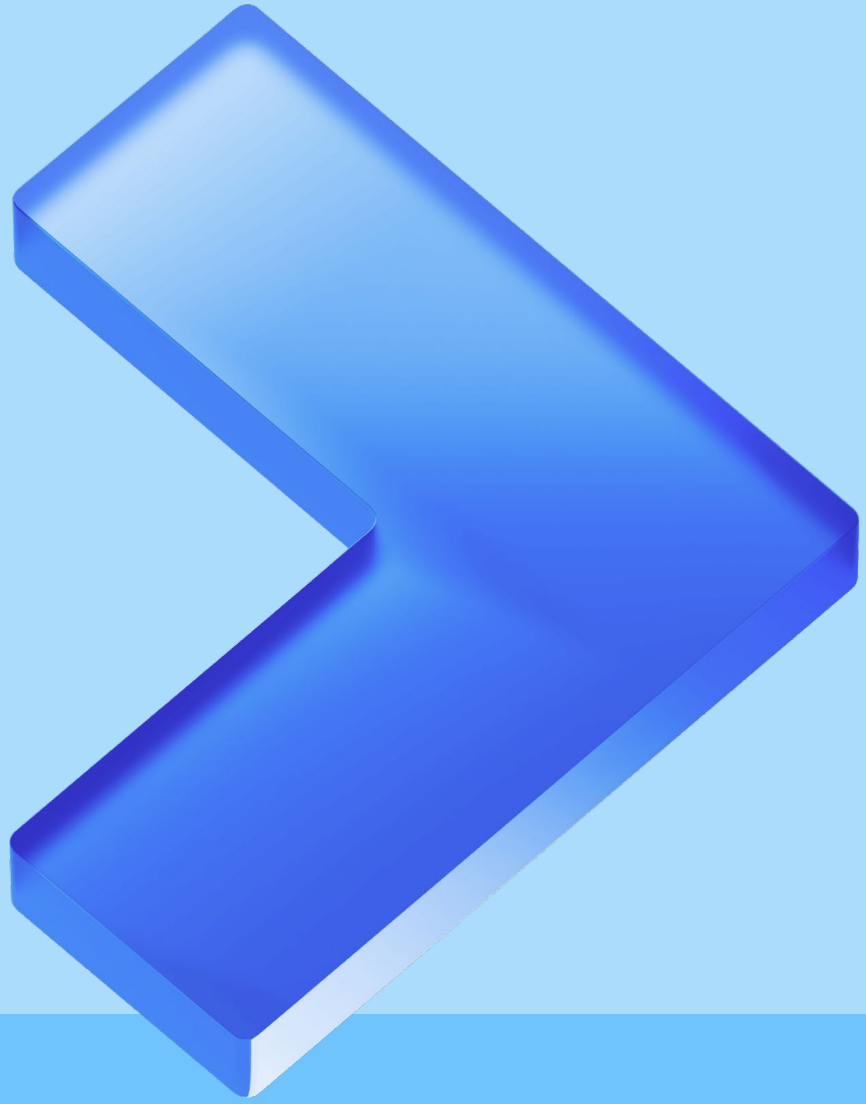
Market Insights

# Guide to the Markets

Australia | 4Q 2026 | As of 30 September 2026



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# Global Market Insights Strategy Team

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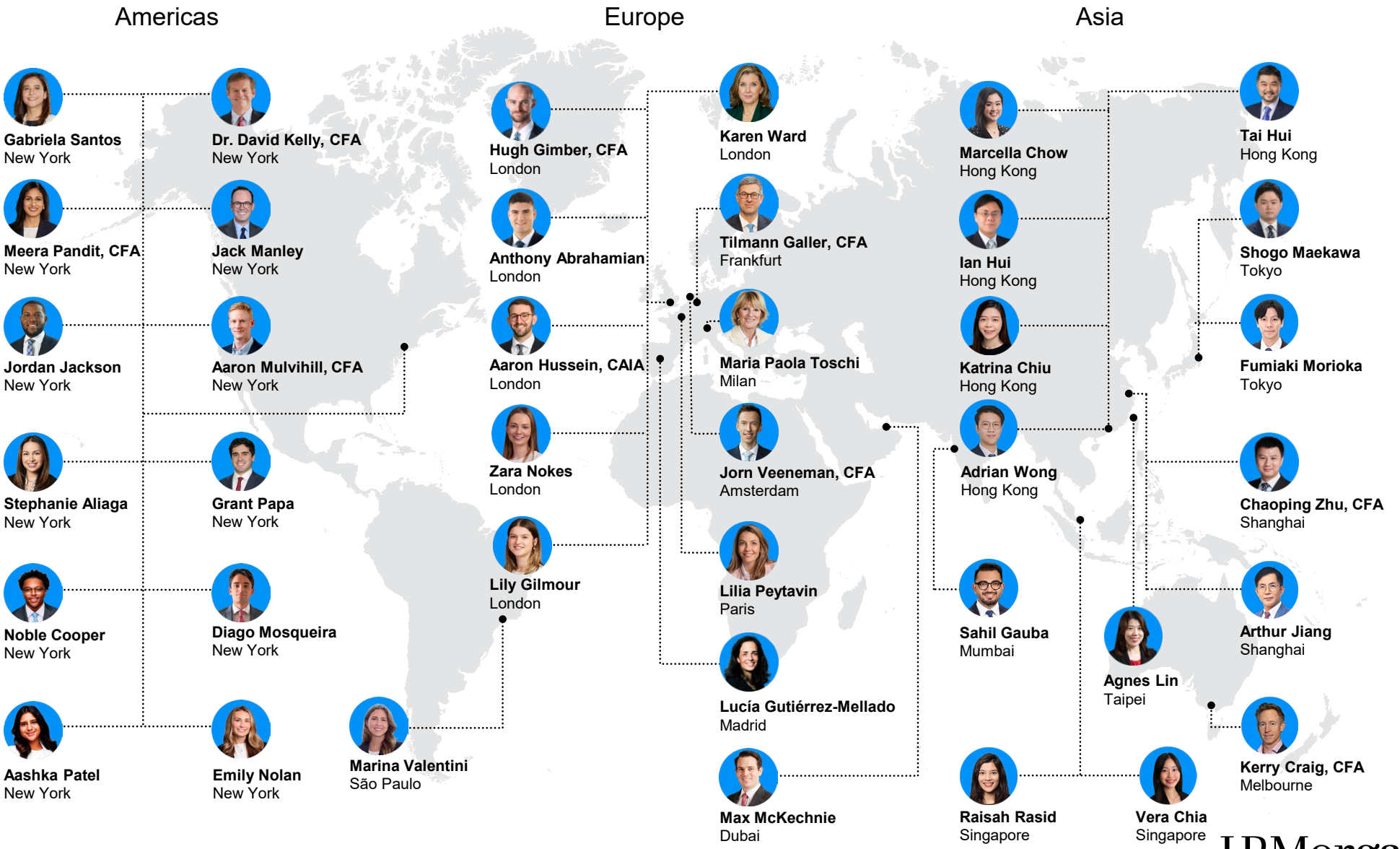


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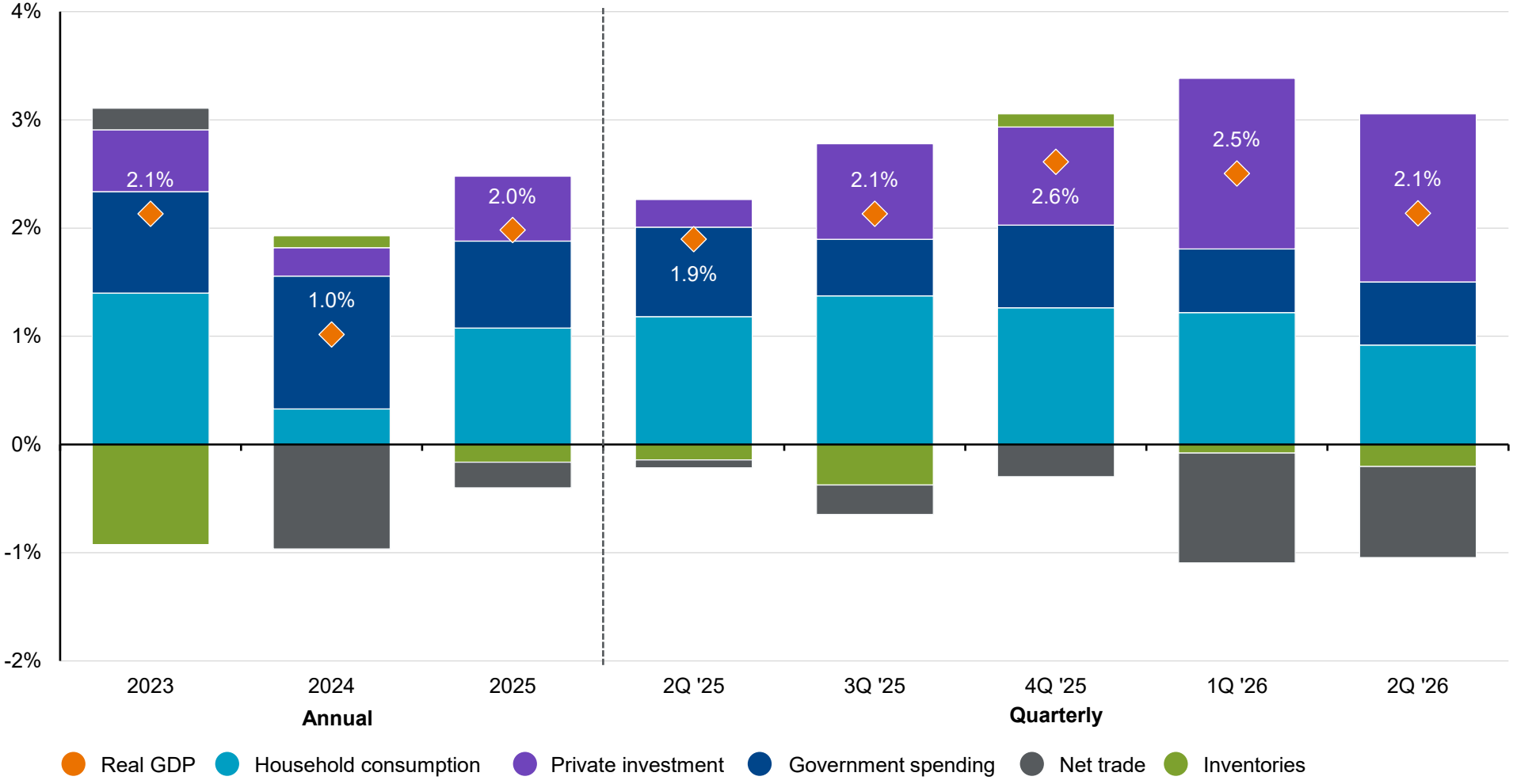
# Economic growth



**Real GDP**
Contribution to year-over-year change




Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
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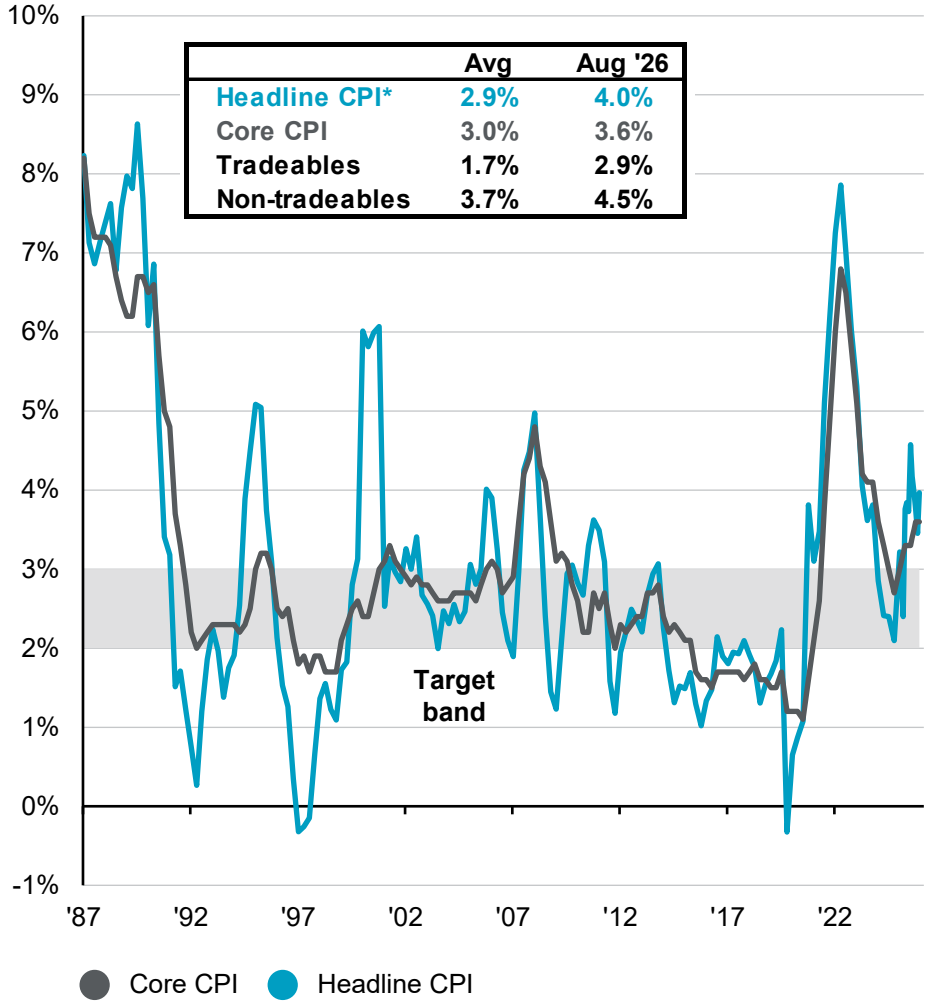
# Inflation



## CPI and core CPI inflation

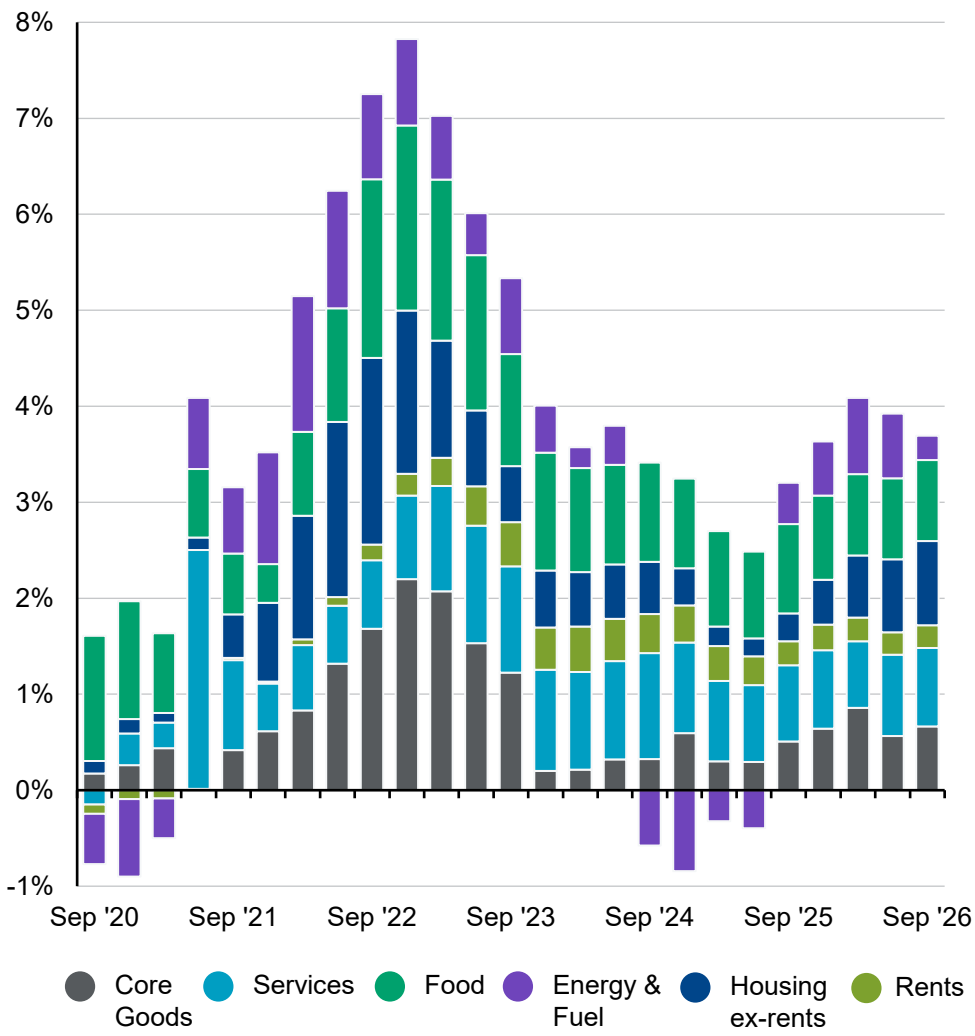
Year-over-year




| | Avg | Aug '26 |
|---|---|---|
| Headline CPI* | 2.9% | 4.0% |
| Core CPI | 3.0% | 3.6% |
| Tradeables | 1.7% | 2.9% |
| Non-tradeables | 3.7% | 4.5% |

## Inflation components contribution

Year-over-year




Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. *CPI is the Consumer Price Index, core CPI is the trimmed mean measure of inflation. Tradeables represent approximately 35% of the CPI basket and non-tradeables 65%. Core goods CPI is goods CPI excluding volatile items. Monthly CPI series not shown on chart.

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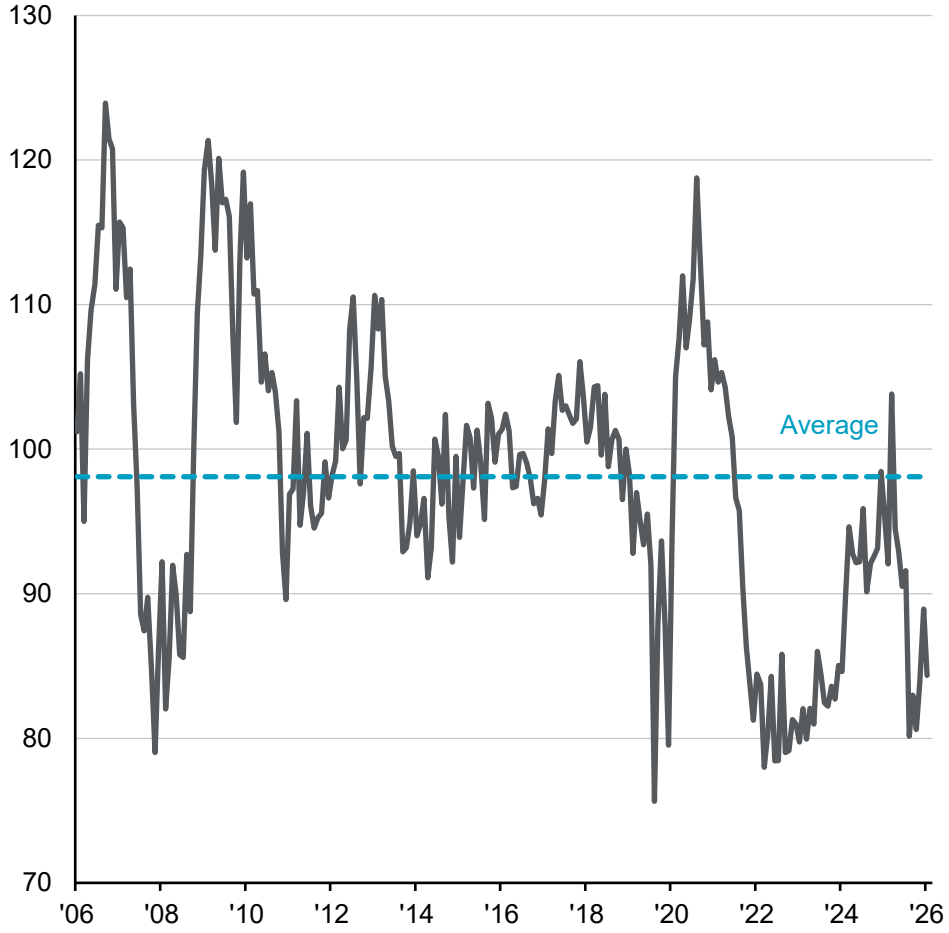
# Consumer sentiment



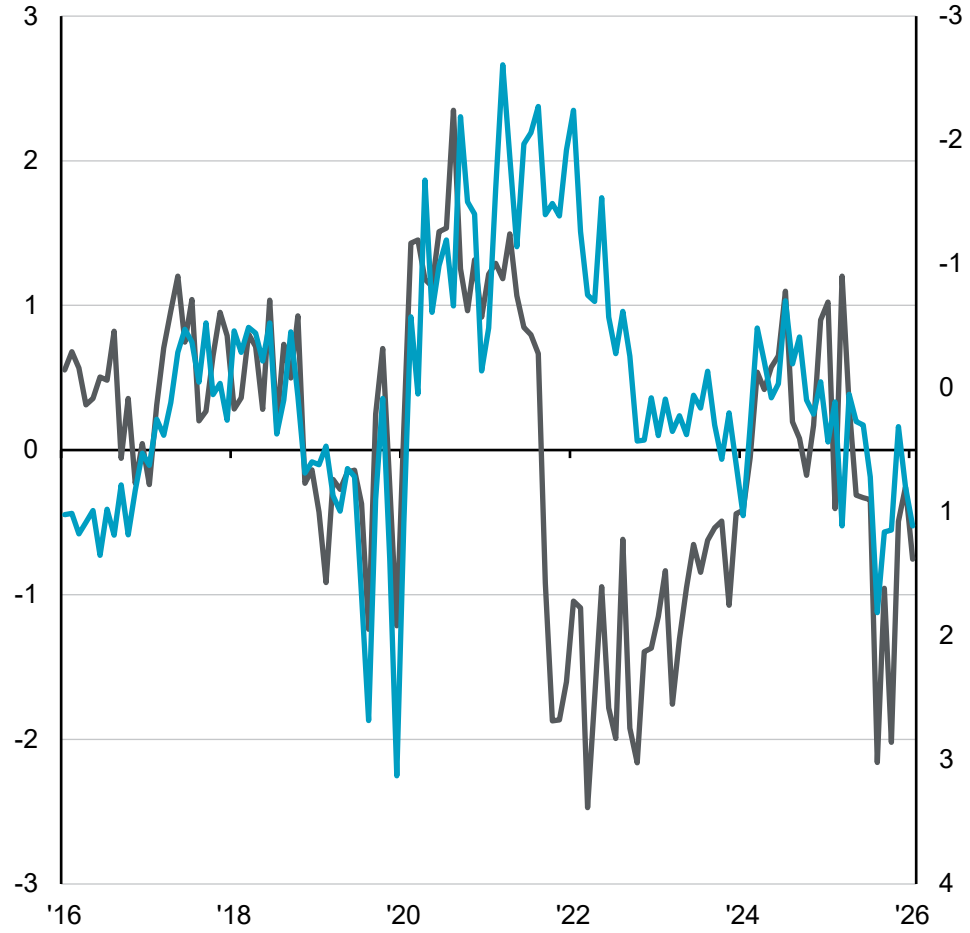
## Consumer sentiment

Index




## Consumer sentiment: Sub-indices

Z-scores




◀ Household finances (next 12 months)

Unemployment (inverted) ▶

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, FactSet, Westpac, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
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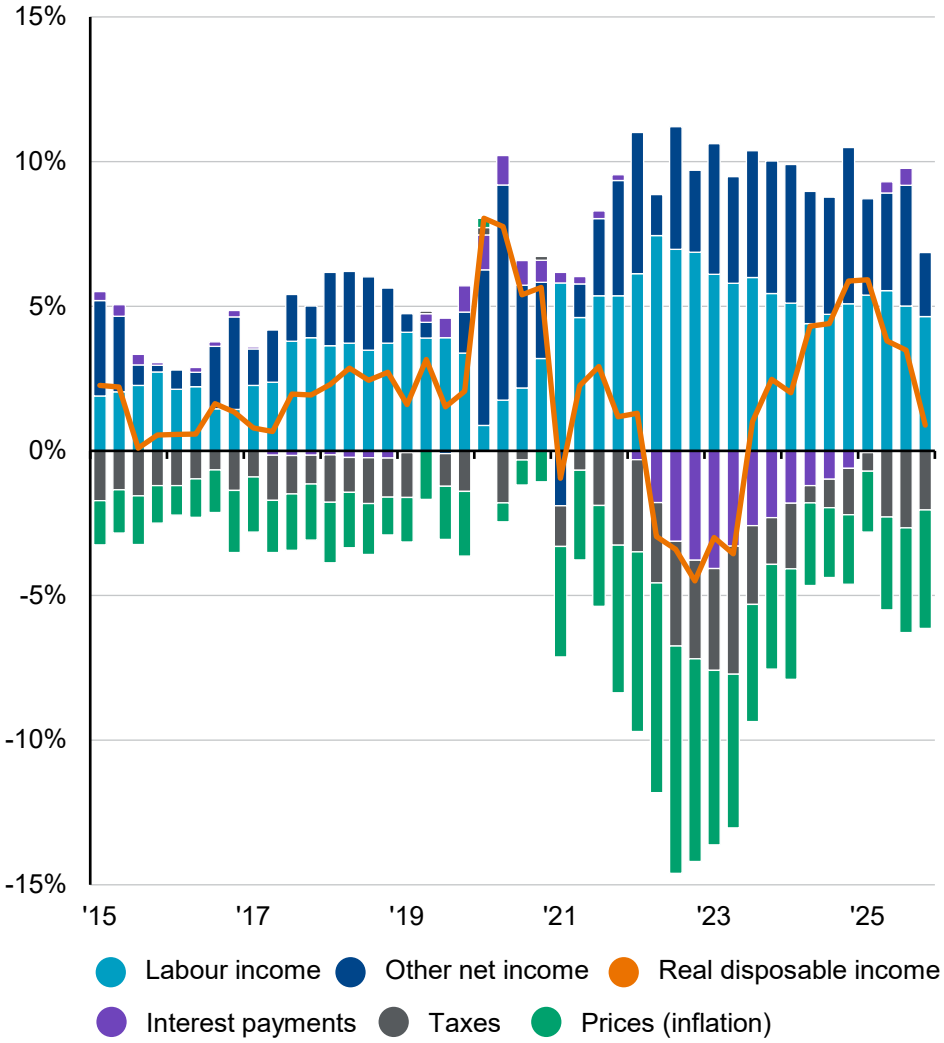
# Consumer spending



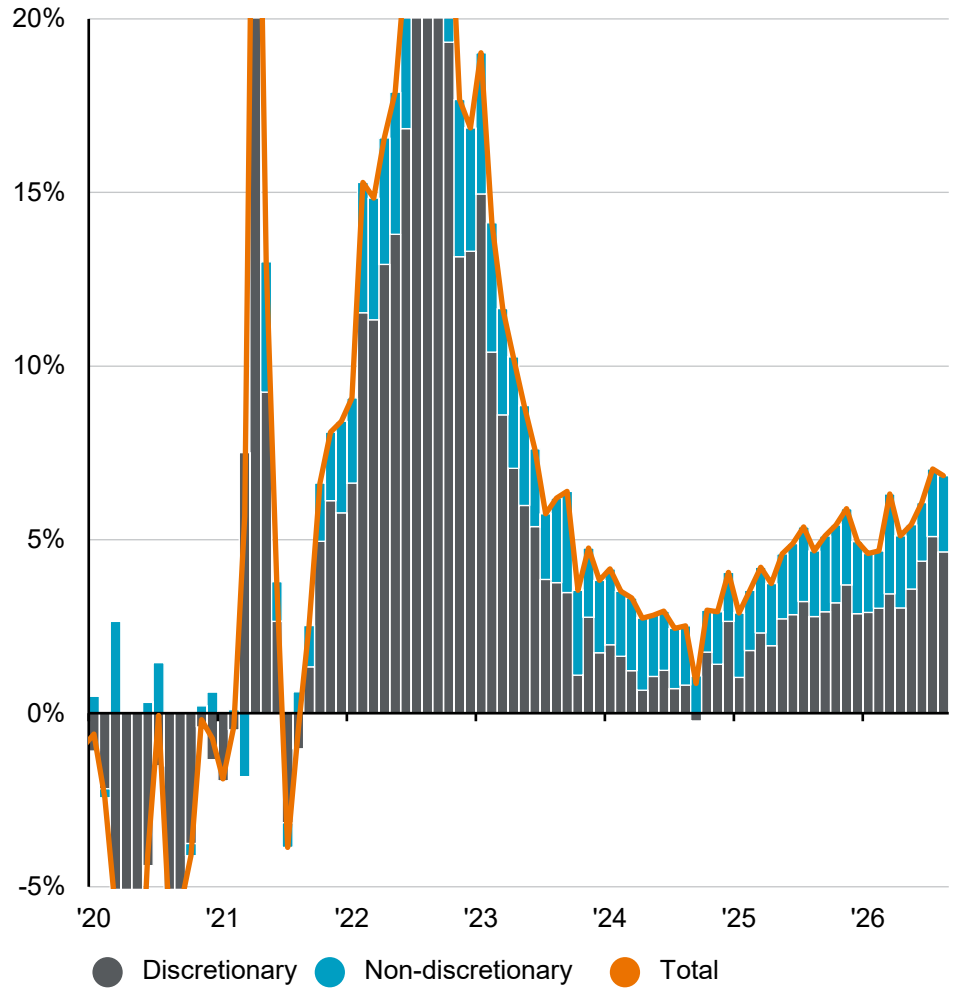
## Household real disposable income growth

Year-over-year contribution to growth




## Household spending

Year-over-year with contributions, nominal spending




Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, FactSet, Reserve Bank of Australia, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
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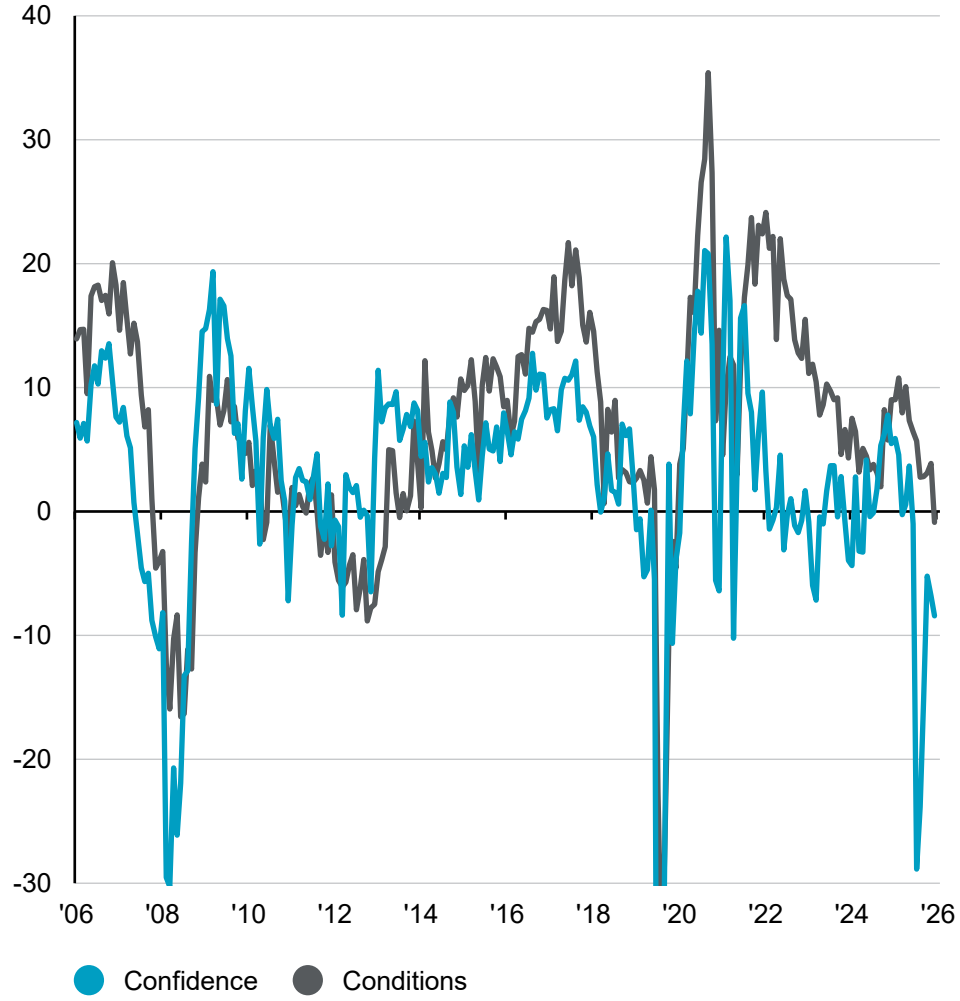
# Business conditions and capex



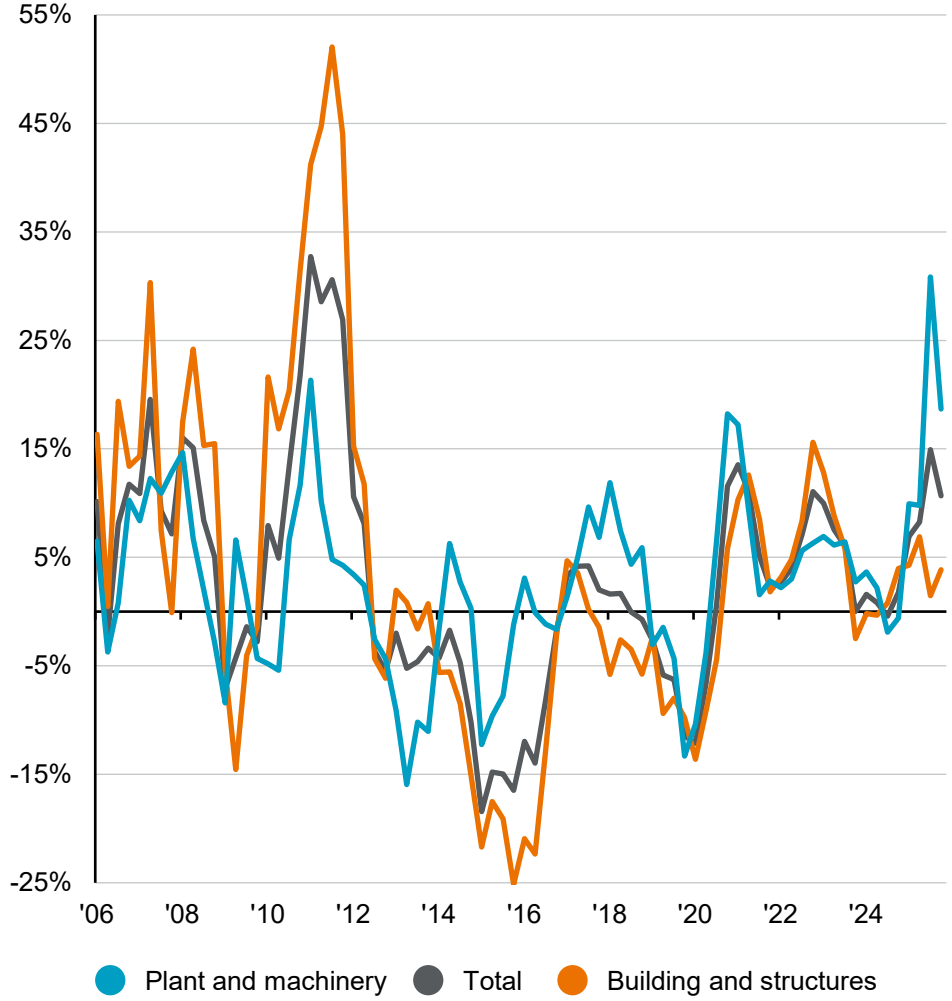
## Business conditions and confidence

Index




## Private sector new capital expenditure

Year-over-year




Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, FactSet, RBA, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
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# Labour market

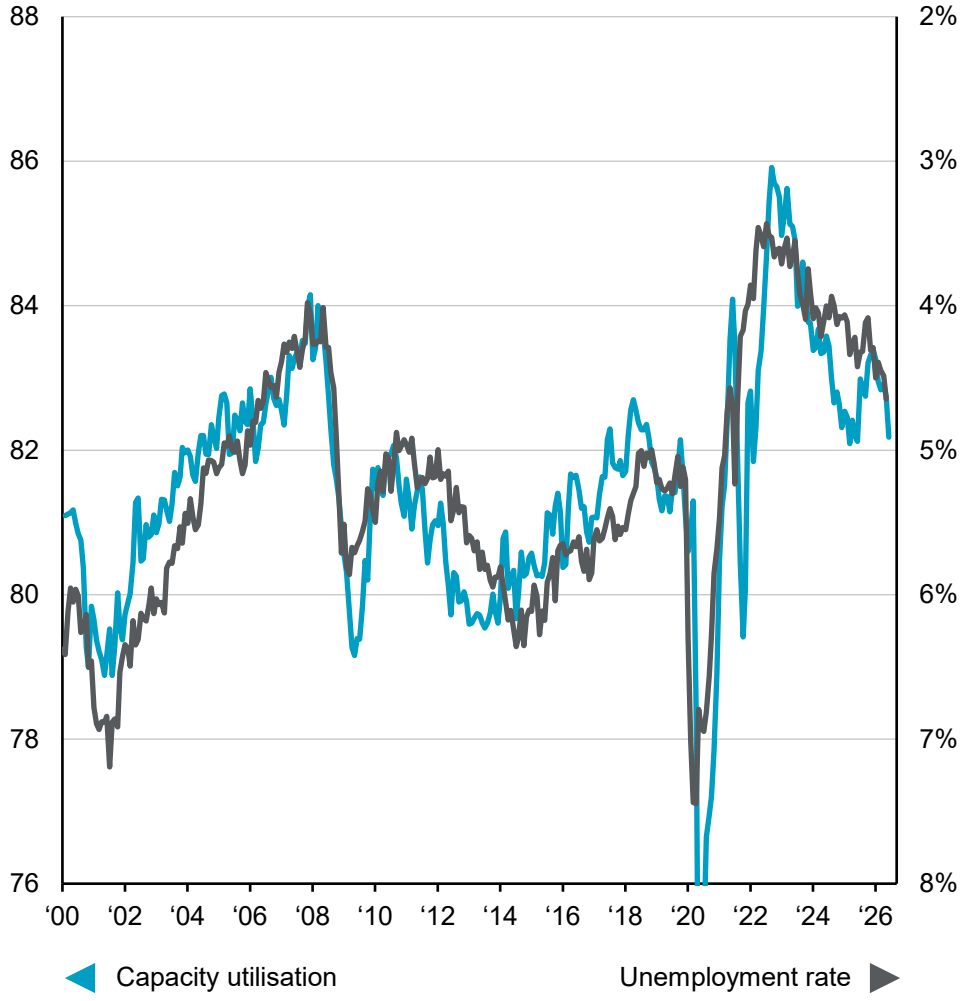


## Unemployment and wage growth

Seasonally adjusted

## Capacity utilisation and unemployment

Index, two-month moving average, adv. five months




Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, FactSet, National Australia Bank, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
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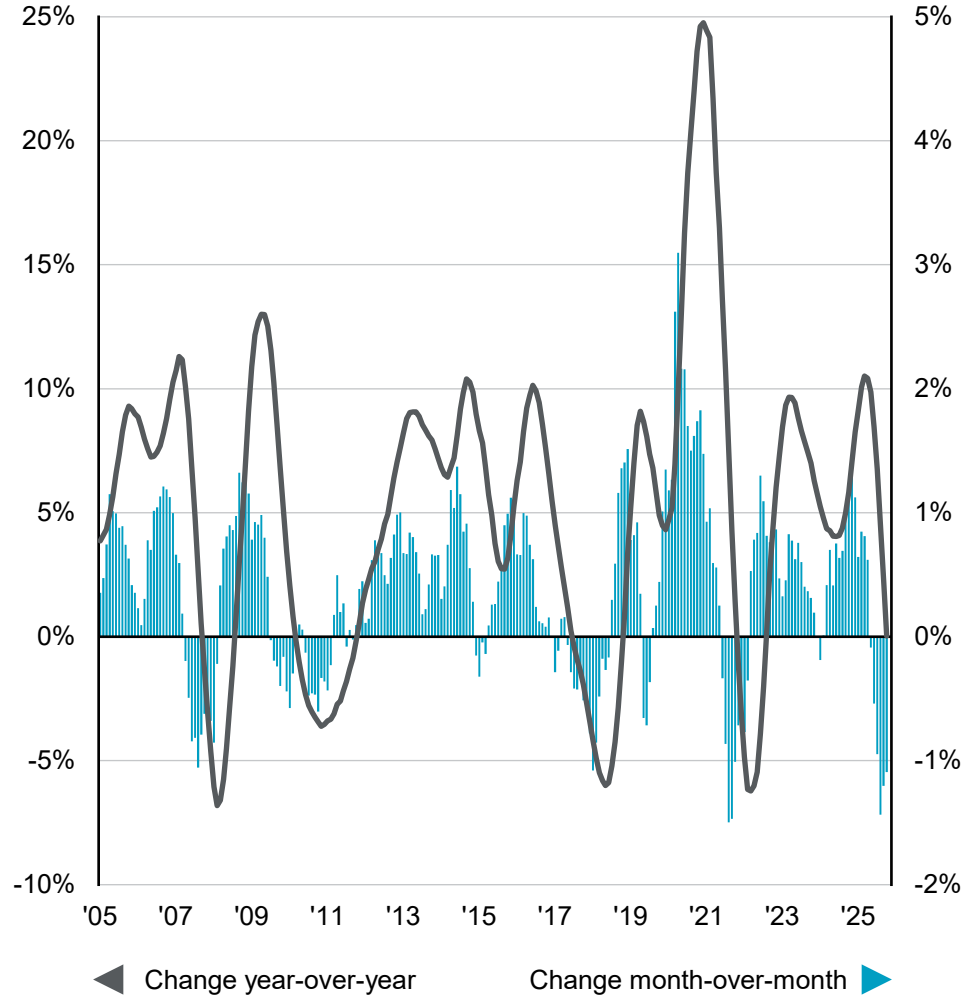
# Residential real estate prices



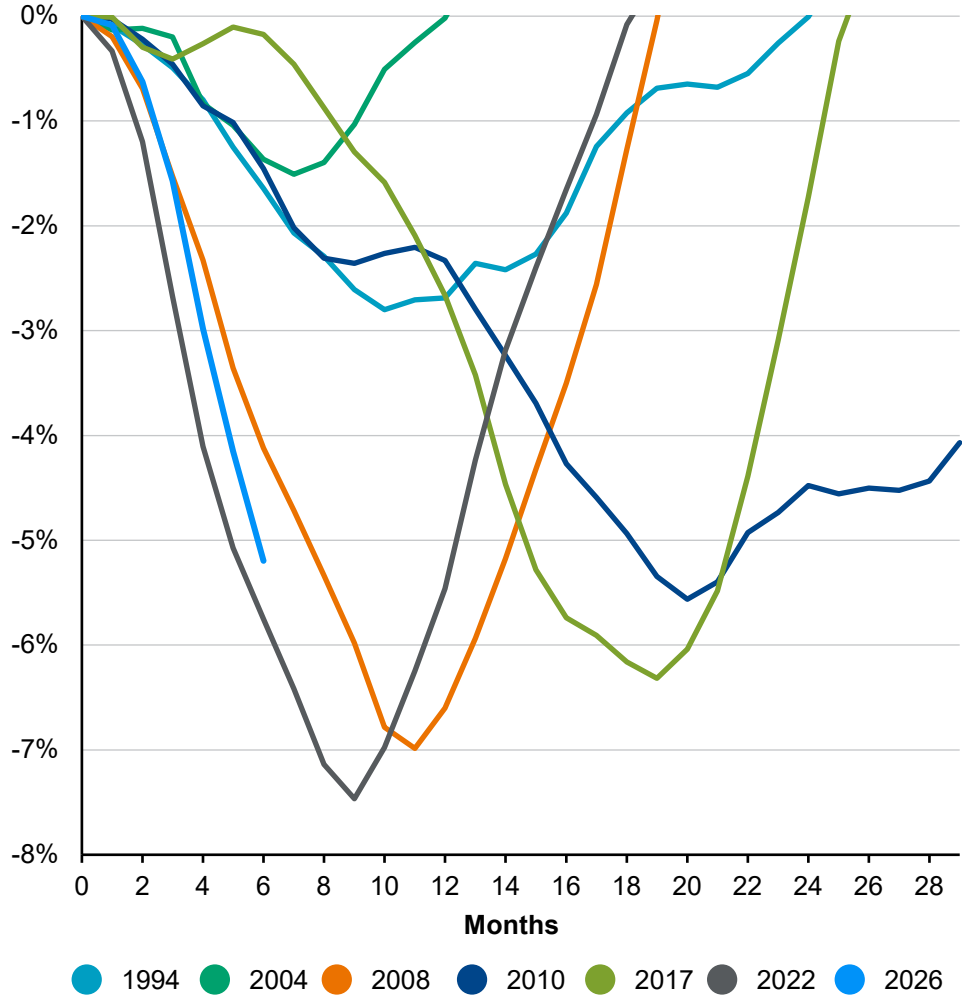
## National house prices

Year-over-year | Month-over-month




## National house price cycles

Fall from prior peak




Source: Cotality, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
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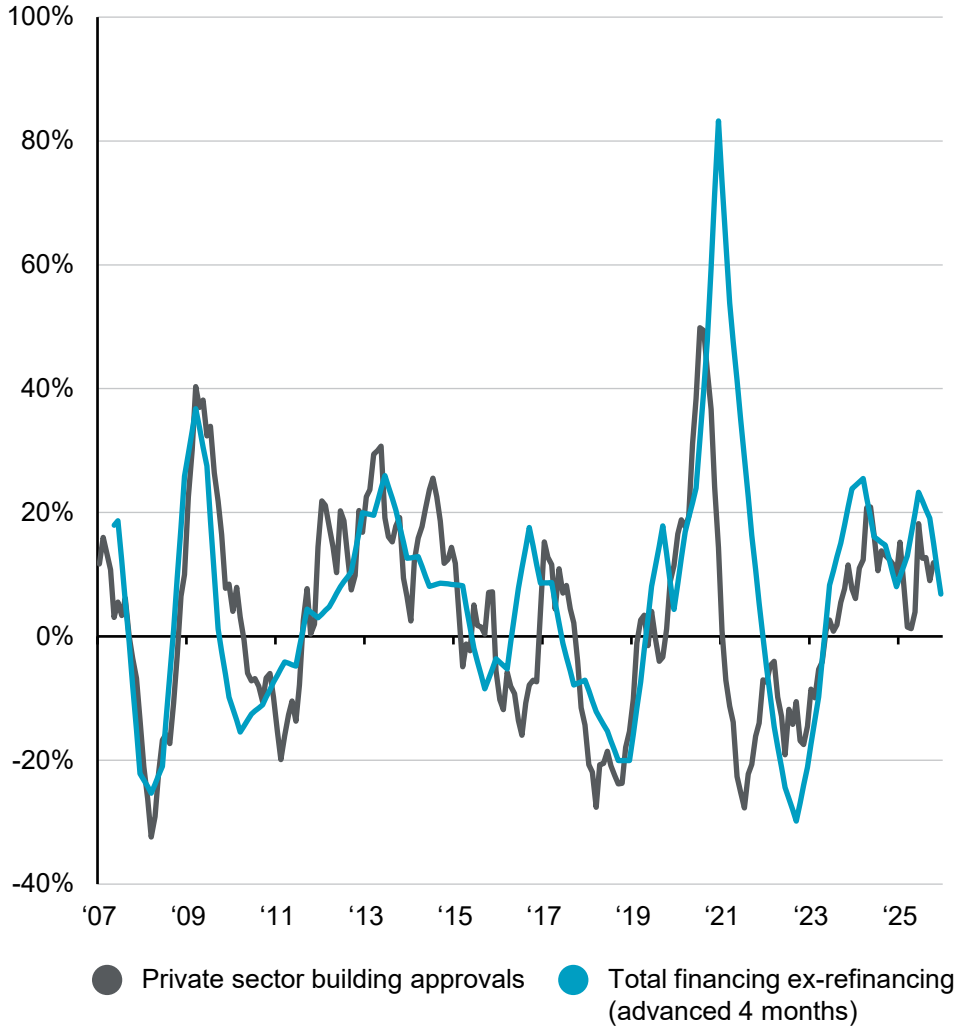
# Residential real estate activity



## Building approvals and financing

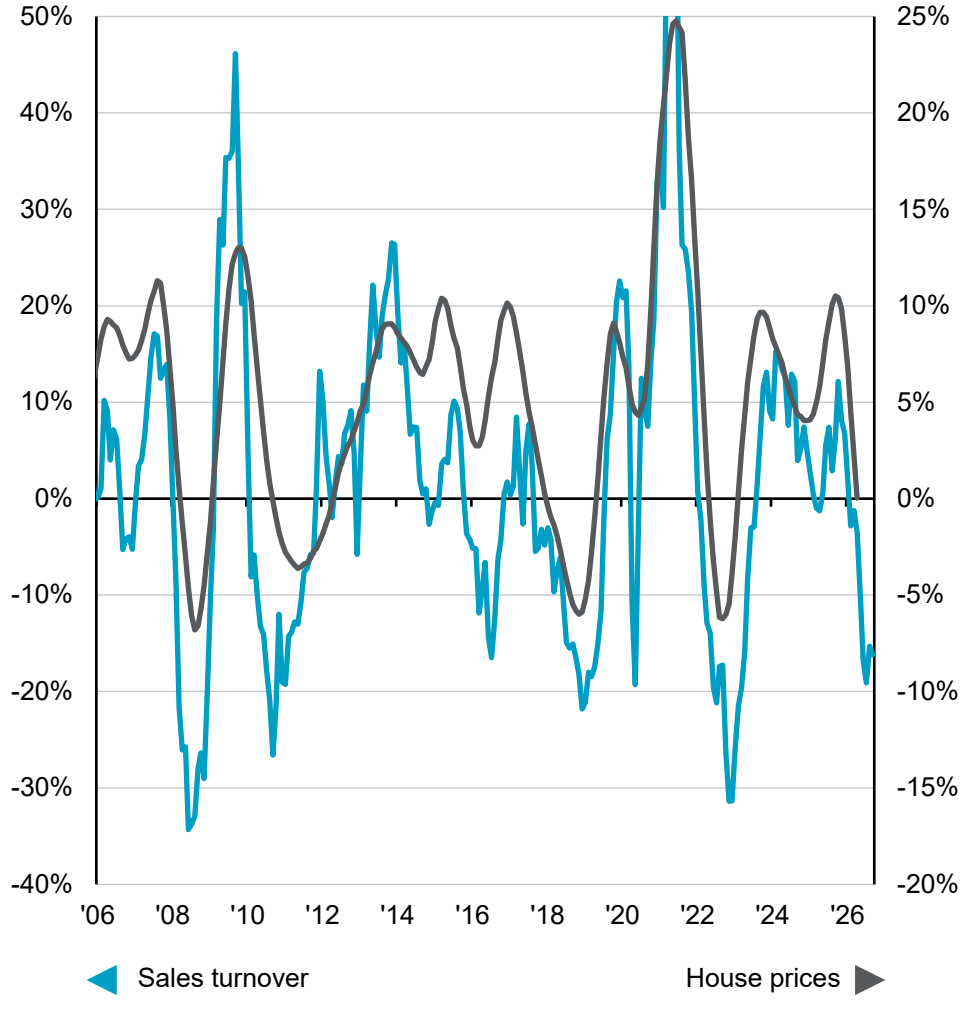
Year-over-year, three-month moving average




## National house price and sales turnover

Two-month moving average, adv. five months

Year-over-year




Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Right) Cotality.
House price is the year-over-year change in the hedonic index for national dwelling prices. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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# Trade

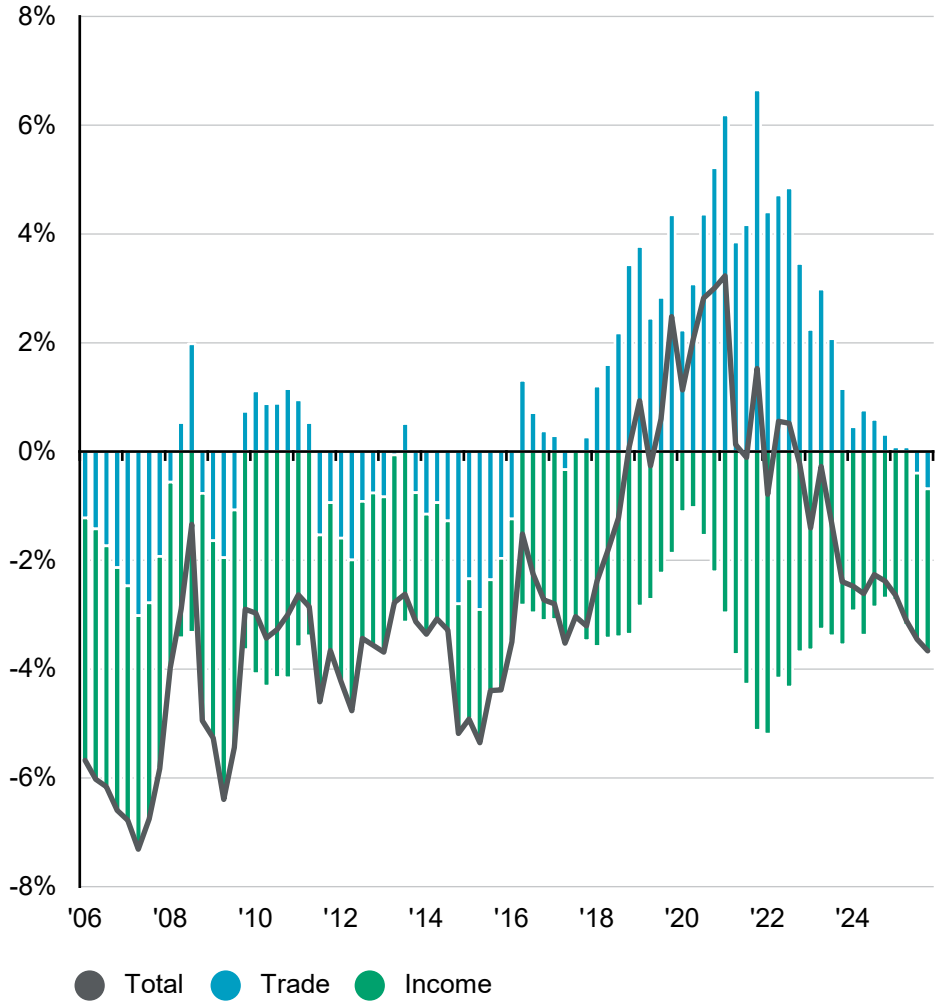


## Exports by type

AUD billion, six-month moving average

## Current account

% of nominal GDP




Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
*Guide to the Markets – Australia.* Data as of 30 September 2026.

