

Outlook 2024

# Investing Reconfigured

After the Rate Reset:  
Five considerations for the year ahead

J.P.Morgan PRIVATE BANK

The views expressed herein are based on current conditions, subject to change and may differ from other JPMorgan Chase & Co. affiliates and employees. The views and strategies may not be appropriate for all investors. Investors should speak to their financial representatives before engaging in any investment product or strategy. This material should not be regarded as research or as a J.P. Morgan Research Report. **Outlooks and past performance are not reliable indicators of future results.** Please read additional regulatory status, disclosures, disclaimers, risks and other important information at the end of this material.

**INVESTMENT PRODUCTS: • NOT FDIC INSURED • NO BANK GUARANTEE • MAY LOSE VALUE**

# Foreword

---

In many ways, this past year has defied expectations. The widely anticipated U.S. recession hasn't happened. Growth across many economies has proven surprisingly resilient. Inflation has retreated from its multi-decade highs. Global multi-asset portfolios have regained more than half of the ground that was lost from the market peak in late 2021 to the trough in October 2022.

At the same time, a historic rise in global bond yields has reconfigured the investing landscape. Higher rates give investors more choices in crafting their financial plans; investors have not had such an opportunity since the global financial crisis.

In our 2023 Outlook, entitled "See the potential," we encouraged clients to look past the headwinds to growth and consider the prospects for stronger markets. That turned out to be pretty good advice.

To prepare for the year ahead, we rely on the experience of our Global Investment Strategy Group to help us identify both the risks and opportunities that our clients may face. In their view, higher bond yields and reasonable equity valuations mean that forward-looking returns across many asset classes seem more promising than they have been in more than a decade.

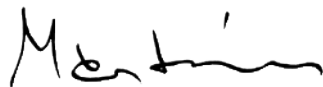
Whatever markets have in store, we rely on each other and on the relationships we have forged over time to deliver you our best. We are honored to stand by your side as your financial partner.

Thank you for your continued trust and confidence in J.P. Morgan.

Sincerely,



**David Frame**  
CEO, U.S. Private Bank



**Martin Marron**  
CEO, International Private Bank

# Highlights from the 2024 Outlook

---

## **Inflation will likely settle.**

You should still hedge against it.

Equities are one option. Real assets are another.

---

## **The cash conundrum.**

Yes, yields are tempting.

But we think this is as good as it gets.

---

## **Bonds are more competitive with stocks.**

The rate reset has run its course. It's time  
to consider locking in higher yields.

---

## **Equities seem to be on the march to new highs.**

The consensus isn't wrong.

AI is a game changer.

---

## **Contained credit stress.**

Investors should consider capitalizing on stressed  
real estate and private credit.

# Contents

## INTRODUCTION

---

**Pgs. 6–9**

After the rate reset

## INFLATION

---

**Pgs. 10–15**

Inflation will likely settle

## CASH

---

**Pgs. 16–19**

The cash conundrum

## BONDS

---

**Pgs. 20–23**

Bonds are more competitive with stocks

## STOCKS

---

**Pgs. 24–29**

Equities seem to be on the march to new highs

## CREDIT

---

**Pgs. 30–35**

Contained credit stress

## CONCLUSION

---

**Pgs. 36–37**

An investment landscape reconfigured

## GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES

---

**Pgs. 38–47**

Extend the horizon

# After the Rate Reset: Investing Reconfigured

There haven't been this many attractive investment choices to consider in more than a decade. But how do you personalize the possibilities with a strategy that optimizes your specific financial needs and goals? We think the key to harness the dynamics of a new rate world is to understand—and further explore—five important considerations.

# The big shift to a new interest rate world

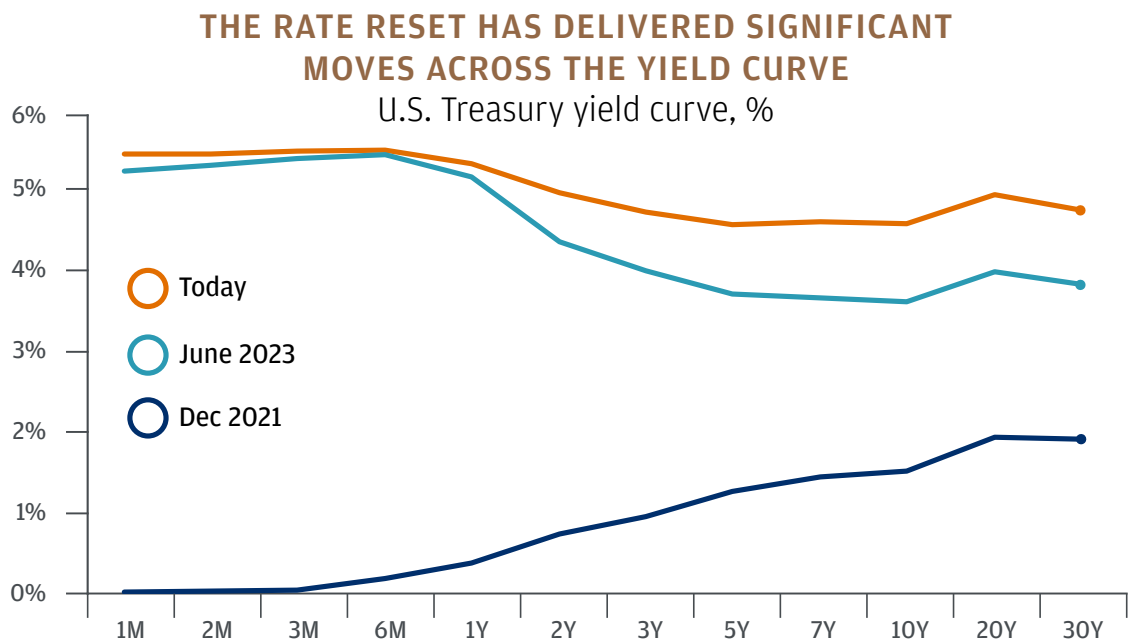
Three years ago, nearly 30% of all global government debt traded with a negative yield. It seemed the era of super-low interest rates might never end.

## But it did.

Today, negative yielding debt has all but disappeared. Over half of the developed world's sovereign debt trades with a yield higher than 4%, and U.S. Treasury yields across the curve, from 3-month bills to 30-year bonds, range from ~4.5% to 5.5%.

The rise in global bond yields is not just historic—it marks the most important development in markets since the world emerged from the COVID-19 pandemic.

It has also reconfigured the investing landscape. Rates near 5% give investors more choices in crafting their goal-aligned wealth plans than at any time since the global financial crisis (GFC).



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. Data as of November 15, 2023.

Many investors have already paid a price for this newfound flexibility. Global multi-asset portfolios have managed only meager gains since stocks took off in November 2020 on the news of Pfizer's successful COVID vaccine trial. For the first time ever, investment grade debt (including sovereign securities, municipal bonds and corporate credit) is at risk of delivering negative total returns for three years in a row. Despite a strong calendar year in 2023, broad equity markets have also struggled to find direction amid wild swings by certain stocks and sectors.

As multi-asset portfolios have treaded water, cash hasn't looked as enticing in over 15 years. Not surprisingly, perhaps, our clients have added at least \$120 billion to money market funds, Treasury bills and other short-term fixed income investments to generate incremental yield with limited downside risk. This hasn't drained their deposits—they have

added at least \$18 billion more in checking, savings and certificates of deposit as well. Simply put, our clients are holding significantly more cash than they did two years ago.

Cash is understandably tempting. And at the same time, higher bond yields and reasonable equity valuations mean that forward-looking returns across many asset classes seem more promising than they have since before the GFC.

In short, it's clear the markets have entered an entirely new interest rate regime. We suggest that investors consider capitalizing sooner rather than later on what we think is a once-in-a-generation opening that may not be available a year from now. But how do you personalize the many possibilities with a strategy that optimizes your specific financial needs and goals?

We think the key to harness the new dynamics of a 5% rate world is to understand—and further explore—these five important considerations:

- 
- 01** Inflation will likely settle. You should still hedge against it.

---

  - 02** The cash conundrum: the benefits and risks of holding too much.

---

  - 03** Bonds are more competitive with stocks—adjust the mix according to your ambitions.

---

  - 04** With AI momentum, equities seem to be on the march to new highs.

---

  - 05** Pockets of credit stress loom, but they will likely be limited.





---

01

---

Inflation will  
likely settle.  
You should still  
hedge against it.





It's important to mention the circumstances that caused the rate reset in order to explain our view on the course we think inflation and rates will take. In 2021 and 2022, as inflation soared globally, nearly all major central banks aggressively hiked interest rates (except the Bank of Japan and the People's Bank of China). While shorter-term interest rates quickly moved higher, longer-term yields only caught up in the late summer and early fall.

One possible reason for this move is that investors are starting to believe inflation will be higher than it was in the late 2010s and higher policy rates will be needed to help keep it in check.

**We agree with this assessment.**

But to be clear: We believe the near-term path for inflation is lower.

Inflation has already retreated from its recent—and unexpected—highs. In the United States, inflation has collapsed from a peak of over 9% to under 3.5% today. We are especially encouraged by the recent cooling in inflation rates for services sectors such as hotels and recreation, where price increases tend to be stickier. The outlook for shelter inflation, which currently accounts for around three-quarters of all of the year-on-year change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), gives us the most confidence that price inflation will continue to fall in the United States. The most current data on where shelter inflation is heading, including home prices and new rents, signal that shelter inflation will continue to cool to a manageable level.

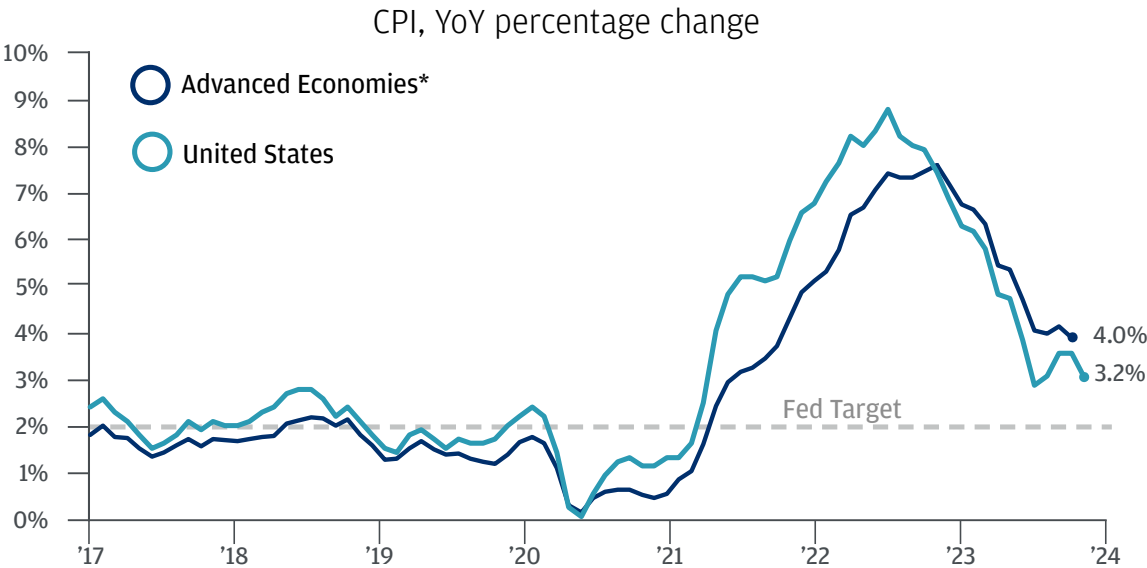
Inflation is similarly decelerating outside the United States, but more slowly. In developed world economies, it has declined to 4% from a peak of ~8%. Globally, realized inflation has been coming in below economists’ forecasts since April 2023, and we think price inflation in both the United States and Europe will approach central banks’ 2% mandate by the end of 2024.

On the wage front, labor demand and supply are in a better balance. The gap between job openings (demand for labor) and unemployed workers (supply of labor) in the United States has shrunk from its peak of over 6 million to close to 2.5 million today. An increase in immigration has also boosted the number of available workers. Year-to-date, foreign-born workers accounted for more than 40% of the 3 million-plus new jobs in the United States.

As a result, U.S. wage growth, proxied by the Employment Cost Index excluding incentive pay, has slowed from over 6% to around 4%.

Central bankers will continue to look for further moderation, but the progress is clear—and encouraging. Still, we think 2% inflation will likely represent more of a floor than a ceiling for price moves. Market-based indicators of future inflation (such as breakeven inflation rates and inflation swaps) suggest that investors also expect both U.S. and Euro Area inflation to run between 2.0% and 2.5% over the next 5-10 years. This would compare with the 1.5% to 2.0% range that prevailed from 2015 through 2020. We expect developed world inflation will similarly settle between 2% and 2.5%, and with more variability than existed in the 2010s.

