in Crypto

Collapse of FTX Might Prove to be the Catalyst that Moves the Utility Value of Crypto Two Steps Forward

Cryptocurrency markets experienced a tumultuous week, as Bitcoin prices dropped 17.8% to reach a two-year low, with the total cryptocurrency market cap dropping by 16.8% to \$0.84T this week, led by fears stemming from the collapse of FTX, a cryptocurrency exchange. The panicked frenzy initially began when CoinDesk reported on a private financial document of trading firm Alameda Research, which is owned by FTX CEO Sam Bankman-Fried. The CoinDesk report claimed that, as of June 30, Alameda's assets amounted to \$14.6B, with its single biggest asset being \$3.66B worth of "unlocked FTX tokens (FTT)" and the third largest item being \$2.16B of "FTT collateral." The straw that broke the camel's back came in a day later after Binance CEO Changpeng Zhao went on Twitter to announce that Binance would be selling the FTT tokens held on its books (worth \$580mm at the time), describing the move as "risk management, learning from LUNA", referring to the now collapsed LUNA ecosystem. There were also alarm bells ringing across the crypto ecosystem on Alameda having such a high exposure to FTT tokens on its balance sheet would also signal that these tokens could have been used as collateral by Alameda to FTX in exchange for borrowing customer's assets on the FTX exchange. All these fears led to mass withdrawal of assets off the FTX exchange, in a manner similar to that of a bank run. Sam Bankman-Fried said that the exchange received withdrawals of \$6B in 72 hours. Data from Coinglass showed that FTX's Bitcoin balances went from around 20,000 to essentially zero within 24 hours.

Soon after on Tuesday morning, in the words of Sam Bankman-Fried, things came full circle when Binance and FTX signed a non-binding letter of intent for Binance to fully acquire FTX given the extreme liquidity crunch faced by the exchange. This did settle the panic for a few hours in regards to the downside effects of the crash of an exchange of the size of FTX. However, concerns started resurfacing on whether Binance would actually want to go through the deal after conducting due diligence and whether they would be allowed to do so by regulatory authorities. The proposed sale was expected to draw concerns of antitrust retaliation in the US and elsewhere since it was between two of the top players in the space and could trigger concerns about market dominance of a combined entity, giving Binance more than 80% share of the global crypto market in the case the deal did go through. Another key concern was that the deal was non-binding and would also require a lot of due diligence at Binance's end before it could go through.

On Wednesday, things took another sharp downturn for the broader crypto market when Binance announced that it would be backing out of the potential acquisition of FTX, due to reports of FTX mishandling customer funds as well as alleged US agency investigations. The Binance spokesperson also stated that the issues at FTX were beyond Binance's ability to help and that there is a need for regulatory frameworks to be developed in the industry. Later, according to Reuters, it was also reported that these set of transactions between FTX and Alameda began in May, when Bankman-Fried transferred at least \$4B in FTX funds secured by assets including FTT and shares in the trading platform Robinhood Markets Inc (HOOD). It has also been reported that a portion of these funds were in fact customer deposits.

A purchase of FTX by Binance would have resembled the last minute buyout of Merrill Lynch by Bank of America in the 2008 Global Financial Crisis. Given that

there are no other big crypto players that seem interested or those who have the financial muscle equivalent to that of Binance, it seems unlikely for some other player to rescue FTX from bankruptcy. The falling apart of the deal also puts the funds of all the depositors on the platform at risk as well as those who invested in FTX. This was seen by the recent announcement made by Sequoia, which marked its entire exposure to FTX down to zero. Other investors, such as the likes of BlackRock, Tiger Global, and the Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan, are also expected to see erosion of their entire investments in FTX. Michael Novogratz, the CEO of crypto-focused financial services firm Galaxy Digital (GLXY), has also said that he does not think that the firm will be able to recover the \$77mm exposure linked to troubled crypto exchange FTX. Crypto-exposed banks such as Silvergate and Signature also saw sharp selling pressure, falling 32.9% and 10% respectively. It is known that FTX has had ties with Silvergate in the past and also uses the Silvergate Exchange Network (SEN) for its transactions. However, the type and extent of exposure that Silvergate faces to FTX is still unknown. In a recent press release by Silvergate Bank, the company reaffirmed that they had ample liquidity as well as access to funds from Federal Home Loan Bank and the Federal Reserve Bank, if needed.

The intensity with which the events unfolded this week shine the light on the need to have guardrails set on the cryptocurrency space with the help of comprehensive regulatory framework. With the implosions of Terra/Luna ecosystem and hedge fund Three Arrows Capital a few months ago, now followed by this, we see the need for regulatory guardrails and protections to be established. SEC Chair Gary Gensler recently stated that certain players in the cryptocurrency space use the combination of lack of disclosure, customer money, and too much leverage, along with investing and trading on this leverage, eventually leading to large losses for investors. According to Bloomberg, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission have made inquiries in regards to the liquidity crisis at FTX. On Thursday, a White House spokesperson also stated that the current events underscore the concerns and highlights why prudent regulation of cryptocurrencies is needed.

Similarly, there needs to be a greater level of auditing and transparency at an exchange level as well as at the level of stablecoins. Steps need to be taken to create a framework for companies to be completely transparent about their balance sheets, safeguard the user's assets, and maintain proper risk management checks in place. This week, Binance CEO Changpeng Zhao urged industry players to provide "proof-of-reserves", which he believes would enhance transparency in the system. A PoR (PoR) is an independent audit conducted by a third party which seeks to ensure that a custodian holds the assets it claims to on behalf of its clients. The move by Binance was followed by many exchanges following suit and separately issuing statements that they would begin publish their PoR certificates to increase transparency.

At the same time, it seems that another key reason for the downfall of FTX was the amount of leverage that it had on its assets. Given the volatility present in cryptocurrency assets, exchanges need to reduce the leverage they are exposed to. For example, in the Coinbase model, the exchange does not lend or take any action with the consumer's assets, meaning that Coinbase holds customer's assets 1:1 and the funds are always available to the customers. This model stops the exchange from ever facing a bank run due to lack of liquidity. So far, Sam Bankman-Fried has stated that FTX.US will remain unscathed from the entire situation, given that it holds all of its customer assets, making it completely liquid.

In order to maintain financial stability in the cryptocurrency space, it is also essential to do a similar level of audit for the reserves of stablecoins. In the current scenario, the two biggest stablecoins USDC and USDT, fortunately, did not have any significant exposure to FTX and FTT. Tether CTO Paolo Ardoino has clarified that the stablecoin has no exposure to both FTX and Alameda. Similarly, Circle CEO Jeremy Allaire clarified this week that Circle had never given loans to FTX or Alameda and has also never received FTT as collateral. Allaire added that both Circle and FTX hold only a small portion of equity in each other.

In recent months, Alameda Co-CEO Sam Trabucco and FTX President Brett Harrison both stepped down from their roles. There are lot of questions that remain to be answered in the coming weeks, such as whether the customers and investors will be able to get their money back as well as how much the fallout from FTX and Alameda would affect other players in the space. With the domino effect that was seen after the implosions of Terra/Luna and Three Arrows Capital, the likelihood of the collapse of FTX spreading to many other players in the industry in the coming weeks is very high. There is a silver lining to the sudden and unexpected collapse at FTX. While regulators and politicians agree that a regulatory framework for crypto needs to be established, given the widely publicized collapse of FTX, we believe this could dramatically accelerate the timeline in which new regulations are ushered in. To this end, we view the establishment of a regulatory framework as the key catalyst to not only drive a massive ramp in institutional adoption of crypto but a necessary catalyst to bring the power of blockchain technology to the masses. We would also point out that while the news of the collapse of FTX is empowering crypto skeptics at the moment, all of the recent collapses in the crypto ecosystem have been from centralized players and not from decentralized protocols.

Spotlight on FTX Ecosystem

FTX Exchange Deals in Sophisticated Crypto Derivative Products

FTX was the world's second-largest cryptocurrency exchange and largely specializes in institutional grade crypto derivatives and leveraged products. It was founded in 2019 by Sam Bankman-Fried (who earlier worked as an ETF trader at Jane Street) and Gary Wang (who earlier worked as a Software Engineer at Google). FTX has a separate platform for the US called FTX.US which has limited offerings because of regulatory restrictions on retail derivative trading.

The key products offered by FTX include:

- <u>Futures</u>: Traders on FTX can enter in quarterly and perpetual futures for over 250 pairs of cryptocurrencies with margins of up to 101x. To open and maintain long or short positions on these trades, traders are required to post margins in stablecoins like USDC or USDT.
- <u>Leveraged Tokens</u>: FTX's leveraged tokens are ERC20 compatible tokens which allow users to engage in leveraged positions without needing to deal with complexities of full margin trading i.e. more like a spot trading. For example, using a 3x short Bitcoin leveraged token, users can short Bitcoin with a leverage of 3 times i.e. if Bitcoin falls 10% from the time of purchase this token will gain 30%.
- MOVE: FTX offers a play on the daily, weekly and quarterly volatility of
 cryptocurrencies through its MOVE product. It allows users to get exposed to
 how the price of the cryptocurrency moves from a specific point, irrespective of
 the direction. Thus, the contract generates money over above a specific
 movement in price on upward as well as downward movements.
- **Spot:** FTX offers trading in over 300 currency pairs through its spot market including exposure to leading cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin, Ethereum, etc.
- <u>Prediction market:</u> FTX also allows users to profit from outcomes of future events through its prediction market. For example, the TRUMP2024 future contract expires to \$1 if Donald Trump wins 2024 US residential election and expire to \$0 otherwise.

As an exchange, FTX's primary role is to connect buyers and sellers of crypto products and to charge commissions on facilitating these transactions, however FTX also indulges in providing loans using customer deposited assets and earn interest in these loans. Unlike Coinbase, FTX is not listed hence information about such exposures is not publicly available.

During its last funding round, FTX was valued at \$32 billion and its major investors include Alameda Research (a trading firm owned by Sam Bankman-Fried), OTPP, Temasek, BlackRock, Coinbase Ventures and Sequoia Capital. As of 2022, the platform has over a million registered members, and the daily trading volume has reached billions of dollars. On November 8th, FTX stopped the withdrawals of all customer funds after its native token started plummeting sharply post a tweet from Binance CEO asserting to liquidate their large holdings of FTT token.