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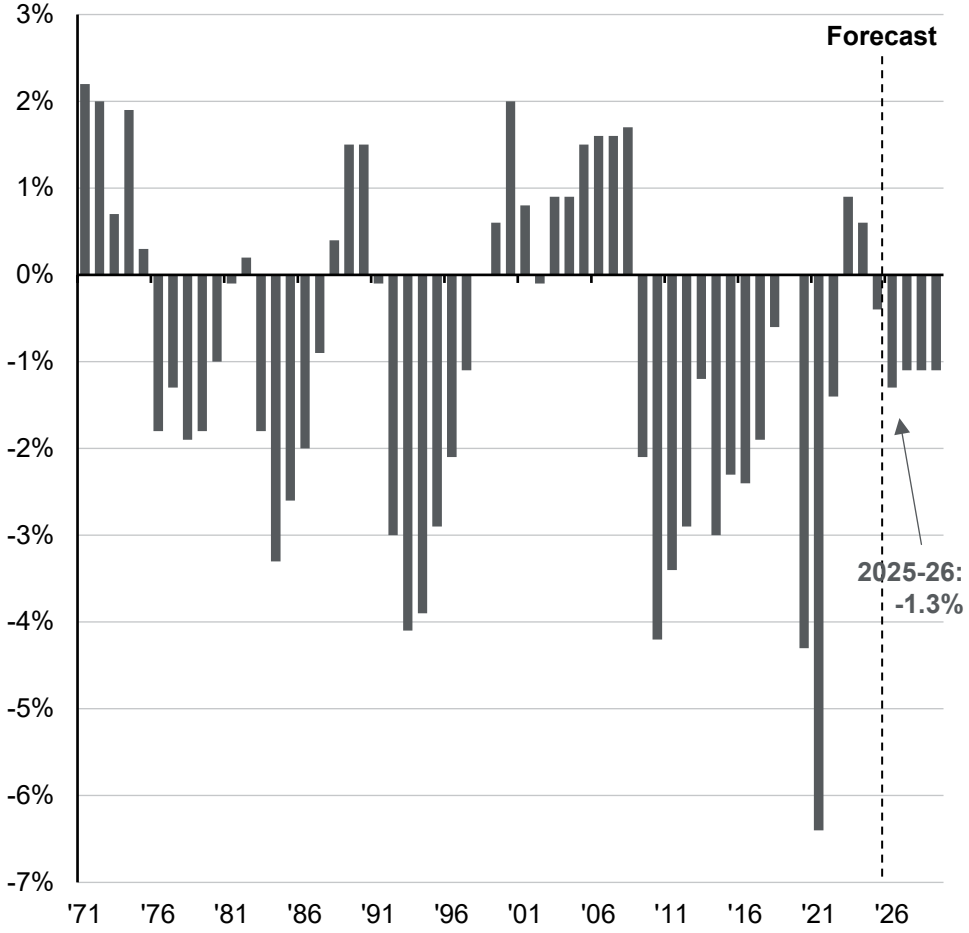
# Government finances



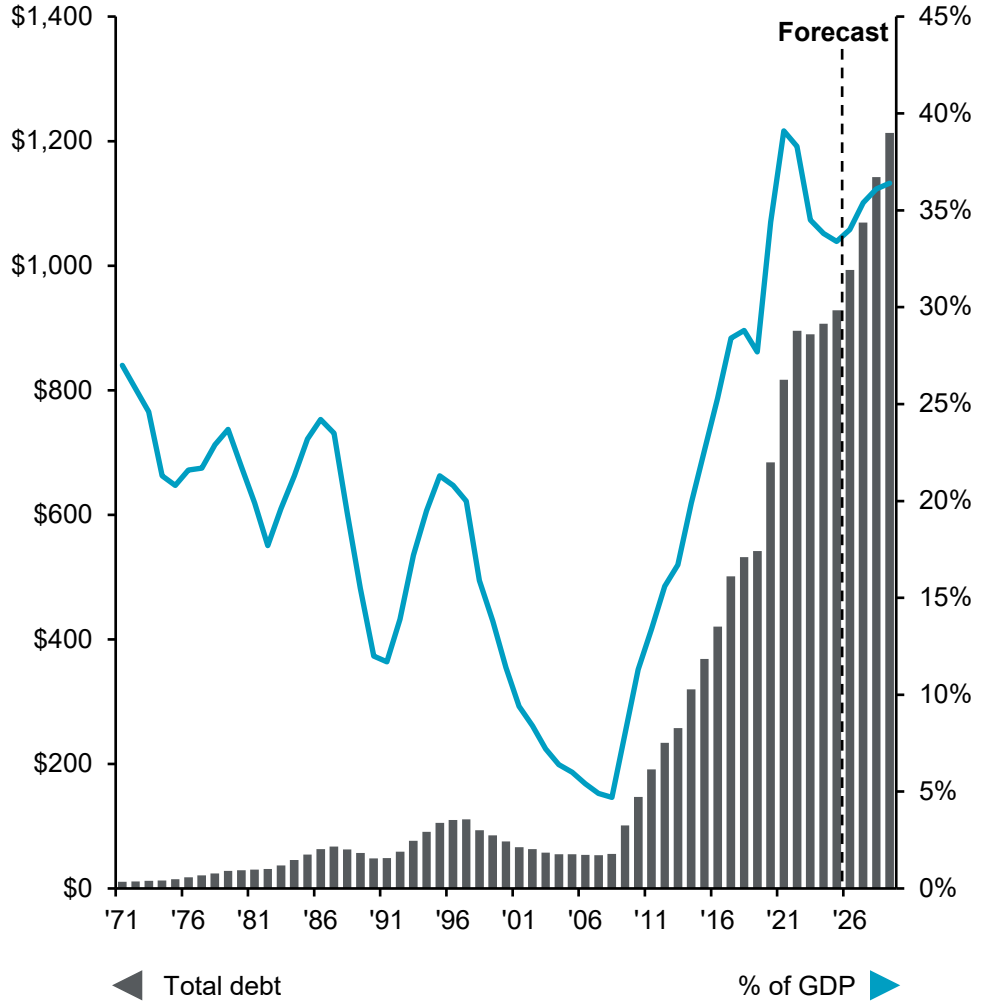
## Commonwealth budget surplus/deficit

% of GDP, 2025-2026 budget, end of fiscal year




## Commonwealth gross debt

2025-2026 budget, end of fiscal year, AUD billions




Source: Australian Treasury, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
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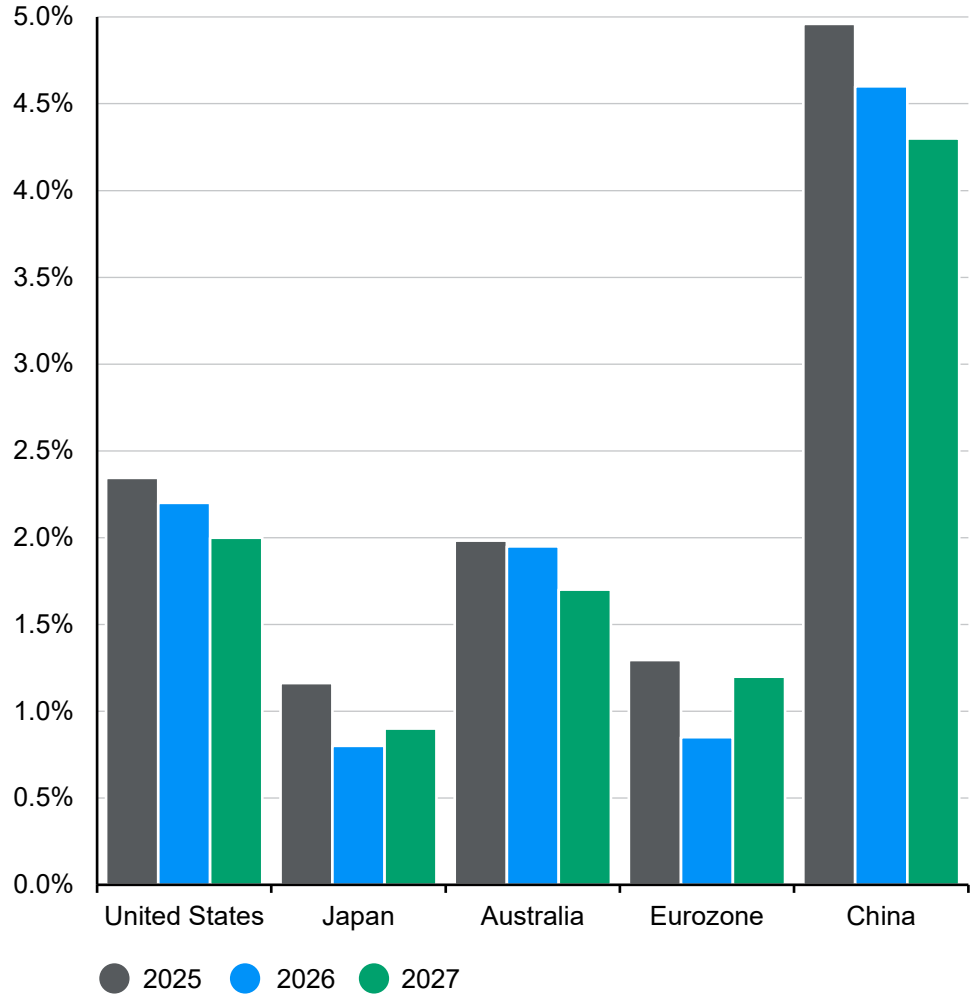
# Global growth



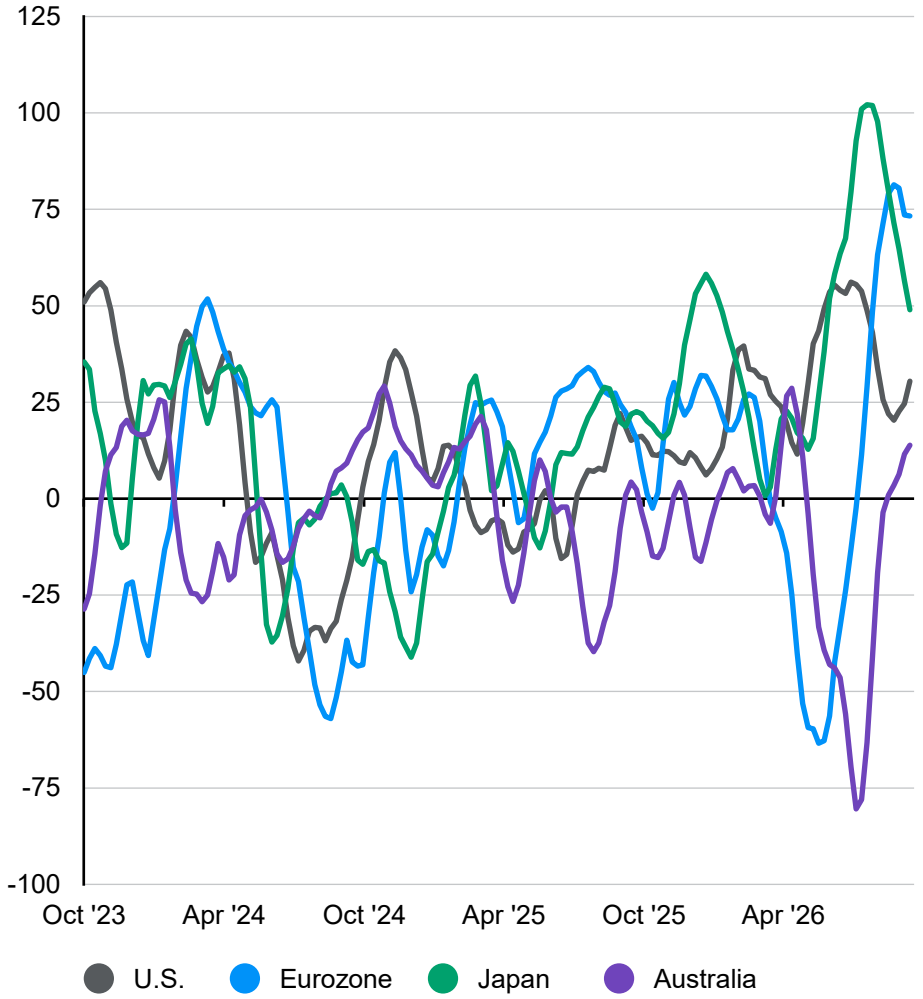
## Real GDP forecast

Year-over-year




## Economic surprise indices

Citi Economic Surprise Indices by region




Source: Citi, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. FactSet consensus forecasts from 2026 onwards.
Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current or future results.
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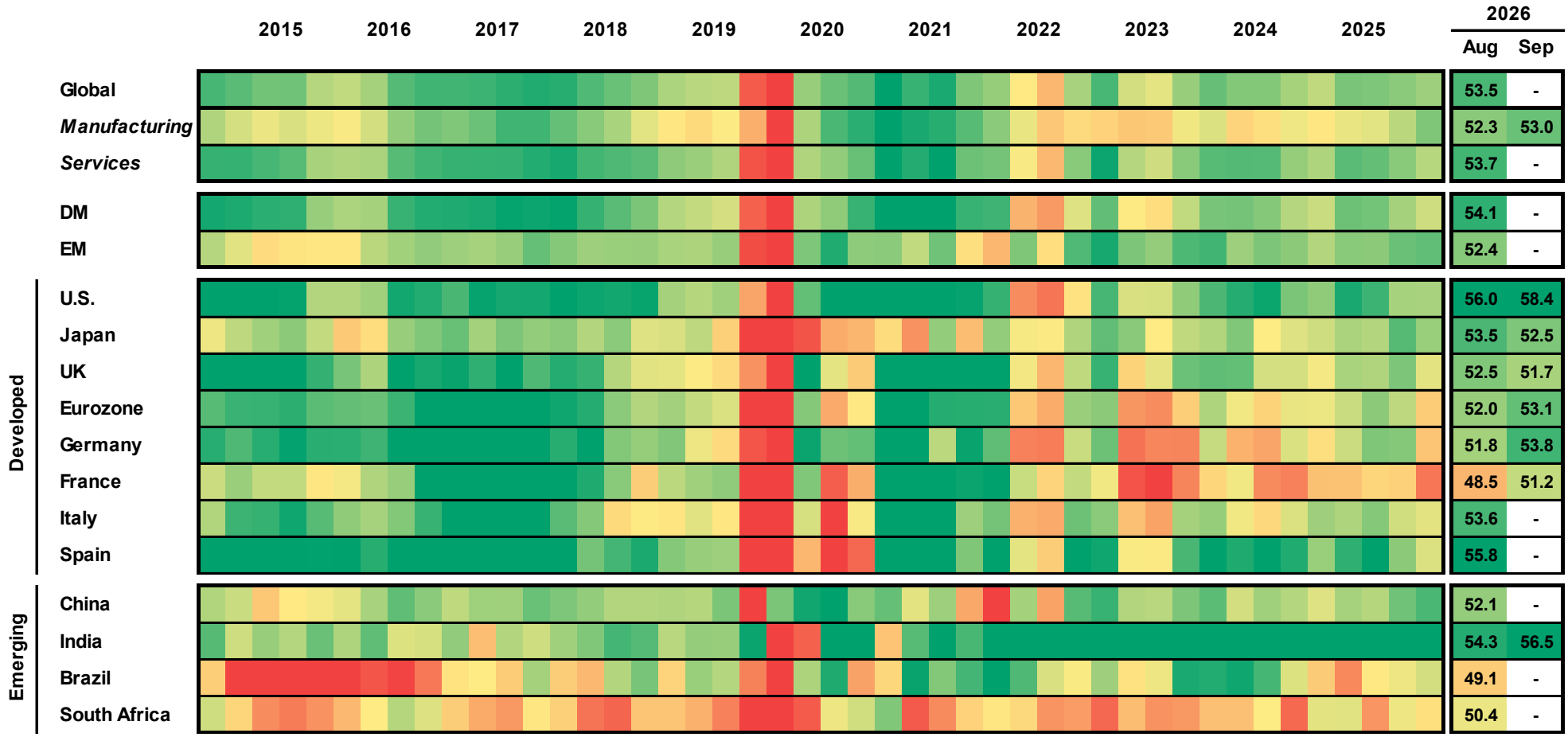
# Global economic momentum



## Composite Purchasing Managers' Index




Source: FactSet, Markit, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Heatmap colours are based on PMI relative to the 50 level, which indicates acceleration or deceleration of the sector, for the period shown. Heatmap is based on quarterly averages, except the two most recent figures, which are single month readings. DM and EM represent developed markets and emerging markets, respectively.
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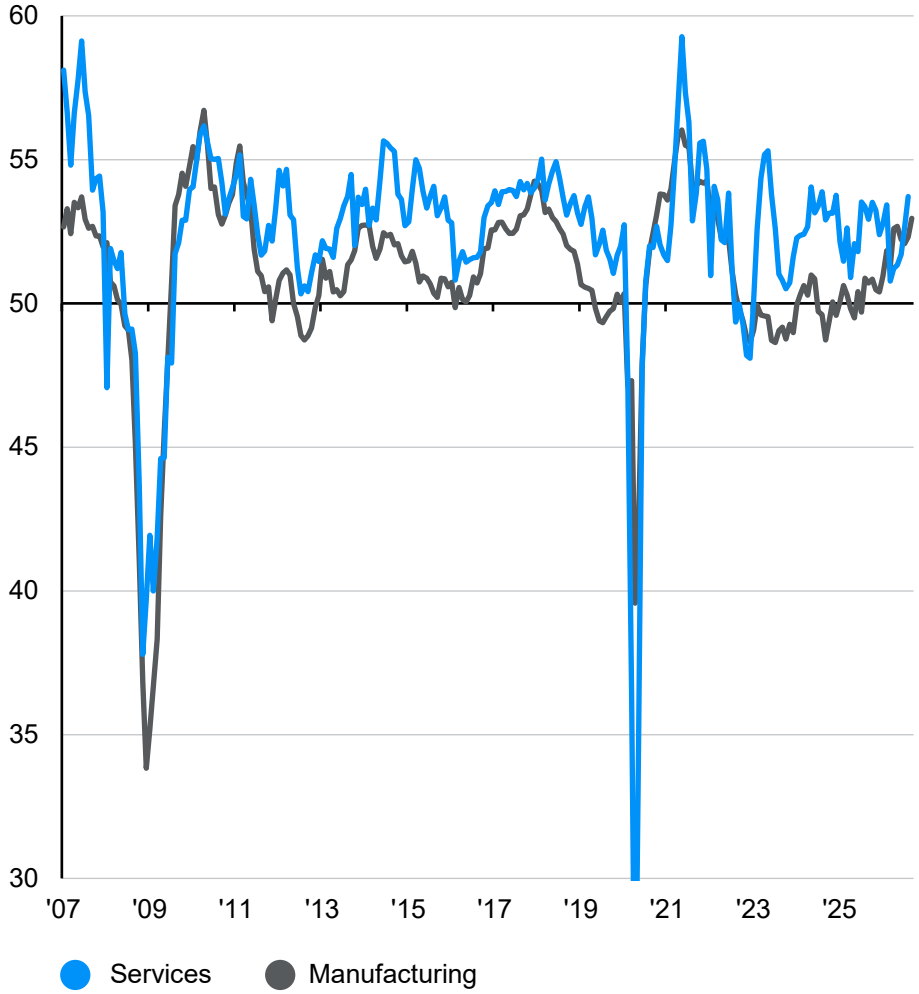
# Global manufacturing

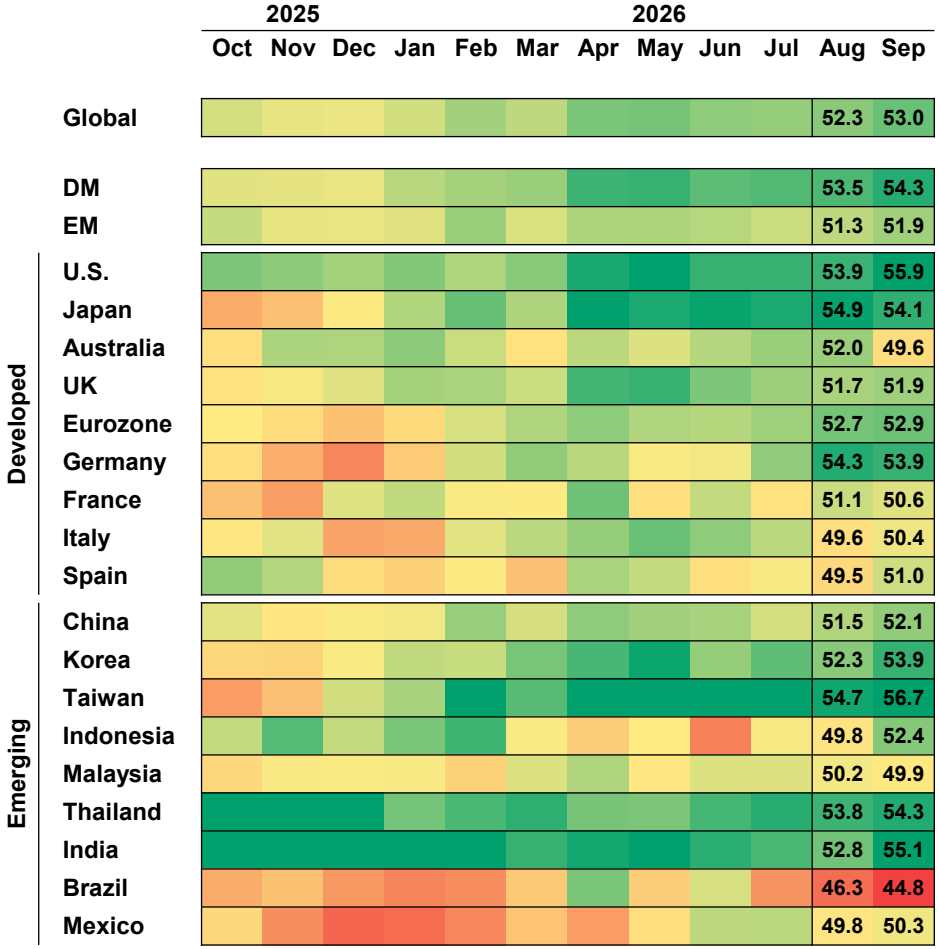


## Global PMI for manufacturing and services

Index




## Global PMI for manufacturing by market




Source: FactSet, Markit, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Heatmap colours are based on PMI relative to the 50 level, which indicates acceleration or deceleration of the sector, for the period shown. DM and EM represent developed markets and emerging markets, respectively.
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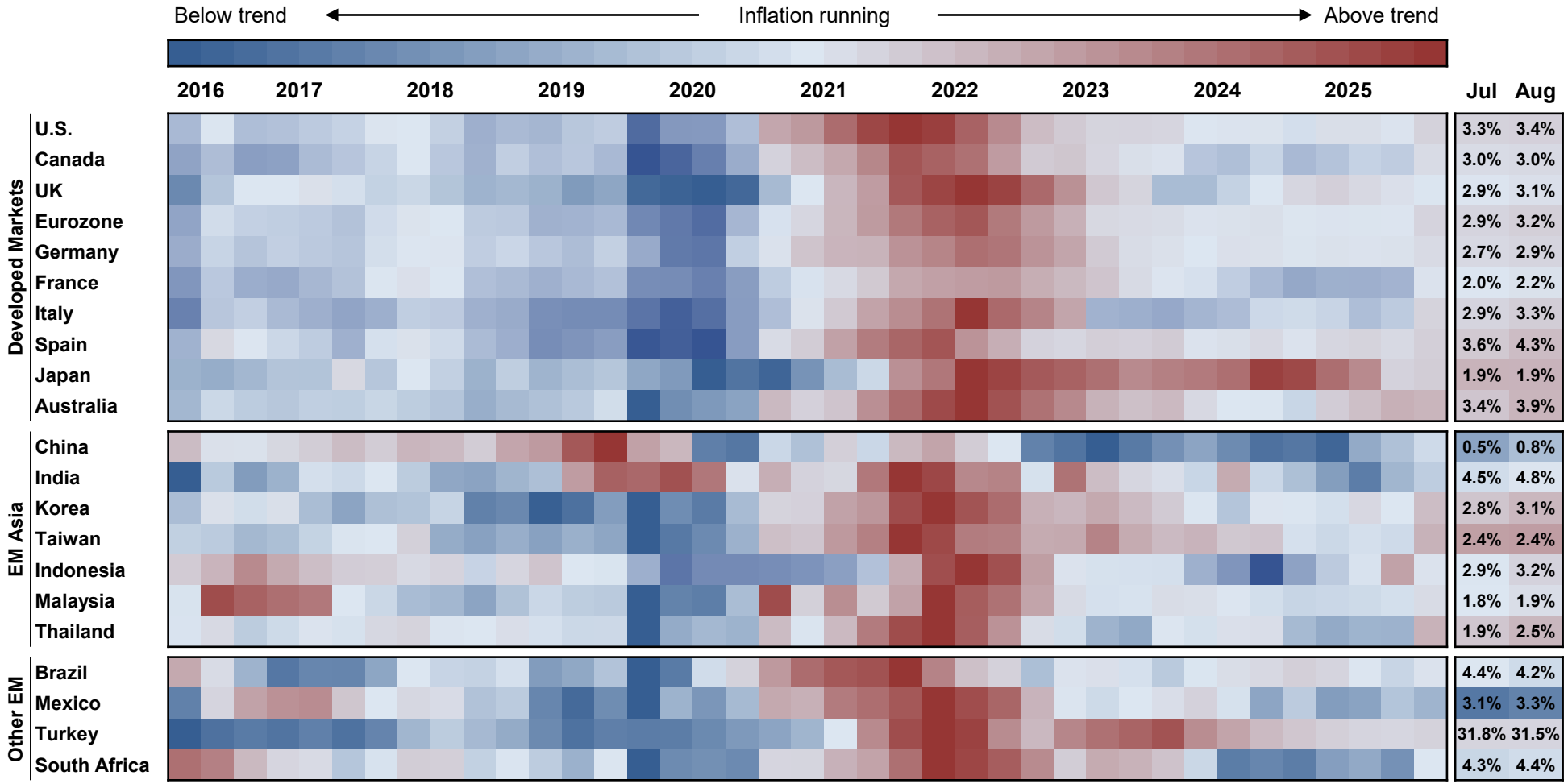
# Global inflation heatmap



## Headline consumer prices

Year-over-year, quarterly




Source: ABS, Department of Statistics Malaysia, DGBAS, Eurostat, FactSet, Goskomstat of Russia, IBGE, India Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, INEGI, J.P. Morgan Economic Research, Korean National Statistical Office, Ministry of Commerce Thailand, Ministry of Internal Affairs & Communications Japan, National Bureau of Statistics of China, Office for National Statistics UK, Statistics Indonesia, Statistics Institute Turkey, Statistics South Africa, U.S. Department of Labor, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Quarterly averages, except for the two most recent figures, which are single month readings, are shown. Colours are based on z-score of year-over-year inflation rate relative to each country's own 10-year history where red (blue) indicates inflation above (below) long-run trend.
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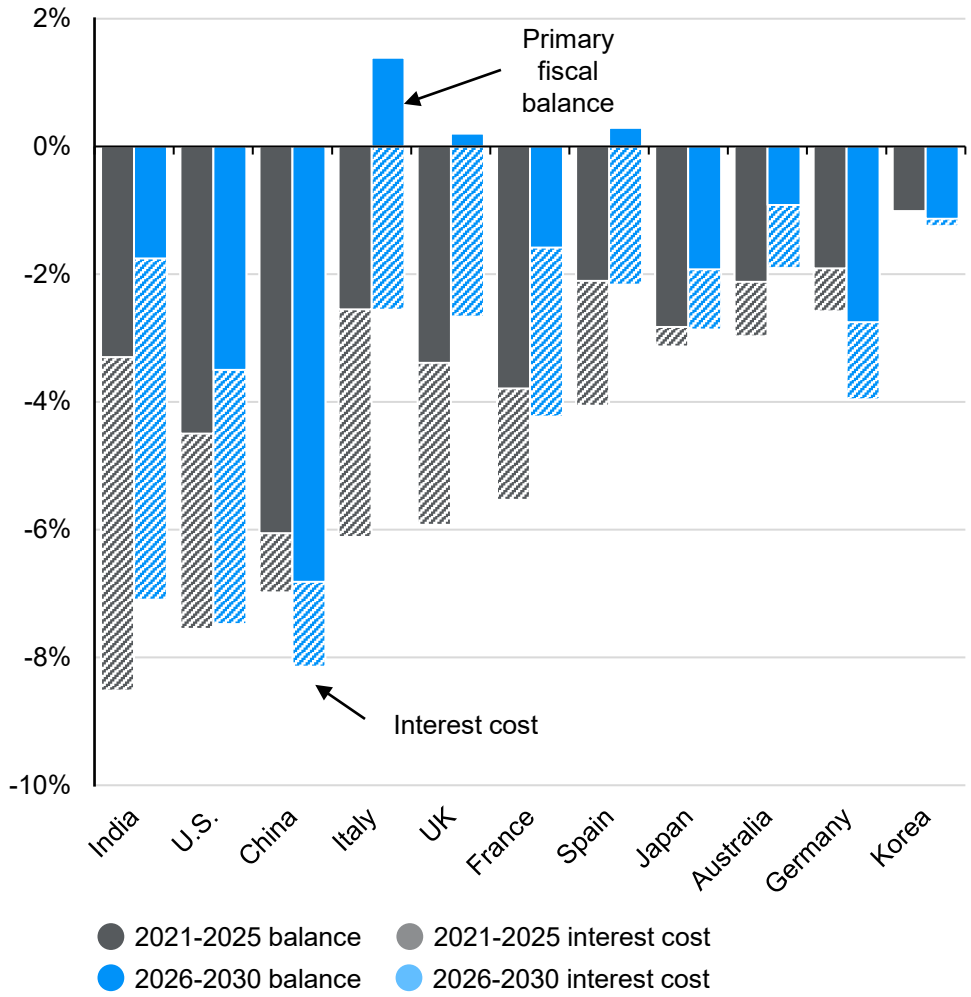
# Fiscal sustainability



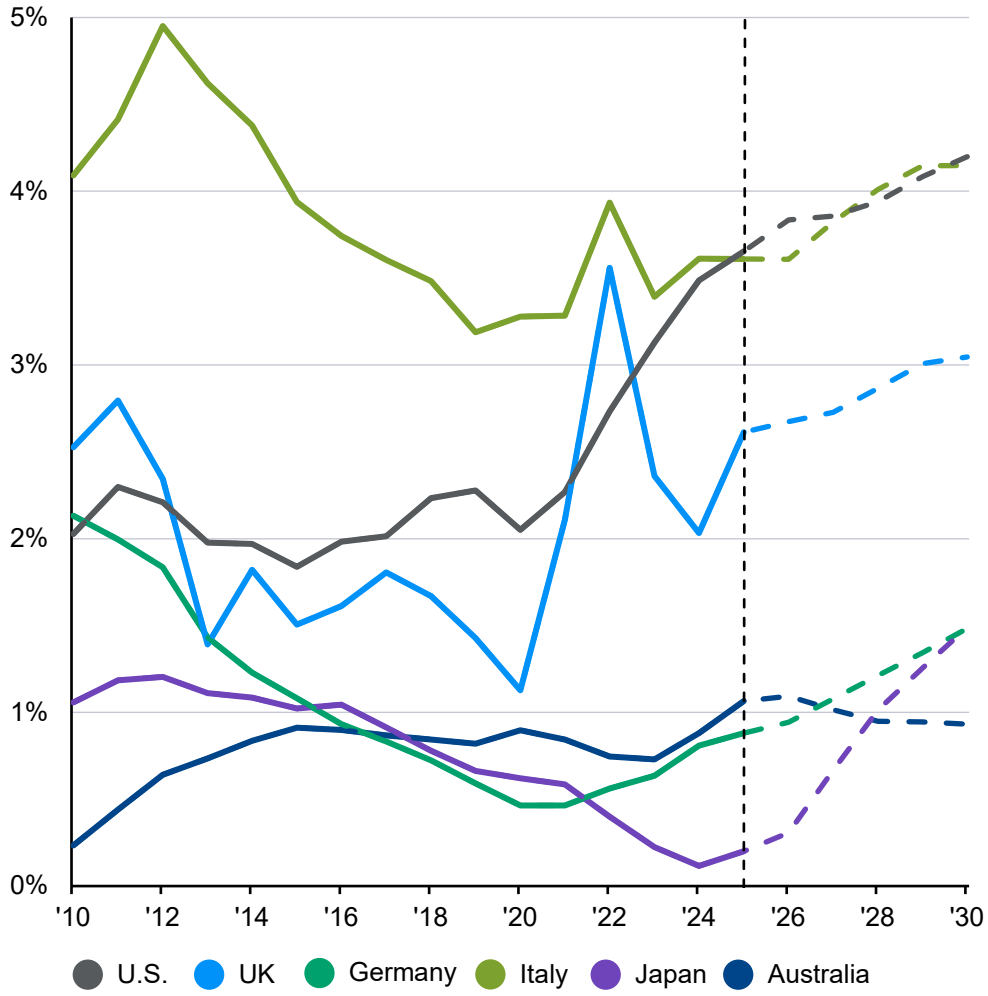
## Government fiscal deficit*

% of GDP, period averages, IMF forecasts




## Net interest payments**

% of GDP, IMF forecasts




Source: FactSet, IMF, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. *Primary fiscal balance calculated by the IMF as (total revenues – non-interest expenditures). Interest payments, cyclical and other factors or adjustments calculated as the difference between the structural fiscal balance and primary fiscal balance. **Net interest payments are based on IMF World Economic Outlook forecasts.
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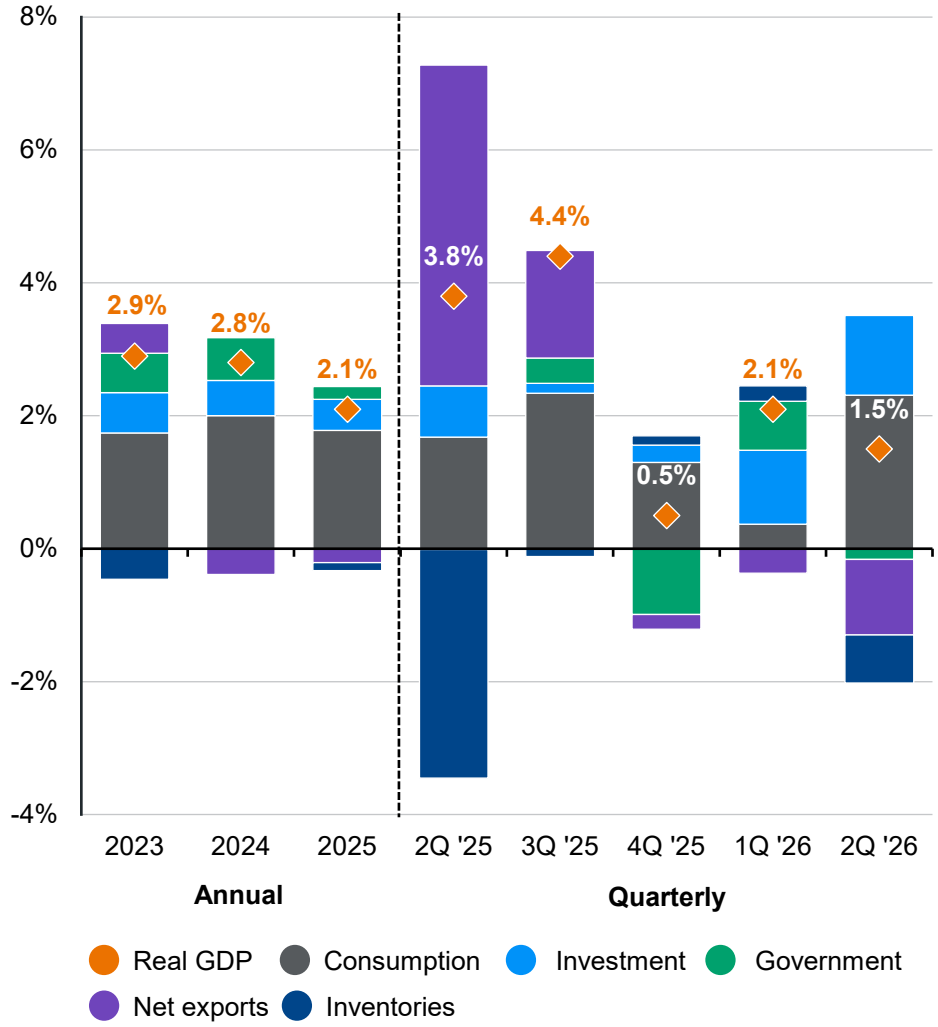
# U.S.: GDP and inflation



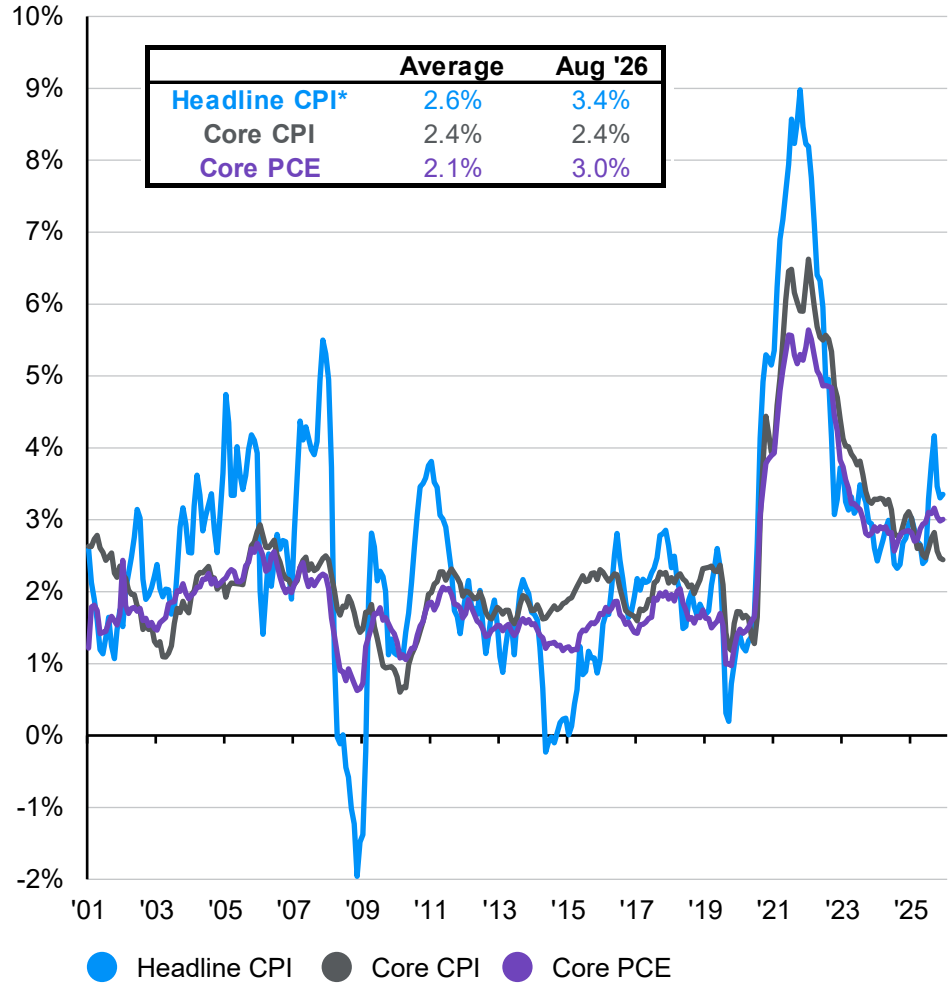
## Real GDP

Contribution to growth rate




## Inflation

Year-over-year




| | Average | Aug '26 |
|---|---|---|
| Headline CPI* | 2.6% | 3.4% |
| Core CPI | 2.4% | 2.4% |
| Core PCE | 2.1% | 3.0% |

Source: FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) BEA; (Right) BLS. *CPI is the Consumer Price Index, PCE is Personal Consumption Expenditure. *Guide to the Markets – Australia*. Data as of 30 September 2026.



