

# JPMORGAN TRUST I

## **FORM 497K** (Mutual Fund Summary Prospectus)

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Symbol CBFSX

Summary Prospectus July 1, 2026

## JPMorgan Strategic Income Opportunities Fund

Class/Ticker: R5/JSORX; R6/JSOZX

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the Statement of Additional Information, online at [www.jpmorganfunds.com/funddocuments](http://www.jpmorganfunds.com/funddocuments). You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-480-4111 or by sending an e-mail request to [Funds.Website.Support@jpmorganfunds.com](mailto:Funds.Website.Support@jpmorganfunds.com) or by asking any financial intermediary that offers shares of the Fund. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, both dated July 1, 2026, as may be supplemented from time to time are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

### What is the goal of the Fund?

The Fund seeks to provide high total return.

### Fees and Expenses of the Fund

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund.

**You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and examples below.** "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund through its ownership of shares in other investment companies, including affiliated money market funds, other mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and business development companies. The impact of Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses is included in the total returns of the Fund. Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are not direct costs of the Fund, are not used by the Fund to calculate its net asset value per share and are not included in the calculation of the ratio of expenses to average net assets shown in the Financial Highlights section of the Fund's prospectus.

#### ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

(Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Class R5	Class R6
Management Fees	0.45%	0.45%
Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Fees	NONE	NONE
Other Expenses	0.21	0.09
Service Fees	0.10	NONE
Remainder of Other Expenses	0.11	0.09
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	<u>0.06</u>	<u>0.06</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.72	0.60
Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements <sup>1</sup>	<u>-0.12</u>	<u>-0.10</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses after Fee Waivers and/or Expense Reimbursements <sup>1</sup>	0.60	0.50

<sup>1</sup> The Fund's adviser and/or its affiliates have contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses (excluding Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses other than certain money market fund fees as described below, dividend and interest expenses related to short sales, interest, taxes, expenses related to litigation and potential litigation, expenses related to trustee elections, and extraordinary expenses) exceed 0.60% and 0.50% of the average daily net assets of Class R5 and Class R6 Shares, respectively. The Fund may invest in one or more money market funds advised by the adviser or its affiliates (affiliated

money market funds). The Fund's adviser, shareholder servicing agent and/or administrator have contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses in an amount sufficient to offset the respective net fees each collects from the affiliated money market funds on the Fund's investment in such money market funds for all Share Classes. These waivers are in effect through 6/30/27, at which time it will be determined whether such waivers will be renewed or revised. To the extent that the Fund engages in securities lending, affiliated money market fund fees and expenses resulting from the Fund's investment of cash received from securities lending borrowers are not included in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses and therefore, the above waivers do not apply to such investments.

### Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses are equal to the total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements shown in the fee table through 6/30/27 and total annual fund operating expenses thereafter. Your actual costs may be higher or lower.

#### WHETHER OR NOT YOU SELL YOUR SHARES, YOUR COST WOULD BE:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
CLASS R5 SHARES (\$)	61	218	389	883
CLASS R6 SHARES (\$)	51	182	325	740

### Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the Fund's most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate (excluding securities sold short, if any) was 536% of the average value of its portfolio.

### What are the Fund's main investment strategies?

The Fund has an absolute return orientation which means that it is not managed relative to an index. The Fund attempts to achieve a positive total return in diverse market environments over time. In connection with this strategy, the Fund has flexibility to allocate its assets among a broad range of fixed income

securities and derivatives as well as in a single or limited number of strategies/sectors including cash, money market instruments (including money market funds) and short-term investments. In particular, the Fund may invest all or substantially all of its assets in cash and short-term investments consistent with its absolute return orientation. Total return is a combination of capital appreciation and current income. "Strategic" in the Fund's name means that the Fund, in addition to seeking current income as an element of total return, will also seek capital appreciation as an element of total return. The Fund may invest in a wide range of debt securities of issuers from the U.S. and other markets, both developed and emerging, as well as derivatives. Investments may be issued or guaranteed by a wide variety of entities including governments and their agencies, corporations, financial institutions and supranational organizations that the Fund believes have the potential to provide a high total return over time. The Fund may also invest in convertible securities, preferred securities, and equity securities that the adviser believes will produce income or generate return.

The Fund may also use futures contracts, options, swaps, and foreign currency transactions for hedging, risk management, or to attempt to increase income and gain to the Fund. Swaps may be structured as credit default swaps (CDSs) on individual securities or a basket or index of securities, interest rate swaps, total return swaps and price lock swaps.

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its total assets in securities that are rated below investment grade (junk bonds) or the unrated equivalent. The "unrated equivalent" refers to securities that are unrated but deemed by the adviser to be of comparable quality.

