



Guide to the Markets[®]

Are bonds in fact back?

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U.S. | 1Q 2024

As of January 9, 2024



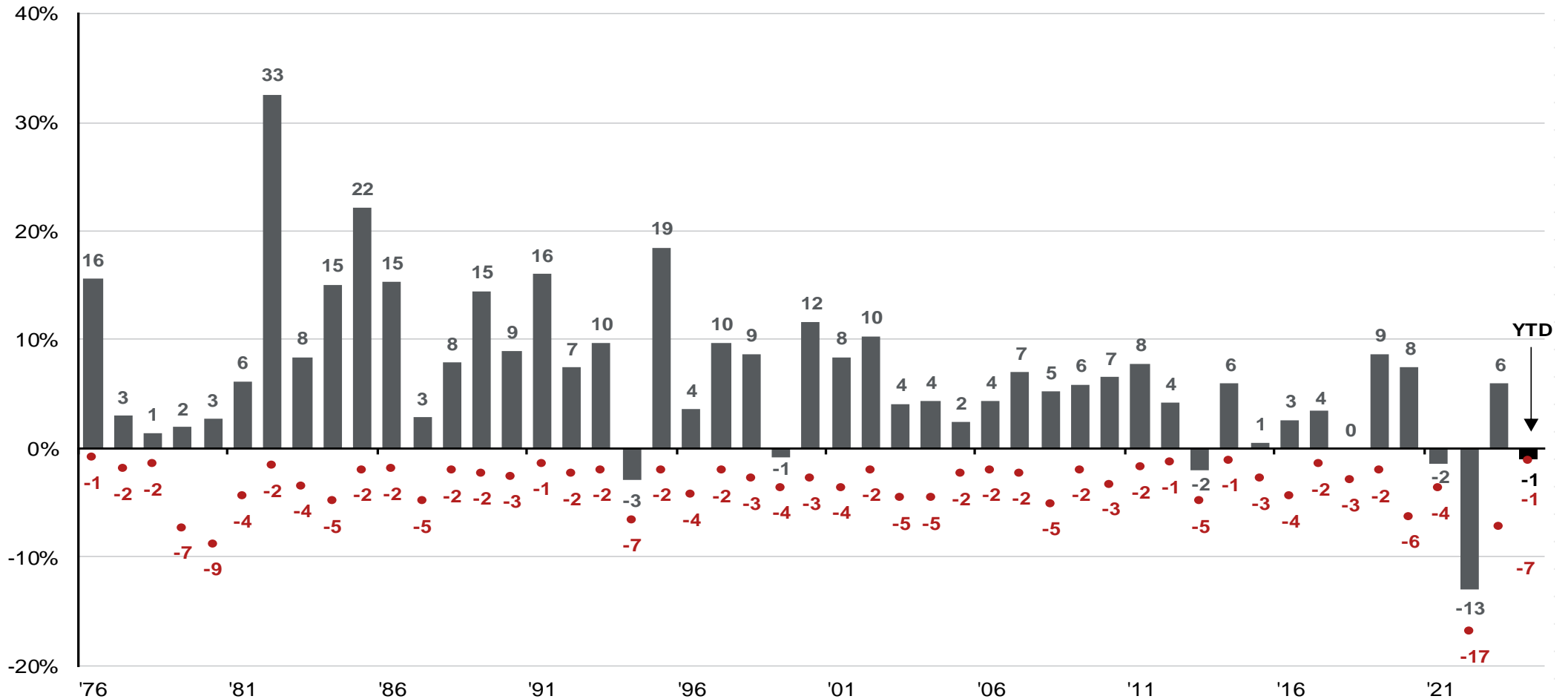


Core bonds struggled for almost 3 years until 4Q23

Fixed Income

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate intra-year declines vs. calendar year returns

Despite average intra-year drops of 3.5%, annual returns were positive in 43 of 48 years



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
 Returns are based on total return. Intra-year drops refers to the largest market drops from a peak to a trough during the year. For illustrative purposes only. Returns shown are calendar year returns from 1976 to 2023, over which time period the average annual return was 6.6%. Returns from 1976 to 1989 are calculated on a monthly basis; daily data are used afterward.
 Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of January 9, 2024.