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# U.S.: Labour market

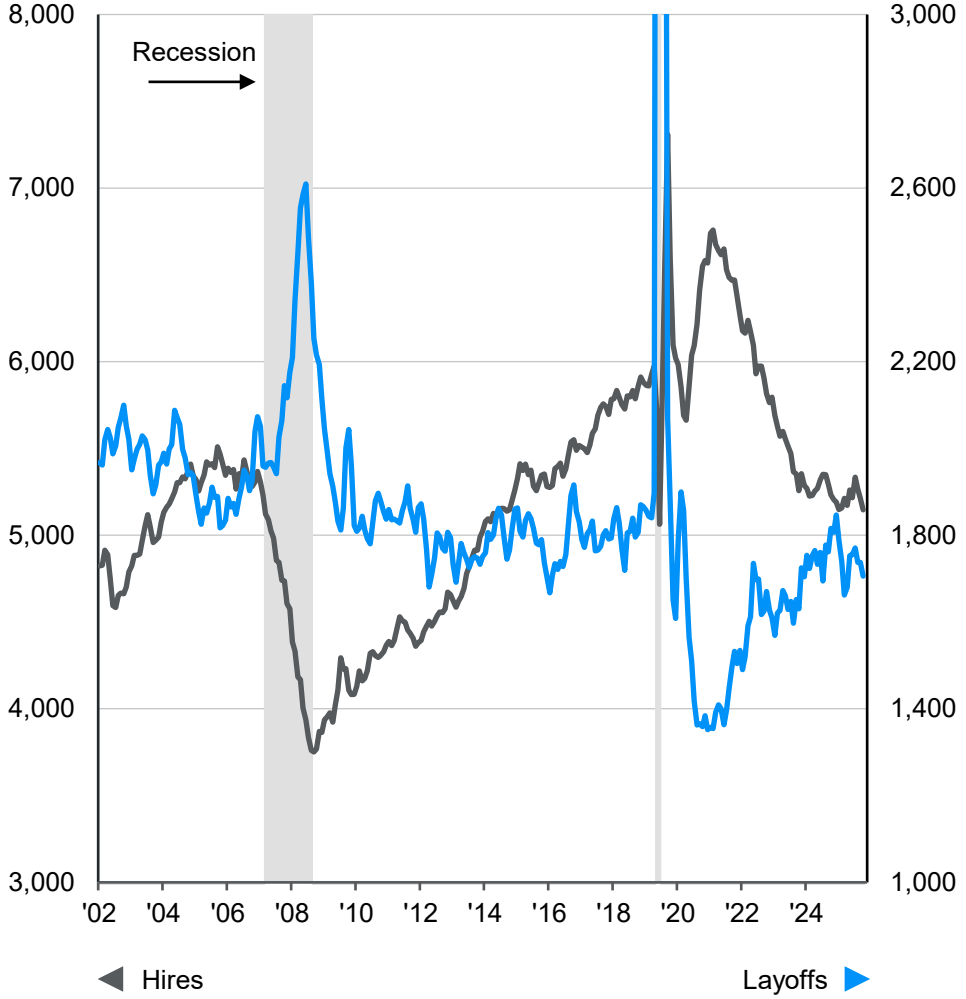


## Unemployment rate and wage growth

Wages of production and non-supervisory workers, seasonally adjusted

## JOLTS hires and layoffs

Thousands




Source: BLS, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
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# U.S.: Consumer and investment

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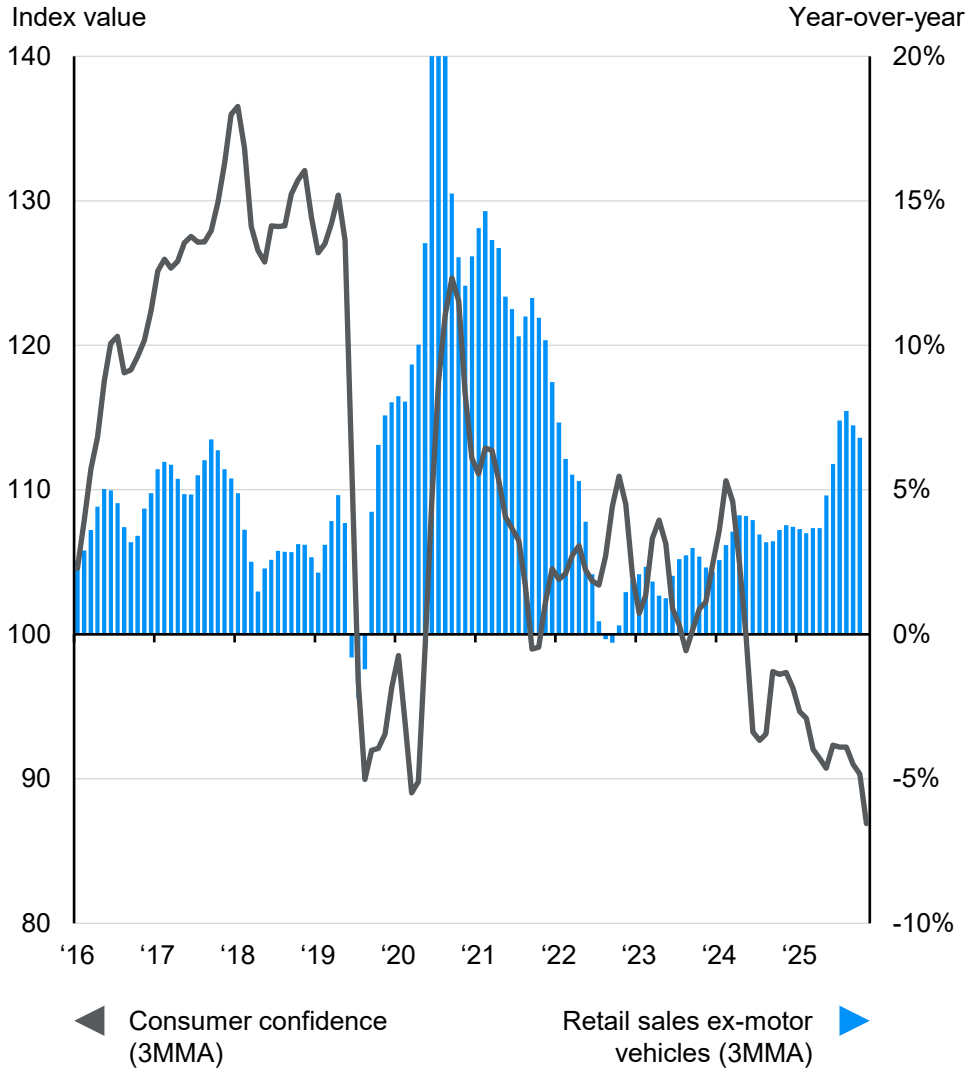
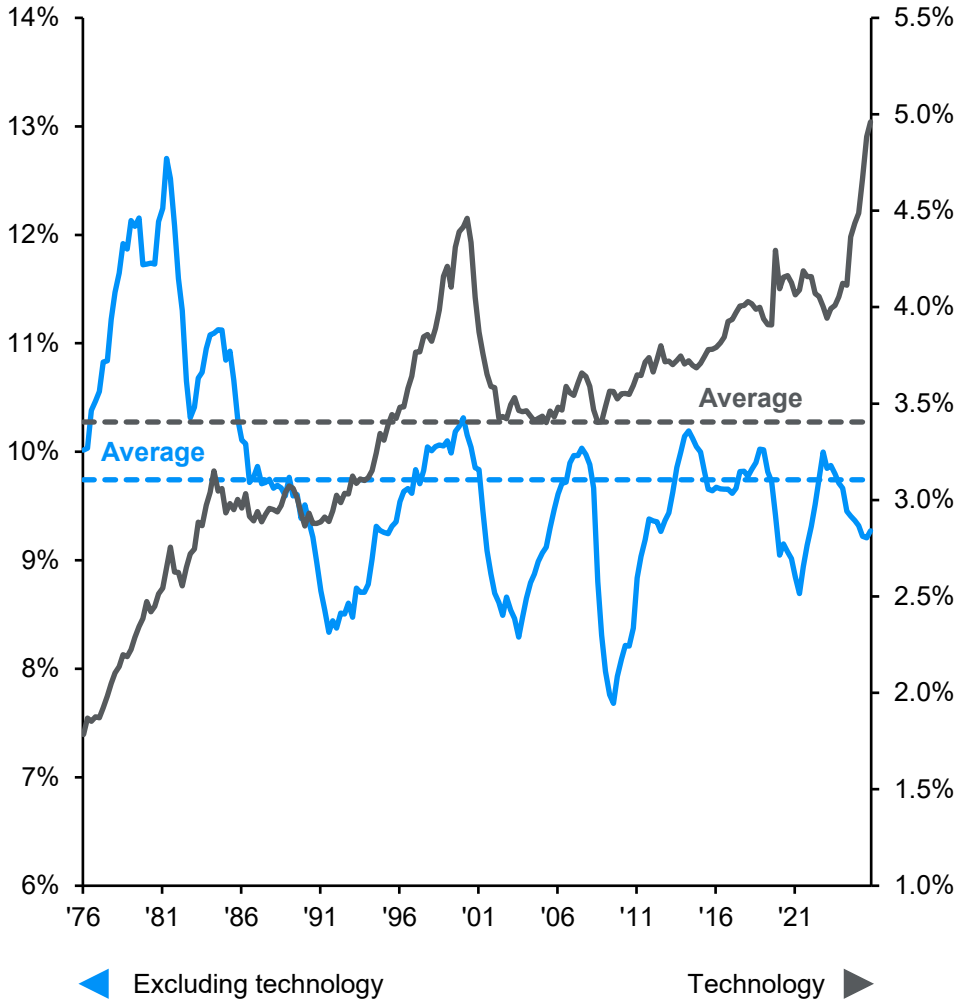
Global economy

## Consumer confidence and retail sales




## Business fixed investment




Source: FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) Conference Board, U.S. Census Bureau; (Right) BEA. *Guide to the Markets – Australia*. Data as of 30 September 2026.

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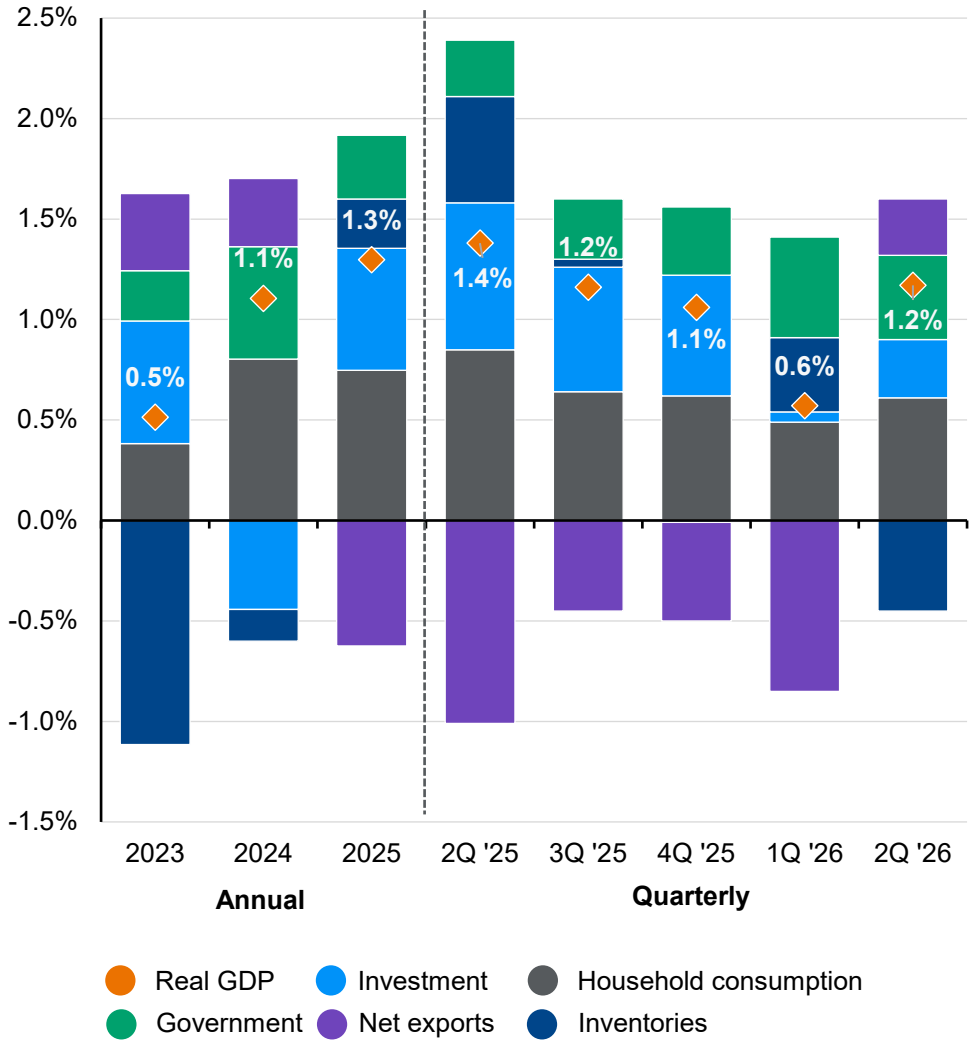
# Eurozone: GDP and inflation



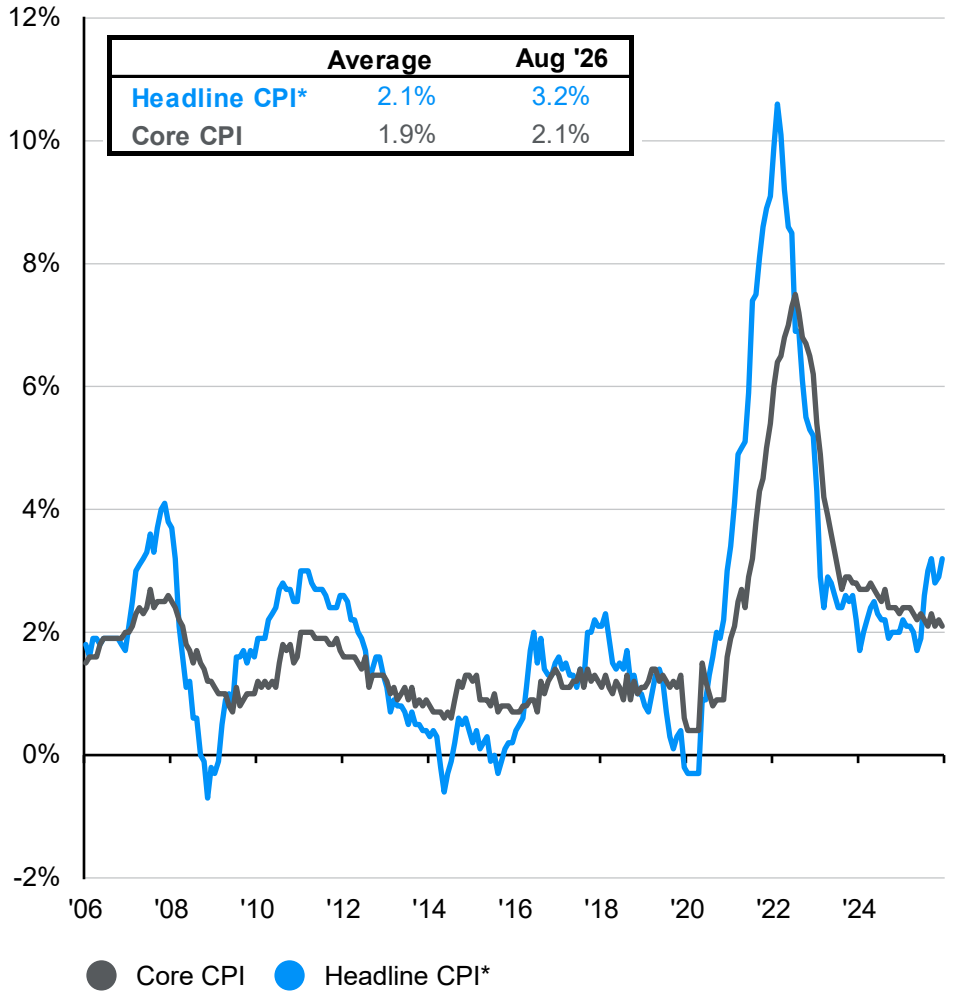
## Real GDP

Year-over-year




## Inflation

Year-over-year




| | Average | Aug '26 |
|---|---|---|
| Headline CPI* | 2.1% | 3.2% |
| Core CPI | 1.9% | 2.1% |

Source: Eurostat, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. *CPI is the Consumer Price Index. Core CPI is CPI excluding food and energy.
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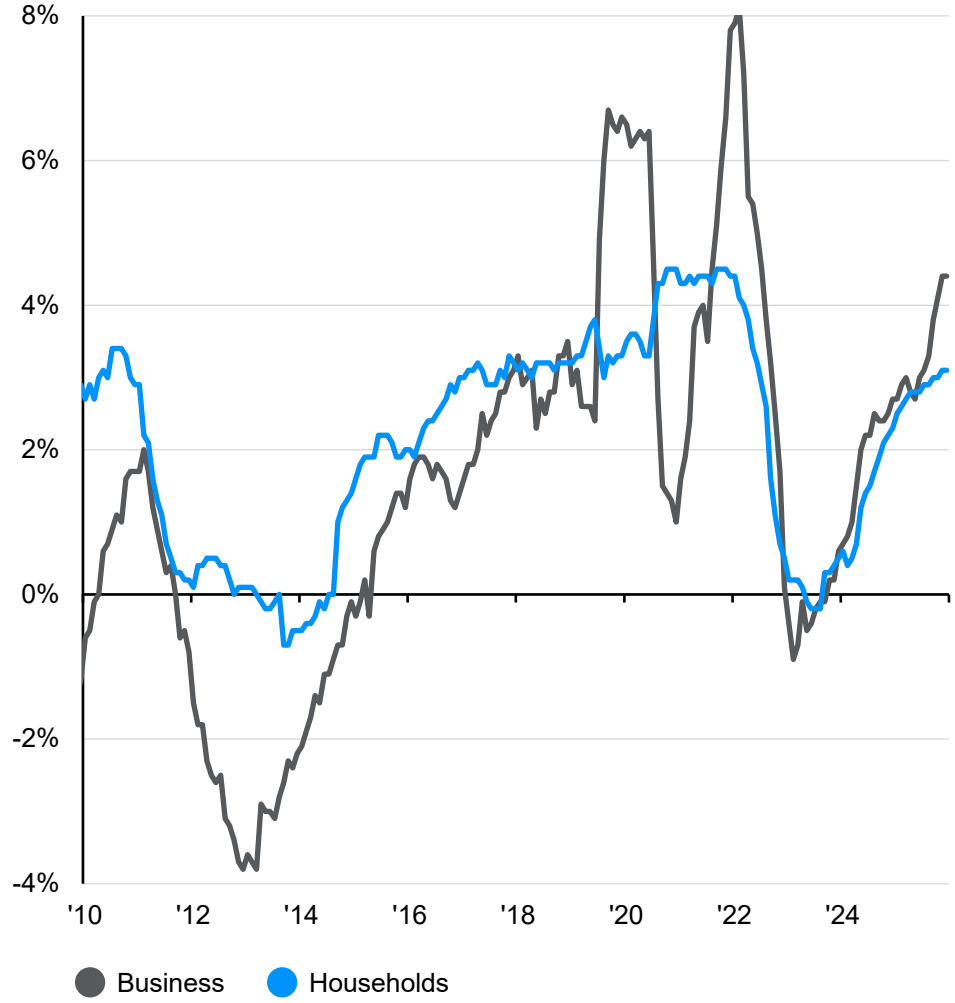
# Eurozone: Growth indicators



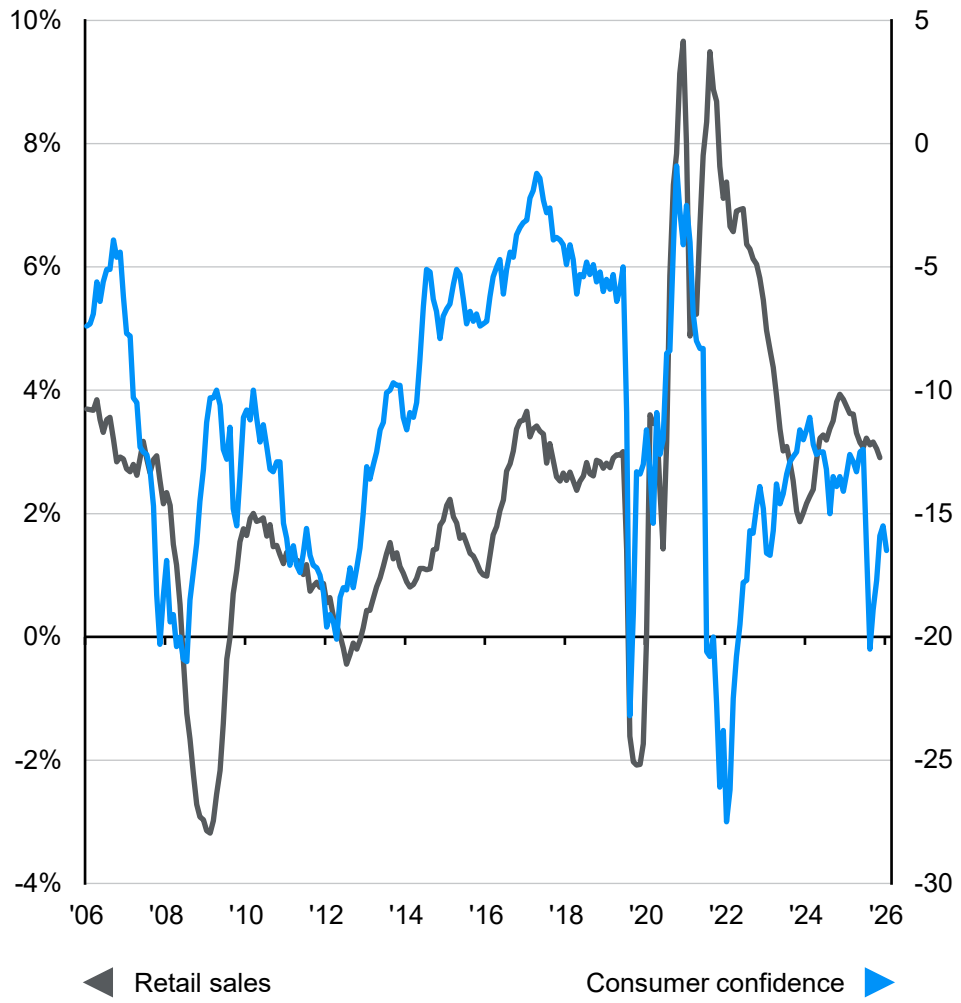
## Eurozone credit growth

Year-over-year




## Retail sales and consumer confidence

Year-over-year, six-month moving average




Source: Eurostat, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Right) European Commission.
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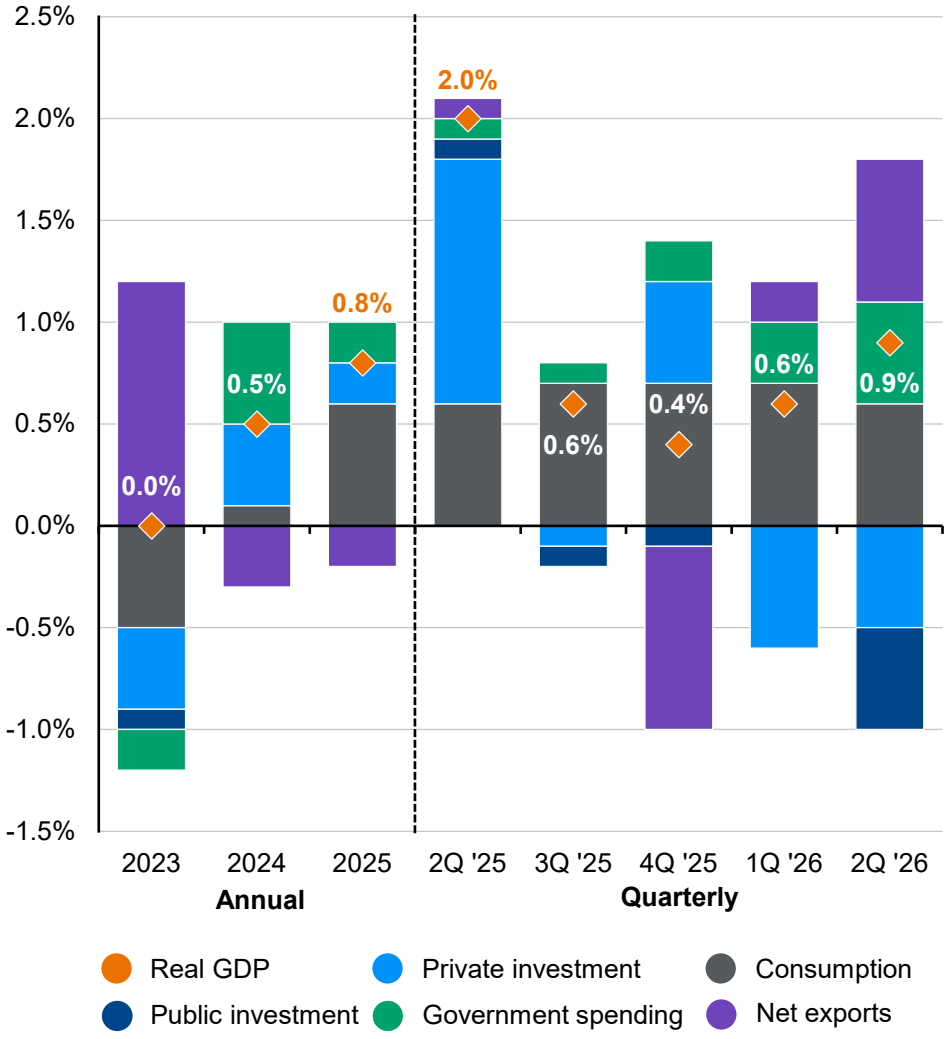
# Japan: GDP and inflation



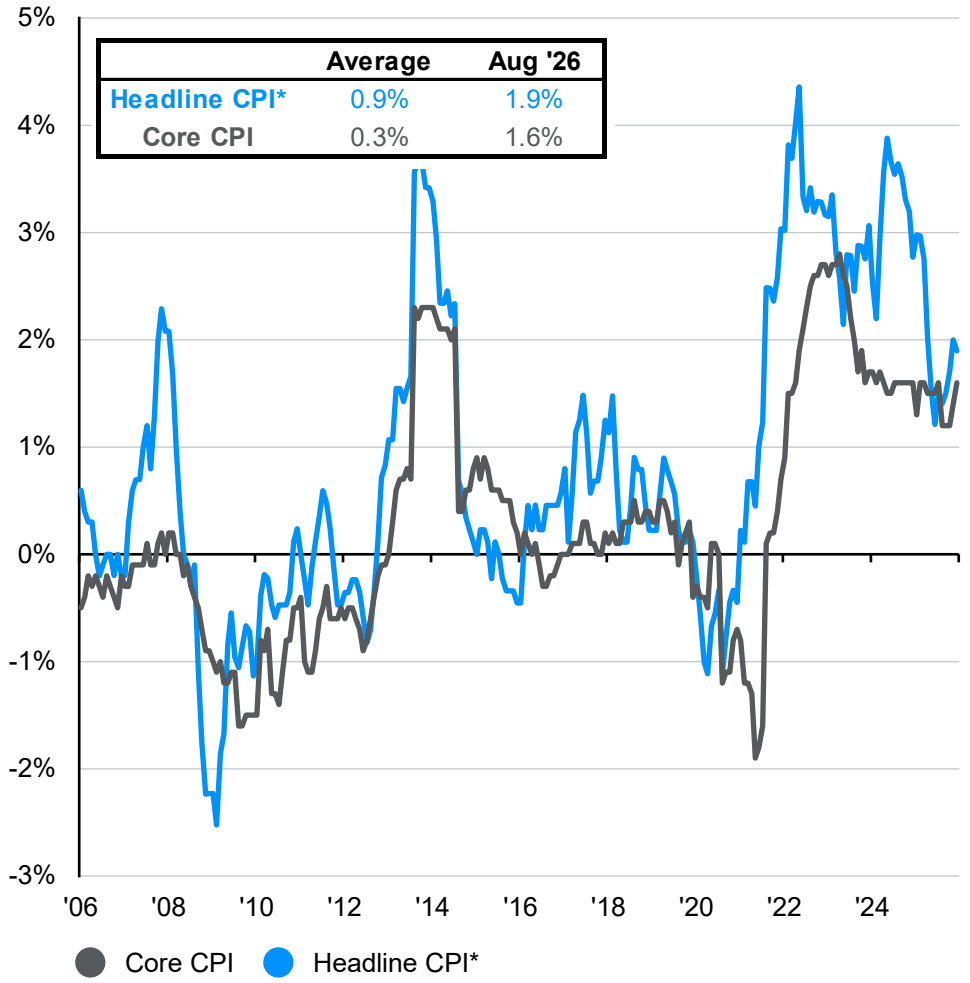
## Real GDP

Year-over-year




## Inflation

Year-over-year




Source: FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) Japanese Cabinet Office; (Right) Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.
*CPI is the Consumer Price Index. Core CPI excludes food and energy prices.
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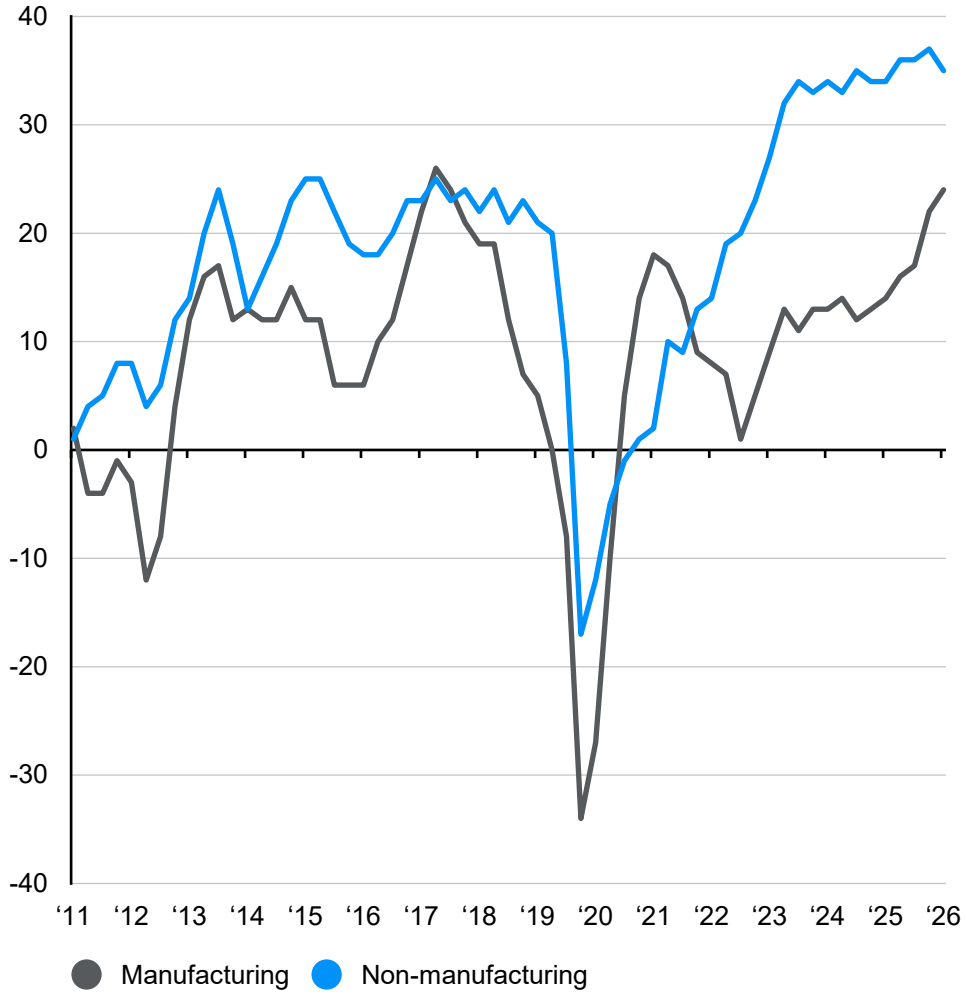
# Japan: Growth indicators



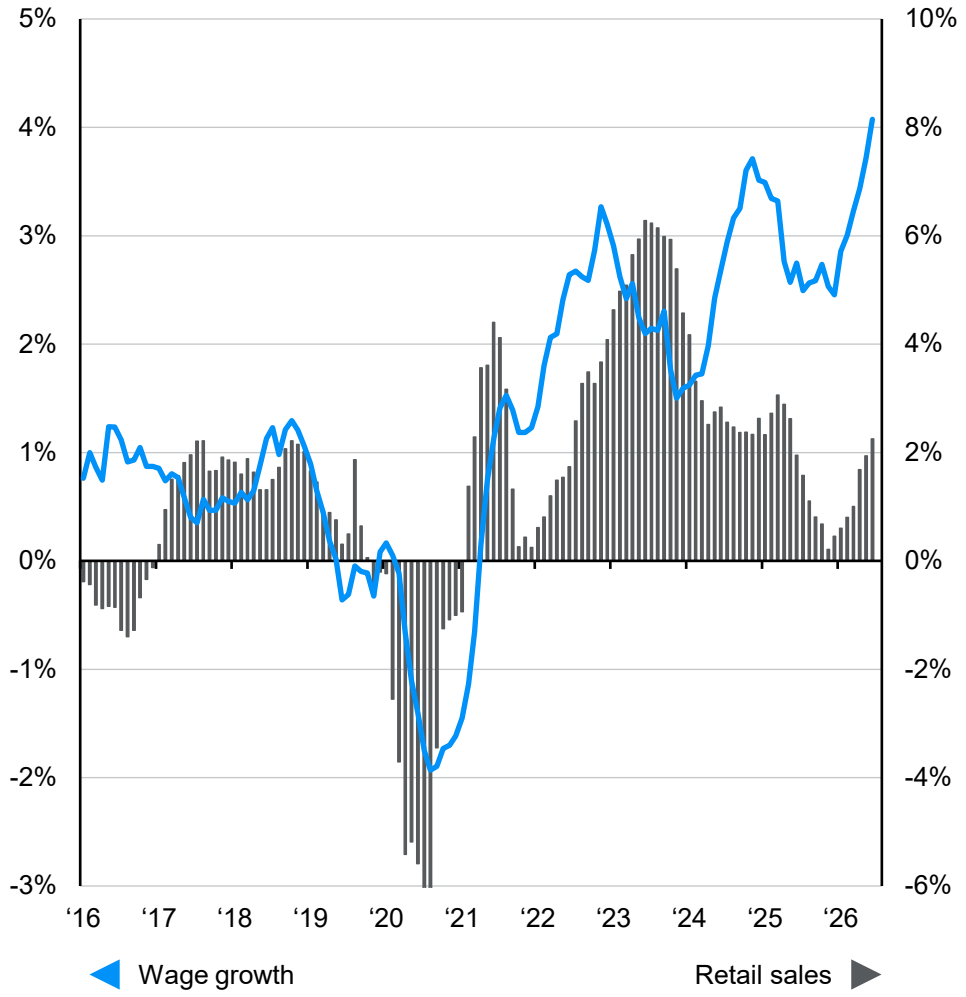
## Tankan business conditions

Diffusion index, large enterprises




## Income and consumer spending

Year-over-year, six-month moving average




Source: FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) Bank of Japan; (Right) Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.
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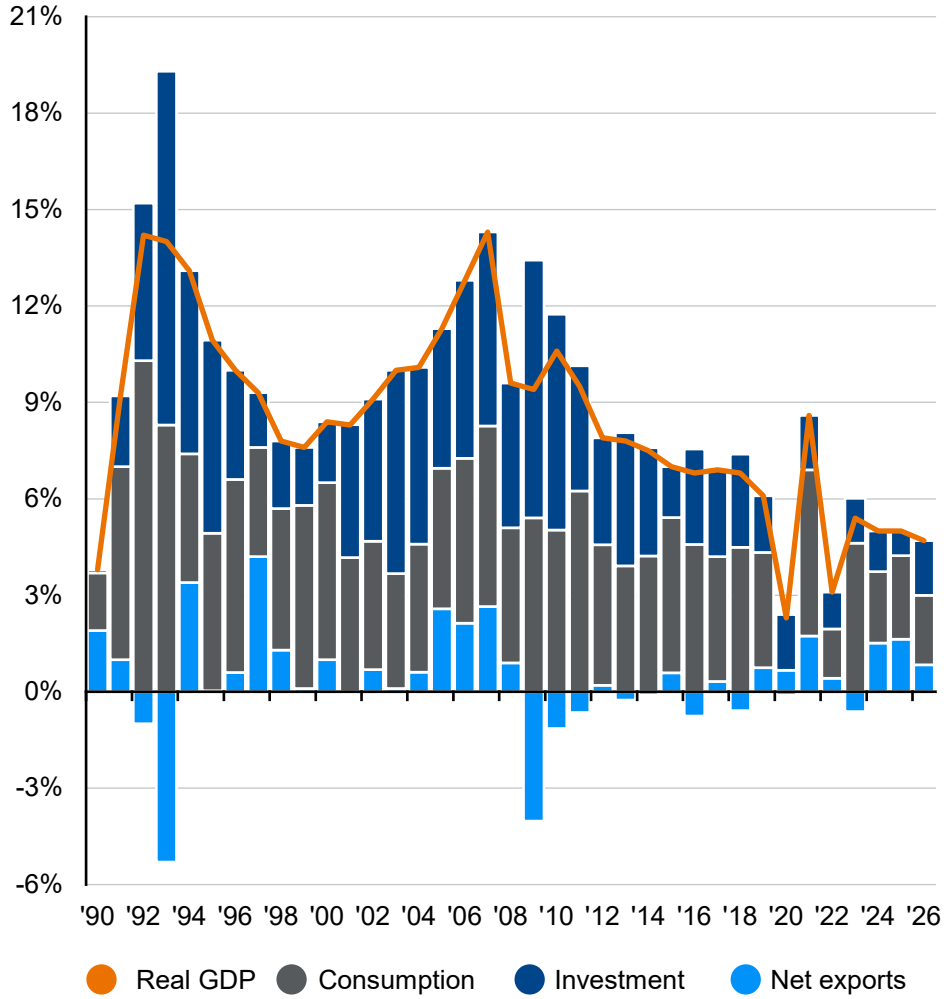
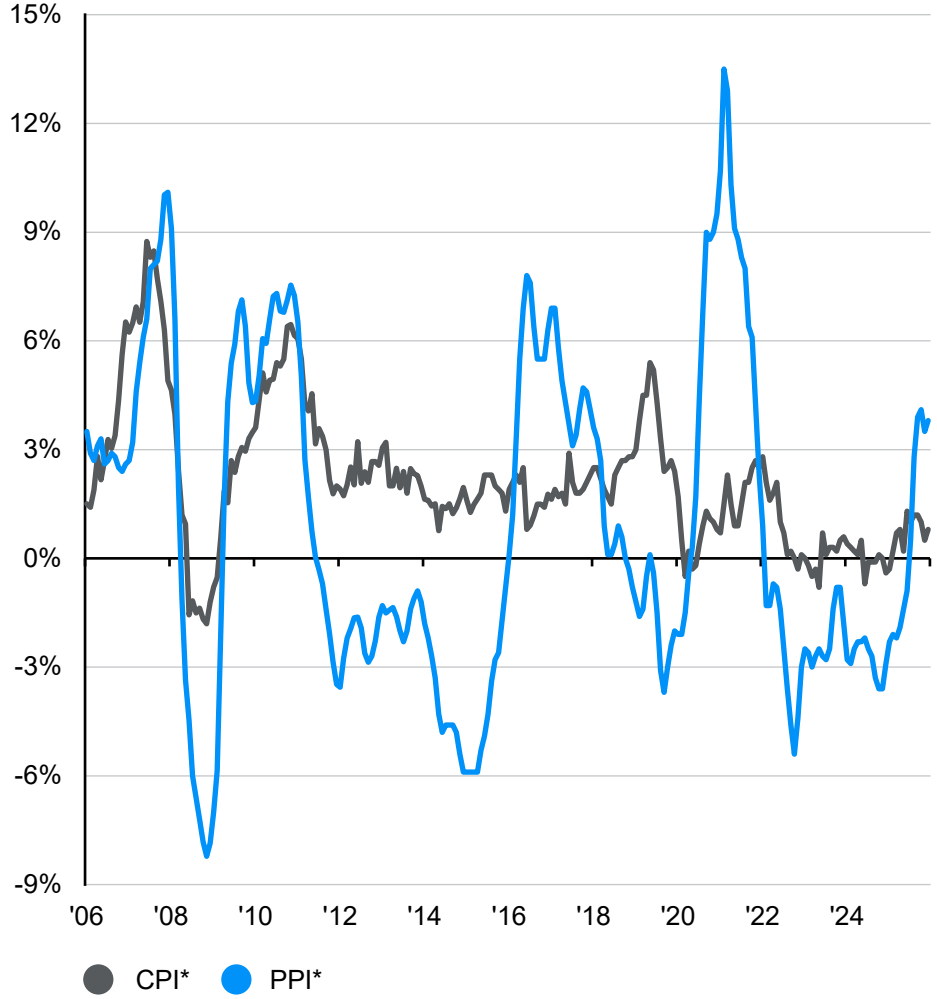
# China: GDP and inflation



**Real GDP**
Year-over-year




**Inflation**
Year-over-year




Source: BLS, FactSet, NBS China, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Latest Chinese GDP growth figure is 2Q26. *CPI is the Consumer Price Index, PPI is the Producer Price Index.
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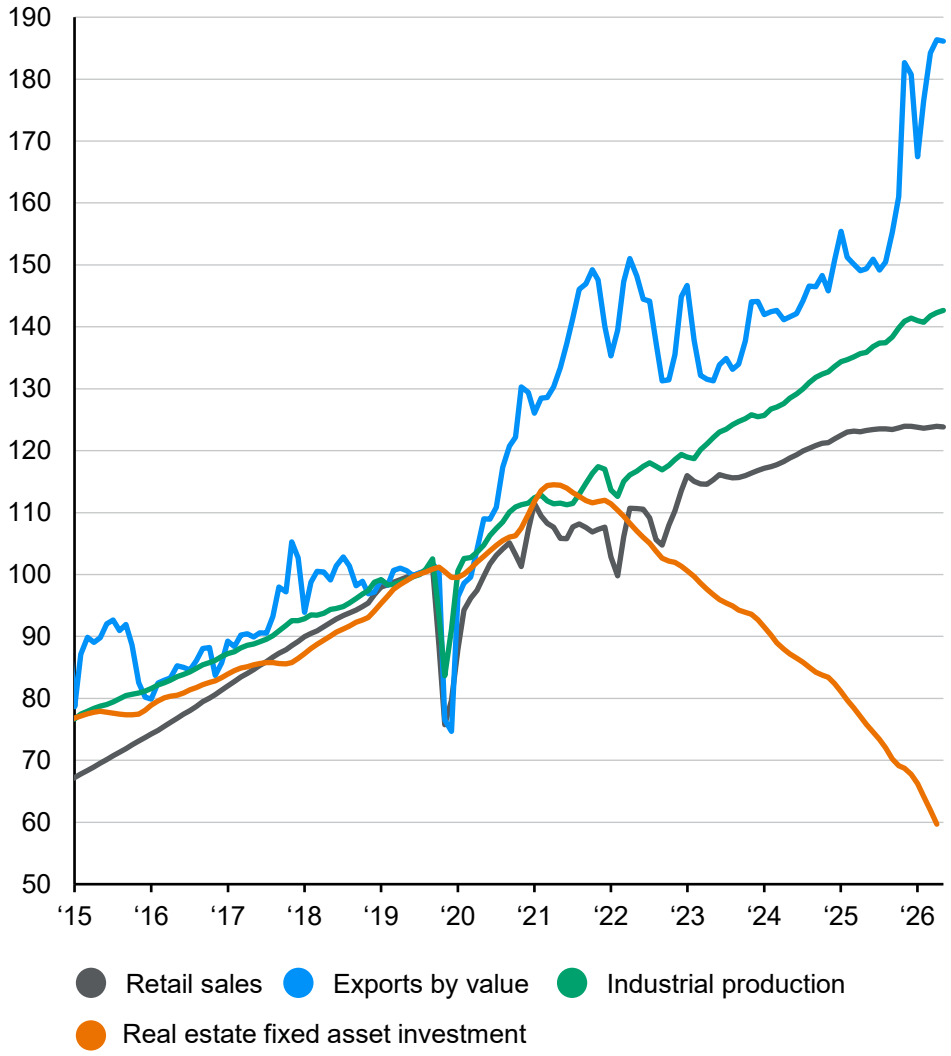
# China: Demand and exports



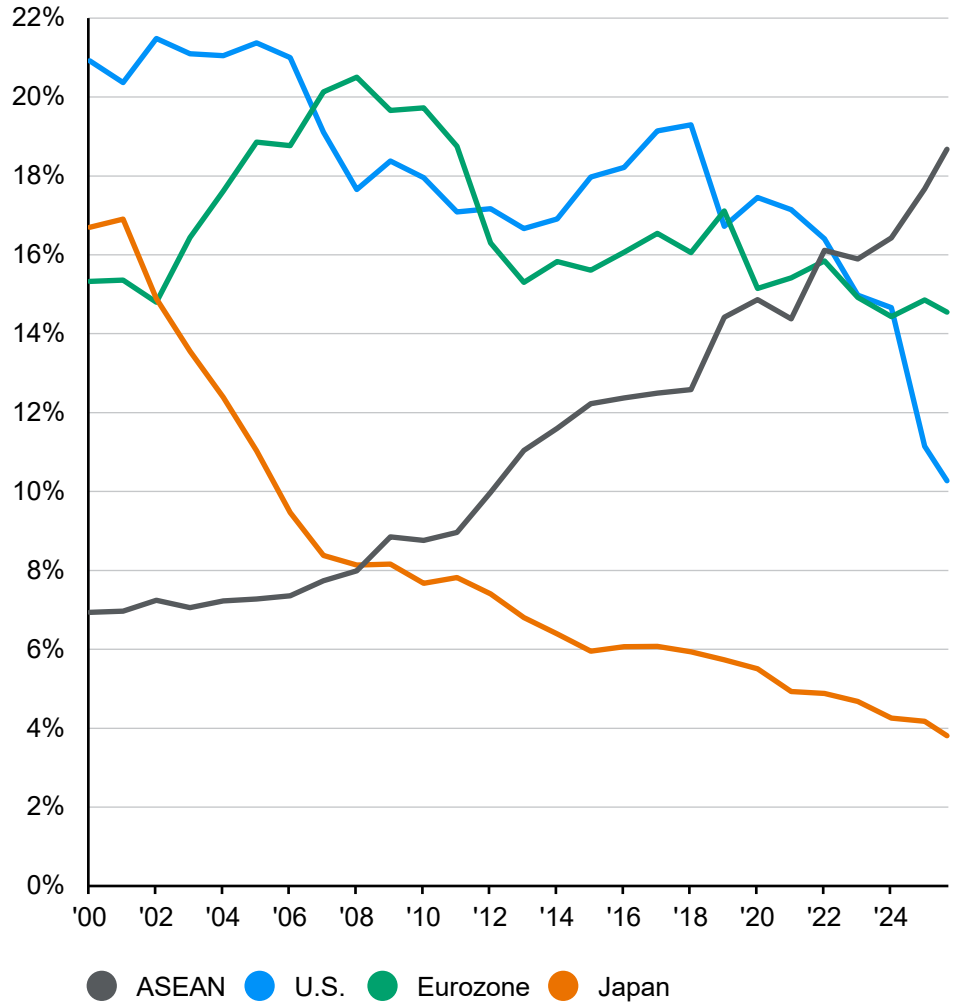
## Economic activity indicators

Indexed, September 2019 = 100




## Chinese exports by destination

% of total Chinese goods exports




Source: FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management: (Left) CEIC, J.P. Morgan Securities, National Bureau of Statistics of China: (Right) China Customs.
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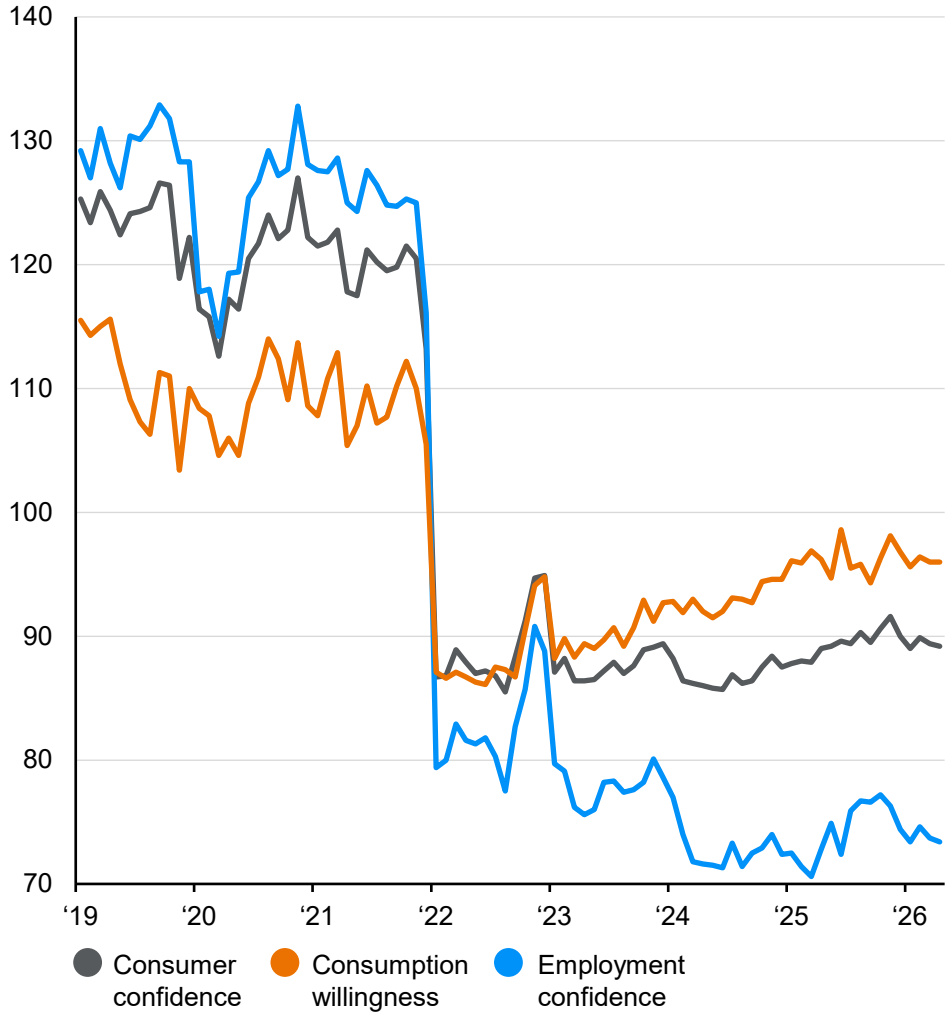
# China: Consumer and housing