The adviser uses the following six strategy/sector allocations in managing the Fund.

- **Cash** — includes cash, money market instruments, and other short-term investments of high quality.
- **Rates management** — includes traditional fixed income securities as well as derivatives to actively manage duration, yields and the effect changes in interest rates may have.
- **Credit securities** — includes the full spectrum of investment and non-investment grade debt securities. Ordinarily, the Fund will invest no more than 75% of its total assets in credit securities.
- **Relative value strategies** — includes fixed income relative value strategies such as credit-oriented trades, mortgage dollar rolls, derivatives, long/short strategies, and other combinations of fixed income securities and derivatives.
- **Foreign and emerging market securities** — includes the full range of securities of issuers from developed and emerging markets. Ordinarily, the Fund will invest no more than 50% of its total assets in foreign and emerging market securities.
- **Non-traditional income** — includes convertible securities, preferred securities, and equity stocks that the adviser believes will produce income or generate return. Ordinarily, the Fund will invest no more than 35% of its total assets in such securities.

In buying and selling investments for the Fund, the adviser uses both security selection and derivatives to adjust allocations among each of the above strategies/sectors with an absolute return orientation. For each strategy/sector, sector specialists provide security

portfolio managers. The Fund's investments will not necessarily be allocated among all six strategies/sectors at any given time. Rather, the Fund uses a flexible asset allocation approach that permits the adviser to invest in a single strategy/sector or only a few strategies/sectors, consistent with the limitations identified above. Due to the Fund's flexible allocation approach, the Fund's risk exposure may vary and a risk associated with an individual strategy/sector may become more pronounced when the Fund utilizes a single strategy/sector or only a few strategies/sectors. As part of its security selection process, the adviser seeks to assess the impact of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors on many issuers in which the Fund may invest. The adviser's assessment is based on an analysis of key opportunities and risks across industries to seek to identify financially material issues with respect to the Fund's investments in issuers and ascertain key issues that merit engagement with issuers. These assessments may not be conclusive and securities of issuers that may be negatively impacted by such factors may be purchased and retained by the Fund while the Fund may divest or not invest in securities of issuers that may be positively impacted by such factors.

Derivatives, which are instruments that have a value based on another instrument, exchange rate or index, may be used as substitutes for securities in which the Fund can invest. The Fund uses derivatives structured as futures, options, swaps and price locks as part of its rate management and relative value strategies and to gain or adjust exposure to markets, sectors, securities, and currencies. The Fund uses CDSs to initiate long exposures (overweights) in areas of the market that the adviser believes are attractively valued and short positions (underweights) in areas that the adviser believes are not attractive from a valuation perspective. In certain market environments, the Fund may use interest rate swaps and futures contracts to help protect its portfolio from interest rate risk. The Fund may also utilize foreign currency transactions including currency options and forward foreign currency contracts to hedge non-dollar investments or to establish or adjust exposure to particular foreign securities, markets or currencies.

The Fund may also use derivatives either alone or in combination with securities as part of its "relative value" strategies. Relative value strategies seek to exploit pricing discrepancies between individual securities or market sectors. The Fund's relative value strategies use combinations of securities and investments and include: (1) credit-oriented trades such as purchasing a CDS related to one bond or set of bonds and selling a CDS on a similar bond or set of bonds, (2) mortgage-dollar rolls in which the Fund sells mortgage-backed securities and the same time contracts to buy back very similar securities on a future date, (3) long/short strategies such as selling a bond with one maturity and buying a bond with a different maturity to take advantage of the yield/return between the maturity dates, and (4) other combinations of fixed income securities and derivatives.

The Fund may invest in mortgage-related securities issued by governmental entities, certain issuers identified with the U.S. government and private issuers. These may include investments in collateralized mortgage obligations, principal-only and interest-only stripped mortgage-backed securities and mortgage pass-through securities including mortgage TBAs. The Fund may also invest in asset-backed securities and structured

research and recommendations to the lead

investments issued by private issuers and issuers identified with the U.S. government. The Fund may also invest in credit risk transfer securities and credit-linked notes.

The Fund may invest in a broad variety of securities issued by the U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities including U.S. Treasury securities, treasury receipts and obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac).

The Fund may enter into dollar rolls, in which the Fund sells mortgage-backed securities including mortgage TBAs and at the same time contracts to buy back very similar securities on a future date. The Fund may also sell mortgage TBAs short.

The Fund may invest in loan assignments and participations (Loans), and commitments to purchase loan assignments (Unfunded Commitments). Loans will typically consist of senior floating rate loans (Senior Loans), but may also include secured and unsecured loans, second lien loans or more junior (Junior Loans) and bridge loans. The Fund may invest in common shares or preferred shares of unaffiliated closed-end funds.