INFLATION HAS ALREADY RETREATED FROM MULTI-DECADE HIGHS

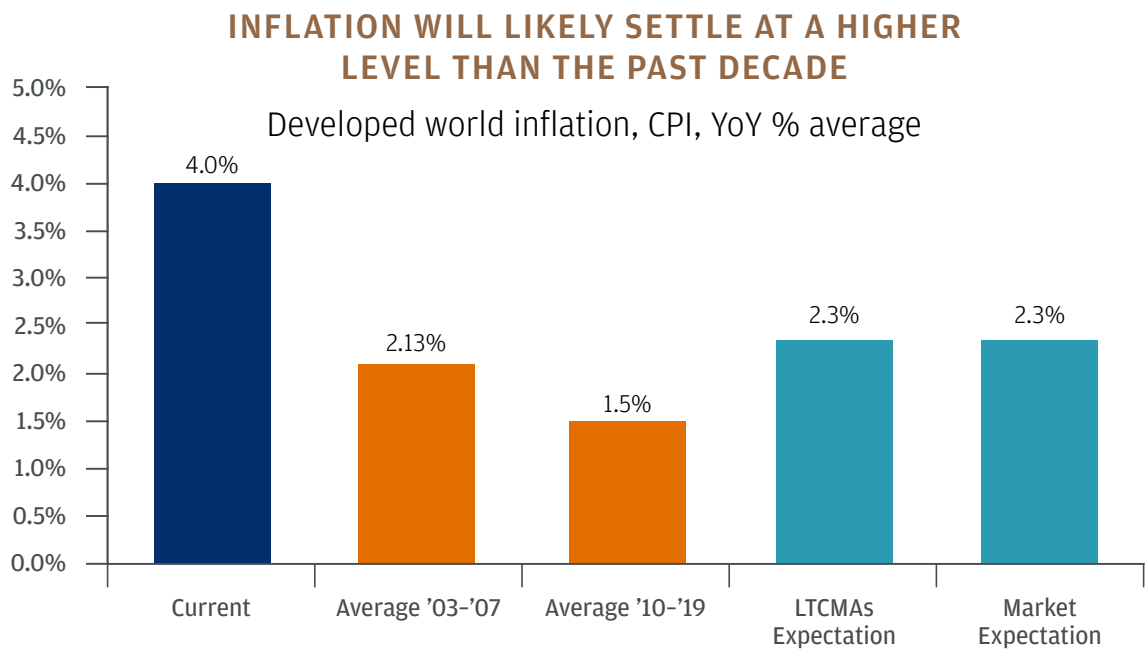


\*Our universe of advanced economies includes: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Haver Analytics. Data as of October 31, 2023.

There are, to be sure, countervailing forces that may push inflation rates higher over the medium term. Industrial policy and the energy transition could lead to higher commodity prices. In fact, at least initially, the shift to clean energy sources could lead to bouts of inflation. Consumer and investor inflation expectations could also nudge inflation higher—becoming in effect a self-fulfilling prophecy.

The process of “nearshoring” and global supply chain adjustments will also limit how much goods prices could fall. Fundamentally, it seems to us that many parts of the economy (labor markets, housing, commodities) have insufficient supply to meet demand. This should place more upward pressure on prices than occurred in the 2010s.



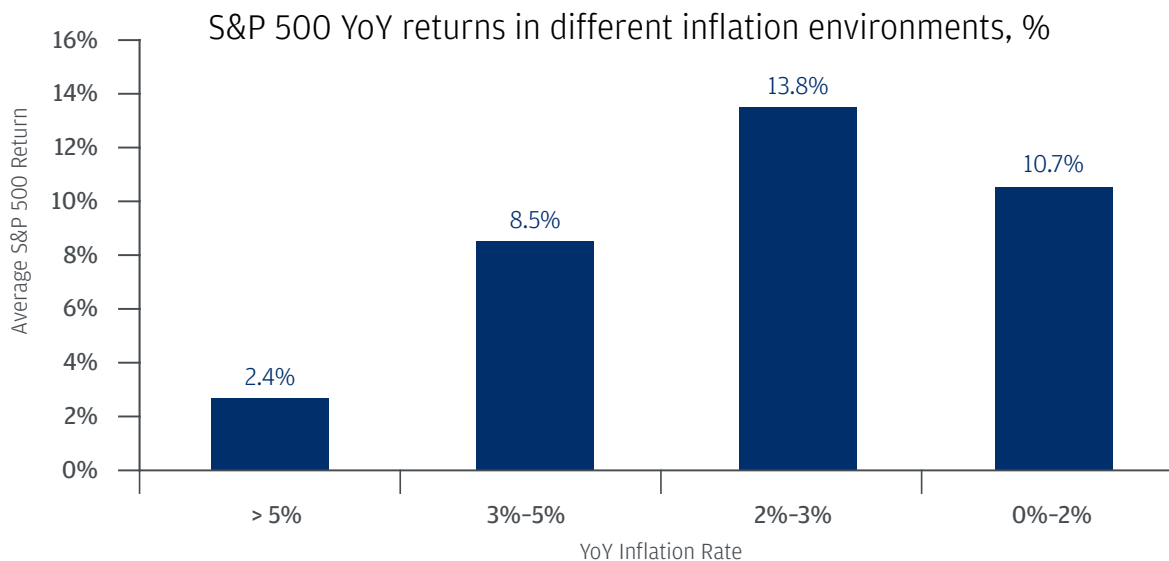
Sources: J.P Morgan Asset Management, Bloomberg Finance L.P., Haver Analytics. Data as of October 2023.

## How should investors grapple with the prospect of more meaningful inflation in 2024 and beyond?

They might look first to equities. Since the end of 2019, U.S. consumer prices have risen almost 19%. S&P 500 earnings are up over 35%. Crucially, profit margins for the core of the S&P 500 have stabilized at ~12%, in line with pre-pandemic peaks and only one percentage point below the 2021 highs. We believe large public companies will be able to continue to maintain both pricing power and their margins. This is not just a U.S. phenomenon. Look no further than the European luxury goods sector, which commands pricing power while delivering robust growth.

In fact, if inflation ranges between 2% and 3%, as we think it will, it should be good for stocks. The average S&P 500 year-over-year return is nearly 14% when inflation runs in that range.

### STOCKS' SWEET SPOT: EQUITIES TEND TO DO WELL WHEN INFLATION RANGES BETWEEN 2% AND 3%



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. Data as of November 17, 2023.

**Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** It is not possible to invest directly in an index.



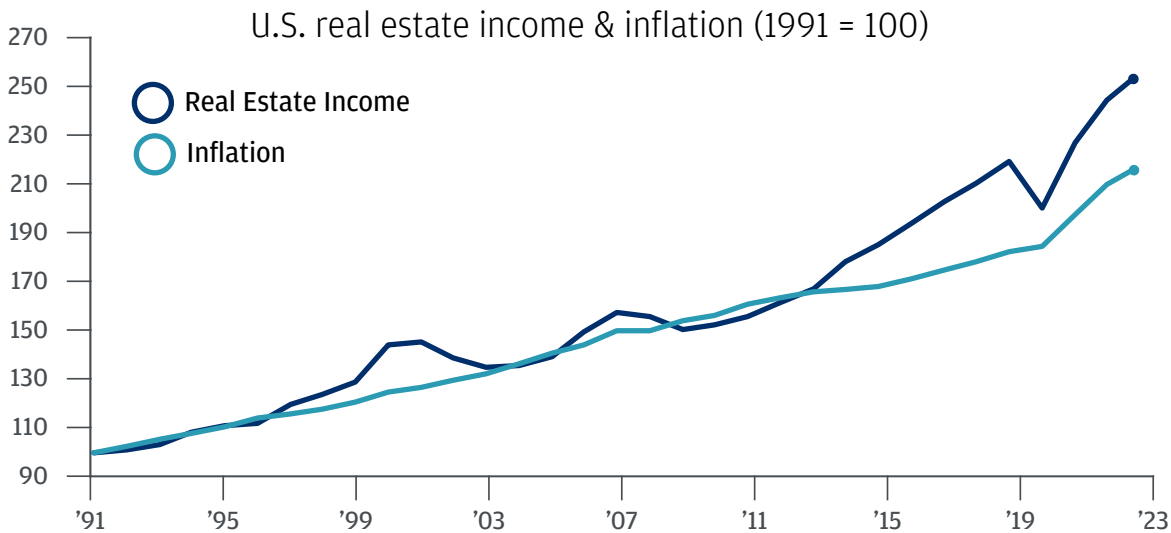
In addition, equities may not provide the only defense against inflation. We think the current environment also argues for potential exposure to real assets such as global real estate, infrastructure, transportation, commodities and timber.

Take real estate, as an instructive example. Income growth for real estate tends to outpace inflation, and most leases in commercial properties contain inflation step-ups. What's more, as commodities (steel, say, or wood) and labor become more costly, existing buildings

tend to appreciate because it becomes more expensive to replace them. Problems in the office sector and pockets of retail and hospitality are well known, but we believe sectors such as industrial and data centers offer robust growth prospects.

In the last cycle, investors used bonds to insulate portfolios from slower growth. In the cycle now emerging, we think investors can use real assets to insulate their portfolios from higher inflation.

**OVER A 30-YEAR STRETCH, REAL ESTATE INCOME HAS ALMOST ALWAYS OUTPACED INFLATION**



Sources: J.P. Morgan Asset Management GRA Research, NCREIF, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data as of June 30, 2023.

---

02

---

The cash conundrum:  
the benefits and risks  
of holding too much.

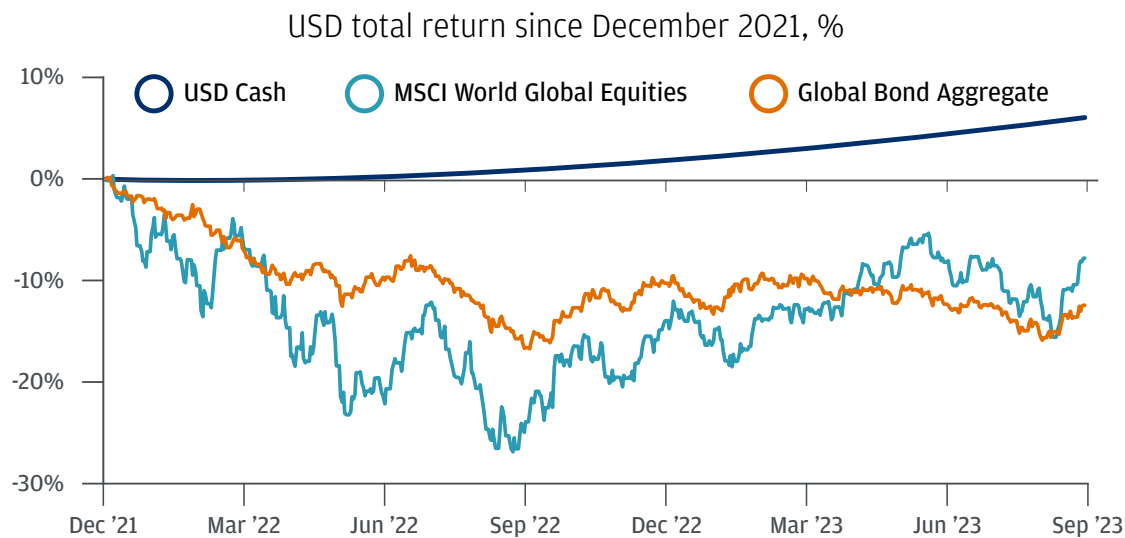


It feels good to hold cash when rates are high and other markets are this volatile. Frankly, over the last two years, it has paid to stay in cash.

Certainly, 5% yields on cash and low volatility have been a magnet for our clients' assets. This phenomenon is global, but it is particularly powerful in the United States, where clients have over twice the allocation to short-term Treasuries and money markets as their international peers.

Could this shift into cash cause problems? In the context of your own financial planning, it may help to acknowledge that you may feel differently about cash than you do about stocks, bonds or other assets. But you should consider cash as you do any other asset—asking how it fits into your goal-aligned wealth plan, and whether the timing of an overallocation makes sense.

CASH COMFORT: OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS, IT HAS PAID TO STAY IN CASH



Sources: Bloomberg Finance L.P., MSCI. Data as of November 17, 2023.  
**Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** It is not possible to invest directly in an index.



Cash works best relative to stocks and bonds in periods such as the one we just saw: when interest rates are rising quickly, and investors question the durability of corporate earnings growth.

Cash works less well when interest rates are falling (you are reinvesting at lower and lower yields), or when earnings growth expectations are improving and risk sentiment is recovering. We think 2024 will likely deliver a backdrop of falling rates and improving earnings, in which cash will work less well.

Our expectation of lower cash rates reflects our view that inflation has likely peaked, that central banks see their current policy positioning as restrictive, and that the labor market is cooling relatively quickly. Indeed, continuing jobless claims in the United States are 30% higher year-over-year. Historically, we have only seen that rate of increase when the economy was already in recession. Thus central banks should be willing to lower interest rates if they feel that growth is threatened. Indeed, markets think the Federal Reserve, European Central Bank and Bank of England could lower interest rates as soon as March 2024.



We think 2024 will likely deliver a backdrop of falling rates and improving earnings, in which cash will work less well.

From a planning perspective, holding more cash today than you did in 2021 or 2017 is probably fine. Cash yields after inflation are at some of their highest levels of the last 20 years. But holding relatively more cash probably isn't the best use of your overall portfolio.

Here's why. You can commit less capital to a goal today if you are willing to invest it in a way that increases the expected return. It's a simple but profound principle of investing.

Look at it this way. Based on J.P. Morgan Asset Management's Long-Term Capital Market Assumptions (LTCMAs), we think a person could keep all their assets in cash and still spend 3% of their wealth per year for 30 years and not run out of money.

That's not a terrible scenario. But it leaves no room for error if an unexpected setback occurs, or if other priorities (such as legacy planning, philanthropic giving or health spending) become more important. In this particular all-cash scenario, your wealth can support your spending—but nothing more.

Now let's think about the alternate approach. Allocating assets outside of cash reduces the amount of capital that is required today to fund a goal with a high degree of confidence. It could also allow your wealth to fund more goals than you could with an all-cash approach.

