

Prospectus

JPMorgan Insurance Trust

Class 1 Shares

May 1, 2011

JPMorgan Insurance Trust Small Cap Core Portfolio*

* The Portfolio does not have an exchange ticker symbol.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

J.P.Morgan
Asset Management

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The Portfolio is intended to be a funding vehicle for variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies (collectively, variable insurance contracts) offered by the separate accounts of various insurance companies. Portfolio shares may also be offered to qualified pension and retirement plans and accounts permitting accumulation of assets on a tax-deferred basis (Eligible Plans). The investment objective (also known as a Portfolio's goal) and policies of the Portfolio may be similar to other funds managed or advised by J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. and its affiliates. However, the investment results of the Portfolio may be higher or lower than, and there is no guarantee that the investment results of the Portfolio will be comparable to, any other J.P. Morgan Fund.

Risk/Return Summary

JPMorgan Insurance Trust Small Cap Core Portfolio

What is the goal of the Portfolio?

The Portfolio seeks capital growth over the long term.

Fees and Expenses of the Portfolio

The following table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Portfolio. The table and Example below do not reflect fees and expenses imposed at the variable insurance contract level or which may be imposed by eligible plans. If these expenses were reflected, the total expenses would be higher.

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES (Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	
	Class 1
Management Fees	0.65%
Distribution (Rule 12b-1) Fees	NONE
Other Expenses	<u>0.39</u>
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	<u>0.01</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.05
Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements¹	<u>(0.01)</u>
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements¹	1.04

¹ The Portfolio's adviser and administrator (the Service Providers) have contractually agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses of Class 1 Shares (excluding Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, dividend expenses relating to short sales, interest, taxes and extraordinary expenses and expenses related to the Board of Trustees' deferred compensation plan) exceed 1.03% of their average daily net assets. This contract cannot be terminated prior to 5/1/12, at which time the Service Providers will determine whether or not to renew or revise it.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Portfolio with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Portfolio for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Portfolio's operating expenses are equal to the total annual fund operating expenses after fee waivers and expense reimbursements shown in the fee table through 4/30/12 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:				
	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>3 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>	<u>10 Years</u>
CLASS 1 SHARES (\$)	106	333	578	1,282

Portfolio Turnover

The Portfolio 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. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses, or in the Example, affect the Portfolio's performance. During the Portfolio's most recent fiscal year, the Portfolio's turnover rate was 45% of the average value of its portfolio.

What are the Portfolio's main investment strategies?

Under normal circumstances, the Portfolio invests at least 80% of its Assets in equity securities of small cap companies. "Assets" means net assets, plus the amount of borrowings for investment purposes. Small cap companies are companies with market capitalizations equal to those within the universe of Russell 2000[®] Index at the time of purchase. As of March 31, 2011, the market capitalizations of the companies in the Russell 2000 Index ranged from \$8 million to \$5.7 billion. Sector by sector, the Portfolio's weightings are similar to those of the Russell 2000 Index. The Portfolio can moderately underweight or overweight sectors when it believes it will benefit performance. In implementing its main strategies, the Portfolio's investments are primarily in common stocks and real estate investment trusts (REITs).

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 Portfolio can invest. The Portfolio may use futures contracts to more effectively gain targeted equity exposure from its cash positions.

Investment Process: The Portfolio pursues returns that exceed those of the Russell 2000 Index while seeking to limit its volatility relative to this index. In managing the Portfolio, the adviser leverages a proprietary stock ranking system that is enhanced by a fundamental overlay (bottom up research conducted by small cap analysts and the portfolio management team) to determine the attractiveness of stocks within the investment universe. Stocks are ranked and are then placed into portfolios. In general, stocks are purchased when they are among the top ranked within their sector and are sold when their ranking falls. Risk or factor exposures are managed through portfolio construction. Portfolio constraints control for sector weights, position sizes and/or style characteristics of the Portfolio.

The Portfolio's Main Investment Risks

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

Risk/Return Summary

JPMorgan Insurance Trust Small Cap Core Portfolio (continued)

An investment in this Portfolio or any other fund may not provide a complete investment program. The suitability of an investment in the Portfolio 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 Portfolio is suitable for you.

Investments in the Portfolio 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 Portfolio.

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 Portfolio or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions. When the value of the Portfolio's securities goes down, your investment in the Portfolio decreases in value.

Small Cap Company Risk. Investments in small cap companies may be riskier, more volatile and more vulnerable to economic, market and industry changes than investments in larger, more established companies. As a result, share price changes may be more sudden or erratic than the prices of other equity securities, especially over the short term.

Derivatives Risk. Derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments because they may be more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions than other types of investments and could result in losses that significantly exceed the Portfolio's original investment. Many derivatives create leverage thereby causing the Portfolio to be more volatile than it would be if it had not used derivatives. Derivatives also expose the Portfolio to counterparty risk (the risk that the derivative counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations), including credit risk of the derivative counterparty.

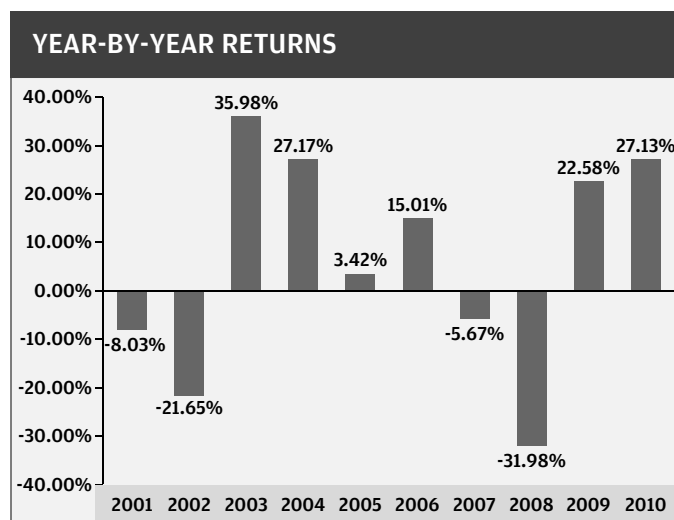
Real Estate Securities Risk. The Portfolio's investments in real estate securities, including REITs, are subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate and mortgages, and their value will depend on the value of the underlying real estate interests. These risks include default, prepayments, changes in value resulting from changes in interest rates and demand for real and rental property, and the management skill and creditworthiness of REIT issuers. The Portfolio will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses, including management fees, paid by each REIT in which it invests in addition to the expenses of the Portfolio.