The Fund may invest any portion of its total assets in cash and cash equivalents.

The Fund may invest in exchange traded funds (ETFs) in order to gain exposure to particular foreign markets or asset classes. The ETFs in which the Fund may invest include registered investment companies that seek to track the performance of a particular market index or security. These indexes include not only broad-based market indexes but more specific indexes as well, including those relating to particular sectors, markets, regions or industries.

The Fund may invest in municipal securities and inflation-linked securities such as Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS).

The Fund may enter into lending agreements under which the Fund would lend money for temporary purposes directly to another J.P. Morgan Fund through a credit facility, subject to meeting the conditions of an SEC exemptive order granted to the Fund permitting such interfund lending.

### The Fund's Main Investment Risks

The Fund is subject to management risk and may not achieve its objective if the adviser's expectations regarding particular instruments or markets are not met.

An investment in this Fund or any other fund may not provide a complete investment program. The suitability of an investment in the Fund should be considered based on the investment objective, strategies and risks described in this prospectus, considered in light of all of the other investments in your portfolio, as well as your risk tolerance, financial goals and time horizons. You may want to consult with a financial advisor to determine if this Fund is suitable for you.

The Fund is subject to the main risks noted below, any of which may adversely affect the Fund's net asset value (NAV), market price, performance and ability to meet its investment objective.

country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. Securities in the Fund's portfolio may underperform in comparison to securities in general financial markets, a particular financial market or other asset classes due to a number of factors, including inflation (or expectations for inflation), deflation (or expectations for deflation), interest rates, global demand for particular products or resources, market instability, financial system instability, debt crises and downgrades, embargoes, tariffs, trade wars, retaliatory trade measures, sanctions and other trade barriers, supply chain disruptions, regulatory events, other governmental trade or market control programs and related geopolitical events. In addition, the value of the Fund's investments may be negatively affected by the occurrence of global events such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters or events, country instability, and infectious disease epidemics or pandemics or the threat or potential of one or more such factors and occurrences.

**Interest Rate Risk.** The Fund's investments in bonds and other debt securities will change in value based on changes in interest rates. If rates increase, the value of these investments generally declines. Securities with greater interest rate sensitivity and longer maturities generally are subject to greater fluctuations in value. The Fund may invest in variable and floating rate Loans and other variable and floating rate securities. Although these instruments are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes than fixed rate instruments, the value of floating rate Loans and other securities may decline if their interest rates do not rise as quickly, or as much, as general interest rates. The Fund may face a heightened level of interest rate risk due to certain changes in monetary policy. It is difficult to predict the pace at which central banks or monetary authorities may change interest rates or the timing, frequency, or magnitude of such changes. Any such changes could be sudden and could expose debt markets to significant volatility and reduced liquidity for Fund investments.

**Credit Risk.** The Fund's investments are subject to the risk that issuers, guarantors and/or counterparties will fail to make payments when due or default completely. Prices of the Fund's investments may be adversely affected if any of the issuers or counterparties it is invested in are subject to an actual or perceived deterioration in their credit quality. Credit spreads may increase, which may reduce the market values of the Fund's securities. Credit spread risk is the risk that economic and market conditions or any actual or perceived credit deterioration may lead to an increase in the credit spreads (i.e., the difference in yield between two securities of similar maturity but different credit quality) and a decline in price of the issuer's securities.

**High Yield Securities and Loan Risk.** The Fund invests in instruments including junk bonds, Loans and instruments that are issued by companies that are highly leveraged, less creditworthy or financially distressed. These investments are considered to be speculative and may be subject to greater risk of loss (including substantial or total loss), greater sensitivity to economic changes, valuation difficulties and potential illiquidity. Such investments may be subject to additional risks including subordination to other creditors, no collateral or limited rights in collateral, lack of a regular trading market, extended settlement periods, liquidity risks, prepayment risks, potentially less protection under the federal securities laws and lack of publicly available information.

*General Market Risk.* Economies and financial markets throughout the world are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one

In recent years, there has been a broad trend of weaker or less restrictive covenant protections in both the Loan and high yield markets. Among other things, under such weaker or less restrictive covenants, borrowers might be able to exercise more flexibility with respect to certain activities than borrowers who are subject to stronger or more protective covenants. For example, borrowers might be able to incur more debt, including secured debt, return more capital to shareholders, remove or reduce assets that are designated as collateral securing Loans or high yield securities, increase the claims against assets that are permitted against collateral securing Loans or high yield securities or otherwise manage their business in ways that could impact creditors negatively. In addition, certain privately held borrowers might be permitted to file less frequent, less detailed or less timely financial reporting or other information, which could negatively impact the value of the Loans or high yield securities issued by such borrowers. Each of these factors might negatively impact the Loans and high yield instruments held by the Fund.