FTT Tokens are Not Backed by Any Assets but Derive Utility from Promotional Activities on FTX Ecosystem

Launched in 2019, FTT is a native cryptocurrency token of the FTX Exchange. It has a variety of use cases inside the FTX ecosystem just like other exchange tokens like Binance's BNB token and Huobi's HT token. FTT is based on the Ethereum's ERC20 standards and does not have its own blockchain. The FTT token is not available in the US and US residents can't transact through FTT tokens. While the FTT tokens are not backed by any tangible assets, it derives its value from its utility on the FTX platform as clients can use it to receive discounts on the FTX exchange and to receive a share of fees earned by FTX. It derives its utility from:

- **Discounted trading fees:** Traders on FTX can receive a discount of 3-60% based on the amount of FTT they hold. A trader with more than \$5 million worth of FTT holding can receive a 60% discount on trading fees. Similarly, they can receive upto 0.02% discount on the FTX's OTC platform too.
- Token burns: A total of 350 million FTT tokens were minted at inception and its supply over time was reduced by burning FTT tokens, thus leading to upward pressure on its price. FTX buys back FTT worth 33% of the fees generated on FTX markets and 5% of the fees earned from other uses of the FTX platform which it then burn on a weekly basis. It has stated to continue doing so until 50% of the FTT tokens are burned.
- Socialized gains: FTX has established an insurance funds that protects the exchange and the traders losses during extreme market volatility. FTT holders benefit from surplus in this insurance fund as 10% of the net additions to this backstop liquidity fund ("socialized gains") are used to buyback and burn FTT tokens. Thus, an extended bull market can trigger increased buybacks of FTT tokens.

Apart from the above mentioned use cases, FTT can also be used as collateral on the FTX exchange against futures positions.

Alameda Research is a Proprietary Crypto Trading Firm With Large Exposure to FTT and Linkages with FTX

Founded in 2017 by Sam Bankman-Fried (SBF), Alameda is a sister company of FTX and is involved in proprietary trading of digital assets. Recently, a crypto news agency published the balance sheet of Alameda and claimed that as of 2Q22 it has \$14.6 billion in total assets of which the largest asset is \$3.7 billion worth of unlocked FTT tokens and the third largest asset is \$2.6 billion of FTT collateral. Other assets include, \$3.4 billion of crypto held, \$2 billion in equity investments, and \$333 million in Solana. On the liabilities side, it has \$7.4 billion of loans and \$292 million of locked FTT tokens.

Since, the price of FTT has fell more than 80% since June-end, it's evident that Alameda is now sitting on large losses. Furthermore, FTX is believed to be exposed to credit risks on Alameda Research, despite SBF earlier convincing the market that the two entities have been operating at arm's length. As per media reports, it is believed that Alameda has used its FTT holdings as collateral to seek loans from FTX which has in turn used client funds to give out loans to Alameda.

FTT Backed Loans Exposed FTX to Wrong Way Risks

While the basic business model of exchanges to connect buyers and sellers, and earn a commission in between has limited credit risk, some of the exchanges do indulge in



lucrative and higher margin services like providing asset backed loans to earn interest income. In this context, Coinbase recently put a statement stating that they do not lend any of their customer assets unless specifically instructed, while Binance stated that they never used their native token BNB as collateral for loans. On the other hand, in the traditional finance world, brokers are required to keep clients funds segregated from the assets of the company.

However, FTX stood out in this risk management practice. As per WSJ reports, the crypto exchange FTX has loaned out more than half of its client assets (around ~\$10 billion) to Alameda. Given Alameda's balance sheet is majorly invested in FTT, these loans by FTX could likely be collateralized by FTT tokens which derive their value from buybacks led by FTX. This loan arrangement has the potential to implode all the parties involved.

Consider the scenario in which people started withdrawing funds from FTX believing that the financial health of FTX could deteriorate than the value of FTT will also decline as it is linked to buybacks from FTX. Hand in hand, the financial health of FTX also deteriorates further as the collateral on loans it has given out is also declining and the credit risks it is facing is rising. Thus, this has led to a vicious circle which hasn't ended well for all the parties involved.



Key Developments in the Week

Crypto Adoption/Offerings by Financial Services Companies

FTX (11/6)

Binance CEO Changpeng "CZ" Zhao announced that it liquidated its exposure to FTX token FTT, with the price of the token having fallen by 90% over the past week. The plummet in price comes after a CoinDesk report stated that a notable portion of Alameda's balance sheet (FTX's sister company) was made up of FTT. After this report was released, investors followed CZ on a withdrawal run on their positions in FTT due to liquidity concerns. CZ tweeted his exit was due to "post-exit risk management" after the collapse of LUNA.

Binance (11/9)

Following a withdrawal run of FTX's token FTT, crypto exchanges—led by **Binance** CEO Changpeng "CZ" Zhao—are scrambling to publish their fund reserves through a "Proof-of-Reserve" (PoR) system. Exchanges have quickly issued separate statements that they would publish their PoR Merkle tree reserve certificate (a data structure where exchanges store each user account's value of assets) and either removed their exposure or expressed they had limited exposure to FTT.

Binance (11/9)

A day after announcing a potential takeover of another crypto exchange in FTX, **Binance** has walked away from the deal due to "reports regarding mishandled customer funds and alleged U.S. agency investigations" as stated in a tweet by the company. Though the competitive landscape weakens with the crippling of FTX, Binance CEO Changpeng Zhao tweeted that FTX "going down is not good for anyone in the industry."

Coinbase (11/9)

Crypto exchange **Coinbase** (**COIN**) and stablecoins issuers Tether and Circle (which issue USDT and USDC, respectively) released public statements regarding their exposure to FTX and Alameda Research. Coinbase has no material exposure to FTX's token FTT or FTX's sister company Alameda Research. USDT has no exposure to FTT, but minimal exposure to Alameda. USDC has never given loans to FTX or Alameda and has never received FTT as collateral, but it does have a small portion of equity in FTX.

Source: Coindesk, Coinbase is covered by Kenneth B. Worthington at J.P. Morgan, Santander is covered by Sofie Peterzens at J.P. Morgan, Standard Chartered is covered by Raul Sinha at J.P. Morgan



Crypto Adoption/Offerings by Financial Services Companies

Coinbase (11/4)

Crypto exchange **Coinbase (COIN)** CEO Brian Armstrong states that he expects USDC to eventually surpass Tether to become the largest stablecoin in the world and be the de facto central bank digital currency (CBDC) in the United States. The United States has not started a pilot program for CBDCs, but has expressed interest in researching CBDCs.

UBS (11/4)

Swiss bank **UBS** has announced it has launched the world's first digital bond that is publicly traded and can be settled on both blockchain-based and traditional exchanges. The bond will be issued on the blockchain-based platform of SIX Digital Exchange (SDX), while being dual listed and traded on SDX and SIX Swiss Exchange (SIX), and it will have the same structure, legal status and rating as a regular bond. UBS believes that this move will make issuing bonds faster, more efficient, and simpler.

Goldman Sachs (11/3)

Investment Bank **Goldman Sachs (GS)** has partnered with MSCI and Coin Metrics to launch a new digital asset classification system that better tracks coins and tokens to help investors and industry participants monitor the space. The system will allow market participants to track trends in different segments of crypto, including smart contract platforms and decentralized finance (DeFi) protocols, and provide them with the feature to screen various assets.

Standard Chartered (11/3)

Multinational bank **Standard Chartered** has invested an undisclosed amount in Partior, a blockchain-based network that is partially founded by DBS Bank and Singapore government-owned investment fund Temasek. Partior was developed with the objective of creating wholesale payment rails and harnessing blockchain and smart contracts to allow instantaneous settlement between financial institutions.

Source: Coindesk, Coinbase is covered by Kenneth B. Worthington, UBS & Goldman Sacs are covered by Kian Abouhossein at J.P. Morgan



Crypto Adoption/Offerings by Financial Services Companies

Coinbase (11/3)

Crypto exchange **Coinbase** (**COIN**) cut its third quarter losses by 50% q/q from \$1.1B in 2Q22 to \$545mm in 3Q22, with transaction revenues decreasing by 44% from Q2 to \$366mm, led by a decline in trading volume. Firms' forward guidance showed optimism in its own platform but expressed fears that headwinds from the macro environment will persist (and potentially intensify) through 2023.

Neon Labs (11/7)

Software startup **Neon Labs** will open its gateway for Ethereum-based crypto projects on the competing Solana ecosystem on December 12 through Neon EVM, an Ethereum based smart contract layer that supports the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM). CEO Marina Guryeva wants to go on "each and every new layer 1 blockchain." The Solana blockchain currently has Ethereum decentralized finance (DeFi) heavy-hitters like Aave and Curve preparing to launch on Neon EVM once its mainnet goes live.

Source: Coindesk, Coinbase is covered by Kenneth B. Worthington

Ethereum (11/9)

Ethereum (ETH) CEO Vitalik Buterin has created an updated roadmap in which the Ethereum team focuses on improving the censorship of transactions and an exploitative process called maximal extractable value (MEV). This update is called the "Scourge," which includes the protocol-level proposer-builder separation (PBS) initiative. The PBS separates the processes of compiling transactions into blocks (building) and pitching those blocks out to other validators (proposing), showing how important centralization has become for Ethereum (ETH).

Santander UK (11/3)

The UK unit of banking giant Banco Santander, Santander UK, has set a \$1,000 limit on individual transactions and \$3,000 limit on total monthly transactions with crypto exchanges, which will take effect beginning November 15. These restrictions exist for money going out to crypto exchanges and do not apply to money coming in from crypto exchanges. The bank looks to follow their transaction limit with tighter regulations for the cryptocurrency space in the future.



Crypto Adoption by Non-Financial Services Companies/Entities

Helium Mobile (11/5)

Helium Mobile, a crypto-powered cellular service under Nova Labs, will provide SIM cards and a 30-day free trial to customers of Saga phones (Solana Labs' flagship Android device that is tightly integrated to its blockchain). Unlike hard-wired Internet or mobile data services, the Helium Network (Helium Mobile's network) will use a decentralized grid of wireless hotspots powered by cryptocurrency and provides rewards for its users.

Source: CoinDesk

Iris Energy (11/7)

Bitcoin mining firm **Iris Energy (IREN)** is facing default claims on \$103mm of equipment loans—held in two separate special purpose vehicles (SPVs)—from its lender due to IREN's failure to engage in "good faith restructuring discussions." If an agreement for restructuring the debt is unable to be reached, IREN will not be able to provide further financing support to its SPVs and have to foreclose its assets.