Redemption Risk. The Portfolio could experience a loss when selling securities to meet redemption requests by shareholders if the redemption requests are unusually large or frequent, occur in times of overall market turmoil or declining prices for the securities sold, or when the securities the Portfolio wishes to or is required to sell are illiquid.

The Portfolio's Past Performance

This section provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Portfolio. The bar chart shows how the performance of the Portfolio's Class 1 Shares has varied from year to year for the past ten calendar years. The table shows the average annual total returns over the past one year, five years and ten years. The table compares that performance to the Russell 2000® Index and Lipper Variable Underlying Funds Small-Cap Core Funds Index, an index based on the total returns of certain mutual funds within the Lipper designated category for the Portfolio. These mutual funds are considered by Lipper to be similar to the Portfolio. Unlike the other index, the Lipper index includes the expenses of the mutual funds included in the index. The performance data shown is the performance of the JPMorgan Small Company Portfolio for the periods prior to its reorganization with the Portfolio on 4/24/09. Past performance is not necessarily an indication of how any class of the Portfolio will perform in the future. *Updated performance information is available by calling 1-800-480-4111.*

The performance figures shown do not reflect charges imposed by variable insurance contracts or eligible plans through which the Portfolio is offered. The Portfolio's performance will be lower when any such charges are deducted.



Best Quarter 3rd quarter, 2009 **19.96%**
Worst Quarter 4th quarter, 2008 **-26.24%**

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS
(For periods ended December 31, 2010)

	<u>Past 1 Year</u>	<u>Past 5 Years</u>	<u>Past 10 Years</u>
CLASS 1 SHARES	27.13%	2.83%	4.01%
RUSSELL 2000® INDEX (Reflects No Deduction for Fees, Expenses or Taxes)	26.85	4.47	6.33
LIPPER VARIABLE UNDERLYING FUNDS SMALL-CAP CORE FUNDS INDEX (Reflects No Deduction for Taxes)	25.20	3.83	4.76

Management

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.

Portfolio Manager	Managed the Portfolio Since	Primary Title with Investment Adviser
Christopher Blum	2004	Managing Director
Dennis Ruhl	2004	Managing Director
Phillip Hart	2011	Vice President

Purchase and Sale of Portfolio Shares

The Portfolio sells its shares at net asset value on any business day directly to the separate accounts of various insurance companies issuing variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies (variable insurance contracts) and certain qualified retirement plans. You may invest indirectly in the Portfolio through your purchase of a variable insurance contract or through a qualified retirement plan. Any minimum or subsequent investment requirements and redemption procedures are governed by the applicable separate account or retirement plan through which you invest.

Tax Information

Under current law, owners of variable insurance contracts and qualified retirement plan participants that have invested in the Portfolio are not subject to federal income tax on Portfolio earnings and distributions on gains realized upon the sale or redemption of Portfolio shares until such amounts are withdrawn from the retirement plan or variable contract.

Payments to Insurance Companies and to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

Portfolio shares are available only through an insurance company's variable insurance contracts or an employer or other retirement plan (Retirement Products). The Portfolio or its related companies may make payments to an insurance company (and/or its related companies) for distribution and/or related services. Such insurance companies (or their related companies) may pay broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries that sell the variable insurance contracts for the sale of Portfolio shares and/or related services. These payments to insurance companies may be a factor that the insurance company considers in including the Portfolio as an underlying investment in a variable insurance contract. The prospectus or other disclosures relating to a variable insurance contract may contain additional information about these payments. When received by a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary from an insurance company (or its related companies) or in connection with Retirement Products, such payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary to recommend the Portfolio over another investment. Ask your financial intermediary or visit its website for more information.

More About the Portfolio

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PORTFOLIO'S INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Portfolio may utilize these investment strategies to a greater or lesser degree. If a strategy is a main invest strategy for the Portfolio, it is summarized in the Portfolio's Risk/Return Summary.

The frequency with which the Portfolio buys and sells securities will vary from year to year, depending on market conditions.

The Portfolio will invest primarily in equity securities as described in the Portfolio's Risk/Return Summary. The Portfolio invests in **common stock** as a main strategy. Although not a main strategy, the Portfolio's investment in equity securities may also include:

- preferred stock
- convertible securities
- trust or partnership interests
- warrants and rights to buy common stock.

The main investment strategies for the Portfolio may also include:

- REITs which are pooled vehicles which invest primarily in income-producing real estate or loans related to real estate
- derivatives including futures, options and swaps In connection with its main investment strategies, the Portfolio may use futures to more effectively gain targeted equity exposure from its cash position. The Portfolio is also permitted to use derivatives such as futures, options and swaps in order to hedge various investments, for risk management and to opportunistically enhance the Portfolio's returns. Under certain market conditions, the Portfolio's use of derivatives for cash management or other investment management purposes could be significant.

Although not main investment strategies, the Portfolio may also utilize:

- other investment companies
 - exchange-traded funds (ETFs) which are registered investment companies whose shares are purchased and sold on a securities exchange. ETFs may be passively or actively managed. Passively managed ETFs generally seek to track the performance of a particular market index, including broad-based market indexes, as well as indexes relating to particular sectors, markets, regions or industries. Actively managed ETFs do not seek to track the performance of a particular market index.
 - affiliated money market funds

NONFUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective for the Portfolio is not fundamental and may be changed without the consent of a majority of the outstanding shares of the Portfolio.

INVESTMENT RISKS

There can be no assurance that the Portfolio will achieve its investment objective.

The main risks associated with investing in the Portfolio are summarized in the Risk/Return Summary at the front of this prospectus. More detailed descriptions of the main risks and additional risks of the Portfolio are described below.

Please note that the Portfolio also may use strategies that are not described herein, but which are described in the "Risk and Reward Elements for the Portfolio" later in the prospectus.

Main Risks

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 Portfolio or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions. Equity securities are subject to "stock market risk" meaning that stock prices in general (or in particular, the prices of the types of securities in which the Portfolio invests) may decline over short or extended periods of time. When the value of the Portfolio's securities goes down, your investment in the Portfolio decreases in value.