High yield securities and Loans that are deemed to be liquid at the time of purchase may become illiquid. No active trading market may exist for some Loans and other instruments and certain investments may be subject to restrictions on resale. In addition, the settlement period for Loans is uncertain as there is no standardized settlement schedule applicable to such investments. Certain Loans may take more than seven days to settle. The inability to dispose of the Fund's securities and other investments in a timely fashion could result in losses to the Fund. Because some instruments may have a more limited secondary market, liquidity and valuation risk is more pronounced for the Fund than for funds that invest primarily in other types of fixed income instruments or equity securities. When Loans and other instruments are prepaid, the Fund may have to reinvest in instruments with a lower yield or fail to recover additional amounts (i.e., premiums) paid for these instruments, resulting in an unexpected capital loss and/or a decrease in the amount of dividends and yield. Certain Loans may not be considered securities under the federal securities laws and, therefore, investments in such Loans may not be subject to certain protections under those laws. In addition, the adviser may not have access to material non-public information to which other investors may have access.

**Covenant Lite Risk.** The Fund may invest in, or obtain exposure to, floating rate loans that are "covenant lite." Covenants contained in loan and high yield bond documentation are intended to protect lenders by imposing certain restrictions and other limitations on a borrower's operations or assets and by providing certain information and consent rights to lenders. Covenant lite loans and certain high yield bonds may lack financial maintenance covenants that in certain situations can allow lenders to claim a default on the loan to seek to protect the interests of the lenders. The absence of financial maintenance covenants in a covenant lite loan or high yield bond might result in a lower recovery in the event of a default by the borrower, as the lender may not have had the opportunity to negotiate with the borrower prior to such default. Covenant lite loans and high yield bonds have become much more prevalent in recent years.

**Foreign Securities and Emerging Markets Risk.** Investments in foreign issuers and foreign securities (including depositary receipts) are subject to additional

greater volatility, decreased market liquidity, expropriation and nationalization risks, sanctions or other measures by the United States or other governments, currency fluctuations, higher transaction costs, delayed settlement, possible foreign controls on investment, and less stringent investor protection and disclosure standards of foreign markets. In certain markets where securities and other instruments are not traded "delivery versus payment," the Fund may not receive timely payment for securities or other instruments it has delivered or receive delivery of securities paid for and may be subject to increased risk that the counterparty will fail to make payments or delivery when due or default completely. Foreign market trading hours, clearance and settlement procedures, and holiday schedules may limit the Fund's ability to buy and sell securities.

Events and evolving conditions in certain economies or markets may alter the risks associated with investments tied to countries or regions that historically were perceived as comparatively stable becoming riskier and more volatile. These risks are magnified in countries in "emerging markets." Emerging market countries typically have less-established market economies than developed countries and may face greater social, economic, regulatory and political uncertainties. In addition, emerging markets typically present greater illiquidity and price volatility concerns due to smaller or limited local capital markets and greater difficulty in determining market valuations of securities due to limited public information on issuers.

Certain emerging market countries may be subject to less stringent requirements regarding accounting, auditing, financial reporting and record keeping and therefore, material information related to an investment may not be available or reliable. Additionally, the Fund may have substantial difficulties exercising its legal rights or enforcing a counterparty's legal obligations in certain jurisdictions outside of the United States, in particular in emerging market countries, which can increase the risks of loss. From time to time, certain companies in which the Fund invests may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or in countries the U.S. government identified as state sponsors of terrorism. One or more of these companies may be subject to constraints under U.S. law or regulations that could negatively affect the company's performance. Additionally, one or more of these companies could suffer damage to its reputation if the market identifies it as a company that invests or deals with countries that the U.S. government identifies as state sponsors of terrorism or subjects to sanctions.

**Foreign Issuer Risk.** U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers or U.S. affiliates of foreign issuers may be subject to additional risks not faced by domestic issuers. These risks include political and economic risks, civil conflicts and war, greater volatility, expropriation and nationalization risks, sanctions or other measures by the United States or other governments and regulatory issues facing issuers in such foreign countries. Events and evolving conditions in certain economies or markets may alter the risks associated with investments tied to countries or regions that historically were perceived as comparatively stable becoming riskier and more volatile. Foreign issuers may not be subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and there may be less reliable and publicly available financial and other information about such issuers as

risks, including political and economic risks, unstable governments, civil conflicts and war,

compared to domestic issuers.

*Geographic Focus Risk.* The Fund may focus its investments in one or more regions or small groups of countries. As a result, the Fund's performance may be subject to greater volatility than a more geographically diversified fund.