Key Regulatory Updates on Crypto



Federal Reserve (11/4)

European Union (11/4)

In its latest Financial Stability Report, the **Federal Reserve** has stated that while digital assets can bring innovation to the traditional finance (TradFi) ecosystem, they pose challenges to financial stability. In its report, the Federal Reserve also mentioned that over the past few months, there have been vulnerabilities similar to the TradFi ecosystem in runs, excessive leverage, operational risk, opacity and fraud, and it is necessary to develop regulation.

European Union (EU) lawmakers delay the vote on the Markets in Crypto Assets (MiCA) bill until February, pushing back the landmark regulation for crypto companies. The postponement comes after the bill was deemed too complex and lengthy to vote on by December. If passed, some of the bills' effects will include setting reserve requirements for stablecoins and requiring crypto companies to seek authorizations from national regulators.

Canada (11/3)

Canada's federal government announced it is launching a consultation on "cryptocurrencies, stablecoins and central bank digital currencies (CBDC)," as per a fiscal update published Thursday. With the rise of stakeholders in digital assets in Canada, the government's consultation service will cover trends in the digitalization of money, including the necessity of a Canadian CBDC, and will look to maintain financial sector stability and security.

Sources: CoinDesk, Federal Reserve



Venture Capital Corner

VC Corner: Blockchain and Crypto VC Investments



VC Corner: Blockchain/Crypto VC Investments

Alameda Research (11/9)

Ramp (11/9)

Crypto fund **Alameda Research** slumped 50%+ since the start of October, going from holding \$500mm to \$222mm in cryptocurrencies over 56 Ethereum addresses. The fund has come in recent scrutiny over its balance sheet being heavily populated with sister company FTX's token FTT, ringing alarms as their trading funds rests on a coin invented by its sister company and not an independent asset (i.e., fiat currency or another crypto).

Crypto payments firm **Ramp** raised \$70mm in a Series B that will be used for product building and expansion into Asia and Latin America. Currently, the company conducts majority of its business in Europe and UK, and its core product is a software development kit for on- and off-ramp payment features where users can buy cryptocurrencies via debt and credit cards, bank transfer and Apple Pay. The fundraise was an up round, which increased valuation by 50%+ according to the Block.

Sources: CoinDesk. The Block

Global VC Investment into Crypto/Blockchain Startups

Following a record 2021 that saw \$32.4B of VC investment globally into crypto/blockchain startups, YTD 2022 continues the trend with \$26.5B of VC investment as of November 10. The \$26.5B figure already exceeds most of the prior full year totals and has far surpassed the full year 2020 total of \$6.7B. A few of the largest VC deals so far in 2022 include brokerage firm Trade Republic raising \$1.15B at a \$5.3B valuation, crypto payments platform MoonPay raising \$550mm at a \$3.4B valuation, infrastructure firm Fireblocks raising \$550mm at an \$8B valuation, FTX raising \$500mm at a \$32.5B valuation, ConsenSys raising \$450mm at an \$8.5B valuation, and Bored Ape Yacht Club raising \$450mm at a \$4B valuation.

\$47.4K \$50.0K \$35.0B \$30.0B \$40.0K \$25.0B \$30.0K \$20.0B \$30.0K \$32.4E \$15.0B \$20.0K \$26.5B \$8.4B \$10.0B \$3.9B \$10.0K \$5.0B \$1.9B \$6.7B \$0.9B \$1.1B \$1.2B \$0.0B \$0.0K 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 YTD 2022 Crypto/Blockchain Firms VC Investment (\$B, Left) Average Bitcoin Price (\$K, Right)

Figure 1: Global VC Investment into Crypto/Blockchain Firms and Average Bitcoin Price

Source: PitchBook and Bloomberg Finance L.P. YTD 2022 as of 11/10/2022.



Stablecoins

Stablecoins are cryptocurrencies that are pegged to a "stable" asset such as the US dollar to minimize the volatility of the price of the stablecoin. This compares to Bitcoin, which is not backed by any assets held in reserves and tends to see price volatility.

Key New Developments in the Stablecoin Space

European Union (11/3)

European Union (EU) commissioner Paolo Gentiloni states that central bank digital currencies (CBDCs) may require a network of international regulatory agreements to stop state-backed money from infringing on other countries' sovereignty. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has raised the possibility of an international CBDC platform that could ease cross-border payments, but the process is now beset by delays and costs.

Circle (11/3)

Circle Internet Financial has begun moving reserves for its USDC stablecoin into a dedicated fund—called the Circle Reserve Fund—set up by BlackRock and registered with the US Securities Exchange Commission (SEC). Circle hopes this fund will help them get into the Federal Reserve's reverse-repo program to increase yields for their investors. All of the company's short-term Treasury assets and ~80% of its cash reserve will be phased into the fund, with ~20% remaining in partner banks to allow easily redeemable USDC around the clock.

Federal Reserve Bank of NY (11/4)

Foreign exchange transactions could drop from a 2-day process to less than 10 seconds if central bank digital currencies (CBDCs) were involved, according to the first phase of Project Cedar conducted by the **Federal Reserve Bank of New York**. In future tests, participants will run different networks to test for cross-chain compatibility. The results of this experiment raises the question of whether the Federal Reserve should issue a CBDC.

Source: CoinDesk.

Circle (11/7)

Stablecoin issuer **Circle** has announced that the Solana blockchain will add support in 2023 for a regulated and reserve-backed stablecoin pegged to the euro called Euro Coin (EUROC). EUROC is backed by a combination of cash and European government debt, but it only has \$80mm in market cap (well short of USDC's market cap of \$42B). The shift to Solana is in spite of the desire to improve onchain foreign-exchange functionality.

Abracadabra (11/9)

Decentralized platform Abracadabra.money's dollar-pegged stablecoin Magic Internet Money (MIM) dropped as low as \$0.95 during the early Asian hours due to the price drop in FTX's token FTT. MIM's largest collateral backing is FTT, which accounts for 33% of the total locked in Abracadabra's tokens ("cauldrons"). Although this news doesn't bode well for Abracadabra, MIM has recovered back to its dollar-pegged amount.

Source: Coindesk

Web 3.0

Web 3.0, or the third iteration of the World Wide Web, will provide a framework for the next generation of internet service providers and applications based around decentralized blockchain technology. The term was coined by Ethereum co-founder Gavin Wood in 2014 and has been adopted by crypto enthusiasts. Because of its support for blockchain-based technologies, Web 3.0 will also play a central role in the development of the Metaverse, augmented reality, and virtual reality worlds. Click here to read our primer on Web 3.0.

Key New Developments in the Web 3.0 Space

MultiversX (11/4)

Blockchain start-up Elrond has rebranded itself as **MultiversX** to reflect its pivot to metaverse exploration. The startup will look to build on its prior work as a layer 1 blockchain with a focus on scalability to advance Web3 technology in the form of metaverse-related products. It has introduced 3 new products: xPortal (home of one's avatar and finance related products), xFabric (multiple features and use cases for any creative brand or company) and xWorlds (combination of xFabric and xPortal experiences).

Sources: CoinDesk, MarTech Series, Asia Nikkei

NTT Docomo (11/8)

Japan's largest mobile network NTT Docomo pledged to invest up to 600B yen (\$4B USD) into Web3 infrastructure. It will collaborate with public blockchain developer Astar Foundation and Accenture to speed up Web3 adoption globally and put Japan in the forefront. Docomo plans to launch its Web3 services after developing a technology infrastructure that can offer services for cryptocurrency issuance, exchange and electronic wallets.

For our DeFi Deep Dive Report, click <u>here</u>.

DeFi (Decentralized Finance)

Decentralized finance or DeFi is an umbrella term for peer-to-peer financial services such as borrowing, lending, and trading, to name a few. DeFi applications run on

blockchains and eliminate the need for a traditional financial middleman, such as a bank, a broker, or an exchange.

Click here to read our primer on Web 3.0.

Key New Developments in the DeFi Space

BITDAO (11/8)

Decentralized autonomous organization (DAO) BITDAO exchanged 100mm BIT (BITDAO tokens) tokens for 3.36mm FTT tokens (FTX's tokens). The token swap deal required Alameda to hold tokens for at least 3 years, and BITDAO recalled them amid the liquidity crisis Alameda is facing. Alameda promptly responded and returned the 100mm BIT tokens to BITDAO, showing they honored the initial holding agreement.

Source: CoinDesk.

Amber Group (11/8)

Digital asset companies **Amber Group**, Auros, LedgerPrime, Folkvang and Nibbio recently received a "warning" label on their Clearpool credit pools because their utilization reached 99% of the maximum amount of credit available for them on the protocol. The sudden warning labels came after investors withdrew large sums of money from the credit pools due to the FTX liquidity crisis. All the firms with warning signs paid off either all or part of their debt, putting them back in good standing.

NFTs (Non-Fungible Tokens)

For an introduction on non-fungible tokens (NFTs), click here.

NFTs or non-fungible tokens are tokens used to represent ownership of unique items. These items can include things like collectibles, and even real estate, but are most commonly used to represent ownership of digital art. NFTs only have one official owner and are secured by the Ethereum blockchain.

Key New Developments in the NFT Space

Bank of Korea (11/7)

The **Bank of Korea (BoK)** has developed and tested a program for purchasing non-fungible tokens (NFTs) with central bank digital currencies (CBDCs) and aiding cross-border remittances by linking CBDCs from other countries. The experiment found CBDCs could process up to 2,000 transactions per second, but that distributed ledger technologies would not be able to have the scalability needed for a retail CBDC.

Source: CoinDesk

Global Crypto Market Size and Landscape

The size of the global crypto market decreased 17.2% in the past week. Now, the global crypto sector's market cap stands at 0.84T as of 11/10/2022.

Figure 2: Market Cap of the Global Crypto Market (in \$ Trillions)



Source: CoinMarketCap. Note: Data is as of 11/10/2022.

