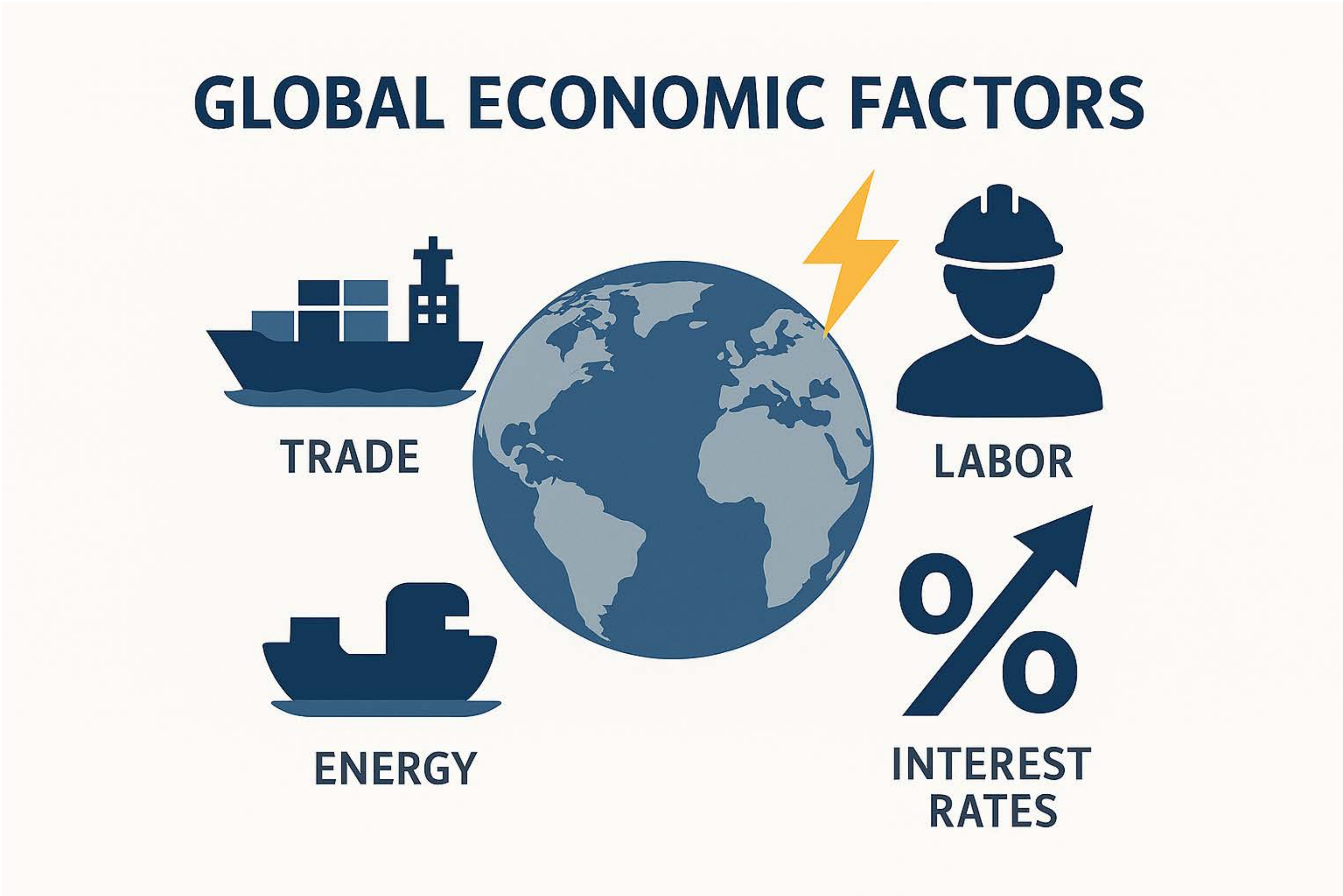
your legacy, our focus.™
LEGACY WEALTH PARTNERS
www.YourLegacyOurFocus.com

2026 - Q3 Economic and Market Commentary

Forest Cove
3053 Miller Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
T: (734) 436-8150
F: (734) 273-9045
www.YourLegacyOurFocus.com

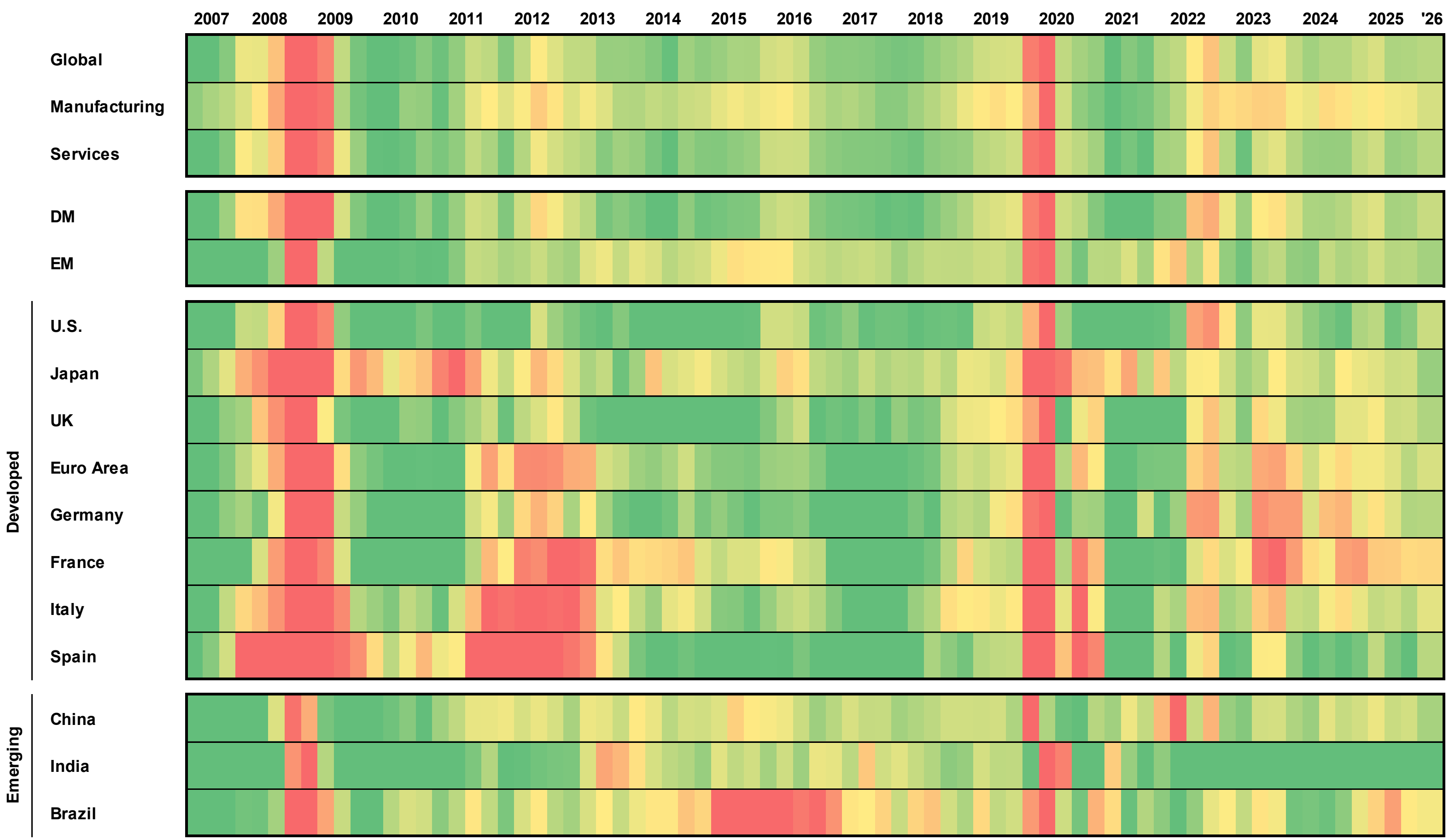
your legacy, our focus.™
LEGACY WEALTH PARTNERS
www.YourLegacyOurFocus.com



Forest Cove
3053 Miller Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
T: (734) 436-8150
F: (734) 273-9045
www.YourLegacyOurFocus.com

Global economic activity momentum

Global Composite (manufacturing & services combined) Purchasing Managers' Index, quarterly



	2026 May	2026 Jun
Global	51.8	*51.6*
Manufacturing	52.6	*52.4*
Services	51.3	*51.0*
DM	50.6	-
EM	53.6	-
U.S.	51.5	52.2
Japan	51.1	52.5
UK	49.7	49.4
Euro Area	48.5	49.5
Germany	48.8	48.0
France	44.9	47.6
Italy	50.4	-
Spain	50.2	-
China	54.0	-
India	59.3	57.4
Brazil	49.5	-

Source: J.P. Morgan Economic Research, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Any italicized figures represent estimates by J.P. Morgan Asset Management. The Composite PMI includes both manufacturing and services sub-indices. Heatmap colors 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 for the two most recent figures, which are single month readings. Data for the U.S. are back-tested and filled in for 2007 to 2009. Data for Japan are back-tested and filled in for the first two quarters of 2007. DM and EM represent developed markets and emerging markets, respectively.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

J.P.Morgan ASSET MANAGEMENT

Global business cycle remains in an unsynchronized expansion

The global economy remains in a solid, albeit unsynchronized, expansion as countries continue to face a range of fiscal, monetary, and geopolitical crosscurrents. The U.S. demonstrated mid-cycle dynamics with solid economic activity over the quarter, including early signs of recovery in the labor market. While domestic activity in China remained subdued, cyclical momentum in most developed-market economies stayed intact even amidst elevated energy prices and supply-chain disruptions.

Business cycle framework

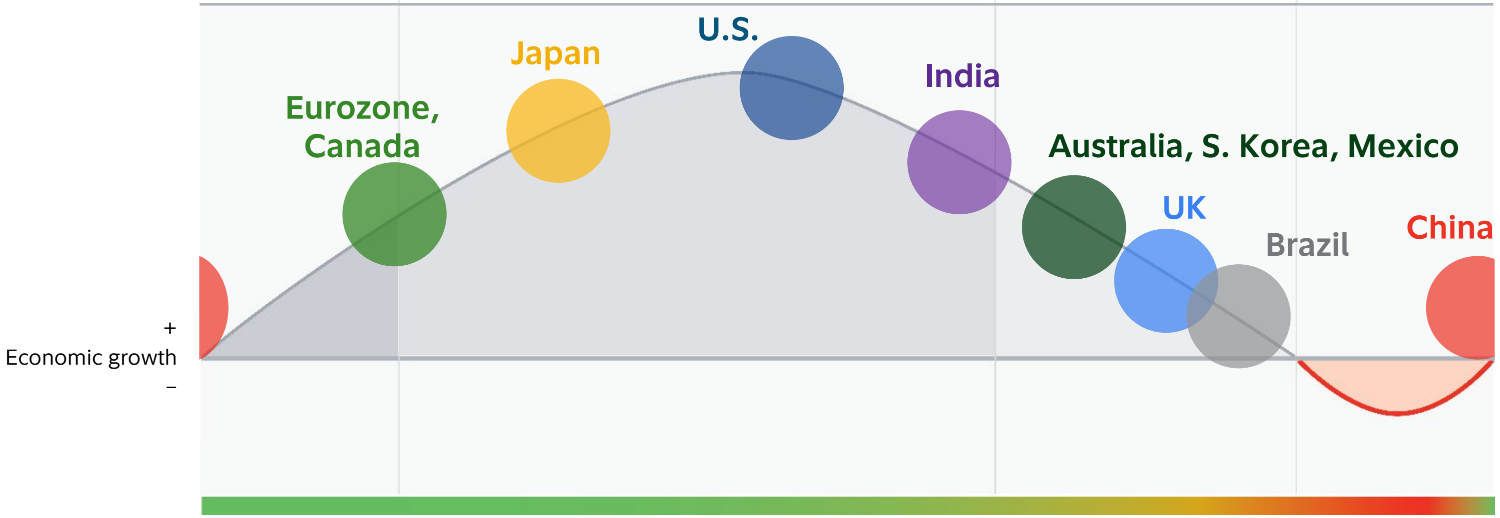
Cycle phases

EARLY
- Activity rebounds (GDP, IP, employment)
- Credit begins to grow
- Profits grow rapidly
- Policy still stimulative
- Inventories low; sales improve

MID
- Growth peaking
- Credit growth strong
- Profit growth peaks
- Policy neutral
- Inventories, sales grow; equilibrium reached

LATE
- Growth moderating
- Credit tightens
- Earnings under pressure
- Policy contractionary
- Inventories grow, sales growth falls

RECESSION
- Falling activity
- Credit dries up
- Profits decline
- Policy eases
- Inventories, sales fall

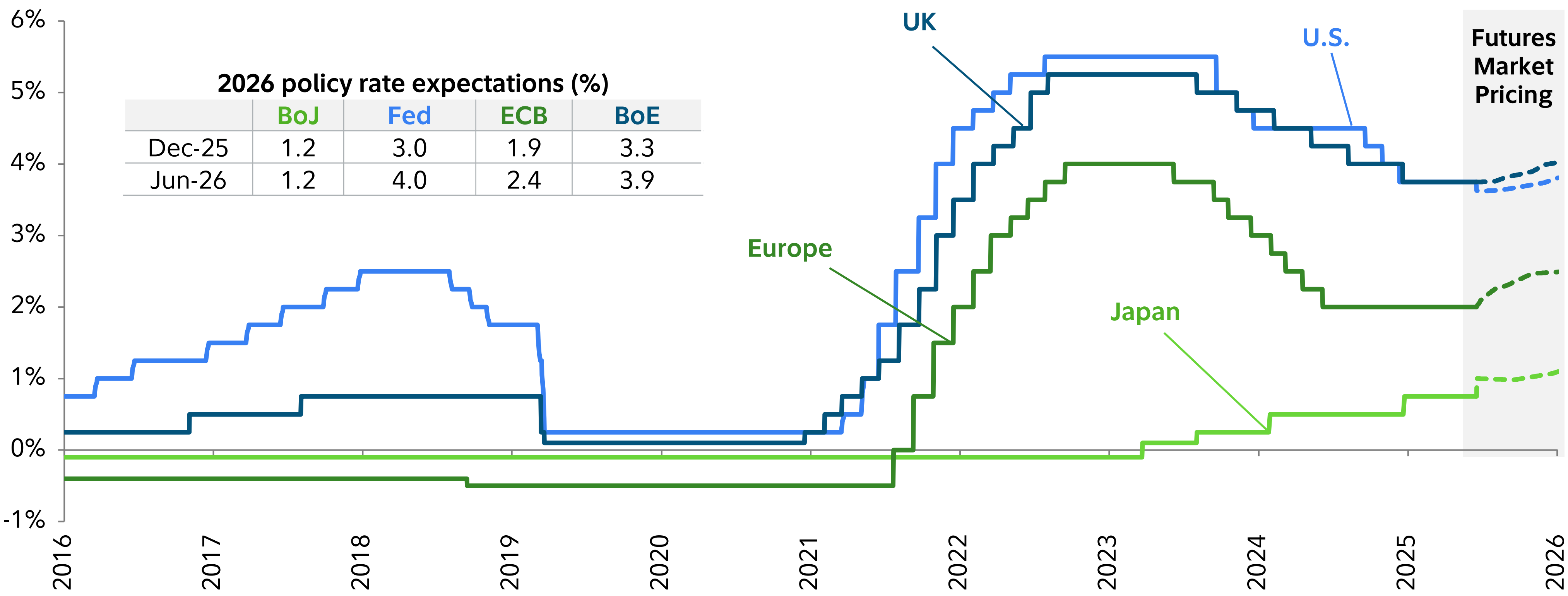


A growth recession is a significant decline in activity relative to a country's long-term economic potential. Note: The diagram above is a hypothetical illustration of the business cycle, the pattern of cyclical fluctuations in an economy over a few years that can influence asset returns over an intermediate-term horizon. There is not always a chronological, linear progression among the phases of the business cycle, and there have been cycles when the economy has skipped a phase or retraced an earlier one. Source: Fidelity Investments (AART), as 6/30/26.

Inflation fears inject a hawkish tone from global central banks

After most developed-market central banks eased monetary policy in recent years, higher oil prices and other stubborn components of core inflation caused central banks to shift more hawkish in efforts to keep inflation tame. As of the end of Q2, markets expect interest-rate hikes during 2026 and into next year. Markets have so far been able to digest the tightening bias from central banks, but if inflation stays elevated, monetary policy markers' reaction to inflation could be a key risk to financial conditions and borrowing rates.

Global short-term policy rates

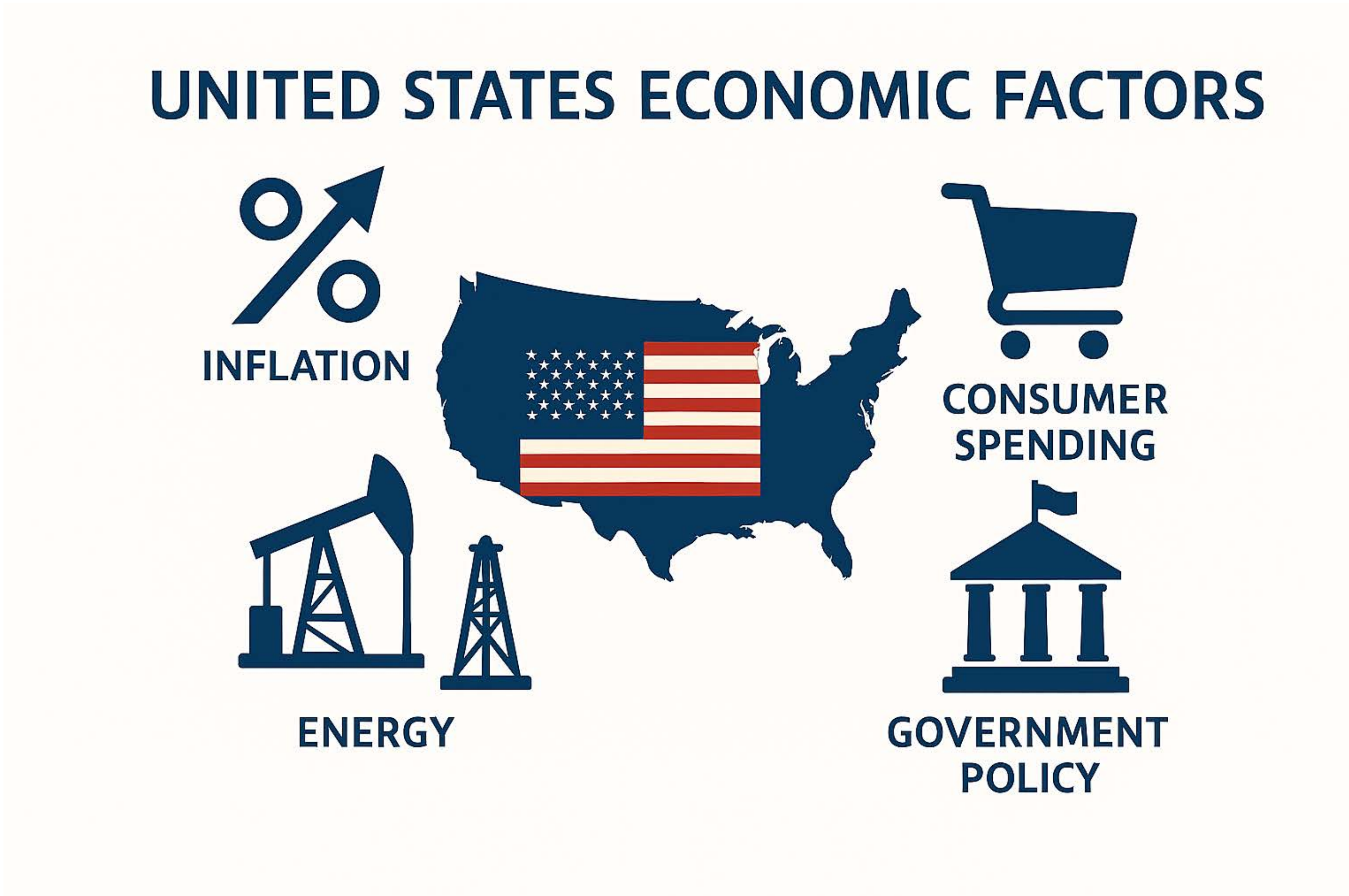


2026 policy rate expectations (%)

	BoJ	Fed	ECB	BoE
Dec-25	1.2	3.0	1.9	3.3
Jun-26	1.2	4.0	2.4	3.9

BOJ = Bank of Japan. Fed = U.S. Federal Reserve. ECB = European Central Bank. BoE = Bank of England. Chart illustrates central bank target rates, with dotted lines representing market rate expectations using futures contract pricing. Table denotes Dec-2026 fed funds rate expectations implied by futures market pricing through the end of 2026. Source: Federal Reserve, ECB, Bank of Japan, Bank of England, Macrobond, Fidelity Investments (AART), as of 6/30/26.