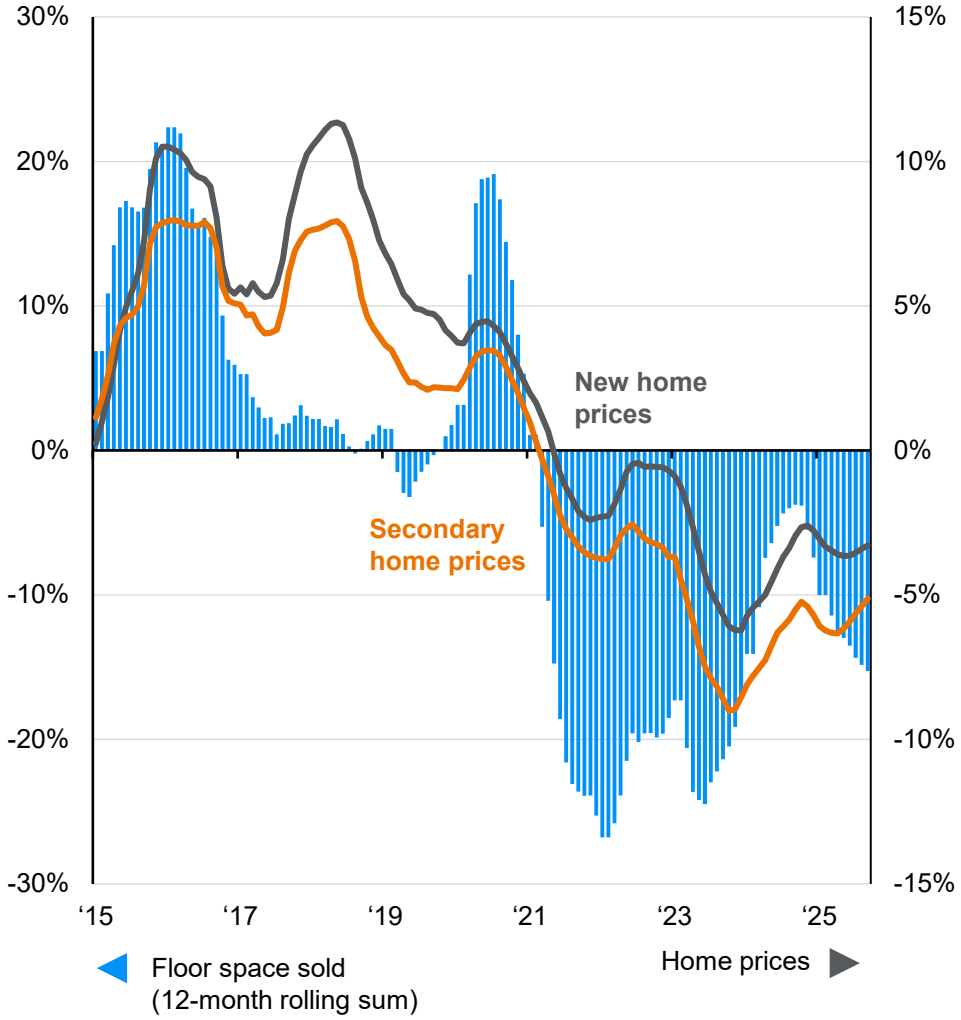
## Consumer confidence

Index




## China residential property prices and volume

Year-over-year change




Source: CEIC, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Securities, National Bureau of Statistics of China, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
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# World equity market returns





| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | YTD | 3Q '26 | 10-years '16 - '26 Ann. Ret | 10-years '16 - '26 Ann. Vol |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AUD Local | 13.2% Small Cap 13.2% | 31.5% Asia ex JP 35.9% | 6.2% U.S. -4.4% | 31.7% U.S. 31.5% | 14.2% Asia ex JP 22.7% | 36.6% U.S. 28.7% | -1.1% Australia -1.1% | 25.5% U.S. 26.3% | 37.8% U.S. 25.0% | 26.5% Europe 21.3% | 20.8% Asia ex JP 26.0% | 6.9% Japan 3.8% | 16.4% U.S. 15.3% | Small Cap 17.0% |
| | 12.5% U.S. 12.0% | 27.5% EM 31.0% | -2.3% Portfolio -7.3% | 24.8% Europe 24.6% | 9.2% Small Cap 9.2% | 24.1% Europe 23.3% | -8.4% Europe -8.0% | 19.9% Europe 15.0% | 24.0% Asia ex JP 16.8% | 25.0% Small Cap 25.0% | 18.6% EM 23.4% | 1.9% U.S. 2.3% | 14.7% Japan 14.7% | Asia ex JP 16.0% |
| | 12.1% EM 10.1% | 20.0% Small Cap 20.0% | -2.8% Australia -2.8% | 24.0% Portfolio 23.7% | 8.1% EM 19.5% | 19.0% Portfolio 17.2% | -8.7% Japan -2.5% | 19.3% Japan 28.3% | 19.1% Japan 20.5% | 24.7% EM 32.1% | 17.7% Japan 23.1% | 1.3% Australia 1.3% | 11.3% Portfolio 11.0% | U.S. 15.3% |
| | 11.8% Australia 11.8% | 17.2% Japan 22.2% | -4.2% Japan -16.0% | 23.4% Australia 23.4% | 7.9% U.S. 18.4% | 17.2% Australia 17.2% | -8.8% Portfolio -9.5% | 15.8% Portfolio 16.2% | 19.1% EM 13.7% | 23.5% Asia ex JP 32.4% | 8.1% U.S. 12.7% | 1.0% Portfolio 0.7% | 11.2% Asia ex JP 11.1% | EM 14.6% |
| | 9.4% Portfolio 9.8% | 16.9% Europe 13.7% | -4.6% Asia ex JP -12.0% | 21.4% Small Cap 21.4% | 4.2% Portfolio 8.6% | 16.9% Small Cap 16.9% | -12.2% U.S. -18.1% | 12.4% Australia 12.4% | 18.8% Portfolio 14.8% | 16.8% Japan 25.5% | 6.9% Portfolio 10.3% | -0.5% Small Cap -0.5% | 10.9% Europe 9.6% | Portfolio 14.3% |
| | 6.3% Asia ex JP 6.4% | 16.7% Portfolio 19.1% | -4.7% EM -9.7% | 19.4% Japan 18.1% | 3.0% Japan 7.4% | 7.3% Japan 12.7% | -13.5% Asia ex JP -15.1% | 9.6% EM 10.3% | 12.9% Europe 8.4% | 16.8% Portfolio 19.7% | 3.7% Australia 3.7% | -0.6% Asia ex JP -3.2% | 10.6% EM 11.1% | Japan 13.6% |
| | 4.0% Japan 0.3% | 12.8% U.S. 21.8% | -4.8% Europe -10.0% | 19.1% EM 18.5% | 1.4% Australia 1.4% | 3.8% EM 0.1% | -13.9% EM -15.2% | 7.8% Small Cap 7.8% | 11.4% Australia 11.4% | 10.3% Australia 10.3% | 2.2% Europe 10.1% | -0.7% EM -2.8% | 9.0% Australia 9.0% | Australia 13.3% |
| | 0.7% Europe 7.9% | 11.8% Australia 11.8% | -8.7% Small Cap -8.7% | 18.7% Asia ex JP 18.2% | -3.5% Europe -1.7% | 1.4% Asia ex JP -2.8% | -18.4% Small Cap -18.4% | 5.7% Asia ex JP 6.8% | 8.4% Small Cap 8.4% | 9.4% U.S. 17.9% | -8.4% Small Cap -8.4% | -2.0% Europe -0.6% | 6.1% Small Cap 6.1% | Europe 12.7% |

Source: FactSet, MSCI, Standard & Poor's, TOPIX, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Annualised return (Ann.) and volatility (Vol.) covers the period 30/06/2016 to 30/06/2026. Volatility is based on local currency returns. Small Cap: S&P ASX Small Ordinaries; Asia ex JP: MSCI AC Asia ex Japan; EM: MSCI EM Index; Europe: MSCI Europe Index; Japan: TOPIX first section; Australia: ASX 200 Index; U.S.: S&P 500 Index. Hypothetical portfolio (for illustrative purposes only and should not be taken as a recommendation): 20% U.S.; 30% Australia; 15% EM; 15% Europe; 10% Japan; 10% small cap. All indices are total returns. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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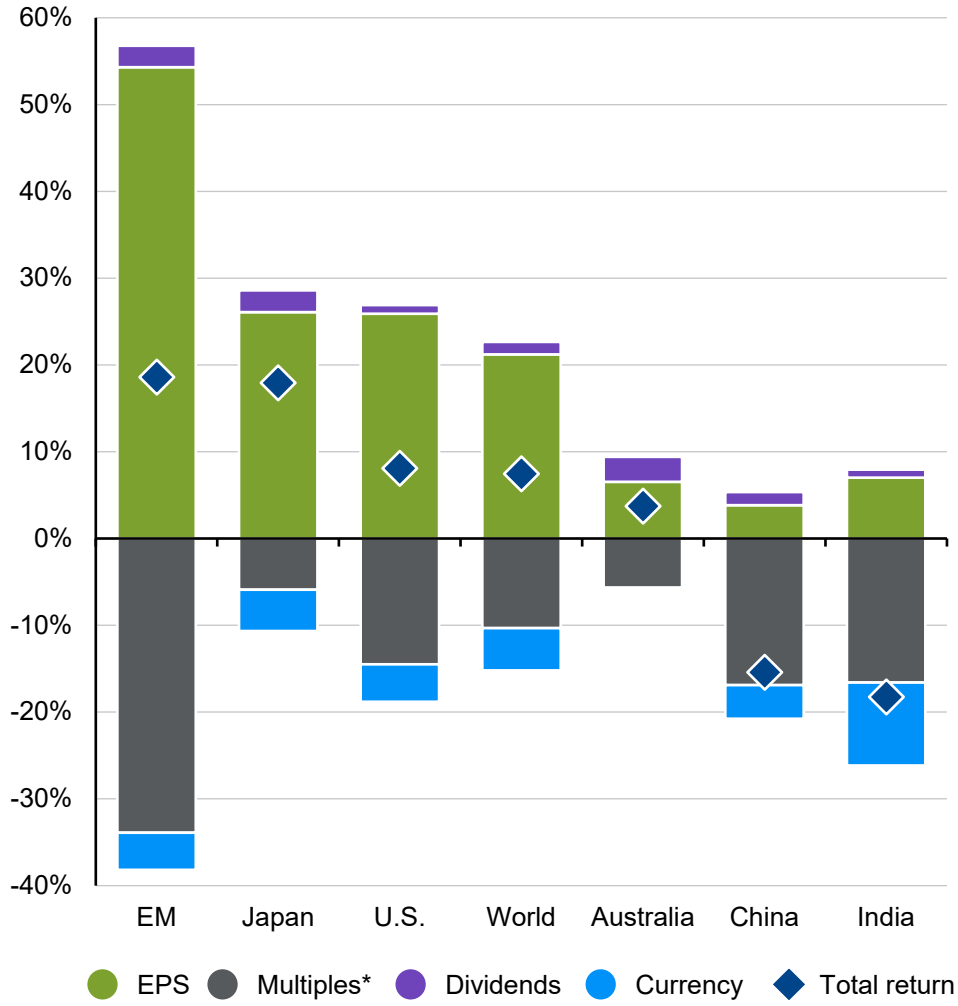
# Global equities: Source of return and valuations



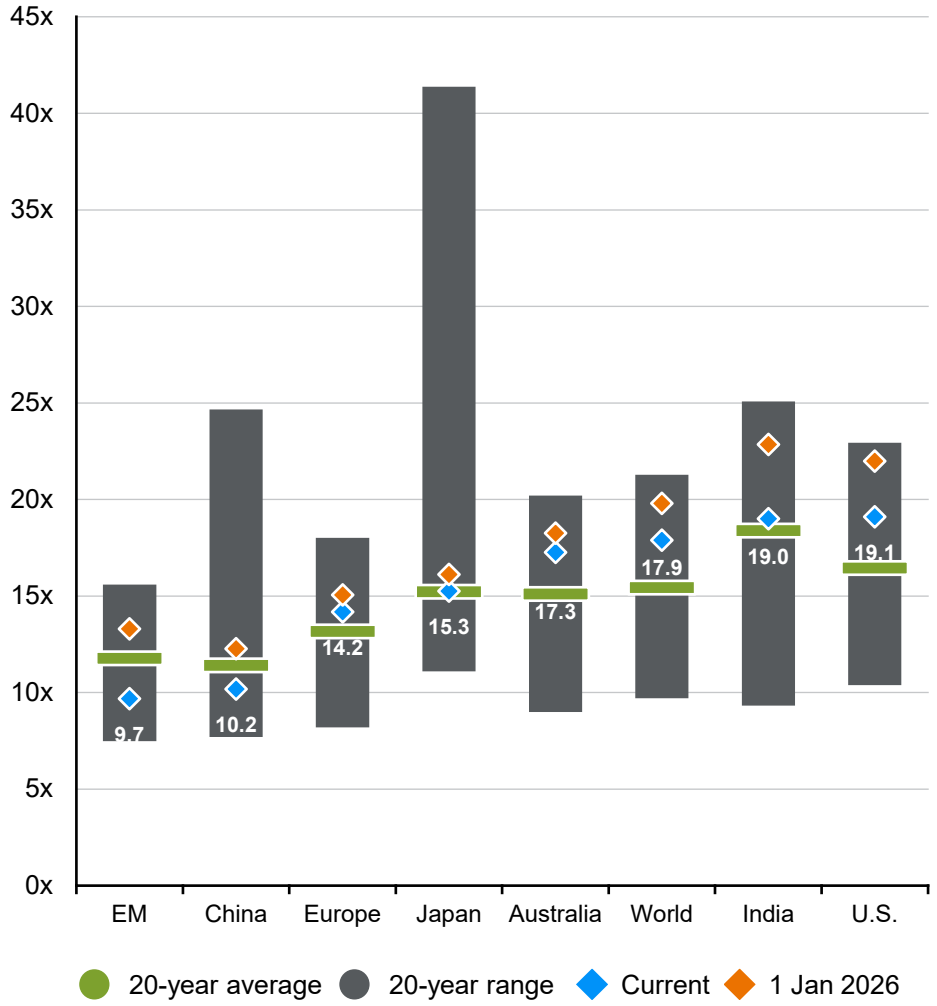
## Source of return

2026 YTD, AUD




## Global valuations

Current and 20-year historical price-to-earnings valuations




Source: FactSet, MSCI, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
All return values are MSCI indices except the U.S. and Australia, which are the S&P 500 and ASX 200, respectively. *Multiple expansion is based on the forward P/E ratio and EPS growth outlook is based on NTMA earnings estimates. Chart is for illustrative purposes only. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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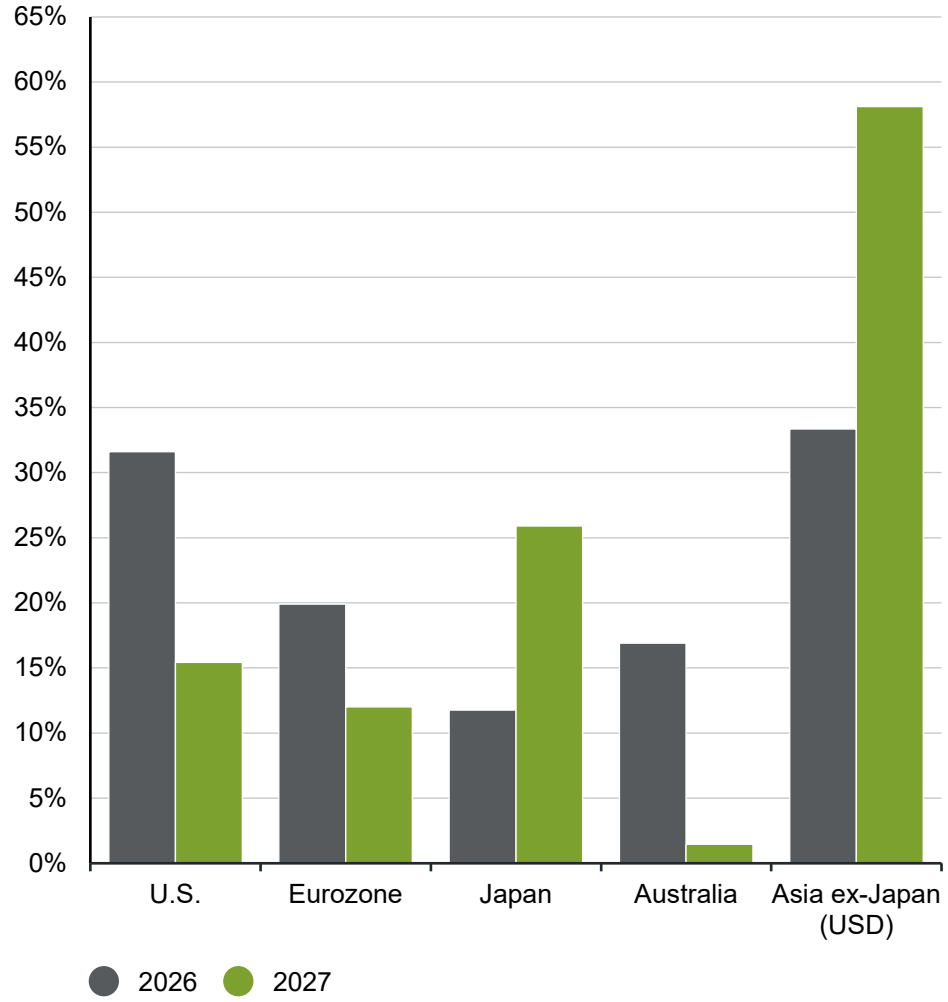
# Global equities: Earnings and revisions



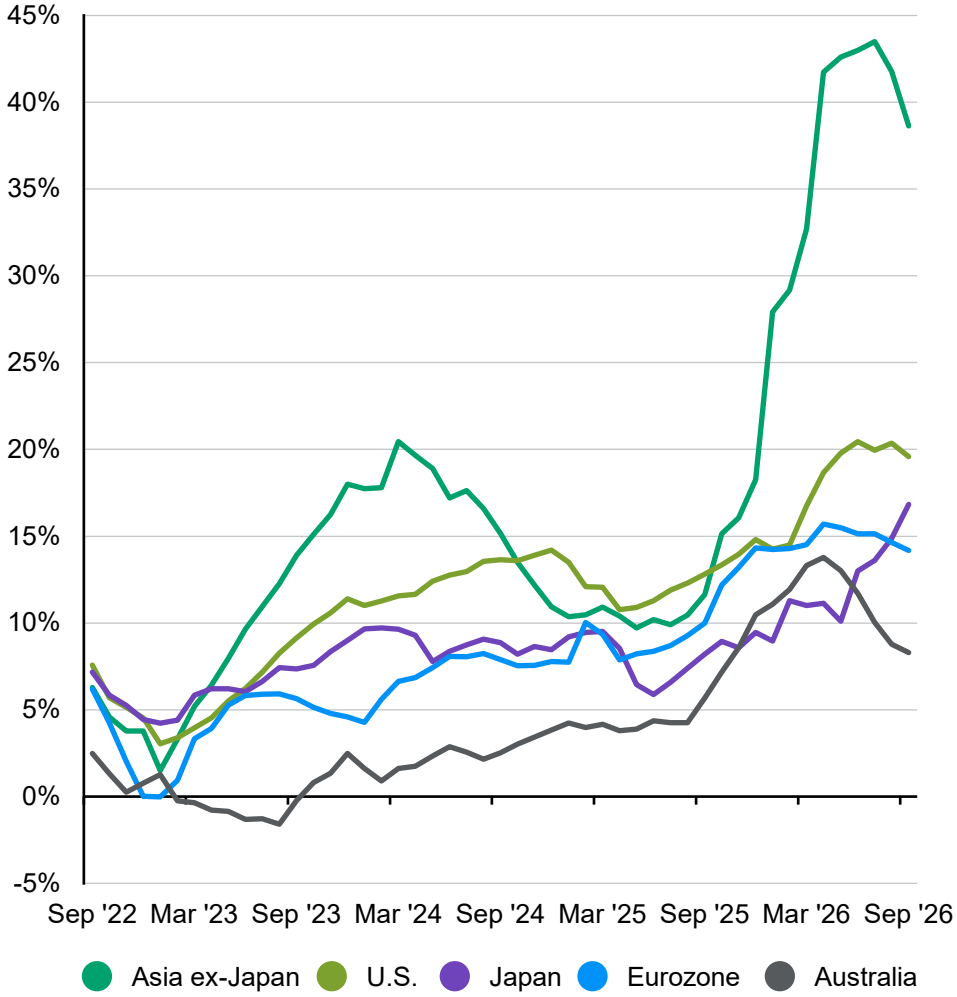
## Earnings growth

Earnings per share, year-over-year




## Earnings growth estimates

NTM, year-over-year EPS growth




Source: FactSet, MSCI, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
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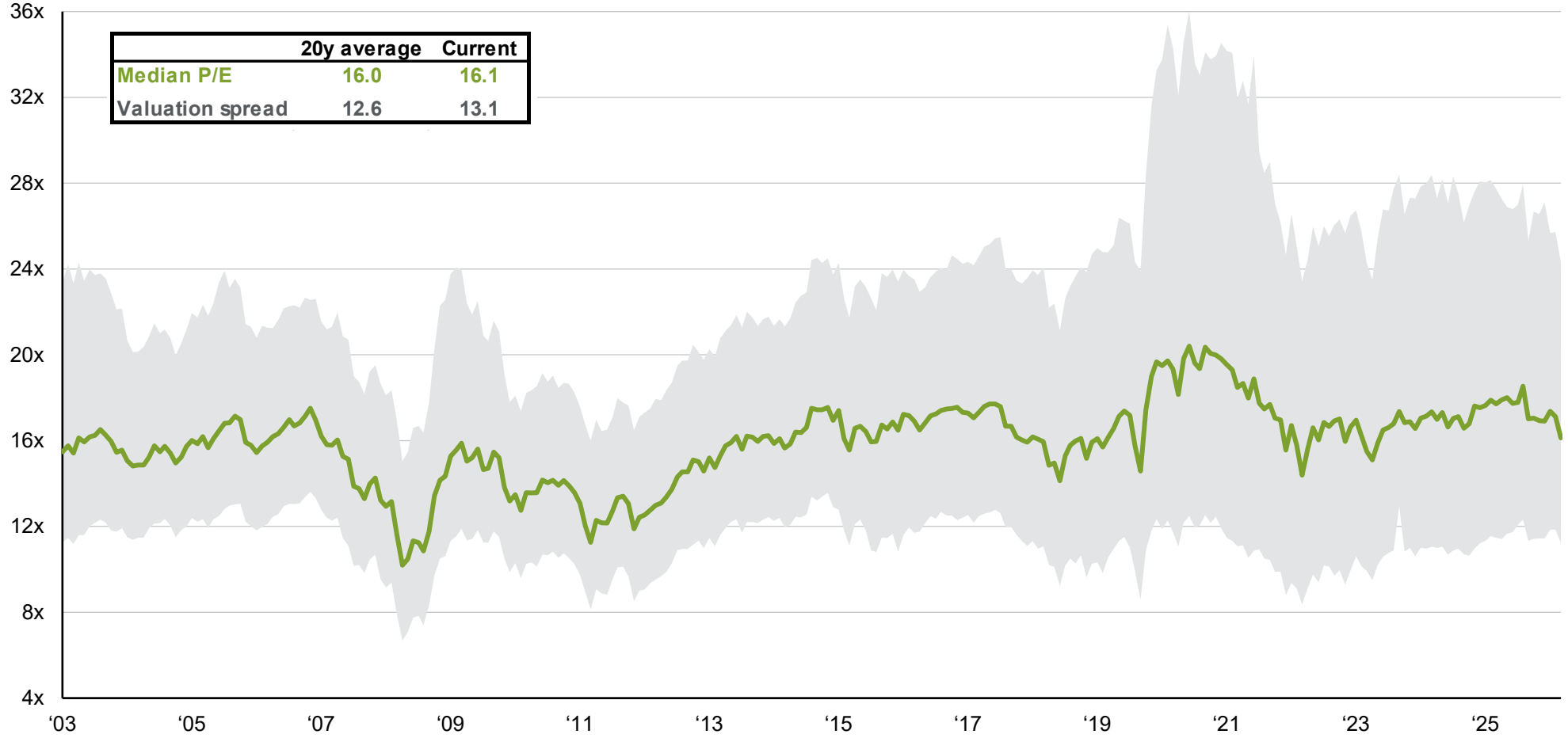
# Global equities: Valuation dispersion





## MSCI World valuation dispersion

Dispersion between the forward P/E of stocks in the 20th and the 80th percentile




| | 20y average | Current |
|---|---|---|
| Median P/E | 16.0 | 16.1 |
| Valuation spread | 12.6 | 13.1 |

Source: FactSet, MSCI, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
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# Global equities: Cyclical vs. defensive

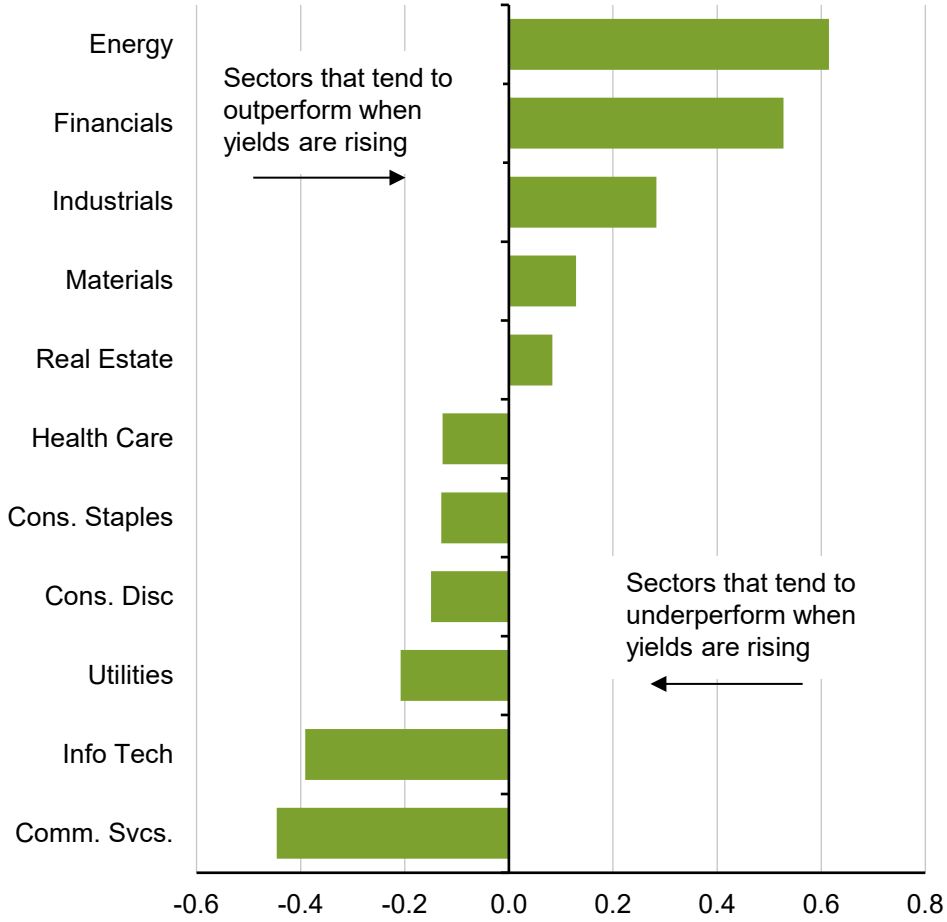


## Cyclical vs. defensive

MSCI World cyclical/defensive performance, 10-year U.S. Treasury yield

## Equity sector correlation changes in bond yields*

Correlation of MSCI World sectors rel. performance with U.S. 10y Treasury yield




Source: FactSet, MSCI, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. *10-year correlation period.
Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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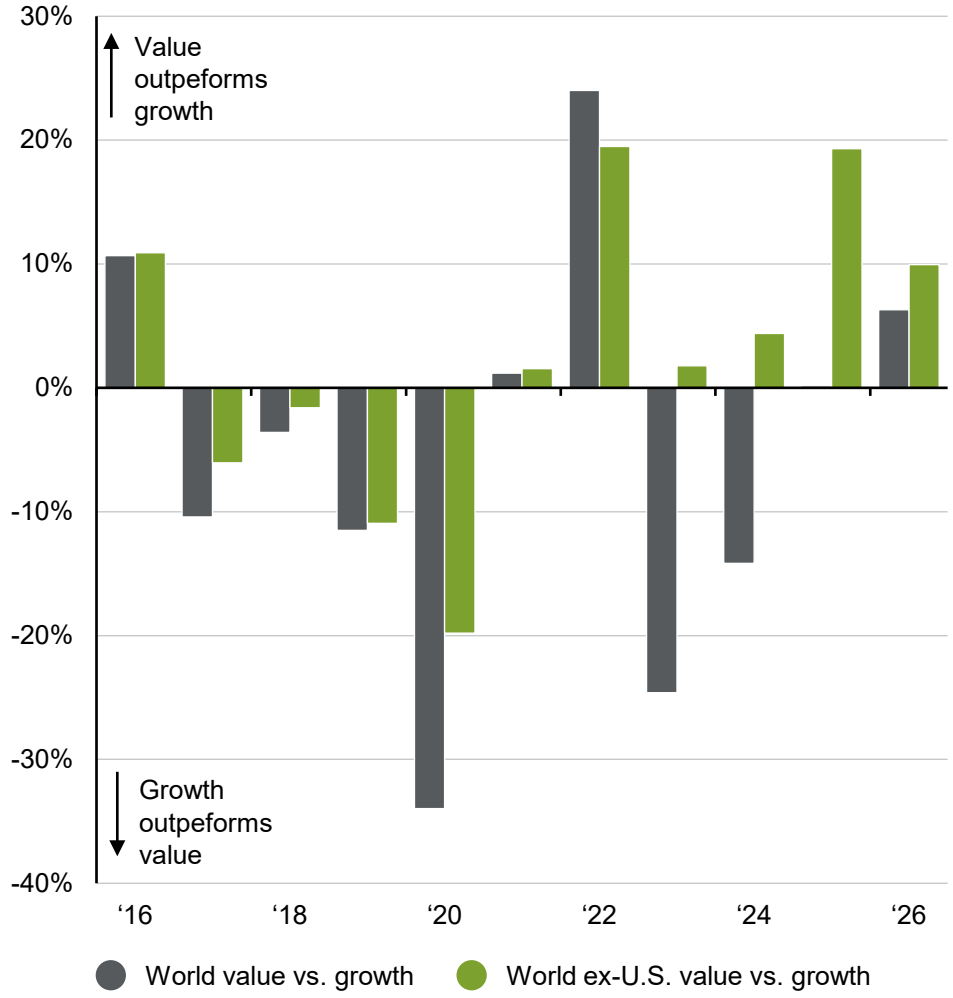
# Global equities: Value vs. growth





## Performance: Value vs. growth

Relative performance of MSCI World and MSCI World ex-USA value and growth




## Valuation: Value vs. growth

Relative forward P/E MSCI World and MSCI World ex-USA value and growth

Source: FactSet, MSCI, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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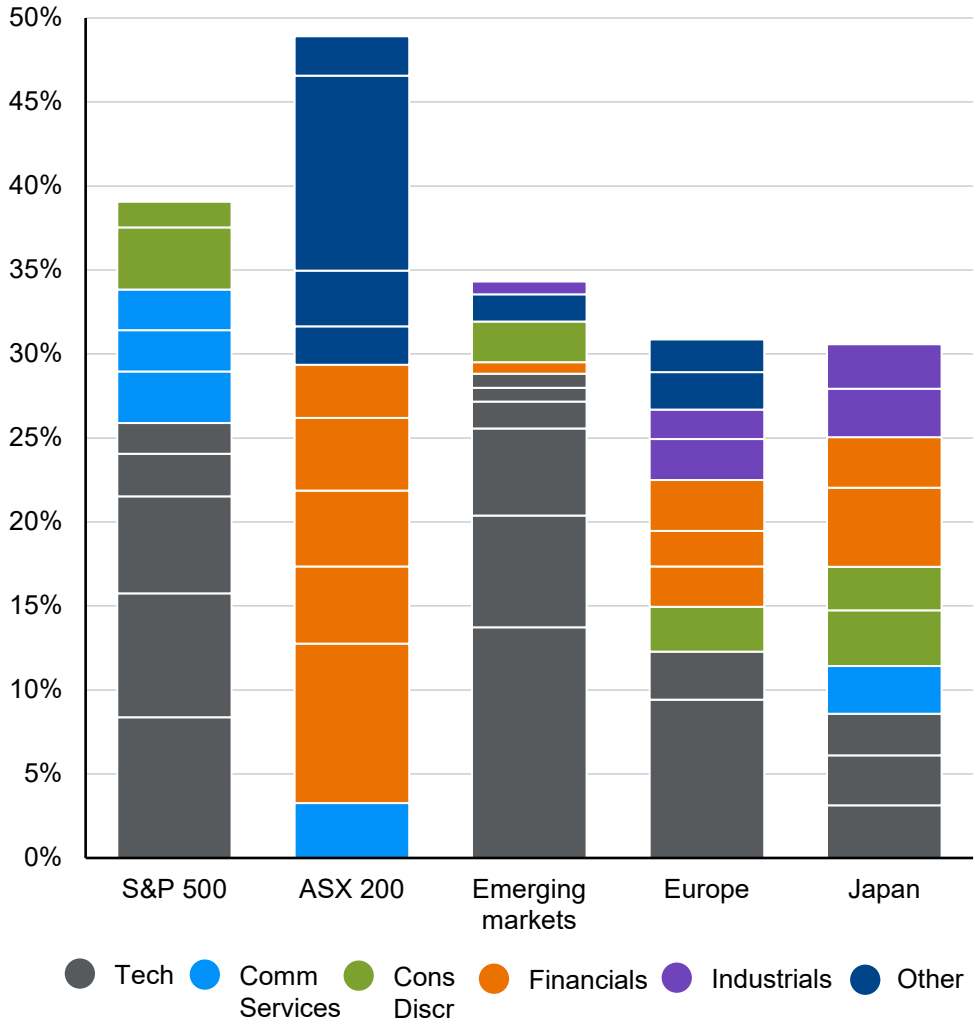
# Global investment themes



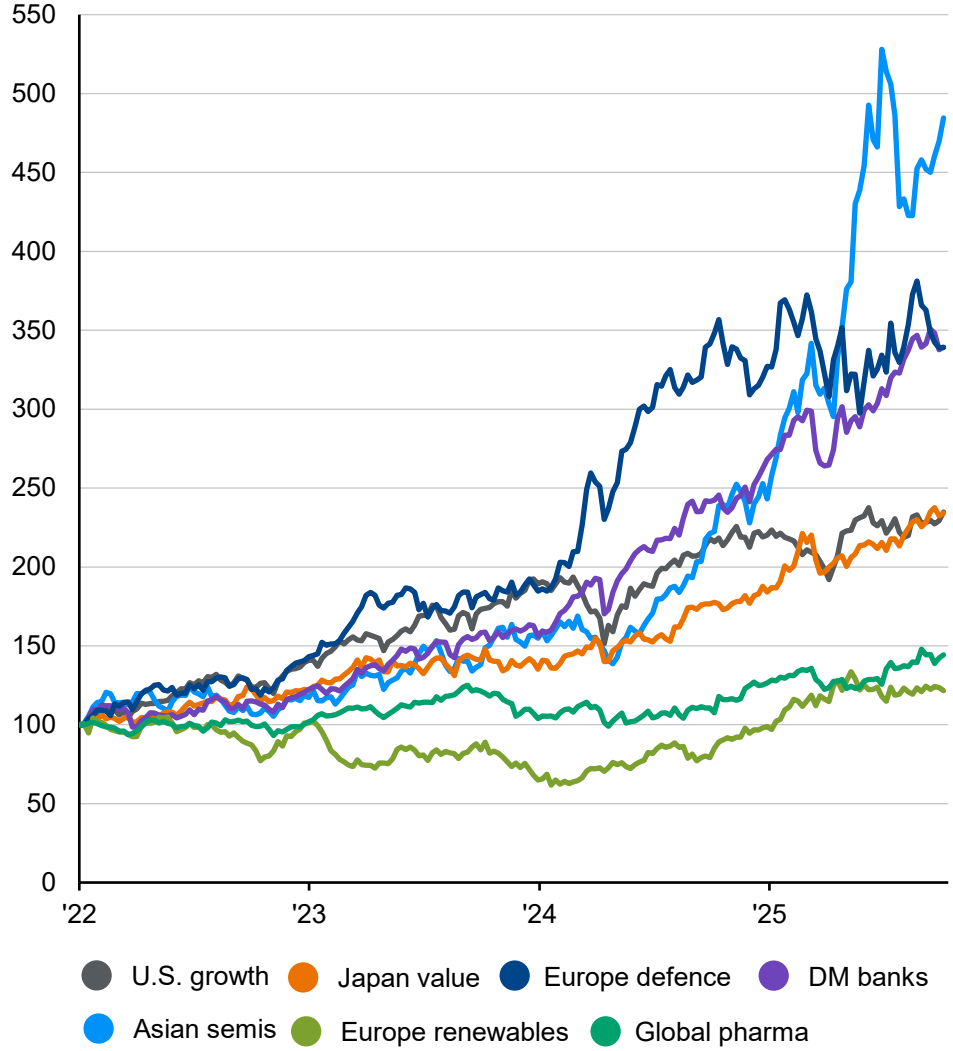
## Weight and sector of top 10 companies

% of market capitalisation




## Major global investment themes

2022 = 100, total return, USD




Source: FactSet, MSCI, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. All markets are represented by their respective MSCI index except for the U.S. and Australia. Past performance is not indicative of current or future results.
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# Australia equity valuations

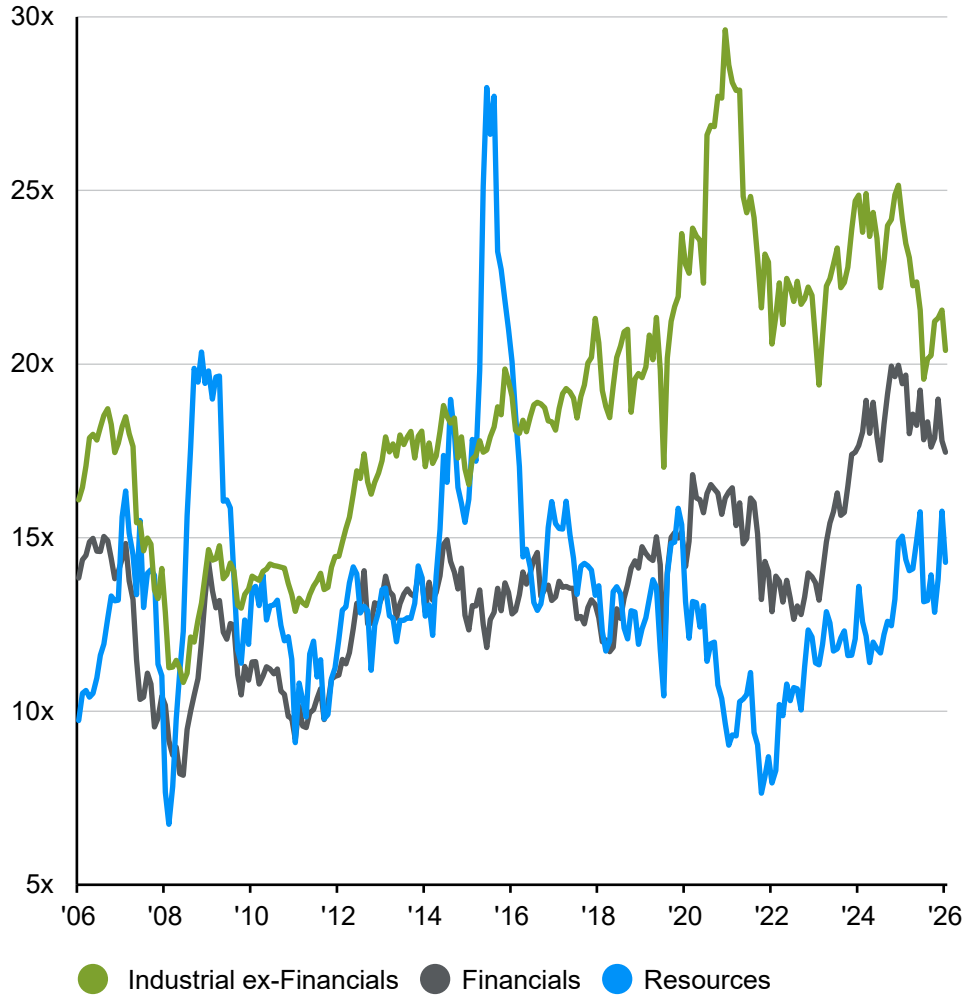




## ASX 200 dividend yield vs. bond yield

## ASX 200 valuations

Forward price-to-earnings




Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
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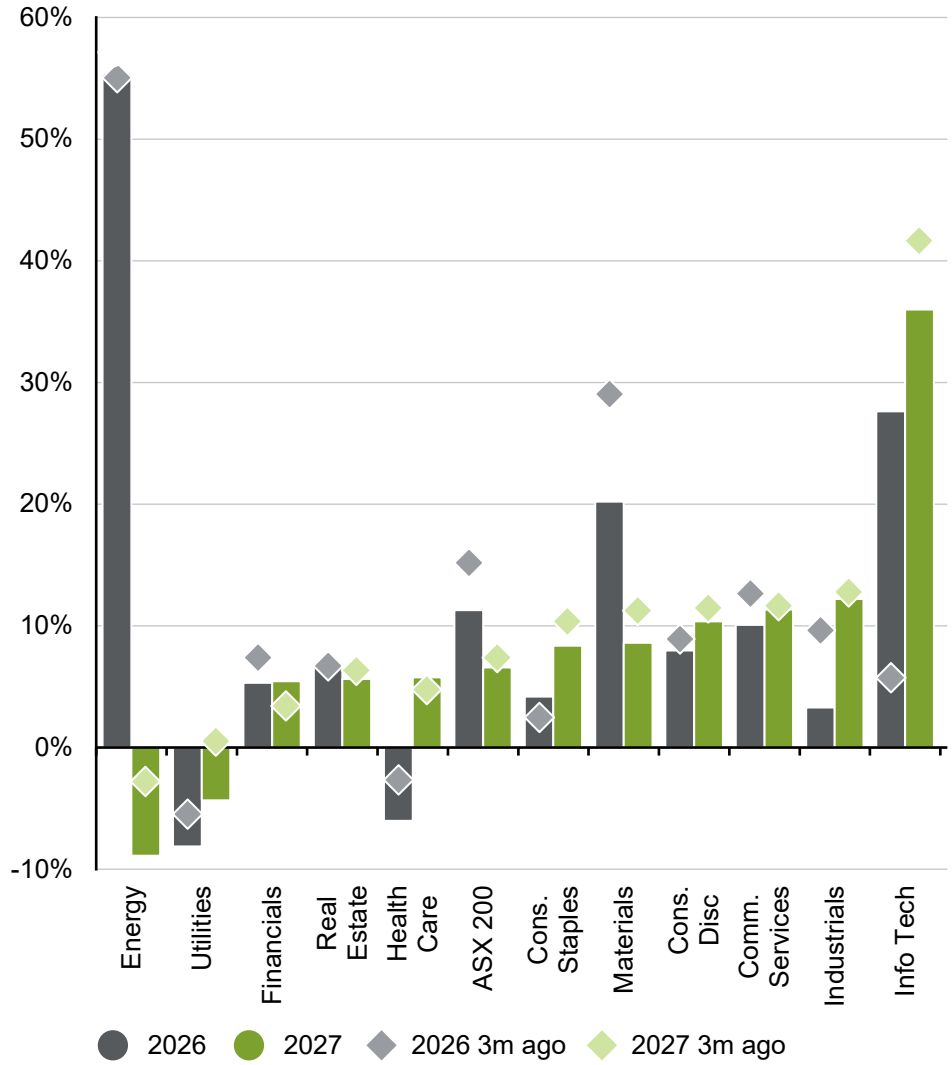
# Australia sector earnings and valuations



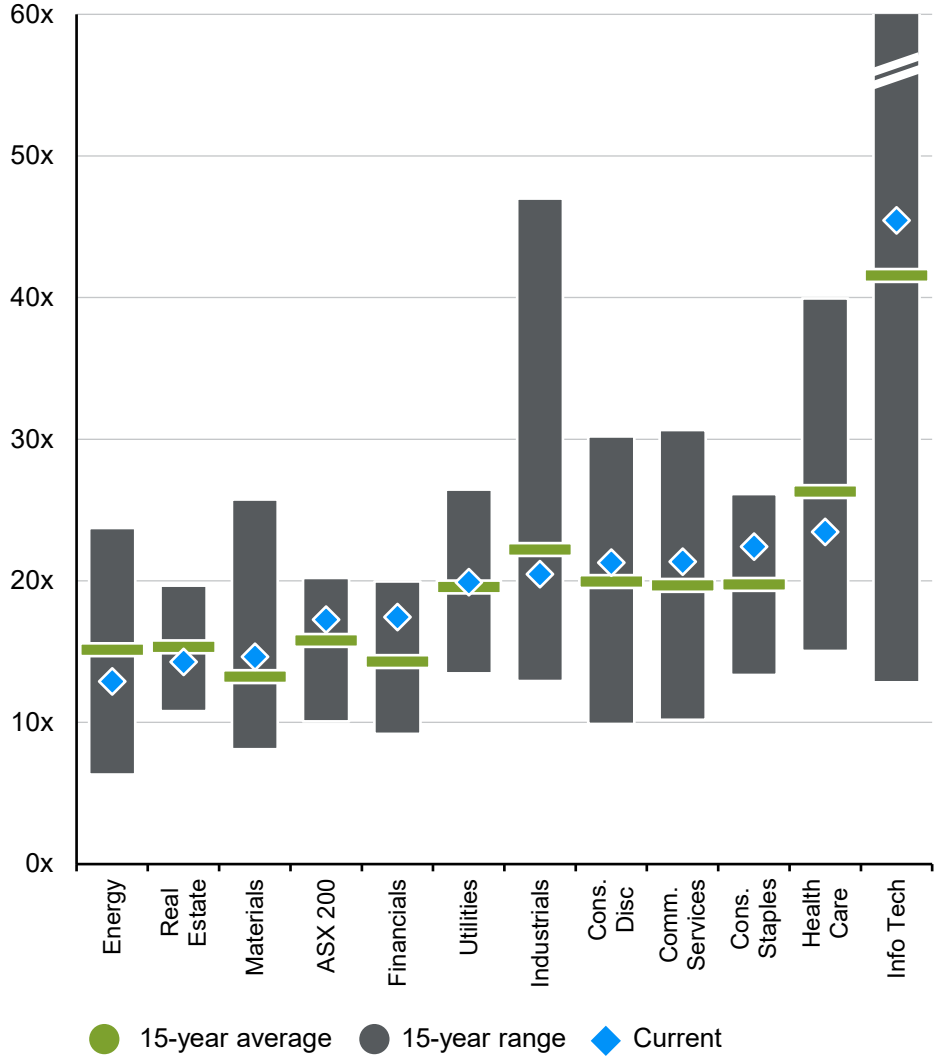
## ASX 200 earnings per share growth estimates

Year-over-year




## ASX 200 valuation

Forward price-to-earnings ratio




Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
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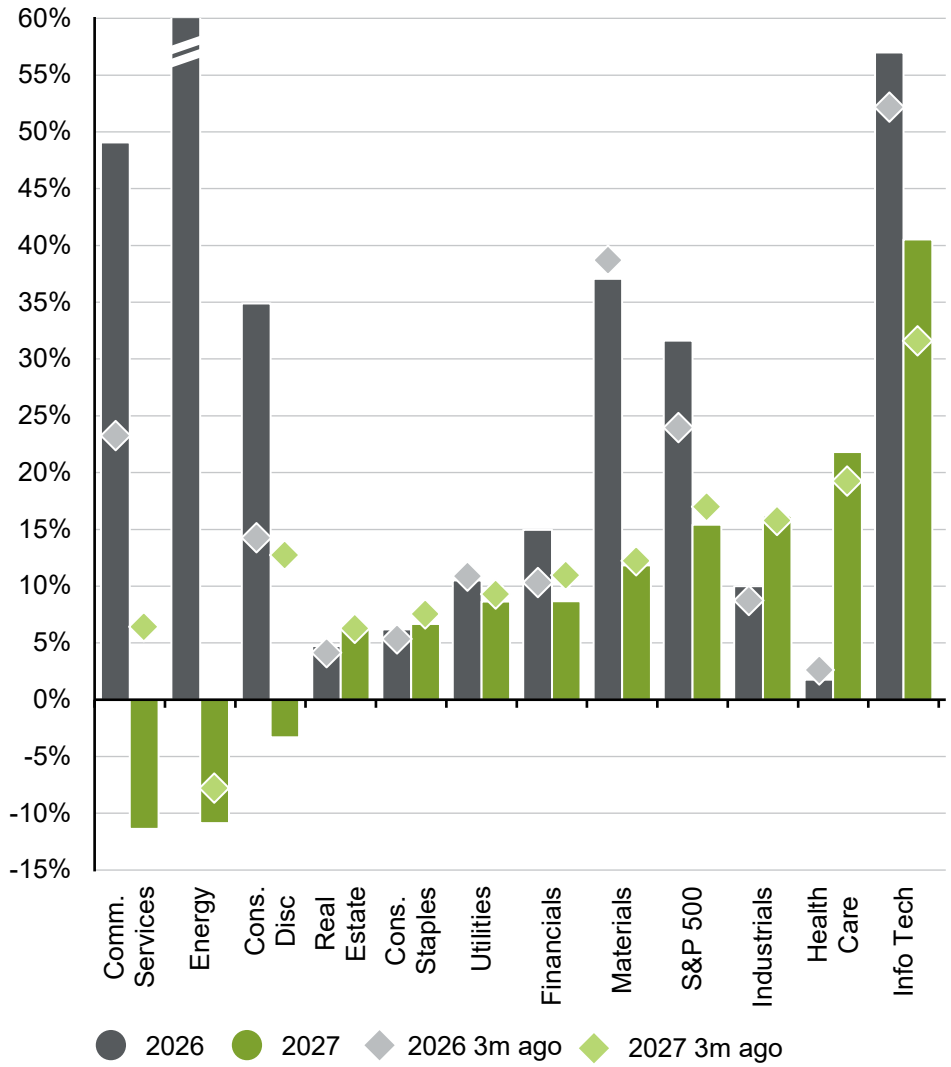
# U.S. sector earnings and valuations