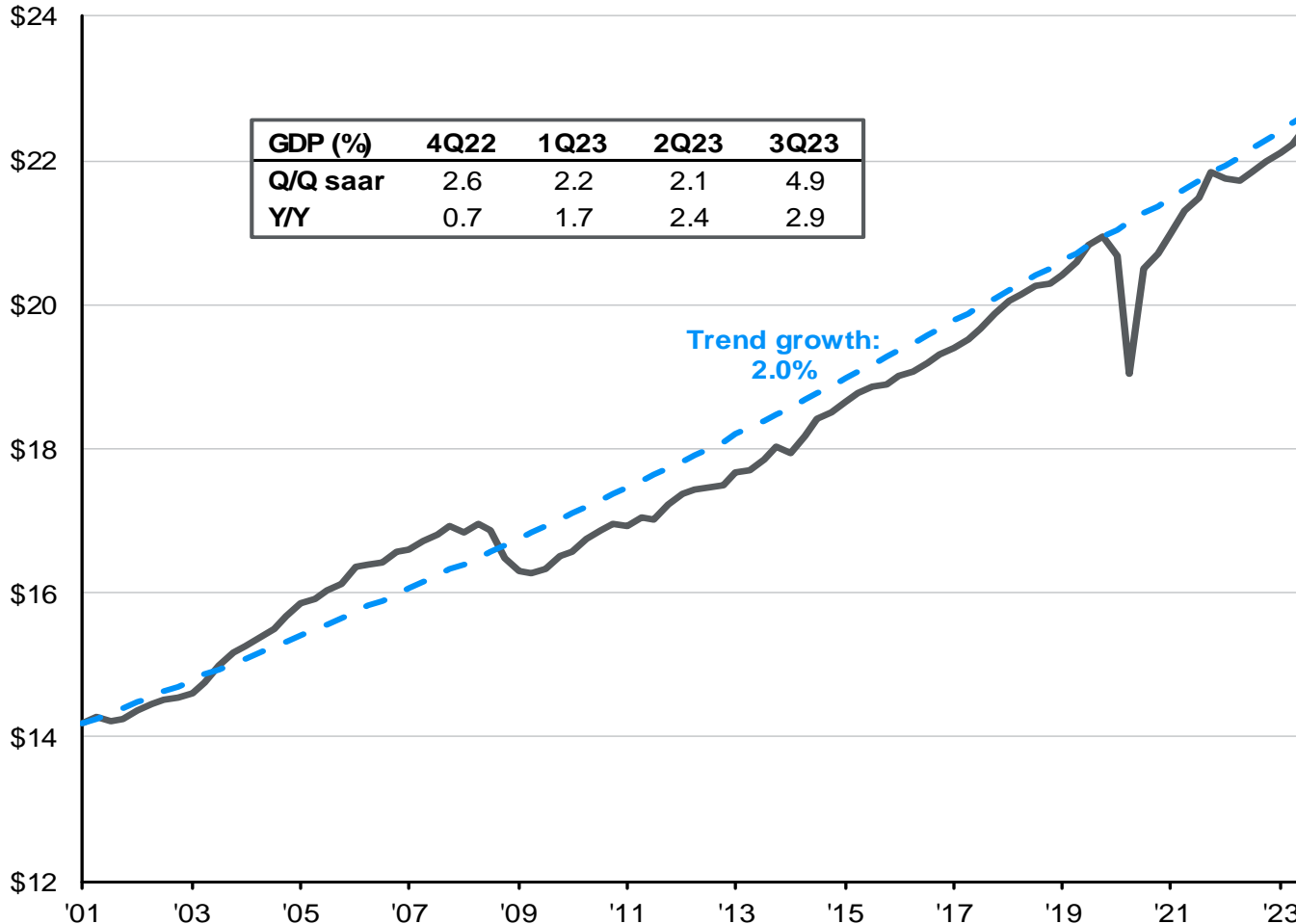


Driven by growth accelerating out of the pandemic

Economy

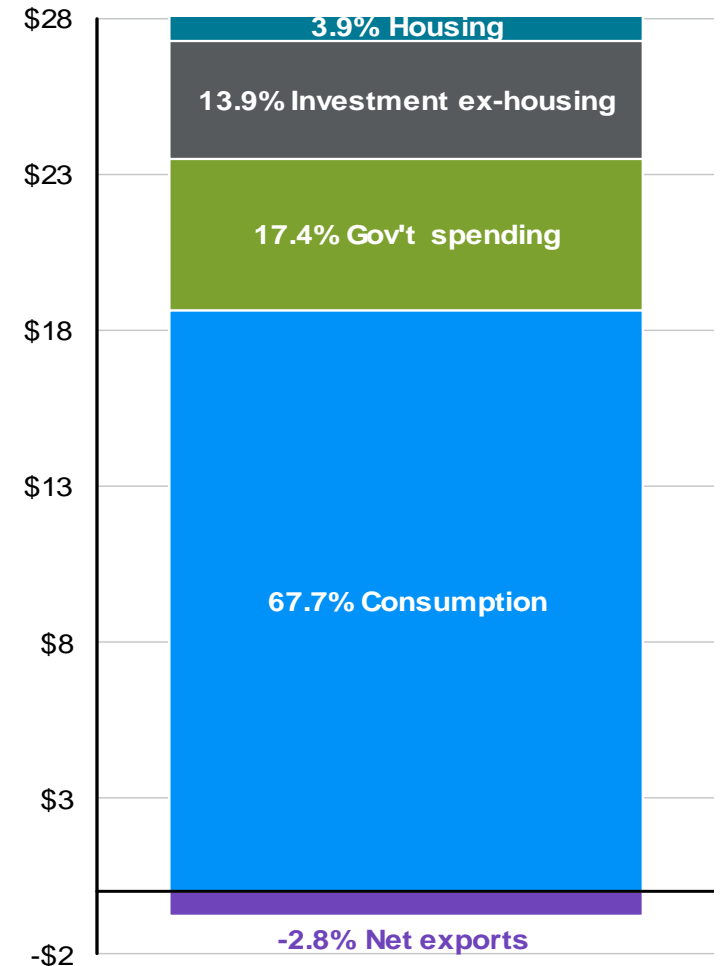
Real GDP

Trillions of chained (2017) dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Components of GDP

3Q23 nominal GDP, USD trillions



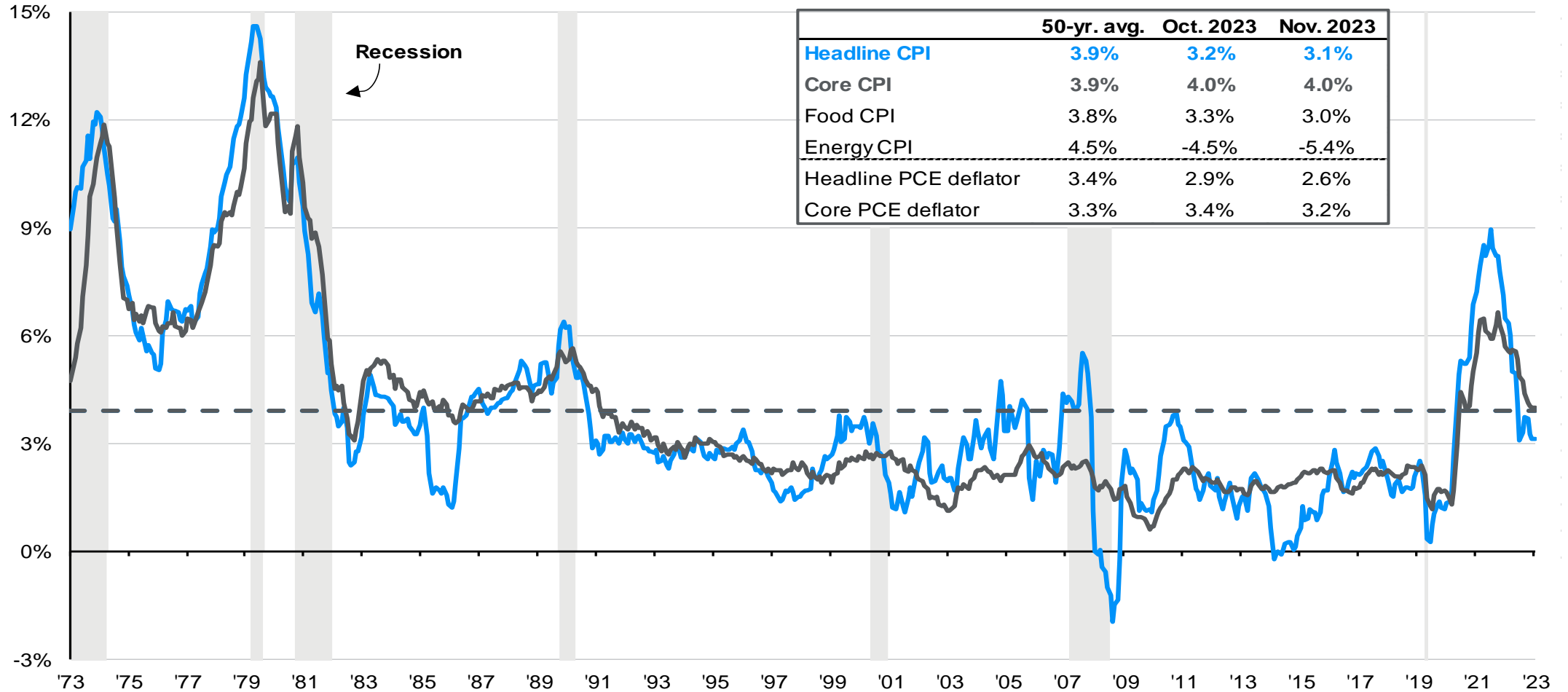
Source: BEA, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Values may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Trend growth is measured as the average annual growth rate from business cycle peak 1Q01 to business cycle peak 4Q19. Guide to the Markets - U.S. Data are as of January 9, 2024.



And inflation levels not seen since the late '70s

CPI and core CPI

% change vs. prior year, seasonally adjusted



Source: BLS, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
 CPI used is CPI-U and values shown are % change vs. one year ago. Core CPI is defined as CPI excluding food and energy prices. The Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) deflator employs an evolving chain-weighted basket of consumer expenditures instead of the fixed-weight basket used in CPI calculations.
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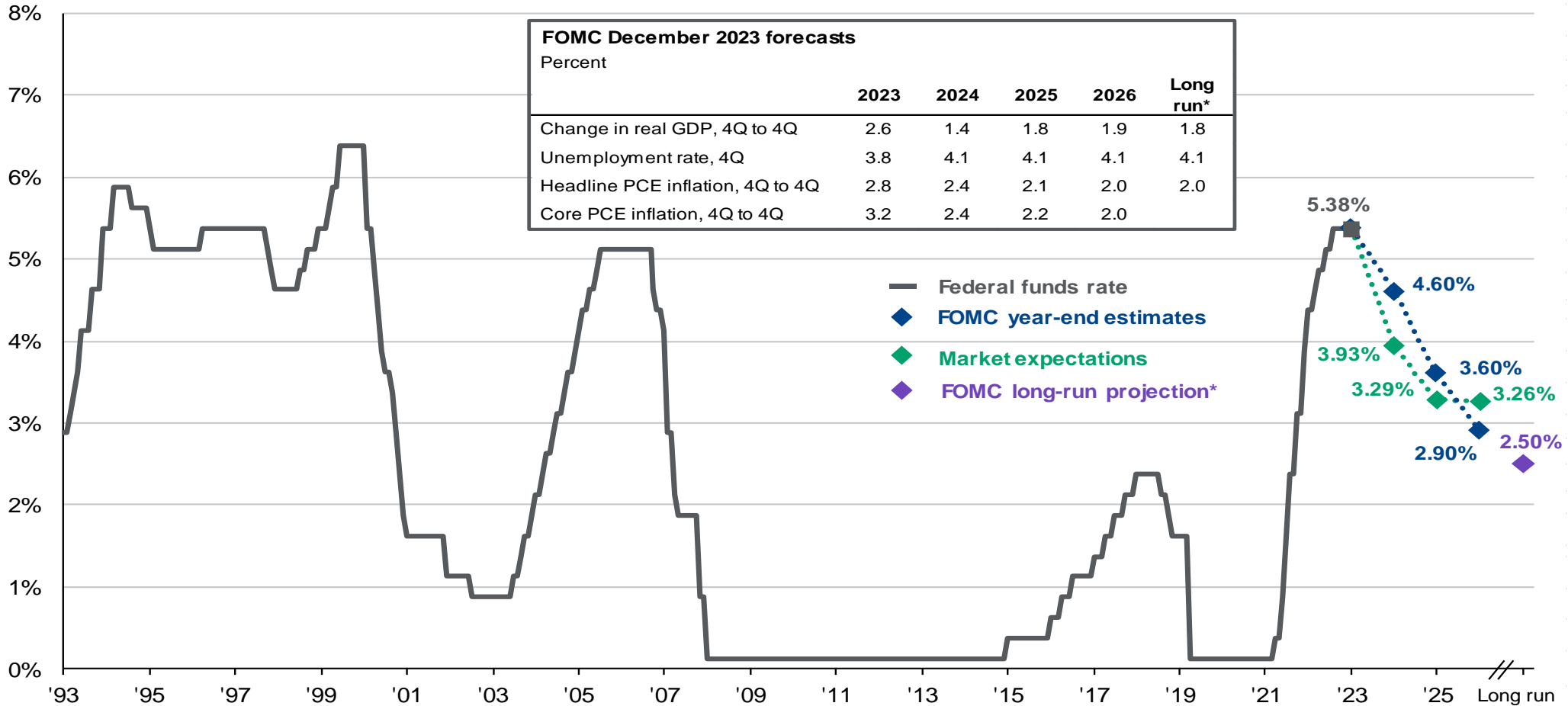