*Currency Risk.* Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of the Fund's securities and may affect the price of the Fund's shares. Generally, when the value of the U.S. dollar rises in value relative to a foreign currency, an investment impacted by that currency loses value because that currency is worth less in U.S. dollars. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time for a number of reasons, including changes in interest rates. Devaluation of a currency by a country's government or banking authority also will have a significant impact on the value of any investments denominated in that currency. Currency markets generally are not as regulated as securities markets, may be riskier than other types of investments and may increase the volatility of the Fund. Although the Fund may attempt to hedge some or all of its currency exposure into the U.S. dollar, it may not be successful in reducing the effects of currency fluctuations. The Fund may also hedge from one foreign currency to another. In addition, the Fund's use of currency hedging may not be successful, including due to delays in placing trades and other operational limitations, and the use of such strategies may lower the Fund's potential returns.

*Derivatives Risk.* Derivatives, including futures contracts, options, swaps, price locks, credit default swaps and foreign currency transactions, may be riskier than other types of investments and may increase the volatility of the Fund. Derivatives may be sensitive to changes in economic and market conditions and may create leverage, which could result in losses that significantly

*Options Risk.* There are significant differences between the securities and options markets that could result in an imperfect correlation between these markets and even a well conceived transaction may be unsuccessful because of market behavior or unexpected events. Options may be volatile and there can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular option at any particular time, even if the contract is traded on an exchange. Exchanges may halt trading in options thereby making it impossible for the Fund to enter into or close out option positions and impairing the Fund's access to assets held to cover such options positions. The Fund may also be at risk that counterparties entering into an option transaction will not fulfill their obligations, particularly when the Fund utilizes over-the-counter options.

*Strategy Risk.* The Fund may use relative value and other strategies that combine derivatives and/or securities to manage duration, sector and yield curve exposure and credit and spread volatility. There is no guarantee that these strategies will succeed and their use may subject the Fund to greater volatility and loss. Relative value strategies involve complex securities transactions that involve risks in addition to direct investments in securities including leverage risk and the risks described under "Derivatives Risk".

*Equity Market Risk.* The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of changes in the broad market or changes in a company's financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, sectors or industries selected for the Fund's portfolio or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions. When the value of the Fund's securities goes down, your investment in the Fund decreases in value.

exceed the Fund's original investment. Certain derivatives expose the Fund to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the derivative counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations (and includes credit risk associated with the counterparty). Certain derivatives are synthetic instruments that attempt to replicate the performance of certain reference assets. With regard to such derivatives, the Fund does not have a claim on the reference assets and is subject to enhanced counterparty risk. Derivatives may not perform as expected, so the Fund may not realize the intended benefits. When used for hedging, the change in value of a derivative may not correlate as expected with the currency, security or other risk being hedged. In addition, given their complexity, derivatives expose the Fund to risks of mispricing or improper valuation. Derivatives also can expose the Fund to derivative liquidity risk, which includes risks involving the liquidity demands that derivatives can create to make payments of margin, collateral, or settlement payments to counterparties, legal risk, which includes the risk of loss resulting from insufficient or unenforceable contractual documentation, insufficient capacity or authority of the Fund's counterparty and operational risk, which includes documentation or settlement issues, system failures, inadequate controls and human error. Certain of the Fund's transactions in foreign currency derivatives and other derivatives could also affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders which may result in the Fund realizing more ordinary income and short-term capital gain subject to tax at ordinary income tax rates than it would if it did not engage in such transactions, which may adversely impact the Fund's after-tax returns.

*Convertible Securities Risk.* The value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise and, because of the conversion feature, tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying securities. Contingent convertible securities are subject to additional risk factors. A contingent convertible security is a hybrid debt security typically issued by a non-U.S. bank that may be convertible into equity or may be written down if a pre-specified trigger event such as a decline in capital ratio below a prescribed threshold occurs. If such a trigger event occurs, the Fund may lose the principal amount invested on a permanent or temporary basis or the contingent convertible security may be converted to equity. In addition to being subject to a possible write-down upon the occurrence of a trigger event, contingent convertible securities may also be subject to a permanent write-down or conversion into equity (in whole or in part), if the applicable bank regulator or other public administrative authority having responsibility for managing the orderly dissolution of an institution (the resolution authority) has determined that the issuer is not viable. Even though the Fund does not invest in common stock as a principal investment strategy, the Fund will be subject to increased equity market risk in the event that such securities are converted to equity. Coupon payments on contingent convertible securities may be discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer. Holders of contingent convertible securities may suffer a loss of capital when comparable equity holders do not. As contingent convertible securities may be perpetual or have long-dated maturities, they may face greater interest rate sensitivity and may be subject to greater fluctuations in value than securities with shorter maturity dates. Such securities also may be subject

to prepayment risk due to optional or mandatory redemption provisions. Certain types of convertible securities may decline in value or lose their value entirely if the issuer's financial condition is significantly impaired.