Smaller Cap Company Risk. Investments in smaller, newer companies may be riskier than investments in larger, more-established companies. The securities of smaller companies may trade less frequently and in smaller volumes than securities of larger companies. In addition, smaller companies may be more vulnerable to economic, market and industry changes. As a result, share price changes may be more sudden or erratic than the prices of large capitalization companies, especially over the short term. Because smaller companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources or may depend on a few key employees, they may be more susceptible to particular economic events or competitive factors than large capitalization companies. This may cause unexpected and frequent decreases in the value of the Portfolio's investments.

Real Estate Securities Risk. The value of real estate securities in general, and REITs in particular, are subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate and mortgages and will depend on the value of the underlying properties or the underlying loans or interests. The underlying loans may be subject to the risks of default or of prepayments that occur earlier or later than expected, and such loans may also include so-called "sub-prime" mortgages. The value of these securities will rise and fall in response to many factors, including economic conditions, the demand for rental property, interest rates and, with respect to REITs, the management skill and creditworthiness of the issuer. In particular, the value of these securities may decline when interest rates rise and will also be affected by the real

estate market and by the management of the underlying properties. REITs may be more volatile and/or more illiquid than other types of equity securities. The Portfolio will indirectly bear its proportionate share of expenses, including management fees, paid by each REIT in which it invests in addition to the expenses of the Portfolio.

Derivatives Risk. The Portfolio may use **derivatives** in connection with its investment strategies. Derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments because they may be more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions than other types of investments and could result in losses that significantly exceed the Portfolio's original investment. Derivatives are subject to the risk that changes in the value of a derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index. The use of derivatives may not be successful, resulting in losses to the Portfolio, and the cost of such strategies may reduce the Portfolio's returns. Derivatives also expose the Portfolio to counterparty risk (the risk that the derivative counterparty will not fulfill its contractual obligations), including the credit risk of the derivative counterparty. In addition, the Portfolio may use derivatives for non-hedging purposes, which increases the Portfolio's potential for loss. Segregated or earmarked assets and collateral accounts established in connection with derivatives may limit the Portfolio's investment flexibility.

Investing in derivatives and engaging in short sales will result in a form of leverage. Leverage involves special risks. The Portfolio may be more volatile than if the Portfolio had not been leveraged because the leverage tends to exaggerate any effect of the increase or decrease in the value of the Portfolio's securities. Registered investment companies are limited in their ability to engage in derivative transactions and are required to identify and earmark assets to provide asset coverage for derivative transactions.

WHAT IS A DERIVATIVE?

Derivatives are securities or contracts (for example, futures and options) that derive their value from the performance of underlying assets or securities.

Redemption Risk. The Portfolio may need to sell its holdings in order to meet shareholder redemption requests. The Portfolio could experience a loss when selling securities to meet redemption requests if the redemption requests are unusually large or frequent, occur in times of overall market turmoil or declining prices for the securities sold, or when the securities the Portfolio wishes to or is required to sell are illiquid. The Portfolio may be unable to sell illiquid securities at its desired time or price. Illiquidity can be caused by a drop in overall market trading volume, an inability to find a ready buyer, or legal restrictions on the securities' resale. Certain securities

that were liquid when purchased may later become illiquid, particularly in times of overall economic distress.

Additional Risks

ETF and Investment Company Risk. A Portfolio may invest in shares of other investment companies. Shareholders bear both their proportionate share of a Portfolio's expenses and similar expenses of the underlying investment company when a Portfolio invests in shares of another investment company. The price movement of an ETF may not track the underlying index and may result in a loss. In addition, ETFs may trade at a price below their net asset value (also known as a discount).

Convertible Securities Risk. A convertible security generally entitles the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt securities or the dividend paid on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. Before conversion, convertible securities generally have characteristics similar to both debt and equity securities. 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. Convertible securities are usually subordinated to comparable nonconvertible securities. Convertible securities generally do not participate directly in any dividend increases or decreases of the underlying securities, although the market prices of convertible securities may be affected by any dividend changes or other changes in the underlying securities.

TEMPORARY DEFENSIVE POSITIONS

For liquidity and to respond to unusual market conditions, the Portfolio may invest all or most of its total assets in cash and **cash equivalents** for temporary defensive purposes. These investments may result in a lower yield than lower-quality or longer-term investments, and prevent the Portfolio from meeting their investment objectives.

WHAT IS A CASH EQUIVALENT?

Cash equivalents are highly liquid, high-quality instruments with maturities of three months or less on the date they are purchased. They include securities issued by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, repurchase agreements (other than equity repurchase agreements), certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper (rated in one of the two highest rating categories), variable rate master demand notes, money market mutual funds and bank money market deposit accounts.

While the Portfolio is engaged in a temporary defensive position, it may not meet its investment objective. Therefore, the Portfolio will pursue a temporary defensive position only when market conditions warrant.

More About the Portfolio (continued)

ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The table reflects that the Portfolio became the accounting successor to the financial history of the JPMorgan Small Company Portfolio, a series of J.P. Morgan Series Trust II, on 4/24/09. The performance data shown is the performance of the JPMorgan Small Company Portfolio for the periods prior to its reorganization with the Portfolio on 4/24/09. After the reorganization on 4/24/09, the performance shown became that of the Portfolio's Class 1 Shares.

The Portfolio's Management and Administration

The Portfolio is a series of JPMorgan Insurance Trust, a Massachusetts business trust (the Trust). The Trust is governed by Trustees who are responsible for overseeing all business activities of the Portfolios.

The Portfolio operates in a multiple class structure. A multiple class portfolio is an open-end investment company that issues two or more classes of securities representing interests in the same investment portfolio.

Each class in a multiple class portfolio can set its own transaction minimums and may vary with respect to expenses for distribution, administration and shareholder services. This means that one class could offer access to the Portfolio on different terms than another class. Certain classes may be more appropriate for a particular investor.

The Portfolio may issue other classes of shares that have different expense levels and performance and different requirements for who may invest. Call 1-800-480-4111 to obtain more information concerning the Portfolios' other share classes. A Financial Intermediary who receives compensation for selling Portfolio shares may receive a different amount of compensation for sales of different classes of shares.

The Portfolio's Investment Adviser

J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. (JPMIM) acts as investment adviser to the Portfolio and makes the day-to-day investment decisions for the Portfolio.