your legacy, our focus.™
LEGACY WEALTH PARTNERS
www.YourLegacyOurFocus.com

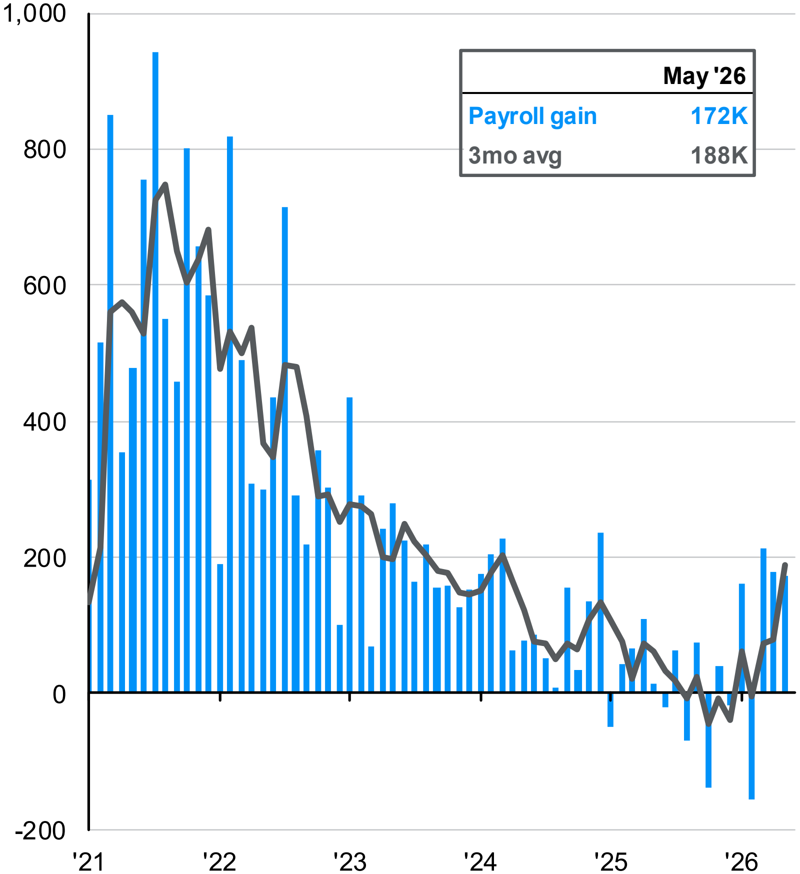


Forest Cove
3053 Miller Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
T: (734) 436-8150
F: (734) 273-9045
www.YourLegacyOurFocus.com

Labor market dynamics

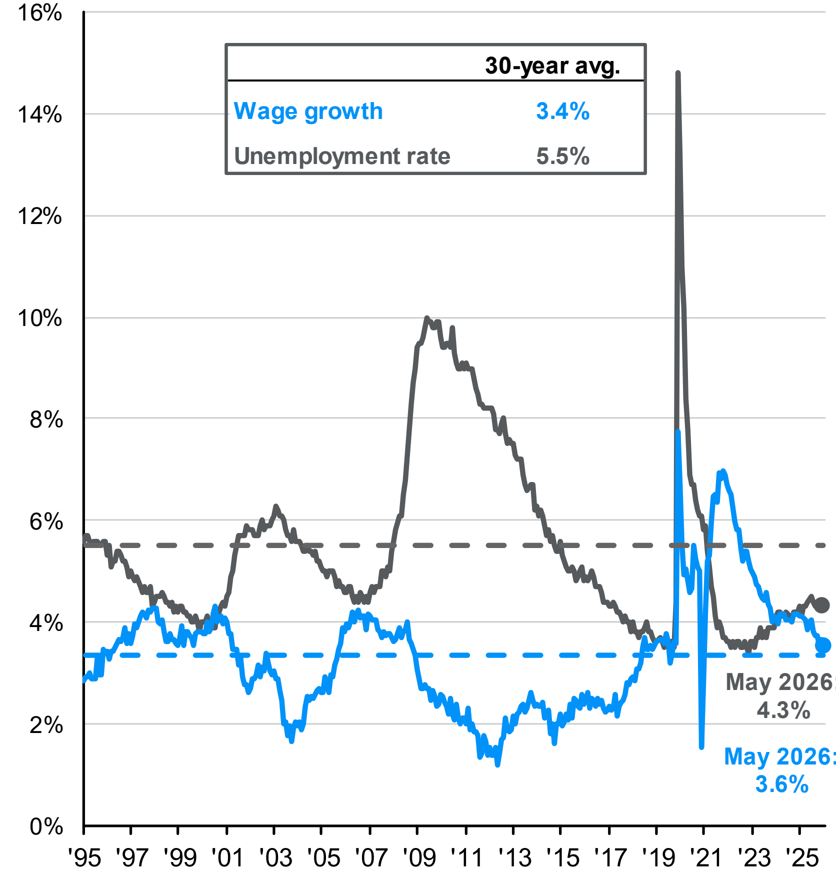
Nonfarm payroll gains

Month-over-month change and 3-month moving average, thousands, SA



Civilian unemployment rate and annual wage growth

Private production and non-supervisory workers, seasonally adjusted, %



Source: BLS, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Private production and non-supervisory jobs represent just over 80% of total private nonfarm jobs.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

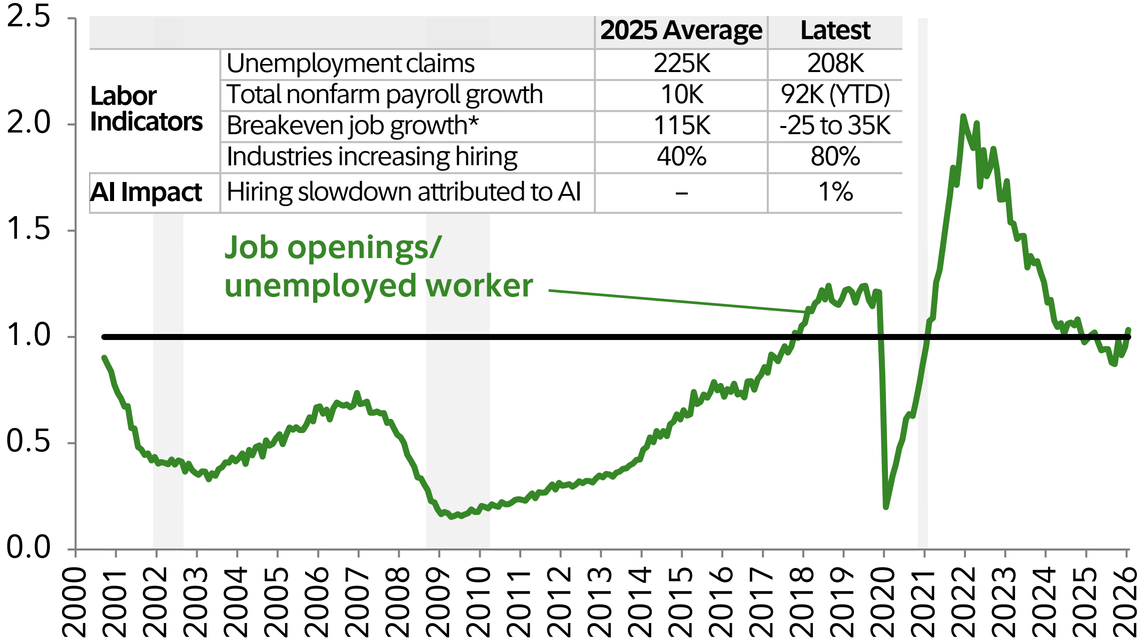
J.P.Morgan ASSET MANAGEMENT

Labor market rebounded on strong demand and tight supply

Last year represented a cooling labor market with an average of around 10,000 payrolls created per month, but broad AI-related layoffs remained low. The first half of 2026 exhibited tightening labor conditions as payroll growth started to expand, signs of broadening emerged across industries, and unemployment claims remained low. Growing demand for labor and a slowing supply of workers from tighter immigration policy and aging demographics kept the unemployment rate subdued, reinforcing the mid-cycle expansion.

U.S. labor market dynamics

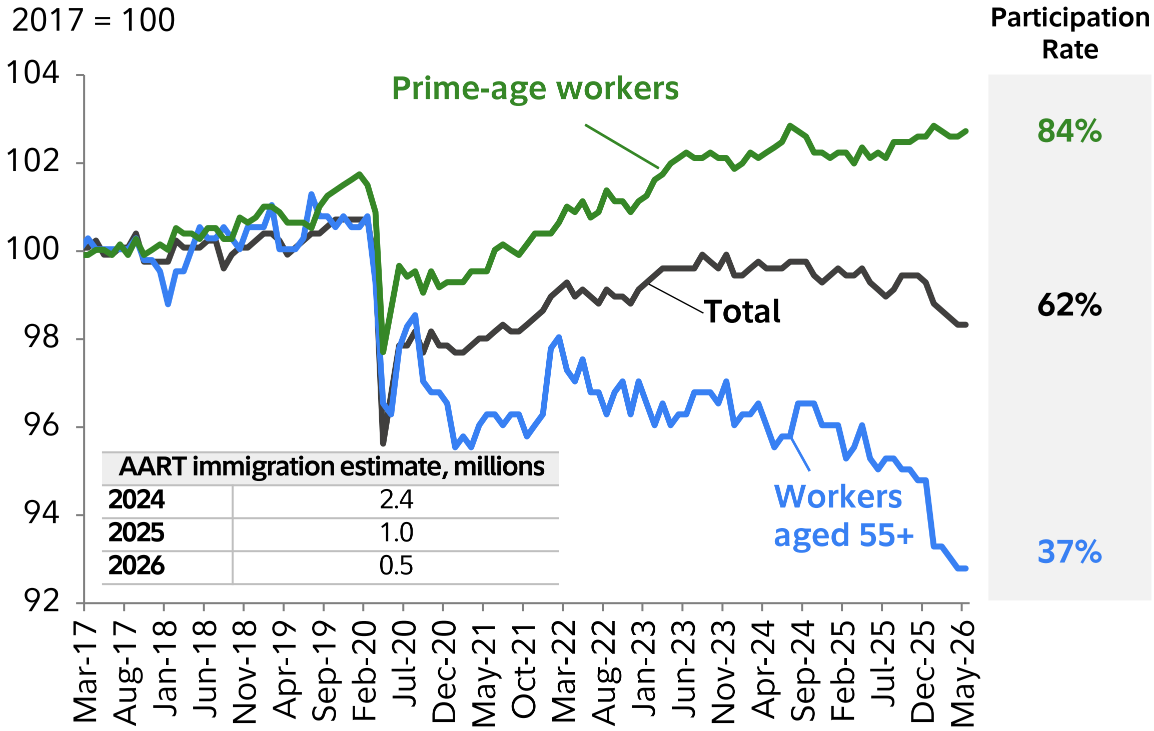
Ratio



		2025 Average	Latest
Labor Indicators	Unemployment claims	225K	208K
	Total nonfarm payroll growth	10K	92K (YTD)
	Breakeven job growth*	115K	-25 to 35K
	Industries increasing hiring	40%	80%
AI Impact	Hiring slowdown attributed to AI	–	1%

Labor force participation

2017 = 100



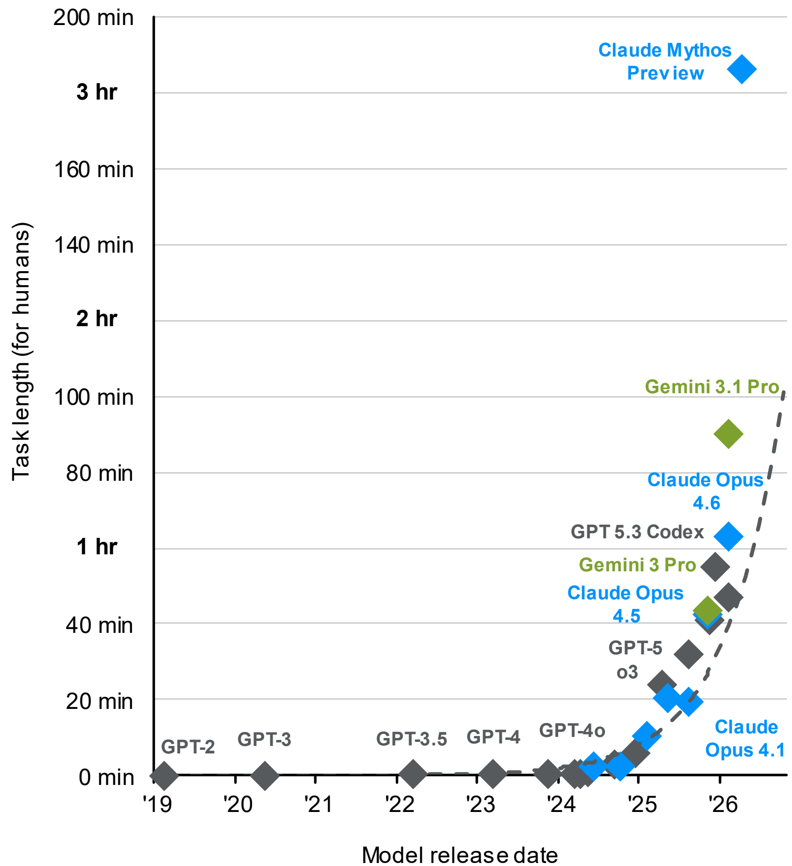
AART immigration estimate, millions	
2024	2.4
2025	1.0
2026	0.5

LEFT: Shading denotes recessions. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Job Openings and Labor Turnover survey, Macrobond, Fidelity Investments (AART) as of 4/30/26. TABLE: Unemployment claims are a 1 month moving average of weekly initial unemployment claims. *Monthly payrolls needed to keep unemployment rate from rising. Breakeven job growth estimates are based on AART proprietary immigration and demographic estimates. Industries increasing hiring shows share of industries from ADP report with positive monthly job growth. Source: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol, U.S. Department of Labor, Hosseini Maasoum, Seyed Mahdi and Lichtinger, Guy, Generative AI as Seniority-Biased Technological Change: Evidence from U.S. Résumé and Job Posting Data (August 31, 2025). Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=5425555 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.5425555, Macrobond, Fidelity Investments (AART) as of 6/30/26. Breakeven job growth and ADP data are as of 5/31/26. Nonfarm payroll data is as of 6/30/26. RIGHT: Prime age refers to workers aged 25-54. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Fidelity Investments (AART), as of 5/31/26. TABLE: AART proprietary immigration estimates are calendar year estimates of net immigration. Source: U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol, Fidelity Investments (AART), as of 6/30/26.

Artificial intelligence: Capabilities and adoption

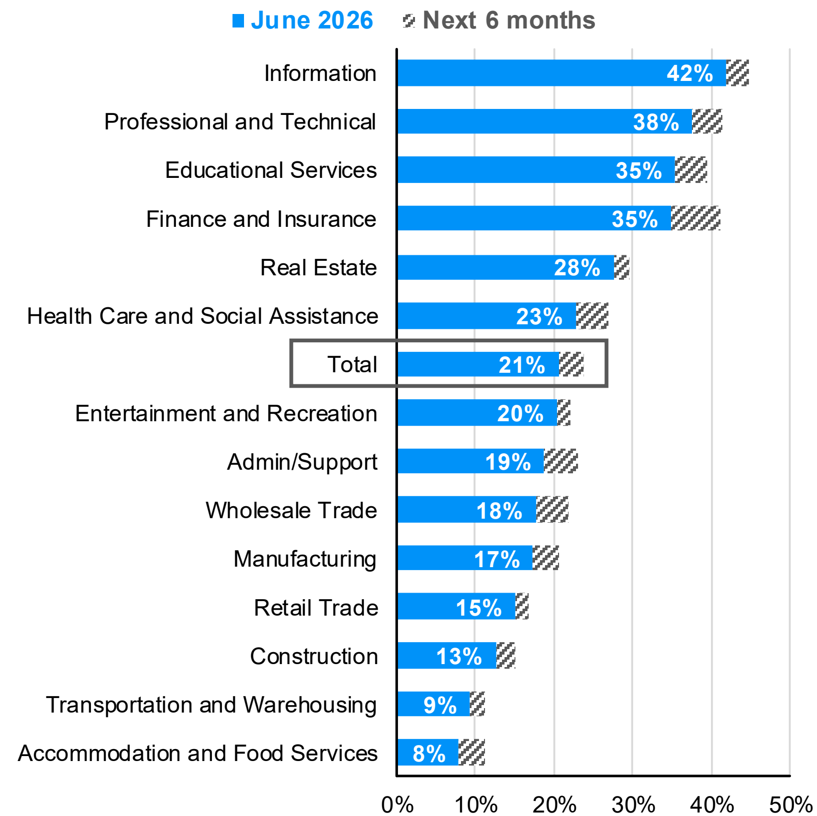
Length of tasks AI agents can autonomously complete

Time to complete tasks at 80% success, by model*



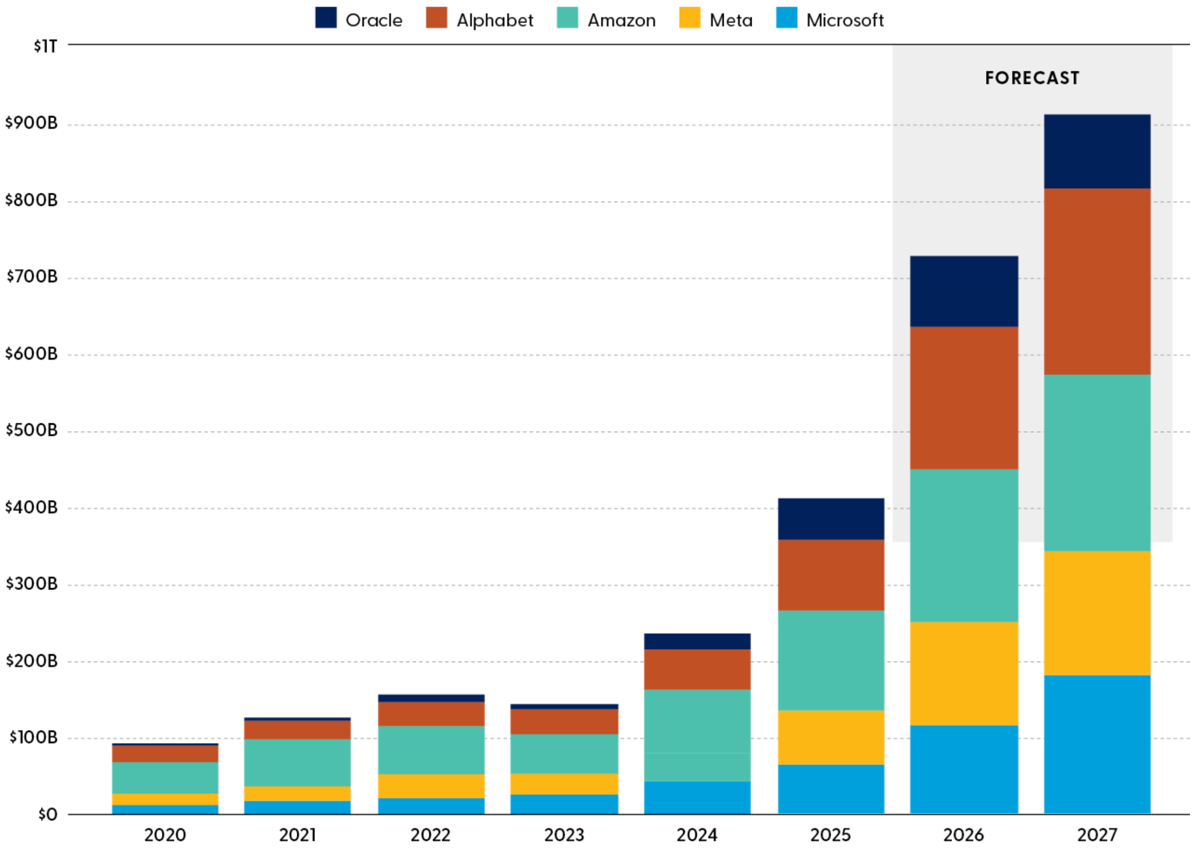
Businesses using AI in any business function

% of all firms reporting use of AI applications



Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) METR, "Measuring AI Ability to complete long tasks"; (Right) Census Business Trends and Outlook Survey.
The length of tasks (measured by how long they take skilled human professionals) that generalist frontier model agents can complete autonomously with 80% reliability has been doubling approximately every 7 months for the last 6 years. *METR looks exclusively at multi-step software engineer, cybersecurity, general reasoning and machine learning tasks that require low or no prior context and are self-contained units of work.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