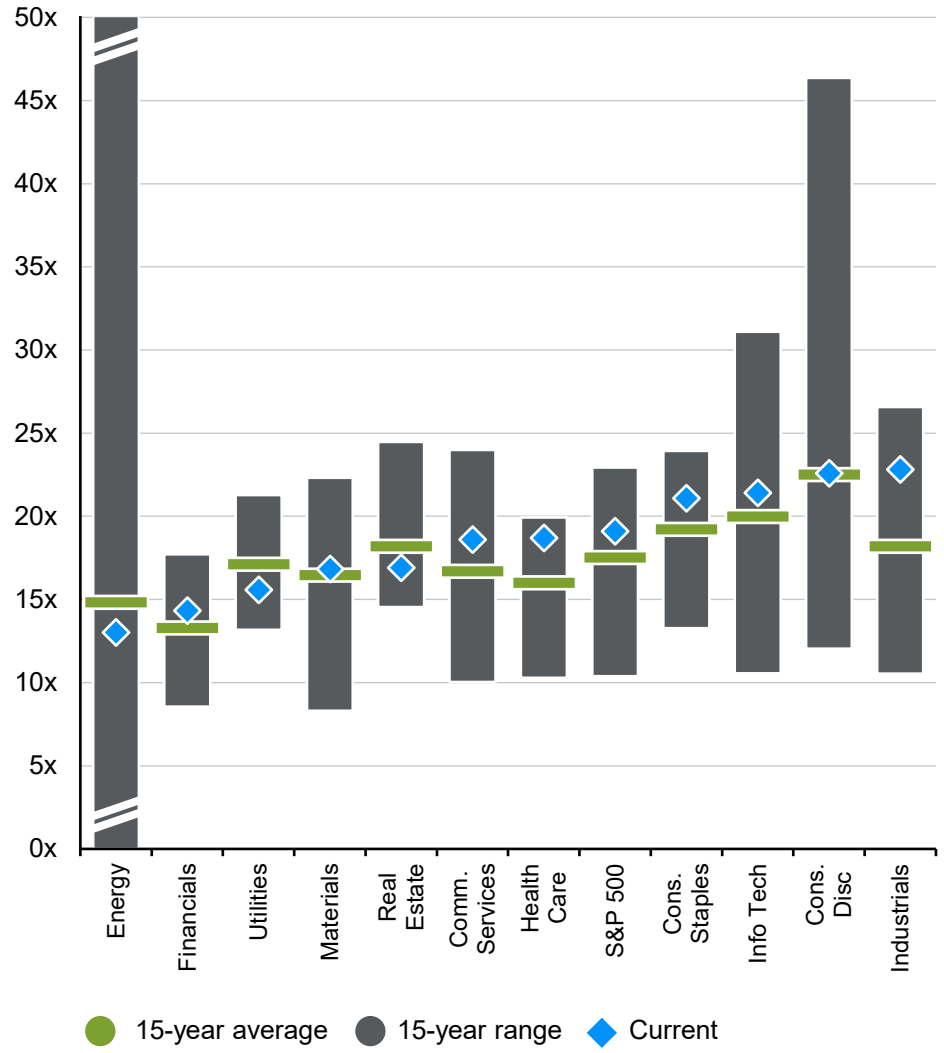
## S&P 500 earnings per share growth estimates

Year-over-year




## S&P 500 valuation

Forward price-to-earnings ratio




Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
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# U.S. equities: Mega-cap valuations and earnings



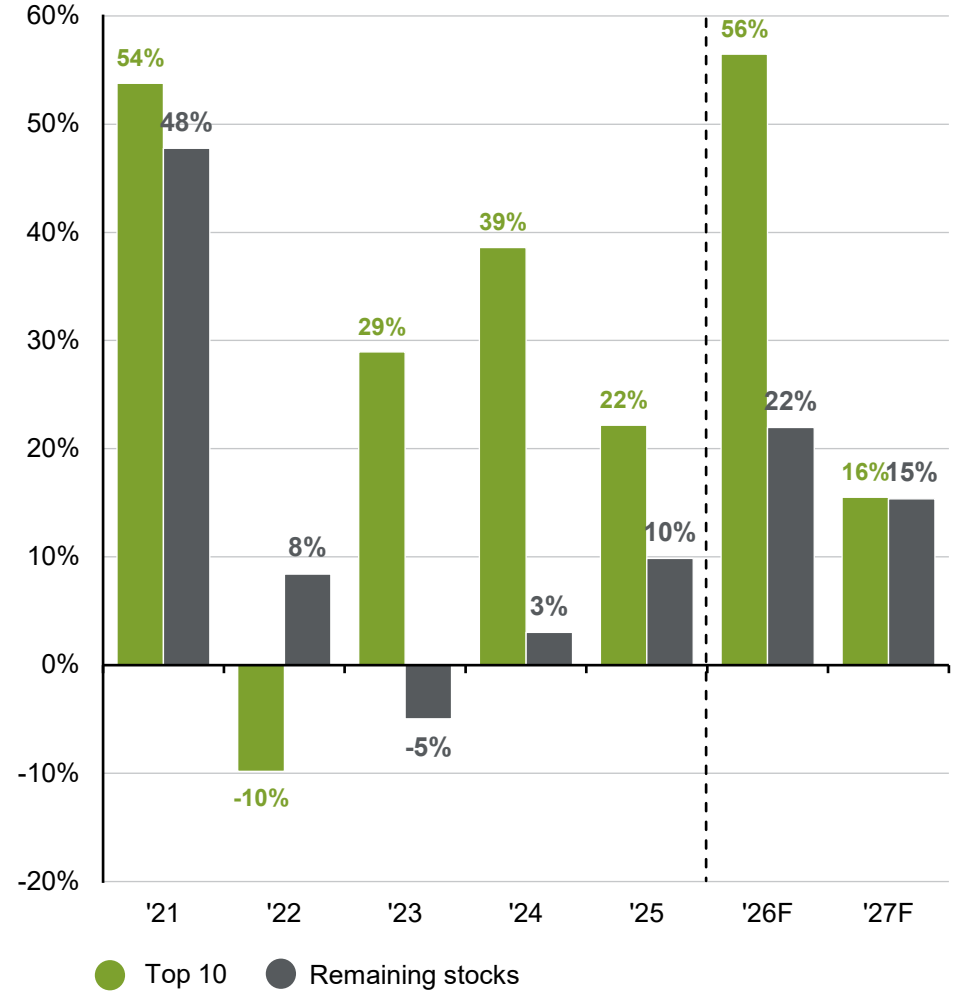
## P/E ratio of the top 10 and remaining companies in S&P 500

Next 12 months, 1996 - present

| | Current | Average | % of avg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Top 10 | 21.6x | 20.9x | 103% |
| Remaining stocks | 17.5x | 15.9x | 110% |
| S&P 500 | 19.1x | 16.9x | 113% |

## Earnings growth

Pro-forma earnings per share, year-over-year




Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.. The companies/securities above are shown for illustrative purposes only. Their inclusion should not be interpreted as a recommendation to buy or sell. J.P. Morgan Asset Management may or may not hold positions on behalf of its clients in any or all the securities. Past performance is not indicative of current or future results.

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# U.S. equities: Correlation to bond yields

GTM | AUS | 40

**Correlation between weekly equity returns and bond yield changes**

Weekly S&P 500 returns, 10-year Treasury yield, rolling 1-year correlation 1997-2026

Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, Tullet Prebon, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Returns are based on price index only and do not include dividends. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results

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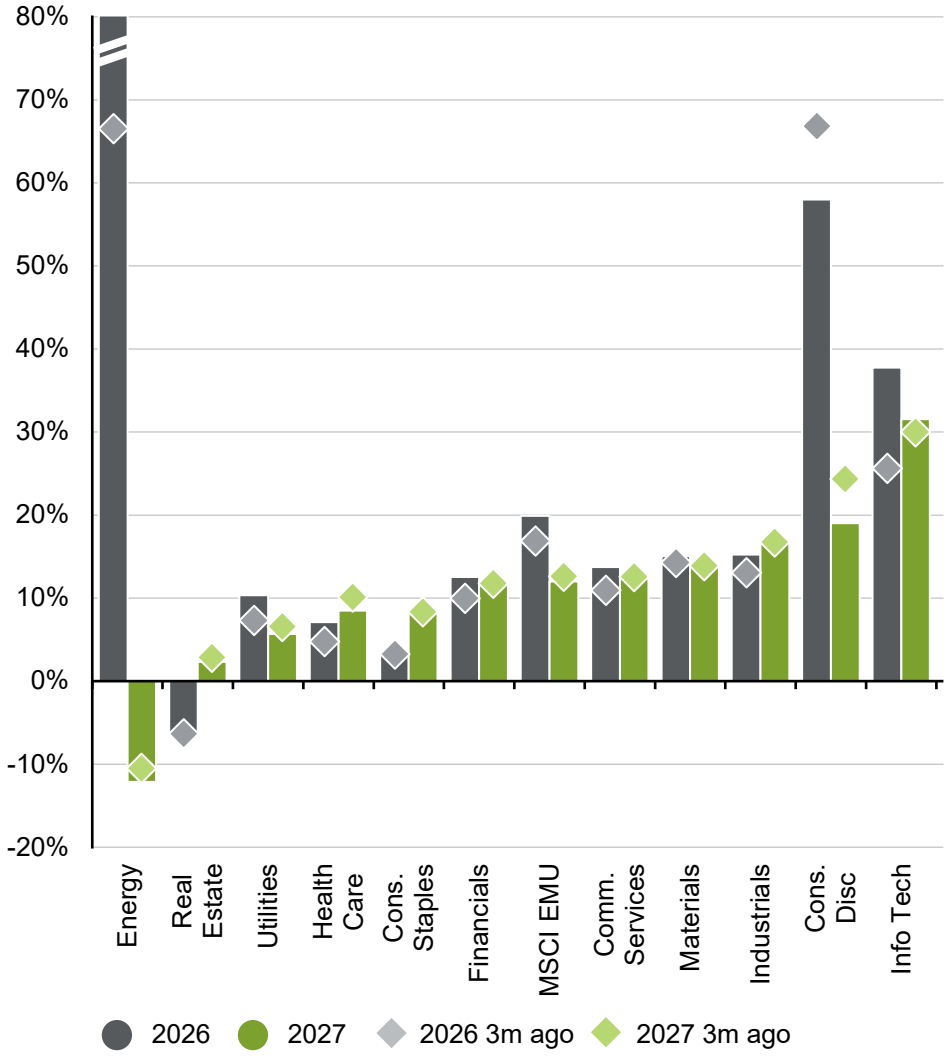
Equities

# Europe sector earnings and valuations



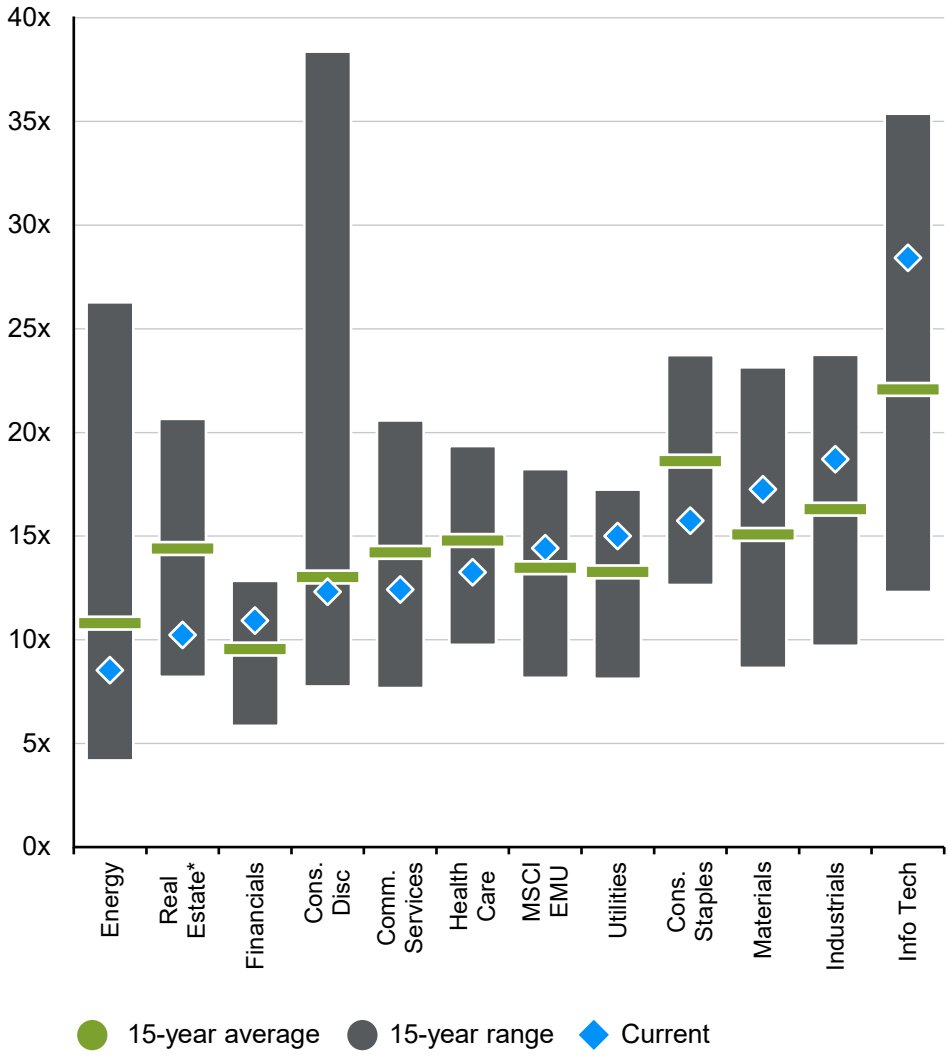
## MSCI EMU earnings per share growth estimates

Year-over-year




## MSCI EMU valuation

Forward price-to-earnings ratio




Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. *Real estate sector valuations start in September 2016.
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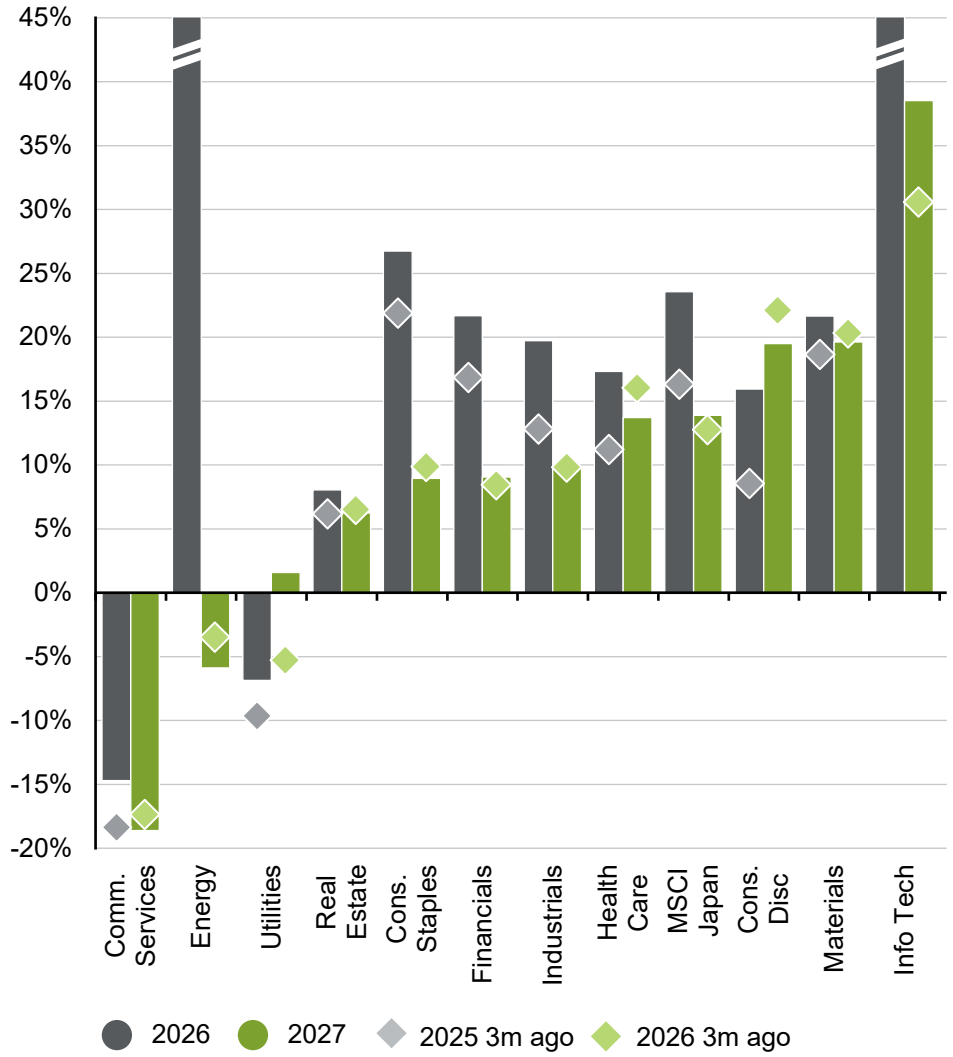
# Japan sector earnings and valuations



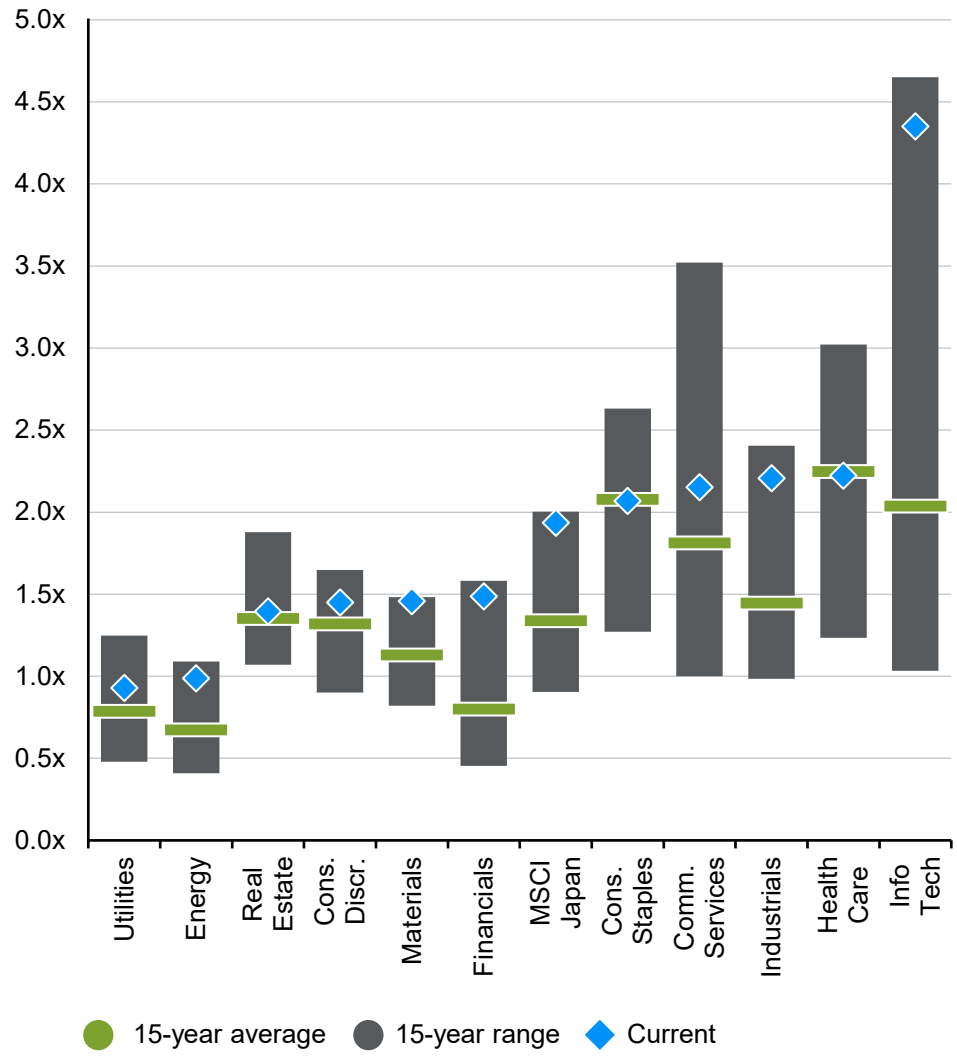
## MSCI Japan earnings per share growth estimates

Year-over-year




## MSCI Japan valuation

Trailing price-to-book ratio




Source: FactSet, MSCI, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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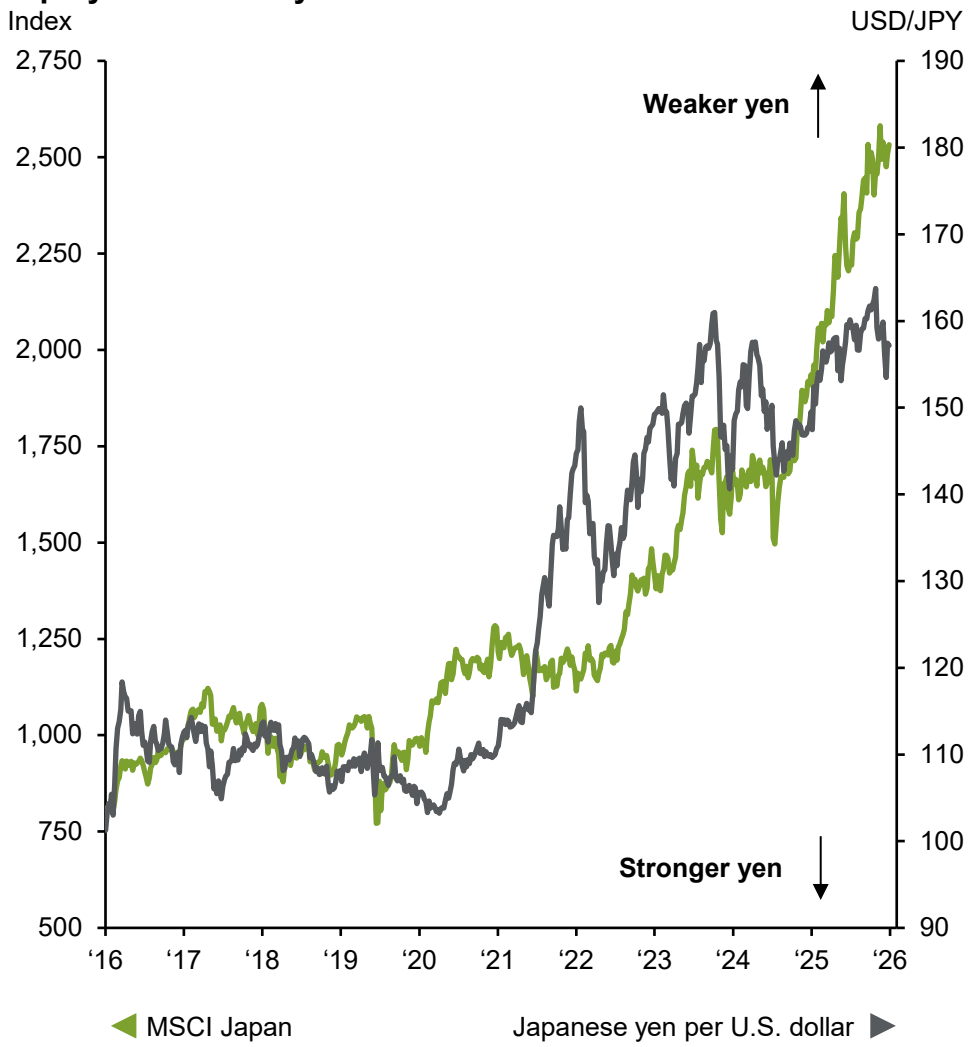
# Japan equities: Performance drivers

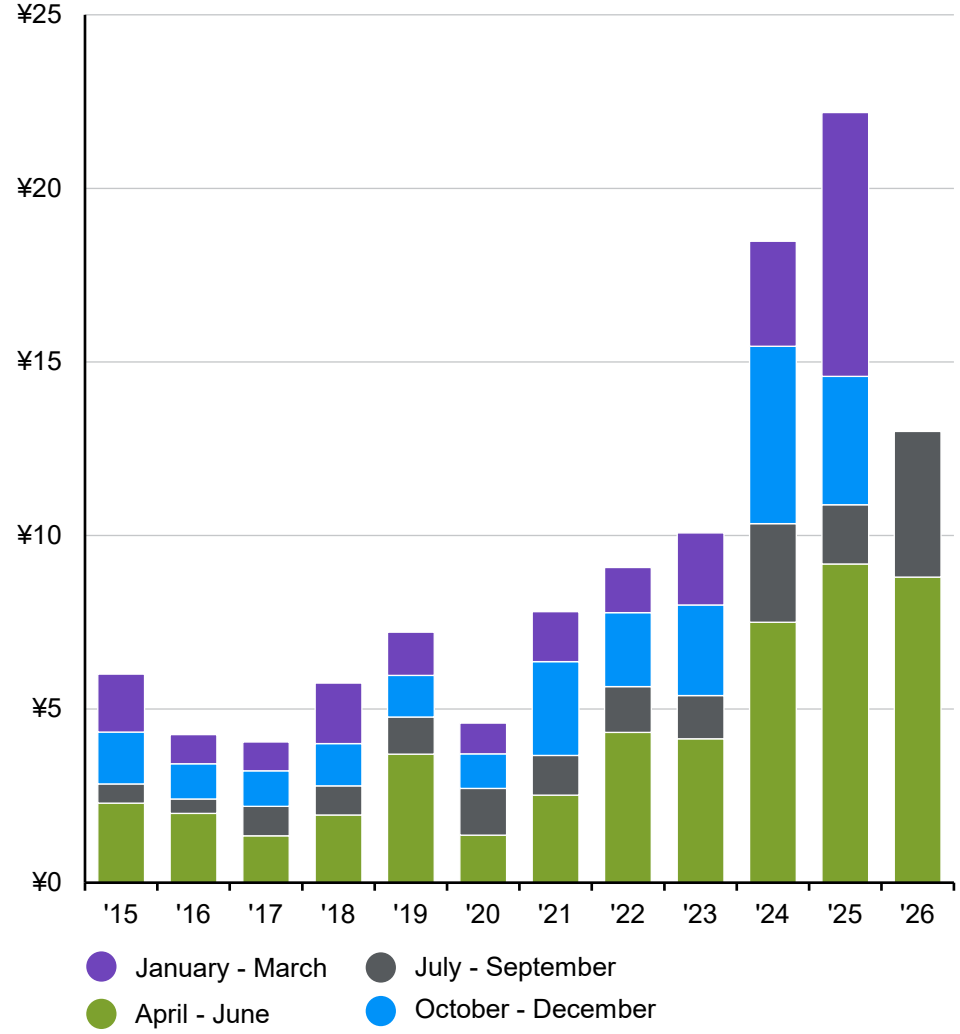


## Equity market and yen




## Buyback activity

Value of share buybacks, JPY trillion




Source: FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) MSCI; (Right) Japan Stock Exchange. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results. *Guide to the Markets – Australia.* Data as of 30 September 2026.

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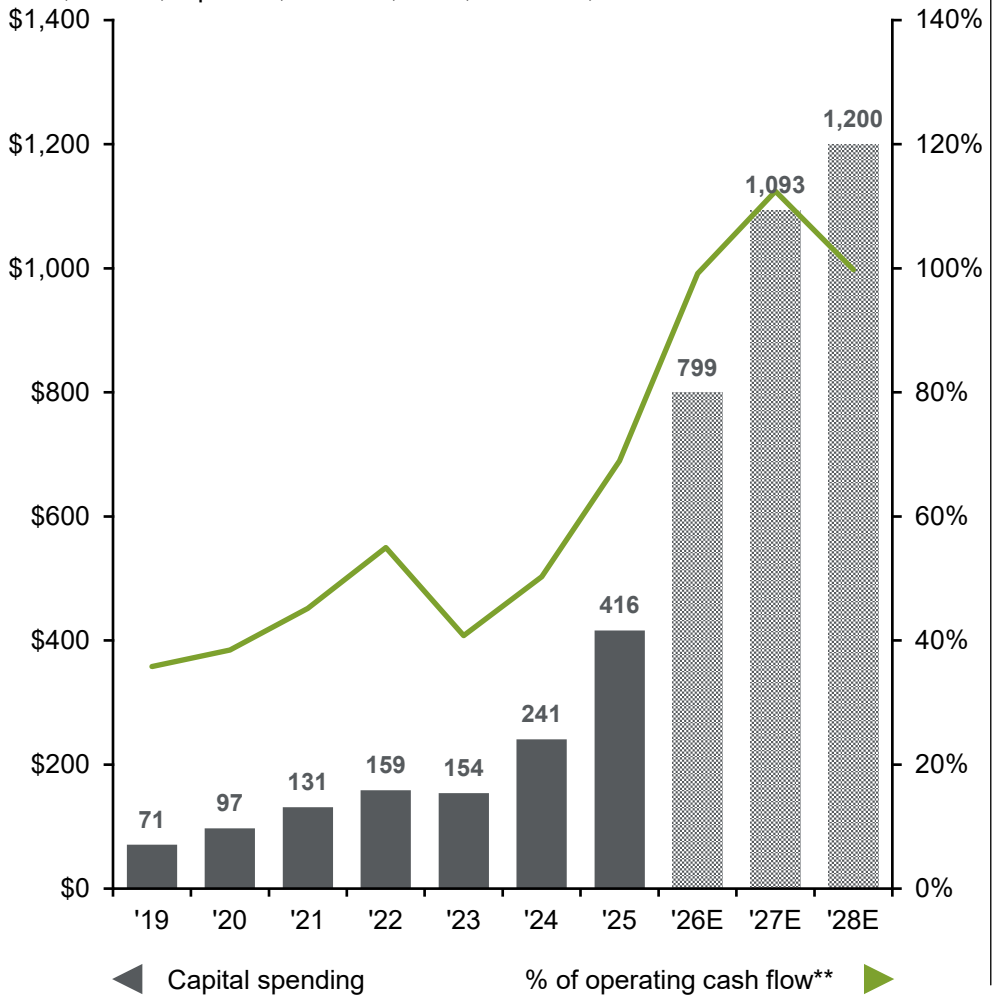
# AI: U.S. and China capital expenditure



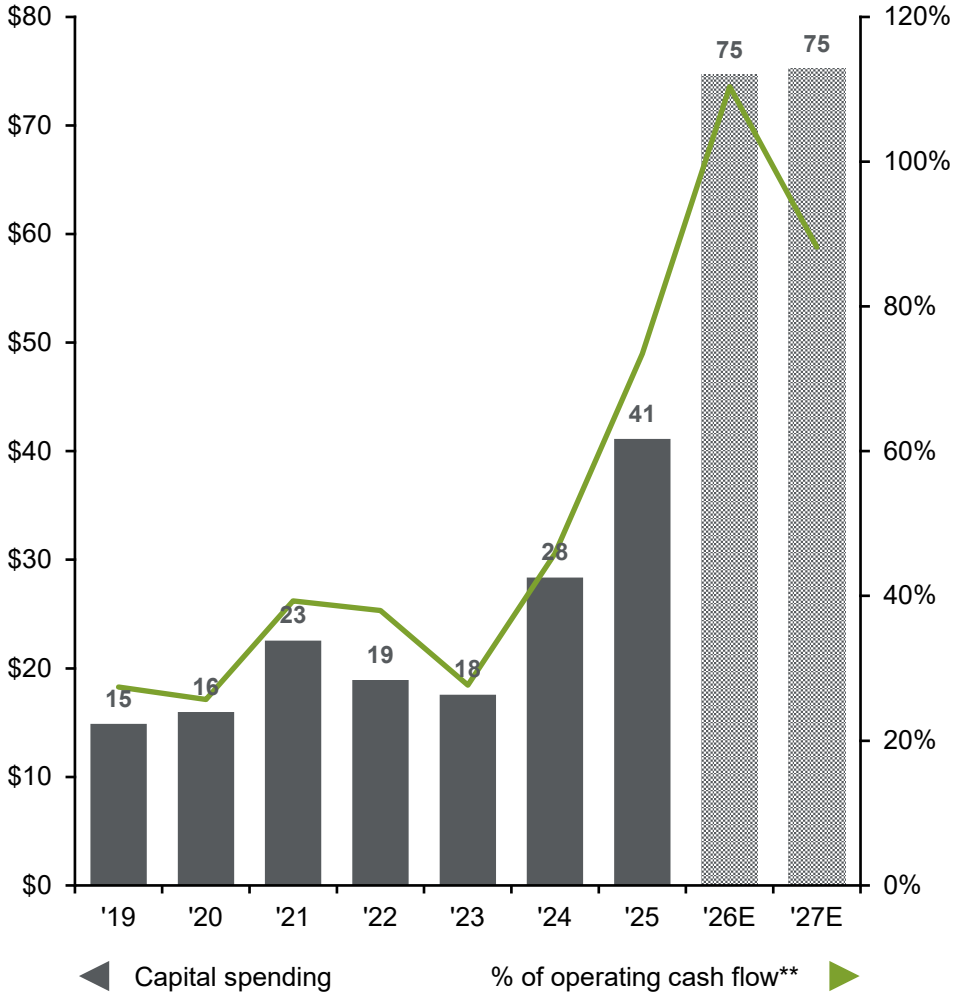
## Capex from the major AI hyperscalers*

USD, billions, Alphabet, Amazon, Meta, Microsoft, Oracle




## Capex from the major Chinese hyperscalers*

USD billions, Tencent, Alibaba and Baidu




Source: Bloomberg, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Data for 2026, 2027 and 2028 reflect consensus estimates. Capex shown is company total. *Hyperscalers are the large cloud computing companies that own and operate data centres with horizontally linked servers that, along with cooling and data storage capabilities, enable them to house and operate AI workloads. **Reflects cash flow before capital expenditures in contrast to free cash flow, which subtracts out capital expenditures. Forecasts are not a reliable indicator of future performance. Forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements are based upon current beliefs and expectations. 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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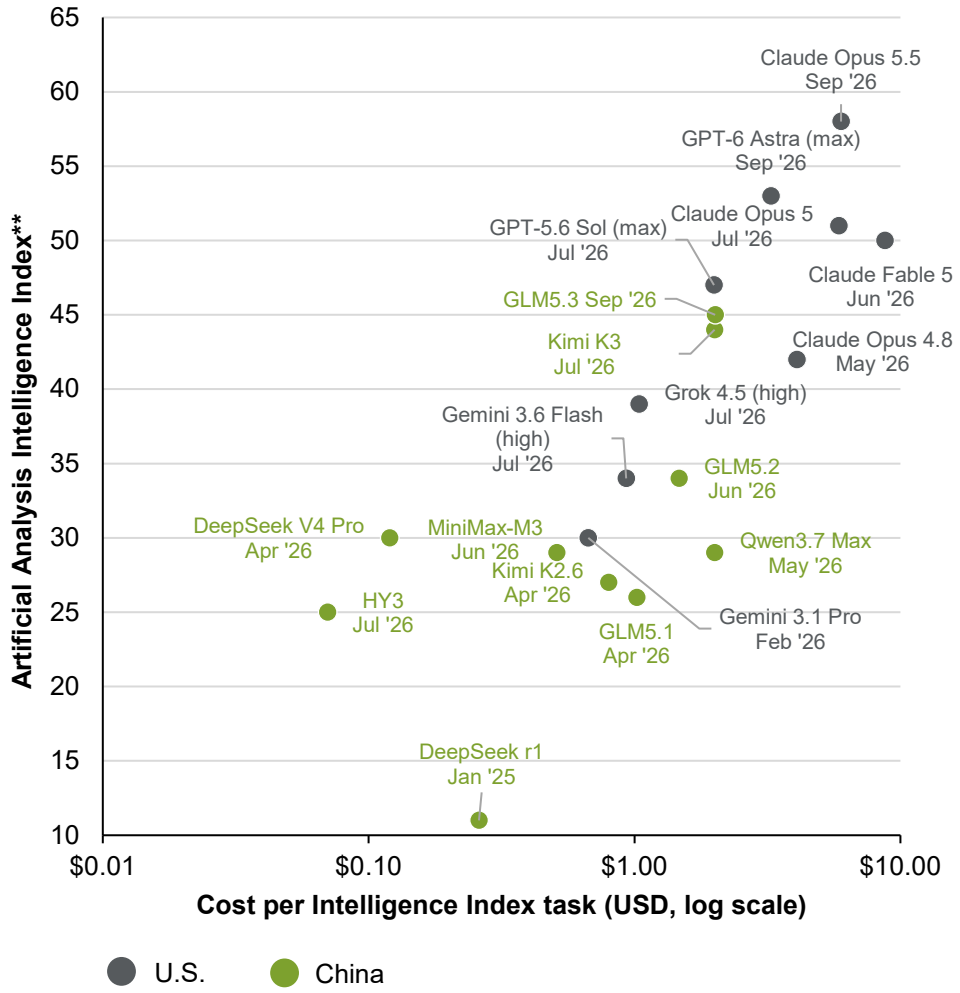
# AI: U.S. and China models



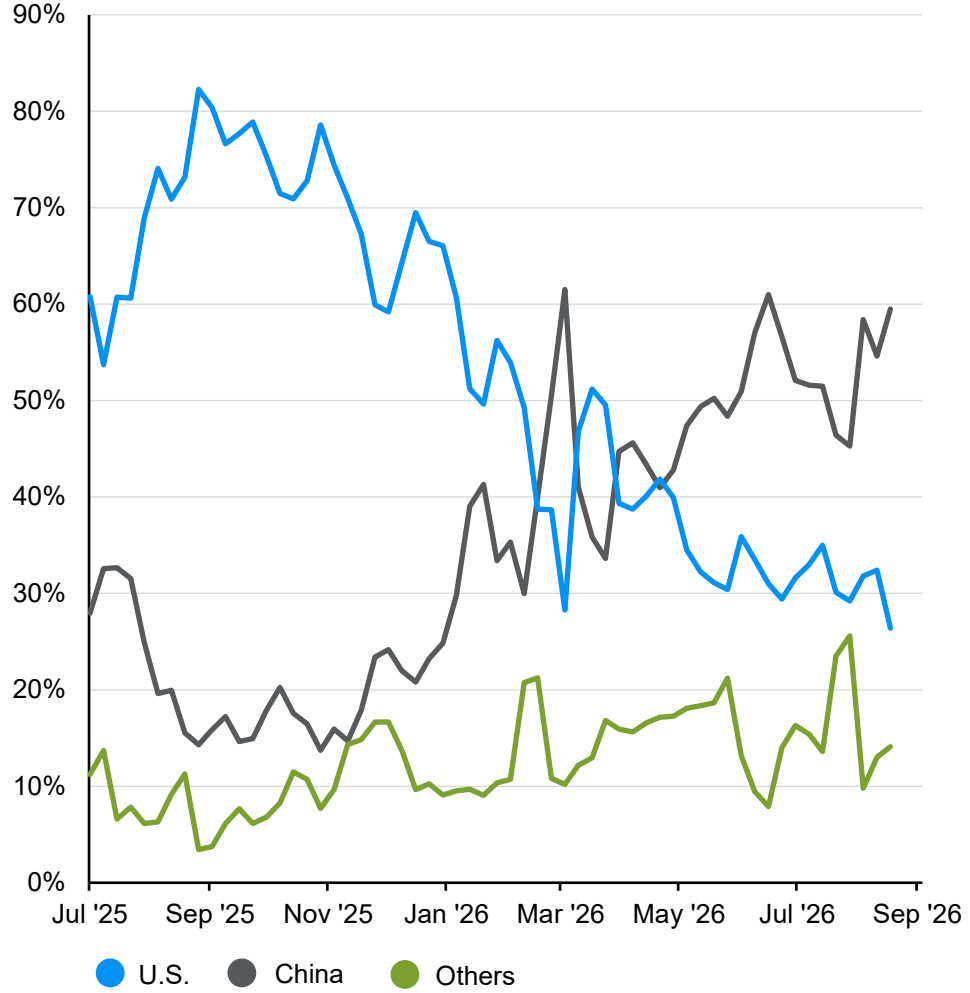
## AI model performance and cost

Cost per task




## Model usage from OpenRouter*

Share of weekly tokens consumed by model origin




Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) Artificial Analysis; (Right) OpenRouter State of AI report and live rankings.; *OpenRouter is a developer-facing service that routes API requests across hundreds of models, so its usage skews toward developer and agentic workloads. It under-represents enterprise workloads, which mostly run on the major cloud platforms or directly with a model developer, like OpenAI or Anthropic. **The Artificial Analysis Intelligence Index is a text-only, English-language benchmark that combines nine evaluations to compare language models across reasoning, knowledge, math, coding, scientific reasoning and agentic task performance. It produces a weighted overall score, emphasising agentic tasks, and is intended as a broad comparison of model intelligence while acknowledging that results may not reflect every real-world use case. The companies/securities above are shown for illustrative purposes only. Their inclusion should not be interpreted as a recommendation to buy or sell. J.P. Morgan Asset Management may or may not hold positions on behalf of its clients in any or all of the aforementioned securities. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results. *Guide to the Markets – Australia.* Data as of 30 September 2026.

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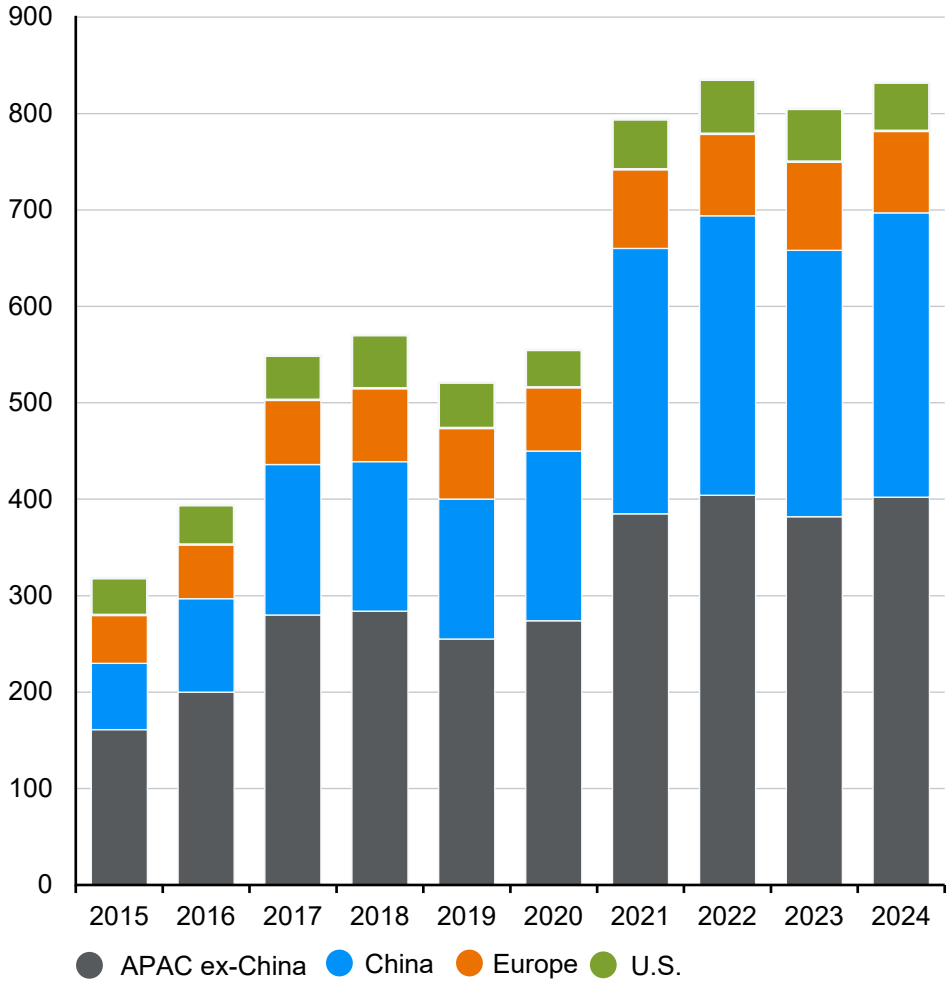
# AI: Robotics and AI supply chain



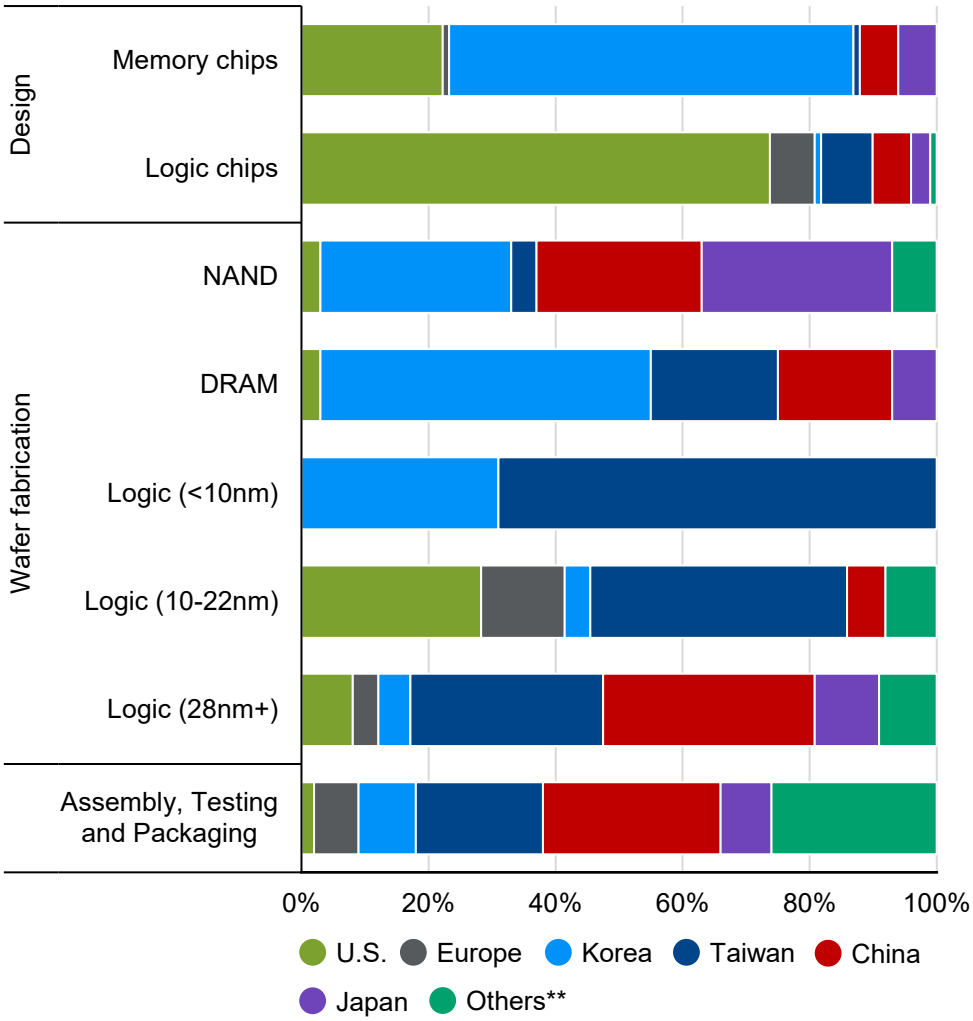
## Installation of industrial robots

Number installed, 000s




## Share of semiconductor production by region

% of value-add and production capacity*




Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) International Federation of Robotics; (Right) SEMI, SIA.
*Market share based on production capacity for wafer fabrication and industry value added for others. Data based on BCG analysis in 2025 for production capacity and in 2024 for industry value added. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results. **Others refer to regions other than U.S., Europe, Korea, Taiwan, China and Japan. *Guide to the Markets – Australia.* Data as of 30 September 2026.