JPMIM is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Asset Management Holdings Inc., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase & Co. (JPMorgan Chase), a bank holding company. JPMIM is located at 270 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

During the most recent fiscal year ended 12/31/10, JPMIM was paid management fees (net of waivers) of 0.60% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets.

A discussion of the basis the Board of Trustees of the Trust used in reapproving the investment advisory agreement for the Portfolio is available in the annual report for the most recent fiscal period ended December 31.

The Portfolio Managers

Christopher T. Blum, Managing Director of JPMIM and a CFA charterholder, Dennis S. Ruhl, Managing Director of JPMIM and a CFA charterholder, and Phillip D. Hart, Vice President of JPMIM and a CFA charterholder, serve as portfolio managers for the portfolio. Mr. Blum has been the Chief Investment

Officer of the U.S. Behavioral Finance Group since 2008. As such, he is responsible for the J.P. Morgan Intrepid strategies, including the Intrepid Funds, and for the behavioral small cap strategies. Prior to his present role, Mr. Blum has worked as a portfolio manager for JPMIM or its affiliates since 2001 when he joined the firm. Mr. Ruhl has worked as a portfolio manager for JPMIM or its affiliates since 2001 and has been employed with the first since 1999. Mr. Hart has worked as a portfolio manager for the U.S. Behavioral Finance Small Cap Equity Group at JPMIM since 2009 and has been employed by the firm since 2003. Prior to becoming a portfolio manager, he was a qualitative research analyst within this group.

The Statement of Additional Information (the SAI) provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of securities in the Portfolio.

The Portfolio's Administrator

JPMorgan Funds Management, Inc. (the Administrator) provides administrative services and oversees the Portfolio's other service providers. The Administrator receives a pro rata portion of the following annual fee on behalf of the Portfolio for administrative services: 0.15% of the first \$25 billion of average daily net assets of all funds (excluding certain funds of funds and money market funds) in the J.P. Morgan Funds Complex plus 0.075% of average daily net assets of such funds over \$25 billion.

The Portfolio's Distributor

JPMorgan Distribution Services, Inc. (the Distributor or JPMDS) is the distributor for the Portfolio. The Distributor is an affiliate of JPMIM and the Administrator.

Additional Compensation to Financial Intermediaries

JPMIM, JPMDS, and from time to time, other affiliates of JPMorgan Chase may also, at their own expense and out of their own legitimate profits, provide additional cash payments to Financial Intermediaries who sell shares of the Portfolio. For the Portfolio, Financial Intermediaries include insurance companies and their affiliated broker-dealers, retirement or 401(k) plan administrators and others, including various affiliates of JPMorgan Chase, that have entered into an agreement with the Distributor. These additional cash payments are generally made to Financial Intermediaries that provide shareholder or administrative services to variable insurance contract owners or Eligible Plan participants or marketing support.

Shareholder Information

PRICING PORTFOLIO SHARES

How are Portfolio Shares Priced?

Shares are purchased and redeemed at the next calculated net asset value (NAV) per share. NAV per share for the Portfolio is determined as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) (usually 4 P.M. Eastern Time (ET)) (Closing Time), on each day the Portfolio is open for business. On occasion, the NYSE will close before 4 P.M. ET. When that happens, the NAV will be calculated as of the time the NYSE closes. To the extent the Portfolio invests in securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Portfolio does not price its shares, the value of the Portfolio's shares may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or redeem your shares. NAV per share is calculated by dividing the total market value of the Portfolio's investments and other assets allocable to a class (minus class liabilities) by the number of outstanding shares in that class.

The market value of the Portfolio's investments is determined primarily on the basis of readily available market quotations. Certain short-term securities are valued at amortized cost, which approximates market value. If market quotations are not readily available or if available market quotations are determined not to be reliable or if a security's value has been materially affected by events occurring after the close of trading on the exchange or market on which the security is principally traded (for example, a natural disaster affecting an entire country or region, or an event that affects an individual company), but before the Portfolio's NAV is calculated, that security may be valued at its fair value in accordance with policies and procedures adopted by the Portfolio's Board of Trustees. A security's valuation may differ depending on the method used for determining value. In addition, the Portfolio has implemented fair value pricing on a daily basis for all equity securities, except North American, Central American, South American and Caribbean equity securities, held by a Portfolio. The fair value pricing utilizes the quotations of an independent pricing service unless the adviser, in accordance with valuation procedures adopted by the Portfolio's Board of Trustees, determines that the market quotations do not accurately reflect the value of a security and determines that the use of another fair valuation methodology is appropriate.

When can Portfolio Shares be Purchased?

Purchases may be made on any business day for the Portfolio. This includes any day that the Portfolio is open for business, other than weekends and days on which the NYSE is closed, including the following holidays: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

PURCHASING PORTFOLIO SHARES

Who can Purchase Shares of the Portfolio?

Shares of the Portfolio are sold to separate accounts of insurance companies investing on instructions of contract owners of variable insurance contracts. Purchasers of variable insurance contracts will not own shares of the Portfolio. Rather, all shares will be owned by the insurance companies and held through their separate accounts for the benefit of purchasers of variable insurance contracts. Shares are also available to Eligible Plans for the benefit of their participants. All investments in the Portfolio are credited to the shareholder's account in the form of full or fractional shares of the designated Portfolio. Purchases are processed on any day on which the Portfolio is open for business. If purchase orders are received by an insurance company from its variable insurance contract holders or by an Eligible Plan from its participants before the Portfolio's Closing Time, the order will be effective at the NAV per share calculated that day, provided that the order and federal funds are received by the Portfolio in proper form on the next business day. The insurance company or Eligible Plan administrator or trustee is responsible for properly transmitting purchase orders and federal funds.

Share ownership is electronically recorded; therefore, no certificate will be issued.

The interests of different separate accounts are not always the same, and material, irreconcilable conflicts may arise. The Board of Trustees will monitor events for such conflicts and, should they arise, will determine what action, if any, should be taken.

Federal law requires the Portfolio to obtain, verify and record an accountholder's name, principal place of business and Employer Identification Number or other government issued identification when opening an account. The Portfolio may require additional information in order to open a corporate account or under certain other circumstances. This information will be used by the Portfolio or its transfer agent to attempt to verify the accountholder's identity. The Portfolio may not be able to establish an account if the accountholder does not provide the necessary information. In addition, the Portfolio may suspend or limit account transactions while it is in the process of attempting to verify the accountholder's identity. If the Portfolio is unable to verify the accountholder's identity after an account is established, the Portfolio may be required to involuntarily redeem the accountholder's shares and close the account. Losses associated with such involuntary redemption may be borne by the investor.