Currently, the top 5 cryptocurrencies by market cap are: (1) Bitcoin, (2) Ether, (3) Tether, (4) Binance Coin, and (5) USD Coin. Below we give brief explanations of each of these major cryptocurrencies:

Figure 3: Top 5 Cryptocurrencies by Market Cap and Brief Explanations

Bitcoin (BTC)	Launched in January 2009, Bitcoin is the first decentralized cryptocurrency, which was created by a person, or group of people with an alias Satoshi Nakamoto. According to Nakamoto in the whitepaper, Bitcoin was made to allow "online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution."
Ether (ETH)	Ethereum is a decentralized open-source blockchain-powered computing platform that features its own cryptocurrency, Ether (ETH). Ethereum serves as a platform for many other cryptocurrencies while featuring smart contract functionality. Ethereum is the most actively used blockchain platform.
Tether (USDT)	Tether (USDT) is a widely used stablecoin whose value is pegged to the U.S. dollar. The main objective of stable coins, such as Tether, is to provide stability to the valuations vs. high fluctuations observed in the prices of cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, Ether, and Dogecoin
Binance Coin (BNB)	Launched in 2017, Binance is the world's largest cryptocurrency exchange. Binance has also launched a large ecosystem of functionalities for its users, including the Binance Chain, Academy, Trusted Wallet and Research projects, which all leverage the blockchain technology to bring new-age finance to the world. Binance Coin is a key part of the successful functioning of many of the Binance sub-projects.
USD Coin (USDC)	USD Coin is a stablecoin that is pegged to the U.S. dollar in a 1:1 ratio. The coin was designed to support digital transactions and to be accepted by as many wallets, exchanges, services provides and decentralized applications as possible. Every unit of cryptocurrency is backed up by \$1 held in reserves of cash and short-term U.S. Treasury bonds as claimed by USDC's founding organization The Centre consortium.

Source: CoinMarketCap.

Figure 4: Top 100 Cryptocurrencies by Market Cap

Rank	Cryptocurrency Name	Market Cap
1	Bitcoin	\$320.1B
2	Ethereum	\$145.7B
3	Tether	\$69.4B
4	BNB	\$44.7B
5	USD Coin	\$42.9B
6	Binance USD	\$23.0B
7	XRP	\$18.1B
8	Cardano	\$12.0B
9	Dogecoin	\$11.1B
10	Polygon	\$8.1B
11	Polkadot	\$6.5B
12	Dai	\$5.9B
13	Shiba Inu	\$5.4B
14	TRON	\$5.2B
15	Solana	\$5.1B
16	Avalanche	\$4.2B
17	Uniswap	\$4.2B
18	Wrapped Bitcoin	\$4.0B
19	Litecoin	\$3.9B
20	UNUS SED LEO	\$3.7B
21	Chainlink	\$3.3B
22	Cosmos	\$3.2B
23	Ethereum Classic	\$2.9B
24	Stellar	\$2.3B
25	Monero	\$2.3B
26	Cronos	\$2.2B
27	Algorand	\$2.1B
28	Bitcoin Cash	\$1.9B
29	NEAR Protocol	\$1.8B
30	Toncoin	\$1.7B
31	VeChain	\$1.5B
32	Quant	\$1.5B
33	Filecoin	\$1.4B
34	Flow	\$1.3B
35	Terra Classic	\$1.2B
36	OKB	\$1.2B
37	Hedera	\$1.1B
38	Chiliz	\$1.1B
39	Internet Computer	\$1.1B
40	MultiversX (Elrond)	\$1.0B
41	ApeCoin	\$1.0B
42	Tezos	\$1.0B
43	Huobi Token	\$0.9B
44	Theta Network	\$0.9B
45	Pax Dollar	\$0.9B
46	The Sandbox	\$0.9B
47	Aave	\$0.9B
48	Decentraland	\$0.9B
49	Chain	\$0.9B
50	EOS	\$0.9B
	Top 50 Market Cap	\$0.79T

Rank	Cryptocurrency Name	Market Cap
51	Gemini Dollar	\$0.8B
52	TrueUSD	\$0.8B
53	KuCoin Token	\$0.8B
54	Maker	\$0.7B
55	Bitcoin SV	\$0.7B
56	USDD	\$0.7B
57	BitDAO	\$0.7B
58	BitTorrent-New	\$0.7B
59	Axie Infinity	\$0.7B
60	Neutrino USD	\$0.6B
61	IOTA	\$0.6B
62	PancakeSwap	\$0.6B
63	eCash	\$0.6B
64	Zcash	\$0.6B
65	Synthetix	\$0.6B
66	PAX Gold	\$0.6B
67	Aptos	\$0.5B
68	Klaytn	\$0.5B
69	Fantom	\$0.5B
70	Neo	\$0.5B
70		\$0.5B
71	Trust Wallet Token	
	The Graph	\$0.4B
73	Ethereum PoW	\$0.4B
74	Nexo	\$0.4B
75	Mina	\$0.4B
76	Fei USD	\$0.4B
77	GateToken	\$0.4B
78	BinaryX	\$0.4B
79	Dash	\$0.4B
80	Basic Attention Token	\$0.4B
81	THORChain	\$0.4B
82	Helium	\$0.4B
83	FTX Token	\$0.4B
84	Loopring	\$0.4B
85	Casper	\$0.4B
86	Enjin Coin	\$0.3B
87	Osmosis	\$0.3B
88	1inch Network	\$0.3B
89	Curve DAO Token	\$0.3B
90	XDC Network	\$0.3B
91	ImmutableX	\$0.3B
92	Lido DAO	\$0.3B
93	Arweave	\$0.3B
94	Zilliqa	\$0.3B
95	Stacks	\$0.3B
96	Decred	\$0.3B
97	Kava	\$0.3B
98	NEM	\$0.3B
99	Holo	\$0.3B
100	Convex Finance	\$0.3B
	Top 100 Market Cap	\$0.81T
	Total Crypto Market Cap	\$0.84T
	,,,	,

Source: CoinMarketCap. Note: Data is as of 11/10/2022.

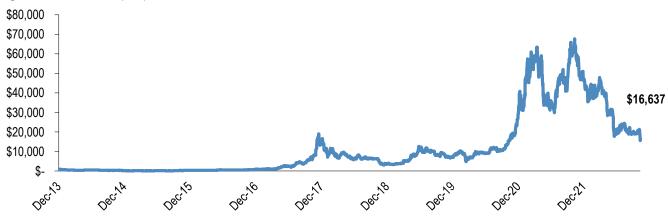
Cryptocurrencies and Index/Trust Prices

Table 2: Heat Map of Cryptocurrencies Prices

Cryptocurrencies	YTD	1 Week	1 Month	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year	4 Year	5 Year
Bitcoin	-65%	-20%	-15%	-33%	-45%	-75%	5%	85%	156%	146%
Ethereum	-68%	-24%	-9%	-39%	-41%	-74%	159%	552%	N/A	N/A
Bitcoin Cash	-78%	-18%	-15%	-34%	-57%	-86%	-63%	-64%	N/A	N/A
Ethereum Classic	-40%	-16%	-13%	-52%	1%	-62%	300%	352%	N/A	N/A
Litecoin	-64%	-15%	1%	-16%	-21%	-80%	-10%	-9%	N/A	N/A
Dogecoin	-49%	-33%	48%	25%	-5%	-68%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Uniswap	-70%	-22%	-8%	-38%	3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

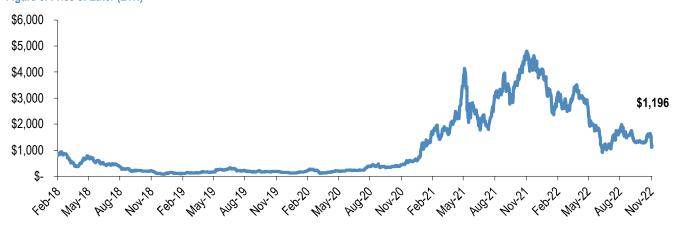
Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. Note: Data is as of 11/10/2022.

Figure 5: Price of Bitcoin (BTC)



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. Note: Data is as of 11/10/2022.

Figure 6: Price of Ether (ETH)



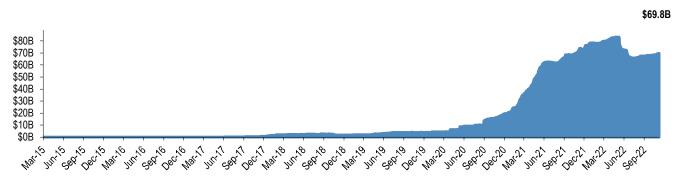
Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. Note: Data is as of 11/10/2022.

Figure 7: Price of DeFi Pulse Index Token



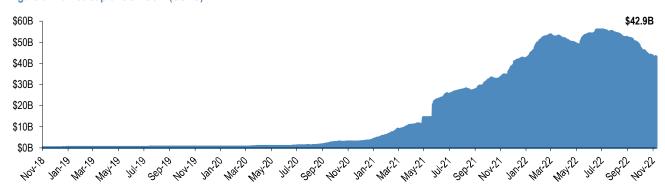
Source: Coinmarketcap.com. Note: Data is as of 11/9/2022. The DeFi Pulse Index is a capitalization-weighted index that tracks the performance of decentralized financial assets across the market.

Figure 8: Market Cap of Tether (USDT)



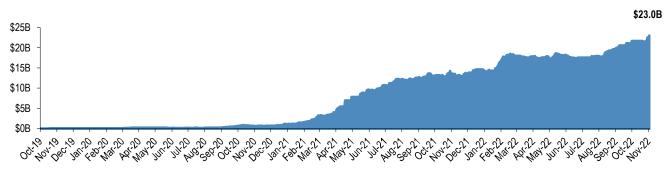
Source: CoinMarketCap. Note: Data is as of 11/9/2022.

Figure 9: Market Cap of USD Coin (USDC)



Source: CoinMarketCap. Note: Data is as of 11/9/2022.

Figure 10: Market Cap of Binance USD (BUSD)



Source: CoinMarketCap. Note: Data is as of 11/9/2022.

Cryptocurrencies Trading Volumes

Bitcoin's 7-day average daily volumes stand at \$65.1B, which compares to that of Ethereum at \$22.0B. Over the past week, Bitcoin's trading volumes increased by 48.7% w/w, while Ethereum's trading volumes increased by 13.6% w/w. Trading volumes of most of the major cryptocurrencies were up during the week.