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# Fixed income sector returns





| | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | YTD | 3Q '26 | Ten-yr Ann. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AUD | 15.3% Global HY 15.9% | 5.1% Aus IG 5.1% | 12.2% U.S. MBS 1.0% | 14.6% EM Debt 14.4% | 5.3% Aus IG 5.3% | 12.5% U.S. TIPS 6.0% | -5.5% U.S. MBS -11.8% | 12.7% Global HY 12.4% | 18.5% Global HY 8.9% | 5.3% EM Debt 13.5% | 1.6% Aus IG 1.6% | -0.7% Aus IG -0.7% | 7.1% Global HY 5.6% |
| | 10.7% EM Debt 10.2% | 3.5% Aus Gov 3.5% | 12.1% U.S. Treas. 0.9% | 13.9% Global HY 14.0% | 4.1% Aus Gov 4.1% | 7.6% Global HY 2.9% | -6.2% U.S. Treas. -12.5% | 9.8% EM Debt 10.5% | 16.5% EM Debt 5.7% | 4.3% Aus IG 4.3% | 0.4% Aus Gov 0.4% | -1.7% Aus Gov -1.7% | 4.4% EM Debt 3.1% |
| | 5.6% Portfolio 5.4% | 2.0% Global HY 7.6% | 9.7% U.S. TIPS -1.3% | 11.7% Global IG 11.5% | 1.1% U.S. TIPS 11.0% | 5.0% U.S. MBS -1.0% | -6.7% Aus IG -6.7% | 8.9% Global IG 9.6% | 12.2% U.S. TIPS 1.8% | 2.9% Global HY 8.1% | -3.3% Portfolio -0.5% | -2.3% Global HY -1.8% | 3.3% Aus IG 3.3% |
| | 5.2% U.S. TIPS 4.7% | 1.2% EM Debt 9.3% | 7.4% Global HY -2.4% | 9.5% Portfolio 9.2% | 0.8% Portfolio 6.1% | 4.5% EM Debt -1.5% | -7.0% Global HY -11.8% | 6.8% Aus IG 6.8% | 11.5% U.S. MBS 1.2% | 2.5% Aus Gov 2.5% | -4.4% Global HY 0.5% | -2.6% Portfolio -2.1% | 3.1% Global IG 1.9% |
| | 4.8% Global IG 4.3% | 1.0% Global IG 9.1% | 7.2% Portfolio 0.7% | 8.6% U.S. TIPS 8.4% | 0.5% Global IG 10.4% | 3.7% U.S. Treas. -2.3% | -10.2% Aus Gov -10.2% | 6.8% Portfolio 6.8% | 11.4% Global IG 1.1% | 2.4% Global IG 10.3% | -5.1% EM Debt -1.0% | -3.4% U.S. Treas. -3.0% | 2.6% Portfolio 2.4% |
| | 3.8% Aus IG 3.8% | 0.9% Portfolio 5.1% | 7.1% Global IG -3.6% | 7.8% Aus Gov 7.8% | -1.6% Global HY 6.3% | 3.1% Global IG -2.9% | -10.4% EM Debt -16.5% | 4.4% U.S. MBS 5.0% | 10.8% U.S. Treas. 0.6% | 2.3% Portfolio 6.2% | -6.2% U.S. TIPS -2.1% | -3.6% U.S. TIPS -3.2% | 2.0% U.S. MBS 0.9% |
| | 2.5% Aus Gov 2.5% | -4.6% U.S. TIPS 3.0% | 6.0% EM Debt -4.6% | 7.1% Aus IG 7.1% | -1.6% U.S. Treas. 8.0% | 2.3% Portfolio -1.1% | -10.7% Global IG -16.7% | 4.3% Aus Gov 4.3% | 9.8% Portfolio 3.6% | 0.8% U.S. MBS 8.6% | -6.8% U.S. Treas. -2.8% | -3.8% Global IG -3.4% | 1.7% U.S. Treas. 0.6% |
| | 2.2% U.S. MBS 1.7% | -5.1% U.S. MBS 2.5% | 5.1% Aus Gov 5.1% | 7.0% U.S. Treas. 6.9% | -3.5% EM Debt 5.9% | -1.6% Aus IG -1.6% | -11.7% Portfolio -11.1% | 3.4% U.S. Treas. 4.1% | 5.4% Aus IG 5.4% | -0.6% U.S. TIPS 7.0% | -7.2% Global IG -3.2% | -4.2% EM Debt -3.8% | 1.2% Aus Gov 1.2% |
| Local | 1.5% U.S. Treas. 1.0% | -5.3% U.S. Treas. 2.3% | 3.9% Aus IG 3.9% | 6.5% U.S. MBS 6.4% | -5.4% U.S. MBS 3.9% | -3.1% Aus Gov -3.1% | -76.2% U.S. TIPS -11.8% | 3.3% U.S. TIPS 3.9% | 2.3% Aus Gov 2.3% | -1.3% U.S. Treas. 6.3% | -7.3% U.S. MBS -3.3% | -4.7% U.S. MBS -4.3% | -6.6% U.S. TIPS 2.4% |

Source: Bloomberg L.P., FactSet, ICE BofA, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Annualised return (Ann.) covers the period 30/06/2016 to 30/06/2026. Aus Gov: AusBond Treasury (0+Y); U.S. Treas.: Barclays U.S. Aggregate Government – Treasury; Global IG: Barclays Global Aggregate – Corporate – Investment Grade; Aus IG: Bloomberg AusBond Credit (0+Y); Global HY: BoA/ML Global High Yield; EM Debt: J.P. Morgan EMBI Global; U.S. TIPS: Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS); U.S. MBS: Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Securitised – MBS. Hypothetical portfolio (for illustrative purposes only and should not be taken as a recommendation): 25% Aus Gov, 15% Aus IG, 10% Global IG, 15% Global HY, 10% EM Debt, 15% U.S. Treas., 5% U.S. TIPS, 5% U.S. MBS. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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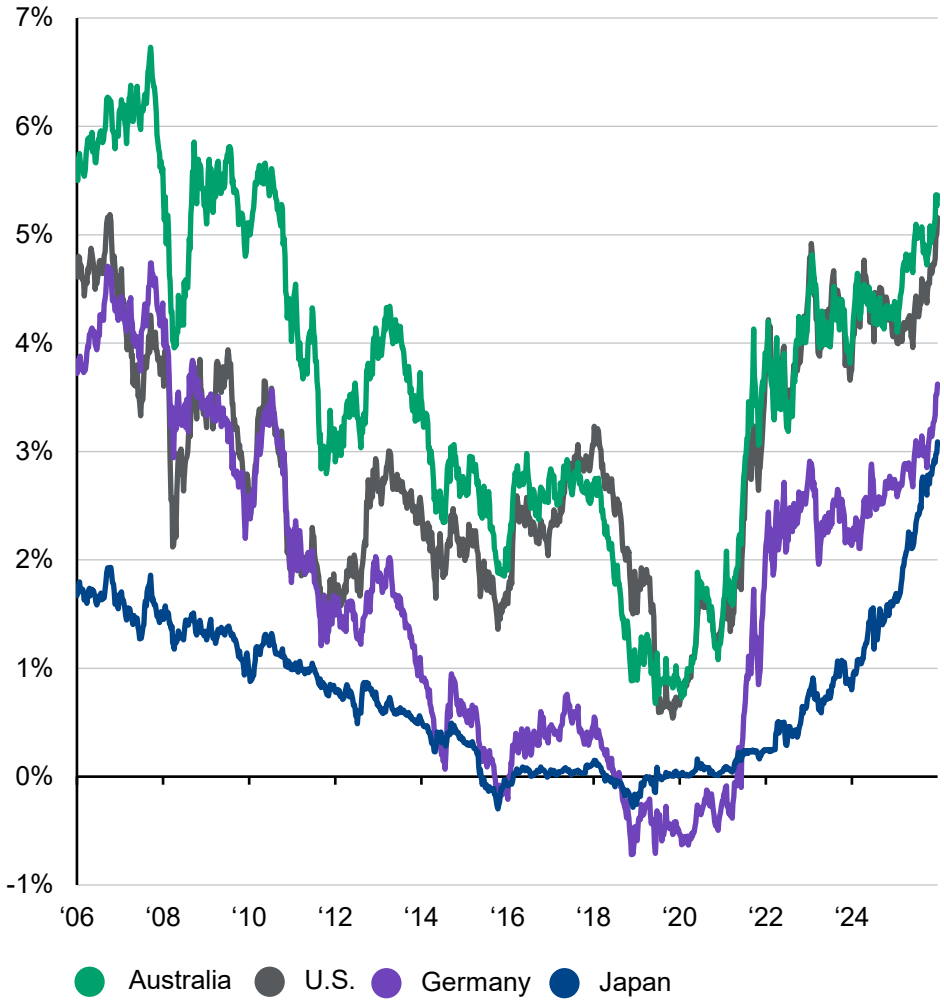
# Government bond yields and subsequent returns





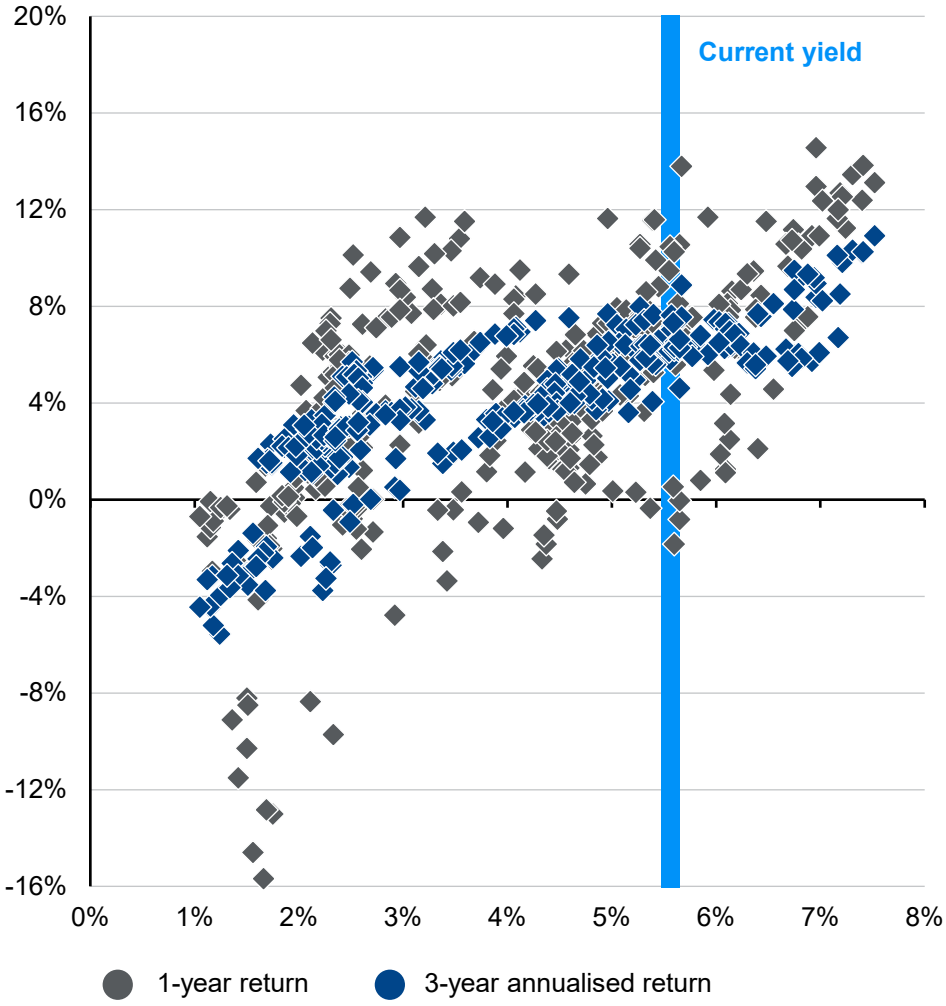
## Government bond yields

10-year bond yield




## Global fixed income yields and subsequent return

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate total return index




Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Tullett Prebon, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
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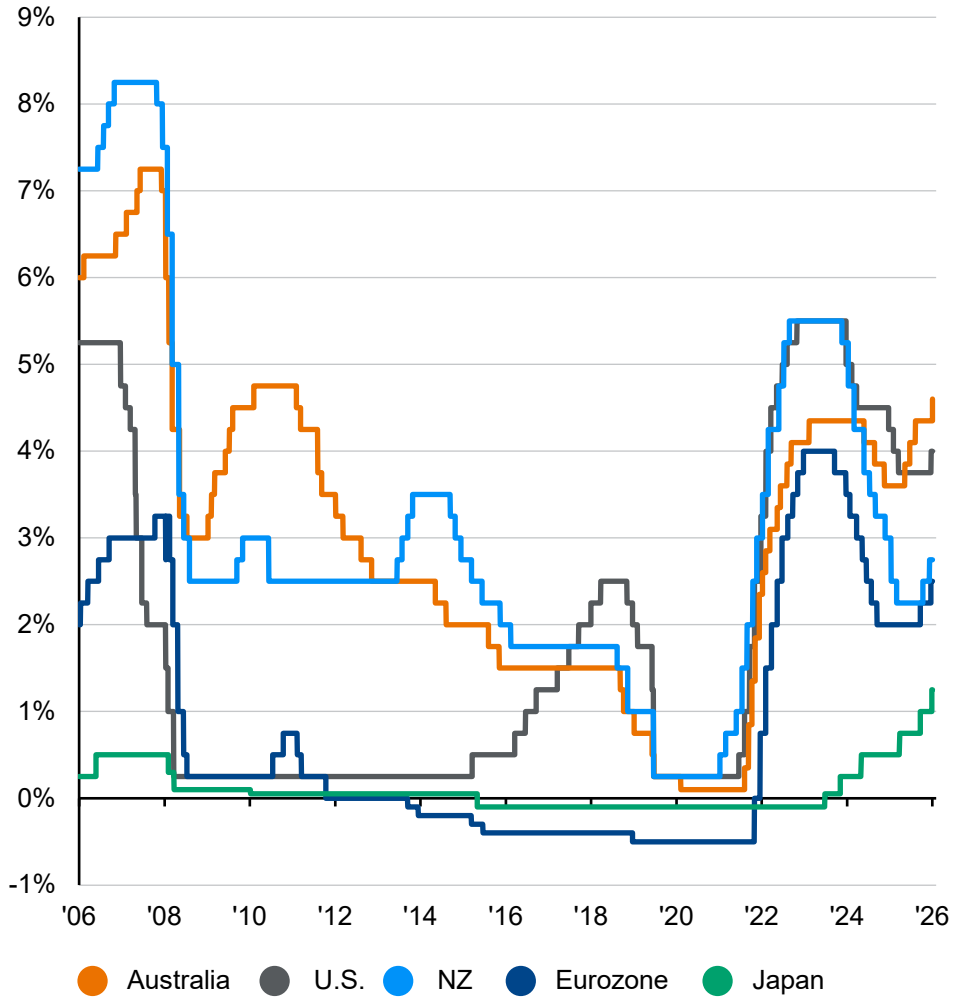
# Central bank policy rates



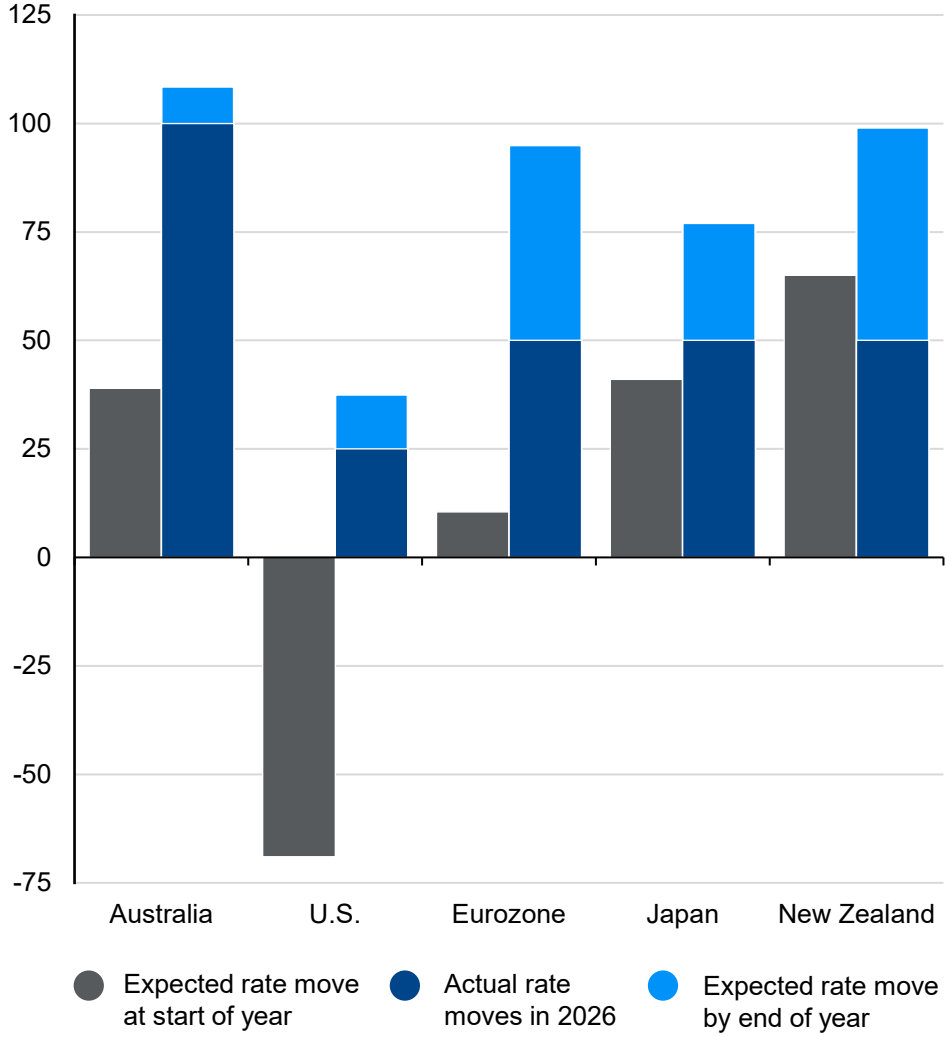
## Central bank key policy rates

Target rates




## Market implied policy rates

Bps in cash rate change in 2026




Source: Bank of Japan, European Central Bank, FactSet, Reserve Bank of Australia, U.S. Federal Reserve, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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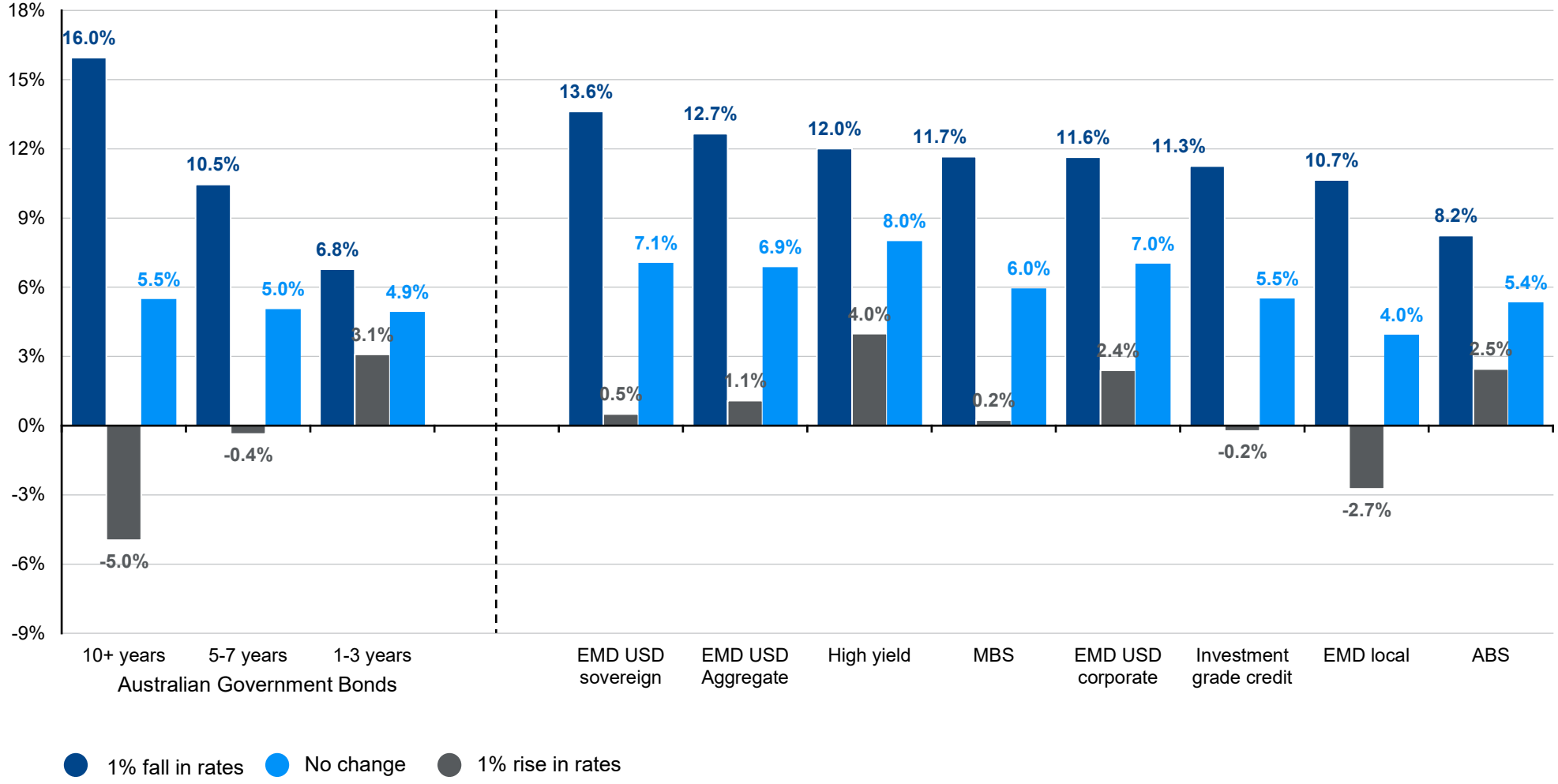
# Fixed income interest rate sensitivity



## Impact of a 1% rise or fall in interest rates

Total return, assumes a parallel shift in the yield curve




Source: Bloomberg L.P., FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Past performance is not indicative of current or future results. *Guide to the Markets – Australia*. Data as of 30 September 2026.

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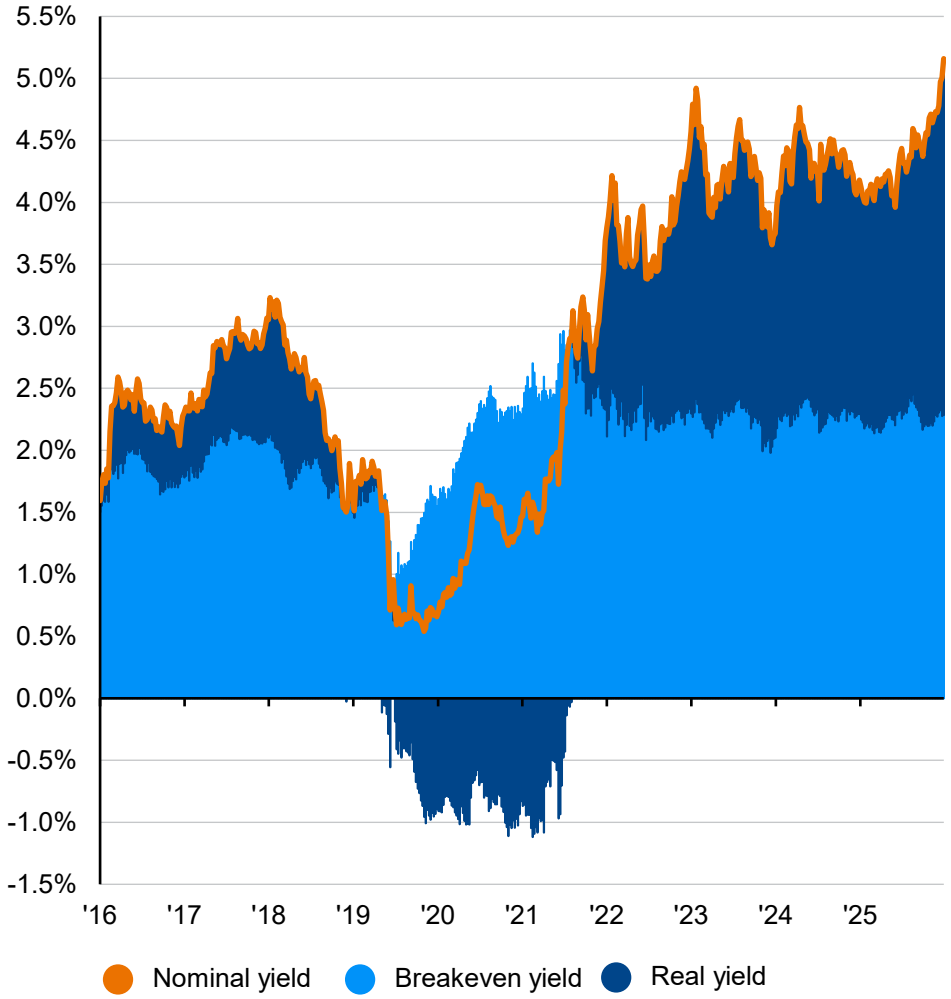
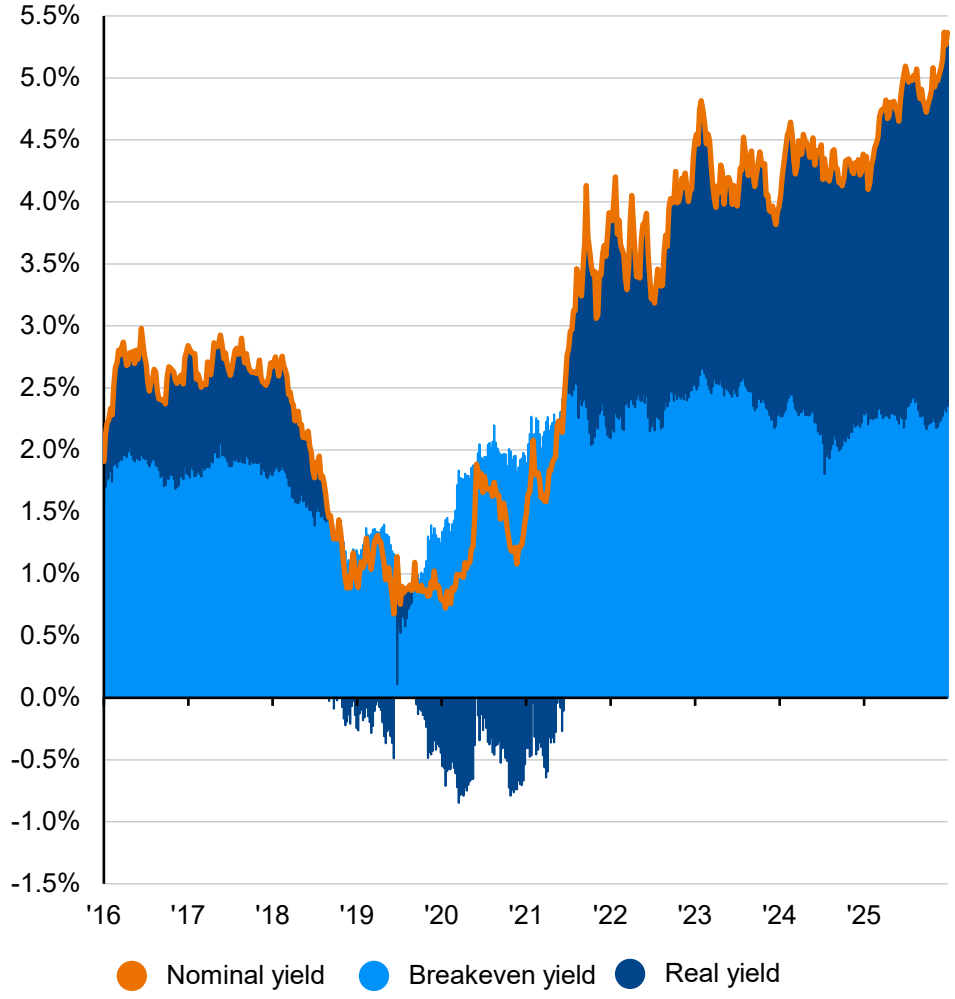
# Real yields and inflation expectations



**U.S. 10-year Treasury yield***
Nominal and real yield composition




**Australia 10-year bond yield**
Nominal and real yield composition




Source: FactSet, U.S. Federal Reserve, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. *Breakeven yield calculated using the difference in the 10-year nominal and spot real yield and is a market-based measure of average inflation expectations over the next 10 years.
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# Yield curve



## Bond spreads

10-year less 2-year government bond yields, bps

## U.S. term premium

ACM* term premium on the U.S. 10-year Treasury bond

Source: FactSet, Federal Reserve, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. *ACM stands for the Adrian, Crump, Moench model calculation for the term premium.
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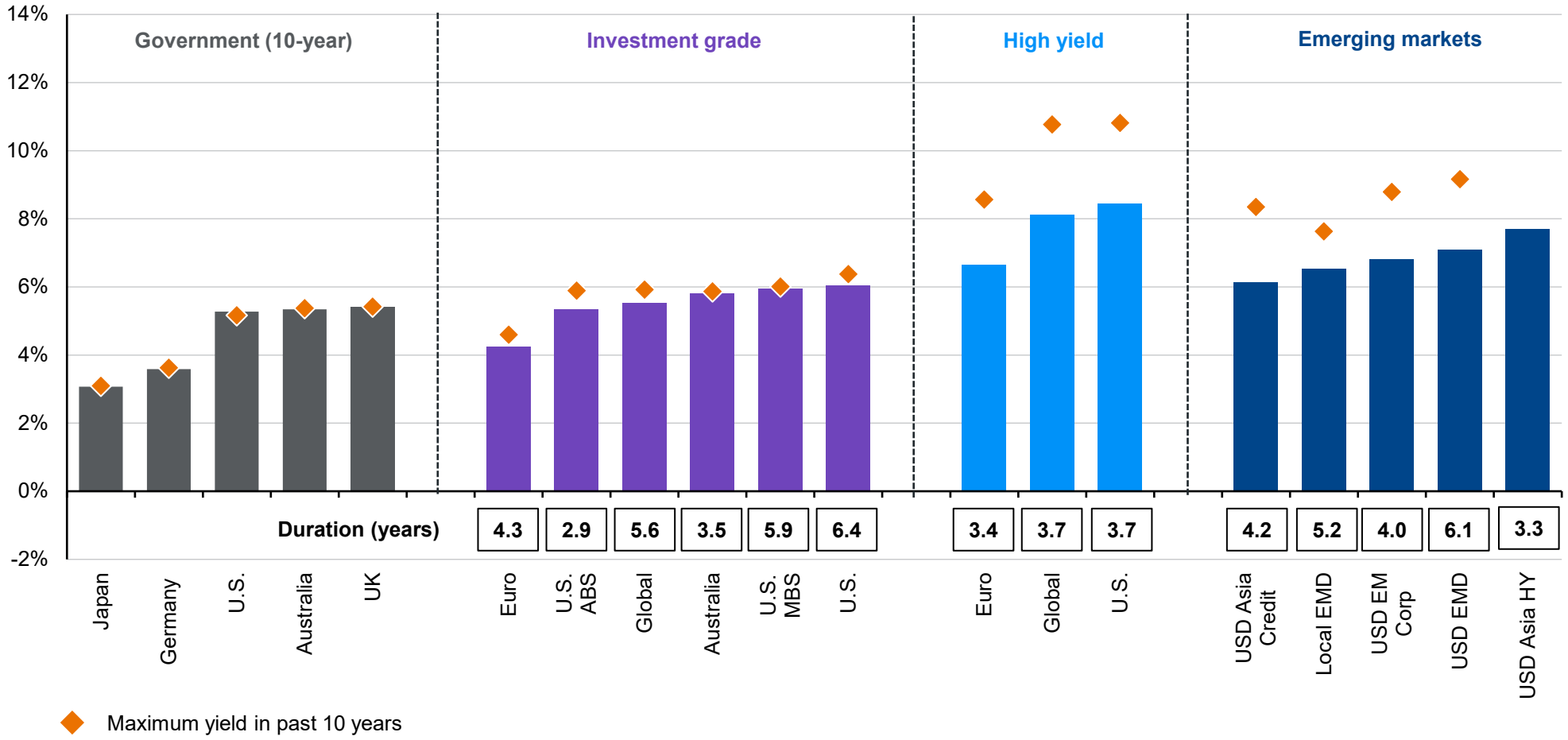
# Fixed income yields

## Nominal yields




Source: Bloomberg L.P., FactSet, ICE BofA, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Euro IG: Bloomberg Barclays Euro-Aggregate – Corporate; Global IG: Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate – Corporate; Aus IG: Bloomberg AusBond Credit (0+Y); U.S. IG: Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Corporate. Euro HY: ICE BofA Euro Developed Markets Non-Financial High Yield Constrained Index; Global HY: ICE BofA Global High Yield; U.S. HY: ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Constrained Index; USD EM Corp: CEMBI Broad Diversified; Local EMD: GBI-EM Global Diversified; USD EMD: EMBI Global; USD Asia Credit: JPM Asia Credit; Local Asia EMD: JPM JADE; USD Asia HY: JPM Asia HY. Positive yield does not imply positive return. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results. Max yield on USD Asia HY is 19.1%. *Guide to the Markets – Australia*. Data as of 30 September 2026.





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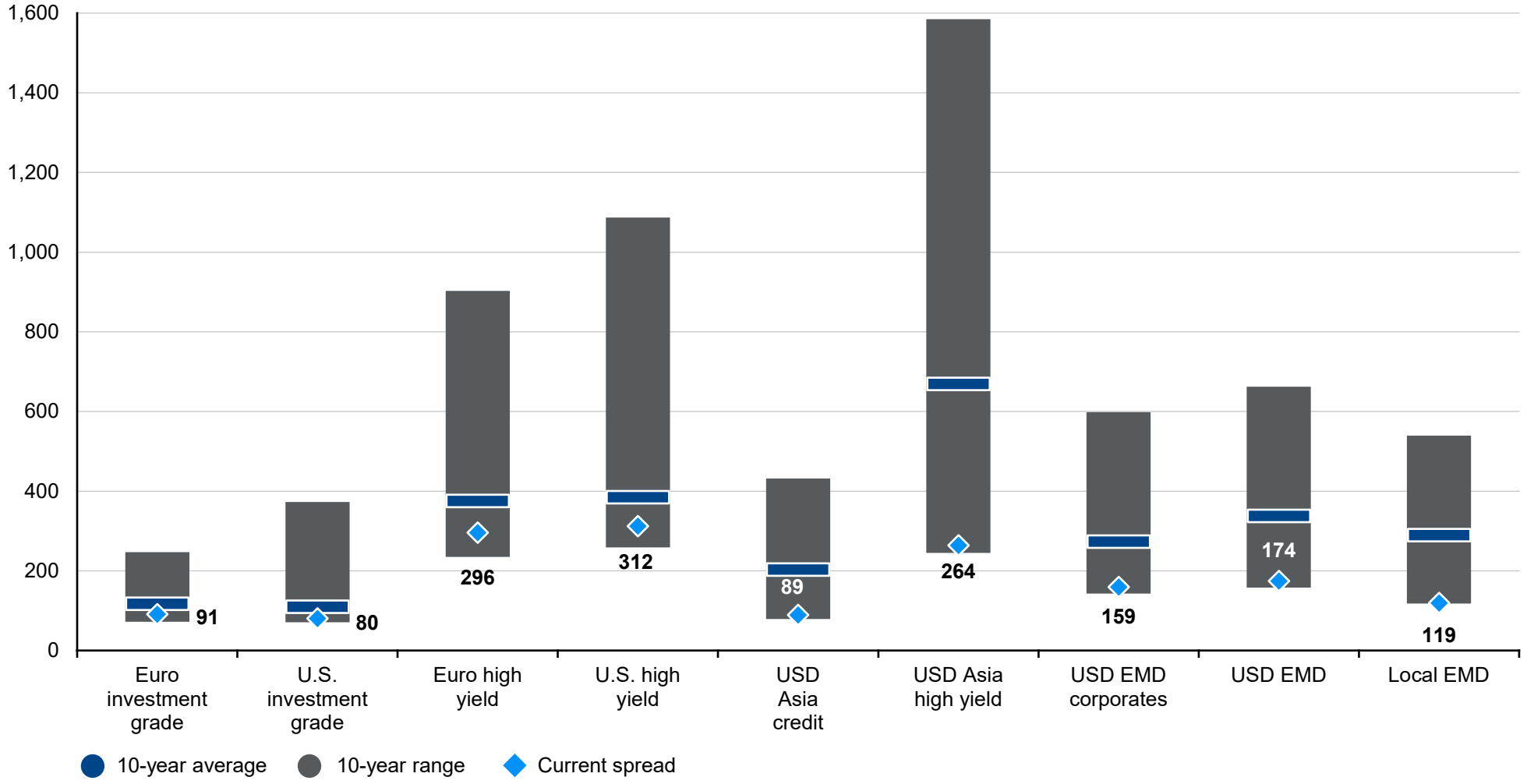
# Fixed income valuations



## Spreads across fixed income sub-sectors

Basis points




Source: Bloomberg L.P., FactSet, ICE BofA, J.P. Morgan Securities, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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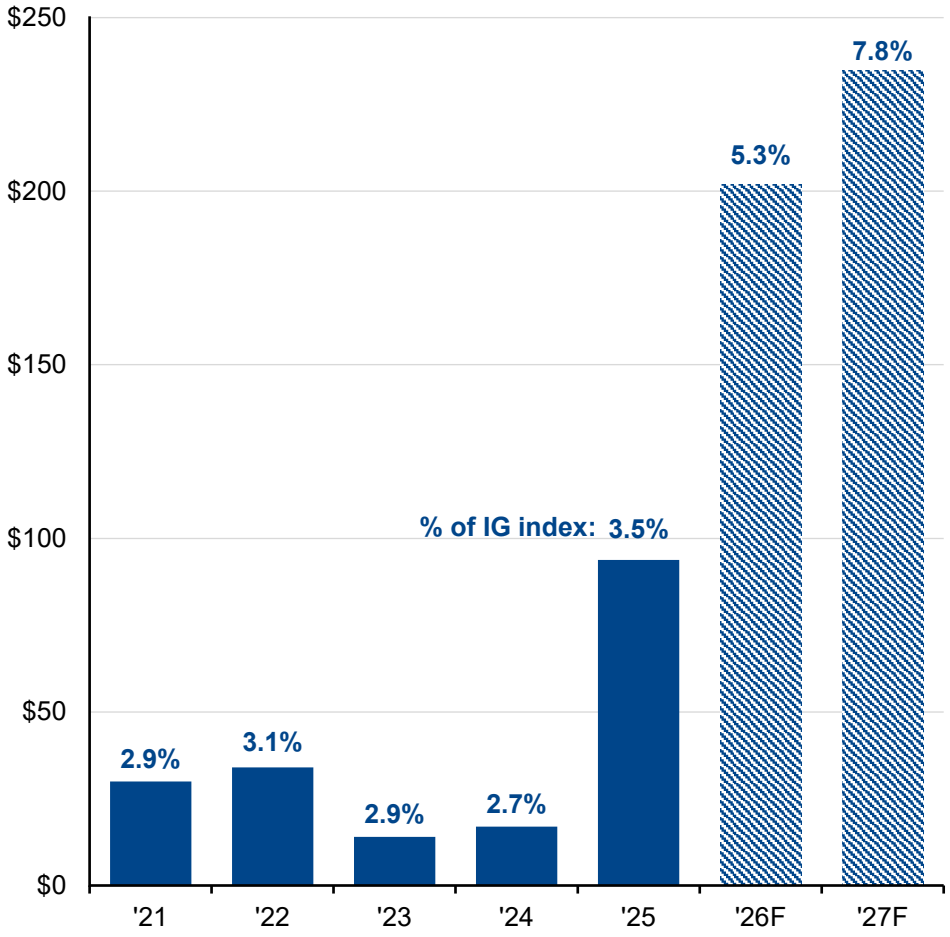
# Hyperscaler debt financing



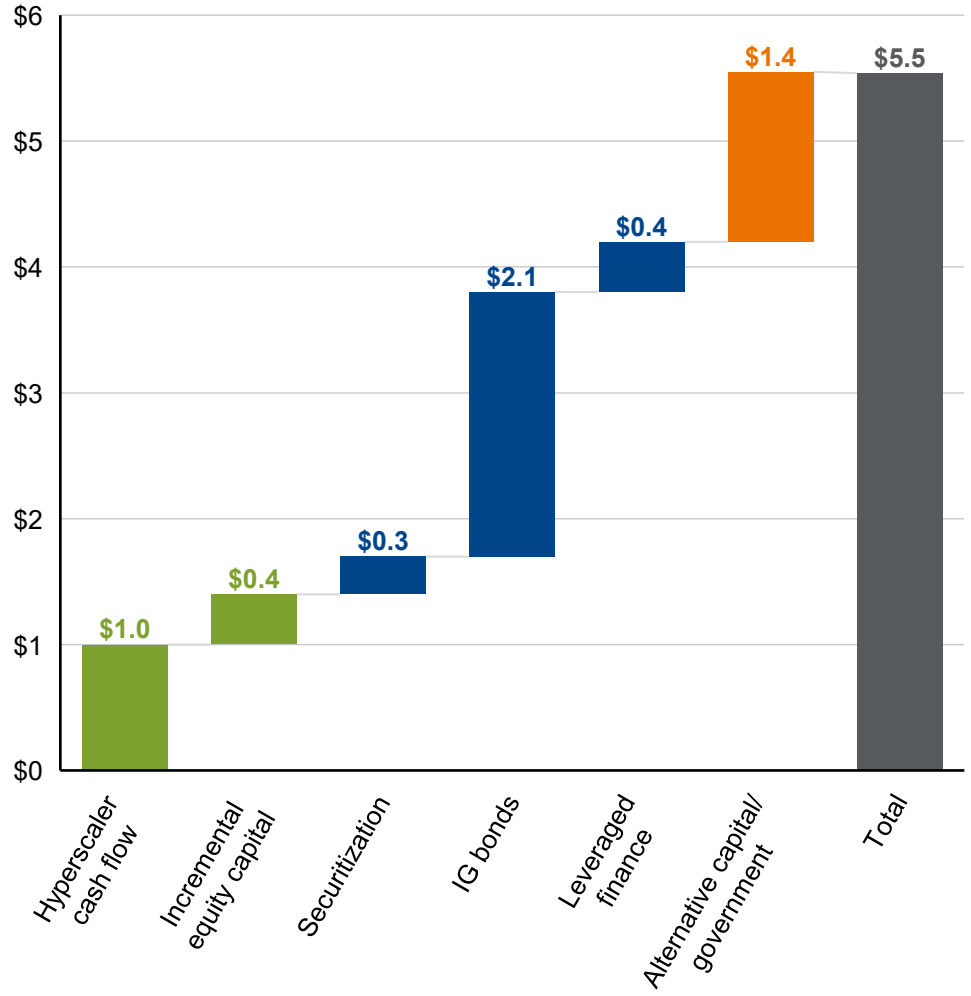
## Hyperscaler U.S. investment grade bond issuance

USD billions




## Projected AI related funding*

USD trillions, 2026 - 2030




Source: J.P. Morgan Global Research, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Hyperscalers are Alphabet, Amazon, Meta, Microsoft and Oracle. Ratings are S&P for senior unsecured. *Funding forecasts come from the 2026 "AI Capex 2.0: If You Build It, They Will Finance It - Updated Growth & Capital Markets Forecasts" research report published by J.P. Morgan Global Research. Leveraged finance includes funding from leveraged loans and high yield bonds. Alternative capital includes private credit, real estate funds, infrastructure funds, REITs and government funding. Figures may not sum to total due to rounding. The companies/securities above are shown for illustrative purposes only. Their inclusion should not be interpreted as a recommendation to buy or sell. J.P. Morgan Asset Management may or may not hold positions on behalf of its clients in any or all of the aforementioned securities. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results. *Guide to the Markets – Australia*. Data as of 30 September 2026.