The Fed was late to the party, but tightened swiftly

Fixed Income

Federal funds rate expectations

FOMC and market expectations for the federal funds rate

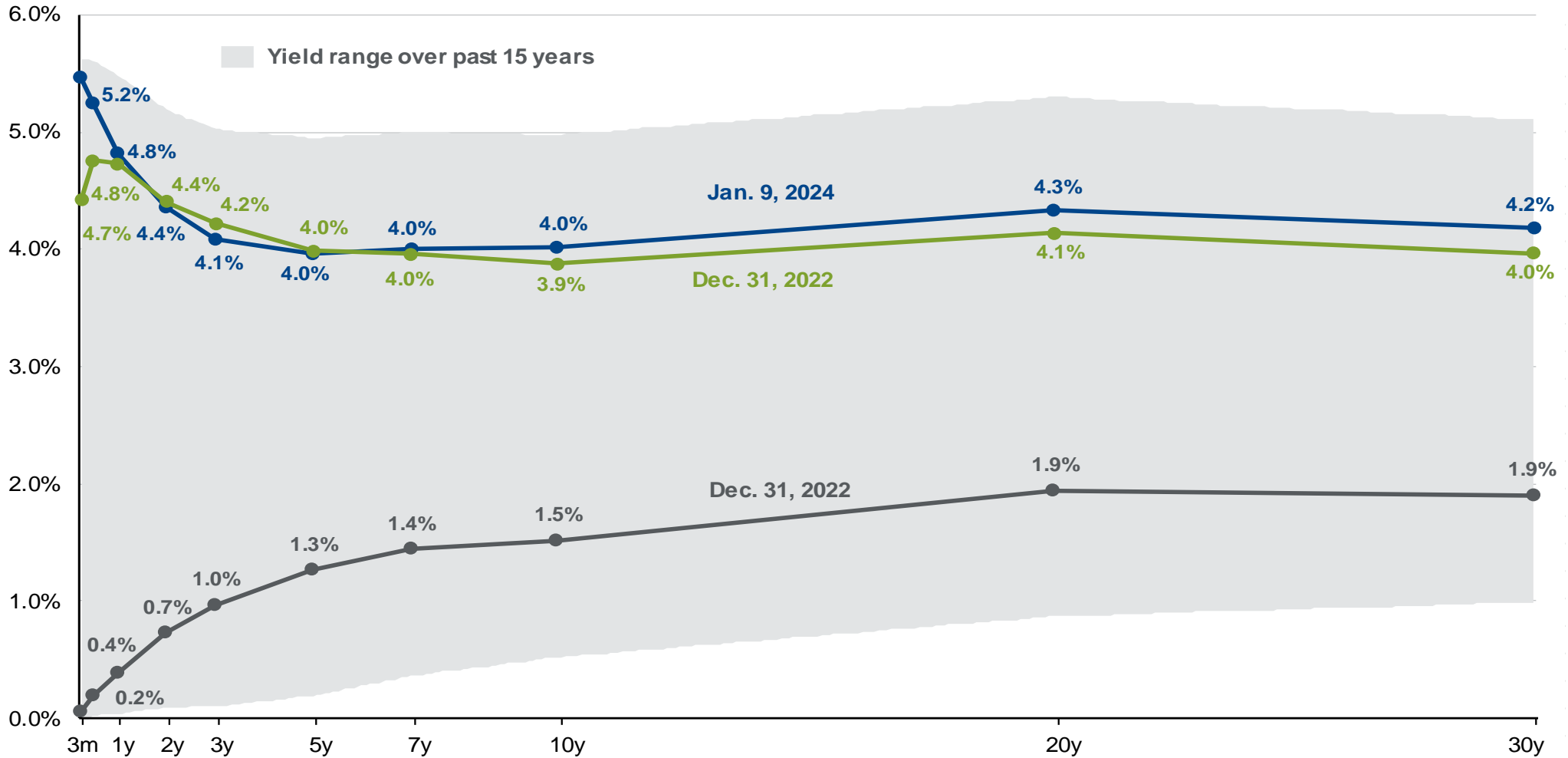


Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Federal Reserve, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
 Market expectations are based off of USD Overnight Index Swaps. *Long-run projections are the rates of growth, unemployment and inflation to which a policymaker expects the economy to converge over the next five to six years in absence of further shocks and under appropriate monetary policy. Forecasts are not a reliable indicator of future performance. Forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements are based upon current beliefs and expectations. They are for illustrative purposes only and serve as an indication of what may occur. Given the inherent uncertainties and risks associated with forecasts, projections or other forward-looking statements, actual events, results or performance may differ materially from those reflected or contemplated.
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All contributing to higher interest rates across the yield curve

U.S. Treasury yield curve



Fixed Income

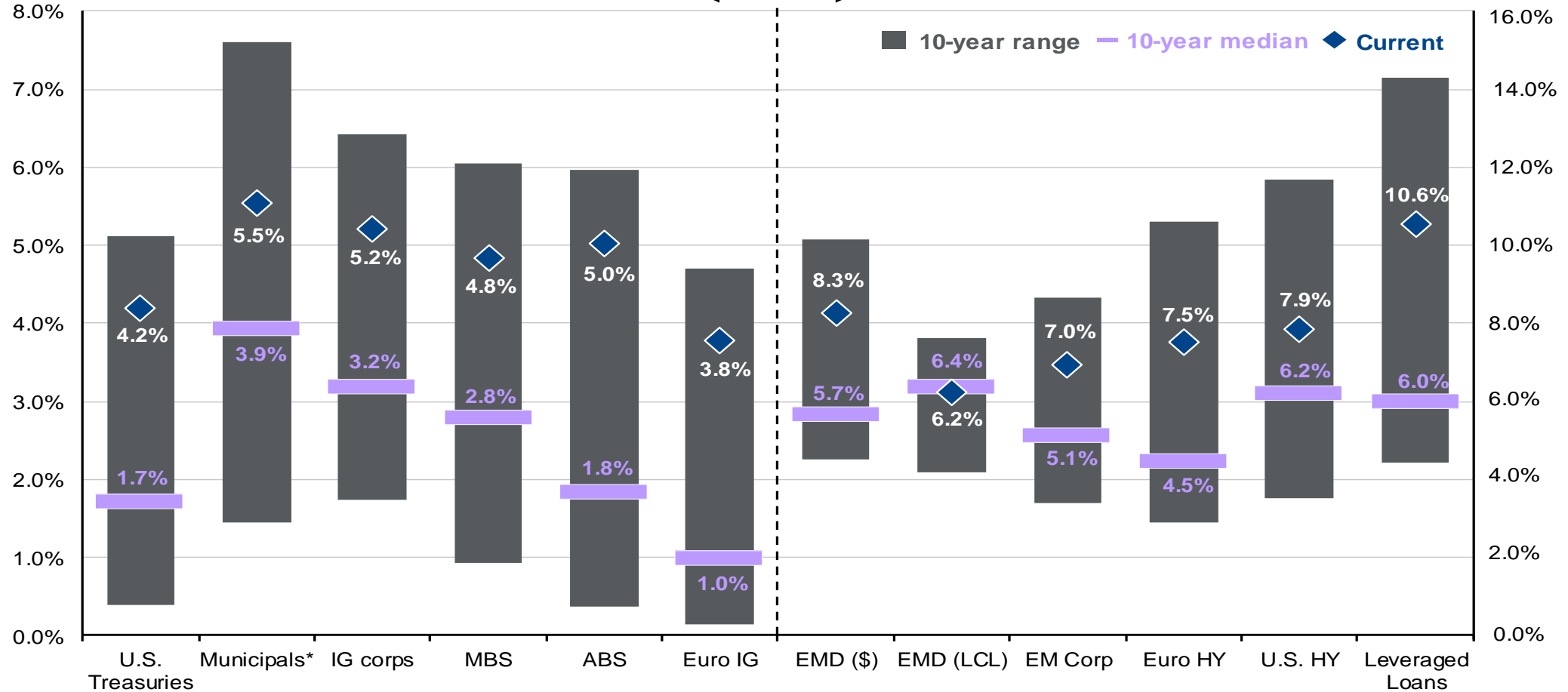
Source: FactSet, Federal Reserve, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of January 9, 2024.