REDEEMING PORTFOLIO SHARES

Portfolio shares may be sold at any time by the separate accounts of the insurance companies issuing the variable insurance contracts or Eligible Plans. Individuals may not place

sell orders directly with the Portfolio. Redemptions are processed on any day on which the Portfolio is open for business. If redemption orders are received by an insurance company from its variable insurance contract holders or by an Eligible Plan from its participants before the Portfolio's Closing Time, the order will be effective at the NAV per share calculated that day, provided that the order is received by the Portfolio in proper form on the next business day. The insurance company or Eligible Plan administrator or trustee is responsible for properly transmitting redemption orders. Variable insurance contract owners should consult the applicable variable insurance contract prospectus and Eligible Plan participants should consult the Eligible Plan's administrator or trustee for more information about redeeming Portfolio shares.

ABUSIVE TRADING

The Portfolio does not authorize market timing. Market timing is an investment strategy using frequent purchases and redemptions in an attempt to profit from short-term market movements. Market timing may result in dilution of the value of Portfolio shares held by long-term variable insurance contract owners or participants in Eligible Plans, disrupt portfolio management and increase Portfolio expenses for all shareholders. Although market timing may affect any fund, these risks may be higher for funds that invest significantly in non-U.S. securities or thinly traded securities (e.g., certain small cap securities), such as international, global or emerging market funds or small cap funds. For example, when the Portfolio invests in securities trading principally in non-U.S. markets that close prior to the close of the NYSE, market timers may seek to take advantage of the difference between the prices of these securities at the close of their non-U.S. markets and the value of such securities when the Portfolio calculates its net asset value. To the extent that the Portfolio is unable to identify market timers effectively, long-term investors may be adversely affected.

The Portfolios' Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures with respect to market timing. Because purchase and sale transactions are submitted to each Portfolio on an aggregated basis by the insurance company issuing the variable insurance contract or by an Eligible Plan, the Portfolio is limited in identifying and eliminating market timing transactions by individual variable insurance contract owners or Eligible Plan participants. In an aggregated transaction, the purchases of Portfolio shares and the redemptions of Portfolio shares are netted against one another and the identity of individual purchasers and redeemers are not known by the Portfolio. The Portfolio, therefore, has to rely upon the insurance companies to police restrictions in the variable insurance contracts or according to the insurance company's administrative policies; those restrictions will vary from variable insurance contract to variable insurance contract. Similarly,

with respect to Eligible Plans, the Portfolio is often dependent upon the Eligible Plan's financial intermediaries who utilize their own policies and procedures to identify market timers.

The Portfolio has attempted to put safeguards in place to assure that financial intermediaries, including insurance companies, have implemented procedures designed to deter market timing and abusive trading. The Portfolio will seek to monitor for signs of market timing activities, such as unusual cash flows, and may request information from the applicable insurance company or Eligible Plan to determine whether or not market timing or abusive trading is involved. In addition, under agreements with insurance companies, the Portfolio may request transaction information from the insurance companies at any time in order to determine whether there has been short-term trading by the insurance companies' contract owners. The Portfolio will request that the insurance company provide individual contract owner level detail to the Portfolio at its request. Under such agreements, the Portfolio or the Distributor may restrict or prohibit any purchase orders with respect to one investor, a related group of investors or their agent(s), where they detect a pattern of purchases and sales of Portfolio shares that indicates market timing or trading they determine is abusive to the extent possible.

The Portfolio will seek to apply these policies as uniformly as practicable. It is, however, more difficult to locate and eliminate individual market timers in the separate accounts or Eligible Plans, and there can be no assurances that the Portfolio will be able to effectively identify and eliminate market timing and abusive trading in the Portfolio. Variable insurance contract owners should consult the prospectus for their variable insurance contract for additional information on contract level restrictions relating to market timing.

In addition to rejecting purchase orders in connection with suspected market timing activities, the Portfolio can reject a purchase order in certain other circumstances including when it does not think a purchase order is in the best interest of the Portfolio and/or its shareholders or if it determines the trading to be abusive.

VOTING AND SHAREHOLDER MEETINGS

How are Shares of the Portfolio Voted?

As long as required by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the insurance company that issued your variable insurance contract will solicit voting instructions from the purchasers of variable insurance contracts with respect to any matters that are presented to a vote of shareholders. Therefore, to the extent an insurance company is required to vote the total Portfolio shares held in its separate accounts on a proportional basis, it is possible that a small number of variable insurance contract owners would be able to determine the

Shareholder Information (continued)

outcome of a matter. Each Portfolio or class votes separately on matters relating solely to that Portfolio or class or which affect that Portfolio or class differently. However, all shareholders will have equal voting rights on matters that affect all shareholders equally. Shareholders shall be entitled to one vote for each share held.

When are Shareholder Meetings Held?

The Trust does not hold annual meetings of shareholders but may hold special meetings. Special meetings are held, for example, to elect or remove trustees, change a Portfolio's fundamental investment objective, or approve an investment advisory contract.

QUESTIONS

Any questions regarding the Portfolio should be directed to JPMorgan Insurance Trust, P.O. Box 8528, Boston, MA 02266-8528, 1-800-480-4111. All questions regarding variable insurance contracts should be directed to the address or telephone number indicated in the prospectus or other literature that you received when you purchased your variable insurance contract.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

The Portfolio intends to qualify as a regulated investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes pursuant to the provisions of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended (the Code) and the regulations thereunder, and to meet all other requirements necessary for it to be relieved of U.S. federal income taxes on income and gains it distributes to the separate accounts of the insurance companies or Eligible Plans. The Portfolio will distribute any net investment income and net realized capital gains at least annually. Both types of distributions will be made in shares of the Portfolio unless an election is made on behalf of a separate account or Eligible Plan to receive some or all of the distribution in cash.

The discussions below are based on the assumption that the shares of the Portfolio will be respected as owned by insurance company separate accounts and Eligible Plans. If this is not the case, the person(s) determined to own the shares will be currently taxed on Portfolio distributions and redemption proceeds. Because insurance company separate accounts and Eligible Plans will be the only shareholders of the Portfolio, no attempt is made here to describe the tax treatment of Portfolio shareholders that are generally taxable.