Hyperscaler Capital Expenditures Continue to Rise



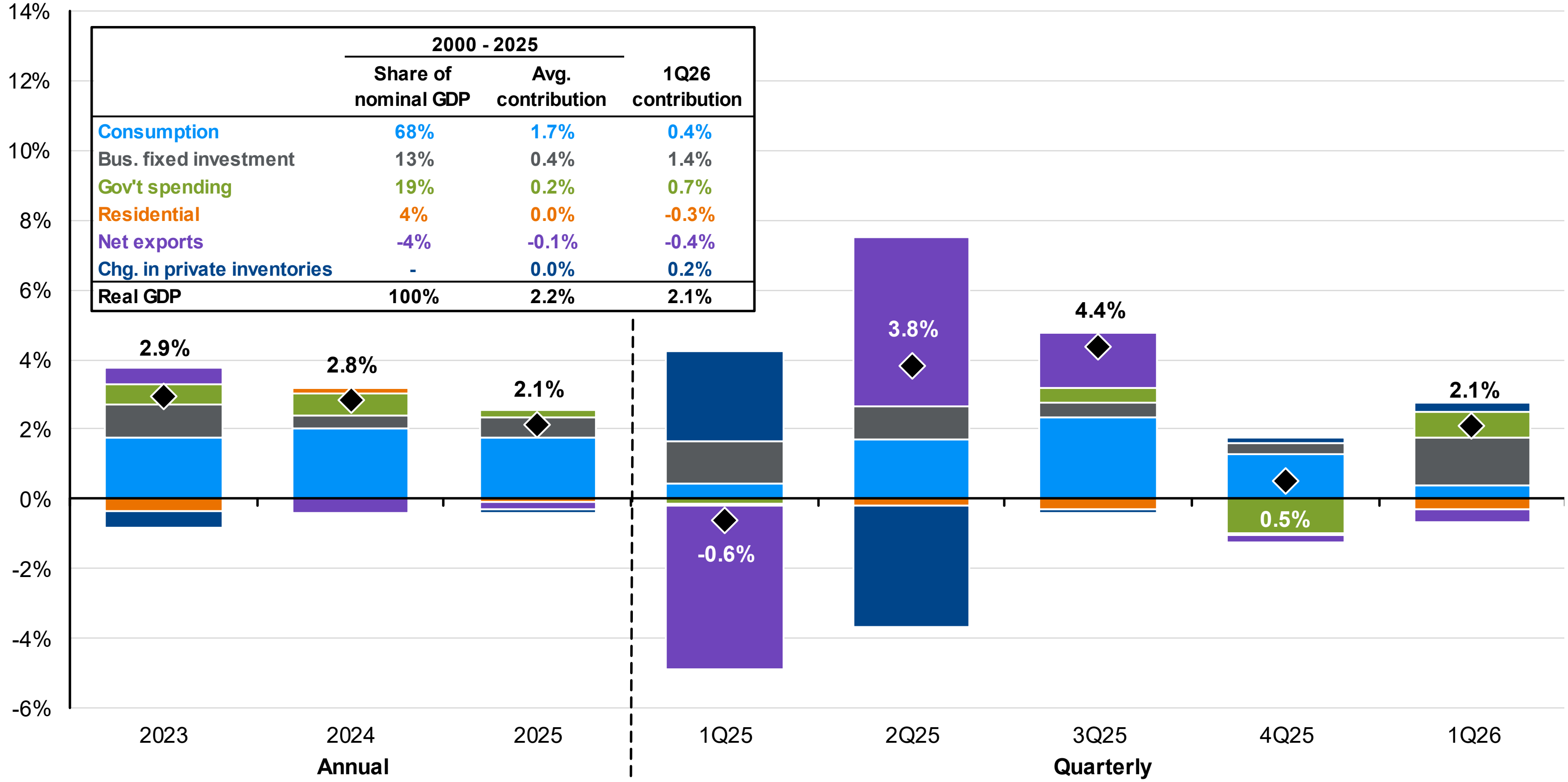
Source: LPL Research, Bloomberg 06/30/26
Oracle's fiscal year ends May 31. All other companies report on a calendar year basis. Estimates may not materialize as predicted and are subject to change.

Economy

Components of GDP growth

Contributors to real GDP growth

Seasonally adjusted annualized rate



	2000 - 2025 Share of nominal GDP	2000 - 2025 Avg. contribution	1Q26 contribution
Consumption	68%	1.7%	0.4%
Bus. fixed investment	13%	0.4%	1.4%
Gov't spending	19%	0.2%	0.7%
Residential	4%	0.0%	-0.3%
Net exports	-4%	-0.1%	-0.4%
Chg. in private inventories	-	0.0%	0.2%
Real GDP	100%	2.2%	2.1%

Source: BEA, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

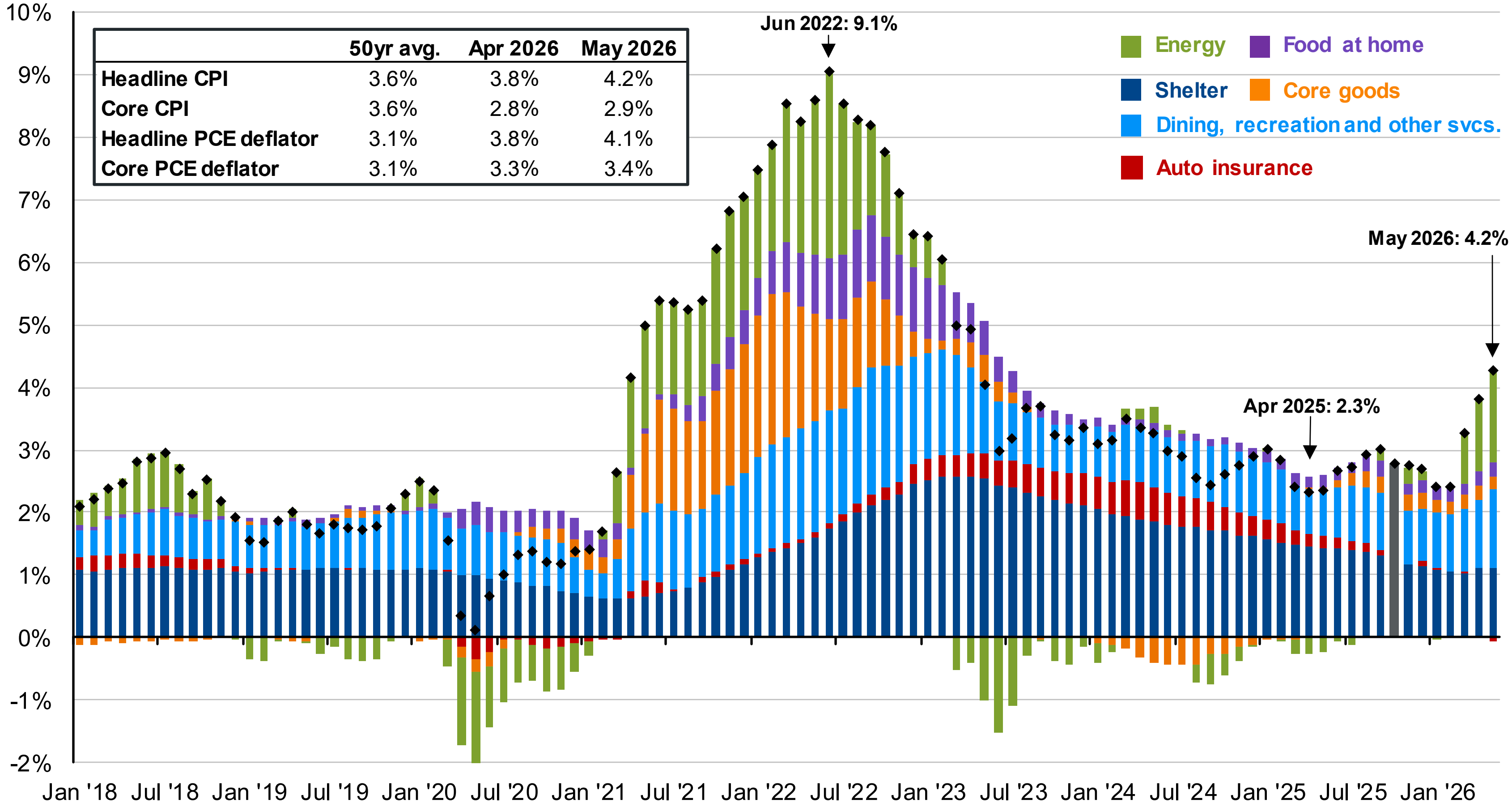
J.P.Morgan ASSET MANAGEMENT

Inflation components

Contributors to headline CPI inflation

Contribution to year-over-year % change in CPI, non-seasonally adjusted

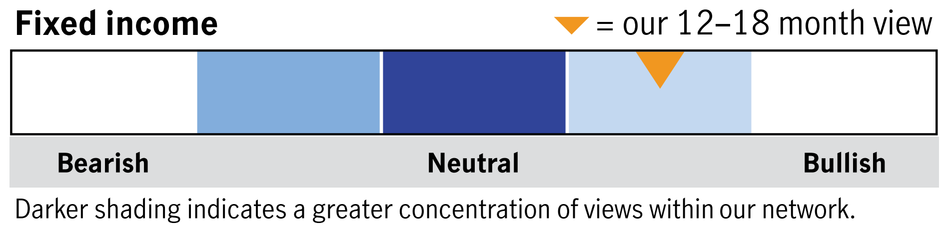
	50yr avg.	Apr 2026	May 2026
Headline CPI	3.6%	3.8%	4.2%
Core CPI	3.6%	2.8%	2.9%
Headline PCE deflator	3.1%	3.8%	4.1%
Core PCE deflator	3.1%	3.3%	3.4%



Source: BLS, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Contributions mirror the BLS methodology on Table 7 of the CPI report. Values may not sum to headline CPI figures due to rounding and underlying calculations. "Shelter" includes owners' equivalent rent, rent of primary residence and tenants' and household insurance. "Food at home" includes alcoholic beverages. Headline and core PCE deflator inflation shown are based on seasonally adjusted data due to data availability. Official October 2025 data unavailable due to government shutdown and data shown are J.P. Morgan Asset Management estimates.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

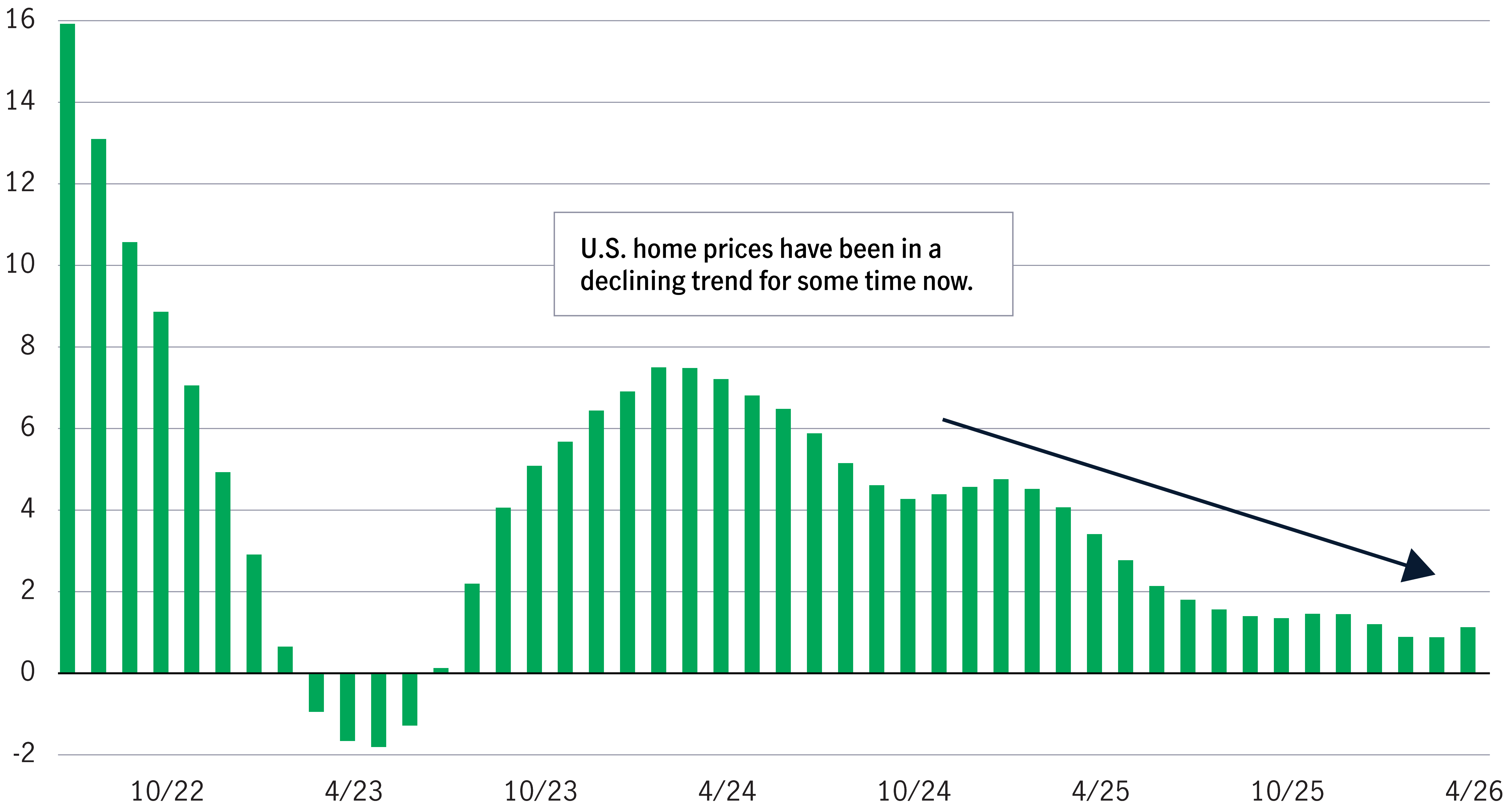
J.P. Morgan ASSET MANAGEMENT

Inflation gains may be anchored by cooling housing prices



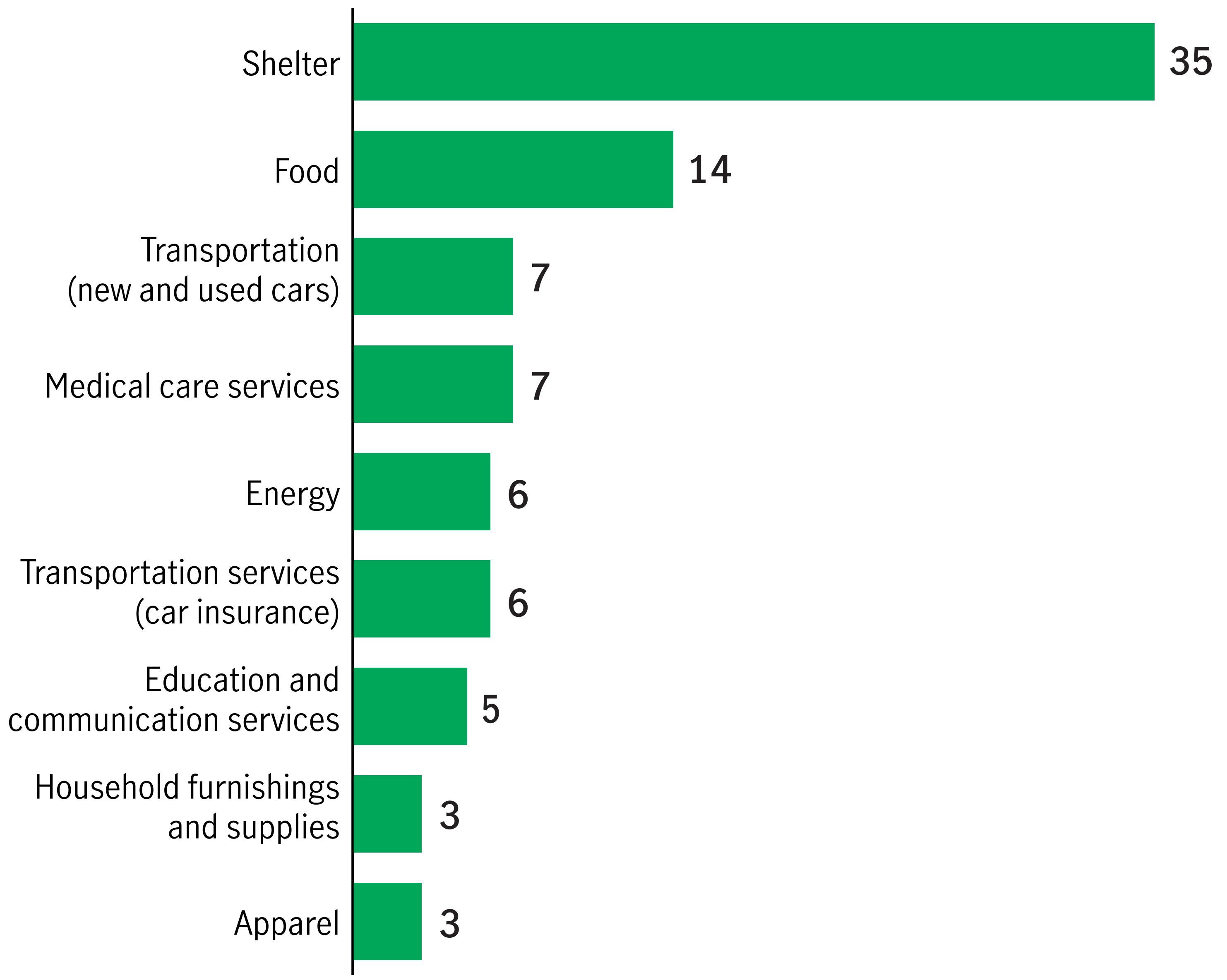
Year-over-year home prices inched up in April after steadily dropping

S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Home Price SA Index (%)



Shelter prices account for over a third of U.S. inflation

Weightings of major U.S. CPI components (%)



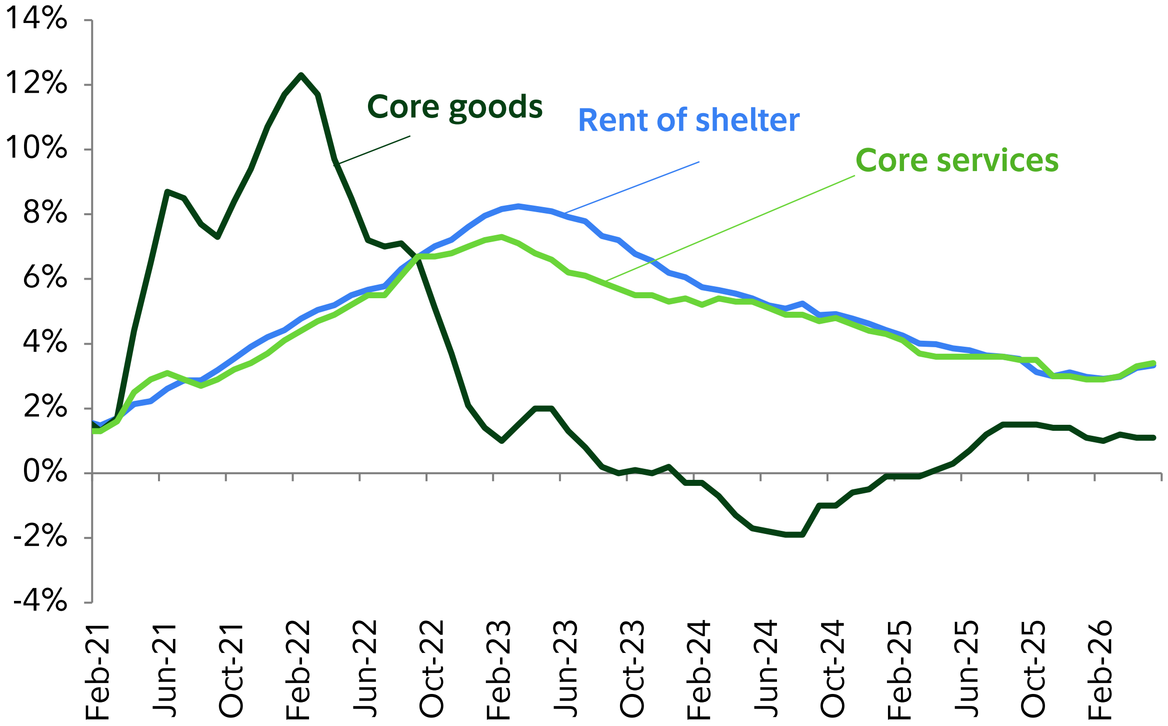
Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, as of 6/30/26. The S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Home Price SA Index is a monthly index that tracks changes in the prices of residential real estate across 20 major U.S. metropolitan areas. The U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a broad measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. Index weightings may be subject to change. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

Inflation pressures remain entrenched

Consumer inflation rose in Q2 after the conflict in Iran triggered shipping disruptions and a spike in energy costs. Higher oil prices also passed through into core inflation, which excludes the more volatile food and energy components. After exhibiting a steady multiyear decline, shelter and service costs are showing signs of reacceleration, adding to tariff and Iran-conflict related inflation in core goods. Our inflation outlook is above market expectations and remains well above the Fed's 2% target into 2027.