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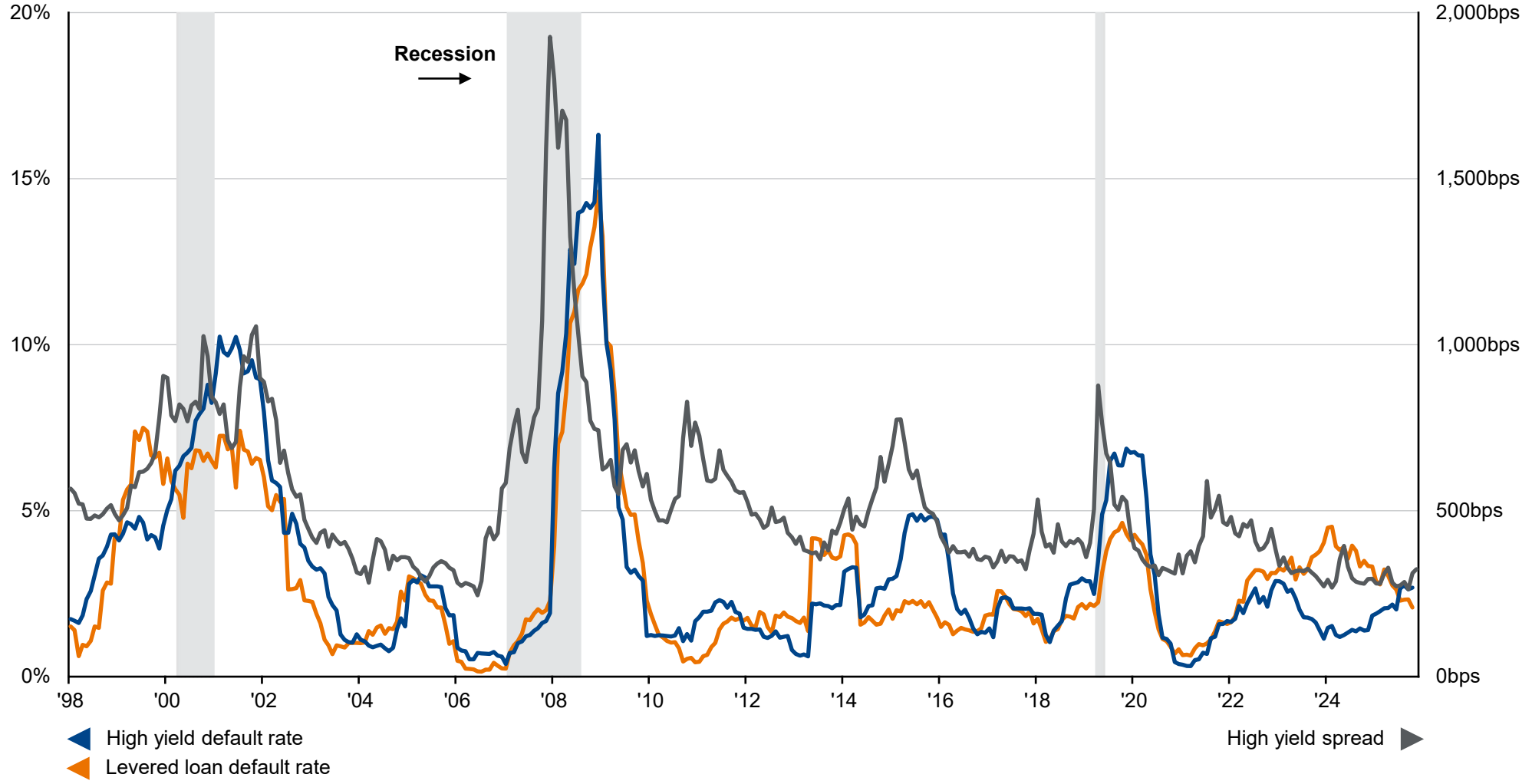
# U.S. high yield: Spread and default rate



## U.S. high yield spread and default rate




Source: Bloomberg L.P., FactSet, J.P. Morgan Securities, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Default rates are defined as the par value percentage of the total market trading at or below 50% of par value and include any Chapter 11 filing, prepackaged filing or missed interest payments. Spreads indicated are benchmark yield to worst less comparable maturity Treasury yields.
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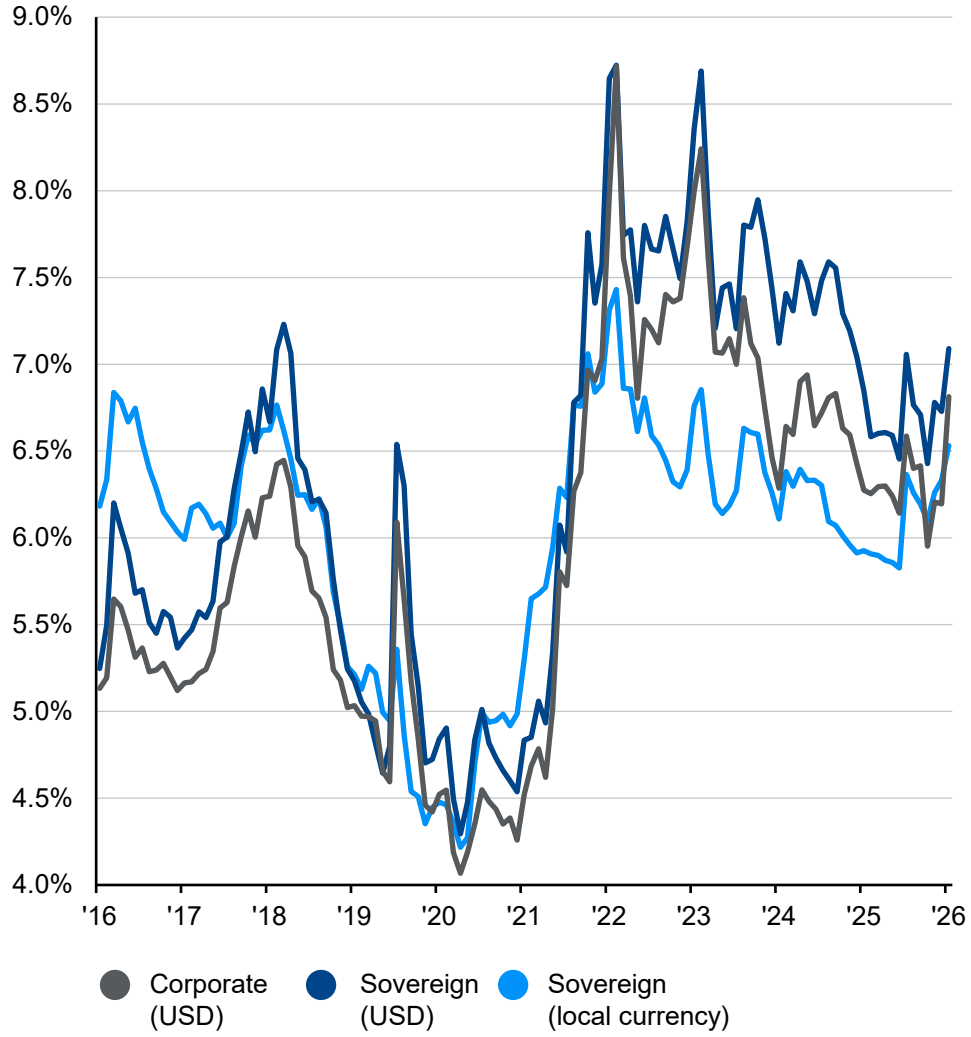
# Emerging market debt



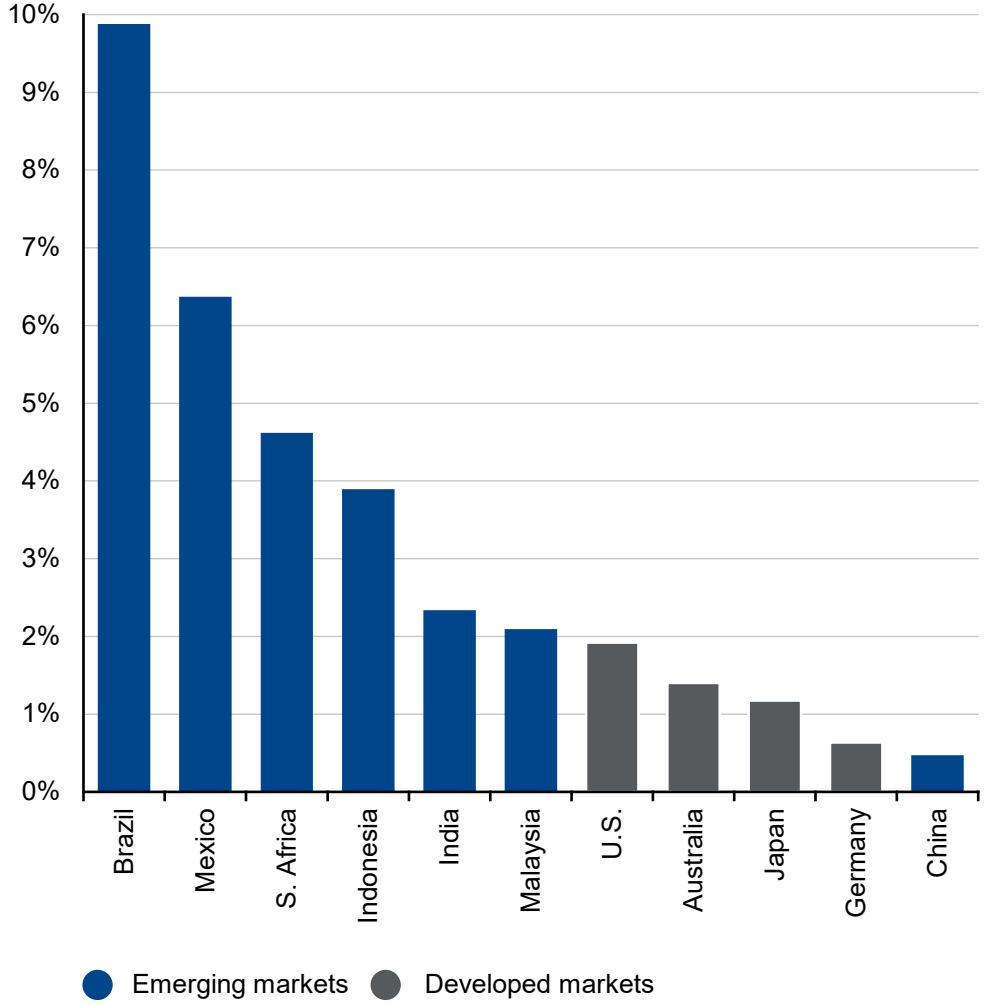
## Emerging market bond yields

Yield to maturity




## Real 10-year government bond yields

Local currency




Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) J.P. Morgan Securities Research; (Right) FactSet. Real yield is calculated by using nominal yield less current CPI for the respective countries. Sector yields based on J.P. Morgan GBI-EM (EM sovereign (local currency)), J.P. Morgan EMBI+ (EM sovereign (USD)), J.P. Morgan CEMBI (EM corporate (USD)). Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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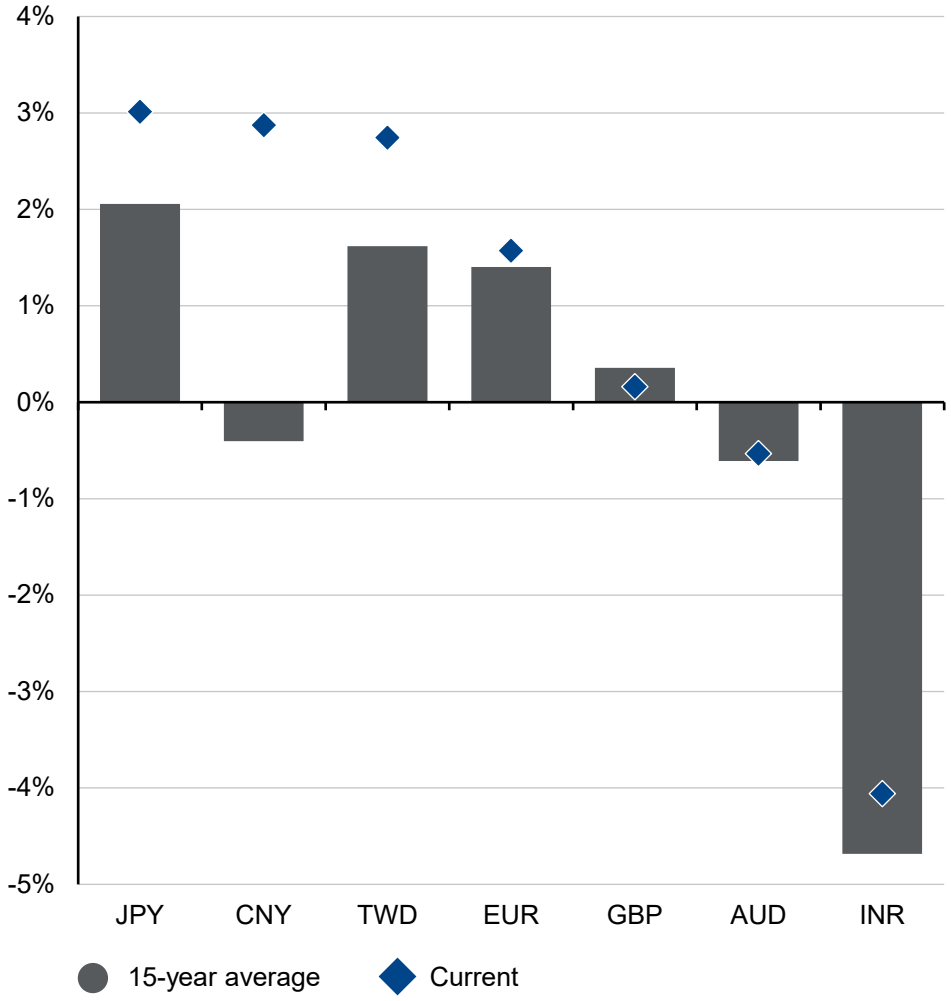
# Hedging costs and yields



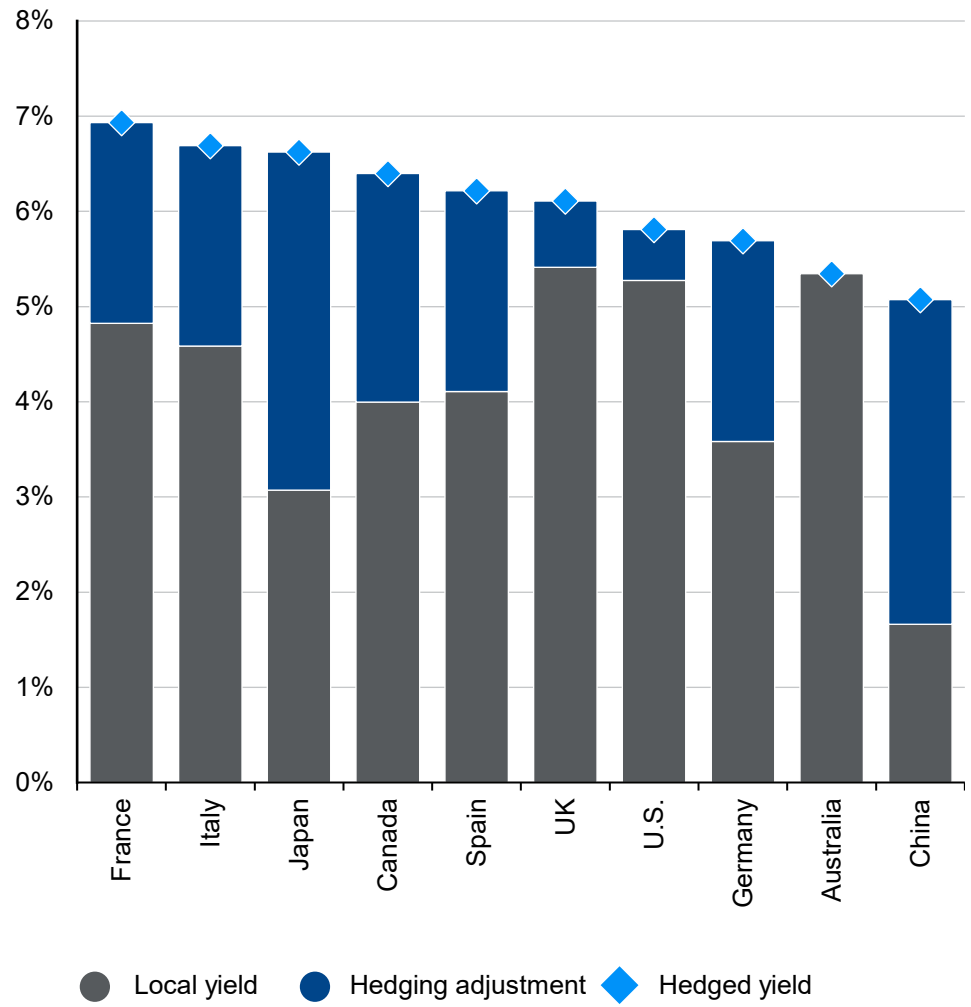
## Cost of hedging a U.S. dollar investment

Percentage points, annualised cost




## Hedged and unhedged 10-year government bond yields

Hedging for AUD based investor




Source: FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Hedging costs are based on three-month forward implied yields across different currencies. Hedging costs do not include transactional fees that can reduce effective yield. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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# Oil price and crack spread

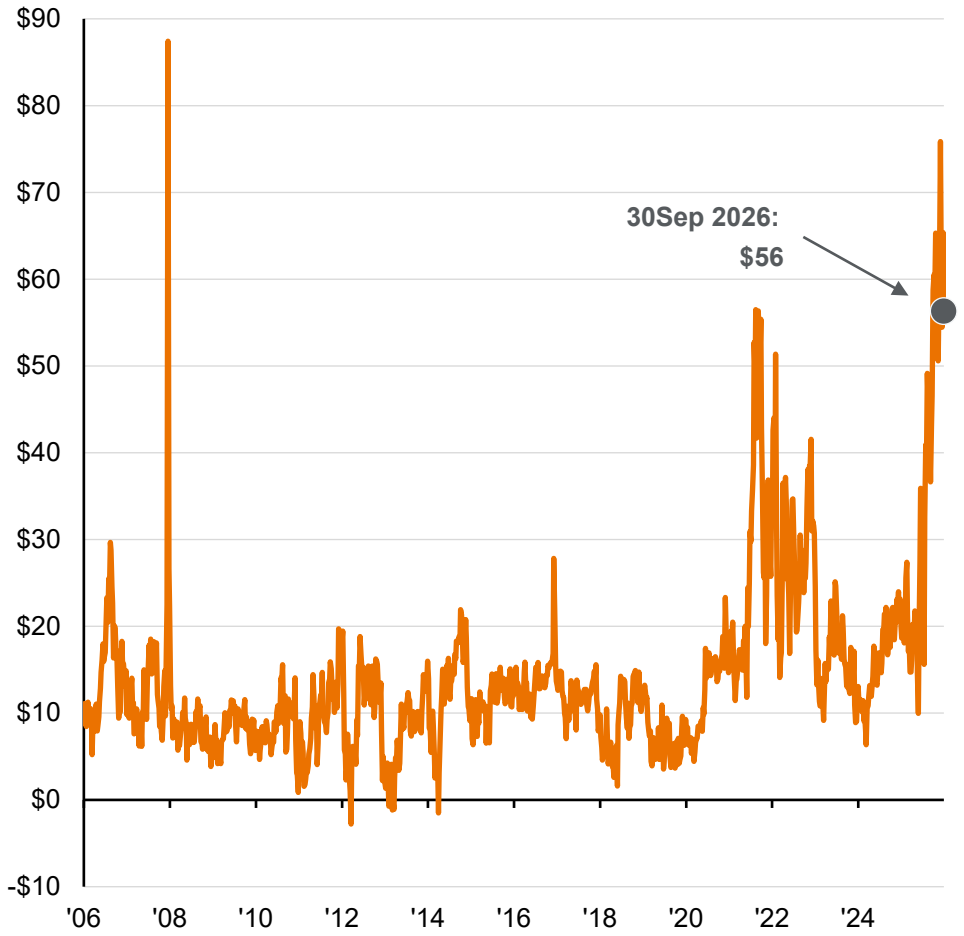


**Price of oil**

Brent crude, USD/barrel

**Brent oil crack spread**

3-2-1 crack spread of Brent oil per barrel




Source: FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. The crack spread is the cost of refining a barrel of crude oil into two barrels of gasoline and one of diesel and is a proxy for tightness in refinery capacity and flow on price of refined oil products.
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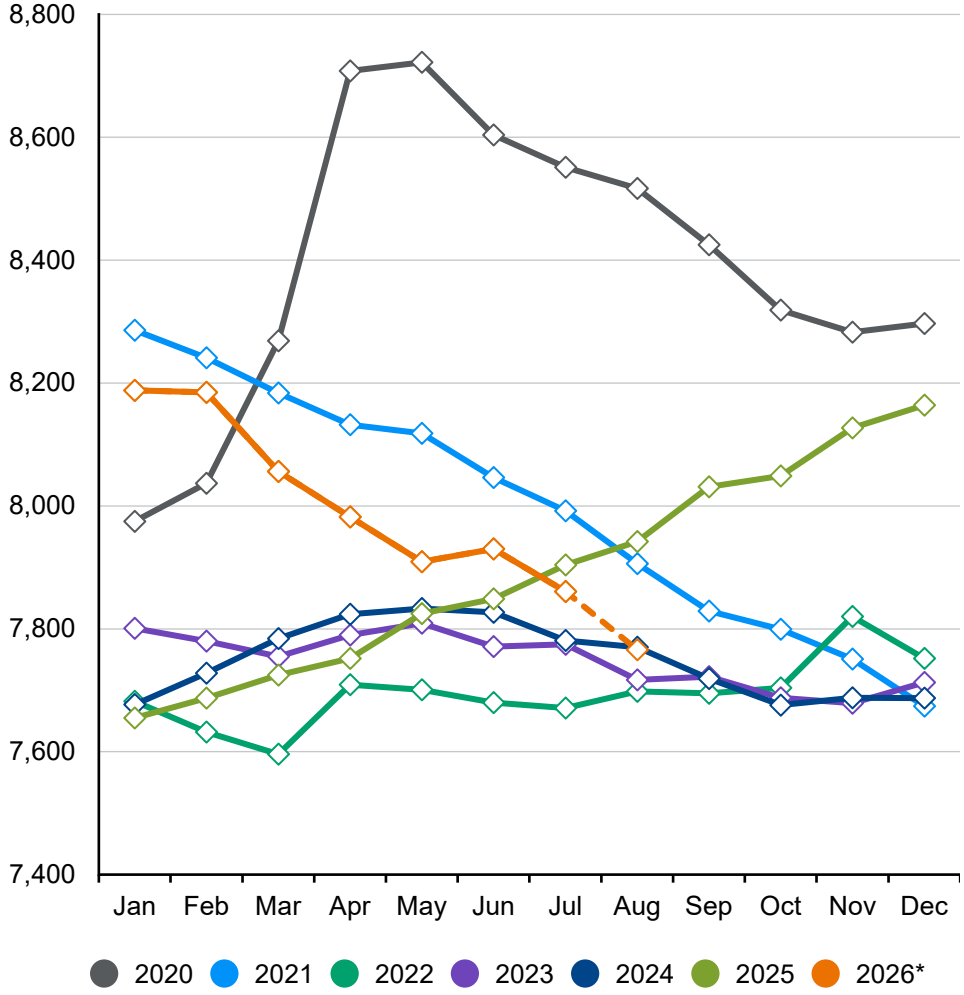
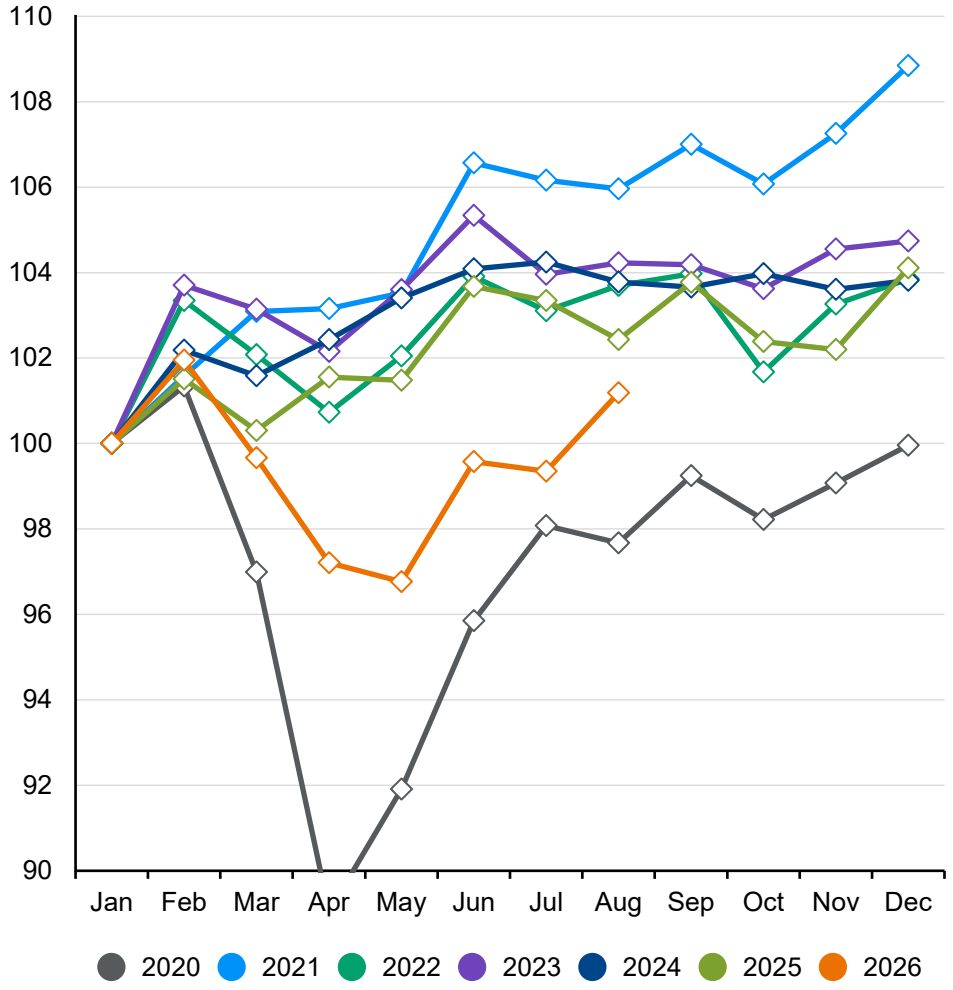
# Oil market supply and demand

GTM | AUS | 60

**Global oil inventories**
Millions of barrels, observable




**Global oil consumption**
Millions of barrels, index Jan = 100




Source: FactSet, IEA, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. *Dotted link refers to preliminary data. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results. *Guide to the Markets – Australia.* Data as of 30 September 2026.

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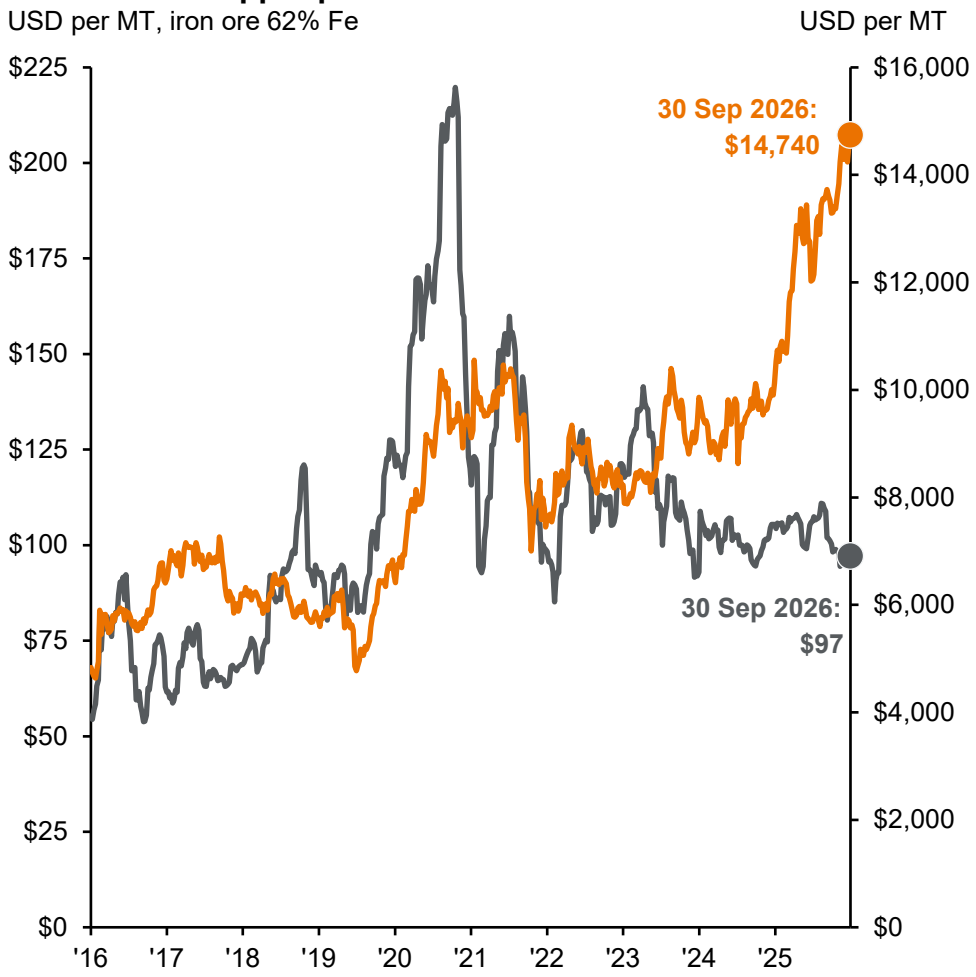
Other asset classes

# Iron ore and copper



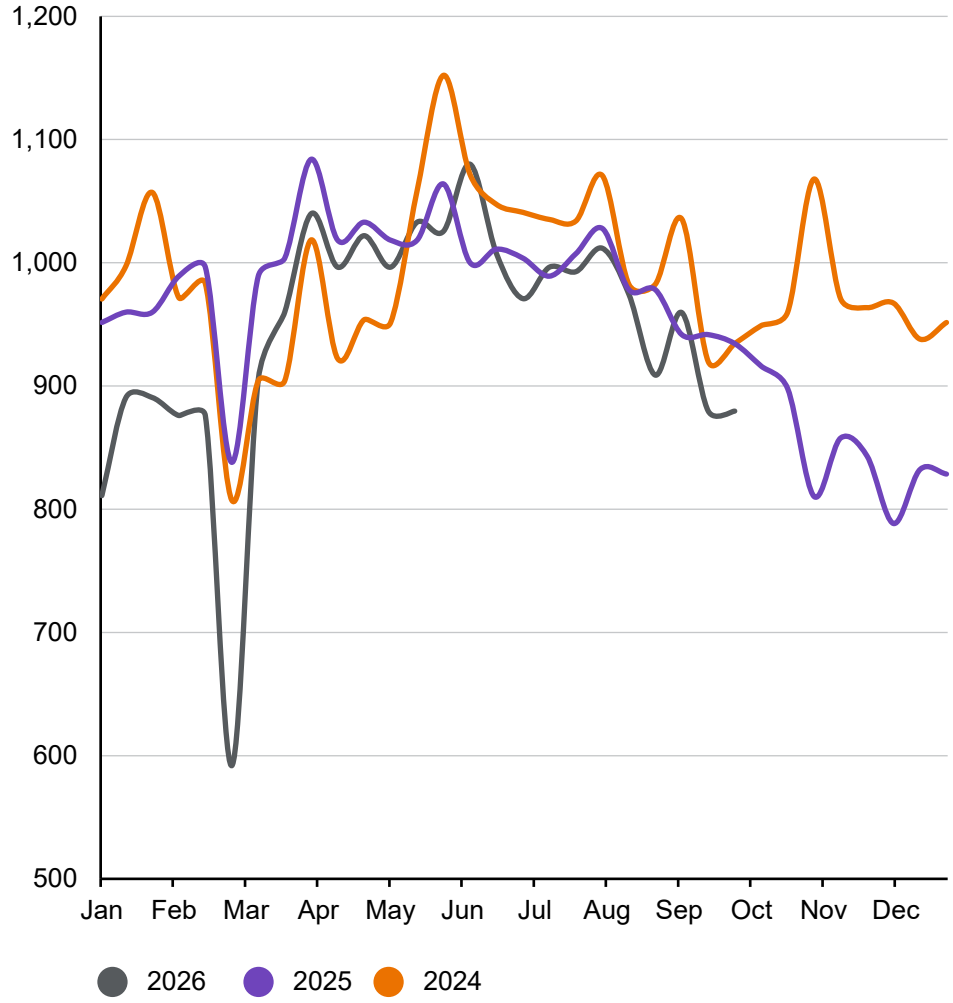
## Iron ore and copper price

USD per MT, iron ore 62% Fe




## China steel production

Millions tons per annum




Source: FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Right) CEIC, CISA.
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# Gold

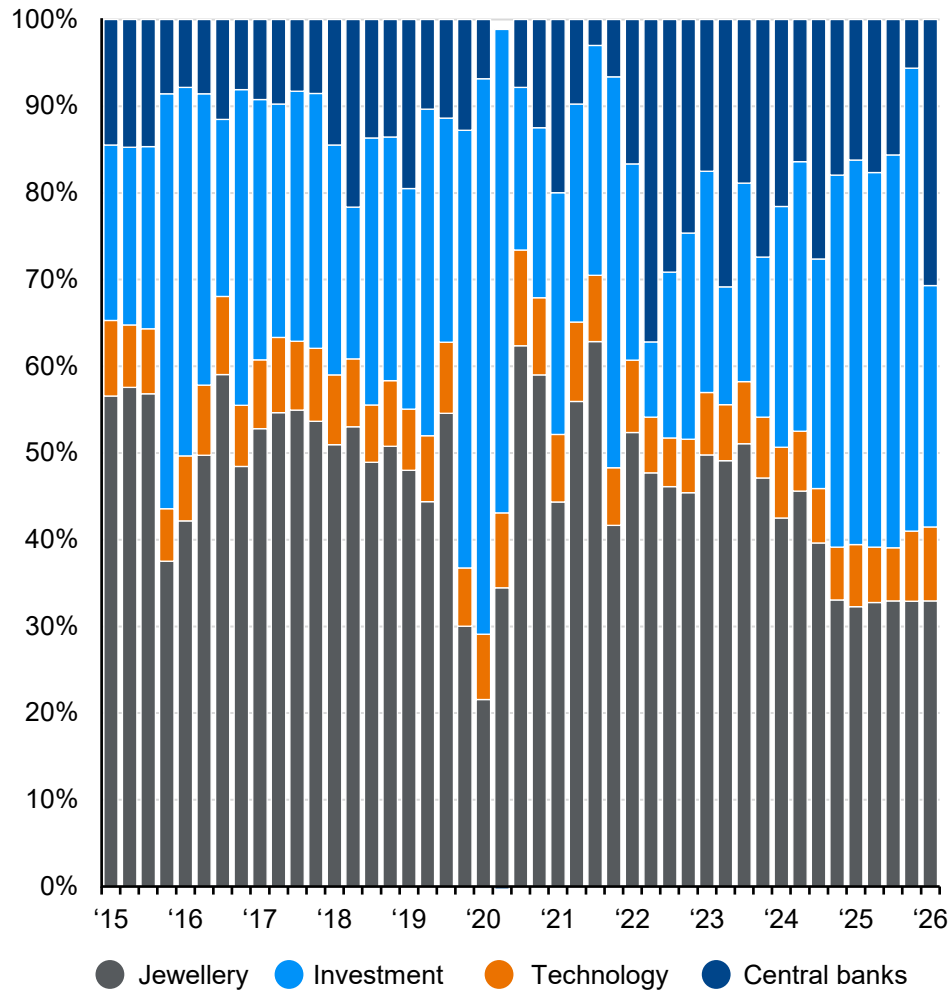


## Gold price

USD/oz

## Gold demand by sector

Share of total




Source: FactSet, World Gold Council, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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# Australian dollar



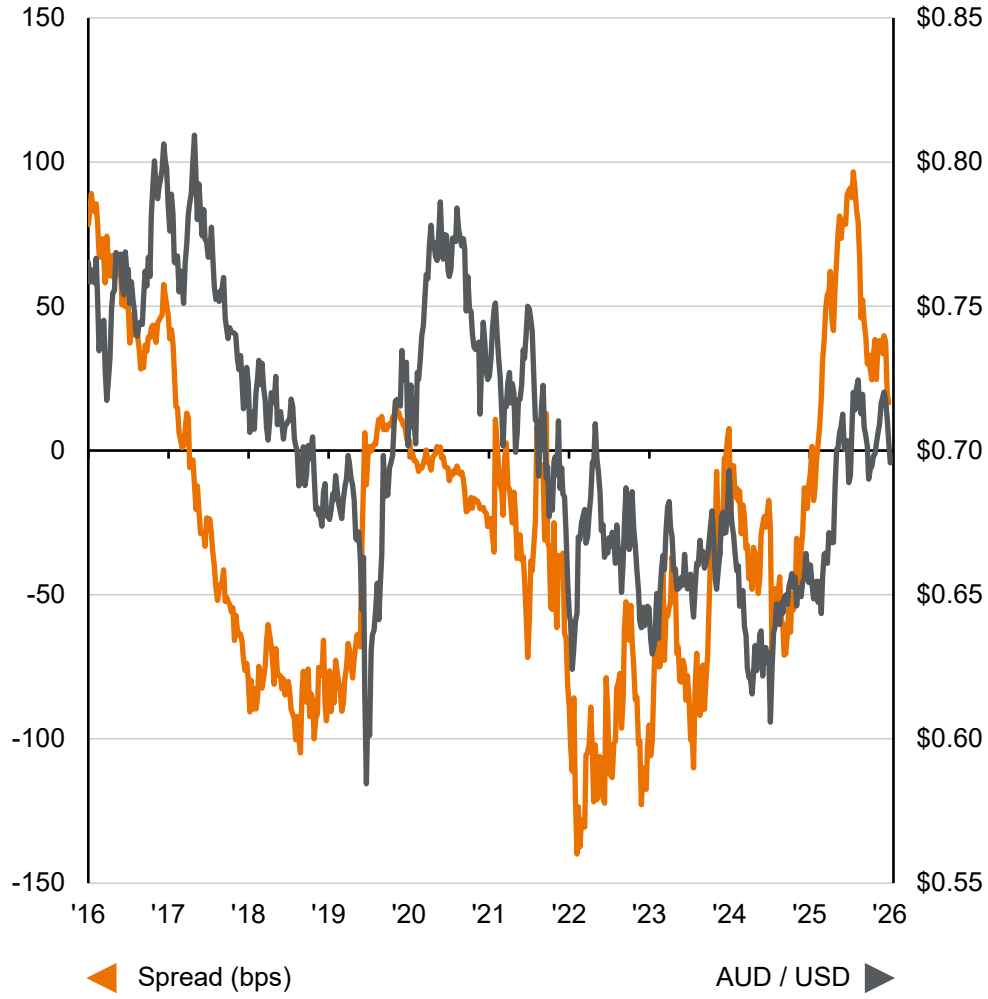


## Commodity prices and FX

Commodity term of trade index

## Short rates and FX

Two-year U.S. / Australia bond yield difference, basis points




Source: FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) Citi.
Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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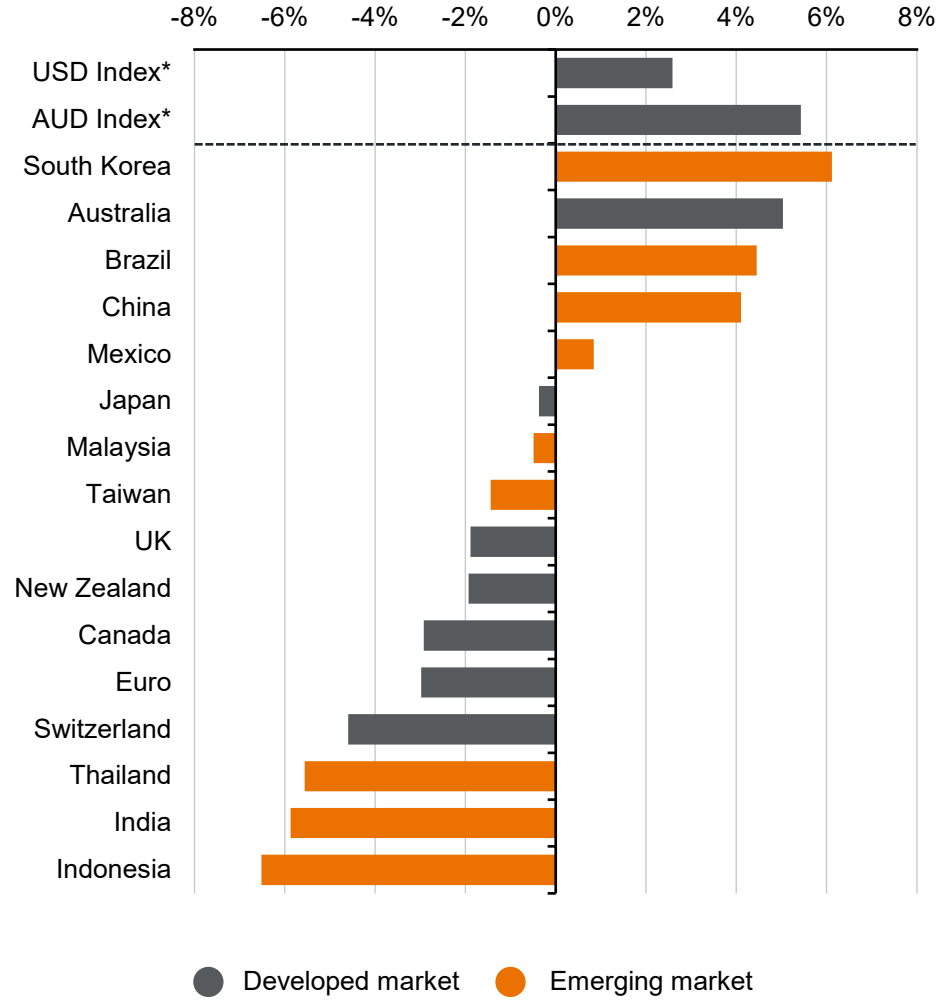
# Global currencies

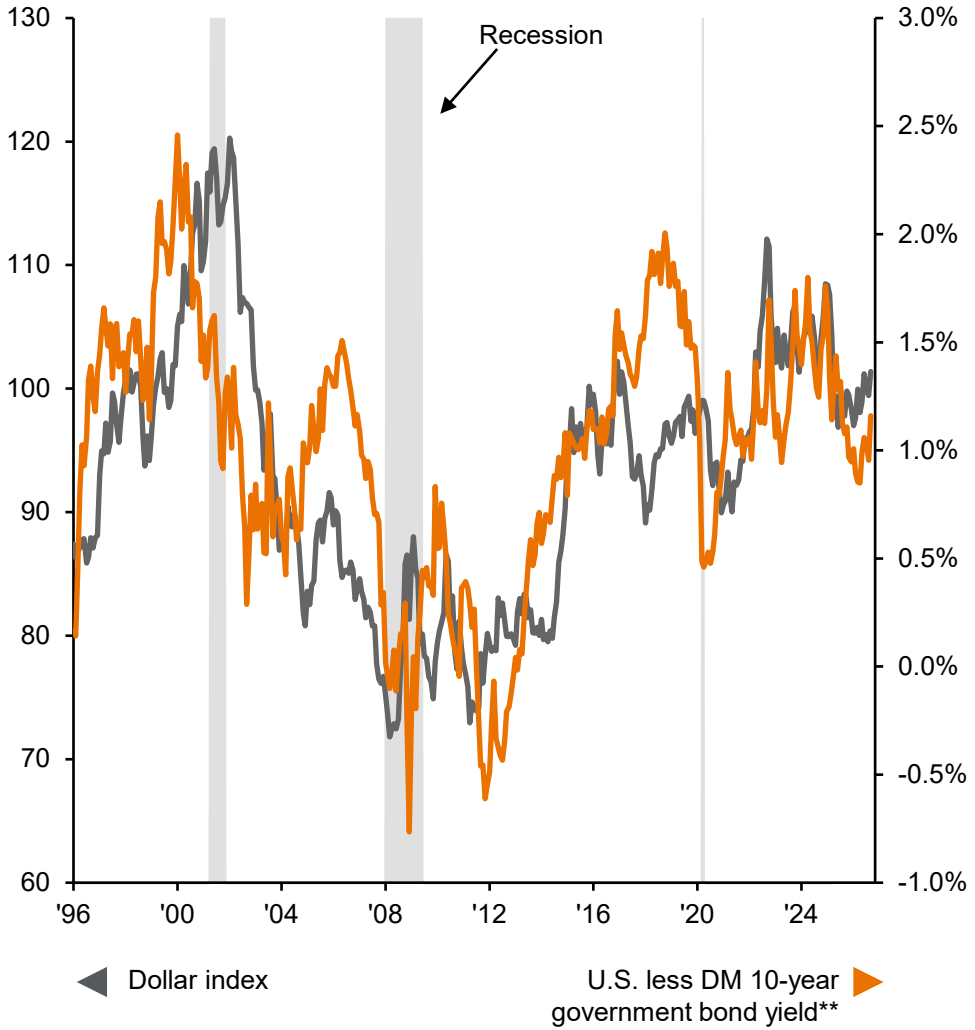


## Currency movements

YTD vs. USD




## U.S. dollar index and interest rate differential




Source: FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) Reserve Bank of Australia; (Right) OECD.
*USD and AUD Indices show performance vs. a basket of trading partners. **DM is developed markets and the yield is a GDP-weighted average of the 10-year government bond yields of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Switzerland and the UK. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results. *Guide to the Markets – Australia.* Data as of 30 September 2026.





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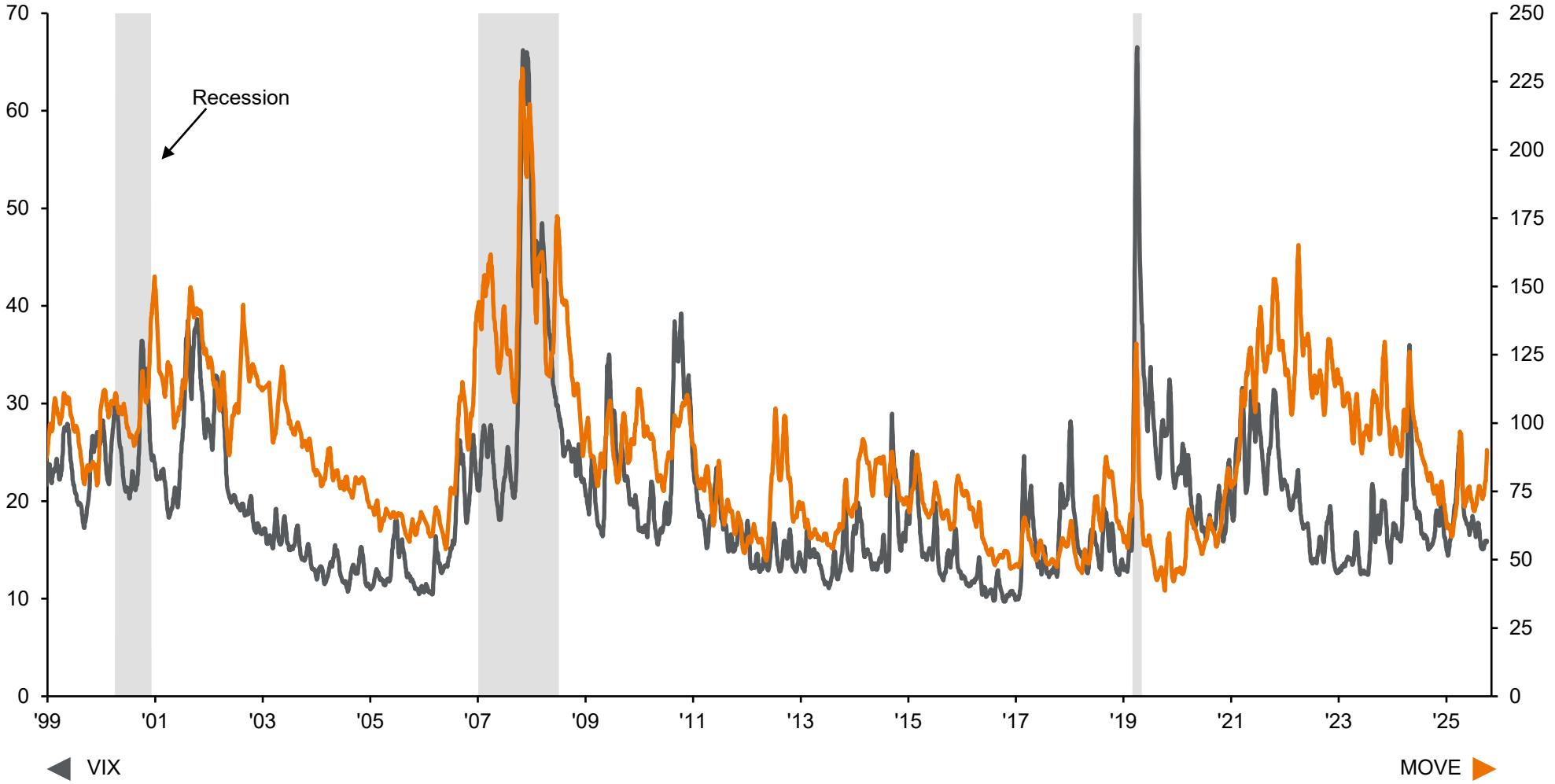
# Volatility

## Equity and bond market volatility




Source: CBOE, FactSet, ICE BofA, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
The VIX-CBOE Volatility Index measures market expectations of near-term volatility conveyed by S&P 500 Index (SPX) option prices. The MOVE index measures the volatility in U.S. Treasury yields across different maturities.
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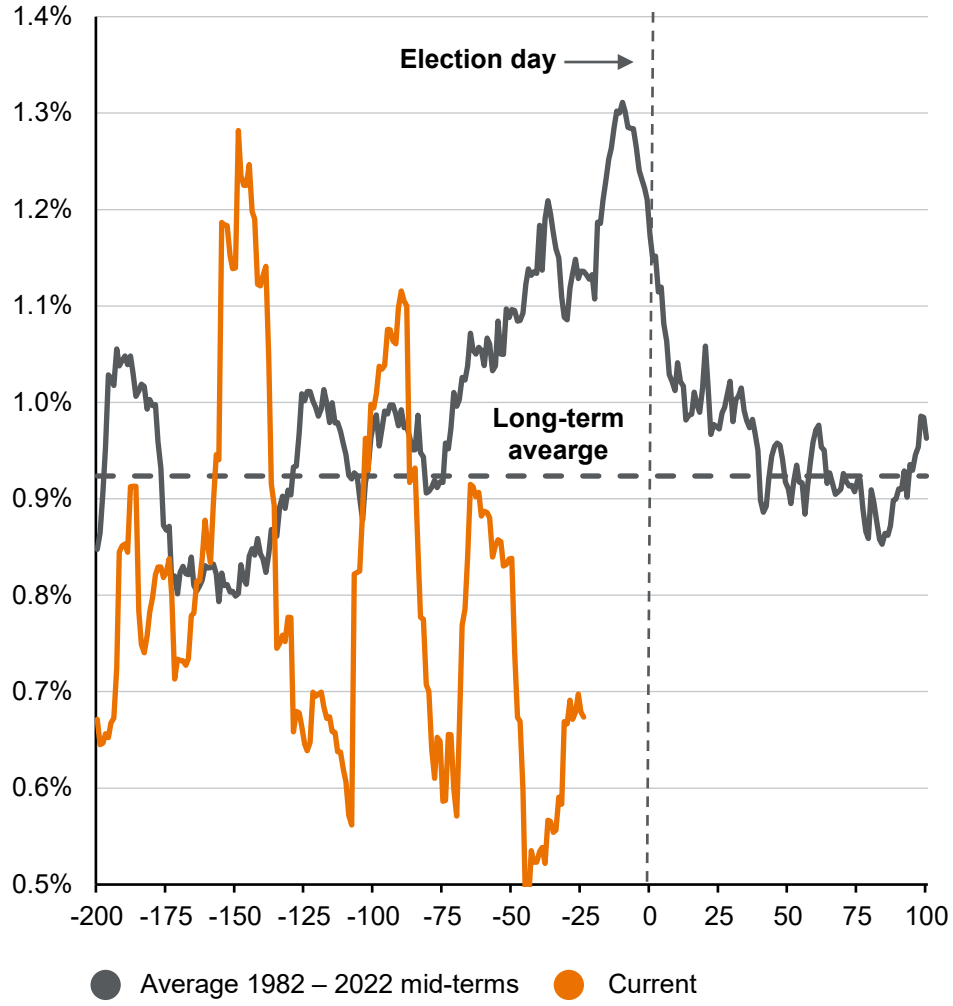
# U.S. mid-term elections and market performance