As a first step, if you design a portfolio of only core, investment grade bonds, you could need just ~85% of the all-cash portfolio to maintain the same rate of spending.<sup>1</sup> The other 15% is unencumbered, and could be earmarked for anything: buying the next home, giving to charity, funding your grandchildren's education. Indeed, adding more assets to the mix (including equities, high yield bonds and alternatives) could further reduce the initial capital required, or could increase the rate of spending that the portfolio can support.

Holding more cash in the near term may not be a poor decision, but it likely isn't the best one either. Cash may offer a viable path to achieve some of your goals—but probably not many.

<sup>1</sup> J.P. Morgan Asset Management's LTCMAs are the product of a deep, proprietary research process that pools the quantitative and qualitative insights of more than 60 investment professionals.



---

03

---

Bonds are more competitive with stocks—adjust the mix according to your ambitions.





4 out of 5

clients have not materially increased their allocation to fixed income.

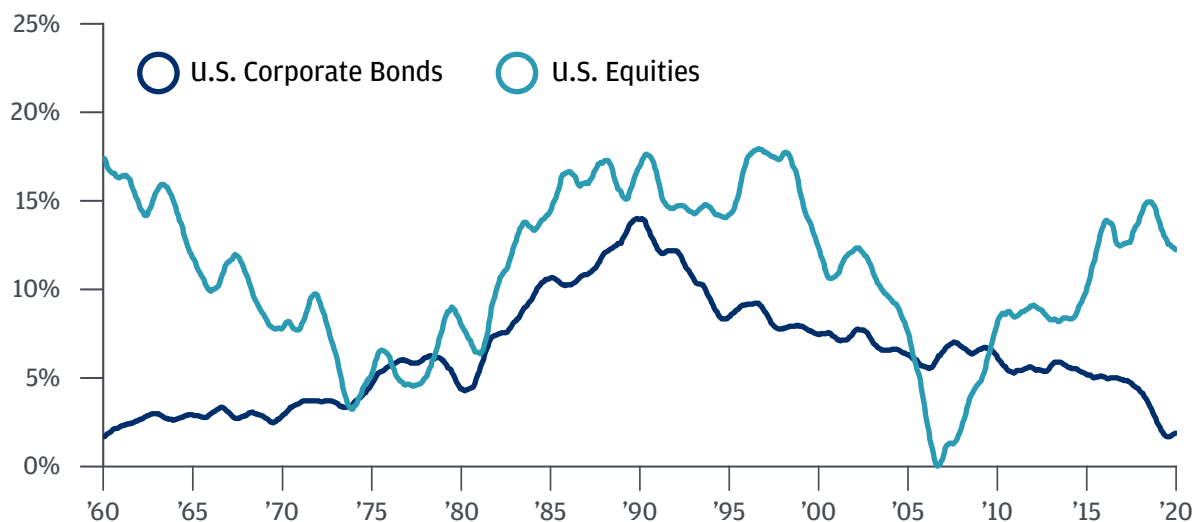
Higher rates mean that bonds are as competitive with stocks as they have been since before the GFC. Yet four out of every five of our clients have not materially increased their allocations to fixed income over the last two years. The first question to ask is, do bonds deserve a larger share of your portfolio?

We rely on bonds to help provide stability in a multi-asset portfolio. Coupon payments generate income, and bond prices tend to rise when economic growth slows.

Given the recent increase in yields, we think bonds are now well positioned to deliver on both fronts. What's more, they could also hold up much better against equities than they have over the past decade. Consider that for the 10 years ended in Q3 2023, bonds have posted annual returns of just ~1% versus nearly 15% for equities.

## STOCKS TYPICALLY OUTPERFORM BONDS, BUT THE MAGNITUDE VARIES WIDELY

10-year rolling total return, % annualized



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. Data as of October 31, 2023.

**Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Across many sectors, yields have reached highs not seen since 2007. The yield on a 5-year Treasury bond is 300 basis points (bps) above the dividend yield on the S&P 500. Tax-equivalent yields on benchmark AAA-rated 15-year municipal bonds are over 6%. Junk bond yields are over 8%, and private credit yields are in the low teens. The only negative yielding debt left in the world is in Japan.

Those higher yields—and thus lower bond prices—depressed core bond returns in 2022 and 2023. In fact, the current drawdown for the Barclays Aggregate Bond Index from its prior high is -14%. That's better than the recent trough of -17%, but still lower than at any other point in the index's history. Despite the drawdown, our clients' allocations to fixed income are flat relative to the end of 2021. In 2024, we think they should consider continuing to add to the asset class.

We make this case with conviction because we believe the new rate regime represents a generational reset in bond market pricing. The rate reset means that core bonds may now be poised to deliver strong forward-looking returns.

Over a 10-to-15-year investment horizon, J.P. Morgan Asset Management's LTCMAs project that core bonds, as proxied by the Global Aggregate and U.S. Aggregate Bond Indices, will deliver 5% plus annual returns.

We think strong performance will begin in 2024—with modest price appreciation as rates fall, combining with an attractive starting yield. In our view, those returns will reflect a favorable economic backdrop for bonds in the coming year: Economic growth should slow, inflation

will continue to cool, and central banks could start to reverse their rate-hiking cycles.

What's more, higher starting yields mean that a decline in interest rates would provide a gain that is proportionately larger than the loss created by a similarly sized rate increase. To illustrate, an investment in a U.S. 10-year Treasury bond would lose approximately 2% if yields rose one percentage point over the next year. If rates fall 1% over the next year, an investment in a 10-year Treasury bond would gain over 12%.

Globally, we are focused on tax efficiency in fixed income allocations. In the United States, the municipal bond market is the clear expression. Municipals have an extremely low historical default rate (0.1% cumulatively over 10-year periods since 1970 versus 2.2% for corporate bonds). In addition, state and local debt loads have not expanded relative to GDP since 2000, in stark contrast to the federal debt.

Each jurisdiction globally has its own nuances, and we recommend exploring this with your local advisor.

Across global markets, the rate reset offers the potential to lock in strong returns in many parts of the yield curve. We believe bonds within the 3–10 year maturity range offer attractive yield, and they are less exposed to longer-term risks regarding government deficits.

It has been a brutal stretch for bond investors, no doubt about it. But we think the end of central bank tightening cycles and cooling inflation will offer more than a reprieve—they'll bring stability back to the asset class.

In short: The rate reset has run its course, and we think it is time to lock in yields. In light of this, the second question to ask is, should you own more fixed income relative to equity?

We don't think investors should see this moment as a choice between stocks or bonds. We think they should personalize the possibilities by designing a portfolio of stocks and bonds suited to their particular goals and risk tolerances. The rate reset also means that investors should assess existing holdings to make sure their current allocations still make sense.

Imagine for a moment that you're evaluating your current assets. Top of mind is likely the concern you've had with market volatility over the last two years. Even though a balanced portfolio has underperformed our expectations, you may now have an opportunity to reduce equity risk, add more fixed income exposure, and still reach your financial goals.

If you've got new funds to invest, your perspective may be slightly different. One sign of fixed income's new appeal: J.P. Morgan Asset Management's long-term return assumptions for bonds today are higher than our equity market return assumptions were at the end of 2021. The rate reset gives investors the opportunity to add fixed income to portfolios, reduce the range of possible outcomes, and sacrifice relatively little potential return to do so.

But remember that fixed income comes with its own risks as well. A concentrated allocation to bonds could depress portfolio returns if inflation is more persistent than expected.

Ultimately, the thing to keep in mind is that the higher-rate regime gives you more options in crafting your goals-based financial plans. If you aim to limit the potential downside for your wealth, and reduce the range of possible outcomes, it could make sense to swap equity exposure for bond exposure. But if you aim to capture a significant degree of potential upside, you'll likely want to hold on to your equities, both public and private. In the end, the right move for most may to keep their strategic asset allocations and look forward to the stronger forward-looking returns that we expect.

---

04

---

With AI  
momentum,  
equities seem to  
be on the march  
to new highs.





Equities offer the potential for meaningful gains in 2024.

We rely on equities to help provide long-term capital appreciation in portfolios. Though more volatile than bonds, equities have outperformed bonds 85% of the time on a 10-year basis since 1950. Over the long term, we think equities can continue to outperform bonds and generate capital appreciation for investors.

In 2024, equities offer the potential for meaningful gains. Even as economic growth slows amid higher rates, we think large-cap equity earnings growth should accelerate, and that could propel stock markets higher over the next year.

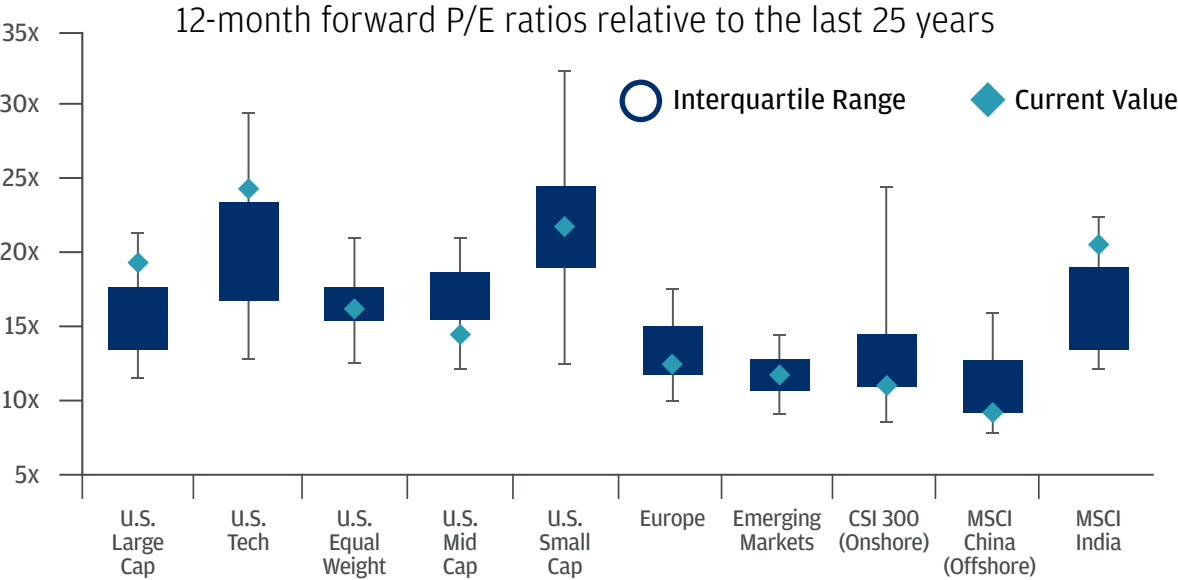
Why do we anticipate improving corporate earnings? It's partly because we believe the U.S. large-cap corporate sector has gone through an earnings recession already (nine of the 11 major sectors in the S&P 500 reported negative earnings growth for three consecutive quarters in 2022-2023). They have emerged with leaner cost structures, which should help them face a still resilient (if slowing) demand environment in 2024. Indeed, since 1950, earnings per share has been accelerating about 25% of the time when GDP growth has been decelerating.

Higher rates may also make you skeptical of valuations. But we think they appear reasonable in the United States and inexpensive elsewhere. The S&P 500 trades at above-average valuations on a price-to-earnings basis, while U.S. mid-cap and small-cap stocks (and European, emerging market and Chinese stocks) all trade at a substantial discount. Indian stocks, meanwhile, trade with fair valuations, but we are optimistic about their low leverage and high growth rates.

While we prefer the U.S. stock market in 2024, low valuations elsewhere suggest that prices already anticipate bad news for corporate profits, limiting the downside for stock performance. By the same token, better-than-expected news could spur greater-than-expected gains.

Some investors argue that U.S. stock valuations need to correct further to account for higher interest rates. But today’s 18x-20x forward P/E multiples appear reasonable to us, given that the index currently has wider margins (free cash flow margins are 30% higher than they were 10 years ago) and healthy interest coverage (11x EBITDA to interest expense). We also see prospects for better corporate revenue growth over the medium term, given the tailwinds from fiscal spending and productivity gains from artificial intelligence. In the end, an outlook for slightly higher inflation and better growth means that an equity risk premium (proxied in this case by the difference between 10-year Treasury yields and the earnings yield of the S&P 500) between 0% and 2% makes more sense than the post-GFC environment of 3%-5%.

DESPITE HIGHER INTEREST RATES, VALUATIONS SEEM REASONABLE  
ACROSS GLOBAL MARKETS



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. Data as of November 17, 2023.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.



Finally, we see several trends in public and private equities that we think could generate long-term outperformance.

The promise of artificial intelligence (AI) is hardly a secret. But we do think it could have profound implications for corporate productivity and profitability.

AI has already seemingly started a new technology research and development cycle. In fact, the R&D budgets for the top-five tech companies alone have eclipsed \$200 billion per year and are rapidly approaching the U.S. government's own R&D spending (~\$250 billion). The use cases are also broadening. For example, a recent study suggested that an AI model can outperform expert radiologists at spotting malignant pancreatic cancers, and AI has helped reduce airline contrails that contribute to global warming.

At JPMorgan Chase, we expect that incorporating AI and machine learning into our processes could deliver more than \$1 billion in impact this year. As investors, we are focused on accessing AI's potential through both the software and hardware leaders that are set to benefit. On the private side, consider looking to growth equity managers to identify new AI-connected businesses that could prove to be effective disruptors.