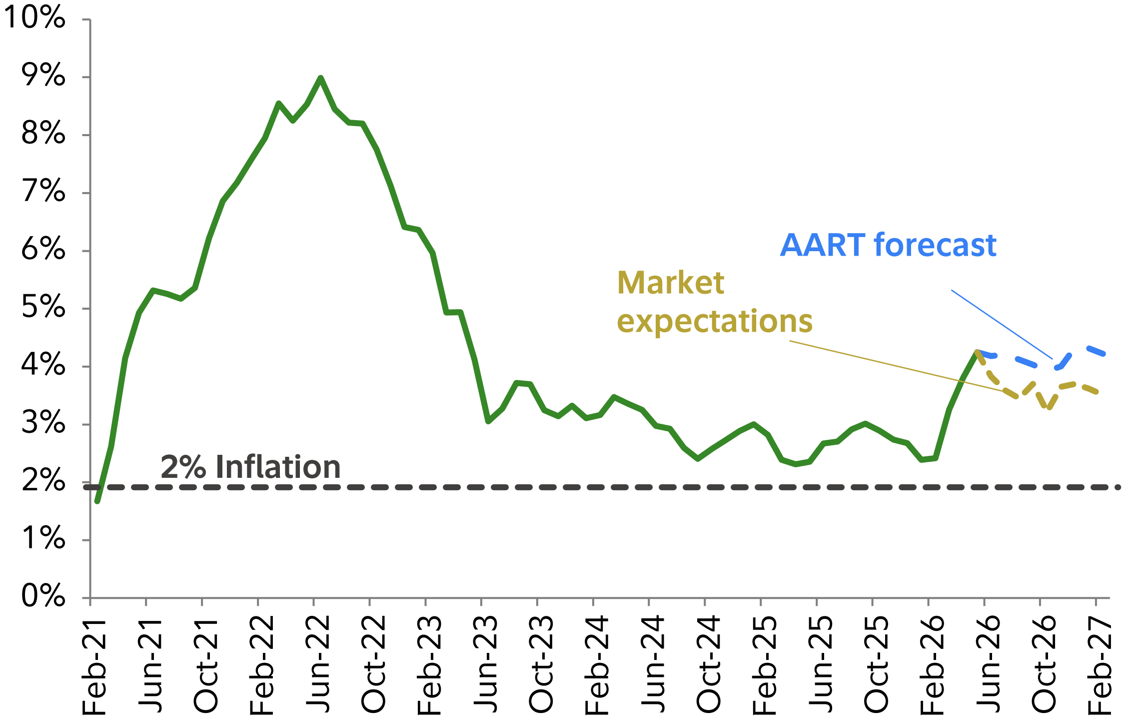
U.S. Core CPI inflation by category

Year-over-year



U.S. CPI inflation

Year-over-year



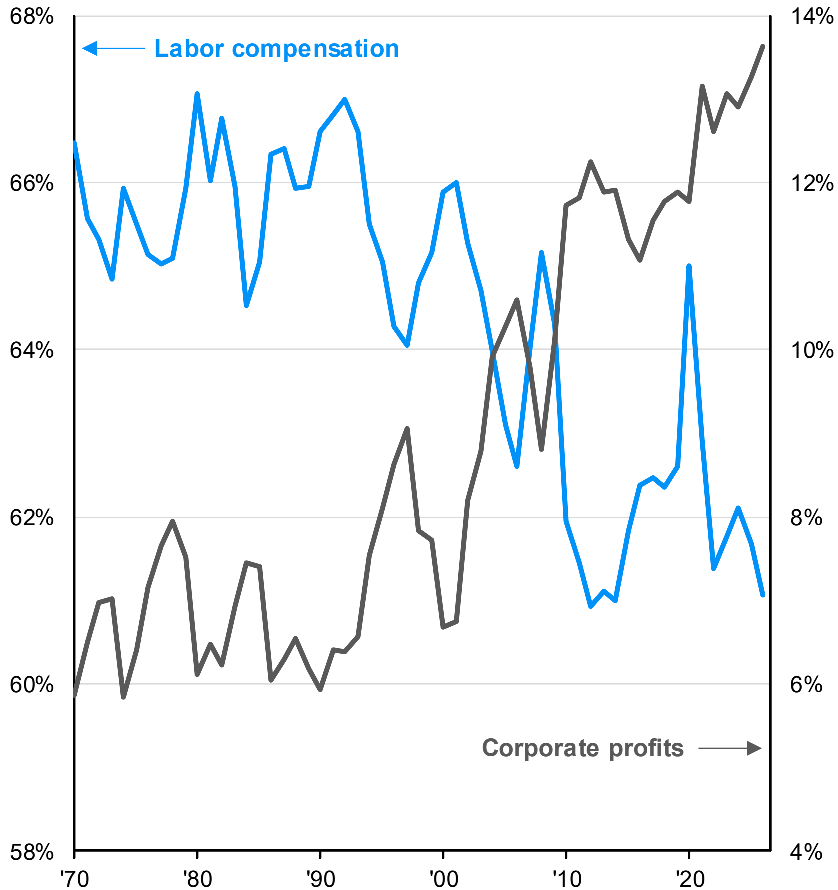
LEFT: CPI: Consumer Price Index. Core CPI excludes food and energy. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Macrobond, Fidelity Investments (AART), as of 5/31/26. RIGHT: CPI: Consumer Price Index. Market expectations: inflation swaps. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bloomberg Finance L.P., Macrobond, Fidelity Investments (AART) as of 6/30/26.

Economy

The K-shaped economy

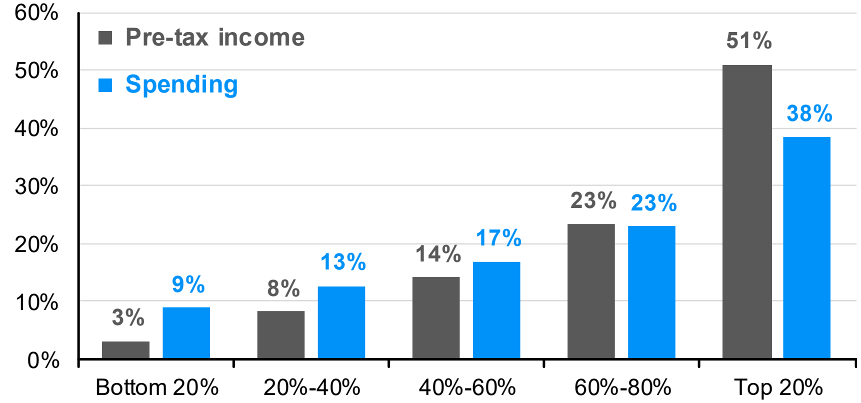
Labor compensation vs. corporate profits

Share of national income, annual and 1Q26



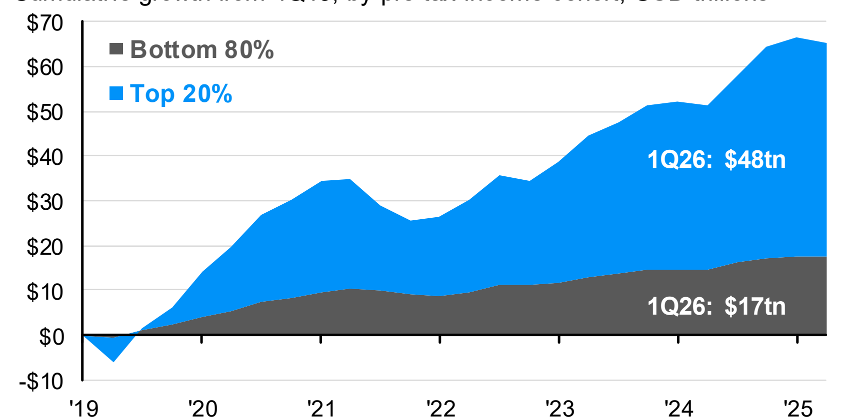
Consumer share of total pre-tax income and spending

By pre-tax income cohort, 2024



Net worth growth by income cohort

Cumulative growth from 4Q19, by pre-tax income cohort, USD trillions



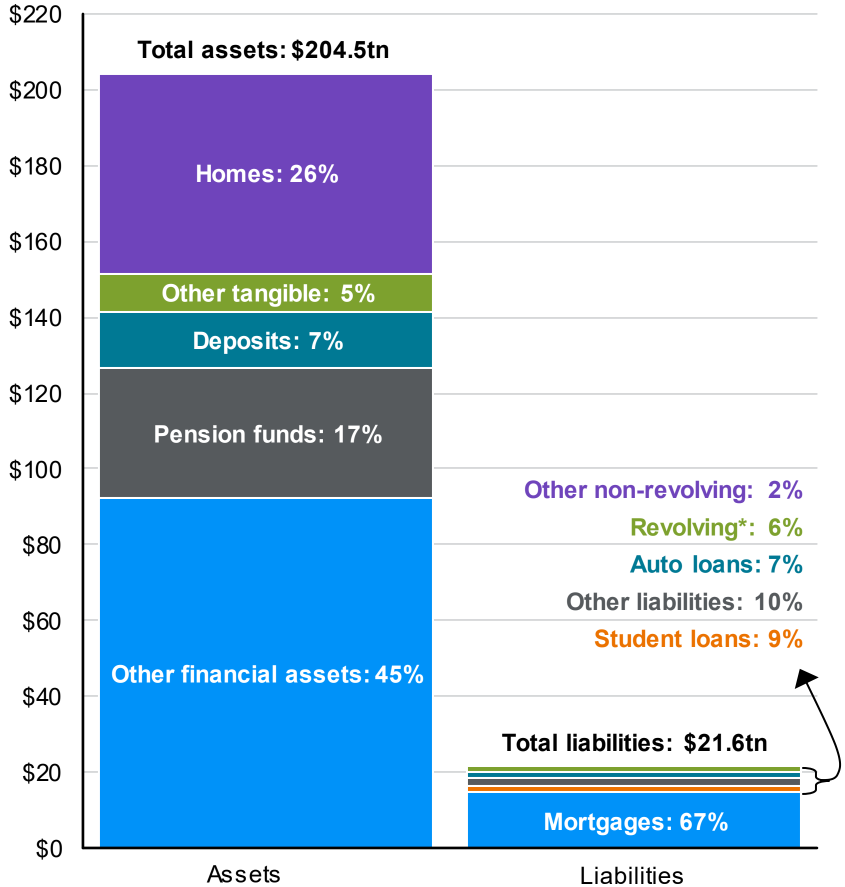
Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) BEA; (Top right) BLS; (Bottom right) BEA.
(Left) Labor compensation includes wages and benefits. Corporate profits are calculated after tax and with capital consumption and inventory valuation adjustments. (Top right) Data sourced from the 2024 Consumer Expenditure Survey.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

J.P.Morgan
ASSET MANAGEMENT

Consumer finances

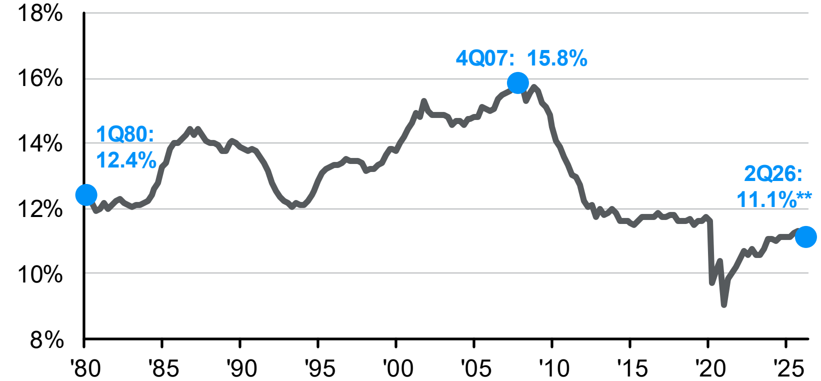
Consumer balance sheet

1Q26, USD trillions, not seasonally adjusted



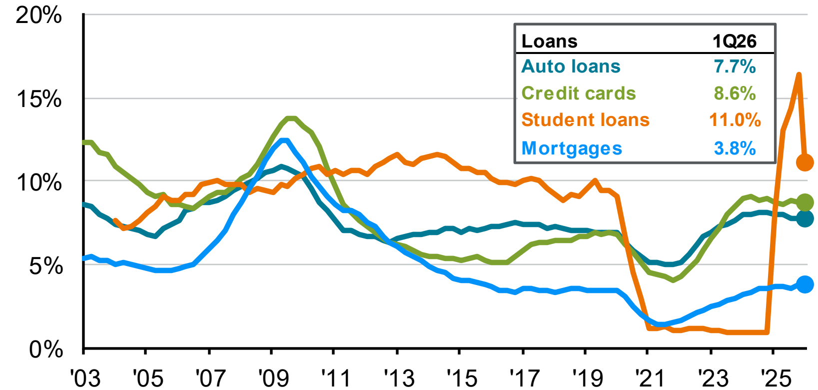
Household debt service ratio

Debt payments as % of disposable personal income, SA



Flows into early delinquencies

% of balance delinquent 30+ days



Source: FactSet, FRB, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Top and bottom right) BEA.
Data include households and nonprofit organizations. *Revolving includes credit cards. Values may not sum to 100% due to rounding. **Periods for which official data are unavailable are J.P. Morgan Asset Management estimates. Household debt service ratio data from 1Q80 to 4Q04 are J.P. Morgan Asset Management estimates. Due to the moratorium on delinquent student loan payments being reported to credit bureaus, missed federal student loan payments were not reported until 4Q24.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

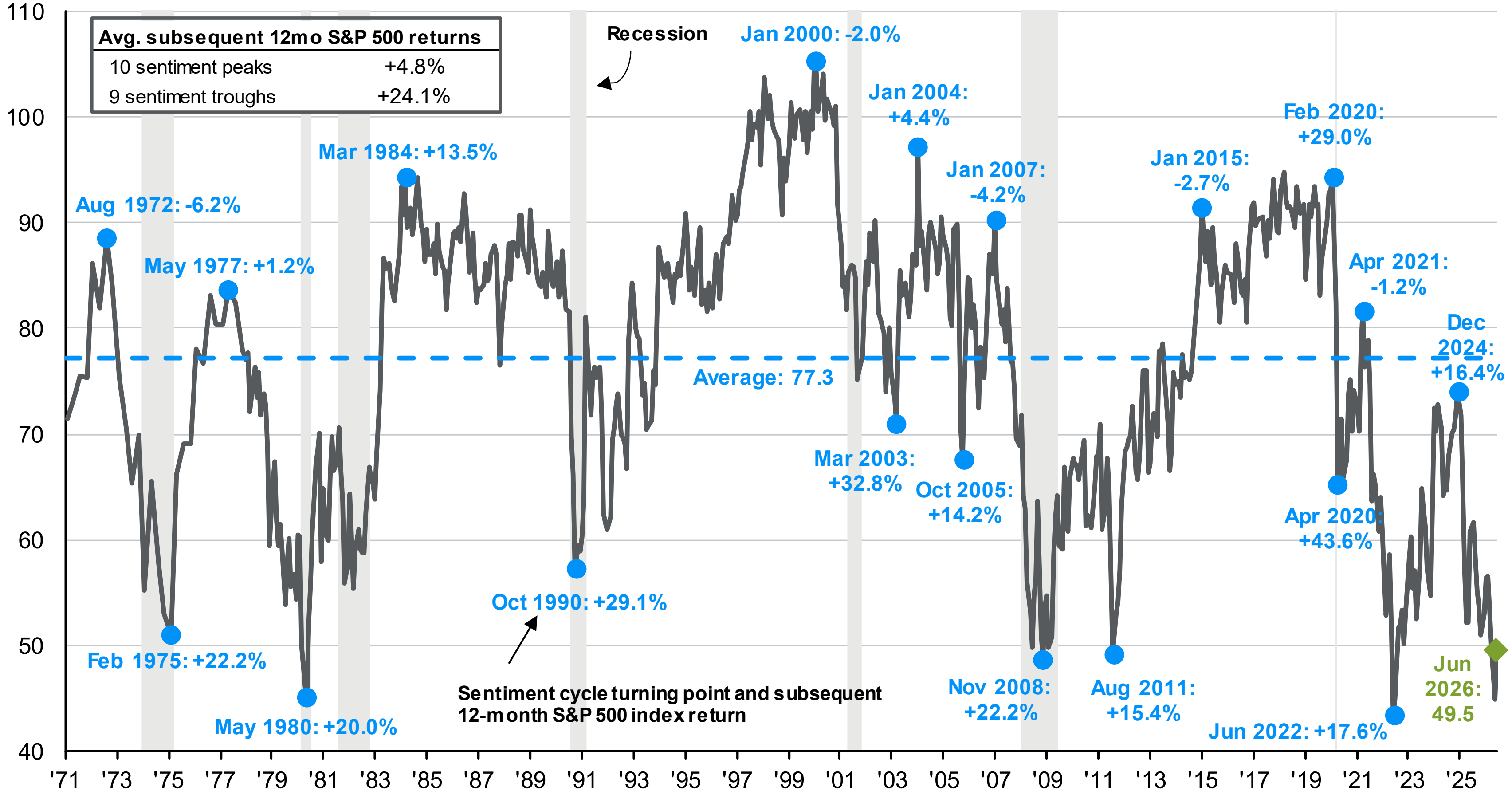
J.P.Morgan
ASSET MANAGEMENT

Consumer confidence and the stock market

Economy

Consumer Sentiment Index* and subsequent 12-month S&P 500 returns

Avg. subsequent 12mo S&P 500 returns	
10 sentiment peaks	+4.8%
9 sentiment troughs	+24.1%



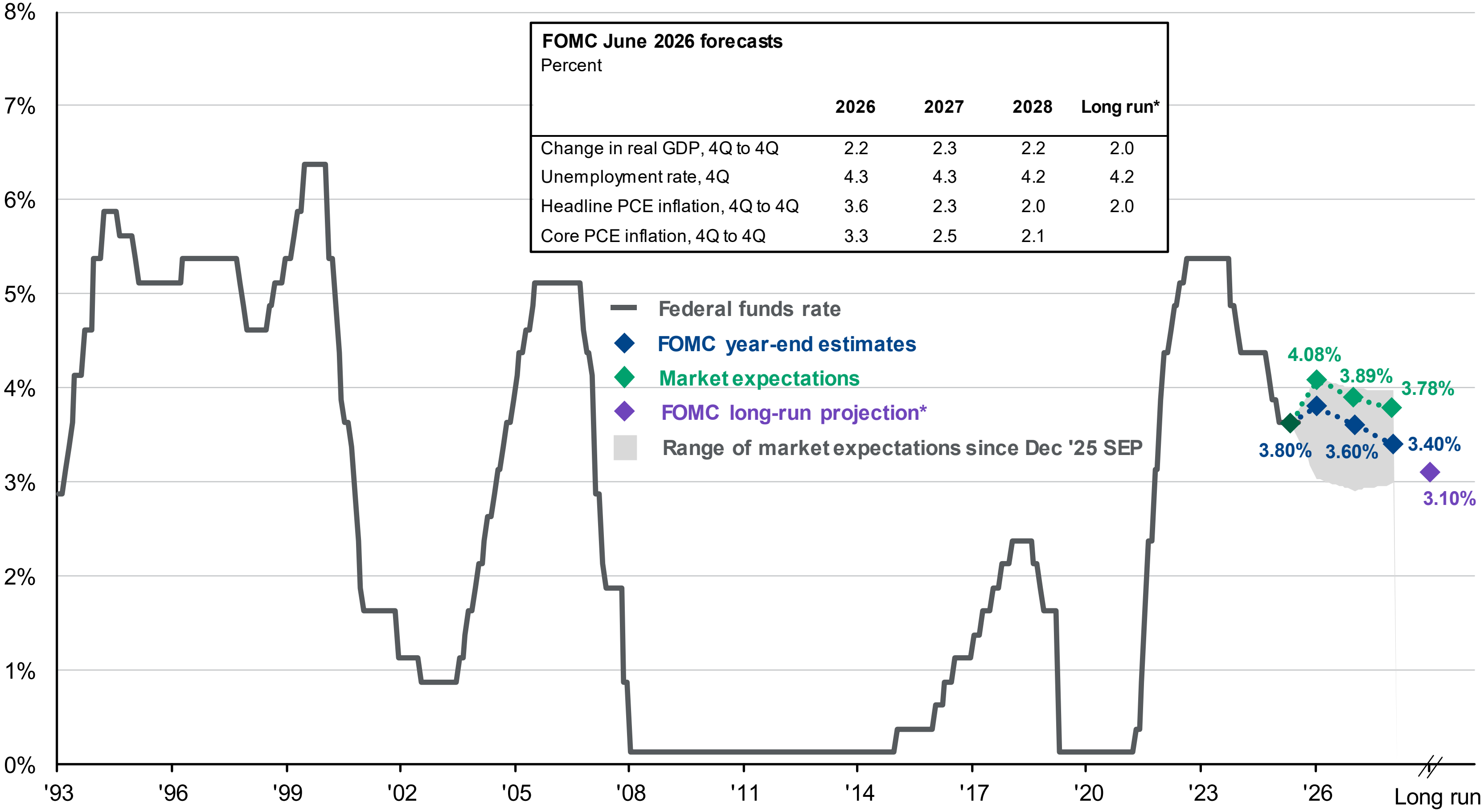
Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, University of Michigan, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Peak is defined as the highest index value before a series of lower lows, while a trough is defined as the lowest index value before a series of higher highs. Subsequent 12-month S&P 500 returns are price returns only starting from the end of the month and excluding dividends. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. *Data prior to August 2024 adjusted by J.P. Morgan Asset Management to account for methodological changes by the University of Michigan.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