Table 3: Cryptocurrencies Trading Volumes

	Last 7 Day Avg	1 Week	1-Month	6-Month	Y/Y	4Q22 QTD Avg	3Q22 Avg	2Q22 Avg
	Daily Volume	Change	Change	Change	Change	Daily Volume	Daily Volume	Daily Volume
Bitcoin (BTC)	\$65.1B	48.7%	135.2%	25.0%	92.5%	\$37.7B	\$32.0B	\$31.2B
Ethereum (ETH)	\$22.0B	13.6%	147.8%	(30.6%)	25.3%	\$14.3B	\$17.2B	\$18.5B
Tether (USDT)	\$91.0B	41.3%	152.2%	(17.5%)	15.9%	\$52.4B	\$50.6B	\$61.6B
USD Coin (USDC)	\$5.2B	15.4%	57.0%	(46.1%)	16.3%	\$3.8B	\$6.1B	\$5.2B
Binance USD (BUSD)	\$11.6B	55.4%	110.4%	2.2%	67.4%	\$7.2B	\$6.7B	\$5.7B

Source: CoinMarketCap. Note: Data is as of 11/9/2022.

Figure 11: Quarterly Trading Volume Trends for Bitcoin



Source: CoinMarketCap. Note: Data as of 11/9/2022.

Figure 12: Quarterly Trading Volume Trends for Ethereum



Source: CoinMarketCap. Note: Data as of 11/9/2022.

Fund Flows in Digital Asset Investment Products

The week-over-week net outflows from digital asset investment products (including crypto mutual funds, OTC trusts, and exchange-traded products) for the week ending 11/7 stood at \$15.6 million (vs. net inflows of \$6.1 million in prior week) largely driven by outflows from Proshares. During the week, Bitcoin saw net outflows of \$13.2 million (vs. net inflows of \$13.4 million in prior week) and Ethereum saw net inflows of \$2.7 million (vs. net outflows of \$2.1 million in prior week). Total AUM of digital asset investment funds increased 3.2% w/w to \$28.3 billion.

Figure 13: Net Fund Flows by Investment Product Provider (\$mm)

	W/W Flows	YTD Flows	AUM
Grayscale	N/A	\$5	\$18,913
CoinShares XBT	(\$1.9)	(\$409)	\$1,481
CoinShares Physical	\$1.1	\$266	\$417
21Shares	\$6.5	\$138	\$1,152
Proshares	(\$23.6)	\$300	\$758
Purpose	\$0.6	\$89	\$717
3iQ	(\$1.6)	(\$526)	\$601
CI Investments	\$0.3	(\$33)	\$558
Other	\$3.0	\$642	\$3,672
Total	(\$15.6)	\$472	\$28,269

Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. and CoinShares. Note: Data is as of 11/7/2022.

Figure 14: Net Fund Flows by Assets (\$mm)

	W/W Flows	YTD Flows	AUM
Bitcoin	(\$13.2)	\$297.7	\$17,479
Ethereum	\$2.7	(\$370.6)	\$7,341
Multi-asset	\$0.0	\$205.1	\$2,388
Binance	NA	(\$21.6)	\$370
Short Bitcoin	(\$7.1)	\$96.1	\$127
Solana	\$0.2	\$124.3	\$95
Litecoin	NA	\$2.9	\$113
Tron	NA	(\$3.4)	\$62
Polygon	\$0.2	\$1.7	\$34
XRP	\$1.1	\$11.0	\$48
Other	\$0.5	\$129	\$212
Total	(\$15.6)	\$472	\$28,269

Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. and CoinShares. Note: Data is as of 11/7/2022.

Bitcoin Flows and Liquidity

Below is a series of flows/technical analysis charts for Bitcoin that our JPM Global Market Strategy analyst, Nikolaos Panigirtzoglou, publishes in his weekly publication Flows and Liquidity (click here for link to the latest publication).

Chart A36: Open interest in CME Bitcoin futures contracts

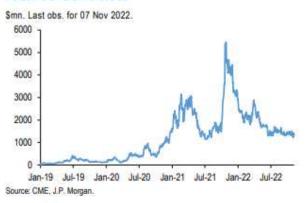


Chart A38: Momentum signals for Bitcoin

z-score of the momentum signal in our Trend Following Strategy framework shown in Tables A5 and A6 in the Appendix. Solid lines are for the shorter term and dotted lines for longer-term momentum.

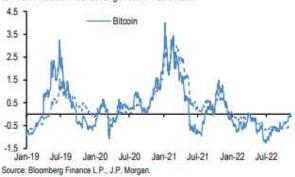


Chart A40: Ratio of Bitcoin market price to production cost

Based on the cost of production approach following Hayes (2018).

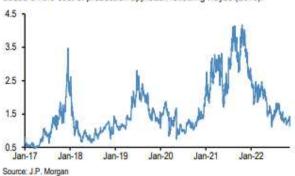


Chart A37: Our Bitcoin position proxy based on open interest in CME Bitcoin futures contracts

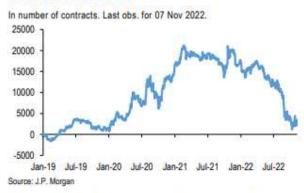


Chart A39: Cumulative Flows in all Bitcoin funds and Gold ETF holdings

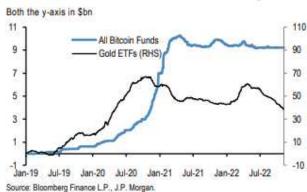
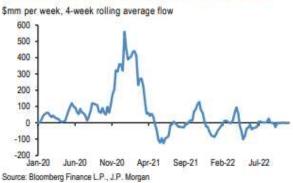
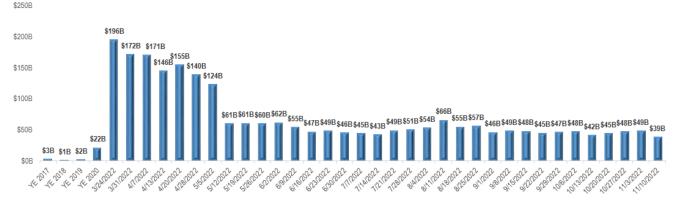


Chart A41: Flow pace into publicly listed Bitcoin funds including Bitcoin ETFs



DeFi Market Cap

Figure 15: Decentralized Finance (DeFi) Market Cap (\$B), 2017-2022 YTD



Source: CoinMarketCap. Note: Data is as of 11/9/2022.

NFT Collections of the Week

7-day sale volume: \$11.0 million 7-day sale volume: \$9.2 million 7-day sale volume: \$8.0 million

Bored Ape Yacht Club

Bored Ape Yacht Club: Developed by Yuga
Labs in April 2021, Bored Ape Yacht Club is a
collection of 10,000 profile pictures of unique
apes with randomly-generated traits and
accessories. Ownership of an NFT gives its
holder access to a Discord server, where they
can meet other owners including celebrities and
pro-athletes, and also unlocks additional NFT
collectibles.

Source: CryptoSlam and company reports. Note: Data is as of 11/10/2022.

Art Gobblers

Art Gobblers: Created by Rick & Morty cocreator Justin Roiland and Web3 firm Paradigm, Art Gobblers "gobble" art, i.e., they eat the art that the artists of the project create and all the gobbled art belongs to a Gobbler on chain and it can be displayed on the Gobbler's "belly" gallery. They produce Goo tokens to make more blank pages to make more art.

Sorare

Sorare: A global fantasy soccer game, Sorare allows users to buy, sell and trade digital cards for soccer players that they can manage in their team. The game is based on the Ethereum blockchain. Sorare has secured the rights for various top European teams, as well as for international leagues like MLS, Korean League and Japanese League.



Comp Sheet for Cryptocurrency-Related Companies

Ticker	Company	JPM Rating	Senior Analyst	Last Price	Market Cap (\$ Bil.)	P/E 2022E	P/E 2023E	Current Short Interest (% of o/s)
SI	Silvergate Capital Corporation	Overweight	Steven Alexopoulos	\$32.68	\$1.0	7.0	5.1	10.1%
SBNY	Signature Bank	Overweight	Steven Alexopoulos	\$140.94	\$8.9	6.8	6.7	2.6%
COIN	Coinbase Global	Neutral	Kenneth Worthington	\$50.92	\$11.6	N/A	N/A	14.7%
HOOD	Robinhood	Underweight	Kenneth Worthington	\$9.27	\$8.2	N/A	N/A	4.6%
MA	Mastercard	Ov erw eight	Tien-tsin Huang	\$337.27	\$324.3	32.1	27.9	0.5%
V	Visa	Ov erw eight	Tien-tsin Huang	\$205.57	\$439.1	27.7	24.6	2.3%
PYPL	Pay Pal Holdings	Ov erw eight	Tien-tsin Huang	\$86.80	\$99.0	21.3	18.3	1.8%
SQ	Square	Overweight	Tien-tsin Huang	\$67.40	\$40.3	63.6	32.4	4.8%
NVDA	Nvidia	Ov erw eight	Harlan Sur	\$157.50	\$392.2	36.3	47.4	1.3%
MNXBF	Monex Group	Not Rated	Matthew Henderson	\$3.18	\$0.9	0.1	0.1	1.2%
BRPHF	Galaxy Digital Holdings	Not Covered	Not Covered	\$3.50	\$1.2	N/A	N/A	5.4%
MSTR	MicroS trategy	Not Covered	Not Covered	\$175.00	\$2.0	N/A	50.4	35.1%
Median	_					24.5	21.5	2.6%

Source: J.P. Morgan. Bloomberg Finance, L.P. Note: Data is as of 11/10/2022.



Banks Serving the Crypto/Blockchain Industry

Below we provide a recurring tracker of banks either serving the crypto industry and/or leveraging blockchain technology.