GLP-1 weight-loss drugs could continue to drive divergences within and outside the healthcare sector. We believe that around 2 million people in the United States are currently taking GLP-1 drugs for weight management. Nearly 100 million obese Americans could potentially benefit from the drug, but cost is a real hurdle. For example, the list price for Mounjaro is over \$1,000 per month, which is higher than the \$650 per month cost of shelter per capita for the top 20% of earners. Nonetheless, sales for these types of drugs could reach \$100 billion by 2030 (up from \$6 billion today), using relatively conservative assumptions regarding total market penetration.

From an investor's perspective, we see potential upside in the stocks of drug makers with a growing share of the weight-loss market.

At the same time, we think some consumer staples and medical device company stocks have been unduly punished by investors exclusively focused on the impact of GLP-1s. We see selective opportunities here.

Finally, companies across sectors should benefit from a renewed focus on infrastructure, construction and defense spending. Real private spending on manufacturing structures has doubled since 2021, largely driven by semiconductor factories. Earnings estimates have doubled for companies whose businesses are tied to electrification.





How can you best evaluate these different stock scenarios? Bear in mind that you're investing in a higher rate environment, which could be useful if you want to structure your equity holdings to limit downside exposure, extract yield or increase potential upside based on our expectations for next year.

In private markets, we continue to see opportunity in secondary private equity funds, as the lack of distributions (the lowest since 2009) creates a catalyst for institutional investors to monetize their current holdings. Further, we are focusing on offsetting higher cost of debt by concentrating on buyout managers who operate in higher-growth sectors such as technology, healthcare and security.

We expect the equity market rally of 2023 to carry on into 2024. And when it comes to capital appreciation, a critical element of any financial plan, stocks can continue to provide long-term compound growth to investment portfolios.



We see opportunity  
in secondary private  
equity funds.



---

05

---

Pockets of credit  
stress loom, but they  
will likely be limited.



We expect the coming year to see more stress in certain sectors of the credit complex.

An inescapable fact of the business cycle is that higher interest rates make credit harder to come by. Of course, companies and households can still borrow money when credit is tight, but not as easily, and not in the ways they are used to.

Not surprisingly, we expect the coming year to see more stress in certain sectors of the credit complex. Vulnerable sectors include: commercial real estate loans, leveraged loans, and some areas of consumer credit (e.g., autos and credit card) and high yield corporate credit. Small-cap equities may be similarly affected by higher rates, given the levels of debt on their balance sheets.

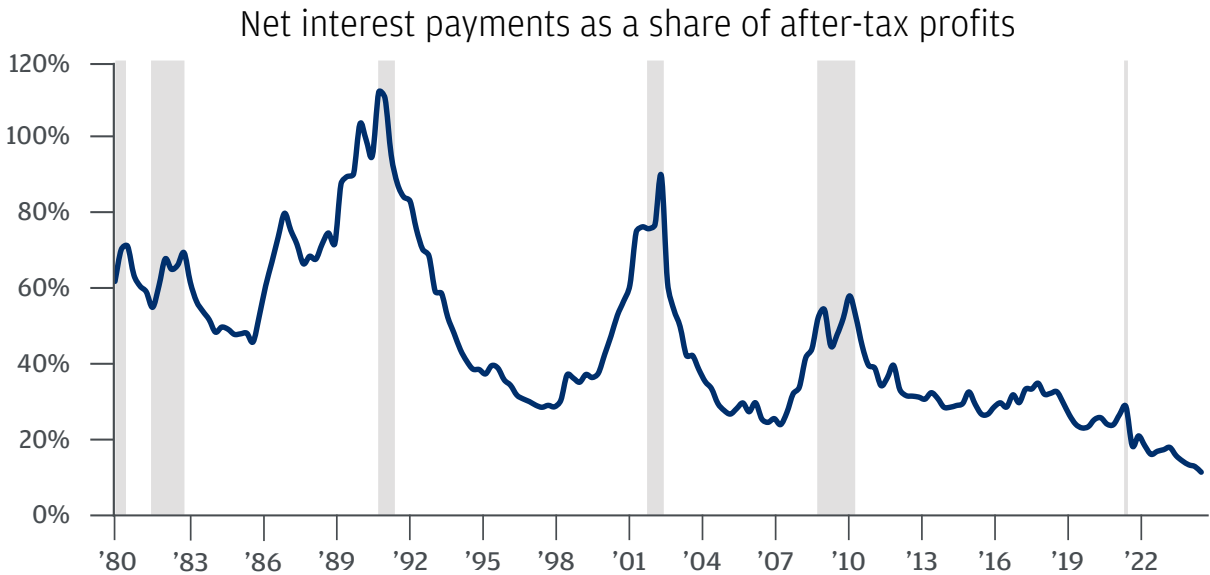
But we think these stresses of higher rates will be manageable—and more importantly—not enough to cause a recession in 2024.

Indeed, some sectors of the economy have fared better than some might have expected in the face of rising rates.

For example, U.S. residential home values have accommodated the recent and substantial jump in mortgage rates. Even though financing activity has collapsed (J.P. Morgan Private Bank and Wealth Management is on pace to underwrite just one-third of the mortgages that we did in 2021), home prices have been supported by the lowest supply on record.

Corporate credit has also held up well across a number of global markets, as U.S. and European corporates (both investment grade and high yield) took advantage of the low interest rates of prior years to “term out” (extend the maturities) of their debts. It is also notable that to take advantage of higher rates in their own fixed income portfolios, companies increased their holdings of shorter-duration cash equivalents, which are now yielding higher coupon payments.<sup>2</sup> All of this means that non-financial corporate interest payments as a share of after-tax profits are at their lowest levels since 1980.

ALL CLEANED UP: CORPORATE BALANCE SHEETS SHOW  
INTEREST BURDENS AT HISTORIC LOWS



Sources: Haver Analytics, U.S. Department of Commerce. Data as of June 30, 2023.

<sup>2</sup> According to the Flow of Funds data, the share of assets in the nonfinancial corporate sector that are cash equivalents (checkable deposits + savings deposits + money market fund shares) is currently around 5.5%, which is up from 4% in the 2010s and 2-3.5% in the 1990s and 2000s.



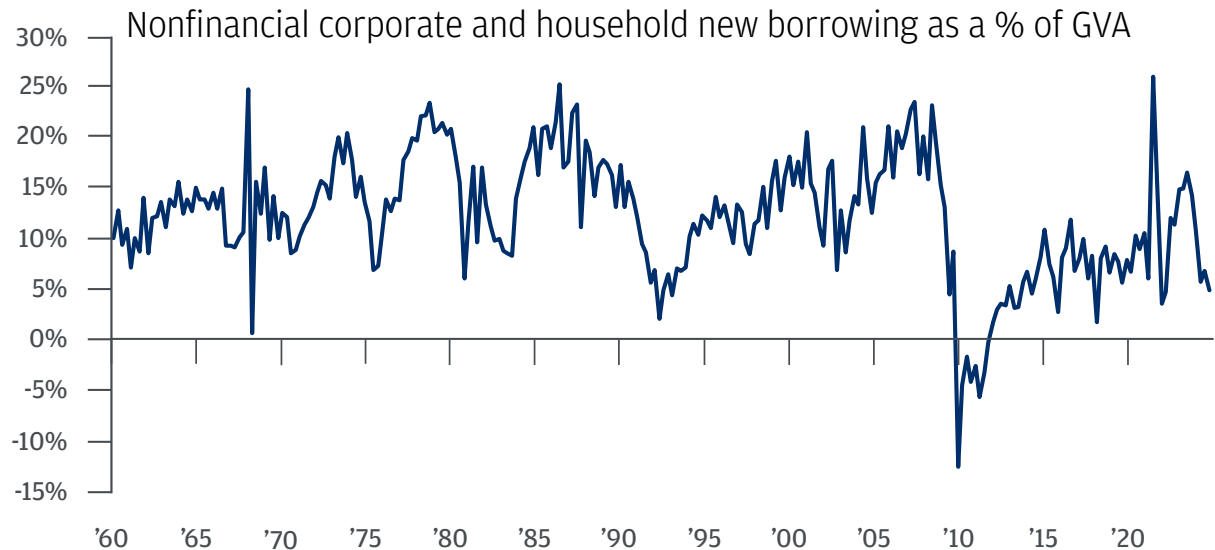
Still, we believe higher interest rates are limiting the flow of credit. U.S. corporate and household borrowing is roughly comparable to most of the 2010s, a time when the economy was still deleveraging from the GFC. In the Euro Area, bank lending both to households and corporates is barely growing, and at the slowest pace since 2015. Indeed, higher interest rates look to be much more onerous for the European economy than the American economy.

We are also starting to see cracks in pockets of the credit complex, specifically those that are either most exposed to floating interest rates or facing near-term maturities. Over 50% of commercial real

estate loans are at a floating rate, and nearly \$2 trillion of commercial real estate debt matures by 2025. Indeed, BBB-rated commercial mortgage-backed securities spreads are nearing 1,000 bps (which is higher than their COVID crisis peaks), while high yield spreads remain well anchored.

In corporate credit, the healthcare sector is under particular stress, accounting for more than a quarter of all corporate credit defaults YTD. The sector faces regulatory headwinds, labor inflation (which crimps margins) and liability payments (e.g., from opioid lawsuits).<sup>3</sup> The longer that interest rates stay elevated, the faster interest coverage metrics will deteriorate, especially for smaller companies.

**TODAY’S CREDIT GROWTH RECALLS THE 2010s, A DECADE OF POST-GFC DELEVERAGING**



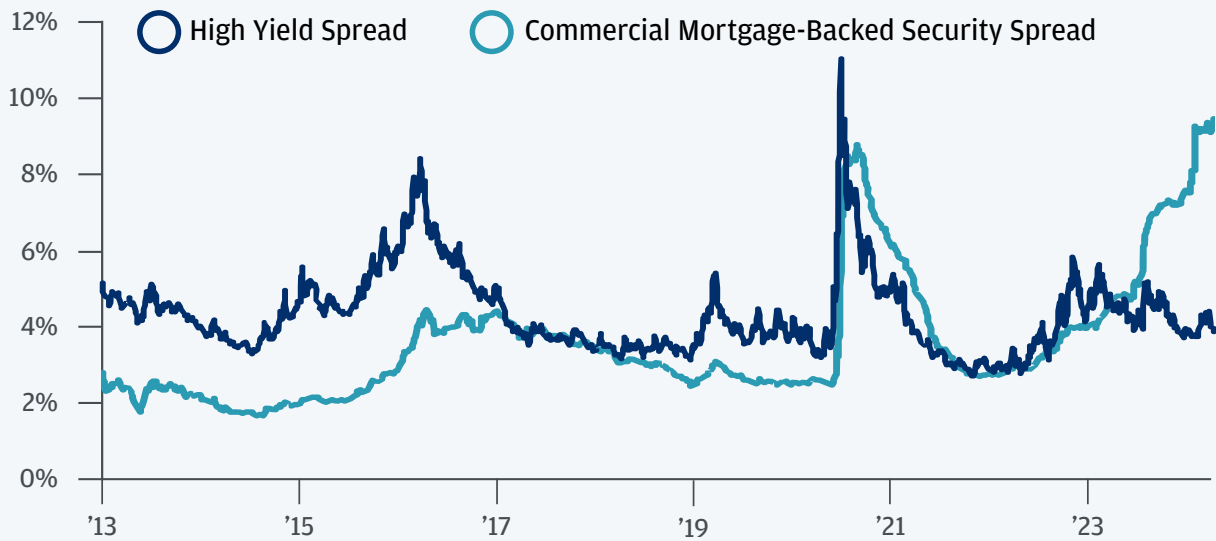
Source: Haver Analytics. Data as of April 2023.

<sup>3</sup> Nelson Jantzen & Tony Linares, “Default Monitor: High Yield and Leveraged Loan Research,” J.P.Morgan Corporate Investment Bank Global Research, October 2, 2023.

U.S. leveraged loan markets have already felt the sting of higher rates. As a result, default rates are now higher than they are for high yield bonds (a historical anomaly). And, of course, many U.S. regional banks are under the strain of earning low rates on old loans while having to pay higher and higher rates on cash to attract deposits. Commercial real estate debt on regional bank balance sheets only exacerbates those strains.

OVERLEVERAGED SECTORS ALREADY SHOW SIGNS OF STRESS

Commercial mortgage-backed security & high yield spreads, %



Sources: Haver Analytics, Bloomberg Finance L.P. Data as of November 19, 2023.

Ultimately, though, we think these problems will be contained. We do not see tighter credit conditions leading to a full-blown credit crunch.

For investors, stresses in the credit complex can create a wide range of investment opportunities.

We think relative value strategies, with a focus on fund managers who can identify stress and dislocations at the sector, or even subsector, level, are positioned to take advantage of the coming credit cycle.

Moreover, U.S. private credit funds could continue to take market share from high yield and leveraged loan markets. Currently, direct loans by private lenders are yielding upwards of 12%, even though risk metrics, such as net debt to EBITDA for borrowers, have improved. In addition, covenants for lenders are stronger than they are in leveraged loan markets. In our view, private credit is competitive with private equity for a place in investors' portfolios.

Finally, stress in commercial real estate markets could create opportunities for investors who have the capital to provide as regional banks look to offload loans, or existing borrowers may need to bring in partners to help refinance.

Inevitably, perhaps, the rate reset has had a material impact on interest-rate-sensitive sectors of the economy. But we think the fallout will be contained. The combination of strong household and corporate cash flows and a more benign inflation environment should allow central banks to lower interest rates before these pockets of credit stress do serious damage to portfolios.