J.P.Morgan
ASSET MANAGEMENT

The Fed and interest rates

Federal funds rate expectations

FOMC and market expectations for the federal funds rate



FOMC June 2026 forecasts

Percent

	2026	2027	2028	Long run*
Change in real GDP, 4Q to 4Q	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0
Unemployment rate, 4Q	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2
Headline PCE inflation, 4Q to 4Q	3.6	2.3	2.0	2.0
Core PCE inflation, 4Q to 4Q	3.3	2.5	2.1	

Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Federal Reserve, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Market expectations are based off of USD Overnight Index Swaps. *Long-run projections are the rates of growth, unemployment and inflation to which a policymaker expects the economy to converge over the next five to six years in absence of further shocks and under appropriate monetary policy. Forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements are based upon current beliefs and expectations. They are for illustrative purposes only and serve as an indication of what may occur. Given the inherent uncertainties and risks associated with forecasts, projections or other forward-looking statements, actual events, results or performance may differ materially from those reflected or contemplated.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

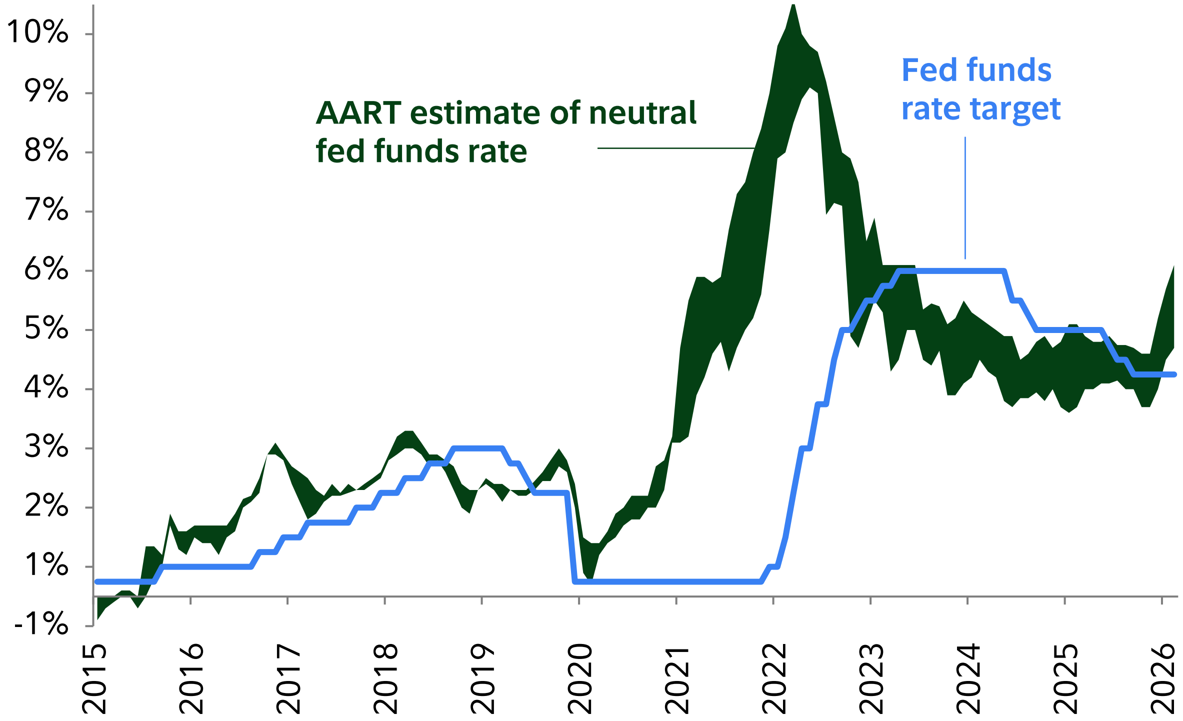
J.P.Morgan ASSET MANAGEMENT

New leadership and supply shocks complicate Fed policy

The Fed came into 2026 expecting to continue cutting rates amid soft labor markets and falling inflation. Persistent inflation, a recovering labor market, and a hawkish tone from the new Fed Chair shifted market expectations to rate hikes. AART's estimate of neutral fed funds, the policy rate that supports stable inflation, suggests the Fed may need to raise rates to tamp down inflation. However, the outlook for policy is highly uncertain, as there are several reasons why the new Fed Chair could encourage patience before hiking rates.

Fed funds rate

Rate



Fed's considerations for next move

	Hike rates	Hold/cut rates
Inflation	• Above target • Lagged impact of higher oil	• AI disinflationary • Trimmed mean/median CPI/PCE falling • Oil/tariff impacts short-lived
Employment	• Payrolls accelerating • Unemployment rate stable	• Recovery concentrated (leisure/healthcare) • Wage growth decelerating
Other	• Maintain credibility • Easy financial conditions • Policy rate below neutral	• Housing weak • Low-income consumer struggling

LEFT: FOMC: Federal Open Market Committee. Shaded area represents AART estimate of neutral fed funds rate. Source: U.S. Federal Reserve Board, National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), Bloomberg Finance L.P., Fidelity Investments (AART), as of 6/30/26. RIGHT: Source: Macrobond, Fidelity Investments (AART), as of 6/30/2026.

2026 - Q3 Year to Date Relative Performance

Forest Cove
3053 Miller Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
T: (734) 436-8150   F: (734) 273-9045
www.YourLegacyOurFocus.com

Asset class returns

2011 - 2025																	
Ann.	Vol.	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	YTD
Large Cap 14.1%	Small Cap 20.3%	REITs 8.3%	REITs 19.7%	Small Cap 38.8%	REITs 28.0%	REITs 2.8%	Small Cap 21.3%	EM Equity 37.8%	Cash 1.8%	Large Cap 31.5%	Small Cap 20.0%	REITs 41.3%	Comdty. 16.1%	Large Cap 26.3%	Large Cap 25.0%	EM Equity 34.4%	EM Equity 24.0%
Small Cap 9.5%	EM Equity 17.5%	Fixed Income 7.8%	High Yield 19.6%	Large Cap 32.4%	Large Cap 13.7%	Large Cap 1.4%	High Yield 14.3%	DM Equity 25.6%	Fixed Income 0.0%	REITs 28.7%	EM Equity 18.7%	Large Cap 28.7%	Cash 1.5%	DM Equity 18.9%	Small Cap 11.5%	DM Equity 31.9%	Small Cap 22.6%
REITs 7.8%	REITs 16.4%	High Yield 3.1%	EM Equity 18.6%	DM Equity 23.3%	Fixed Income 6.0%	Fixed Income 0.5%	Large Cap 12.0%	Large Cap 21.8%	REITs -4.0%	Small Cap 25.5%	Large Cap 18.4%	Comdty. 27.1%	High Yield -12.7%	Small Cap 16.9%	Asset Alloc. 10.0%	Large Cap 17.9%	REITs 14.9%
Asset Alloc. 7.3%	DM Equity 15.7%	Large Cap 2.1%	DM Equity 17.9%	Asset Alloc. 14.9%	Asset Alloc. 5.2%	Cash 0.0%	Comdty. 11.8%	Small Cap 14.6%	High Yield -4.1%	DM Equity 22.7%	Asset Alloc. 10.6%	Small Cap 14.8%	Fixed Income -13.0%	Asset Alloc. 14.1%	High Yield 9.2%	Asset Alloc. 15.8%	Comdty. 14.4%
DM Equity 7.1%	Comdty. 15.4%	Cash 0.1%	Small Cap 16.3%	High Yield 7.3%	Small Cap 4.9%	DM Equity -0.4%	EM Equity 11.6%	Asset Alloc. 14.6%	Large Cap -4.4%	Asset Alloc. 19.5%	DM Equity 8.3%	Asset Alloc. 13.5%	Asset Alloc. -13.9%	High Yield 14.0%	EM Equity 8.1%	Comdty. 15.8%	Large Cap 10.2%
High Yield 5.7%	Large Cap 14.7%	Asset Alloc. -0.7%	Large Cap 16.0%	REITs 2.9%	Cash 0.0%	Asset Alloc. -2.0%	REITs 8.6%	High Yield 10.4%	Asset Alloc. -5.8%	EM Equity 18.9%	Fixed Income 7.5%	DM Equity 11.8%	DM Equity -14.0%	REITs 11.4%	Comdty. 5.4%	Small Cap 12.8%	DM Equity 9.8%
EM Equity 4.2%	Asset Alloc. 10.1%	Small Cap -4.2%	Asset Alloc. 12.2%	Cash 0.0%	High Yield 0.0%	High Yield -2.7%	Asset Alloc. 8.3%	REITs 8.7%	Small Cap -11.0%	High Yield 12.6%	High Yield 7.0%	High Yield 1.0%	Large Cap -18.1%	EM Equity 10.3%	Cash 5.3%	High Yield 12.1%	Asset Alloc. 9.3%
Fixed Income 2.4%	High Yield 9.1%	DM Equity -11.7%	Fixed Income 4.2%	Fixed Income -2.0%	EM Equity -1.8%	Small Cap -4.4%	Fixed Income 2.6%	Fixed Income 3.5%	Comdty. -11.2%	Fixed Income 8.7%	Cash 0.5%	Cash 0.0%	EM Equity -19.7%	Fixed Income 5.5%	REITs 4.9%	Fixed Income 7.3%	High Yield 2.1%
Cash 1.5%	Fixed Income 4.6%	Comdty. -13.3%	Cash 0.1%	EM Equity -2.3%	DM Equity -4.5%	EM Equity -14.6%	DM Equity 1.5%	Comdty. 1.7%	DM Equity -13.4%	Comdty. 7.7%	Comdty. -3.1%	Fixed Income -1.5%	Small Cap -20.4%	Cash 5.1%	DM Equity 4.3%	Cash 4.3%	Cash 1.8%
Comdty. -1.1%	Cash 0.9%	EM Equity -18.2%	Comdty. -1.1%	Comdty. -9.5%	Comdty. -17.0%	Comdty. -24.7%	Cash 0.3%	Cash 0.8%	EM Equity -14.2%	Cash 2.2%	REITs -5.1%	EM Equity -2.2%	REITs -24.9%	Comdty. -7.9%	Fixed Income 1.3%	REITs 2.3%	Fixed Income 0.6%

Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, MSCI, NAREIT, Russell, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Large Cap: S&P 500; Small Cap: Russell 2000; EM Equity: MSCI EME; DM Equity: MSCI EAFE; Comdty: Bloomberg Commodity Index; High Yield: Bloomberg Global HY Index; Fixed Income: Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate; REITs: NAREIT Equity REIT Index; Cash: Bloomberg 1-3m Treasury. The "Asset Allocation" portfolio is for illustrative purposes only and assumes annual rebalancing with the following weights: 25% in the S&P 500, 10% in the Russell 2000, 15% in the MSCI EAFE, 5% in the MSCI EME, 25% in the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate, 5% in the Bloomberg 1-3m Treasury, 5% in the Bloomberg Global High Yield Index, 5% in the Bloomberg Commodity Index and 5% in the NAREIT Equity REIT Index. Annualized (Ann.) return and volatility (Vol.) represent the period from 12/31/2010 to 12/31/2025. Please see the disclosure page at the end for index definitions. All data represent total return for stated period. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

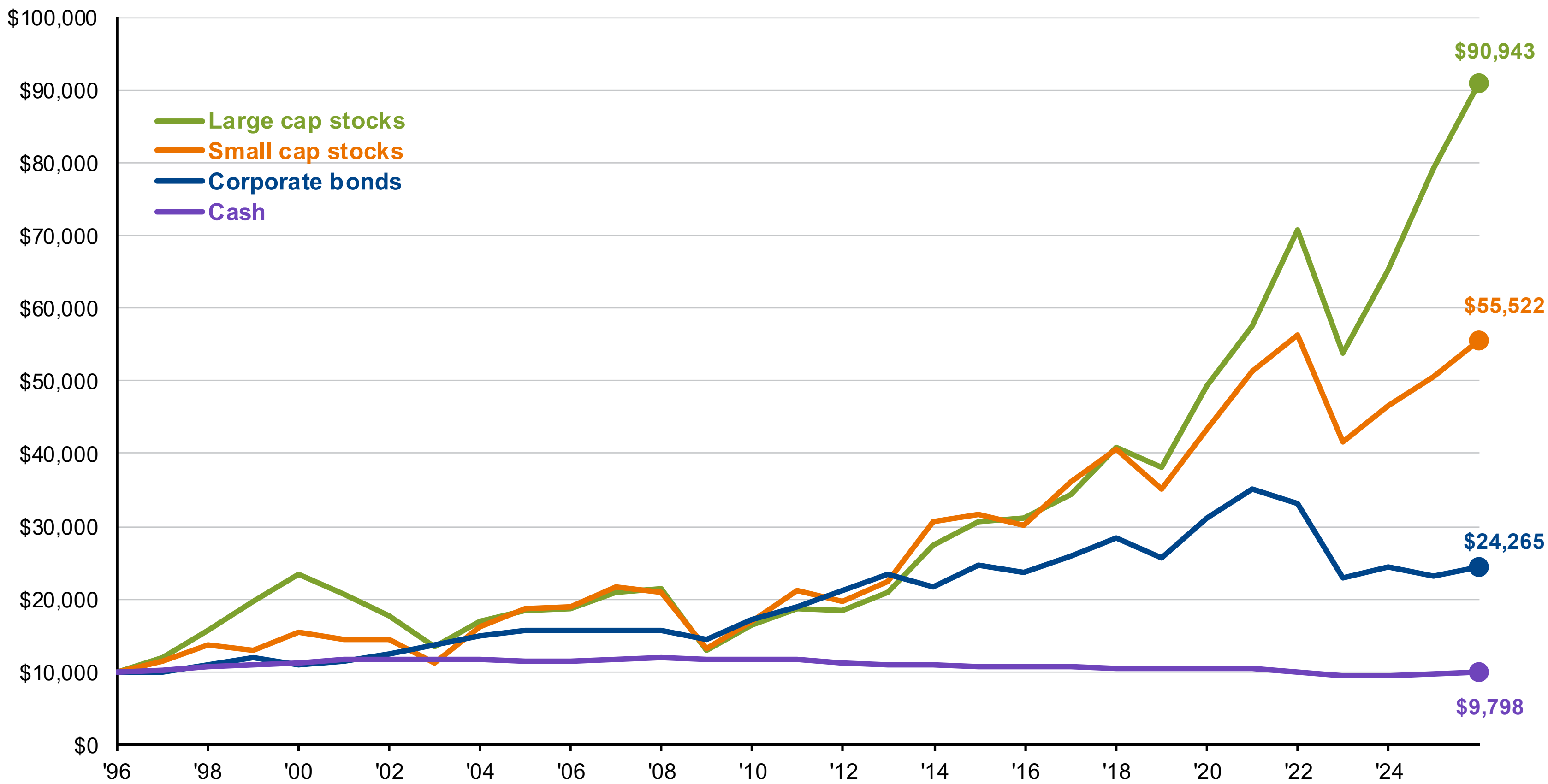
J.P.Morgan
ASSET MANAGEMENT

Investing Principles

Risk investing and the power of compounding

Change in purchasing power by investment in major asset class

Growth of $10,000, adjusted for inflation, 1996 - 2025, annual returns



Source: Bloomberg, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Ibbotson, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Large cap stocks: S&P 500 TR Index; Small cap stocks: Russell 2000 TR Index; Corporate bonds: Bloomberg Long U.S. Corporate Index; Cash: Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Bills Index. All returns are inflation-adjusted total returns, using annual average headline CPI inflation.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

J.P.Morgan
ASSET MANAGEMENT

your legacy, our focus.™
LEGACY WEALTH PARTNERS
www.YourLegacyOurFocus.com

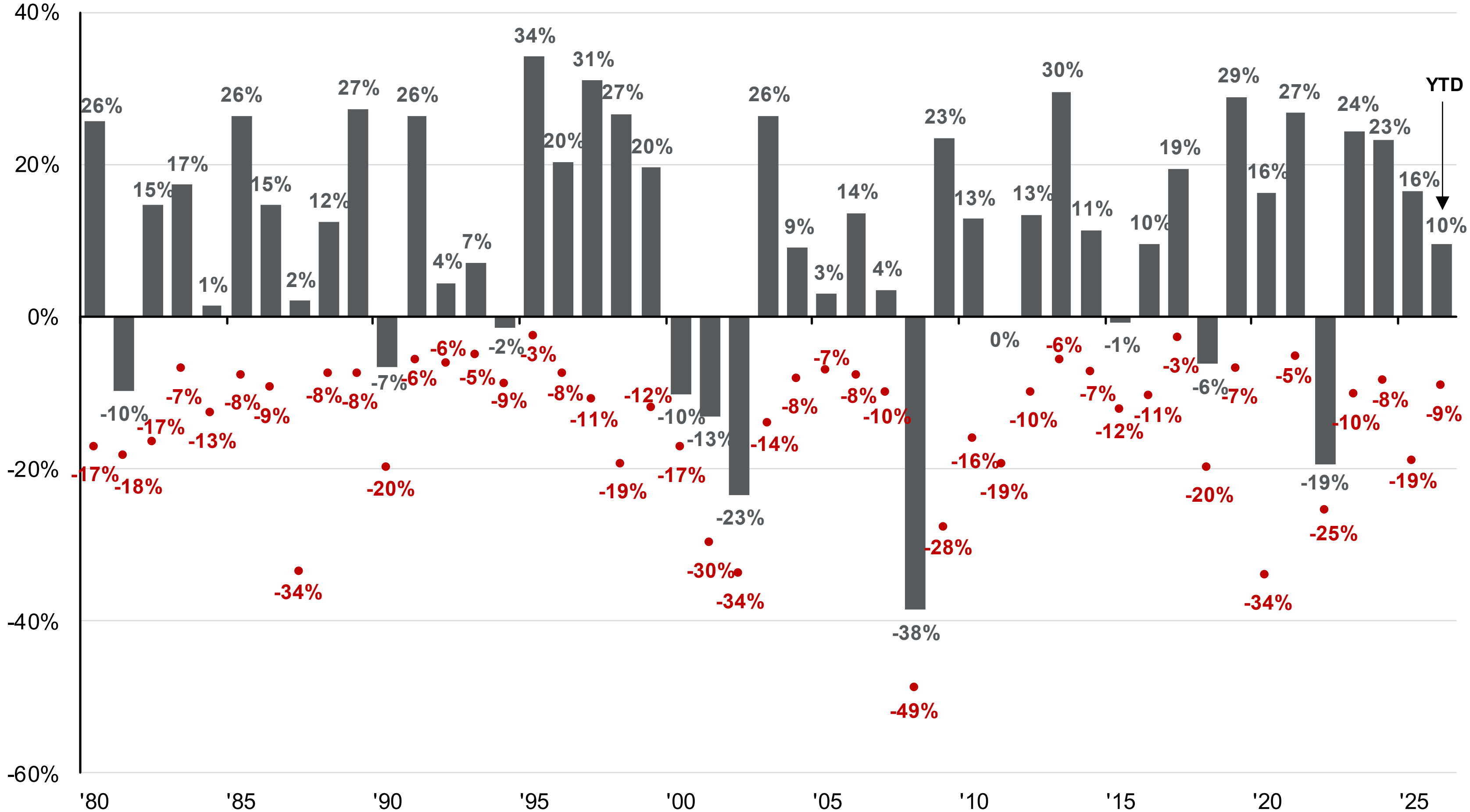
Forest Cove
3053 Miller Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
T: (734) 436-8150
F: (734) 273-9045
www.YourLegacyOurFocus.com

Annual returns and intra-year declines

Equities

S&P 500 intra-year declines vs. calendar year returns

Despite average intra-year drops of 14.2%, annual returns were positive in 35 of 46 years



Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Returns are based on price index only and do not include dividends. Intra-year drops refers to the largest peak-to-trough decline during the year. Returns shown are calendar year returns from 1980 to 2025, over which the average annual return was 10.7%. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

J.P. Morgan ASSET MANAGEMENT

Returns and valuations by style

10-year annualized

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	11.5%	15.5%	18.6%
Mid	10.6%	12.0%	13.0%
Small	10.9%	11.6%	12.0%