**Government Securities Risk.** The Fund invests in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities (such as securities issued by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, or Freddie Mac). U.S. government securities are subject to market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. Securities, such as those issued or guaranteed by Ginnie Mae or the U.S. Treasury, that are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States are guaranteed only as to the timely payment of interest and principal when held to maturity and the market prices for such securities will fluctuate. The income generated by investments may not keep pace with inflation. Actions by governments and central banking authorities could result in changes in interest rates. Periods of higher inflation could cause such authorities to raise interest rates, which may adversely affect the Fund and its investments. Notwithstanding that these securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, circumstances could arise that would prevent the payment of interest or principal. This would result in losses to the Fund. Securities issued or guaranteed by U.S. government-related organizations, such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government and no assurance can be given that the U.S. government will provide financial support. Therefore, U.S. government-related organizations may not have the funds to meet their payment obligations in the future.

**Asset-Backed, Mortgage-Related and Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities including so-called "sub-prime" mortgages, credit risk transfer securities and credit-linked notes issued by government-related organization, which may represent interests in pools of mortgages, consumer loans or other assets held in trust, that are subject to certain other risks including prepayment and call risks. When mortgages and other obligations are prepaid and when securities are called, the Fund may have to reinvest in securities with a lower yield or fail to recover additional amounts (i.e., premiums) paid for securities with higher interest rates, resulting in an unexpected capital loss and/or a decrease in the amount of dividends and yield. In periods of either rising or declining interest rates, the Fund may be subject to extension risk, and may receive principal later than expected. As a result, in periods of rising interest rates, the Fund may exhibit additional volatility. During periods of difficult or frozen credit markets, significant changes in interest rates or deteriorating economic conditions, such securities may decline in value, face valuation difficulties, become more volatile and/or become illiquid. Additionally, asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities are subject to risks associated with their structure and the nature of the assets underlying the securities and the servicing of those assets. Certain asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities may face valuation difficulties and may be less liquid than other types of asset-backed, mortgage-related and mortgage-backed securities, or debt securities.

Collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) and stripped mortgage-backed securities, including those structured as interest-only (IOs) and principal-only (POs), are more volatile and may be more sensitive to the rate of

The risk of default, as described under "*Credit Risk*," for "sub-prime" mortgages is generally higher than other types of mortgage-backed securities. The structure of some of these securities may be complex and there may be less available information than other types of debt securities.

Credit risk transfer securities and credit-linked notes are general obligations issued by a government-related organization or special purpose vehicle (SPV), respectively, and are unguaranteed. Unlike mortgage-backed securities, investors in credit risk transfer securities and credit-linked notes issued by a government-related organization have no recourse to the underlying mortgage loans. In addition, some or all of the mortgage default risk associated with the underlying mortgage loans is transferred to the noteholder. There can be no assurance that losses will not occur on an investment. These investments are also subject to the risks described under "*Prepayment Risk*." Below.

**Prepayment Risk.** The issuer of certain securities may repay principal in advance, especially when yields fall. Changes in the rate at which prepayments or redemptions occur can affect the return on investment of these securities. When debt obligations are prepaid or when securities are called, the Fund may have to reinvest in securities with a lower yield. The Fund also may fail to recover additional amounts (i.e., premiums) paid for securities with higher coupons, resulting in an unexpected capital loss.

**Mortgage Dollar Roll Risk.** The Fund may enter into mortgage dollar rolls involving mortgage pass-through securities including mortgage TBAs and other mortgage-backed securities. During the period between the sale and repurchase in a mortgage dollar roll transaction, the Fund will not be entitled to receive interest and principal payments on the securities sold. Losses may arise due to changes in the value of the securities or if the counterparty does not perform under the terms of the agreement. If the counterparty files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, the Fund's right to repurchase or sell securities may be limited. Short sales of mortgage TBAs and engaging in mortgage dollar rolls may be subject to leverage risks as described under "*Derivatives Risk*." In addition, mortgage dollar rolls may increase interest rate risk and result in an increased portfolio turnover rate which increases costs and may increase taxable gains.

**ETF and Other Investment Company Risk.** The Fund may invest in ETFs and other investment companies, including common shares and preferred shares of closed-end funds. Shareholders bear both their proportionate share of Fund's expenses and similar expenses of the underlying investment company or ETF when the Fund invests in shares of another investment company or ETF. The price movement of an ETF or closed end fund designed to track an index may not track the index and may result in a loss. Certain ETFs and other underlying funds may not be actively managed. Securities may be purchased, held and sold by such funds when an actively managed fund would not do so. In addition, ETFs and closed-end investment companies may trade at a price above (premium) or below (discount) their net asset value, especially during periods of significant market volatility or stress, causing investors to pay significantly more or less than the value of the ETF's underlying portfolio. If the Fund invests in closed-end investment companies, it may incur added expenses such as additional management fees and trading costs.

prepayments than other mortgage-related securities.