Bonds now offer attractive yields, even after falling late in 2023

Yield-to-worst across fixed income sectors

Percent, past 10 years



Fixed Income

Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Credit Research, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Indices used are Bloomberg except for emerging market debt and leveraged loans: EMD (USD): J.P. Morgan EMIGLOBAL Diversified Index; EMD (LCL): J.P. Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified Index; EM Corp.: J.P. Morgan CEMBI Broad Diversified; Leveraged Loans: JPM Leveraged Loan Index; Euro IG: Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate Index; Euro HY: Bloomberg Pan-European High Yield Index. Yield-to-worst is the lowest possible yield that can be received on a bond apart from the company defaulting and considers factors like call provisions, prepayments and other features that may affect the bonds cash flows. *All sectors shown are yield-to-worst except for Municipals, which is based on the tax-equivalent yield-to-worst assuming a top-income tax bracket rate of 37% plus a Medicare tax rate of 3.8%. Guide to the Markets - U.S. Data are as of January 9, 2024.

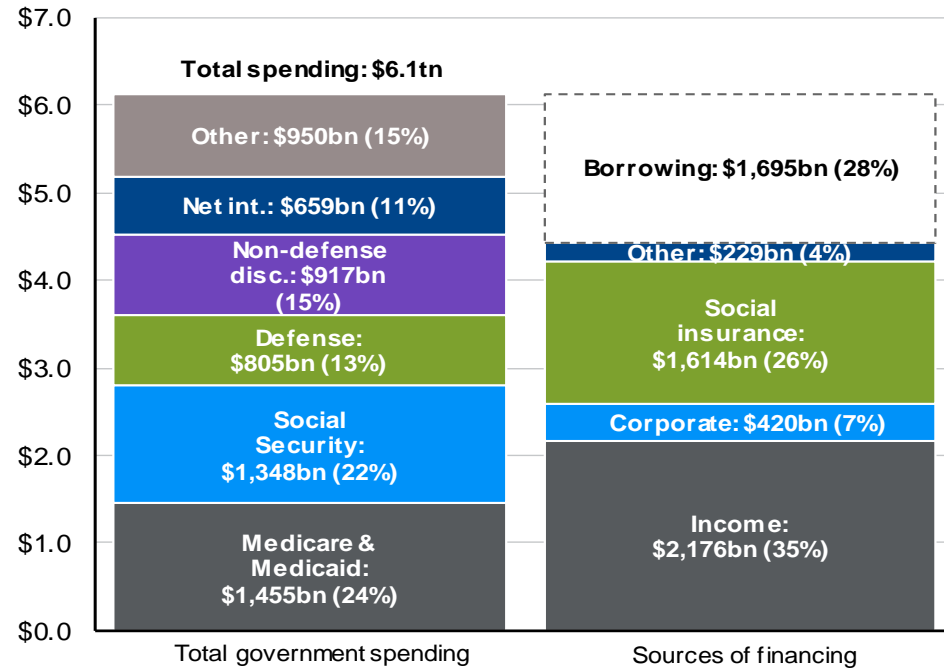


Rising deficits and higher treasury supply could lead to a backup in yields

Economy

The 2023 federal budget

USD trillions

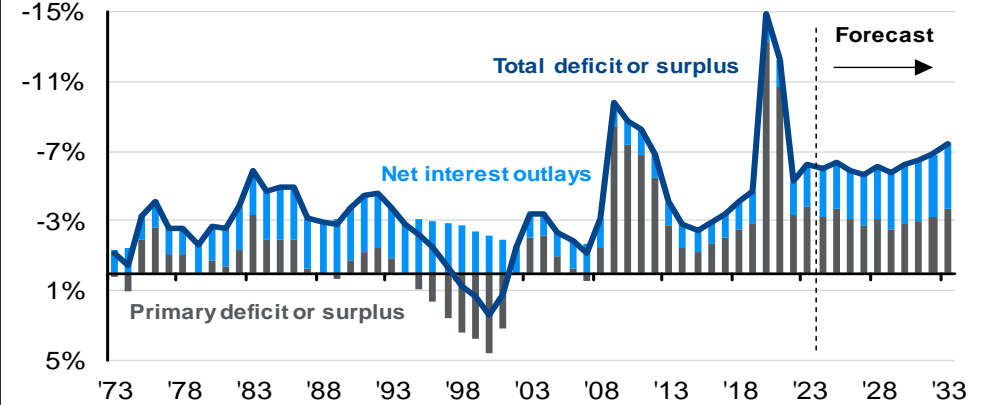


CBO's Baseline economic assumptions

	2023	'24-'25	'26-'27	'28-'33
Real GDP growth	0.9%	2.0%	2.4%	1.9%
10-year Treasury	4.0%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%
Headline inflation (CPI)	3.3%	2.5%	2.1%	2.2%
Unemployment	4.1%	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%

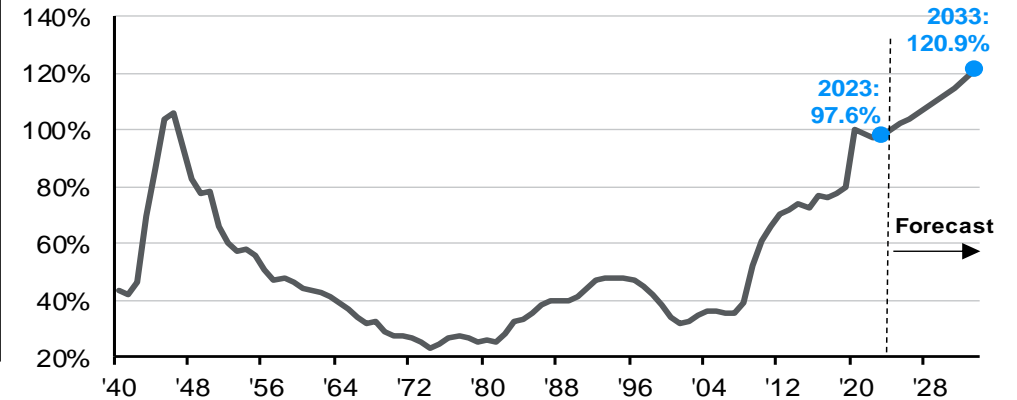
Federal deficit and net interest outlays

% of GDP, 1973-2033, Adj. CBO Baseline Forecast*



Federal net debt (accumulated deficits)

% of GDP, 1940 – 2033, Adj. CBO Baseline Forecast*, end of fiscal year



Source: CBO, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Top and bottom right) BEA, Treasury Department.

*Estimates are based on the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) May 2023 An Update to the Budget Outlook: 2023 to 2033, adjusted by JPMAM for FY 2023 forecast errors. Other spending includes, but is not limited to, health insurance subsidies, income security and federal civilian and military retirement. Note: Years shown are fiscal years. Forecasts are not a reliable indicator of future performance. Forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements are based upon current beliefs and expectations. They are for illustrative purposes only and serve as an indication of what may occur. Given the inherent uncertainties and risks associated with forecasts, projections or other forward-looking statements, actual events, results or performance may differ materially from those reflected or contemplated. *Guide to the Markets – U.S.* Data are as of January 9, 2024.



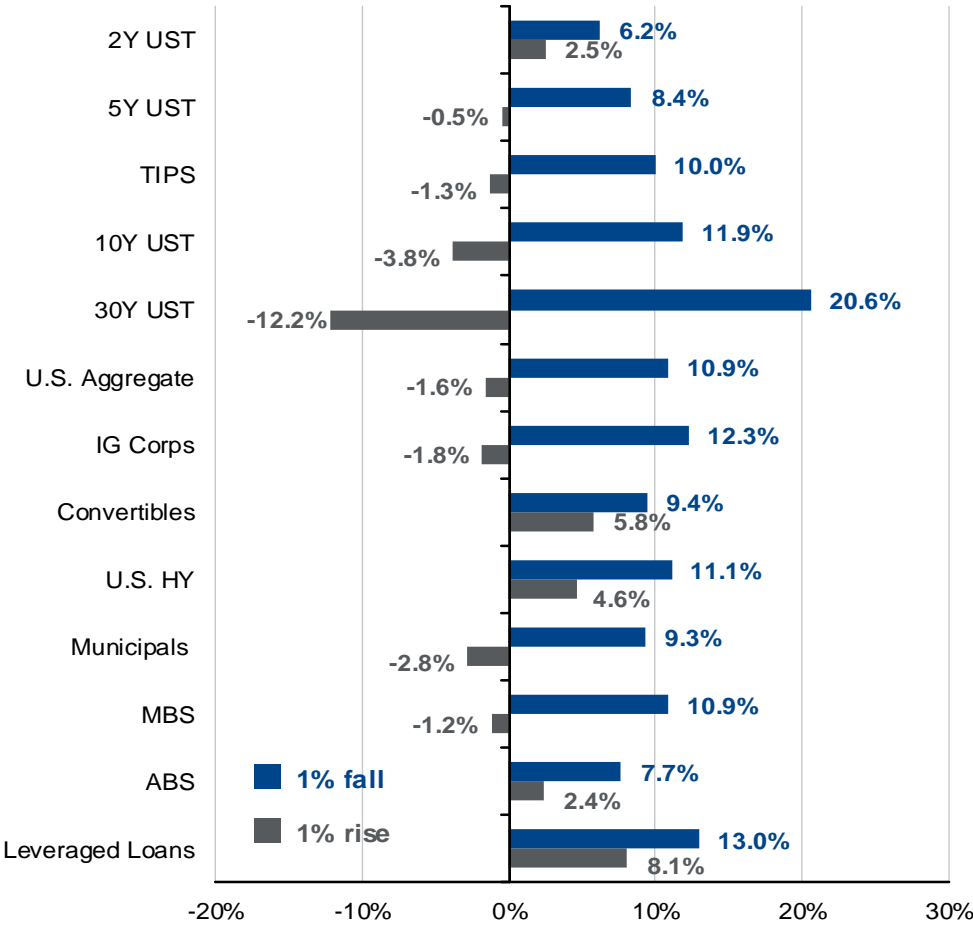
That said, in the short-term, modest further declines in yields could generate strong total returns