Bank	Description of bank usage of blockchain technology and products offered
	+ First commercial bank in the US to allow anyone with an ATM card to transact Bitcoin from its branches and ATMs + This service is offered to Blue Ridge as well as non-Blue Ridge customers
Customers Bank (CUBI)	+ Customers Bank is starting to serve crypto customers with deposit accounts and real-time payments capabilities + CUBI and digital payment provider Tassat launched Customers Bank Instant Token (CBIT) on Tassat Pay which would allow real-time payments for B2B clients + The on-chain fiat payments will be free, and the platform went live on 10/18/2021 + As of 9/30/2021, the platform has \$1.9B in no-cost deposits and expects these to grow in the coming quarters
Foundation	+ First Foundation is building the capabilities to buy, hold, and sell Bitcoin + The bank is also invested in the cryptocurrency software company NYDIG + The bank is expecting to go-live with its crypto product by the end of 2021
Commercial	+ MCB was an early entrant to banking crypto clients such as Voyager Digital, Crypto.com, Paxos, and Genesis, to name a few + As of 2Q22, the bank had \$1B in crypto-related deposits.
New York Community (NYCB)	+ NYCB announced a partnership with a fintech, Figure Technologies, to collaborate on blockchain projects with an initial focus on the operational and cost benefits from blockchain technology that can be applied across the bank
	+ In Dec 2020, Quontic became the first FDIC-insured financial institution to offer a Bitcoin rewards checking program + The program allowed customers to hold their Bitcoin with crypto custodian NYDIG or redeem it in cash
Signature Bank (SBNY)	+ The Signature digital asset banking team was formed in 2018 to provide banking services for crypto clients + Signature offers 24/7 real-time payments to crypto clients through Signet (introduced in January 2019) + The bank is in the process of testing out a crypto-backed lending product
Silvergate Bank (SI)	+ Silvergate started pursuing crypto customers in 2013, an early entrant in banking this industry + The bank serves over 1,500+ crypto customers today and provides banking and payment services + Silvergate offers SEN, a 24/7 real-time payments platform to crypto customers + Silvergate also offers SEN leverage, a Bitcoin-backed lending product
Vast Bank	 + Vast Bank is the first US Bank with FDIC insurance and a Federal Reserve charter to offer the ability to buy, sell, and custody eight different cryptocurrencies directly from a checking account + It also provides Bitcoin custody solutions which has a mobile trading platform with instant settlement to its accounts + Vast Bank first looked into custodying crypto in July 2020, after the OCC announced that with a National Bank charter the company could custody Bitcoin and other crypto assets
U.S. Bancorp (USB)	+ U.S. Bancorp now offers cryptocurrency custody services to institutional investment managers with private funds in the U.S or the Cayman Islands + The service is presently limited to Bitcoin, Bitcoin cash and Litecoin and support for other tokens will be added soon + Bitcoin technology and financial services firm NYDIG will act as the bank's first crypto sub-custodian

Source: Company reports.



Links to Recent Other J.P. Morgan Reports on Cryptocurrencies

11/9/2022

Flows & Liquidity: A new wave of crypto deleveraging underway

11/7/2022

- Cryptocurrency Markets: OCTOBER Cryptocurrencies Rally in October, but Activity Levels Fall to Lows and Certain Miners Under Pressure.
- Cryptocurrency Markets: JPM Bitcoin Mining Monthly

11/3/2022

After the Crypto Crash - Lessons Learned and the Future Role of CBDCs

10/27/2022

Flows & Liquidity: Introducing a cross-asset valuation framework

10/12/2022

<u>U.S. Mid- and Small-Cap Banks FSB Crypto Recommendations: Highlights Risks of Crypto "Conglomerates";</u>
 <u>Proposes Stablecoins Backed 1:1 by High Quality Liquid Assets</u>

10/10/2022

In Focus: The Web 3.0 Landscape

9/28/2022

- Flows & Liquidity: Implications from investors' low bond allocation; Revenue has declined for ethereum block
 makers post merge, yet the staking yield has increased
- Alternative Investments Outlook and Strategy: Private asset valuations have yet to align with publicly traded assets;
 Digital Assets

9/21/2022

• Flows & Liquidity: US household equity allocations decline to 2018 levels; What are the concerns for ethereum post the merge?

9/14/2022

• Flows & Liquidity: Despite elevated inflation the "inflation trade" keeps retrenching; Binance to stop supporting USDC. What does this mean for the stablecoin universe?

9/13/2022

Cryptocurrency Markets: When Merge? -- Midnight 09/14/22

8/17/2022

- <u>Cryptocurrency Markets: The Ethereum Merge and the Surge -- Implications and How-To's for the CryptoEcosystem</u> 8/16/2022
 - A stablecoin market update

8/4/2022

BlackRock Adds Coinbase to Aladdin

7/13/2022

• Flows & Liquidity: Still an overhang of credit and EM overweights; Bitcoin's production cost falls further to \$13k

6/24/2022

• Flows & Liquidity: Bitcoin mining under stress

6/23/2022

<u>SBNY</u>: Deep Dive Into Digital Asset Banking and Blockchain Payments Takeaways; Maintain OW

5/16/2022

 Signature Bank: Mid-2Q22 Update: Deposits Down QTD While Asset Growth on Track; No Exposure to Algo Stablecoins

5/11/2022

 Highlights from the Global Markets Conference in Paris: Policy and Political Miscalculations Drive Bearish Market Sentiment

5/4/2022

- <u>Cryptocurrency Markets Monthly : Crypto Prices Plummet in April -- Bitcoin Outperforms and Crypto Waits for the Next Catalyst</u>
- Cryptocurrency Markets: JPM Bitcoin Mining Monthly

4/20/2022

- SBNY: 1Q22: Institutional Crypto Adoption Strong While Overhang From Credit Concern Fades; TOP IDEA
- <u>Silvergate Capital Corporation: With Balance Sheet a Coiled Spring to Higher Rates and Client Wins Accelerating, Shares are a Bargain</u>



Links to Past Spotlights, Deep Dives and Primers Spotlights

Date	Coin (Click on links)
9/23/2022	Abra
12/3/2021	Algorand
4/1/2022	Apecoin
2/11/2022	Avalanche
	1 1 1 1
9/17/2021	Audio
6/11/2021	Binance Coin
10/15/2021	Binance USD
5/21/2021	Bitcoin
10/22/2021	Bitcoin Cash
9/10/2021	BitTorrent
6/18/2021	Cardano
10/7/2022	Cardano: Vasil Upgrade
8/20/2021	Chainlink
12/23/2021	Crypto.com
8/13/2021	Cosmos
4/22/2022	Dai
12/17/2021	Decentraland
6/4/2021	Dogecoin
1/14/2022	Elrond
4/8/2022	EOS
5/28/2021	Ethereum
2/4/2022	Ethereum Classic
2/18/2022	Fantom
5/27/2022	Fei USD
8/5/2021	Filecoin
9/30/2022	Figure Technologies
3/25/2022	Flow
6/24/2022	FRAX

D-4-	0-1- (01-1 1-1)		
Date	Coin (Click on links)		
1/28/2021	FTX Token		
6/3/2021	Gemini Dollar		
8/5/2022	GHO		
3/11/2022	Hedera Hashgraph		
12/10/2021	Internet Computer		
2/25/2022	Klaytn		
10/14/2022	Lens Protocol		
7/16/2021	Litecoin		
7/23/2021	Monero		
1/21/2022	Near Protocol		
5/20/2022	Neutrino Dollar		
5/6/2022	Pax Dollar		
11/19/2021	Polkadot		
11/12/2021	Polygon		
10/21/2022	Polygon Studios		
9/24/2021	Reputation		
11/5/2021	Ripple		
11/26/2021	Shiba Inu		
7/2/2021	Solana		
10/29/2021	Terra		
10/1/2021	Tether		
7/30/2021	Theta		
8/27/2021	Tron		
4/29/2022	TrueUSD		
6/25/2021	Uniswap		
10/8/2021	USD Coin		
8/26/2022	USDF		
9/3/2021	VeChain		
1/7/2022	Wrapped Bitcoin		
7/9/2021	XRP		

Deep Dives

Date	Deep Dives (Click on links)	
7/8/2022	SBNY: Digital Asset Banking and Blockchain Payments Deep Dive	
12/15/2021	DeFi Disruption Deep Dive	
12/1/2021	JPM's 2021 Crypto Economy Forum: Silvergate an Indispensable Banking Partner in Crypto Ecosystem	

Past Primers

Date	Primer (Click on links)	
11/4/2022	Ethereum Virtual Machine	
10/28/2022	Smart Contracts	
9/16/2022	Airdrops	
9/9/2022	Lightning Network	
9/2/2022	51% Attack	
8/26/2022	Layer-2 Rollups	
8/19/2022	Zero-knowledge Proofs	
8/5/2022	Gas Fees	
7/29/2022	Bitcoin Halving	
7/22/2022	Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs)	
7/15/2022	Crypto Custody	
7/8/2022	Yield Farming	
7/1/2022	Forks	
6/24/2022	How a Blockchain Works	
6/17/2022	Bitcoin's Mining Difficulty Adjustment	
5/6/2022	Central bank digital currencies (CBDCs)	
4/22/2022	Decentralized Autonomous Organizations (DAOs)	
4/14/2022	Ethereum 2.0	
1/14/2022	Hash Rate	
6/24/2022	How a Blockchain Works?	
3/4/2022	Layer-2 Scaling Solutions	
3/11/2022	Non-Fungible Tokens	
3/25/2022	Proof of Stake	
2/4/2022	Proof of Work	
2/11/2022	Virtual Real Estate	
5/20/2022	Satoshi's Solution for Double Spending Problem	
5/27/2022	Sharding	
4/29/2022	Staking	
1/21/2022	Web 3.0	

Analyst Certification: The Research Analyst(s) denoted by an "AC" on the cover of this report certifies (or, where multiple Research Analysts are primarily responsible for this report, the Research Analyst denoted by an "AC" on the cover or within the document individually certifies, with respect to each security or issuer that the Research Analyst covers in this research) that: (1) all of the views expressed in this report accurately reflect the Research Analyst's personal views about any and all of the subject securities or issuers; and (2) no part of any of the Research Analyst's compensation was, is, or will be directly or indirectly related to the specific recommendations or views expressed by the Research Analyst(s) in this report. For all Korea-based Research Analysts listed on the front cover, if applicable, they also certify, as per KOFIA requirements, that the Research Analyst's analysis was made in good faith and that the views reflect the Research Analyst's own opinion, without undue influence or intervention.

All authors named within this report are Research Analysts who produce independent research unless otherwise specified. In Europe, Sector Specialists (Sales and Trading) may be shown on this report as contacts but are not authors of the report or part of the Research Department.

Important Disclosures

Company-Specific Disclosures: Important disclosures, including price charts and credit opinion history tables, are available for compendium reports and all J.P. Morgan—covered companies, and certain non-covered companies, by visiting https://www.jpmm.com/research/disclosures, calling 1-800-477-0406, or e-mailing research.disclosure.inquiries@jpmorgan.com with your request.