---

## Conclusion

---

An investment  
landscape  
reconfigured



As we head into 2024, investors find more options for their portfolios than at any time since before the GFC. Bond yields are high. Equity valuations are fair. Private markets continue to offer premiums over their public counterparts, while also becoming more accessible to investors. Even cash doesn't look so bad.

Almost certainly, new or resurgent risks will emerge. A presidential election cycle looms in the United States. Growth in Europe appears to be quickly succumbing to higher interest rates. China may continue to balance the competing interests of alleviating leverage in the property sector while supporting domestic consumption. War in Ukraine and the conflict in Israel and Gaza are ongoing, and new geopolitical flashpoints may well appear.

Consider those risks as you weigh your investment options. Evaluate the implications, for 2024 and beyond. Personalize the possibilities. And finally, harness the power of markets to help realize your long-term financial goals.



# Global Perspectives

In our Global Perspectives, we highlight three areas of opportunity for global investors:

---

01

Indian equity, one of the few emerging markets where equity investors have been rewarded for underlying economic growth

---

02

Europe's luxury goods sector—global brands with enduring pricing power, renewed by digital innovation

---

03

Latin American beneficiaries of nearshoring, especially in Mexico

---

The rate reset could create more dispersion between corporate winners and losers—and thus more opportunity for active management. In our view, equity markets outside the United States offer especially fertile ground for active managers.

# India

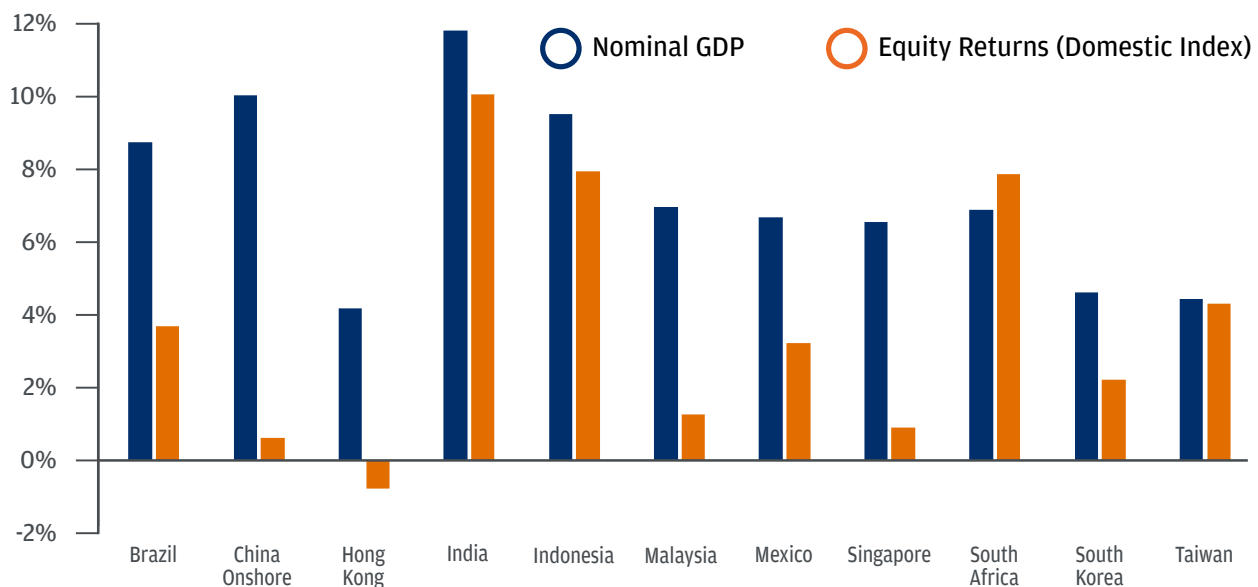
Emerging market exception:  
India investors have been  
rewarded for economic growth

Investors have turned to emerging markets for the promise of stronger economic growth, and many of these economies have indeed expanded at a faster pace than their developed market counterparts. But there's a twist, which many investors don't fully appreciate: In most emerging market (EM) economies, corporate earnings have failed to keep pace with GDP growth.

India is a striking exception. It is one of the few emerging markets where equity investors can benefit from underlying economic growth. Indian company profits, and thus stock returns, have tended to grow in line with nominal GDP. Data over the past 20 years show that India has one of the closest relationships between economic growth and market returns.

## INDIAN CORPORATE EARNINGS KEEP PACE WITH GDP GROWTH. THAT'S A RARITY IN EMERGING ECONOMIES

Annualized nominal GDP growth vs. local equity index price returns since 2009, %



Source: Haver Analytics. Data as of December 2022.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

J.P. Morgan Asset Management’s LTCMAs project that India’s economy will deliver nominal growth of around 10% annually over the next 10 to 15 years. In our view, this makes India one of the most compelling investment destinations in emerging markets. To the extent that growth prospects become tougher to source in a world of tighter credit, Indian markets may look especially attractive to global investors.

**FAVORABLE DEMOGRAPHICS, LOW CORRELATION WITH CHINA**

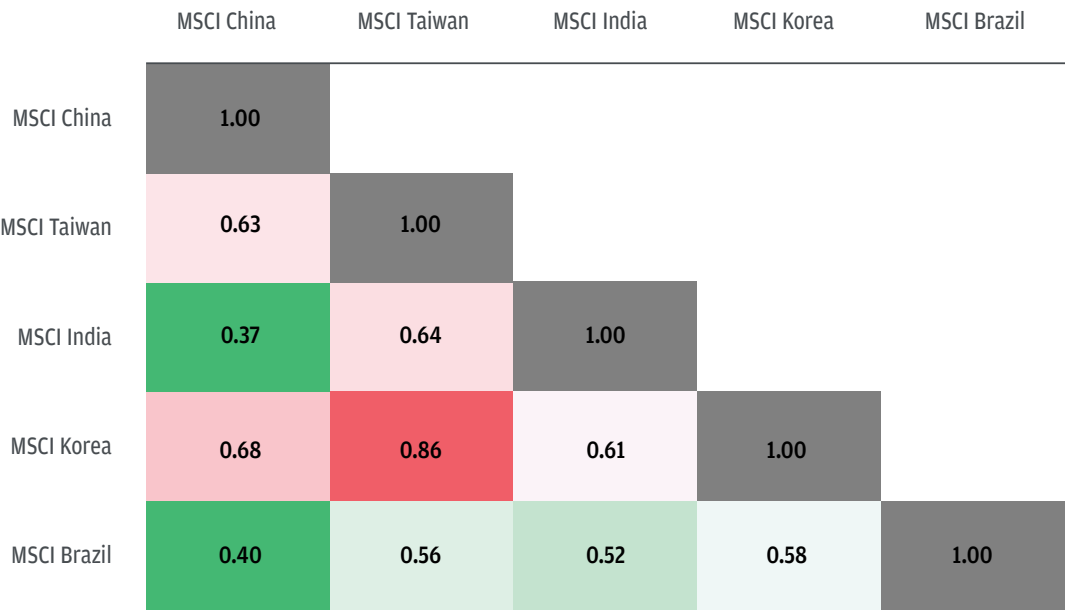
India’s growth potential reflects an expanding middle class, digitization and, especially, favorable demographics. India’s labor supply will likely increase steadily until the 2030s, and because labor supply is strongly linked to output, this gives it a long runway to deliver sustained high rates of economic growth.

India’s prospects look especially appealing at a time when China’s long-term growth potential has declined, with far-reaching effects for the global economy broadly and emerging markets in particular. For example, China represents the largest source of trade demand for Korea and Taiwan, due to its large appetite for semiconductors. It also ranks as the largest importer and consumer of many major commodities, directly impacting leading commodity exporters such as Brazil and South Africa.

In many ways, EM economies are highly correlated with China’s economic cycle, especially major emerging markets. Indeed, given the market capitalization of Chinese companies, the country effectively dominates the broad EM complex. For precisely that reason, India’s lack of correlation appeals to many investors. The lack of correlation applies to equity market performance as well. Indian equity markets are among the least correlated to China.

**INDIAN EQUITY MARKETS ARE AMONG THE LEAST CORRELATED TO CHINA**

EM equity market correlations, Sept. 2009–2023, quarterly



Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P. Data as of November 2023.



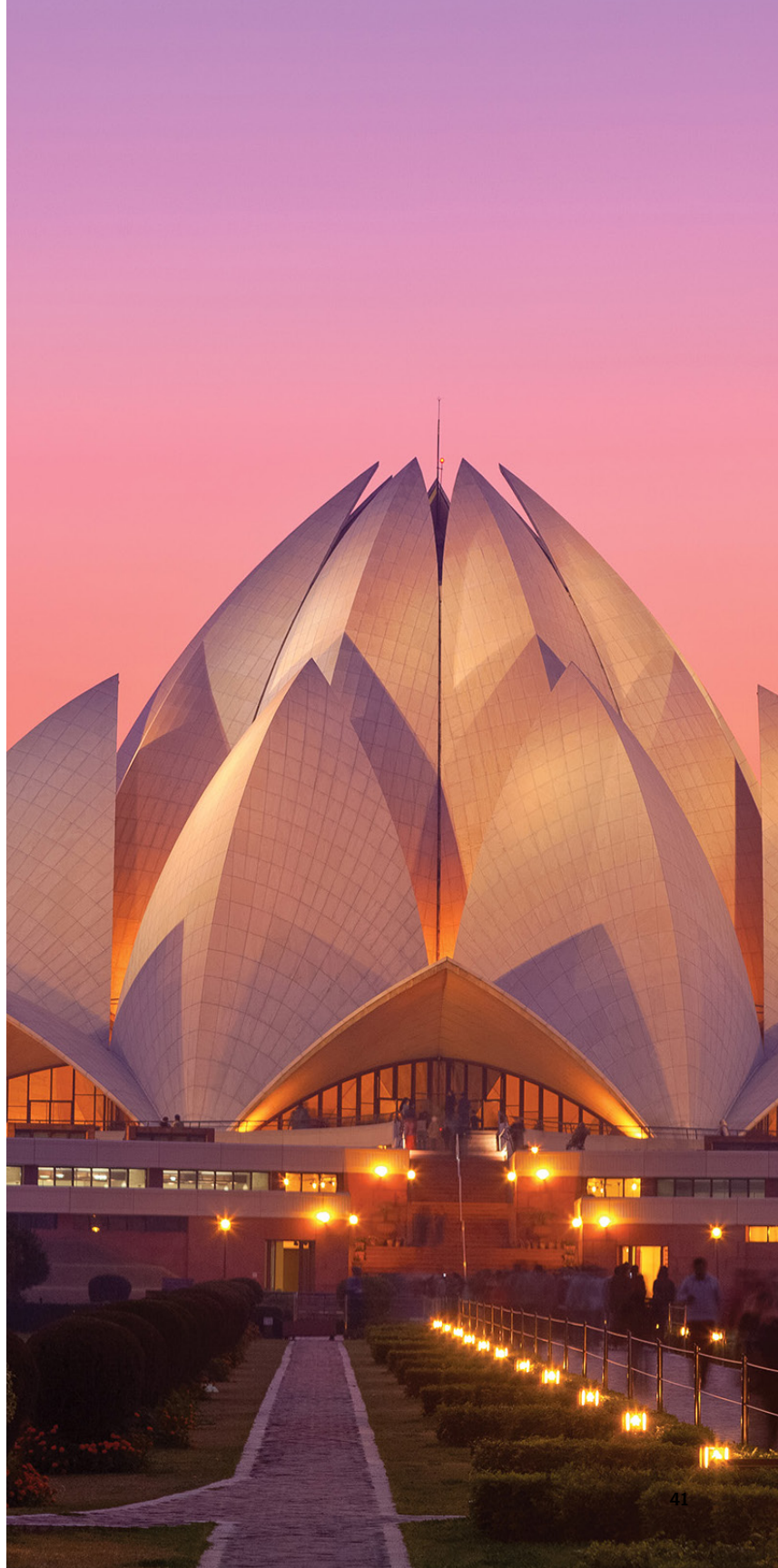
## READING VALUATIONS AGAINST A BRIGHTENING LONG-TERM OUTLOOK

Indian equities are not undervalued. Stocks now trade at forward price-to-earnings (P/E) multiples that are higher than their historical averages.

But the long-term outlook for India's economy and equity markets appears better than it has in years. We'd point to several reasons:

- A likely sustained increase in foreign direct investment, due to U.S.-China tensions and a redirection of supply chains benefiting India
- Companies have steadily reduced debt levels over the past 10 years, leaving room for a new credit cycle to emerge
- Structural reforms in the banking sector—a dominant component of the equity market—are designed to improve profitability and reduce risk
- India's business-friendly policies (including lower corporate tax rates) and preferential credit terms to set up manufacturing facilities in the country

We think that collectively these factors could spur profits to grow at compound annual growth rates (CAGR) in the low- to mid-teens over the next few years. That would justify Indian equity's current valuation premium versus history. In short, we expect earnings growth—closely linked to the fast-growing Indian economy—to drive Indian equities higher over time.



# Europe

## Digital reinvention fuels a fast-growing luxury sector

Luxury goods have long evoked craftsmanship and exclusivity. Now digital transformation and shifting demographics are changing the way luxury good companies interact with their customers.

It's a particular boon for Europe, home to around 90% of globally listed luxury goods companies.

What's changed? Curated digital experiences, in which polished retail theater adapts to the online world (think high production value live-streaming and digital salespeople with one-on-one client relationships).