Fixed Income

U.S. Treasuries	Yield		Return			
	1/9/2024	12/31/2023	2024 YTD	Avg. Maturity	Correlation to 10-year	Correlation to S&P 500
2-Year	4.36%	4.23%	-0.13%	2 years	0.75	0.00
5-Year	3.97%	3.84%	-0.56%	5	0.94	-0.02
TIPS	4.35%	4.24%	-0.70%	7.4	0.68	0.32
10-Year	4.02%	3.88%	-1.12%	10	1.00	-0.06
30-Year	4.18%	4.03%	-2.61%	30	0.93	-0.09
Sector						
U.S. Aggregate	4.67%	4.53%	-0.85%	8.5	0.87	0.26
IG Corps	5.21%	5.06%	-0.95%	10.8	0.58	0.48
Convertibles	7.26%	7.88%	-1.11%	-	-0.09	0.86
U.S. HY	7.85%	7.59%	-0.66%	4.9	-0.03	0.72
Municipals	3.28%	3.22%	-0.24%	13.3	0.62	0.22
MBS	4.84%	4.68%	-0.91%	7.7	0.77	0.24
ABS	5.75%	5.65%	0.22%	3.6	0.10	0.21
Leveraged Loans	10.56%	10.59%	0.29%	2.4	-0.30	0.52

Impact of a 1% rise or fall in interest rates

Total return, assumes a parallel shift in the yield curve



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Standard & Poor's, U.S. Treasury, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Sectors shown above are provided by Bloomberg unless otherwise noted and are represented by – U.S. Aggregate; MBS: U.S. Aggregate Securitized – MBS; ABS: J.P. Morgan ABS Index; IG Corporates: U.S. Corporates; Municipals: Muni Bond; High Yield: Corporate High Yield; Leveraged Loans: J.P. Morgan Leveraged Loan Index; TIPS: Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities; Convertibles: U.S. Convertibles Composite. Convertibles yield is as of most recent month-end and is based on U.S. portion of Bloomberg Global Convertibles Index. Yield and return information based on bellwethers for Treasury securities. Sector yields reflect yield-to-worst. Correlations are based on 15-years of monthly returns for all sectors. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of January 9, 2024.



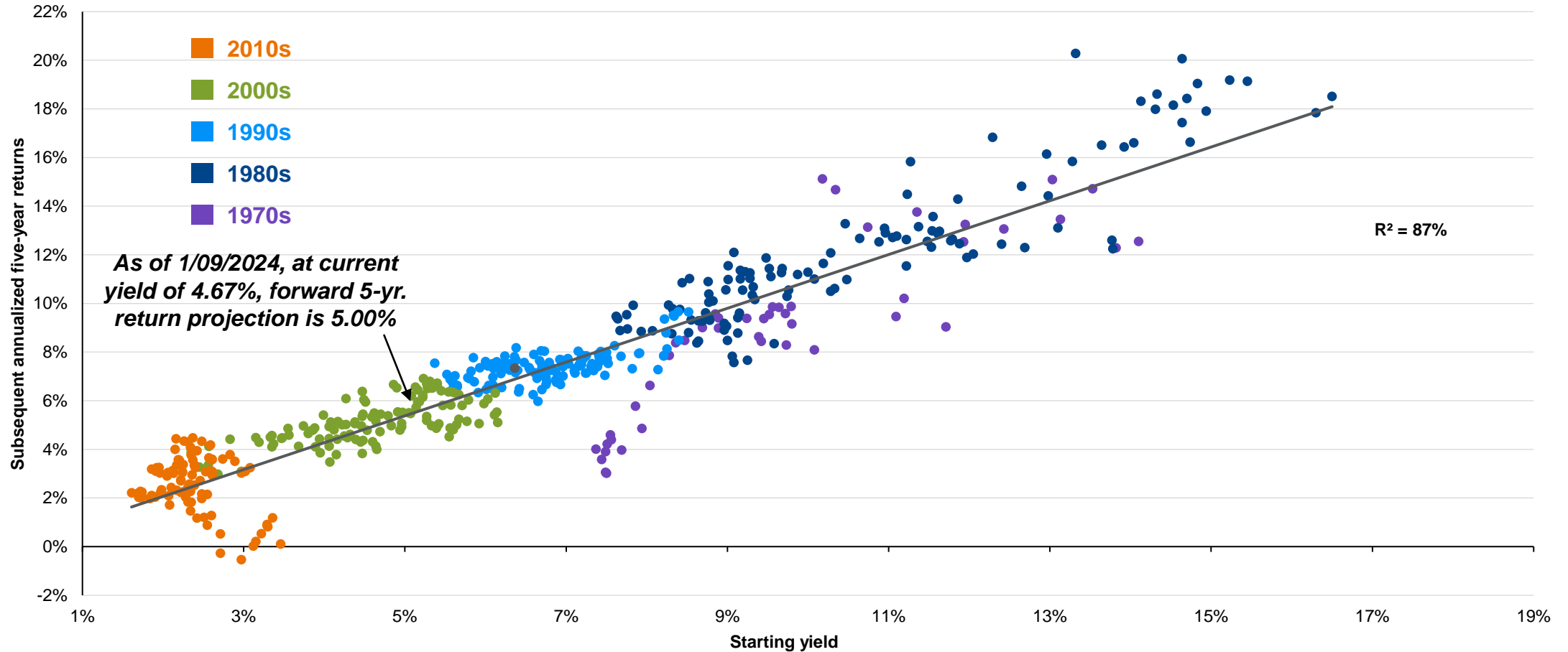
Over the longer-term, starting yields matter a great deal for future returns

GTM U.S. OTB

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Yield-to-worst and subsequent 5-yr. annualized returns

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Total Return Index



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Returns are 60-month annualized total returns, measured monthly, beginning 1/31/76. R² represents the percent of total variation in total returns that can be explained by yields at the start of each period. Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of January 9, 2024.