YTD

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	16.3%	10.2%	5.3%
Mid	17.6%	15.3%	7.3%
Small	23.0%	22.6%	22.2%

Since previous peak (January 2022)

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	58.2%	66.9%	67.2%
Mid	46.3%	43.0%	32.6%
Small	44.9%	41.8%	37.3%

Since market low (October 2022)

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	91.7%	121.0%	145.1%
Mid	82.3%	87.2%	91.4%
Small	82.3%	88.9%	94.9%

Forward P/E vs. 20-year avg. P/E

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	17.4 / 14.1	20.4 / 16.4	25.3 / 20.1
Mid	15.3 / 14.6	17.6 / 16.5	30.8 / 21.5
Small	17.2 / 16.9	26.4 / 23.3	53.5 / 31.9

Forward P/E as % of 20-year avg. P/E

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large	123.2%	124.9%	126.0%
Mid	104.4%	106.5%	143.4%
Small	101.9%	113.5%	168.0%

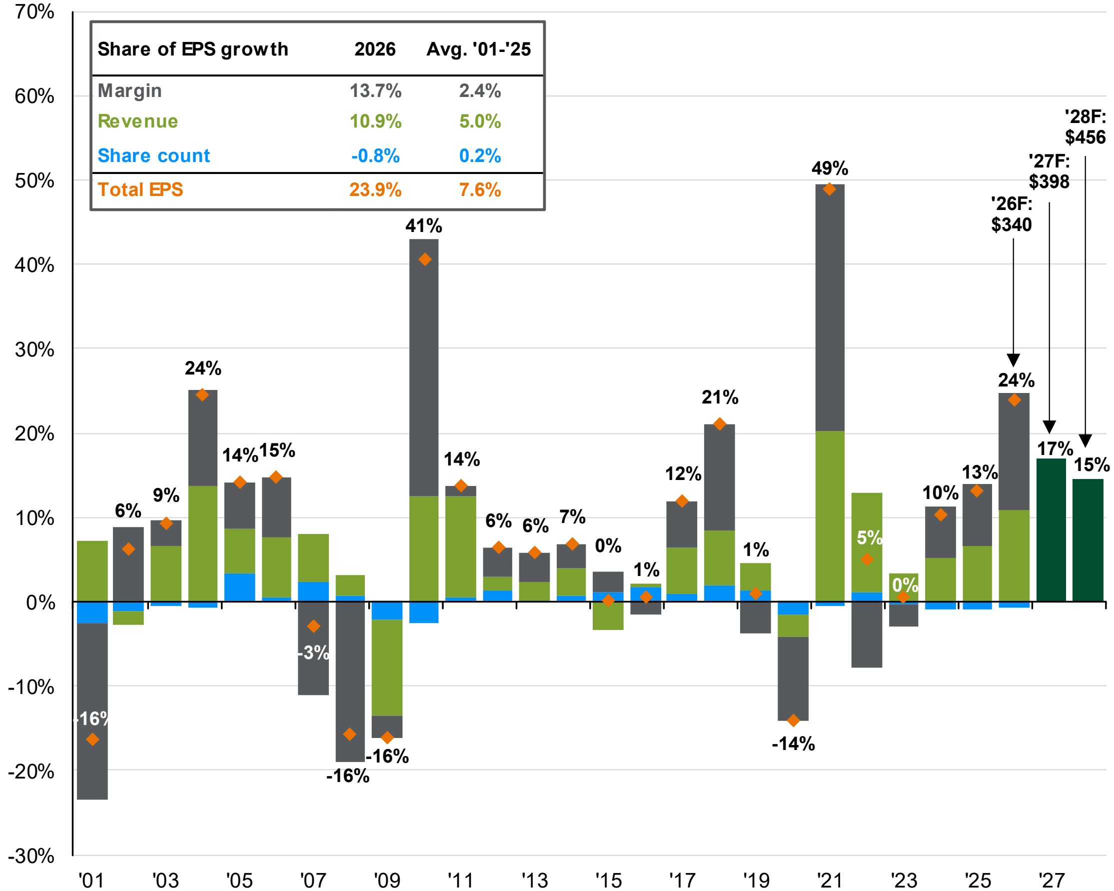
Source: FactSet, FTSE Russell, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
All calculations are cumulative total return, including dividends reinvested for the stated period. Since previous peak represents the period from 1/3/2022 to the present. Since market low represents the period from 10/12/2022 to the present. For all time periods, total return is based on Russell style indices except for the large blend category, which is based on the S&P 500 index. Forward P/E ratio is the most recent S&P 500 index price divided by consensus analyst estimates for earnings in the next 12 months, provided by FactSet. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

J.P.Morgan
ASSET MANAGEMENT

Sources of earnings growth and profit margins

S&P 500 EPS growth

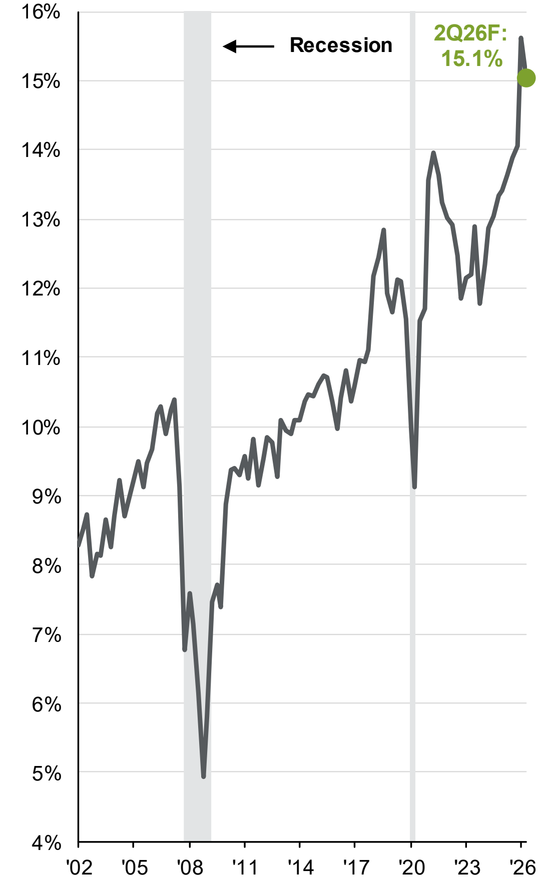
Year-over-year growth broken into changes in revenue, profit margin and share count



Share of EPS growth	2026	Avg. '01-'25
Margin	13.7%	2.4%
Revenue	10.9%	5.0%
Share count	-0.8%	0.2%
Total EPS	23.9%	7.6%

S&P 500 profit margins

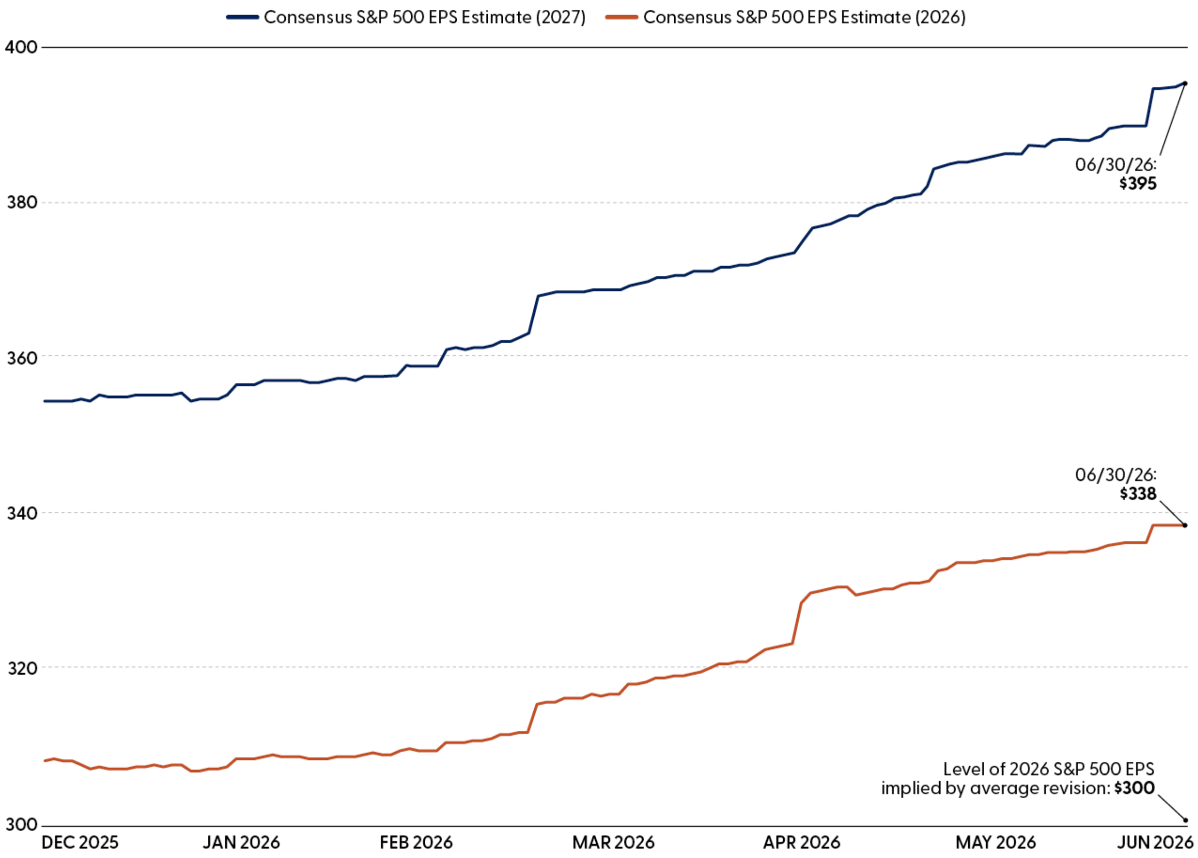
Quarterly earnings/sales



Source: Compustat, FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Historical EPS values are based on annual earnings per share. Forecasts for 2026, 2027 and 2028 reflect consensus analyst expectations, provided by FactSet. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

J.P.Morgan
ASSET MANAGEMENT

Rare and Steady Increase in Earnings Estimates

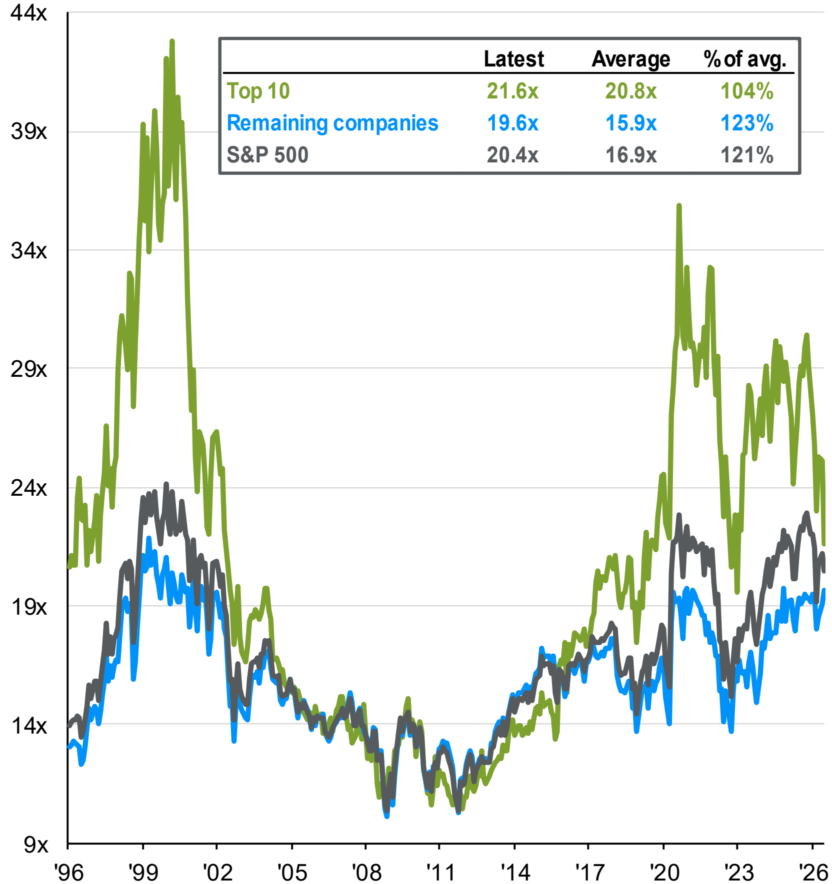


Source: LPL Research, FactSet 07/01/2026 Indexes are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Estimates may not materialize as predicted.

S&P 500: Index concentration

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

Next 12 months



	Latest	Average	% of avg.
Top 10	21.6x	20.8x	104%
Remaining companies	19.6x	15.9x	123%
S&P 500	20.4x	16.9x	121%

Weight of the top 10 companies in the S&P 500

% of market capitalization, % of last 12 months earnings

Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Forward P/E ratio is the most recent price divided by consensus estimates for earnings in the next 12 months, provided by IBES since January 1996 and FactSet since January 2022. The remaining stocks represent the rest of the 490 companies in the S&P 500, and their P/E ratio is calculated by backing out the nominal earnings and market cap of the top 10 from that of the S&P 500.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

J.P.Morgan ASSET MANAGEMENT

Tech concentration rose, especially in emerging markets

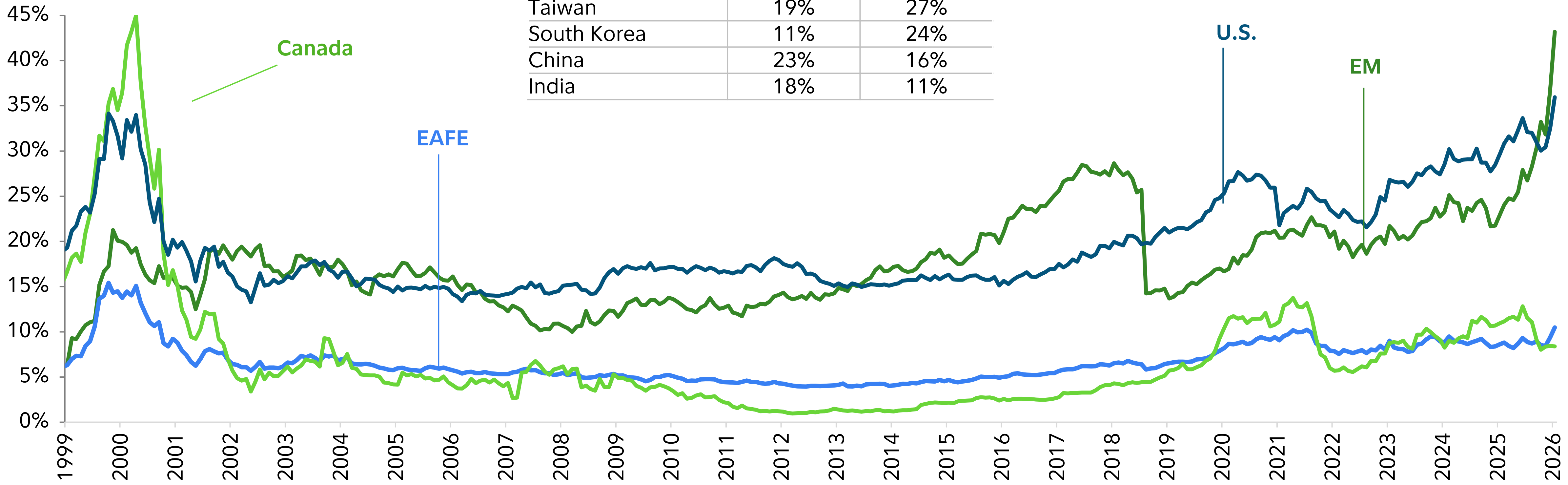
AI-related companies have demonstrated the strongest performance worldwide in recent years, increasing global market exposure to the technology sector. Over the last year, technology exposure in emerging markets catapulted from 23% to 43%, driven by Taiwan and South Korea, which now account for more than half of the MSCI EM market capitalization. Strong performance from the tech sector draws comparisons to the high-flying markets in the late 1990s/early 2000s, another period of rising market concentration.

Equity market IT concentration

Share of index

MSCI EM country weights

	Jun-25	Jun-26
Taiwan	19%	27%
South Korea	11%	24%
China	23%	16%
India	18%	11%

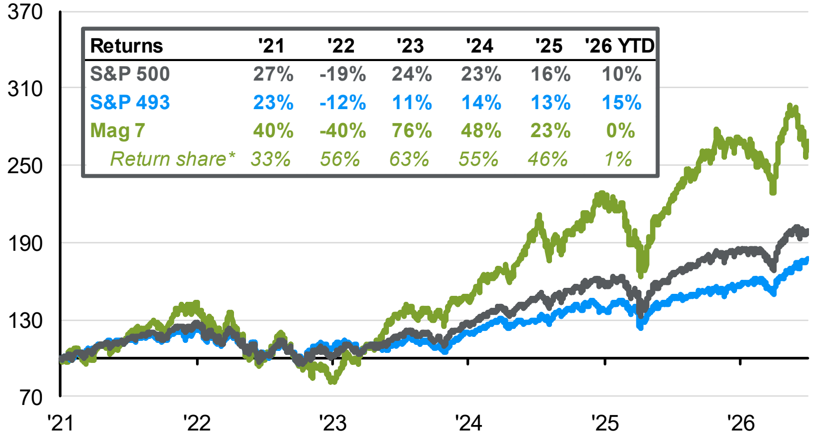


Information Technology sector market cap weights by region. Source: MSCI, Bloomberg Finance L.P., Haver Analytics, Fidelity Investments (AART) as of 5/31/26. Table presents country weights within the MSCI Emerging Markets Index as of 6/30/26 and 6/30/25, respectively. Source: MSCI, Bloomberg Finance L.P., Fidelity Investments (AART).

Magnificent 7: Performance, earnings and dispersion

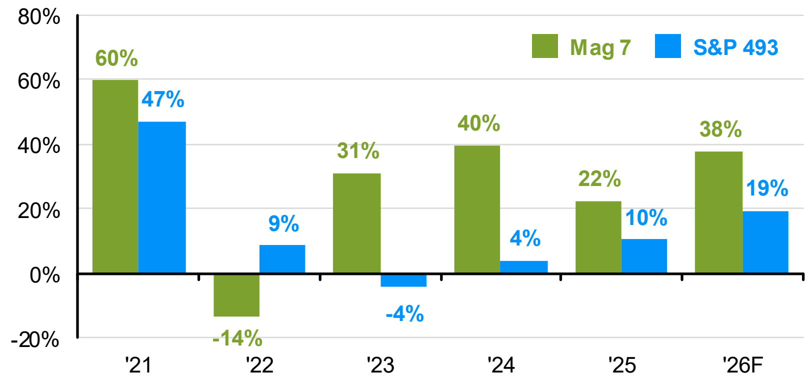
Magnificent 7 performance in the S&P 500

Indexed to 100 on 1/1/2021, price return



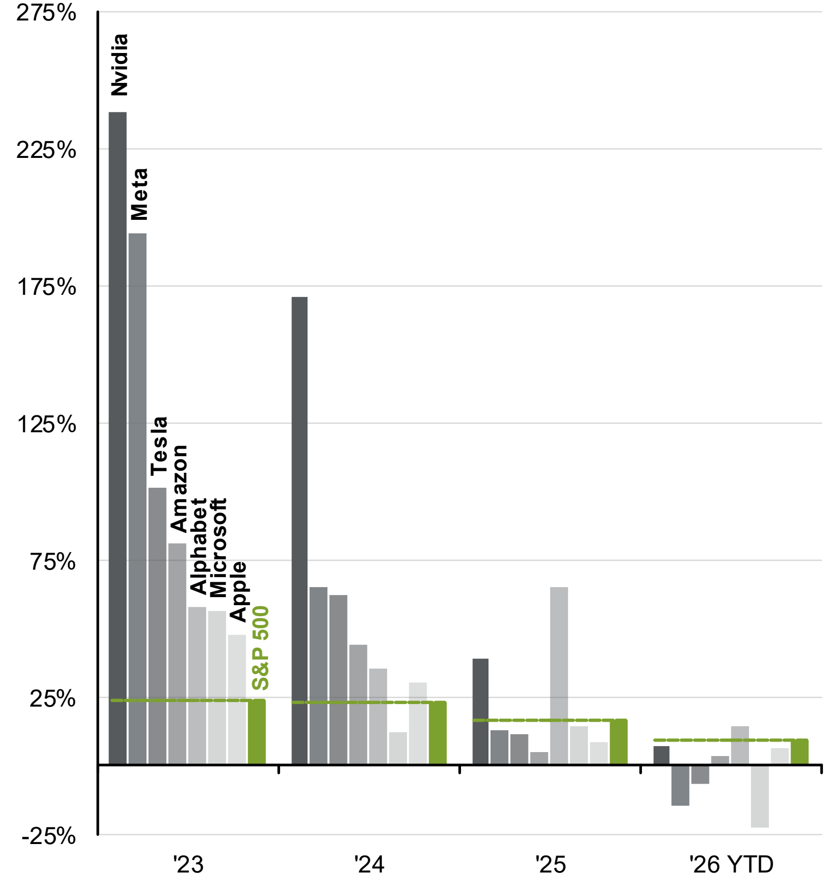
Returns	'21	'22	'23	'24	'25	'26 YTD
S&P 500	27%	-19%	24%	23%	16%	10%
S&P 493	23%	-12%	11%	14%	13%	15%
Mag 7	40%	-40%	76%	48%	23%	0%
*Return share**	*33%*	*56%*	*63%*	*55%*	*46%*	*1%*