The strategy has proved to be a big success, drawing in new consumers increasingly comfortable paying for big ticket items online. Bain & Co. consultants recently predicted<sup>4</sup> that websites could become the leading channel for luxury purchases, with an estimated 32%–34% market share by 2030.

Beyond the digital innovations, growth drivers include:

- An expanding customer base (from around 400 million people in 2022 to an estimated 500 million by 2030), increasingly dominated by the wealthy
- A rising EM consumer
- Pent-up demand, including from European consumers with still-ample excess savings



Fundamentals for Europe's leading luxury goods businesses are strong. We believe demand will remain robust. And in an environment of broadly higher inflation, the sector could sustain the pricing power it has commanded for decades.

### THE POWER OF THE WEALTH EFFECT

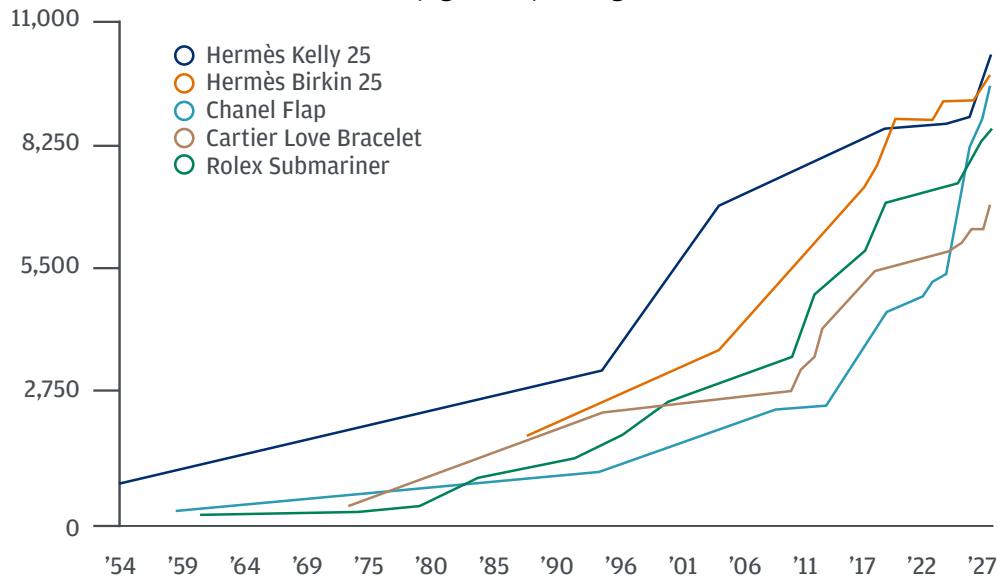
The luxury market's growing consumer base is increasingly concentrated among the wealthy, whose spending is less sensitive to economic downturns. The wealthiest 2% of global consumers accounted for 40% of luxury spending in 2022, up from 35% in 2009, according to analysts at Bain & Co. Bain projects that the global luxury market will reach €1.5 trillion in 2023, an 8%–10% increase over 2022.

Competition to win those customers may intensify if economic growth slows in 2024 (as we expect it will) and aspirational luxury consumers reduce their spending. The likely outcome: The strongest luxury brands will get even stronger.

<sup>4</sup> Bain & Company, Renaissance in Uncertainty: Luxury Builds on Its Rebound Data as of December 2022.

## THE HIGHEST-QUALITY BRANDS COMMAND EXCEPTIONAL PRICING POWER OVER MULTIPLE CYCLES

Luxury goods pricing since 1950



Source: BlackRock. Data as of August 30, 2023. All companies referenced are shown for illustrative purposes only, and are not intended as a recommendation or endorsement by J.P. Morgan in this context.

### GENERATIONAL SHIFT, RISING EM CONSUMER

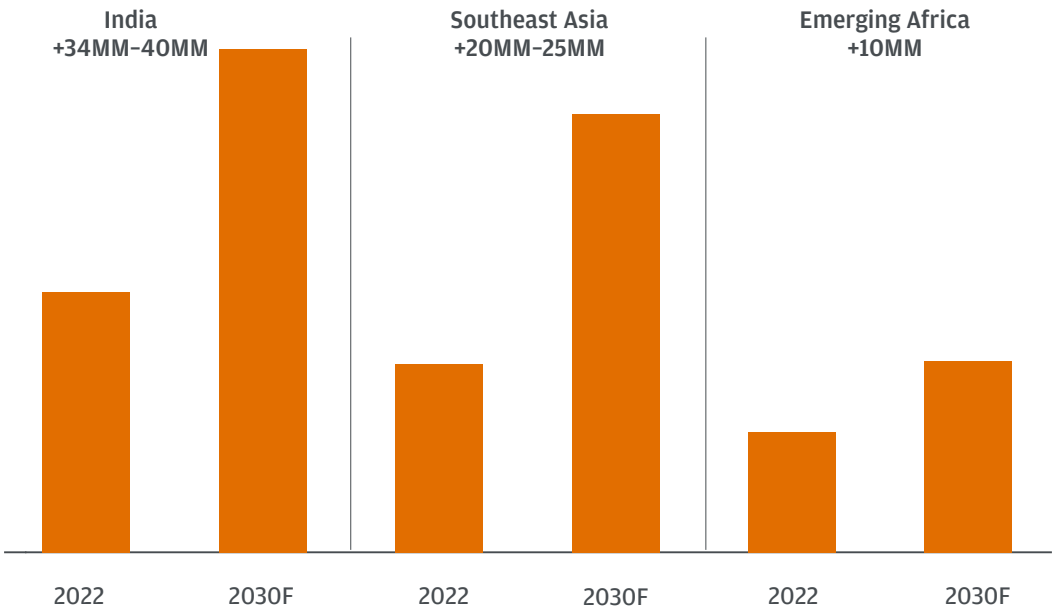
As the industry's digital shift helps spur new customer engagement, a generational shift is underway, as well: Post-pandemic, we see more younger consumers with a growing interest in sustainable lifestyles. This sensibility plays well to the luxury sector's appeal—"buy less, buy better."

Across generations, EM consumers are gathering strength. Emerging economy countries could gain around 70 million middle- and high-income consumers by 2030, Bain estimates. Although China's stalling recovery (and especially its struggling property market) has recently depressed consumer sentiment, Chinese consumers' luxury spending will likely recover through 2024.

Newer luxury markets, such as India and EM Southeast Asia and Africa, look promising. Among the rising stars, India stands out. It could see 35-40 million new mid- and high-income consumers between 2022 and 2030, implying that its luxury market could expand to 3.5 times today's size by 2030.

EMERGING ECONOMY COUNTRIES COULD GAIN AROUND  
70 MILLION MIDDLE- AND HIGH-INCOME CONSUMERS BY 2030

Emerging market luxury goods consumers



Source: Bain & Company. Data as of November 10, 2022.

**PENT-UP DEMAND, DRAWDOWN SAVINGS**

In Europe, consumers appear set to spend some of the excess savings they have accumulated since the outbreak of COVID. Between the end of 2019 and the second quarter of 2023, Euro Area households accumulated savings of around €1 trillion more than they would have otherwise. The European Central Bank estimates that this is approximately 12% of their average disposable incomes. So far, the overall amount of excess savings has not declined; indeed, households in the highest-income quintile own about half of those excess savings. We do not believe money put aside during the pandemic will support a broad surge in consumption. But even allowing for a considerable degree of consumer caution, some of the savings will likely be spent, supporting continued spending on high-end goods.

**ATTRACTIVE INVESTOR ENTRY POINT**

Amid uncertainty about the European economy and concerns about China’s growth outlook, luxury stocks sold off in recent months. The top 10 names lost \$190 billion in market value, or roughly 17%, since the end of March. Investors looking to benefit from the industry’s long-term growth prospects may find an attractive entry point.



# Latin America

---

## Nearshoring creates new openings for Latin American markets

Globalization has been on the wane since the GFC. The latest chapter in this historic change: International trade shifted significantly in the wake of pandemic-induced supply chain bottlenecks and amid growing geopolitical tensions. One trend has firmly taken hold: nearshoring, in which companies move production closer to their main markets. Companies' larger goals—making supply chains more resilient—are even more important now, as management teams focus on sustaining profit margins and diversifying their supply chains in an increasingly polarized world.

### **GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY MAKE MEXICO A CLEAR WINNER**

Mexico is a clear beneficiary of the nearshoring trend, given its geographical position and long-held ties to the United States. But many countries in Central America and South America could also increase their exports to the United States. The Inter-American Development Bank estimates that nearshoring could lead to an additional \$800 billion of goods and services being sourced from Latin America and Caribbean countries in the next few years. As Latin American companies boost their trade with the United States, Chinese exporters have been in retreat. At its peak in 2016, China's share of U.S. imports stood at 21.6%.

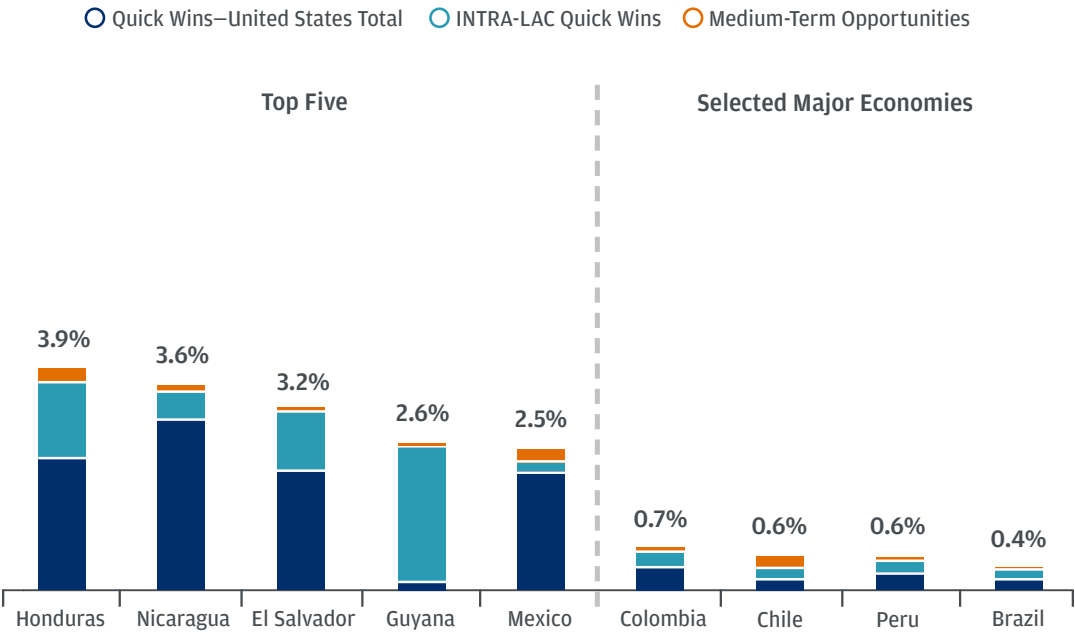
By August 2023, that share had nearly halved, to 13.5%. During that seven-year stretch, ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries boosted their share of U.S. imports from 13% to 17%, and European Union countries from 15% to 19%. When we assess the potential impact of nearshoring on countries' GDPs, Central American countries and Mexico stand to reap the greatest benefits. On an individual country basis, Mexico's share increased the most, rising from 13% to 16% as it became the main trading partner of the United States. Its success could open the door for other countries in the region to benefit from Mexico's geographical proximity to the continent's largest economy.





## CENTRAL AMERICA CAN FIND MANY OPPORTUNITIES TO INCREASE MARKET SHARE

Potential opportunities for increased exports as % of 2022 nominal GDP



Sources: IADB, Bloomberg Finance L.P. Data as of December 2022.

Investors may be hard pressed to access the benefits of higher growth in Central America through equity markets. On the other hand, Mexico’s stock market broadly captures the GDP growth that nearshoring has helped to spur, given the index’s exposure to domestic consumption, as nearshoring-related manufacturing creates jobs, drives disposable income and thus domestic economic activity.

Notably, even after Mexican stocks have outperformed EM and global peers over the last two years, valuations are still trading below their 10-year average. On a sector basis, we think industrial real estate in Mexico should continue to outperform. Investors can uncover industrial real estate opportunities in both public markets and private markets.

When we examine the potential impact of nearshoring on specific product categories, industrial goods (electrical, machinery, vehicles) and consumer goods (footwear, toys, optical) are among the U.S. imports that could be subject to Latin American and Central American gains in market share.

### REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND POLICY CHALLENGES

But market share gains are far from guaranteed. On one end, public spending and private investments will be needed to spur the necessary improvements in infrastructure and energy availability (especially “green” energy). For the entire region to reap the benefits of nearshoring, regional integration will be required as well, especially as it relates to

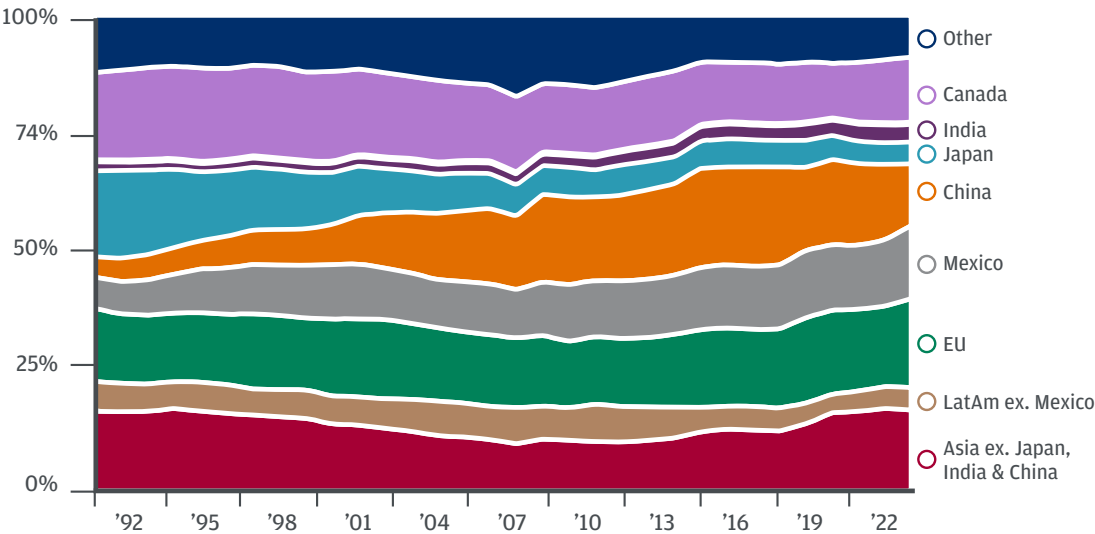
infrastructure, logistics and business regulations. For example, textile exports from Central America might move through the Mexican border without incurring hefty logistical costs.

Finally, public policy will be of paramount importance, as the strains of extreme income inequality, and left-leaning politics more broadly, may limit the structural investment needed to fully capitalize on the export opportunity.

Challenges abound, and the path won't be smooth. But nearshoring and supply chain diversification could spur meaningful GDP gains in Latin America. We see this as a multi-year investment opportunity, benefiting the region overall—but with Mexico as the clear big winner. We think current market pricing does not yet reflect the full potential. Latin American equities, trading below historical multiples, offer investors access to the potential long-term benefits nearshoring may deliver through private and public investment, improved infrastructure and rising commodity prices. For global investors, we believe this is a compelling combination.

MEXICO BENEFITS FROM ITS LONG-HELD TIES TO THE UNITED STATES

Source of U.S. imports, per region & main trading partners



Source: DataWeb. Data as of August 31, 2023.

# Our mission

---

The Global Investment Strategy Group provides industry-leading insights and investment advice to help our clients achieve their long-term goals. They draw on the extensive knowledge and experience of the Group's economists, investment strategists and asset-class strategists to provide a unique perspective across the global financial markets.

## EXECUTIVE SPONSOR

---

### **Clay Erwin**

Global Head of Investments Sales & Trading

## GLOBAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY GROUP

---

### **Elyse Aussenbaugh**

Global Investment Strategist

### **Christopher Baggini**

Global Head of Equity Strategy

### **Nur Cristiani**

Head of LatAm Investment Strategy

### **Madison Faller**

Head of Market Intelligence

### **Kristin Kallergis Rowland**

Global Head of Alternative Investments

### **Tom Kennedy**

Chief Investment Strategist

### **Jacob Manoukian**

Head of U.S. Investment Strategy

### **Grace Peters**

Global Head of Investment Strategy

### **Xavier Vegas**

Global Head of Credit Strategy

### **Alex Wolf**

Head of Asia Investment Strategy

There can be no assurance that the professionals currently employed by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. will continue to be employed by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., or that the past performance or success of any such professional serves as an indicator of such professional's future performance or success.

## ABBREVIATIONS

**Bps**—Basis points

**COVID-19**—Coronavirus disease 2019

**CPI**—Consumer Price Index

**DM**—Developed Markets

**EM**—Emerging Markets

**EMEA**—Europe, Middle East and Africa

**EUR**—Euro

**Fed**—Federal Reserve

**GDP**—Gross Domestic Product

**GFC**—Global Financial Crisis

**LATAM**—Latin America

**U.K.**—United Kingdom

**U.S.**—United States

**USD**—U.S. dollar

**YOY**—Year-over-year

**YTD**—Year-to-date

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

**Past performance is no guarantee of future results. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.** All companies referenced are shown for illustrative purposes only, and are not intended as a recommendation or endorsement by J.P. Morgan in this context. All market and economic data as of December 2023 and sourced from Bloomberg Finance L.P. and FactSet unless otherwise stated.

### INDEX DEFINITIONS

Note: Indices are for illustrative purposes only, are not investment products, and may not be considered for direct investment. Indices are an inherently weak predictive or comparative tool. All indices denominated in U.S. dollars unless noted otherwise.

The **Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index** provides a broad-based measure of the global investment grade fixed-rate debt markets. The Global Aggregate Index contains three major components: the U.S. Aggregate (USD 300mn), the Pan-European Aggregate (EUR 300mn), and the Asian-Pacific Aggregate Index (JPY 35bn). In addition to securities from these three benchmarks (94.1% of the overall Global Aggregate market value as of December 31, 2009), the Global Aggregate Index includes Global Treasury, Eurodollar (USD 300mn), Euro-Yen (JPY 25bn), Canadian (USD 300mn equivalent), and Investment Grade 144A (USD 300mn) index-eligible securities not already in the three regional aggregate indices. The Global Aggregate Index family includes a wide range of standard and customized subindices by liquidity constraint, sector, quality, and maturity. A component of the Multiverse Index, the Global Aggregate Index was created in 1999, with index history backfilled to January 1, 1990. All indices are denominated in U.S. dollars.

The **Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Bond Index** measures the investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. It includes USD-denominated securities publicly issued by U.S. and non-U.S. industrial, utility and financial issuers.

**NCREIF Real Estate** is a quarterly time series composite total rate of return measure of investment performance of a very large pool of individual commercial real estate properties acquired in the private market for investment purposes only. All properties in the NPI have been acquired, at least in part, on behalf of tax-exempt institutional investors—the great majority being pension funds. As such, all properties are held in a fiduciary environment.

The **MSCI China Index** captures large- and mid-cap representation across China A shares, H shares, B shares, Red chips, P chips and foreign listings (e.g., ADRs).

The **S&P 500®** is widely regarded as the best single gauge of large-cap U.S. equities and serves as the foundation for a wide range of investment products. The index includes 500 leading companies and captures approximately 80% coverage of available market capitalization.

The **NASDAQ-100 Index** is a modified capitalization-weighted index of the 100 largest and most active non-financial domestic and international issues listed on the NASDAQ. No security can have more than a 24% weighting. Prior to December 21, 1998 the Nasdaq 100 was a cap-weighted index.

**Standard and Poor's Midcap 400 Index** is a capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the mid-range sector of the U.S. stock market.

The **Russell 2000 Index** is composed of the smallest 2,000 companies in the Russell 3000 Index, representing approximately 8% of the Russell 3000 total market capitalization.

The **S&P 500® Equal Weight Index (EWI)** is the equal-weight version of the widely used S&P 500. The index includes the same constituents as the capitalization-weighted S&P 500, but each company in the S&P 500 EWI is allocated a fixed weight—or 0.2% of the index total at each quarterly rebalance.

The **STOXX Europe 600 Index** is derived from the STOXX Europe Total Market Index (TMI) and is a subset of the STOXX Global 1800 Index. With a fixed number of 600 components, the STOXX Europe 600 Index represents large, mid and small capitalization companies across 17 countries of the European region.

The **MSCI EM (Emerging Markets) Index** is a free-float weighted equity index that captures large- and mid-cap representation across Emerging Markets (EM) countries. The index covers approximately 85% of the free-float adjusted market capitalization in each country.

The **CSI 300 Index** is a free-float weighted index that consists of 300 A-share stocks listed on the Shanghai or Shenzhen Stock Exchanges.

The **MSCI India Index** is designed to measure the performance of the large- and mid-cap segments of the Indian market.

The **MSCI World Index** is a free-float adjusted SPX market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets. The index consists of 23 Developed Market country indexes.

The **STOXX Europe 600 Index (SXXP Index)**: An index tracking 600 publicly traded companies based in one of 18 EU countries. The index includes small-cap, medium-cap and large-cap companies. The countries represented in the index are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The **IBOV Index** is a gross total return index weighted by free float market cap and is composed of the most liquid stocks traded on the São Paulo Stock Exchange.

The **Hang Seng Index** is a free-float capitalization-weighted index of a selection of companies from the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong. The components of the index are divided into four subindices: Commerce and Industry, Finance, Utilities, and Properties.

The **S&P BSE Sensex Index** is a cap-weighted index. The index members have been selected on the basis of liquidity, depth, and floating-stock-adjustment depth and industry representation.



The **Jakarta Stock Price Index** is a modified capitalization-weighted index of all stocks listed on the regular board of the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

The **FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI Index** comprises the largest 30 companies by full market capitalization on Bursa Malaysia's Main Board.

The **S&P/BMV IPC** seeks to measure the performance of the largest and most liquid stocks listed on the Bolsa Mexicana de Valores. The index is designed to provide a broad, representative, yet easily replicable index covering the Mexican equities market. The constituents are weighted by modified market cap subject to diversification requirements.

The **Straits Times Index (STI)**, maintained and calculated by FTSE, is the most globally recognized benchmark index and market barometer for Singapore. Dating back to 1966, it tracks the performance of the top 30 largest and most liquid companies listed on the Singapore Exchange.

The **FTSE/JSE Top 40 Index** is a capitalization-weighted index. Companies included in this index are the 40 largest companies by market capitalization included in the FTSE/JSE All Shares Index.

The **KOSPI Index** is a capitalization-weighted index of all common shares on the KRX main board.

The **TWSE, or TAIEX, Index** is capitalization-weighted index of all listed common shares traded on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

The **MSCI Taiwan Index** is designed to measure the performance of the large- and mid-cap segments of the Taiwan market.

The **MSCI Korea Index** is designed to measure the performance of the large- and mid-cap segments of the South Korean market.

The **MSCI Brazil Index** is designed to measure the performance of the large- and mid-cap segments of the Brazilian market.

The **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services.

## KEY RISKS

Investing in alternative assets involves higher risks than traditional investments and is suitable only for sophisticated investors. Alternative investments involve greater risks than traditional investments and should not be deemed a complete investment program. They are not tax-efficient and an investor should consult with his/her tax advisor prior to investing. Alternative investments have higher fees than traditional investments and they may also be highly leveraged and engage in speculative investment techniques, which can magnify the potential for investment loss or gain. The value of the investment may fall as well as rise and investors may get back less than they invested.

Bonds are subject to interest rate risk, credit and default risk of the issuer. Bond prices generally fall when interest rates rise.

Investors should understand the potential tax liabilities surrounding a municipal bond purchase. Certain municipal bonds are federally taxed if the holder is subject to alternative minimum tax. Capital gains, if any, are federally taxable. The investor should note that the income from tax-free municipal bond funds may be subject to state and local taxation and the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT).

International investments may not be suitable for all investors. International investing involves a greater degree of risk and increased volatility. Changes in currency exchange rates and differences in accounting and taxation policies outside the United States can raise or lower returns. Some overseas markets may not be as politically and economically stable as the United States and other nations. Investments in international markets can be more volatile.

Small capitalization companies typically carry more risk than well-established "blue-chip" companies since smaller companies can carry a higher degree of market volatility than most large cap and/or blue-chip companies.

This material is for informational purposes only, and may inform you of certain products and services offered by private banking businesses, part of JPMorgan Chase & Co. ("JPM"). Products and services described, as well as associated fees, charges and interest rates, are subject to change in accordance with the applicable account agreements and may differ among geographic locations. Not all products and services are offered at all locations. If you are a person with a disability and need additional support accessing this material, please contact your J.P. Morgan team or email us at [accessibility.support@jpmorgan.com](mailto:accessibility.support@jpmorgan.com) for assistance. **Please read all Important Information.**

## JPMAM LONG-TERM CAPITAL MARKET ASSUMPTIONS

Given the complex risk-reward trade-offs involved, we advise clients to rely on judgment as well as quantitative optimization approaches in setting strategic allocations. Please note that all information shown is based on qualitative analysis. Exclusive reliance on the above is not advised. This information is not intended as a recommendation to invest in any particular asset class or strategy or as a promise of future performance. Note that these asset class and strategy assumptions are passive only—they do not consider the impact of active management. References to future returns are not promises or even estimates of actual returns a client portfolio may achieve. Assumptions, opinions and estimates are provided for illustrative purposes only. They should not be relied upon as recommendations to buy or sell securities. Forecasts of financial market trends that are based on current market conditions constitute our judgment and are subject to change without notice. We believe the information provided here is reliable, but do not warrant its accuracy or completeness. This material has been prepared for information purposes only and is not intended to provide, and should not be relied on for, accounting, legal or tax advice. The outputs of the assumptions are provided for illustration/discussion purposes only and are subject to significant limitations.

"Expected" or "alpha" return estimates are subject to uncertainty and error. For example, changes in the historical data from which it is estimated will result in

different implications for asset class returns. Expected returns for each asset class are conditional on an economic scenario; actual returns in the event the scenario comes to pass could be higher or lower, as they have been in the past, so an investor should not expect to achieve returns similar to the outputs shown herein. References to future returns for either asset allocation strategies or asset classes are not promises of actual returns a client portfolio may achieve. Because of the inherent limitations of all models, potential investors should not rely exclusively on the model when making a decision. The model cannot account for the impact that economic, market, and other factors may have on the implementation and ongoing management of an actual investment portfolio. Unlike actual portfolio outcomes, the model outcomes do not reflect actual trading, liquidity constraints, fees, expenses, taxes and other factors that could impact the future returns. The model assumptions are passive only—they do not consider the impact of active management. A manager's ability to achieve similar outcomes is subject to risk factors over which the manager may have no or limited control.