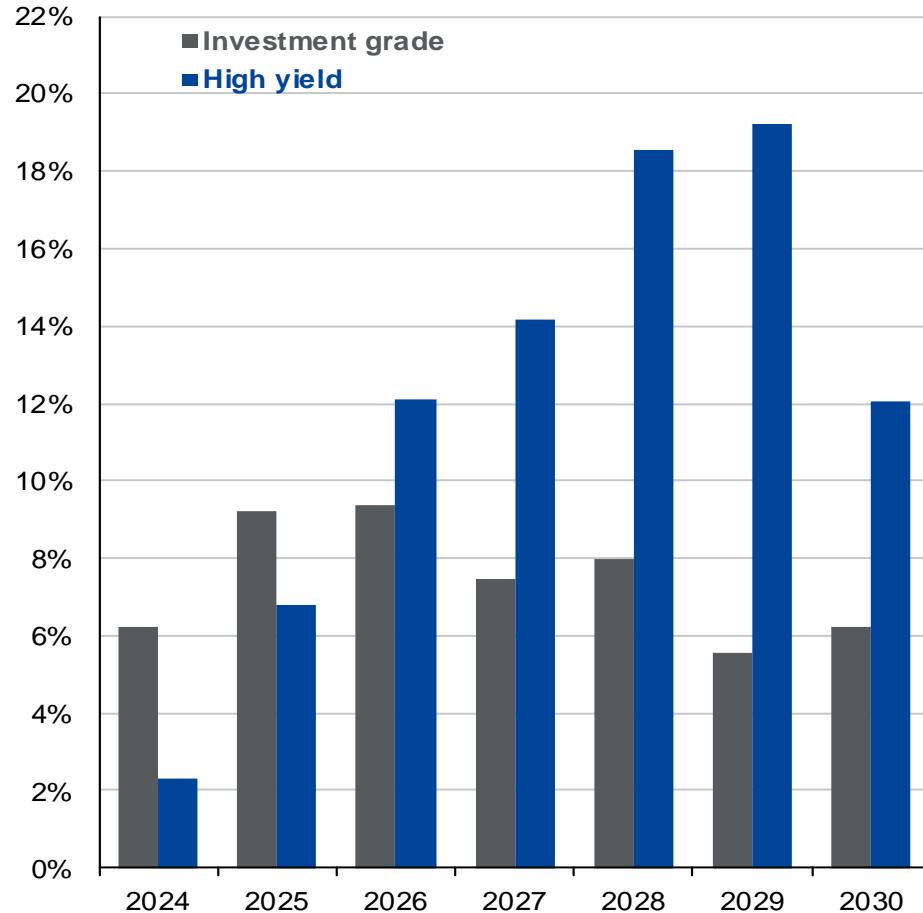


Investors shouldn't be overly concerned about credit markets and default risks

Fixed Income

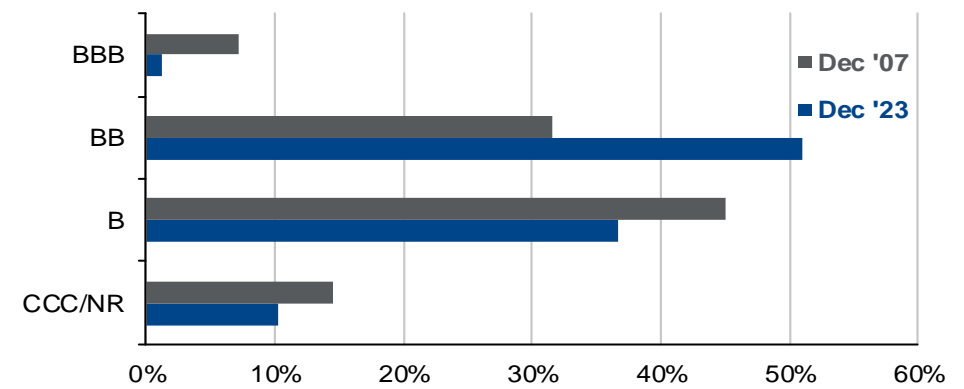
U.S. credit maturity schedule

% of bond index maturing in each year

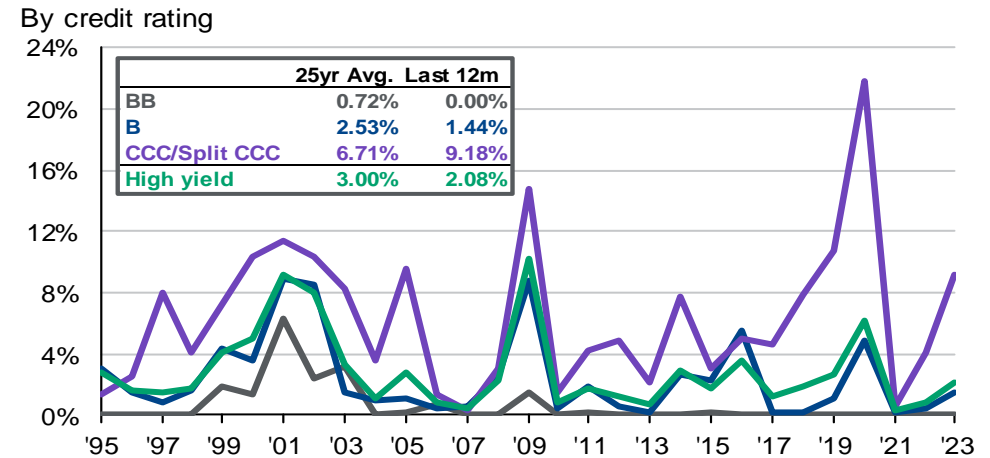


Index weighting by credit rating

%, J.P. Morgan Domestic High Yield Index



U.S. high yield default rates



Source: Bloomberg, J.P. Morgan Research, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
 U.S. Investment Grade: Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Bond Index, Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Bond 0-1 Year Index; U.S. High Yield: Bloomberg U.S. High Yield Bond Index, Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond 0-1 Year Index. The Bloomberg U.S. Corporate and High Yield Bond 0-1 Year Bond Indices are used to capture bonds that mature in less than one year and are not captured in the broader index due to maturity guidelines. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results. Last 12-month default rates are as of most recent month for which data are available. Default rates shown do not include distressed exchanges and are grouped by rating 12 months prior to default. Bond ratings include split ratings. "NR" stands for not rated.
 Guide to the Markets - U.S. Data as of January 9, 2024.

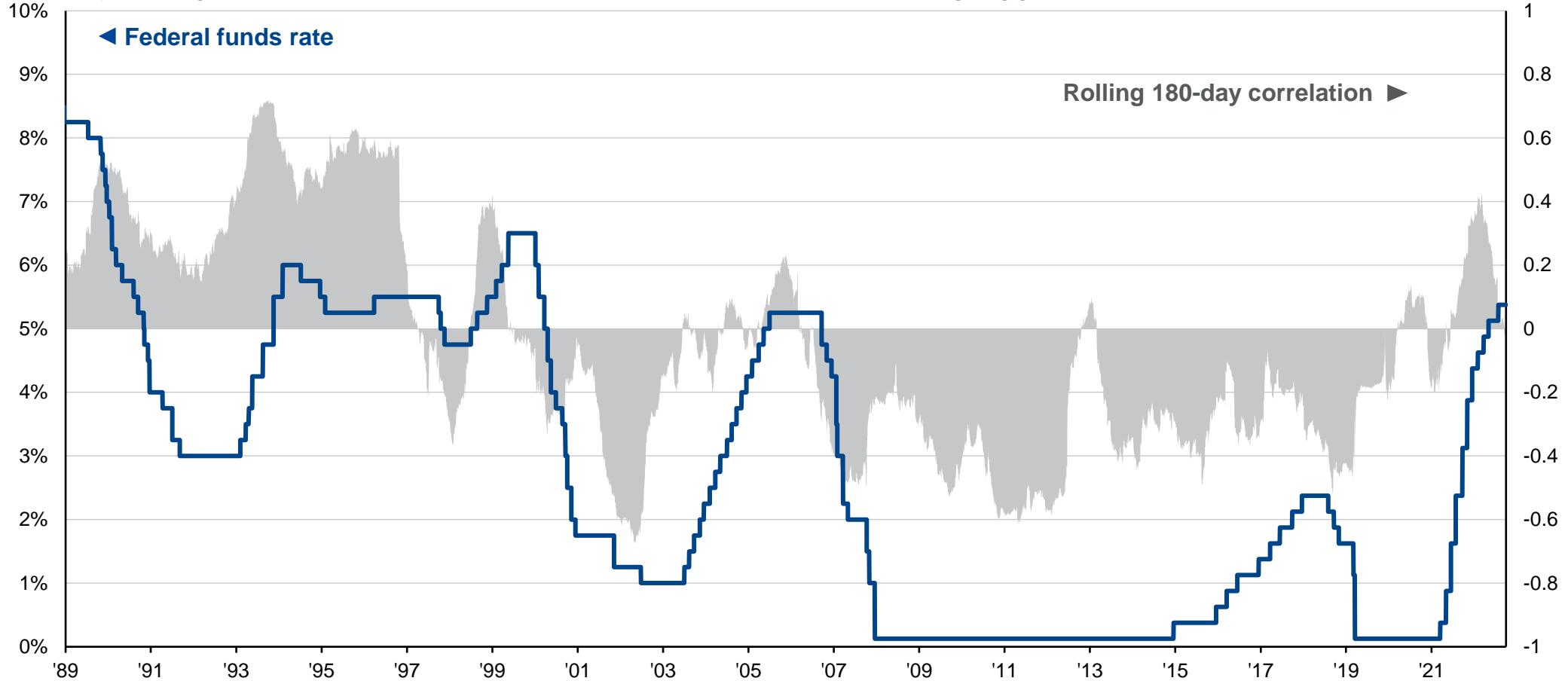


As the Fed shifts from hikes to cuts, stock-bond correlation should turn negative

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Stock-bond correlation during previous interest rate cycles

180-day rolling correlation between the S&P 500 and the Bloomberg Agg.



Fixed Income

Source: Bloomberg, Federal Reserve, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Guide to the Markets - U.S. Data are as of December 31, 2023.