Explanation of Equity Research Ratings, Designations and Analyst(s) Coverage Universe:

J.P. Morgan uses the following rating system: Overweight [Over the next six to twelve months, we expect this stock will outperform the average total return of the stocks in the analyst's (or the analyst's team's) coverage universe.] Neutral [Over the next six to twelve months, we expect this stock will perform in line with the average total return of the stocks in the analyst's (or the analyst's team's) coverage universe.] Underweight [Over the next six to twelve months, we expect this stock will underperform the average total return of the stocks in the analyst's (or the analyst's team's) coverage universe.] Not Rated (NR): J.P. Morgan has removed the rating and, if applicable, the price target, for this stock because of either a lack of a sufficient fundamental basis or for legal, regulatory or policy reasons. The previous rating and, if applicable, the price target, no longer should be relied upon. An NR designation is not a recommendation or a rating. In our Asia (ex-Australia and ex-India) and U.K. small- and mid-cap equity research, each stock's expected total return is compared to the expected total return of a benchmark country market index, not to those analysts' coverage universe. If it does not appear in the Important Disclosures section of this report, the certifying analyst's coverage universe can be found on J.P. Morgan's research website, https://www.ipmorganmarkets.com.

Coverage Universe: Alexopoulos, Steven: BankUnited (BKU), Comerica Incorporated (CMA), Cullen/Frost Bankers Inc. (CFR), First Hawaiian (FHB), First Horizon Corp (FHN), First Republic (FRC), Huntington Bancshares (HBAN), KeyCorp (KEY), Live Oak Bancshares, Inc. (LOB), M&T Bank (MTB), New York Community Bank (NYCB), Pinnacle Financial Partners (PNFP), SVB (SIVB), Signature Bank (SBNY), Silvergate Capital Corporation (SI), Synovus Financial Corp. (SNV), Umpqua Holdings Corporation (UMPQ), Valley National Bancorp (VLY), Webster Financial Corporation (WBS), Western Alliance Bancorp (WAL), Zions Bancorp NA (ZION)

J.P. Morgan Equity Research Ratings Distribution, as of October 01, 2022

	Overweight	Neutral	Underweight
	(buy)	(hold)	(sell)
J.P. Morgan Global Equity Research Coverage*	50%	37%	13%
IB clients**	50%	46%	33%
JPMS Equity Research Coverage*	50%	38%	12%
IB clients**	70%	68%	50%

^{*}Please note that the percentages might not add to 100% because of rounding.

For purposes only of FINRA ratings distribution rules, our Overweight rating falls into a buy rating category; our Neutral rating falls into a hold rating category; and our Underweight rating falls into a sell rating category. Please note that stocks with an NR designation are not included in the table above. This information is current as of the end of the most recent calendar quarter.

Equity Valuation and Risks: For valuation methodology and risks associated with covered companies or price targets for covered companies, please see the most recent company-specific research report at http://www.jpmorganmarkets.com, contact the primary analyst or your J.P. Morgan representative, or email research.disclosure.inquiries@jpmorgan.com. For material information about the proprietary models used, please see the Summary of Financials in company-specific research reports and the Company Tearsheets, which are available to download on the company pages of our client website, http://www.jpmorganmarkets.com. This report also sets out within it the material underlying assumptions used.

^{**}Percentage of subject companies within each of the "buy," "hold" and "sell" categories for which J.P. Morgan has provided investment banking services within the previous 12 months.



A history of J.P. Morgan investment recommendations disseminated during the preceding 12 months can be accessed on the Research & Commentary page of http://www.jpmorganmarkets.com where you can also search by analyst name, sector or financial instrument.

Analysts' Compensation: The research analysts responsible for the preparation of this report receive compensation based upon various factors, including the quality and accuracy of research, client feedback, competitive factors, and overall firm revenues.

Registration of non-US Analysts: Unless otherwise noted, the non-US analysts listed on the front of this report are employees of non-US affiliates of J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, may not be registered as research analysts under FINRA rules, may not be associated persons of J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, and may not be subject to FINRA Rule 2241 or 2242 restrictions on communications with covered companies, public appearances, and trading securities held by a research analyst account.

Other Disclosures

J.P. Morgan is a marketing name for investment banking businesses of JPMorgan Chase & Co. and its subsidiaries and affiliates worldwide.

UK MIFID FICC research unbundling exemption: UK clients should refer to <u>UK MIFID Research Unbundling exemption</u> for details of JPMorgan's implementation of the FICC research exemption and guidance on relevant FICC research categorisation.

All research material made available to clients are simultaneously available on our client website, J.P. Morgan Markets, unless specifically permitted by relevant laws. Not all research content is redistributed, e-mailed or made available to third-party aggregators. For all research material available on a particular stock, please contact your sales representative.

Any long form nomenclature for references to China; Hong Kong; Taiwan; and Macau within this research material are Mainland China; Hong Kong SAR (China); Taiwan (China); and Macau SAR (China).

J.P. Morgan Research may, from time to time, write on issuers or securities targeted by economic or financial sanctions imposed or administered by the governmental authorities of the U.S., EU, UK or other relevant jurisdictions (Sanctioned Securities). Nothing in this report is intended to be read or construed as encouraging, facilitating, promoting or otherwise approving investment or dealing in such Sanctioned Securities. Clients should be aware of their own legal and compliance obligations when making investment decisions.

Any digital or crypto assets discussed in this research report are subject to a rapidly changing regulatory landscape. For relevant regulatory advisories on crypto assets, including bitcoin and ether, please see https://www.jpmorgan.com/disclosures/cryptoasset-disclosure.

The author(s) of this research report may not be licensed to carry on regulated activities in your jurisdiction and, if not licensed, do not hold themselves out as being able to do so.

Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs): J.P. Morgan Securities LLC ("JPMS") acts as authorized participant for substantially all U.S.-listed ETFs. To the extent that any ETFs are mentioned in this report, JPMS may earn commissions and transaction-based compensation in connection with the distribution of those ETF shares and may earn fees for performing other trade-related services, such as securities lending to short sellers of the ETF shares. JPMS may also perform services for the ETFs themselves, including acting as a broker or dealer to the ETFs. In addition, affiliates of JPMS may perform services for the ETFs, including trust, custodial, administration, lending, index calculation and/or maintenance and other services.

Options and Futures related research: If the information contained herein regards options- or futures-related research, such information is available only to persons who have received the proper options or futures risk disclosure documents. Please contact your J.P. Morgan Representative or visit https://www.theocc.com/components/docs/riskstoc.pdf for a copy of the Option Clearing Corporation's Characteristics and Risks of Standardized Options or

http://www.finra.org/sites/default/files/Security_Futures_Risk_Disclosure_Statement_2018.pdf for a copy of the Security Futures Risk Disclosure Statement.

Changes to Interbank Offered Rates (IBORs) and other benchmark rates: Certain interest rate benchmarks are, or may in the future become, subject to ongoing international, national and other regulatory guidance, reform and proposals for reform. For more information, please consult: https://www.jpmorgan.com/global/disclosures/interbank offered rates

Private Bank Clients: Where you are receiving research as a client of the private banking businesses offered by JPMorgan Chase & Co. and its subsidiaries ("J.P. Morgan Private Bank"), research is provided to you by J.P. Morgan Private Bank and not by any other division of J.P. Morgan, including, but not limited to, the J.P. Morgan Corporate and Investment Bank and its Global Research division.



Legal entity responsible for the production and distribution of research: The legal entity identified below the name of the Reg AC Research Analyst who authored this material is the legal entity responsible for the production of this research. Where multiple Reg AC Research Analysts authored this material with different legal entities identified below their names, these legal entities are jointly responsible for the production of this research. Research Analysts from various J.P. Morgan affiliates may have contributed to the production of this material but may not be licensed to carry out regulated activities in your jurisdiction (and do not hold themselves out as being able to do so). Unless otherwise stated below, this material has been distributed by the legal entity responsible for production. If you have any queries, please contact the relevant Research Analyst in your jurisdiction or the entity in your jurisdiction that has distributed this research material.

Legal Entities Disclosures and Country-/Region-Specific Disclosures:

Argentina: JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A Sucursal Buenos Aires is regulated by Banco Central de la República Argentina ("BCRA"-Central Bank of Argentina) and Comisión Nacional de Valores ("CNV"- Argentinian Securities Commission" - ALYC y AN Integral N°51). Australia: J.P. Morgan Securities Australia Limited ("JPMSAL") (ABN 61 003 245 234/AFS Licence No: 238066) is regulated by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission and is a Market, Clearing and Settlement Participant of ASX Limited and CHI-X. This material is issued and distributed in Australia by or on behalf of JPMSAL only to "wholesale clients" (as defined in section 761G of the Corporations Act 2001). A list of all financial products covered can be found by visiting https://www.jpmm.com/research/disclosures. J.P. Morgan seeks to cover companies of relevance to the domestic and international investor base across all Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) sectors, as well as across a range of market capitalisation sizes. If applicable, in the course of conducting public side due diligence on the subject company(ies), the Research Analyst team may at times perform such diligence through corporate engagements such as site visits, discussions with company representatives, management presentations, etc. Research issued by JPMSAL has been prepared in accordance with J.P. Morgan Australia's Research Independence Policy which can be found at the following link: J.P. Morgan Australia - Research Independence Policy. Brazil: Banco J.P. Morgan S.A. is regulated by the Comissao de Valores Mobiliarios (CVM) and by the Central Bank of Brazil. Ombudsman J.P. Morgan: 0800-7700847 / ouvidoria.jp.morgan@jpmorgan.com. Canada: J.P. Morgan Securities Canada Inc. is a registered investment dealer, regulated by the Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada and the Ontario Securities Commission and is the participating member on Canadian exchanges. This material is distributed in Canada by or on behalf of J.P.Morgan Securities Canada Inc. Chile: Inversiones J.P. Morgan Limitada is an unregulated entity incorporated in Chile. China: J.P. Morgan Securities (China) Company Limited has been approved by CSRC to conduct the securities investment consultancy business. Dubai International Financial Centre (DIFC): JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Dubai Branch is regulated by the Dubai Financial Services Authority (DFSA) and its registered address is Dubai International Financial Centre - The Gate, West Wing, Level 3 and 9 PO Box 506551, Dubai, UAE. This material has been distributed by JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., Dubai Branch to persons regarded as professional clients or market counterparties as defined under the DFSA rules. European Economic Area (EEA): Unless specified to the contrary, research is distributed in the EEA by J.P. Morgan SE ("JPM SE"), which is subject to prudential supervision by the European Central Bank ("ECB") in cooperation with BaFin and Deutsche Bundesbank in Germany. JPM SE is a company headquartered in Frankfurt with registered address at TaunusTurm, Taunustor 1, Frankfurt am Main, 60310, Germany. The material has been distributed in the EEA to persons regarded as professional investors (or equivalent) pursuant to Art. 4 para. 1 no. 10 and Annex II of MiFID II and its respective implementation in their home jurisdictions ("EEA professional investors"). This material must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not EEA professional investors. Any investment or investment activity to which this material relates is only available to EEA relevant persons and will be engaged in only with EEA relevant persons. Hong Kong: J.P. Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific) Limited (CE number AAJ321) is regulated by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority and the Securities and Futures Commission in Hong Kong, and J.P. Morgan Broking (Hong Kong) Limited (CE number AAB027) is regulated by the Securities and Futures Commission in Hong Kong. JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., Hong Kong (CE Number AAL996) is regulated by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority and the Securities and Futures Commission, is organized under the laws of the United States with limited liability. Where the distribution of this material is a regulated activity in Hong Kong, the material is distributed in Hong Kong by or through J.P. Morgan Securities (Asia Pacific) Limited and/or J.P. Morgan Broking (Hong Kong) Limited. India: J.P. Morgan India Private Limited (Corporate Identity Number - U67120MH1992FTC068724), having its registered office at J.P. Morgan Tower, Off. C.S.T. Road, Kalina, Santacruz - East, Mumbai - 400098, is registered with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) as a 'Research Analyst' having registration number INH000001873. J.P. Morgan India Private Limited is also registered with SEBI as a member of the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (SEBI Registration Number – INZ000239730) and as a Merchant Banker (SEBI Registration Number - MB/INM000002970). Telephone: 91-22-6157 3000, Facsimile: 91-22-6157 3990 and Website: http://www.jpmipl.com. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. - Mumbai Branch is licensed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) (Licence No. 53/ Licence No. BY.4/94; SEBI - IN/CUS/014/ CDSL: IN-DP-CDSL-444-2008/ IN NSDL-285-2008/ INBI00000984/ INE231311239) as a Scheduled Commercial Bank in India, which is its primary license allowing it to carry on Banking business in India and other activities, which a Bank branch in India are permitted to undertake. For non-local research material, this material is not distributed in India by J.P. Morgan India Private Limited. Indonesia: PT J.P. Morgan Sekuritas Indonesia is a member of the Indonesia Stock Exchange and is registered and supervised by the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK). Korea: J.P. Morgan Securities (Far East) Limited, Seoul Branch, is a member of the Korea Exchange (KRX). JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Seoul Branch, is licensed as a branch office of foreign bank (JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.) in Korea. Both entities are regulated by the Financial Services Commission (FSC) and the Financial Supervisory Service (FSS). For non-macro research material, the material is distributed in Korea by or through J.P. Morgan Securities (Far East) Limited, Seoul Branch. Japan: JPMorgan Securities Japan Co., Ltd. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Tokyo Branch are regulated by the Financial Services Agency in Japan. Malaysia: This material is issued and distributed in