Tax Consequences to Variable Insurance Contract Owners

Generally, owners of variable insurance contracts are not taxed currently on income or gains realized with respect to such con-

tracts. However, some distributions from such contracts may be taxable at ordinary income tax rates. In addition, distributions made to an owner who is younger than 59½ may be subject to a 10% penalty tax. Investors should ask their own tax advisors for more information on their own tax situation, including possible state or local taxes.

In order for investors to receive the favorable tax treatment available to holders of variable insurance contracts, the separate accounts underlying such contracts, as well as the Portfolio in which such accounts invest, must meet certain diversification requirements under Section 817(h) of the Code and the regulations thereunder. These requirements, which are in addition to the diversification requirements imposed on the Portfolio by the 1940 Act and Subchapter M of the Code, place certain limitations on assets of each insurance company separate account used to fund variable contracts. The Portfolio intends to comply with these requirements. If the Portfolio does not meet such requirements, income allocable to the contracts will be taxable currently to the contract owners.

In addition, if owners of variable insurance contracts have an impermissible level of control over the investments underlying their contracts, the advantageous tax treatment provided to insurance company separate accounts under the Code will no longer be available.

Under Treasury regulations, insurance companies holding the separate accounts must report to the Internal Revenue Service losses above a certain amount resulting from a sale or disposition of Portfolio shares.

For a further discussion of the tax consequences of variable annuity and variable life contracts, please refer to the prospectuses or other documents that you received when you purchased your variable annuity or variable life product.

Tax Consequences to Eligible Plan Participants

Generally, Eligible Plan participants are not taxed currently on distributions of net investment income and capital gains to such plans. Contributions to these plans may be tax deductible, although distributions from these plans are generally taxable. In the case of Roth IRA accounts, contributions are not tax deductible, but distributions from the plan may be tax free.

Tax Consequences of Certain Portfolio Investments

The Portfolio is generally subject to foreign withholding or other foreign taxes, which in some cases can be significant on any income or gain from investments in foreign stocks or securities. In that case, the Portfolio's total return on those securities would be decreased. The Portfolio may generally deduct these taxes in computing its taxable income.

The Portfolio's investments in certain debt obligations, mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, REIT

securities and derivative instruments may require the Portfolio to accrue and distribute income not yet received. In order to generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, the Portfolio may be required to liquidate other investments in its portfolio that it otherwise would have continued to hold, including when it is not advantageous to do so. The Portfolio's investment in REIT securities also may result in the Portfolio's receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings.

The Portfolio's transactions in future contracts, short sales, swaps and other derivatives will be subject to special tax rules, the effect of which may be to accelerate income to the Portfolio, defer losses to the Portfolio and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Portfolio's securities. These rules could therefore affect the amount and timing of distributions to shareholders.

Please refer to the SAI for more information regarding the tax treatment of the Portfolio.

The above is a general summary of tax implications of investing in the Portfolio. Because each investor's tax consequences are unique, investors should consult their own tax advisors to see how investing in the Portfolio will affect their individual tax situations.

AVAILABILITY OF PROXY VOTING RECORD

The Trustees have delegated the authority to vote proxies for securities owned by the Portfolio to the applicable investment adviser. A copy of the Portfolio's voting record for the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is

available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov or at www.jpmorganfunds.com/variableinsuranceportfolios no later than August 31 of each year. The Portfolio's proxy voting record will include, among other things, a brief description of the matter voted on for each portfolio security and will state how each vote was cast, for example, for or against the proposal.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS DISCLOSURE

No sooner than 30 days after the end of each month, the Portfolio will make available upon request an uncertified, complete schedule of its portfolio holdings as of the last day of that month. Not later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal quarter, the Portfolio will make available a complete schedule of its portfolio holdings as of the last day of that quarter. In addition, from time to time, the Portfolio may post portfolio holdings on the J.P. Morgan Funds' website on a more timely basis.

In addition to providing hard copies upon request, the Portfolio will post these quarterly schedules on www.jpmorganfunds.com/variableinsuranceportfolios and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. From time to time, the Portfolio may post portfolio holdings on the J.P. Morgan Funds website on a more timely basis.

Shareholders may request portfolio holdings schedules at no charge by calling 1-800-480-4111. A description of the Portfolio's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Portfolio's holdings is available in the SAI.

Risk and Reward Elements for the Portfolio

This table discusses the main elements that may make up the Portfolio’s overall risk and reward characteristics. It also outlines the Portfolio’s policies toward various investments, including those that are designed to help the Portfolio manage risk.

POTENTIAL RISKS	POTENTIAL REWARDS	POLICIES TO BALANCE RISK AND REWARD
<p>Market conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Portfolio’s share price and performance will fluctuate in response to stock market movements • The market value of convertible securities tends to fall when prevailing interest rates rise. The value of convertible securities also tends to change whenever the market value of the underlying common or preferred stock fluctuates • Adverse market, economic, political or other conditions may from time to time cause the Portfolio to take temporary defensive positions that are inconsistent with its principal investment strategies and may hinder the Portfolio from achieving its investment objective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stocks have generally outperformed more stable investments (such as bonds and cash equivalents) over the long term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under normal circumstances the Portfolio plans to remain fully invested in accordance with its policies and the Portfolio may invest uninvested cash in affiliated money market funds • In addition to the securities described in the “What are the Portfolio’s main investment strategies?” section, equity securities may include convertible securities¹, preferred stocks², depositary receipts, (such as American Depositary Receipts and European Depositary Receipts), trust or partnership interests, warrants and rights³ and investment company securities • The Portfolio seeks to limit risk and enhance performance through active management and/or diversification • During severe market downturns, the Portfolio has the option of investing up to 100% of its total assets in high quality short-term instruments
<p>Management choices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Portfolio could underperform its benchmark due to its securities choices and asset allocation choices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Portfolio could outperform its benchmark due to these same choices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adviser focuses its active management on those areas where it believes its commitment to research can most enhance returns and manage risks in a consistent way

1 Convertible securities are bonds or preferred stock that can convert to common stock.

2 Preferred stock is a class of stock that generally pays a dividend at a specified rate and has preference over common stock in the payment of dividends and in liquidation.