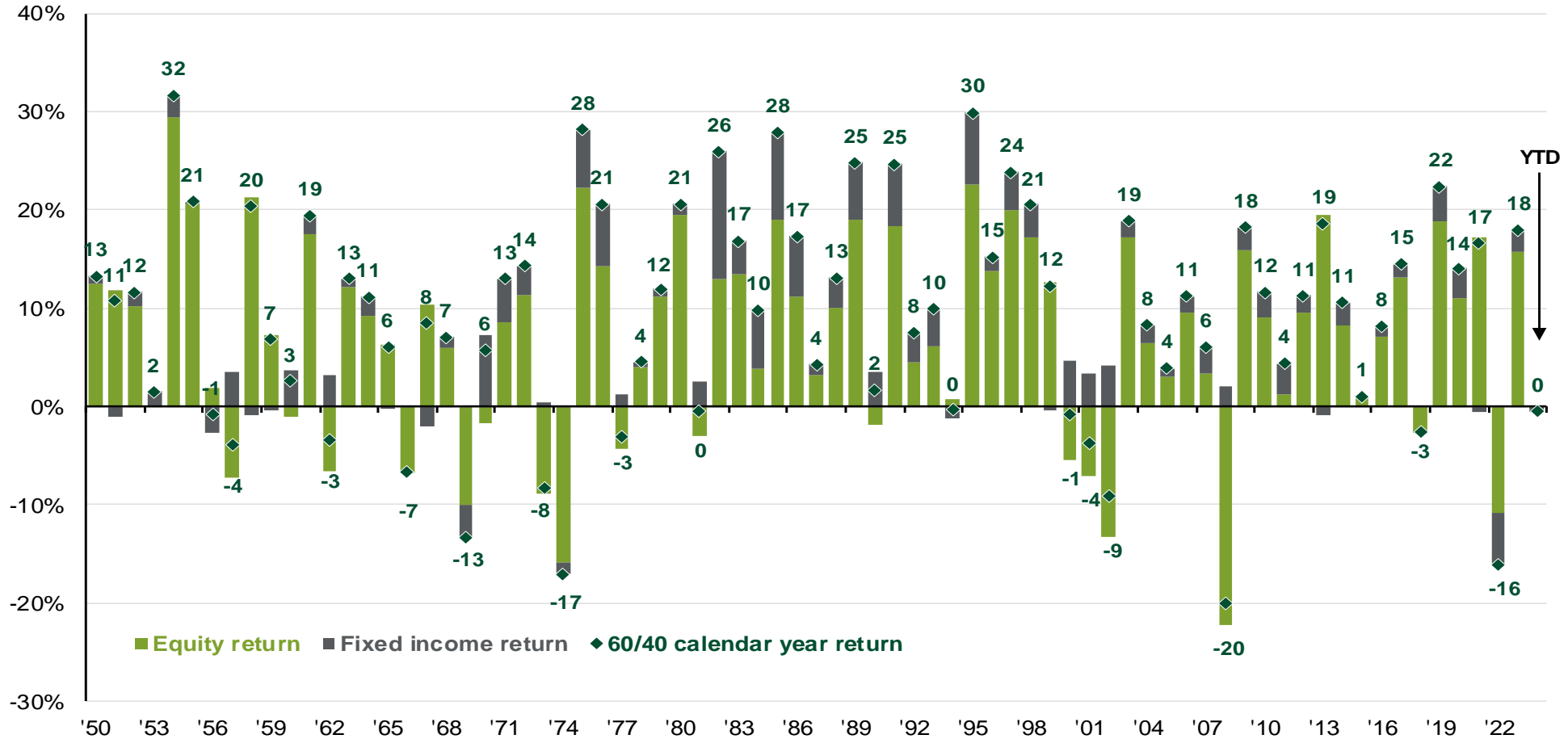


Allowing bonds to be the diversifier again in a 60/40 portfolio

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60/40 annual return decomposition

Total returns, 1950-present



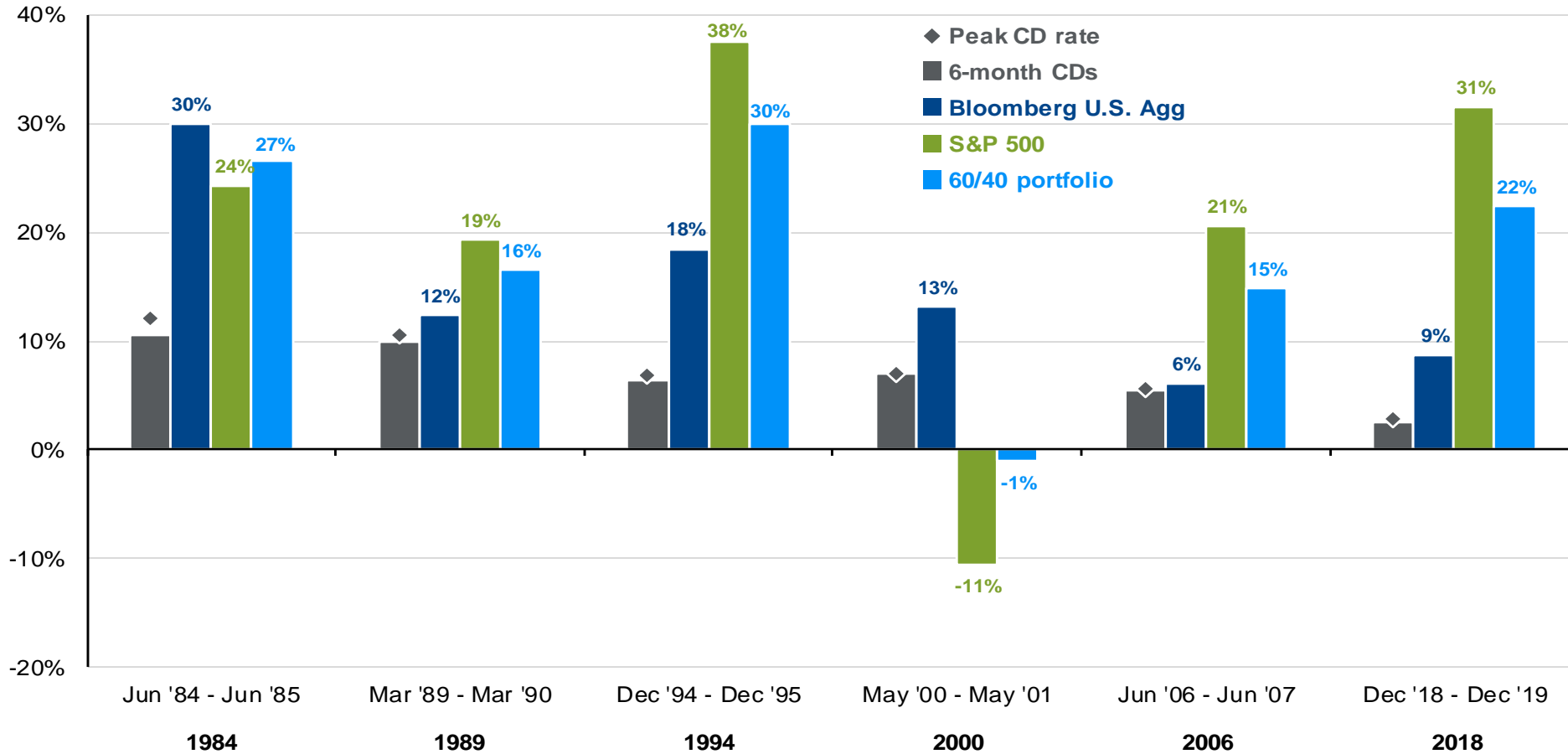
Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Ibbotson/Strategas, Robert Shiller, Standard & Poor's, Yale University, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. The 60/40 portfolio is 60% invested in S&P 500 Total Return Index and 40% invested in Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Total Return Index. S&P 500 returns from 1950 to 1970 are estimated using the Shiller S&P Composite. U.S. fixed income total returns from 1950 to 1975 are estimated using data from Strategas/Ibbotson. The portfolio is rebalanced annually. *Guide to the Markets* - U.S. Data are as of January 9, 2024.



Extending duration has historically been a good call when the Fed is finished hiking

Investment opportunities outside of CDs

Peak 6-month certificate of deposit (CD) rate during previous rate hiking cycles and subsequent 12-month total returns



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Federal Reserve, Robert Shiller, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. The 60/40 portfolio is 60% invested in S&P 500 Total Return Index and 40% invested in Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Total Return Index. The S&P 500 total return figure from the 1984 period was calculated using data from Robert Shiller. The analysis references the month in which the month-end 6-month CD rate peaked during previous rate hiking cycles. CD rate data prior to 2013 are sourced from the Federal Reserve, whereas data from 2013 to 2023 are sourced from Bloomberg. CD subsequent 12-month return calculation assumes reinvestment at the prevailing 6-month rate when the initial CD matures.

Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of January 9, 2024.



J.P. Morgan Asset Management – Index definitions

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All indexes are unmanaged and an individual cannot invest directly in an index. Index returns do not include fees or expenses.

Equities:

The **Dow Jones Industrial Average** is a price-weighted average of 30 actively traded blue-chip U.S. stocks.

The **MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index)** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets.

The **MSCI EAFE Index (Europe, Australasia, Far East)** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the US & Canada.

The **MSCI Emerging Markets Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets.

The **MSCI Europe Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance in Europe.

The **MSCI Pacific Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the Pacific region.

The **Russell 1000 Index**® measures the performance of the 1,000 largest companies in the Russell 3000.

The **Russell 1000 Growth Index**® measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

The **Russell 1000 Value Index**® measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

The **Russell 2000 Index**® measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index.