**Municipal Obligations and Securities Risk.** Because the Fund may invest in municipal obligations, including municipal securities, the Fund may be susceptible to political, legislative, economic, regulatory, tax or other factors affecting issuers of these municipal obligations, such as state and local governments and their agencies. The risk of a municipal obligation generally depends on the financial and credit status of the issuer. Changes in a municipality's financial health may make it difficult for the municipality to make interest and principal payments when due. This could decrease the Fund's income or hurt the ability to preserve capital and liquidity. In addition, budgetary constraints of state and local governments may lead to reduced tax revenues and may further limit their ability to service municipal obligations.

Under some circumstances, municipal obligations might not pay interest unless the state legislature or municipality authorizes money for that purpose.

The amount of public information available about municipal obligations is generally less than for corporate equities or bonds, meaning that the investment performance of municipal obligations may be more dependent on the analytical abilities of the investment adviser than stock or corporate bond investments. The secondary market for municipal obligations also tends to be less well-developed and less liquid than many other securities markets, which may limit the Fund's ability to sell its municipal obligations at attractive prices. The differences between the price at which an obligation can be purchased and the price at which it can be sold may widen during periods of market distress. Less liquid obligations can become more difficult to value and be subject to erratic price movements. In addition, changes in U.S. federal tax laws or the activity of an issuer may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of municipal obligations. Loss of tax-exempt status may result in a significant decline in the values of such municipal obligations.

Municipal obligations may be more susceptible to downgrades or defaults during recessions or similar periods of economic stress. In addition, since some municipal obligations may be secured or guaranteed by banks and other institutions, the risk to the Fund could increase if the banking or financial sector suffers an economic downturn and/or if the credit ratings of the institutions issuing the guarantee are downgraded or at risk of being downgraded by a national rating organization. Such a downward revision or risk of being downgraded may have an adverse effect on the market prices of the bonds and thus the value of the Fund's investments. While interest earned on municipal obligations is generally not subject to federal income tax, any interest earned on taxable municipal obligations is fully taxable at the federal level and may be subject to state and/or local income tax.

In addition to being downgraded, an insolvent municipality may file for bankruptcy. The reorganization of a municipality's debts may significantly affect the rights of creditors and the value of the securities issued by the municipality and the value of the Fund's investments. Interest on municipal obligations, while generally exempt from federal income tax, may not be exempt from federal alternative minimum tax.

**Inflation-Linked Security Risk.** Inflation-linked debt securities are subject to the effects of changes in market interest rates caused by factors other than inflation (real interest rates). In general, the price of an inflation-linked

principal and interest payments of inflation-linked securities, such as Treasury Inflation Protected Securities, are adjusted periodically to a specified rate of inflation (e.g., Non-Seasonally Adjusted Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U)). There can be no assurance that the inflation index used will accurately measure the real rate of inflation. These securities may lose value in the event that the actual rate of inflation is different than the rate of the inflation index.

**High Portfolio Turnover Risk.** The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading leading to increased portfolio turnover, higher transaction costs, and the possibility that the recognition of capital gains will be accelerated, including short-term capital gains that will generally be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. The effects of high portfolio turnover may adversely affect Fund performance.

**Industry and Sector Focus Risk.** At times, the Fund may increase the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector. The prices of securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector may be more susceptible to fluctuations due to changes in economic or business conditions, government regulations, availability of basic resources or supplies, contagion risk within a particular industry or sector or to other industries or sectors, or other events that affect that industry or sector more than securities of issuers in other industries and sectors. To the extent that the Fund increases the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector, the value of the Fund's shares may fluctuate in response to events affecting that industry or sector.

**Risk Associated with the Fund Holding Cash, Money Market Instruments and Other Short-Term Investments.** The Fund will, at times, hold assets in cash, money market instruments and other short-term investments, which may hurt the Fund's performance. These positions may also subject the Fund to additional risks and costs.

**Preferred Securities Risk.** Preferred securities generally have a preference as to dividends and liquidation over an issuer's common stock but ranks junior to debt securities in an issuer's capital structure. Unlike interest payments on debt securities, dividends on preferred securities are payable only if declared by the issuer's board of directors. As a consequence, if the board of directors of an issuer does not declare dividends or distributions for the relevant dividend or distribution periods, the issuer will not be obligated to pay dividends or distributions on the relevant payment date, and such dividends and distributions may be forfeited. In addition, preferred securities are generally subject to the market and issuer risks applicable to equity securities generally, including fluctuations in value due to broad market or company-specific developments. Holders of preferred securities typically do not have voting rights except in certain circumstances where they may be given only limited voting rights. Preferred securities also may be subject to optional or mandatory redemption provisions.