3 Warrants and rights are securities, typically issued with preferred stock or bonds, that give the holder the right to buy a proportionate amount of common stock at a specified price.

Derivatives*

- Derivatives such as futures, options, swaps, and forward foreign currency contracts¹, that are used for hedging the portfolio or specific securities may not fully offset the underlying positions and this could result in losses to the Portfolio that would not have otherwise occurred
 - The Portfolio may have difficulty exiting a derivatives position
 - Derivatives used for risk management or to increase the Portfolio's gain may not have the intended effects and may result in losses or missed opportunities
 - The counterparty to a derivatives contract could default
 - Certain types of derivatives involve costs to the Portfolio which can reduce returns
 - Derivatives that involve leverage could magnify losses
 - Segregated or earmarked assets and collateral accounts established in connection with derivatives may limit the Portfolio's investment flexibility
 - Derivatives used for non-hedging purposes could cause losses that exceed the original investment
 - Derivatives may, for tax purposes, affect the character of gain and loss realized by the Portfolio, accelerate recognition of income to the Portfolio, affect the holding period of the Portfolio's assets, and defer recognition of certain of the Portfolio's losses
- Hedges that correlate well with underlying positions can reduce or eliminate losses at low cost
 - The Portfolio could make money and protect against losses if investment analysis proves correct
 - Derivatives that involve leverage could generate substantial gains at low cost
- The Portfolio may use derivatives to more effectively gain targeted equity exposure from its cash positions for hedging and for risk management (i.e., to adjust duration or yield curve exposure or to establish or adjust exposure to particular securities, markets or currencies); risk management may include management of the Portfolio's exposure relative to its benchmark; the Portfolio may also use derivatives in an effort to enhance returns
 - The Portfolio only establishes hedges that it expects will be highly correlated with underlying positions
 - While the Portfolio may use derivatives that incidentally involve leverage, it does not use them for the specific purpose of leveraging the portfolio
 - The Portfolio segregates or earmarks liquid assets to cover its derivatives and offset a portion of the leverage risk

* The Portfolio is not subject to registration or regulation as a "commodity pool operator" as defined in the Commodity Exchange Act because the Portfolio has claimed an exclusion from that definition.

¹ A futures contract is an agreement to buy or sell a set quantity of an underlying instrument at a future date, or to make or receive a cash payment based on changes in the value of a securities index. An option is the right to buy or sell a set quantity of an underlying instrument at a predetermined price. A swap is a privately negotiated agreement to exchange one stream of payments for another. A forward foreign currency contract is an obligation to buy or sell a given currency on a future date and at a set price.

Risk and Reward Elements for the Portfolio (continued)

POTENTIAL RISKS

POTENTIAL REWARDS

POLICIES TO BALANCE RISK AND REWARD

Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)¹ and other investment companies

- If the Portfolio invests in shares of another investment company, shareholders would bear not only their proportionate share of the Portfolio's expenses, but also similar expenses of the investment company
 - The price movement of an ETF (whether passively or actively managed) may not track the underlying index, market, sector, regions or industries and may result in a loss
- Investments in other investment companies help to manage smaller cash flows
 - Investing in ETFs offers instant exposure to an index or a broad range of markets, sectors, geographic regions and industries
- Generally, the Portfolio's investments in other investment companies, including ETFs, are subject to the percentage limitations of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (1940 Act)
 - Exemptive orders granted to various ETFs and their investment advisers by the SEC permit the Portfolio to invest beyond the 1940 Act limits, subject to certain terms and conditions, including a finding of the Board of Trustees that the advisory fees charged by a Portfolio's adviser are for services that are in addition to, and not duplicative of, the advisory services provided to those ETFs
 - Under SEC Rule 12d1-1, the Portfolio may invest in both affiliated and unaffiliated money market funds without limit subject to the Portfolio's investment policies and restrictions and the conditions of the rule

Foreign investments and currencies

- The Portfolio could lose money because of foreign government actions, political instability or lack of adequate and/or accurate information
 - Currency exchange rate movements could reduce gains or create losses
 - Currency and investment risks tend to be higher in emerging markets; these markets also present higher liquidity and valuation risks
- Favorable exchange rate movements could generate gains or reduce losses
 - Foreign investments, which represent a major portion of the world's securities, offer attractive potential performance and opportunities for diversification
 - Emerging markets can offer higher returns
- The Portfolio anticipates that total foreign investments will not exceed 25% of net assets
 - The Portfolio manages the currency exposure of its foreign investments relative to their benchmarks, and may hedge a portion of foreign currency exposure into the U.S. dollar from time to time; these currency management techniques may not be available for certain emerging markets investments

¹ Passively managed ETFs generally seek to track the performance of a particular market index, including broad-based market indexes, as well as indexes relating to particular sectors, markets, regions or industries. Actively managed ETFs do not seek to track the performance of a particular market index.

POTENTIAL RISKS**POTENTIAL REWARDS****POLICIES TO BALANCE RISK AND REWARD****Short-term trading**

- Increased trading would raise the Portfolio's transaction costs
 - Increased short-term capital gain distributions would raise shareholders' income tax liability. Such an increase in transaction costs and/or tax liability, if not offset by gains from short-term trading, would reduce the Portfolio's returns
- The Portfolio could realize gain in a short period of time
 - The Portfolio could protect against losses if a security is overvalued and its value later falls
- The Portfolio generally avoids short-term trading, except to take advantage of attractive or unexpected opportunities or to meet demands generated by shareholder activity

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)¹

- The value of real estate securities in general, and REITs in particular, is subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate and will depend on the value of the underlying properties or the underlying loans or interests
 - The value of these securities will rise and fall in response to many factors, including economic conditions, the demand for rental property and interest rates. In particular, the value of these securities may decline when interest rates rise and will also be affected by the real estate market and by the management of the underlying properties
 - REITs may be more volatile and/or more illiquid than other types of equity securities
 - If a REIT fails to distribute its required taxable income or to satisfy the other requirements of REIT status, it would be taxed as a corporation, and amounts available for distribution to shareholders (including the Portfolio) would be reduced by any corporate taxes payable by the REIT
- The Portfolio can gain exposure to an additional asset class in order to further diversify its assets
 - The Portfolio may receive current income from its REIT investments
 - If a REIT meets the requirements of the Code, it will not be taxed on income it distributes to its shareholders; as a result, more income can be distributed by the REIT
- The Portfolio's adviser will carefully evaluate particular REITs before and after investment based on its investment process and will also monitor economic and real estate trends affecting the value of REITs

Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs)²

- Holders of MLP units have limited control and voting rights, similar to those of a limited partner
 - An MLP could be taxed, contrary to its intention, as a corporation, resulting in decreased returns
 - MLPs may, for tax purposes, affect the character of the gain and loss realized by the Portfolio and affect the holding period of the Portfolio's assets
- MLPs can offer attractive returns
 - MLPs may offer more attractive yields or potential growth than comparable equity securities
 - MLPs offer attractive potential performance and opportunities for diversification
- The Portfolio will limit its direct and indirect investments in MLPs to maintain its status as a registered investment company
 - The Portfolio anticipates that its total investments in MLPs will not exceed 10% of total assets

1 REITs are pooled investment vehicles which invest primarily in income-producing real estate or loans related to real estate.

2 Master Limited Partnerships are limited partnerships that are publicly traded on a securities exchange.

Risk and Reward Elements for the Portfolio (continued)

POTENTIAL RISKS	POTENTIAL REWARDS	POLICIES TO BALANCE RISK AND REWARD
Illiquid holdings <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Portfolio could have difficulty valuing these holdings• The Portfolio could be unable to sell these holdings at the time or price it desires	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• These holdings may offer more attractive yields or potential growth than comparable widely traded securities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Portfolio may not invest more than 15% of net assets in illiquid holdings• To maintain adequate liquidity to meet redemptions, the Portfolio may hold high quality short-term securities (including repurchase agreements) and may borrow from banks as permitted by law
When-issued and delayed delivery securities <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When the Portfolio buys securities before issue or for delayed delivery, it could be exposed to leverage risk if it does not segregate or earmark liquid assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Portfolio can take advantage of attractive transaction opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Portfolio segregates or earmarks liquid assets to offset leverage risks

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Financial Highlights

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Portfolio's financial performance for the past one through five fiscal years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Portfolio share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Portfolio (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The total returns do not include charges that will be imposed by variable insurance contracts or by Eligible Plans. If these charges were reflected, returns would be lower than those shown. This information for each period presented has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, whose reports, along with the Portfolio's financial statements, are included in the respective Portfolio's annual report, which is available upon request. The financial highlights information prior to the Portfolio's reorganization with the JPMorgan Small Company Portfolio on April 24, 2009 represents that of the JPMorgan Small Company Portfolio.

To the extent the Portfolio invests in other funds, the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses included in the fee table will not correlate to the ratio of expenses to average net assets in the financial highlights below.

Class 1 Shares

	Per share operating performance						
	Investment operations				Distributions		
	Net asset value, beginning of period	Net investment income (loss)	Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	Total from investment operations	Net investment income	Net realized gains	Total distributions
Small Cap Core Portfolio (c)							
Year Ended December 31, 2010	\$11.76	\$0.02	\$ 3.17	\$ 3.19	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –
Year Ended December 31, 2009	9.84	0.05	2.11(d)	2.16	(0.08)	(0.16)	(0.24)
Year Ended December 31, 2008	16.06	0.04	(4.73)	(4.69)	(0.03)	(1.50)	(1.53)
Year Ended December 31, 2007	17.82	0.02	(0.95)	(0.93)	–(e)	(0.83)	(0.83)
Year Ended December 31, 2006	15.92	–(e)	2.39	2.39	–	(0.49)	(0.49)

- (a) Includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions.
- (b) Includes earnings credits and interest expense, each of which is less than 0.01%, if applicable or unless otherwise noted.
- (c) Small Cap Core Portfolio acquired all of the assets and liabilities of JPMorgan Small Company Portfolio ("Predecessor Portfolio") in a reorganization on April 24, 2009. The Predecessor Portfolio's performance and financial history have been adopted by Small Cap Core Portfolio and will be used going forward. As a result, the financial highlight information reflects that of the Predecessor Portfolio for the periods prior to its reorganization with Small Cap Core Portfolio.
- (d) Includes gains resulting from litigation payments on securities owned in a prior year. Without these gains, the net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments per share would have been \$2.10, and the total returns would have been 22.47% .
- (e) Amount rounds to less than \$0.01.

Ratios/Supplemental data

Ratios to average net assets

Net asset value, end of period	Total return (a)	Net assets end of period (000's)	Net expenses (b)	Net investment income (loss)	Expenses without waivers, reimbursements and earnings credits	Portfolio turnover rate
\$14.95	27.13%	\$70,356	0.99%	0.13%	1.04%	45%
11.76	22.58(d)	56,761	0.98	0.42	1.34	55
9.84	(31.98)	49,825	1.08	0.29	1.15	45
16.06	(5.67)	82,402	1.15	0.14	1.15	44
17.82	15.01	95,311	1.15	0.01	1.15	39

HOW TO REACH US

MORE INFORMATION

For more information on the Portfolio, the following documents are available free upon request:

ANNUAL AND SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS

Our annual and semi-annual reports contain more information about the Portfolio's investments and performance. The annual report also includes details about the market conditions and investment strategies that had a significant effect on the Portfolio's performance during the last fiscal year.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (SAI)

The SAI contains more detailed information about the Portfolio and its policies. It is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This means, by law, it is considered to be part of this prospectus.

You can get a free copy of these documents and other information, or ask us any questions, by calling us at 1-800-480-4111 or writing to:

J.P. Morgan Funds Services
P.O. Box 8528
Boston, MA 02266-8528

You can also find information online at www.jpmorganfunds.com/variableinsuranceportfolios.

You can write or e-mail the SEC's Public Reference Room and ask them to mail you information about the Portfolio, including the SAI. They will charge you a copying fee for this service. You can also visit the Public Reference Room and copy the documents while you are there.

Public Reference Room of the SEC
100 F Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20549-0102
1-202-551-8090
E-mail: publicinfo@sec.gov

Reports, a copy of the SAI and other information about the Portfolio are also available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

VARIABLE INSURANCE CONTRACTS

This prospectus is used with variable insurance contracts. All questions regarding variable insurance contracts should be directed to the address or phone numbers in the variable insurance contract prospectus.

The Investment Company Act File No. is 811-7874.

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J.P.Morgan
Asset Management