The **Russell 2000 Growth Index**® measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

The **Russell 2000 Value Index**® measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

The **Russell 3000 Index**® measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization.

The **Russell Midcap Index**® measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index.

The **Russell Midcap Growth Index**® measures the performance of those Russell Midcap companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The stocks are also members of the Russell 1000 Growth index.

The **Russell Midcap Value Index**® measures the performance of those Russell Midcap companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. The stocks are also members of the Russell 1000 Value index.

The **S&P 500 Index** is widely regarded as the best single gauge of the U.S. equities market. The index includes a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The **S&P 500 Index** focuses on the large-cap segment of the market; however, since it includes a significant portion of the total value of the market, it also represents the market.

Fixed income:

The **Bloomberg 1-3 Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index** includes all publicly issued zero-coupon US Treasury Bills that have a remaining maturity of less than 3 months and more than 1 month, are rated investment grade, and have \$250 million or more of outstanding face value. In addition, the securities must be denominated in U.S. dollars and must be fixed rate and non convertible.

The **Bloomberg Global High Yield Index** is a multi-currency flagship measure of the global high yield debt market. The index represents the union of the US High Yield, the Pan-European High Yield, and Emerging Markets (EM) Hard Currency High Yield Indices. The high yield and emerging markets sub-components are mutually exclusive. Until January 1, 2011, the index also included CMBS high yield securities.

The **Bloomberg Municipal Index**: consists of a broad selection of investment-grade general obligation and revenue bonds of maturities ranging from one year to 30 years. It is an unmanaged index representative of the tax-exempt bond market.

The **Bloomberg US Dollar Floating Rate Note (FRN) Index** provides a measure of the U.S. dollar denominated floating rate note market.

The **Bloomberg US Corporate Investment Grade Index** is an unmanaged index consisting of publicly issued US Corporate and specified foreign debentures and secured notes that are rated investment grade (Baa3/BBB or higher) by at least two ratings agencies, have at least one year to final maturity and have at least \$250 million par amount outstanding. To qualify, bonds must be SEC-registered.

The **Bloomberg US High Yield Index** covers the universe of fixed rate, non-investment grade debt. Eurobonds and debt issues from countries designated as emerging markets (sovereign rating of Baa1/BBB+/BBB+ and below using the middle of Moody's, S&P, and Fitch) are excluded, but Canadian and global bonds (SEC registered) of issuers in non-EMG countries are included.

The **Bloomberg US Mortgage Backed Securities Index** is an unmanaged index that measures the performance of investment grade fixed-rate mortgage backed pass-through securities of GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC.

The **Bloomberg US TIPS Index** consists of Inflation-Protection securities issued by the U.S. Treasury.

The **J.P. Morgan Emerging Market Bond Global Index (EMBI)** includes U.S. dollar denominated Brady bonds, Eurobonds, traded loans and local market debt instruments issued by sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities.

The **J.P. Morgan Domestic High Yield Index** is designed to mirror the investable universe of the U.S. dollar domestic high yield corporate debt market.

The **J.P. Morgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index Broad Diversified (CEMBI Broad Diversified)** is an expansion of the **J.P. Morgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index (CEMBI)**. The CEMBI is a market capitalization weighted index consisting of U.S. dollar denominated emerging market corporate bonds.

The **J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Diversified (EMBI Global Diversified)** tracks total returns for U.S. dollar-denominated debt instruments issued by emerging market sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities: Brady bonds, loans, Eurobonds. The index limits the exposure of some of the larger countries.

The **J.P. Morgan GBI EM Global Diversified** tracks the performance of local currency debt issued by emerging market governments, whose debt is accessible by most of the international investor base.

The **U.S. Treasury Index** is a component of the U.S. Government index.



J.P. Morgan Asset Management – Definitions

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Other asset classes:

The **Alerian MLP Index** is a composite of the 50 most prominent energy Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) that provides investors with an unbiased, comprehensive benchmark for the asset class.

The **Bloomberg Commodity Index** and related sub-indices are composed of futures contracts on physical commodities and represents twenty two separate commodities traded on U.S. exchanges, with the exception of aluminum, nickel, and zinc

The **Cambridge Associates U.S. Global Buyout and Growth Index®** is based on data compiled from 1,768 global (U.S. & ex -U.S.) buyout and growth equity funds, including fully liquidated partnerships, formed between 1986 and 2013.

The **CS/Tremont Hedge Fund Index** is compiled by Credit Suisse Tremont Index, LLC. It is an asset-weighted hedge fund index and includes only funds, as opposed to separate accounts. The Index uses the Credit Suisse/Tremont database, which tracks over 4500 funds, and consists only of funds with a minimum of US\$50 million under management, a 12-month track record, and audited financial statements. It is calculated and rebalanced on a monthly basis, and shown net of all performance fees and expenses. It is the exclusive property of Credit Suisse Tremont Index, LLC.

The **HFRI Monthly Indices (HFRI)** are equally weighted performance indexes, utilized by numerous hedge fund managers as a benchmark for their own hedge funds. The HFRI are broken down into 4 main strategies, each with multiple sub strategies. All single-manager HFRI Index constituents are included in the HFRI Fund Weighted Composite, which accounts for over 2200 funds listed on the internal HFR Database.

The **NAREIT EQUITY REIT Index** is designed to provide the most comprehensive assessment of overall industry performance, and includes all tax-qualified real estate investment trusts (REITs) that are listed on the NYSE, the American Stock Exchange or the NASDAQ National Market List.

The **NFI-ODCE**, short for NCREIF Fund Index -Open End Diversified Core Equity, is an index of investment returns reporting on both a historical and current basis the results of 33 open-end commingled funds pursuing a core investment strategy, some of which have performance histories dating back to the 1970s. The NFI-ODCE Index is capitalization-weighted and is reported gross of fees. Measurement is time-weighted.

Definitions:

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 risks. Bond prices generally fall when interest rates rise.

Investments in **commodities** may have greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the instruments involve leverage. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments 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. Use of leveraged commodity-linked derivatives creates an opportunity for increased return but, at the same time, creates the possibility for greater loss.

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 original investment. The use of derivatives may not be successful, resulting in investment losses, and the cost of such strategies may reduce investment returns.

Distressed Restructuring Strategies employ an investment process focused on corporate fixed income instruments, primarily on corporate credit instruments of companies trading at significant discounts to their value at issuance or obliged (par value) at maturity as a result of either formal bankruptcy proceeding or financial market perception of near term proceedings.

Investments in **emerging markets** can be more volatile. The normal risks of investing in foreign countries are heightened when investing in emerging markets. In addition, the small size of securities markets and the low trading volume may lead to a lack of liquidity, which leads to increased volatility. Also, emerging markets may not provide adequate legal protection for private or foreign investment or private property.

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, 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 may decline over short or extended periods of time.

Equity market neutral strategies employ sophisticated quantitative techniques of analyzing price data to ascertain information about future price movement and relationships between securities, select securities for purchase and sale. Equity Market Neutral Strategies typically maintain characteristic net equity market exposure no greater than 10% long or short.

Global macro strategies trade a broad range of strategies in which the investment process is predicated on movements in underlying economic variables and the impact these have on equity, fixed income, hard currency and commodity markets.

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 U.S. can raise or lower returns. Some overseas markets may not be as politically and economically stable as the United States and other nations.

There is no guarantee that the use of **long and short positions** will succeed in limiting an investor's exposure to domestic stock market movements, capitalization, sector swings or other risk factors. Using long and short selling strategies may have higher portfolio turnover rates. Short selling involves certain risks, including additional costs associated with covering short positions and a possibility of unlimited loss on certain short sale positions.

Merger arbitrage strategies which employ an investment process primarily focused on opportunities in equity and equity related instruments of companies which are currently engaged in a corporate transaction.

Mid-capitalization investing typically carries more risk than investing in well-established "blue-chip" companies. Historically, mid-cap companies' stock has experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the average stock.

Price to forward earnings is a measure of the price-to-earnings ratio (P/E) using forecasted earnings. **Price to book value** compares a stock's market value to its book value. **Price to cash flow** is a measure of the market's expectations of a firm's future financial health. **Price to dividends** is the ratio of the price of a share on a stock exchange to the dividends per share paid in the previous year, used as a measure of a company's potential as an investment.

Real estate investments may be subject to a higher degree of market risk because of concentration in a specific industry, sector or geographical sector. Real estate investments may be subject to risks including, but not limited to, declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general and economic conditions, changes in the value of the underlying property owned by the trust and defaults by borrower.

Relative Value Strategies maintain positions in which the investment thesis is predicated on realization of a valuation discrepancy in the relationship between multiple securities.

Small-capitalization investing typically carries more risk than investing in well-established "blue-chip" companies since smaller companies generally have a higher risk of failure. Historically, smaller companies' stock has experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the average stock.



J.P. Morgan Asset Management – Risks & disclosures

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Unless otherwise stated, all Data are as of January 9, 2024 or most recently available.

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