Year-over-year earnings growth



Magnificent 7 performance dispersion

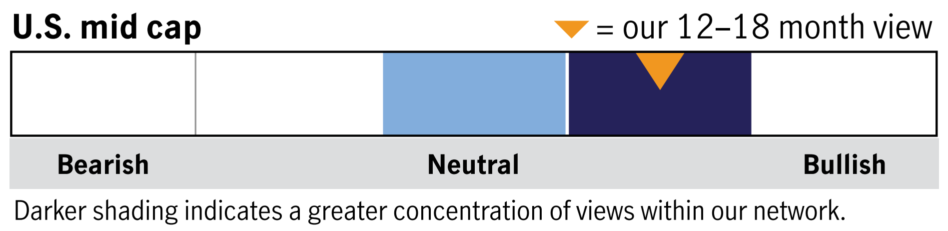
Price return



Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Magnificent 7 (Mag 7) includes AAPL, AMZN, GOOGL/GOOG, META, MSFT, NVDA and TSLA. The S&P 500 ex-Mag 7 (S&P 493) is calculated by backing out a weighted average Mag 7 price return from the S&P 500 price return. *Return share represents the Mag 7's contribution to the index return. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

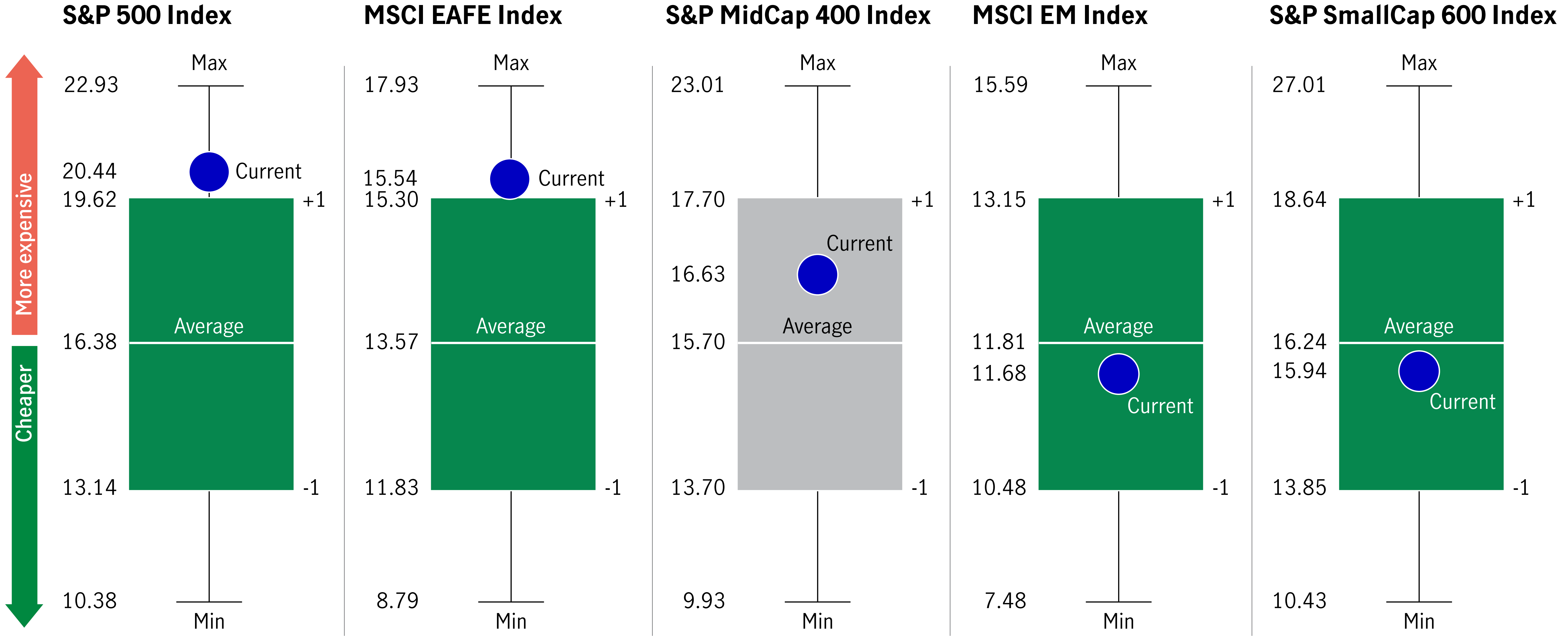
J.P.Morgan
ASSET MANAGEMENT

U.S. mid- and small-cap stocks may offer attractive value and strong earnings potential



While large-cap indexes still look expensive, mid- and small-cap stocks may offer better value

Current forward P/E ratios vs. 20-year averages



Mid-cap stocks are expected to deliver solid earnings growth

EPS growth estimates, YoY (%)

	2026
MSCI EM Index	39.20
S&P 500 Index	23.90
S&P MidCap 400 Index	15.40
MSCI EAFE Index	14.10
S&P SmallCap 600 Index	12.00

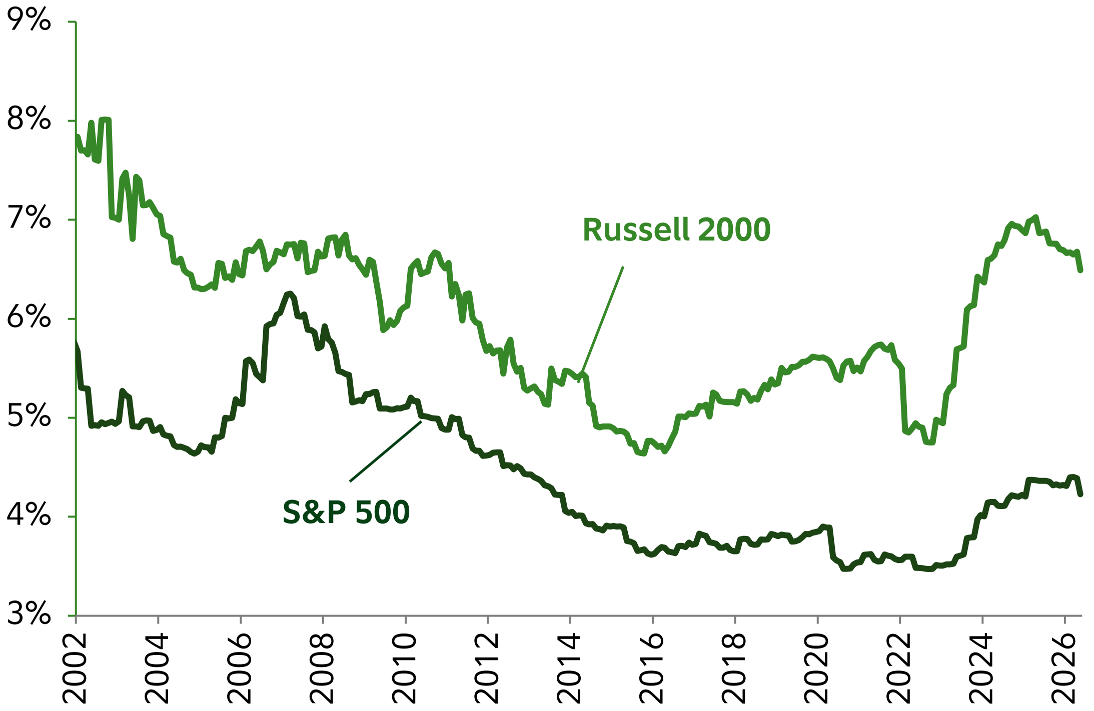
Source: FactSet, S&P Global, MSCI, as of 6/30/26. Price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio is a valuation metric that measures the ratio of a company's stock price to its earnings per share. Earnings per share (EPS) is one measure of a company's profitability, calculated by dividing the company's net income by its total number of outstanding shares of stock. The S&P 500 Index tracks the performance of 500 of the largest publicly traded companies in the United States. The MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Index tracks the performance of large- and mid-cap EM stocks. The MSCI Europe, Australasia, and Far East (EAFE) Index tracks the performance of large- and mid-cap stocks of companies in those regions. The S&P MidCap 400 Index tracks the performance of 400 mid-cap companies in the United States. The S&P SmallCap 600 Index tracks the performance of 600 small-cap companies in the United States.
It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

Will small cap broadening continue?

Relative to large corporations, smaller companies have been more sensitive to higher interest rates in recent years because of their shorter-term liabilities and greater need for refinancing. Rate cuts in recent years have helped reduce the interest-rate expense of smaller companies, many of which have had ample time to adjust to a higher cost of financing. From a business cycle perspective, the largest outperformance of small caps tends to be during the early cycle when growth is accelerating.

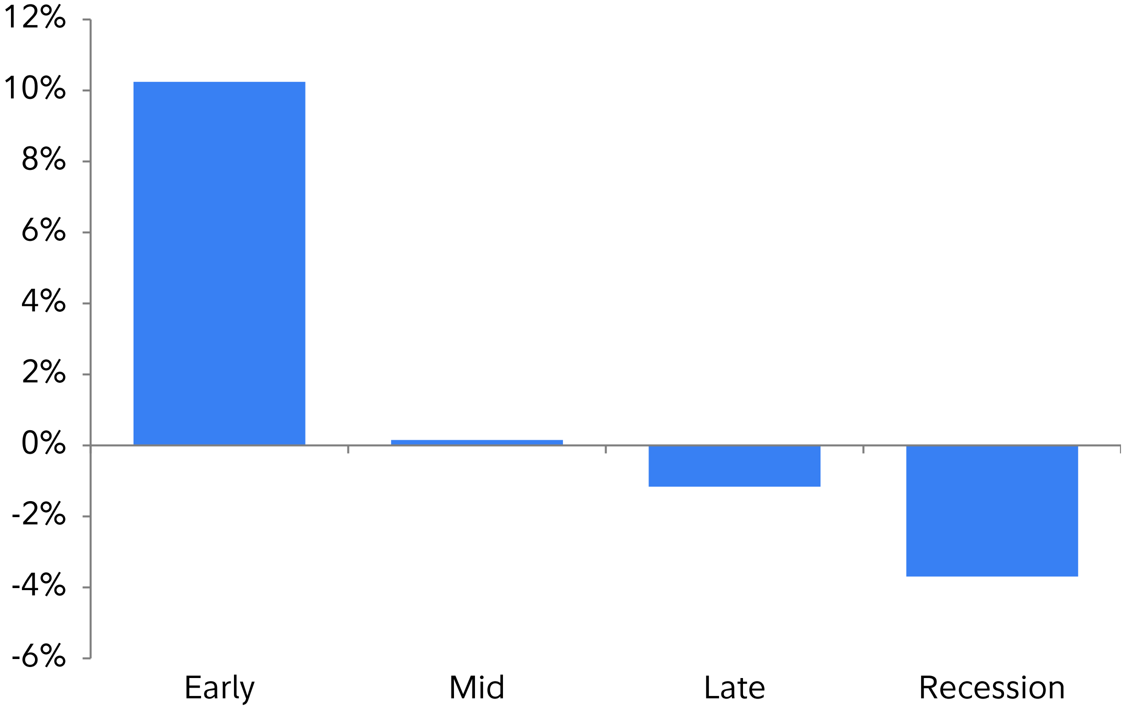
U.S. large and small cap interest expense

Net interest expense/total debt



U.S. small cap performance by business cycle phase (1950–2020)

Relative returns vs. large caps (annualized)



Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Diversification does not ensure a profit or guarantee against a loss. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. All indexes are unmanaged. See Appendix for important index information. Large cap measured by S&P 500 and small cap measured by Russell 2000 and AART proprietary deep history of asset market returns. LEFT: Source: FactSet, Macrobond, Fidelity Investments (AART), as of 5/31/26. RIGHT: Source: Fidelity Investments, Macrobond, as of 5/31/26.

Updated S&P 500 Earnings and Fair Value Targets

Year-end Fair Value S&P 500 Target Range	7,650 – 7,750
2026 S&P 500 EPS Forecast	$320
2027 S&P 500 EPS Forecast	$350

Source: LPL Research
07/01/2026
Indexes are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly. Estimates may not materialize as predicted and are subject to change.

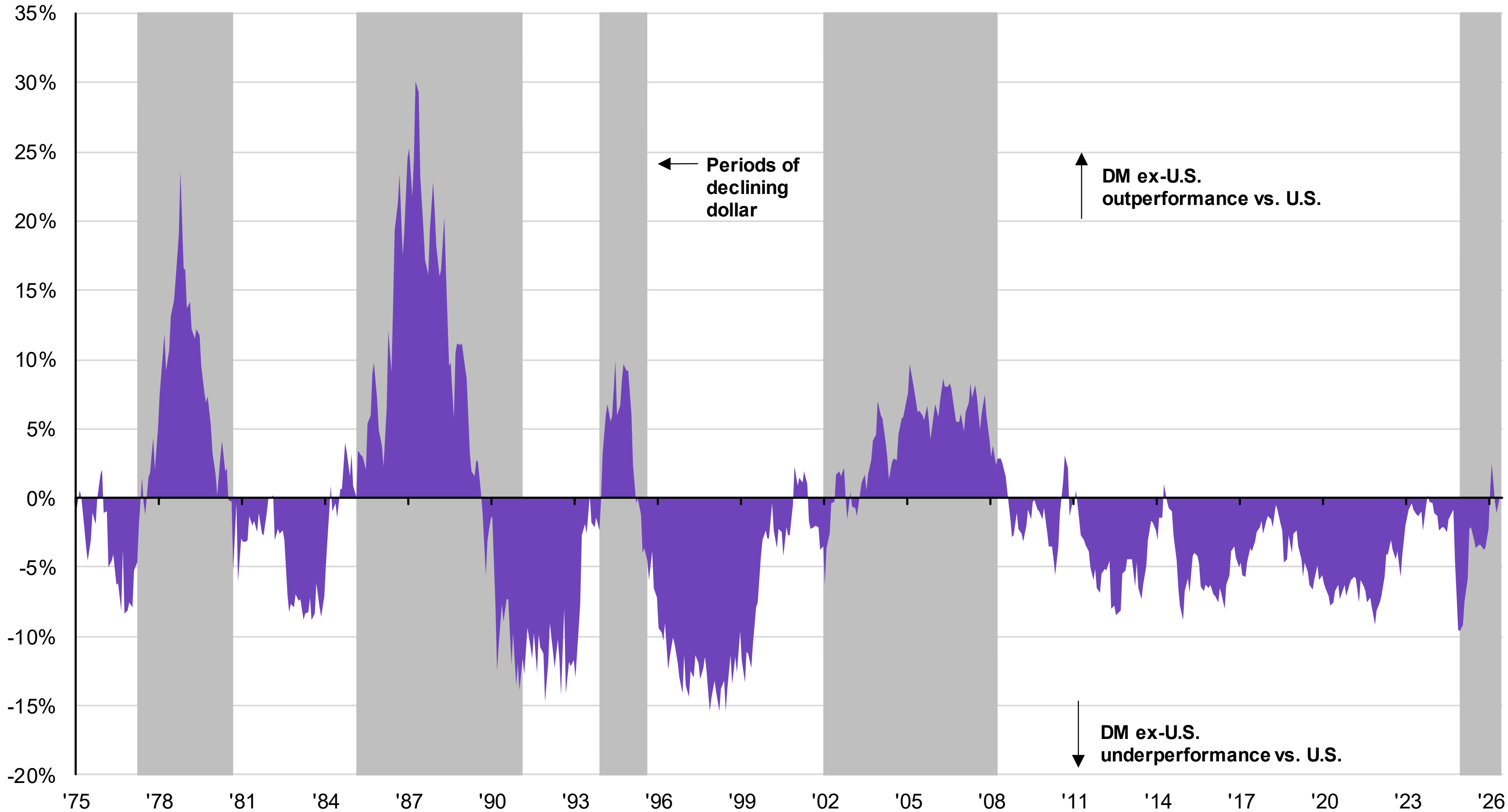
your legacy, our focus.™
LEGACY WEALTH PARTNERS
www.YourLegacyOurFocus.com

Forest Cove
3053 Miller Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
T: (734) 436-8150
F: (734) 273-9045
www.YourLegacyOurFocus.com

International developed equities and the U.S. dollar

Cycles of DM ex-U.S. outperformance and USD

International developed out/underperformance vs. U.S., MSCI EAFE, MSCI USA, DXY Index, total return, rolling 2-year ann.



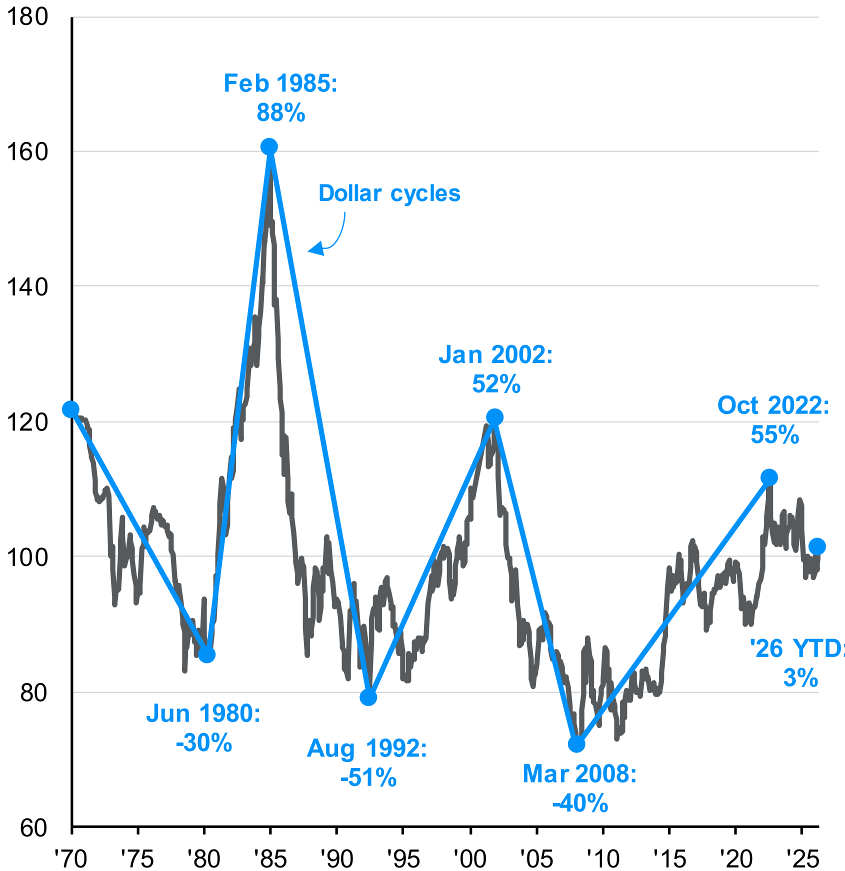
Source: FactSet, MSCI, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
MSCI EAFE Index: A benchmark tracking large- and mid-cap stocks in developed markets across Europe, Australasia and the Far East, excluding the U.S. and Canada. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