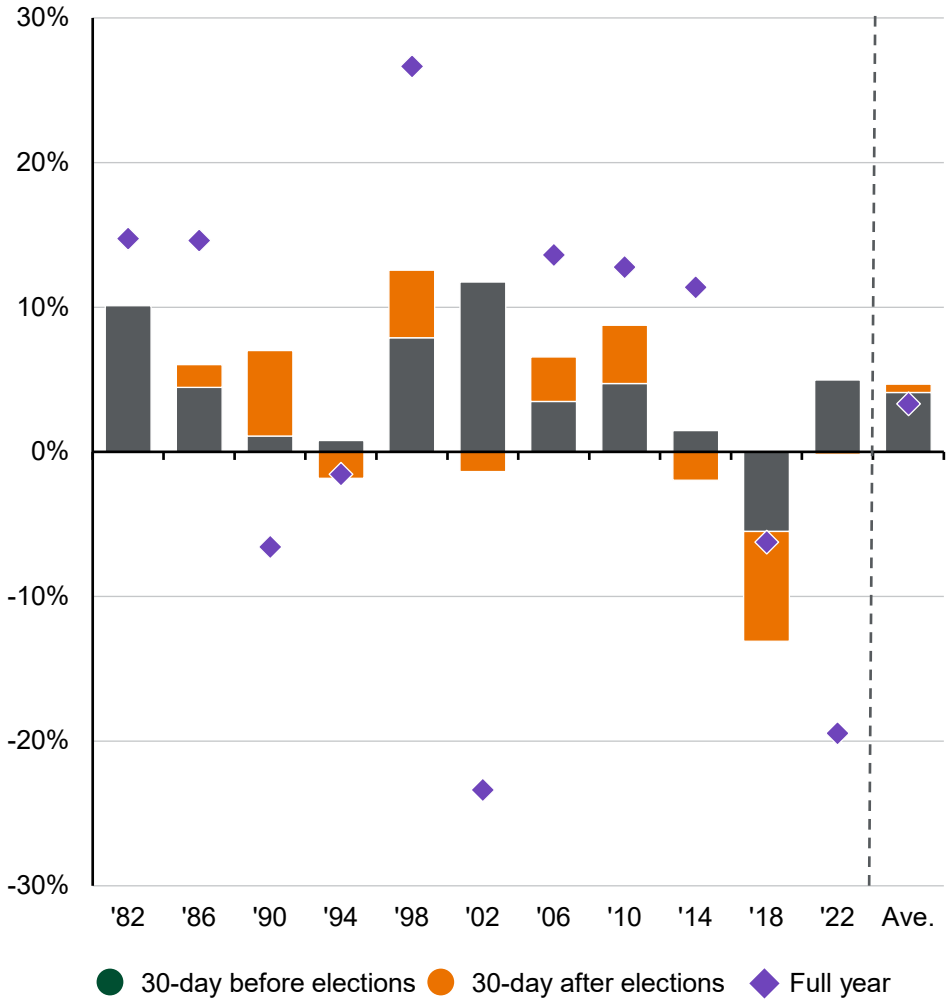


## Equity volatility before and after a mid-term election

Election day = 0, rolling 20-day volatility, S&P 500 index




## Return contribution around mid-term election




Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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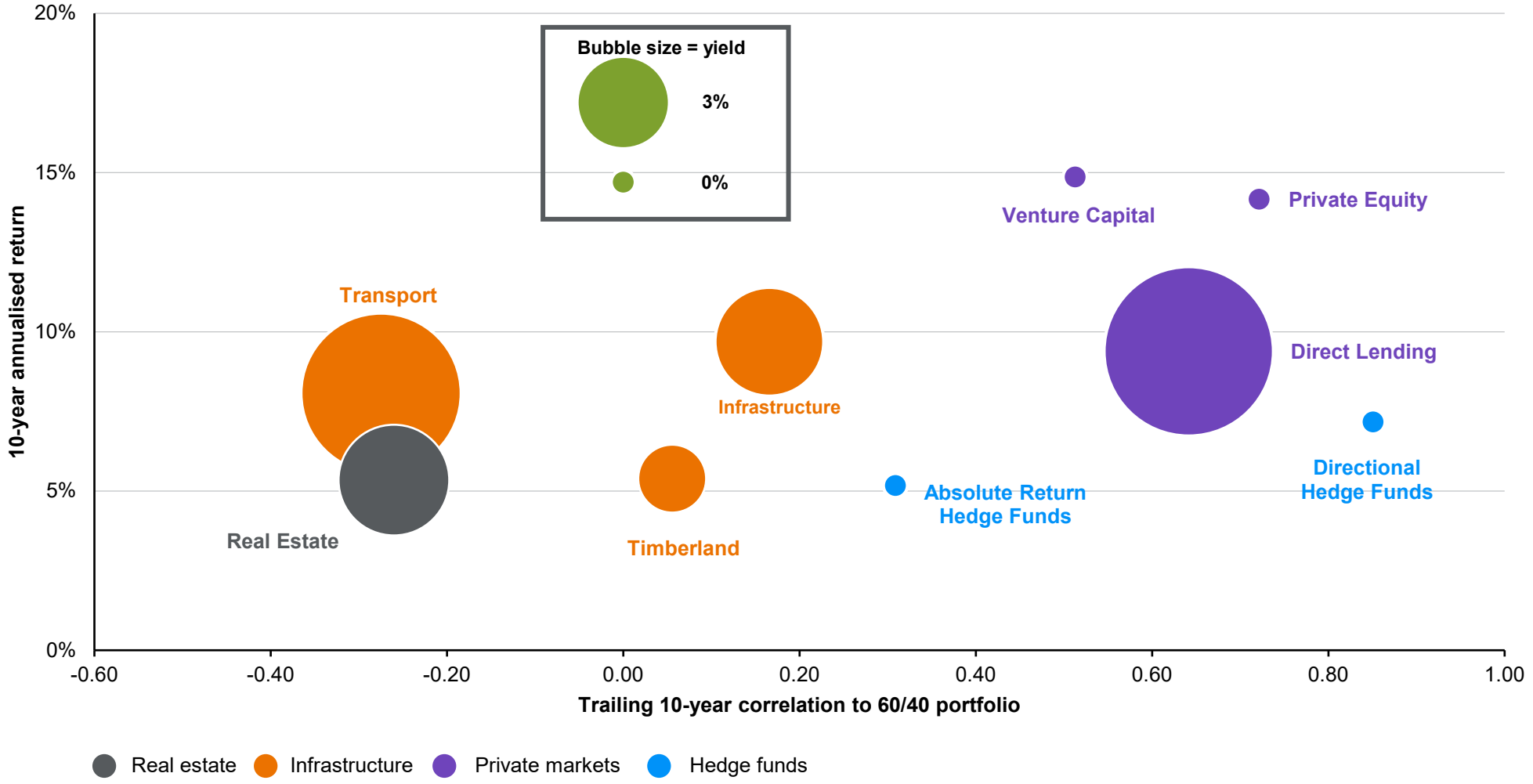
# Alternative asset correlations, returns and yields

## Correlations, returns and yields

10-year correlations and 10-year annualised total returns, quarterly




Source: Burgiss, Cliffwater, FactSet, Gilberto-Levy, HFRI, MSCI, NCREIF, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Correlations are based on quarterly returns over the past 10 years through 2025. A 60/40 portfolio is comprised of 60% stocks and 40% bonds. Stocks are represented by the S&P 500 Total Return Index. Bonds are represented by the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Total Return Index.
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# Asset class returns (AUD)



| 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | YTD | 3Q '26 | 15-years '11 - '26 Ann. | 15-years '11 - '26 Vol. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aus. FI 11.4% | REITs 32.2% | DM equity 47.8% | REITs 27.3% | REITs 14.0% | REITs 13.9% | EM equity 27.5% | Global FI 9.8% | DM equity 28.6% | EM equity 8.1% | DM equity 29.9% | Cash 1.3% | DM equity 23.6% | DM equity 31.4% | EM equity 24.7% | EM equity 18.6% | DM equity 1.5% | DM equity 15.5% | REITs 19.1% |
| Global FI 5.6% | Aus. equity 20.3% | Aus. equity 20.2% | DM equity 15.3% | DM equity 12.1% | EM equity 12.1% | DM equity 13.9% | REITs 5.7% | Aus. equity 23.4% | DM equity 6.1% | REITs 18.5% | Aus. equity -1.1% | Aus. equity 12.4% | EM equity 19.1% | DM equity 12.9% | DM equity 7.4% | Aus. equity 1.3% | EM equity 9.9% | Aus. equity 13.1% |
| Cash 5.0% | EM equity 17.1% | Port. 16.2% | Port. 10.8% | Global FI 8.9% | Aus. equity 11.8% | Aus. equity 11.8% | Aus. FI 4.5% | EM equity 19.1% | Aus. FI 4.5% | Aus. equity 17.2% | Port. -8.0% | Port. 10.2% | Port. 12.3% | Aus. equity 10.3% | Aus. equity 3.7% | Cash 1.1% | Aus. equity 9.8% | EM equity 11.5% |
| Port. -1.8% | DM equity 15.1% | EM equity 13.4% | Global FI 10.0% | Port. 5.1% | DM equity 8.7% | Port. 9.2% | DM equity 2.0% | REITs 18.9% | Port. 1.5% | Port. 10.4% | Aus. FI -9.7% | EM equity 9.6% | Aus. equity 11.4% | Port. 8.8% | Cash 3.1% | EM equity -0.7% | REITs 7.7% | DM equity 10.7% |
| REITs -2.0% | Port. 14.7% | Global FI 13.0% | Aus. FI 9.8% | Aus. FI 2.6% | Port. 7.9% | REITs 5.1% | Cash 1.9% | Port. 16.5% | Aus. equity 1.4% | EM equity 3.8% | Global FI -10.2% | REITs 6.5% | REITs 10.5% | REITs 7.9% | Port. 2.3% | Port. -1.0% | Port. 7.7% | Port. 9.8% |
| DM equity -5.0% | Aus. FI 7.7% | REITs 6.6% | EM equity 7.3% | Aus. equity 2.6% | Aus. FI 2.9% | Aus. FI 3.7% | Port. 1.9% | Aus. FI 7.3% | Cash 0.4% | Global FI 1.1% | REITs -11.4% | Global FI 5.1% | Global FI 8.3% | Cash 4.0% | Aus. FI 0.8% | Aus. FI -1.5% | Aus. FI 3.0% | Global FI 8.7% |
| Aus. equity -10.5% | Cash 4.0% | Cash 2.9% | Aus. equity 5.6% | Cash 2.3% | Global FI 2.6% | Cash 1.7% | Aus. equity -2.8% | Global FI 7.0% | Global FI -0.5% | Cash 0.0% | DM equity -11.8% | Aus. FI 5.1% | Cash 4.5% | Aus. FI 3.2% | Global FI -6.7% | Global FI -2.9% | Global FI 2.9% | Aus. FI 4.0% |
| EM equity -18.2% | Global FI 3.0% | Aus. FI 2.0% | Cash 2.7% | EM equity -3.9% | Cash 2.1% | Global FI -0.6% | EM equity -4.7% | Cash 1.5% | REITs -17.1% | Aus. FI -2.9% | EM equity -13.9% | Cash 3.9% | Aus. FI 2.9% | Global FI 0.4% | REITs -13.2% | REITs -9.3% | Cash 2.5% | Cash 0.4% |

Source: Bloomberg L.P., FactSet, FTSE, J.P. Morgan, MSCI, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Annualised return (Ann.) and volatility (Vol.) covers the period 30/06/2011 to 30/06/2026. EM equity: MSCI Emerging Markets; Australian FI: Bloomberg AusBond Composite (0+Y); Global FI: Barclays Global Aggregate; DM equity: MSCI World; Aus. equity: ASX 200 Index; REITs: FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Australia; Cash: Bloomberg AusBond Bank Bill Index. Portfolio is hypothetical portfolio (for illustrative purposes only and should not be taken as a recommendation): 15% DM equities, 10% EM equities, 25% Australian equities, 25% Australian FI, 10% Global FI, 5% Cash and 10% REITs. Returns are unhedged, total return, in Australian dollars. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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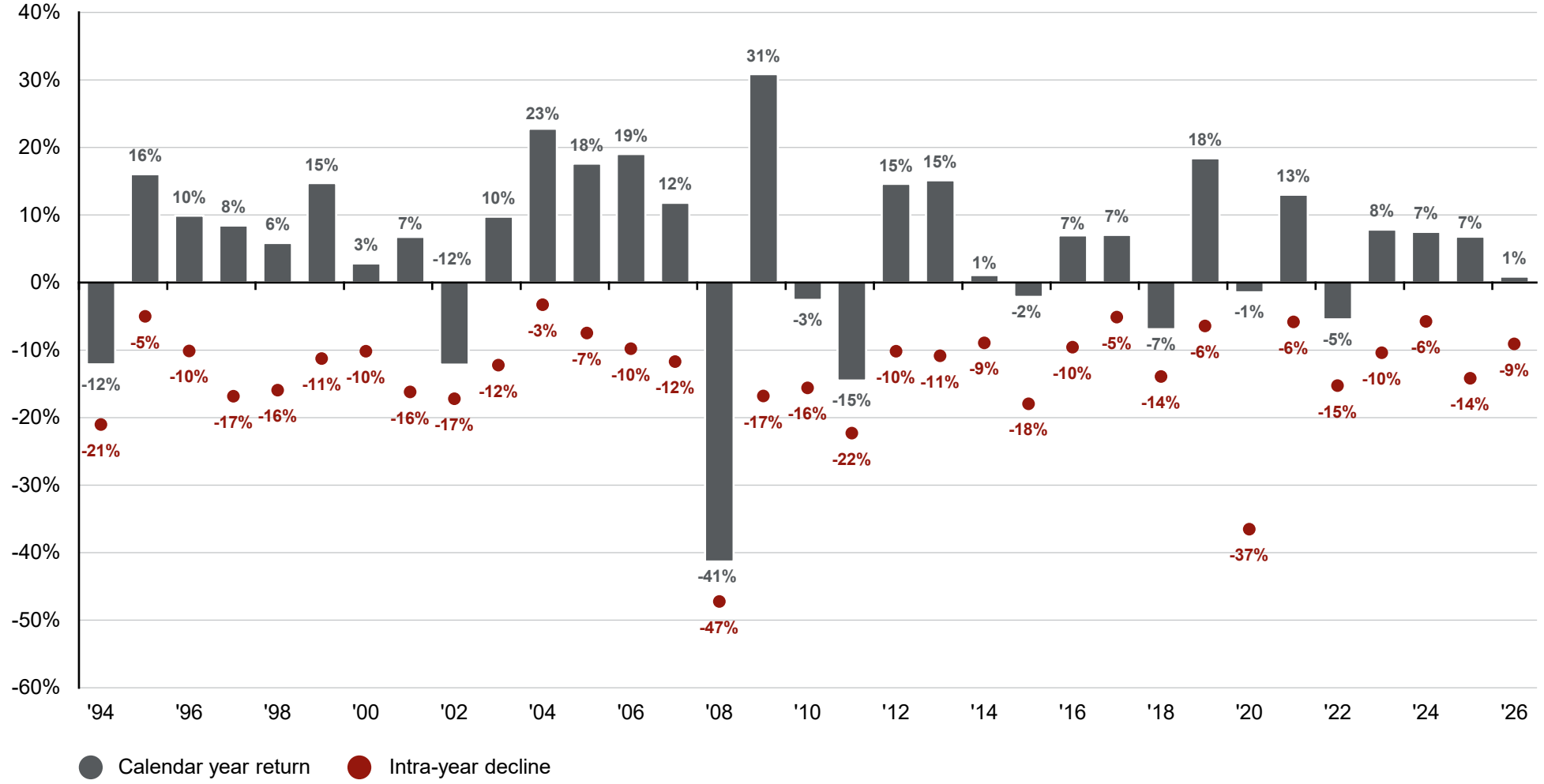
# Annual equity returns and intra-year declines

## ASX 200 Index intra-year declines vs. calendar year returns

Despite average intra-year drops of 13.8% (median 11.5%), annual returns are positive in 23 out of 32 years




Source: FactSet, MSCI, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Returns are based on price only and exclude dividends. Intra-year decline refers to the largest market fall from peak to trough in a short period of time during the calendar year. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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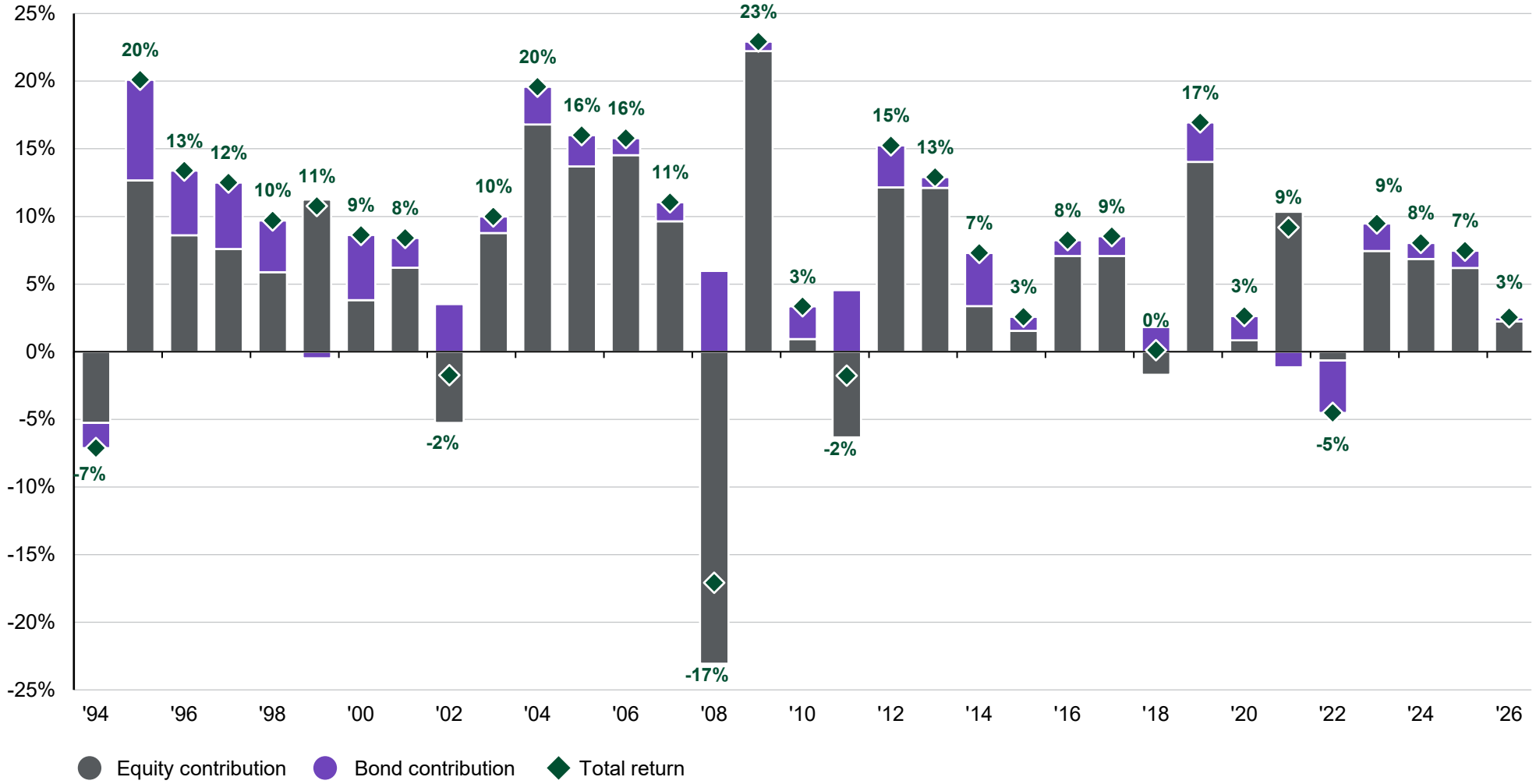
# Portfolio returns and stock-bond contribution



**Annual returns on a 60/40 stock-bond portfolio**

ASX 200 and AusBond Composite, total returns




Source: Bloomberg L.P., Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Total returns based on 60% allocation to ASX 200 Index and 40% in the AusBond Composite Index, reweighted annually.
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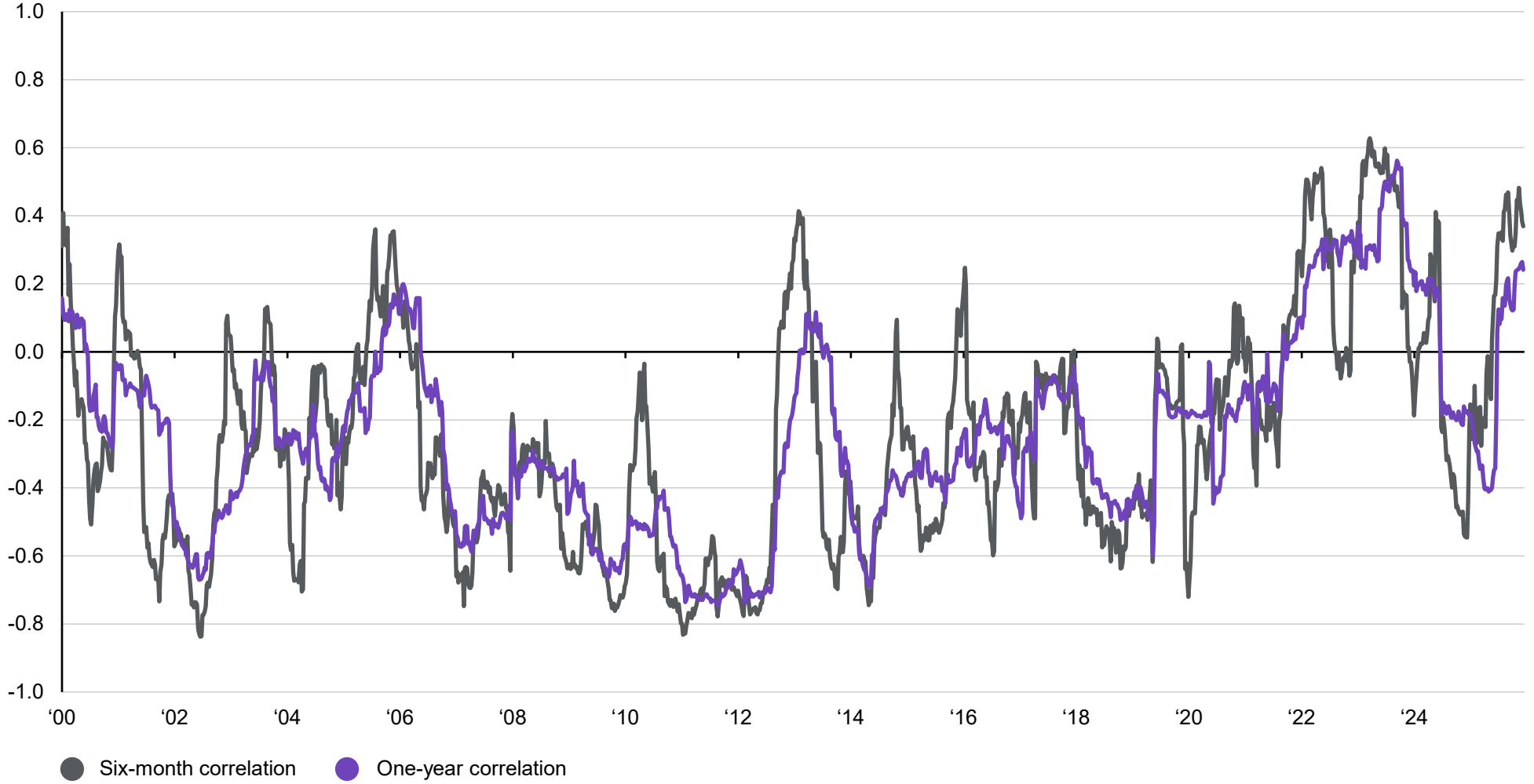
# Stock-bond correlation



**Correlations between stocks and sovereign bonds**

Weekly rolling correlation of U.S. equities and U.S. Treasuries




Source: Bloomberg L.P., FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Rolling six-month and one-year correlations between weekly returns in the S&P 500 Index and the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Government Treasuries Index.
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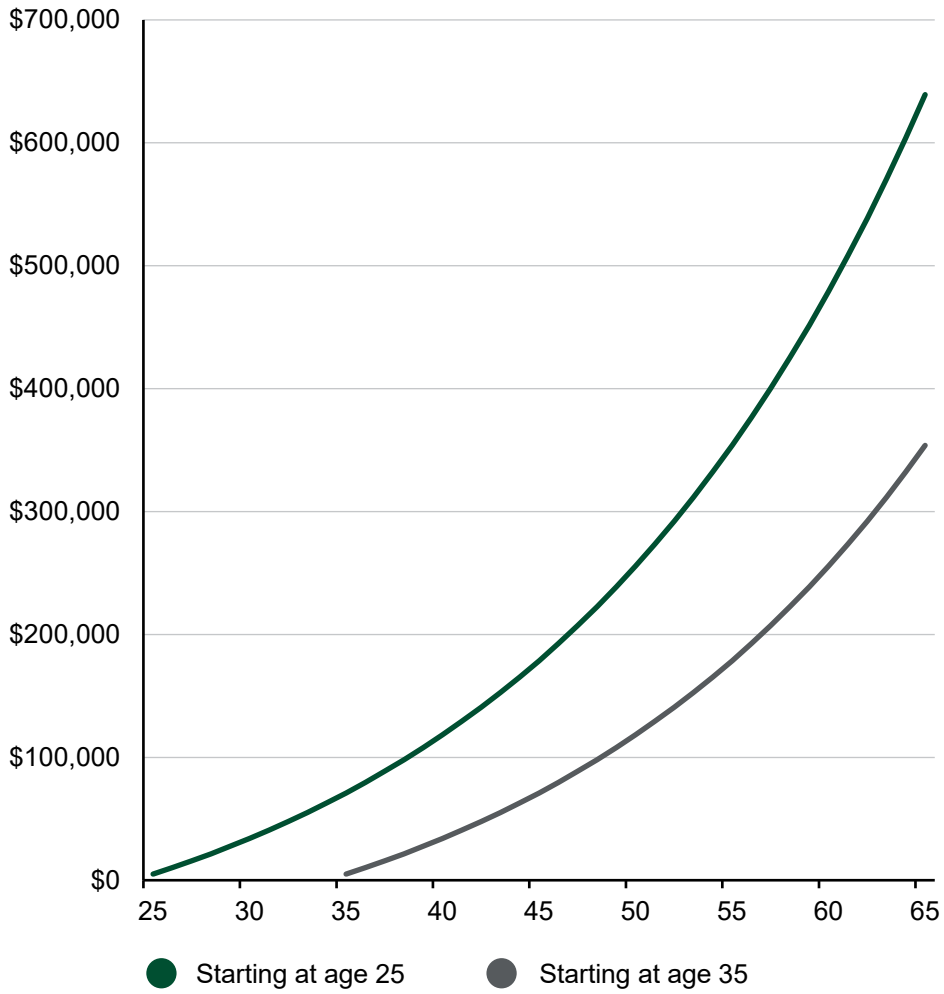
# The power of compounding



**$5,000 invested annually with 5% growth per year**




**One-off $5,000 investment with/without income reinvested**

AUD, MSCI Australia returns

Source: FactSet, MSCI, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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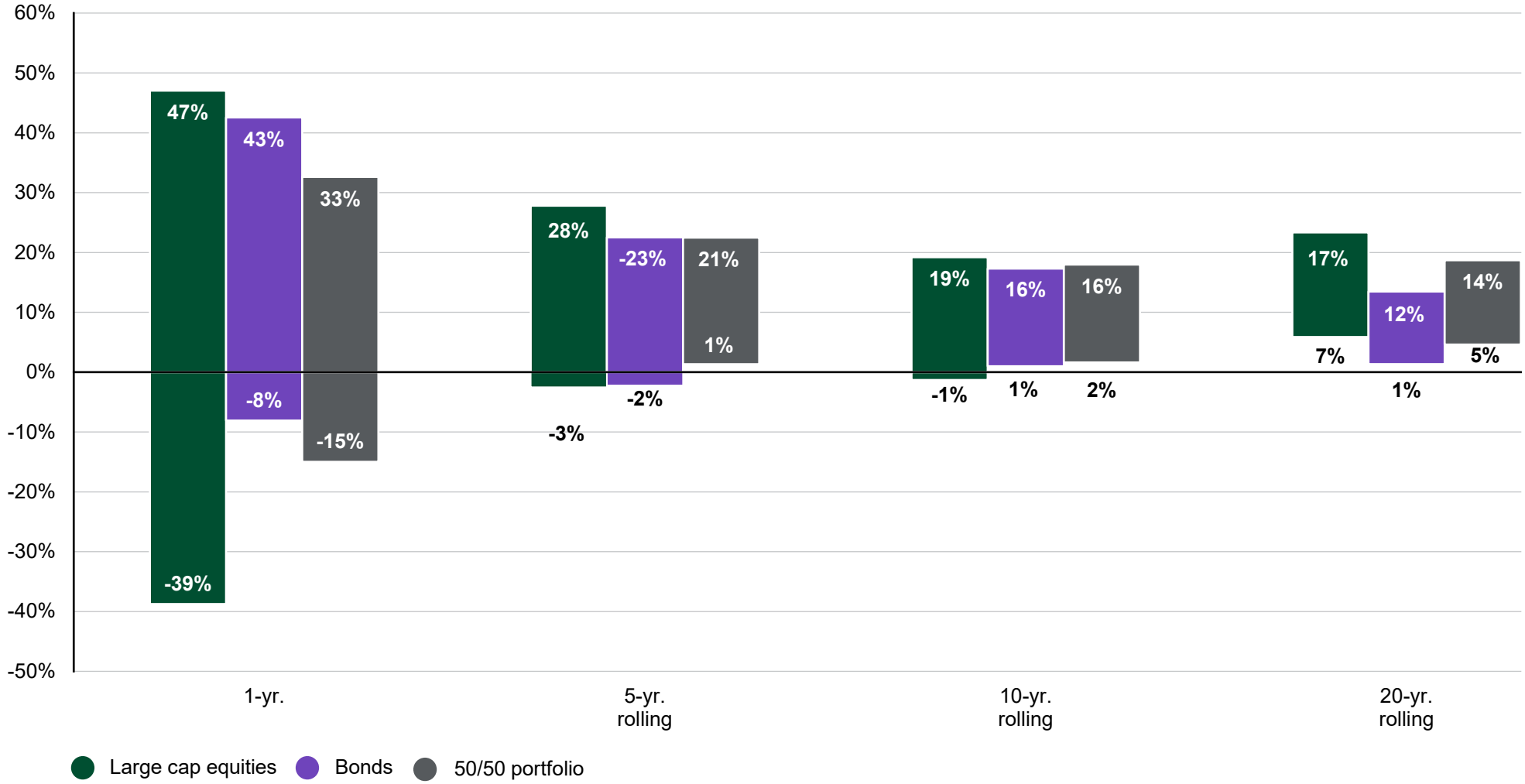
# Time, diversification and the volatility of returns



## Range of equity, bond and blended total returns

Annual total returns, 1950-2025




Source: Barclays, FactSet, Robert Shiller, Strategas/Ibbotson, U.S. Federal Reserve, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Returns shown are based on calendar year returns from 1950 to 2018. Large cap equity represents the S&P 500 Shiller Composite and bonds represents the Strategas/Ibbotson for periods from 1950 to 1980 and the Barclays Aggregate after index inception in 1980. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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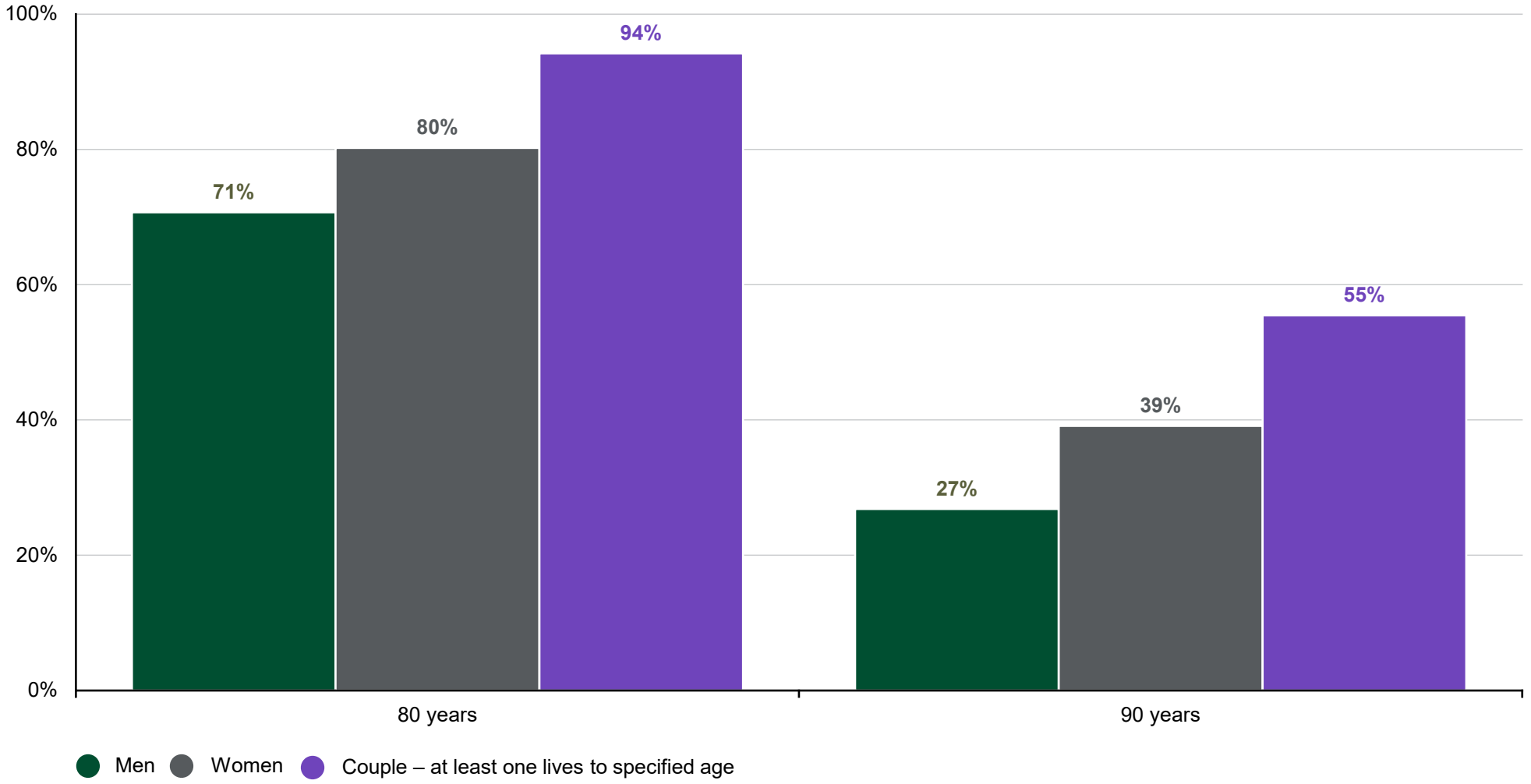
# Life expectancy



**Probability of reaching ages 80 and 90**

Persons aged 65, by gender, and combined by couple




Source: ABS Life Tables, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
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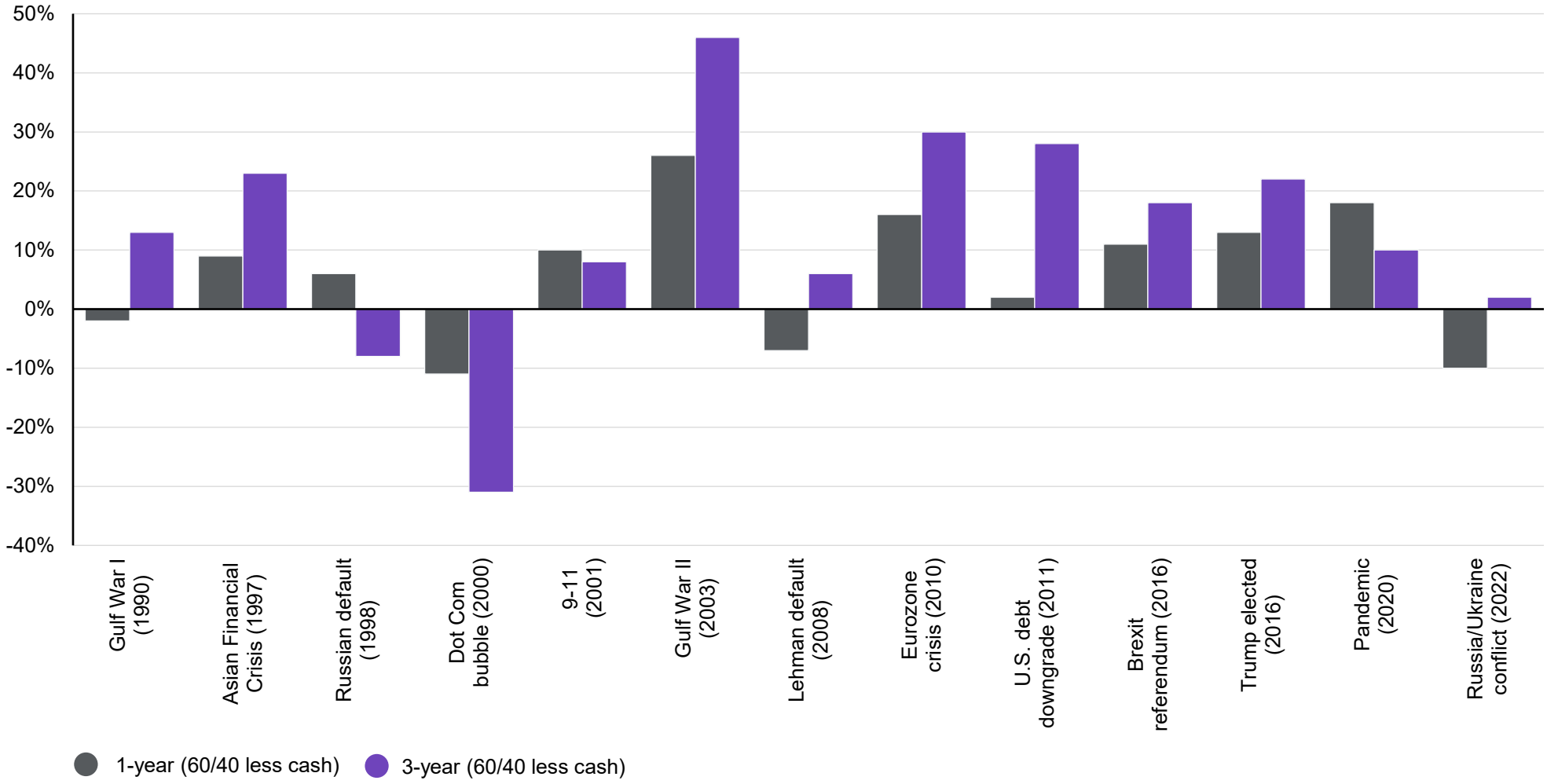
# Portfolio returns and market shocks



**1-year and 3-year returns of a 60/40 equity-bond portfolio more than cash**




Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, MSCI, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Portfolio returns reflect allocations of 60% in the MSCI AC World Index and 40% in the Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index. Cash returns are based on Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Bellwethers (3M) Total Return Index. Returns are total returns. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
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# J.P. Morgan Asset Management – Index Definitions



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

The S&P 500 Index is widely regarded as the best single gauge of the U.S. equities market. This world-renowned index includes a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. Although the S&P 500 Index focuses on the large-cap segment of the market, with approximately 75% coverage of U.S. equities, it is also an ideal proxy for the total market. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

The S&P 400 Mid Cap Index is representative of 400 stocks in the mid-range sector of the domestic stock market, representing all major industries.

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

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 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 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 Top 200 Index ® measures the performance of the largest cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes approximately 200 of the largest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership and represents approximately 68% of the U.S. market.

The MSCI® EAFE (Europe, Australia, Far East) Net Index is recognised as the pre-eminent benchmark in the United States to measure international equity performance. It comprises 21 MSCI country indices, representing the developed markets outside of North America.

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index$^{SM}$ is a free-float-adjusted market capitalisation index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets. As of June 2007, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index consisted of the following 25 emerging market country indices: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, and Turkey.

The MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) Index is a free-float-adjusted market capitalisation weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. As of June 2009 the MSCI ACWI consisted of 45 country indices comprising 23 developed and 22 emerging market country indices.

The MSCI Small Cap Indices$^{SM}$ target 40% of the eligible Small Cap universe within each industry group, within each country. MSCI defines the Small Cap universe as all listed securities that have a market capitalisation in the range of USD200-1,500 million.

The MSCI Value and Growth Indices$^{SM}$ cover the full range of developed, emerging and All Country MSCI Equity indices. As of the close of May 30, 2003, MSCI implemented an enhanced methodology for the MSCI Global Value and Growth Indices, adopting a two-dimensional framework for style segmentation in which value and growth securities are categorised using different attributes - three for value and five for growth including forward-looking variables. The objective of the index design is to divide constituents of an underlying MSCI Standard Country Index into a value index and a growth index, each targeting 50% of the free-float adjusted market capitalisation of the underlying country index. Country Value/Growth indices are then aggregated into regional Value/Growth indices. Prior to May 30, 2003, the indices used Price/Book Value (P/BV) ratios to divide the standard MSCI country indices into value and growth indices. All securities were classified as either "value" securities (low P/BV securities) or "growth" securities (high P/BV securities), relative to each MSCI country index.

The following MSCI Total Return Indices$^{SM}$ are calculated with gross dividends:
This series approximates the maximum possible dividend reinvestment. The amount reinvested is the dividend distributed to individuals resident in the country of the company, but does not include tax credits.

The MSCI Europe Index$^{SM}$ is a free-float-adjusted market capitalisation index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance in Europe. As of June 2007, the MSCI Europe Index consisted of the following 16 developed market country indices: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The MSCI Pacific Index$^{SM}$ is a free-float-adjusted market capitalisation index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the Pacific region. As of June 2007, the MSCI Pacific Index consisted of the following 5 Developed Market countries: Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, and Singapore.

Credit Suisse/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 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 capitalisation-weighted and is reported gross of fees. Measurement is time-weighted.

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 Dow Jones Industrial Average measures the stock performance of 30 leading blue-chip U.S. companies.

The Bloomberg Commodity Index is composed of futures contracts on physical commodities and represents twenty-two separate commodities traded on U.S. exchanges, with the exception of aluminium, nickel, and zinc



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# J.P. Morgan Asset Management – Index Definitions



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

The S&P GSCI Index is a composite index of commodity sector returns representing an unleveraged, long-only investment in commodity futures that is broadly diversified across the spectrum of commodities. The returns are calculated on a fully collateralised basis with full reinvestment. Individual components qualify for inclusion in the index on the basis of liquidity and are weighted by their respective world production quantities.

The Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar denominated. The index covers the U.S. investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. These major sectors are subdivided into more specific indices that are calculated and reported on a regular basis.

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

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) is the underlying commodity for the New York Mercantile Exchange's oil futures contracts.

The Barclays Capital High Yield Index covers the universe of fixed rate, non-investment grade debt. Pay-in-kind (PIK) bonds, Eurobonds, and debt issues from countries designated as emerging markets (e.g., Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, etc.) are excluded, but Canadian and global bonds (SEC registered) of issuers in non-EMG countries are included. Original issue zeroes, step-up coupon structures, and 144-As are also included.

The Barclays Capital 1-3 Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index includes all publicly issued zero-coupon U.S. 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 Barclays Capital General Obligation Bond Index is a component of the Barclays Capital Municipal Bond Index. To be included in the index, bonds must be general obligation bonds rated investment-grade (Baa3/BBB- or higher) by at least two of the following ratings agencies: Moody's, S&P, Fitch. If only two of the three agencies rate the security, the lower rating is used to determine index eligibility. If only one of the three agencies rates a security, the rating must be investment-grade. They must have an outstanding par value of at least $7 million and be issued as part of a transaction of at least $75 million. The bonds must be fixed rate, have a dated-date after December 31, 1990, and must be at least one year from their maturity date. Remarketed issues, taxable municipal bonds, bonds with floating rates, and derivatives, are excluded from the benchmark.

The Barclays Capital Revenue Bond Index is a component of the Barclays Capital Municipal Bond Index. To be included in the index, bonds must be revenue bonds rated investment-grade (Baa3/BBB- or higher) by at least two of the following ratings agencies: Moody's, S&P, Fitch. If only two of the three agencies rate the security, the lower rating is used to determine index eligibility. If only one of the three agencies rates a security, the rating must be investment-grade. They must have an outstanding par value of at least $7 million and be issued as part of a transaction of at least $75 million. The bonds must be fixed rate, have a dated-date after December 31, 1990, and must be at least one year from their maturity date. Remarketed issues, taxable municipal bonds, bonds with floating rates, and derivatives, are excluded from the benchmark.

The Barclays High Yield Municipal Index includes bonds rated Ba1 or lower or non-rated bonds using the middle rating of Moody's, S&P and Fitch.

The Barclays Capital Taxable Municipal Bond Index is a rules-based, market-value weighted index engineered for the long-term taxable bond market. To be included in the index, bonds must be rated investment-grade (Baa3/BBB- or higher) by at least two of the following ratings agencies if all three rate the bond: Moody's, S&P, Fitch. If only two of the three agencies rate the security, the lower rating is used to determine index eligibility. If only one of the three agencies rates a security, the rating must be investment-grade. They must have an outstanding par value of at least $7 million and be issued as part of a transaction of at least $75 million. The bonds must be fixed rate and must be at least one year from their maturity date. Remarketed issues (unless converted to fixed rate), bonds with floating rates, and derivatives, are excluded from the benchmark.

Municipal Bond Index: To be included in the index, bonds must be rated investment-grade (Baa3/BBB- or higher) by at least two of the following ratings agencies: Moody's, S&P, Fitch. If only two of the three agencies rate the security, the lower rating is used to determine index eligibility. If only one of the three agencies rates a security, the rating must be investment-grade. They must have an outstanding par value of at least $7 million and be issued as part of a transaction of at least $75 million. The bonds must be fixed rate, have a dated-date after December 31, 1990, and must be at least one year from their maturity date. Remarketed issues, taxable municipal bonds, bonds with floating rates, and derivatives are excluded from the benchmark.

The Barclays Capital Emerging Markets Index includes USD-denominated debt from emerging markets in the following regions: Americas, Europe, Middle East, Africa, and Asia. As with other fixed income benchmarks provided by Barclays Capital, the index is rules-based, which allows for an unbiased view of the marketplace and easy replicability.

The Barclays Capital MBS Index covers the mortgage-backed pass-through securities of Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, and Freddie Mac. Aggregate components must have a weighted average maturity of at least one year, must have $250 million par amount outstanding, and must be fixed rate mortgages.

The Barclays Capital Corporate Bond Index is the Corporate component of the U.S. Credit index.

The Barclays Capital TIPS Index consists of Inflation-Protection securities issued by the U.S. Treasury.

The J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Index 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 CS/Tremont Equity Market Neutral Index takes both long and short positions in stocks with the aim of minimising exposure to the systematic risk of the market (i.e., a beta of zero).

The CS/Tremont Multi-Strategy Index consists of funds that allocate capital based on perceived opportunities among several hedge fund strategies. Strategies adopted in a multi-strategy fund may include, but are not limited to, convertible bond arbitrage, equity long/short, statistical arbitrage and merger arbitrage.

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

*Market Neutral returns for November 2008 are estimates by J.P. Morgan Funds Market Strategy, and are based on a December 8, 2008 published estimate for November returns by CS/Tremont in which the Market Neutral returns were estimated to be +0.85% (with 69% of all CS/Tremont constituents having reported return data). Presumed to be excluded from the November return are three funds, which were later marked to $0 by CS/Tremont in connection with the Bernard Madoff scandal. J.P. Morgan Funds believes this distortion is not an accurate representation of returns in the category. CS/Tremont later published a finalized November return of -40.56% for the month, reflecting this mark-down. CS/Tremont assumes no responsibility for these estimates.



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# J.P. Morgan Asset Management – Definitions, Risks & Disclosures

Bonds are subject to interest rate risks. Bond prices generally fall when interest rates rise.

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.

Small-capitalisation 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.

Mid-capitalisation 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.

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.

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. Also, some overseas markets may not be as politically and economically stable as the United States and other nations.

Investments in emerging markets can be more volatile. As mentioned above, 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.

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.

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 programme. They are not tax efficient and an investor should consult with his/her tax adviser 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.

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.

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.

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, capitalisation, 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.

The HFRI Monthly Indices (HFRI) are equally weighted performance indices, utilised 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 substrategies. 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.

Equity Market Neutral Strategies employ sophisticated quantitative techniques of analysing 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

The Cambridge Associates LLC U.S. Private Equity Index® is an end-to-end calculation based on data compiled from 1,052 U.S. private equity funds (buyout, growth equity, private equity energy and mezzanine funds), including fully liquidated partnerships, formed between 1986 and 2013.

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.

J.P. Morgan Asset Management (JPMAM) Global Market Insights Strategy Team as of 30/09/26. There can be no assurance that the professionals currently employed by JPMAM will continue to be employed by JPMAM or that the past performance or success of any such professional serves as an indicator of such professional's future performance or success.



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# J.P. Morgan Asset Management – Risks & Disclosures



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