The views contained herein are not to be taken as advice or a recommendation to buy or sell any investment in any jurisdiction, nor is it a commitment from J.P. Morgan Asset Management or any of its subsidiaries to participate in any of the transactions mentioned herein. Any forecasts, figures, opinions or investment techniques and strategies set out are for information purposes only, based on certain assumptions and current market conditions and are subject to change without prior notice. All information presented herein is considered to be accurate at the time of production. This material does not contain sufficient information to support an investment decision and it should not be relied upon by you in evaluating the merits of investing in any securities or products. In addition, users should make an independent assessment of the legal, regulatory, tax, credit and accounting implications and determine, together with their own financial professional, if any investment mentioned herein is believed to be appropriate to their personal goals. Investors should ensure that they obtain all available relevant information before making any investment. It should be noted that investment involves risks, the value of investments and the income from them may fluctuate in accordance with market conditions and taxation agreements and investors may not get back the full amount invested. Both past performance and yield are not a reliable indicator of current and future results. Investments in commodities may have greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. The value of commodities may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. Investing in commodities creates an opportunity for increased return but, at the same time, creates the possibility for greater loss.

### GENERAL RISKS & CONSIDERATIONS

Any views, strategies or products discussed in this material may not be appropriate for all individuals and are subject to risks. **Investors may get back less than they invested, and past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.** Asset allocation/diversification does not guarantee a profit or protect against loss. Nothing in this material should be relied upon in isolation for the purpose of making an investment decision. You are urged to consider carefully whether the services, products, asset classes (e.g., equities, fixed income, alternative investments, commodities, etc.) or strategies discussed are suitable to your needs.

You must also consider the objectives, risks, charges, and expenses associated with an investment service, product or strategy prior to making an investment decision. For this and more complete information, including discussion of your goals/situation, contact your J.P. Morgan team.

### NON-RELIANCE

Certain information contained in this material is believed to be reliable; however, JPM does not represent or warrant its accuracy, reliability or completeness, or accept any liability for any loss or damage (whether direct or indirect) arising out of the use of all or any part of this material. No representation or warranty should be made with regard to any computations, graphs, tables, diagrams or commentary in this material, which are provided for illustration/reference purposes only. The views, opinions, estimates and strategies expressed in this material constitute our judgment based on current market conditions and are subject to change without notice. JPM assumes no duty to update any information in this material in the event that such information changes. Views, opinions, estimates and strategies expressed herein may differ from those expressed by other areas of JPM, views expressed for other purposes or in other contexts, and **this material should not be regarded as a research report.** Any projected results and risks are based solely on hypothetical examples cited, and actual results and risks will vary depending on specific circumstances. Forward-looking statements should not be considered as guarantees or predictions of future events.

Nothing in this document shall be construed as giving rise to any duty of care owed to, or advisory relationship with, you or any third party. Nothing in this document shall be regarded as an offer, solicitation, recommendation or advice (whether financial, accounting, legal, tax or other) given by J.P. Morgan and/or its officers or employees, irrespective of whether or not such communication was given at your request. J.P. Morgan and its affiliates and employees do not provide tax, legal or accounting advice. You should consult your own tax, legal and accounting advisors before engaging in any financial transactions.

### LEGAL, ENTITY, BRAND & REGULATORY INFORMATION

In the **United States**, bank deposit accounts and related services, such as checking, savings and bank lending, are offered by **JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.** Member FDIC. **JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.** and its affiliates (collectively "**JPMCB**") offer investment products, which may include bank-managed investment accounts and custody, as part of its trust and fiduciary services. Other investment products and services, such as brokerage and advisory accounts, are offered through **J.P. Morgan Securities LLC ("JPMS")**, a member of FINRA and SIPC. Insurance products are made available through Chase Insurance Agency, Inc. (CIA), a licensed insurance agency, doing business as Chase Insurance Agency Services, Inc. in Florida. JPMCB, JPMS and CIA are affiliated companies under the common control of JPM. Products not available in all states.

In **Germany**, this material is issued by **J.P. Morgan SE**, with its registered office at Taunustor 1 (TaunusTurm), 60310 Frankfurt am Main, Germany, authorized by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) and jointly supervised by the BaFin, the German Central Bank (Deutsche Bundesbank) and the European Central Bank (ECB). In **Luxembourg**, this material is issued by **J.P. Morgan SE—Luxembourg Branch**, with registered office at European Bank and Business Centre, 6 route de Treves, L-2633, Senningerberg, Luxembourg, authorized by the

Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) and jointly supervised by the BaFin, the German Central Bank (Deutsche Bundesbank) and the European Central Bank (ECB); J.P. Morgan SE—Luxembourg Branch is also supervised by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF); registered under R.C.S Luxembourg B255938. In the **United Kingdom**, this material is issued by **J.P. Morgan SE—London Branch**, registered office at 25 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London E14 5JP, authorized by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) and jointly supervised by the BaFin, the German Central Bank (Deutsche Bundesbank) and the European Central Bank (ECB); J.P. Morgan SE—London Branch is also supervised by the Financial Conduct Authority and Prudential Regulation Authority. In **Spain**, this material is distributed by **J.P. Morgan SE, Sucursal en España**, with registered office at Paseo de la Castellana, 31, 28046 Madrid, Spain, authorized by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) and jointly supervised by the BaFin, the German Central Bank (Deutsche Bundesbank) and the European Central Bank (ECB); J.P. Morgan SE, Sucursal en España is also supervised by the Spanish Securities Market Commission (CNMV); registered with Bank of Spain as a branch of J.P. Morgan SE under code 1567. In **Italy**, this material is distributed by **J.P. Morgan SE—Milan Branch**, with its registered office at Via Cordusio, n.3, Milan 20123, Italy, authorized by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) and jointly supervised by the BaFin, the German Central Bank (Deutsche Bundesbank) and the European Central Bank (ECB); J.P. Morgan SE—Milan Branch is also supervised by Bank of Italy and the Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa (CONSOB); registered with Bank of Italy as a branch of J.P. Morgan SE under code 8076; Milan Chamber of Commerce Registered Number: REA MI 2536325. In the **Netherlands**, this material is distributed by **J.P. Morgan SE—Amsterdam Branch**, with registered office at World Trade Centre, Tower B, Strawinskylaan 1135, 1077 XX, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, authorized by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) and jointly supervised by the BaFin, the German Central Bank (Deutsche Bundesbank) and the European Central Bank (ECB); J.P. Morgan SE—Amsterdam Branch is also supervised by De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB) and the Autoriteit Financiële Markten (AFM) in the Netherlands. Registered with the Kamer van Koophandel as a branch of J.P. Morgan SE under registration number 72610220. In **Denmark**, this material is distributed by **J.P. Morgan SE—Copenhagen Branch, filial af J.P. Morgan SE, Tyskland**, with registered office at Kalvebod Brygge 39-41, 1560 København V, Denmark, authorized by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) and jointly supervised by the BaFin, the German Central Bank (Deutsche Bundesbank) and the European Central Bank (ECB); J.P. Morgan SE—Copenhagen Branch, filial af J.P. Morgan SE, Tyskland is also supervised by Finanstilsynet (Danish FSA) and is registered with Finanstilsynet as a branch of J.P. Morgan SE under code 29010. In **Sweden**, this material is distributed by **J.P. Morgan SE—Stockholm Bankfilial**, with registered office at Hamngatan 15, Stockholm, 11147, Sweden, authorized by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) and jointly supervised by the BaFin, the German Central Bank (Deutsche Bundesbank) and the European Central Bank (ECB); J.P. Morgan SE—Stockholm Bankfilial is also supervised by Finansinspektionen (Swedish FSA); registered with Finansinspektionen as a branch of J.P. Morgan SE. In **Belgium**, this material is distributed by **J.P. Morgan SE—Brussels Branch** with registered office at 35 Boulevard du Régent, 1000, Brussels, Belgium, authorized by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) and jointly supervised by the BaFin, the German Central Bank (Deutsche Bundesbank) and the European Central Bank (ECB); J.P. Morgan SE Brussels Branch is also supervised by the National Bank of Belgium (NBB) and the Financial

Services and Markets Authority (FSMA) in Belgium; registered with the NBB under registration number 0715.622.844. In **Greece**, this material is distributed by **J.P. Morgan SE—Athens Branch**, with its registered office at 3 Haritos Street, Athens, 10675, Greece, authorized by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) and jointly supervised by the BaFin, the German Central Bank (Deutsche Bundesbank) and the European Central Bank (ECB); J.P. Morgan SE—Athens Branch is also supervised by Bank of Greece; registered with Bank of Greece as a branch of J.P. Morgan SE under code 124; Athens Chamber of Commerce Registered Number 158683760001; VAT Number 99676577. In **France**, this material is distributed by **J.P. Morgan SE—Paris Branch**, with its registered office at 14, Place Vendôme 75001 Paris, France, authorized by the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (BaFin) and jointly supervised by the BaFin, the German Central Bank (Deutsche Bundesbank) and the European Central Bank (ECB) under code 842 422 972; J.P. Morgan SE—Paris Branch is also supervised by the French banking authorities the Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution (ACPR) and the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF). In **Switzerland**, this material is distributed by **J.P. Morgan (Suisse) SA**, with registered address at rue du Rhône, 35, 1204, Geneva, Switzerland, which is authorized and supervised by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) as a bank and a securities dealer in Switzerland.

This communication is an advertisement for the purposes of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MIFID II) and the Swiss Financial Services Act (FINSA). Investors should not subscribe for or purchase any financial instruments referred to in this advertisement except on the basis of information contained in any applicable legal documentation, which is or shall be made available in the relevant jurisdictions (as required).

In **Hong Kong**, this material is distributed by **JPMCB, Hong Kong branch**. JPMCB, Hong Kong branch is regulated by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority and the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong. In Hong Kong, we will cease to use your personal data for our marketing purposes without charge if you so request. In **Singapore**, this material is distributed by **JPMCB, Singapore branch**. JPMCB, Singapore branch is regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Dealing and advisory services and discretionary investment management services are provided to you by JPMCB, Hong Kong/Singapore branch (as notified to you). Banking and custody services are provided to you by JPMCB Singapore Branch. The contents of this document have not been reviewed by any regulatory authority in Hong Kong, Singapore or any other jurisdictions. You are advised to exercise caution in relation to this document. If you are in any doubt about any of the contents of this document, you should obtain independent professional advice. For materials which constitute product advertisement under the Securities and Futures Act and the Financial Advisers Act, this advertisement has not been reviewed by the Monetary Authority of Singapore. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., a national banking association chartered under the laws of the United States, and as a body corporate, its shareholder's liability is limited.

With respect to countries in **Latin America**, the distribution of this material may be restricted in certain jurisdictions. We may offer and/or sell to you securities or other financial instruments which may not be registered under, and are not the subject of a public offering under, the securities or other financial regulatory laws of your home country. Such securities or instruments are offered and/or sold

to you on a private basis only. Any communication by us to you regarding such securities or instruments, including without limitation the delivery of a prospectus, term sheet or other offering document, is not intended by us as an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any securities or instruments in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or a solicitation is unlawful. Furthermore, such securities or instruments may be subject to certain regulatory and/or contractual restrictions on subsequent transfer by you, and you are solely responsible for ascertaining and complying with such restrictions. To the extent this content makes reference to a fund, the Fund may not be publicly offered in any Latin American country, without previous registration of such fund's securities in compliance with the laws of the corresponding jurisdiction.

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (JPMCBNA) (ABN 43 074 112 011/AFS Licence No: 238367) is regulated by the Australian Securities and Investment Commission and the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority. Material provided by JPMCBNA in Australia is to “wholesale clients” only. For the purposes of this paragraph the term “wholesale client” has the meaning given in section 761G of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth). Please inform us if you are not a Wholesale Client now or if you cease to be a Wholesale Client at any time in the future.

JPMS is a registered foreign company (overseas) (ARBN 109293610) incorporated in Delaware, U.S.A. Under Australian financial services licensing requirements, carrying on a financial services business in Australia requires a financial service provider, such as J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (JPMS), to hold an Australian Financial Services Licence (AFSL), unless an exemption applies. **JPMS is exempt from the requirement to hold an AFSL under the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (Act) in respect of financial services it provides to you, and is regulated by the SEC, FINRA and CFTC under U.S. laws, which differ from Australian laws.** Material provided by JPMS in Australia is to “wholesale clients” only. The information provided in this material is not intended to be, and must not be, distributed or passed on, directly or indirectly, to any other class of persons in Australia. For the purposes of this paragraph the term “wholesale client” has the meaning given in section 761G of the Act. Please inform us immediately if you are not a Wholesale Client now or if you cease to be a Wholesale Client at any time in the future.

This material has not been prepared specifically for Australian investors. It:

- May contain references to dollar amounts which are not Australian dollars;
- May contain financial information which is not prepared in accordance with Australian law or practices;
- May not address risks associated with investment in foreign currency denominated investments; and
- Does not address Australian tax issues.

References to “J.P. Morgan” are to JPM, its subsidiaries and affiliates worldwide. “J.P. Morgan Private Bank” is the brand name for the private banking business conducted by JPM. This material is intended for your personal use and should not be circulated to or used by any other person, or duplicated for non-personal use, without our permission. If you have any questions or no longer wish to receive these communications, please contact your J.P. Morgan team.

© 2023 JPMorgan Chase & Co. All rights reserved.

J.P.Morgan PRIVATE BANK