Malaysia by JPMorgan Securities (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd (18146-X), which is a Participating Organization of Bursa Malaysia Berhad and holds a Capital Markets Services License issued by the Securities Commission in Malaysia. Mexico: J.P. Morgan Casa de Bolsa, S.A. de C.V. and J.P. Morgan Grupo Financiero are members of the Mexican Stock Exchange and are authorized to act as a broker dealer by the National Banking and Securities Exchange Commission. New Zealand: This material is issued and distributed by JPMSAL in New Zealand only to "wholesale clients" (as defined in the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013). JPMSAL is registered as a Financial Service Provider under the Financial Service providers (Registration and Dispute Resolution) Act of 2008. Pakistan: J. P. Morgan Pakistan Broking (Pvt.) Ltd is a member of the Karachi Stock Exchange and regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan. Philippines: J.P. Morgan Securities Philippines Inc. is a Trading Participant of the Philippine Stock Exchange and a member of the Securities Clearing Corporation of the Philippines and the Securities Investor Protection Fund. It is regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Russia: CB J.P. Morgan Bank International LLC is regulated by the Central Bank of Russia. Singapore: This material is issued and distributed in Singapore by or through J.P. Morgan Securities Singapore Private Limited (JPMSS) [MCI (P) 060/08/2022 and Co. Reg. No.: 199405335R], which is a member of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited, and/or JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Singapore branch (JPMCB Singapore), both of which are regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore. This material is issued and distributed in Singapore only to accredited investors, expert investors and institutional investors, as defined in Section 4A of the Securities and Futures Act, Cap. 289 (SFA). This material is not intended to be issued or distributed to any retail investors or any other investors that do not fall into the classes of "accredited investors," "expert investors" or "institutional investors," as defined under Section 4A of the SFA. Recipients of this material in Singapore are to contact JPMSS or JPMCB Singapore in respect of any matters arising from, or in connection with, the material. As at the date of this material, JPMSS is a designated market maker for certain structured warrants listed on the Singapore Exchange where the underlying securities may be the securities discussed in this material. Arising from its role as a designated market maker for such structured warrants, JPMSS may conduct hedging activities in respect of such underlying securities and hold or have an interest in such underlying securities as a result. The updated list of structured warrants for which JPMSS acts as designated market maker may be found on the website of the Singapore Exchange Limited: http://www.sgx.com. South Africa: J.P. Morgan Equities South Africa Proprietary Limited and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Johannesburg Branch are members of the Johannesburg Securities Exchange and are regulated by the Financial Services Board. Taiwan: J.P. Morgan Securities (Taiwan) Limited is a participant of the Taiwan Stock Exchange (company-type) and regulated by the Taiwan Securities and Futures Bureau. Material relating to equity securities is issued and distributed in Taiwan by J.P. Morgan Securities (Taiwan) Limited, subject to the license scope and the applicable laws and the regulations in Taiwan. According to Paragraph 2, Article 7-1 of Operational Regulations Governing Securities Firms Recommending Trades in Securities to Customers (as amended or supplemented) and/or other applicable laws or regulations, please note that the recipient of this material is not permitted to engage in any activities in connection with the material that may give rise to conflicts of interests, unless otherwise disclosed in the "Important Disclosures" in this material. Thailand: This material is issued and distributed in Thailand by JPMorgan Securities (Thailand) Ltd., which is a member of the Stock Exchange of Thailand and is regulated by the Ministry of Finance and the Securities and Exchange Commission, and its registered address is 3rd Floor, 20 North Sathorn Road, Silom, Bangrak, Bangkok 10500. UK: Unless specified to the contrary, research is distributed in the UK by J.P. Morgan Securities plc ("JPMS plc") which is a member of the London Stock Exchange and is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority. JPMS plc is registered in England & Wales No. 2711006, Registered Office 25 Bank Street, London, E14 5JP. This material is directed in the UK only to: (a) persons having professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) (Order) 2005 ("the FPO"); (b) persons outlined in article 49 of the FPO (high net worth companies, unincorporated associations or partnerships, the trustees of high value trusts, etc.); or (c) any persons to whom this communication may otherwise lawfully be made; all such persons being referred to as "UK relevant persons". This material must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not UK relevant persons. Any investment or investment activity to which this material relates is only available to UK relevant persons and will be engaged in only with UK relevant persons. Research issued by JPMS plc has been prepared in accordance with JPMS plc's policy for prevention and avoidance of conflicts of interest related to the production of Research which can be found at the following link: J.P. Morgan EMEA - Research Independence Policy. U.S.: J.P. Morgan Securities LLC ("JPMS") is a member of the NYSE, FINRA, SIPC, and the NFA. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. is a member of the FDIC. Material published by non-U.S. affiliates is distributed in the U.S. by JPMS who accepts responsibility for its content.

General: Additional information is available upon request. The information in this material has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. While all reasonable care has been taken to ensure that the facts stated in this material are accurate and that the forecasts, opinions and expectations contained herein are fair and reasonable, JPMorgan Chase & Co. or its affiliates and/or subsidiaries (collectively J.P. Morgan) make no representations or warranties whatsoever to the completeness or accuracy of the material provided, except with respect to any disclosures relative to J.P. Morgan and the Research Analyst's involvement with the issuer that is the subject of the material. Accordingly, no reliance should be placed on the accuracy, fairness or completeness of the information contained in this material. There may be data discrepancy in this material as a result of calculations, adjustments and/or translations to different languages, as applicable. J.P. Morgan accepts no liability whatsoever for any loss arising from any use of this material or its contents, and neither J.P. Morgan nor any of its respective directors, officers or employees, shall be in any way responsible for the contents hereof, apart from the liabilities and responsibilities that may be imposed on them by the relevant regulatory authority in the jurisdiction in question, or the regulatory regime thereunder. Opinions, forecasts or projections contained in this material represent J.P. Morgan's current opinions or judgment as of the date of the material only and are therefore subject to change without notice. Periodic updates may be provided on companies/industries based on company-specific developments or announcements, market conditions or any other publicly available



information. There can be no assurance that future results or events will be consistent with any such opinions, forecasts or projections, which represent only one possible outcome. Furthermore, such opinions, forecasts or projections are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that have not been verified, and future actual results or events could differ materially. The value of, or income from, any investments referred to in this material may fluctuate and/or be affected by changes in exchange rates. All pricing is indicative as of the close of market for the securities discussed, unless otherwise stated. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Accordingly, investors may receive back less than originally invested. This material is not intended as an offer or solicitation for the purchase or sale of any financial instrument. The opinions and recommendations herein do not take into account individual client circumstances, objectives, or needs and are not intended as recommendations of particular securities, financial instruments or strategies to particular clients. The recipients of this material must make their own independent decisions regarding any securities or financial instruments mentioned herein and should seek advice from such independent financial, legal, tax or other adviser as they deem necessary. J.P. Morgan may trade as a principal on the basis of the Research Analysts' views and research, and it may also engage in transactions for its own account or for its clients' accounts in a manner inconsistent with the views taken in this material, and J.P. Morgan is under no obligation to ensure that such other communication is brought to the attention of any recipient of this material. Others within J.P. Morgan, including Strategists, Sales staff and other Research Analysts, may take views that are inconsistent with those taken in this material. Employees of J.P. Morgan not involved in the preparation of this material may have investments in the securities (or derivatives of such securities) mentioned in this material and may trade them in ways different from those discussed in this material. This material is not an advertisement for or marketing of any issuer, its products or services, or its securities in any jurisdiction.

"Other Disclosures" last revised November 05, 2022.

Copyright 2022 JPMorgan Chase & Co. All rights reserved. This material or any portion hereof may not be reprinted, sold or redistributed without the written consent of J.P. Morgan.