**Interfund Lending Risk.** A delay in repayment to the Fund from a borrowing fund could result in lost opportunity costs. Interfund loans are subject to the risk that the borrowing fund could be unable to repay the loan when due. In the case of a default by a borrowing fund and to the extent that the loan is collateralized, the Fund could take possession of collateral that the Fund is not permitted to hold and, therefore, would be required to dispose of such collateral as soon as possible, which could result in a loss to the Fund.

security tends to decline when real interest rates increase. Unlike conventional bonds, the

**Transactions Risk.** The Fund could experience a loss and its liquidity may be negatively impacted when selling securities or liquidating other investments to meet redemption requests. The risk of loss increases if the redemption requests are unusually large or frequent or occur in times of overall market turmoil or declining prices. Similarly, large purchases of Fund shares may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would.

Investments in the Fund are not deposits or obligations of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and are not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency. You could lose money investing in the Fund.

### The Fund's Past Performance

This section provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Fund's Class R5 Shares has varied from year to year for the past ten calendar years. The table shows the average annual total returns for the past one year, five years and ten years. The table compares the Fund's performance to the performance of the Bloomberg US Universal Index and the ICE BofA 3-Month US Treasury Bill Index. The performance of the Class R6 Shares is based on the performance of the Class R5 Shares. Returns of Class R6 Shares would have been different than those shown because Class R6 Shares have different expenses than Class R5 Shares. Past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. *Updated performance information is available by visiting [www.jpmorganfunds.com](http://www.jpmorganfunds.com) or by calling 1-800-480-4111.*

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**Best Quarter** 2nd quarter, 2020 **3.63%**

**Worst Quarter** 1st quarter, 2020 **-3.75%**

The Fund's year-to-date total return through 3/31/26 was 0.73%.

### AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

(For periods ended December 31, 2025)

	Past 1 Year	Past 5 Years	Past 10 Years
<b>CLASS R5 SHARES</b>			
Return Before Taxes	4.20%	3.30%	3.60%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	2.39	1.88	2.22
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	2.47	1.91	2.16
<b>CLASS R6 SHARES</b>			
Return Before Taxes	4.30	3.42	3.68
<b>BLOOMBERG US UNIVERSAL INDEX</b> (Reflects No Deduction for Fees, Expenses, or Taxes)			
	7.58	0.06	2.44
<b>ICE BOFA 3-MONTH US TREASURY BILL INDEX</b> (Reflects No Deduction for Fees, Expenses, or Taxes)			
	4.18	3.18	2.18

After-tax returns are shown only for the Class R5 Shares and after-tax returns for the other class will vary. After-tax returns are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on the investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and the after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their shares through tax-deferred arrangements such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

### Management

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (the adviser)

OR LIABILITY WITH RESPECT TO THE ADEQUACY,  
ACCURACY, TIMELINESS OR COMPLETENESS OF  
THE INDICES OR THE INDEX DATA OR ANY  
COMPONENT THEREOF, AND THE INDICES AND  
INDEX DATA AND ALL COMPONENTS THEREOF ARE

Portfolio Manager	Managed Fund Since	Primary Title with Investment Adviser
William Eigen	2008	Managing Director
Jarred Sherman	2009	Managing Director
Jeffrey Wheeler	2015	Managing Director
Robert Cook	2025	Managing Director

### Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

There are no minimum or maximum purchase requirements with respect to Class R5 Shares.

For Class R6 Shares

To establish an account \$5,000,000 for Discretionary Accounts,  
\$5,000,000 for Institutional Investors,  
\$15,000,000 for Other Investors

To add to an account No minimum levels

There is no minimum investment for other eligible Class R6 investors, as described in the **“Investing with J.P.**

**Morgan Funds – Choosing a Share Class – Eligibility”** section.

In general, you may purchase or redeem shares on any business day:

- Through your Financial Intermediary or the eligible retirement plan or college savings plan through which you invest in the Fund

- By writing to J.P. Morgan Funds Services, P.O. Box 219143, Kansas City, MO 64121-9143
- After you open an account, by calling J.P. Morgan Funds Services at 1-800-480-4111

### Tax Information

The Fund intends to make distributions that may be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is in a 401(k) plan or other tax-advantaged investment plan, in which case you may be subject to federal income tax upon withdrawal from the tax-advantaged investment plan.

### Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund and its related companies may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.



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