J.P.Morgan
ASSET MANAGEMENT

Dollar drivers

The U.S. dollar

DXY Index, level

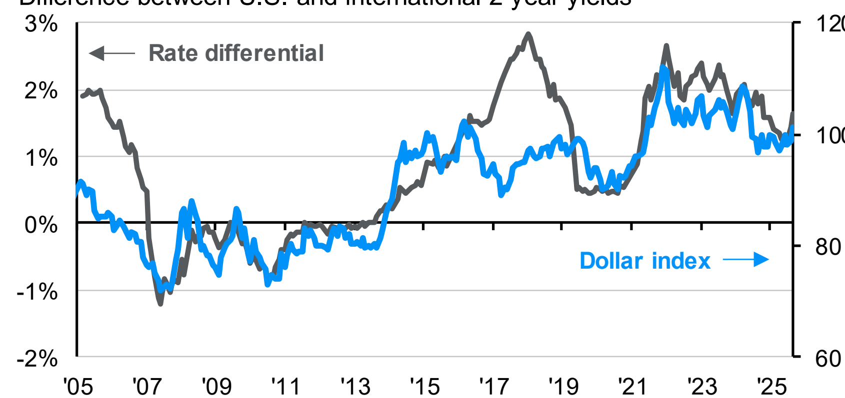


The U.S. trade balance

Current account balance, % of GDP

Developed market interest rate differentials and the dollar

Difference between U.S. and international 2-year yields*



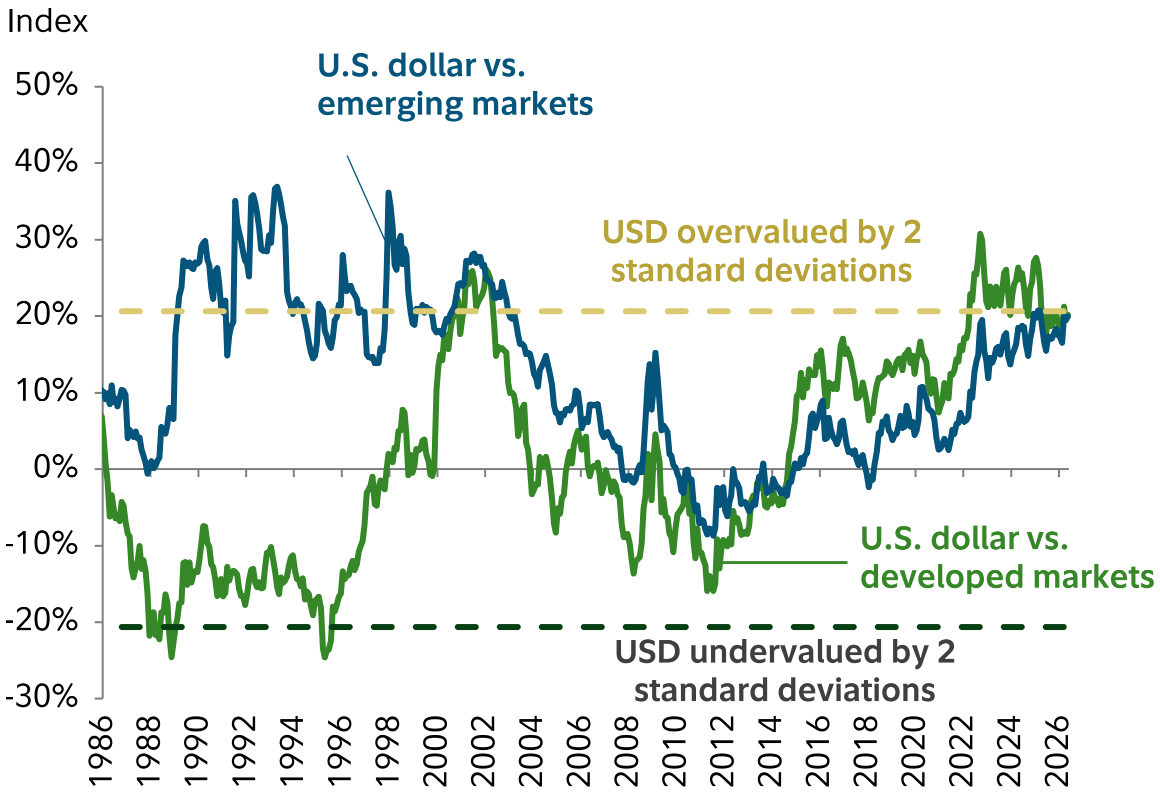
Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) ICE; (Top right) BEA; (Bottom right) BIS.
Currencies in the DXY Index are: British pound, Canadian dollar, euro, Japanese yen, Swedish krona and Swiss franc. *Interest rate differential is the difference between the 2-year U.S. Treasury yield and a basket of the 2-year yields of each major trading partner (Australia, Canada, eurozone, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland and UK). Weights in the basket are calculated using the 2-year average of total government bonds outstanding in each region.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

J.P.Morgan ASSET MANAGEMENT

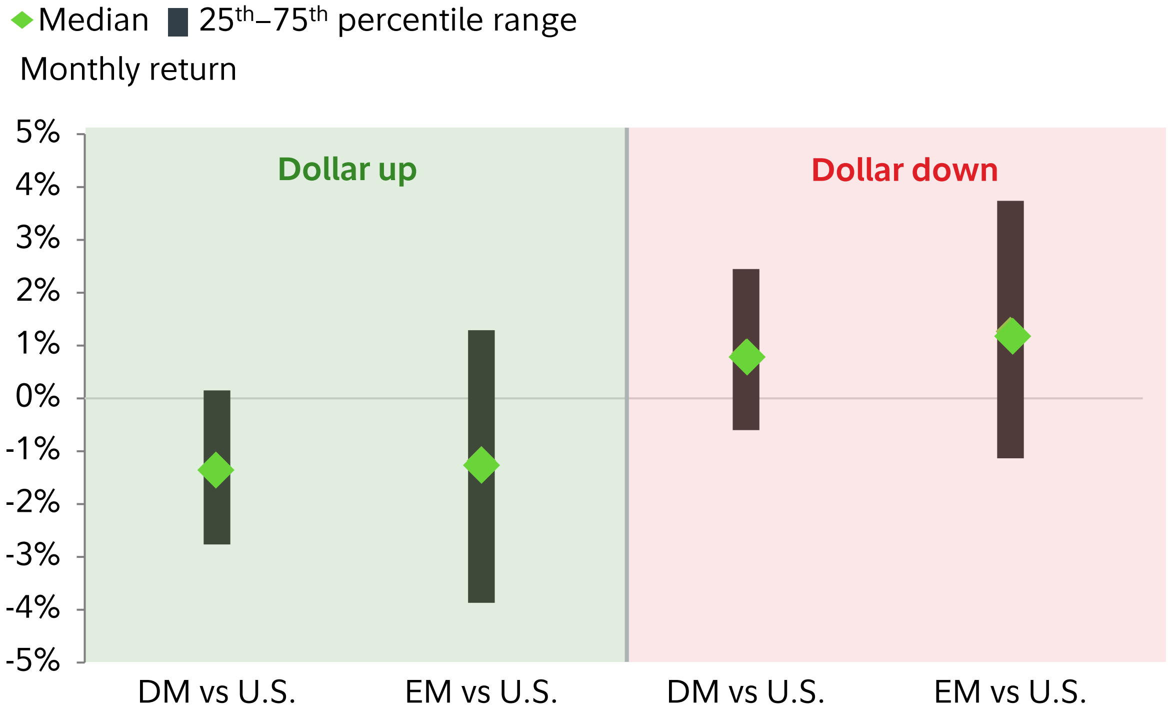
Dollar still expensive, a positive for non-U.S. assets

The U.S. dollar ticked higher in Q2 after depreciating from its 2025 peak. We continue to believe the greenback remains overvalued relative to both developed and emerging-market (EM) currencies, and that this tends to offer a reliable long-term signal for a weaker dollar. Historically, a weaker dollar has been a tailwind for the relative returns of DM and EM equities (versus U.S. stocks). We believe owning assets denominated in foreign currencies is an important component of portfolio diversification for U.S. investors.

U.S. dollar valuations (1986–2026)



Relative regional equity performance by U.S. dollar changes, 2003–2026

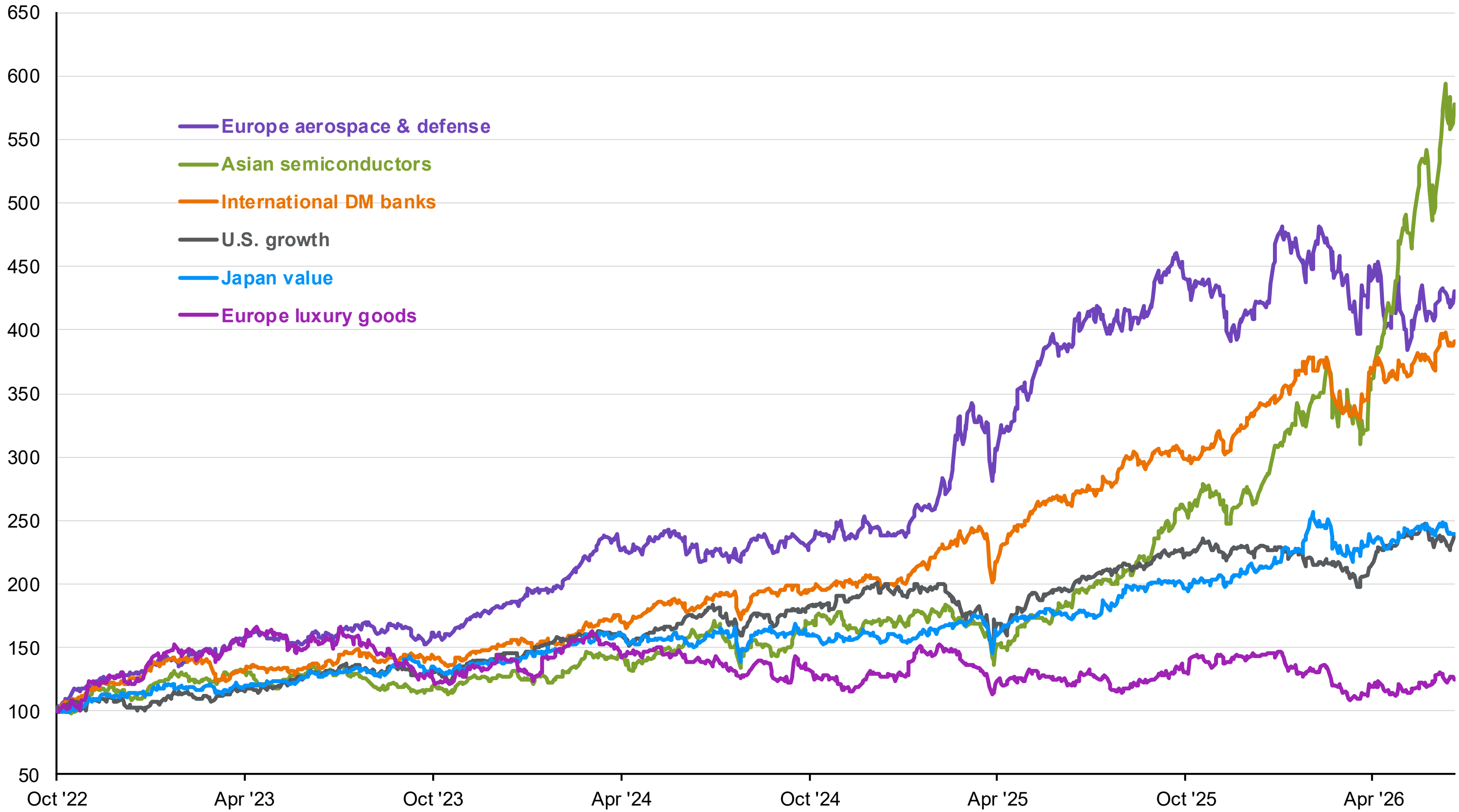


Past performance is no guarantee of future results. LEFT: U.S. Dollar Index is DXY. Measures the dollar against a basket of six currencies (Euro, Japanese Yen, British Pound, Canadian Dollar, Swedish Krona, Swiss Franc). Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., EPFR Global, Macrobond, Fidelity Investments (AART) as of 5/31/26. RIGHT: Source: DM is represented by MSCI EAFE Net Total Return USD Index. EM is MSCI Emerging Net Total Return USD Index. U.S. is S&P 500. The dollar is represented by the Bloomberg Dollar Spot Index. Source: MSCI, S&P Global, Bloomberg Finance L.P., Macrobond, Fidelity Investments (AART), as of 6/30/26.

Global equity themes

Major global investment themes

Oct 12, 2022 = 100, total return, USD



Source: FactSet, MSCI, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
10/12/2022 was the market bottom for U.S. equities. Europe aerospace & defense = MSCI Europe / Aerospace & Defense Index, Asian semis = FactSet Market Indices Asia / Semiconductors Index, International DM banks = MSCI EAFE / Banks Index, U.S. Growth = Russell 1000 Growth Index, Japan value = MSCI Japan/ Value Index, Europe luxury goods = MSCI Europe / Textiles & Apparel & Luxury Goods Index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

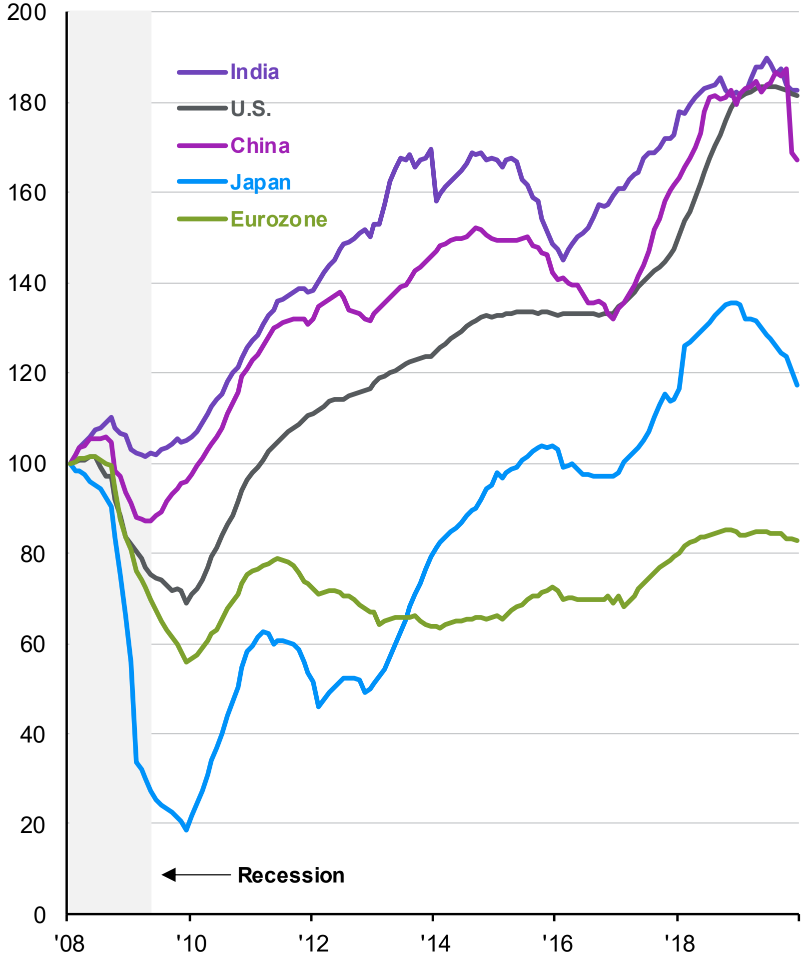
J.P.Morgan
ASSET MANAGEMENT

International

Global equity earnings

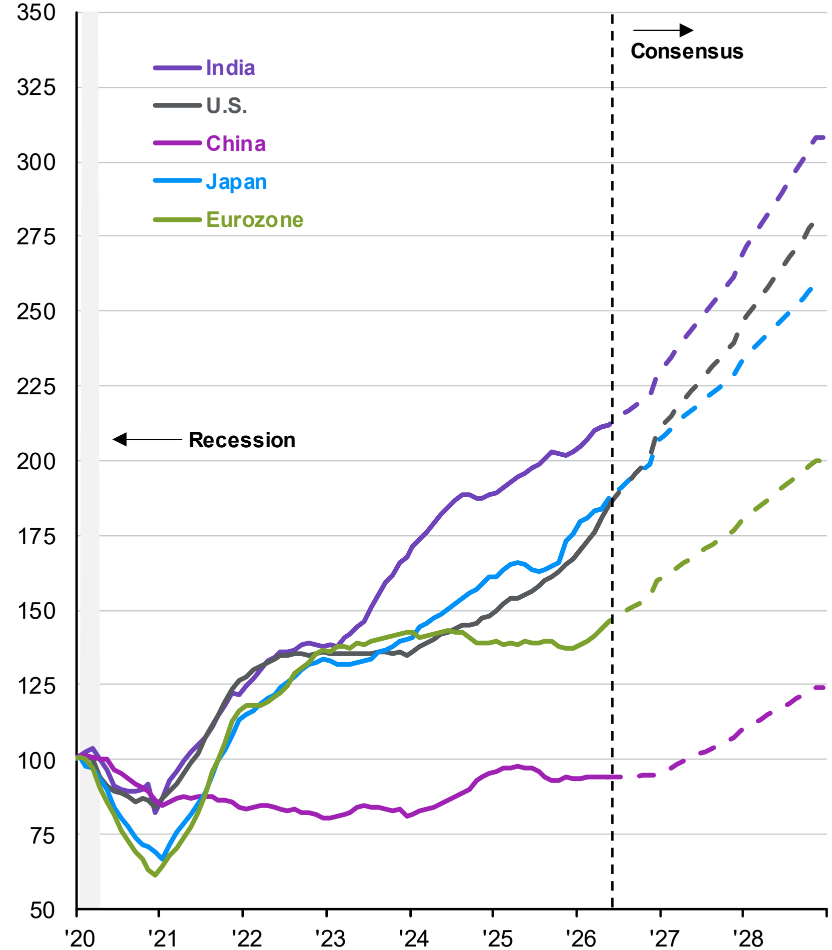
Earnings growth: GFC to pre-pandemic

Jan 2008 = 100, last 12 months, local currency, monthly



Earnings growth: Pandemic to present/consensus estimates

Jan 2020 = 100, last 12 months, local currency, monthly



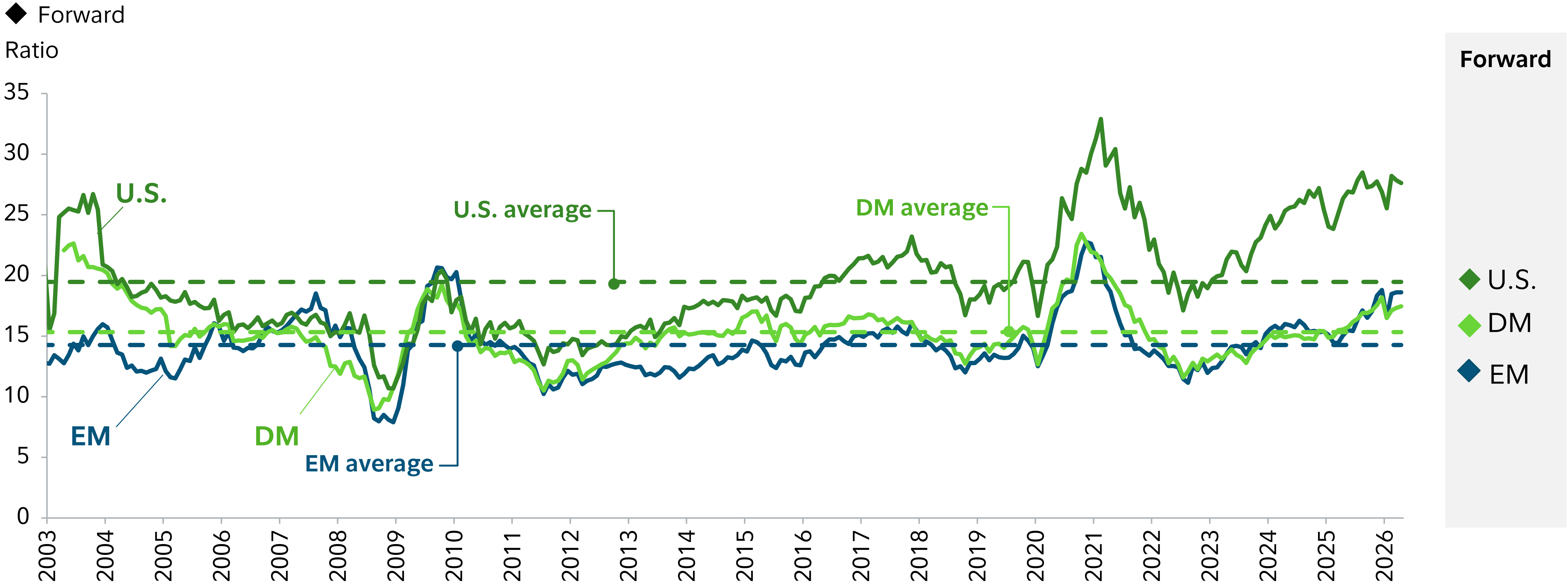
Source: FactSet, MSCI, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Countries are represented by their respective MSCI country index except for the U.S., which is represented by the S&P 500. GFC = Global Financial Crisis.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

J.P.Morgan
ASSET MANAGEMENT

Non-U.S. equity valuations are still relatively attractive

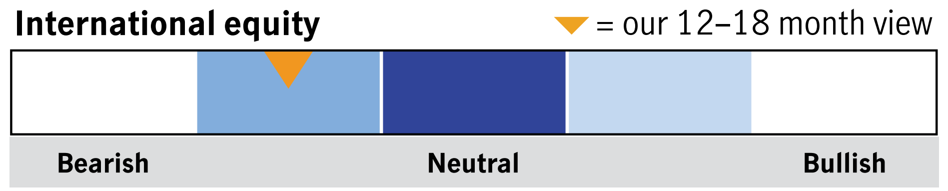
Equity valuations have risen across regions over the last three years. The market expects a reversion in valuations across all major regions, with forward price-to-earnings (P/E) ratios for the U.S. well above non-US markets. The U.S. P/E ratio remained well above its long-term average, making non-U.S. equity valuations appear relatively attractive.

Global stock market P/E ratios



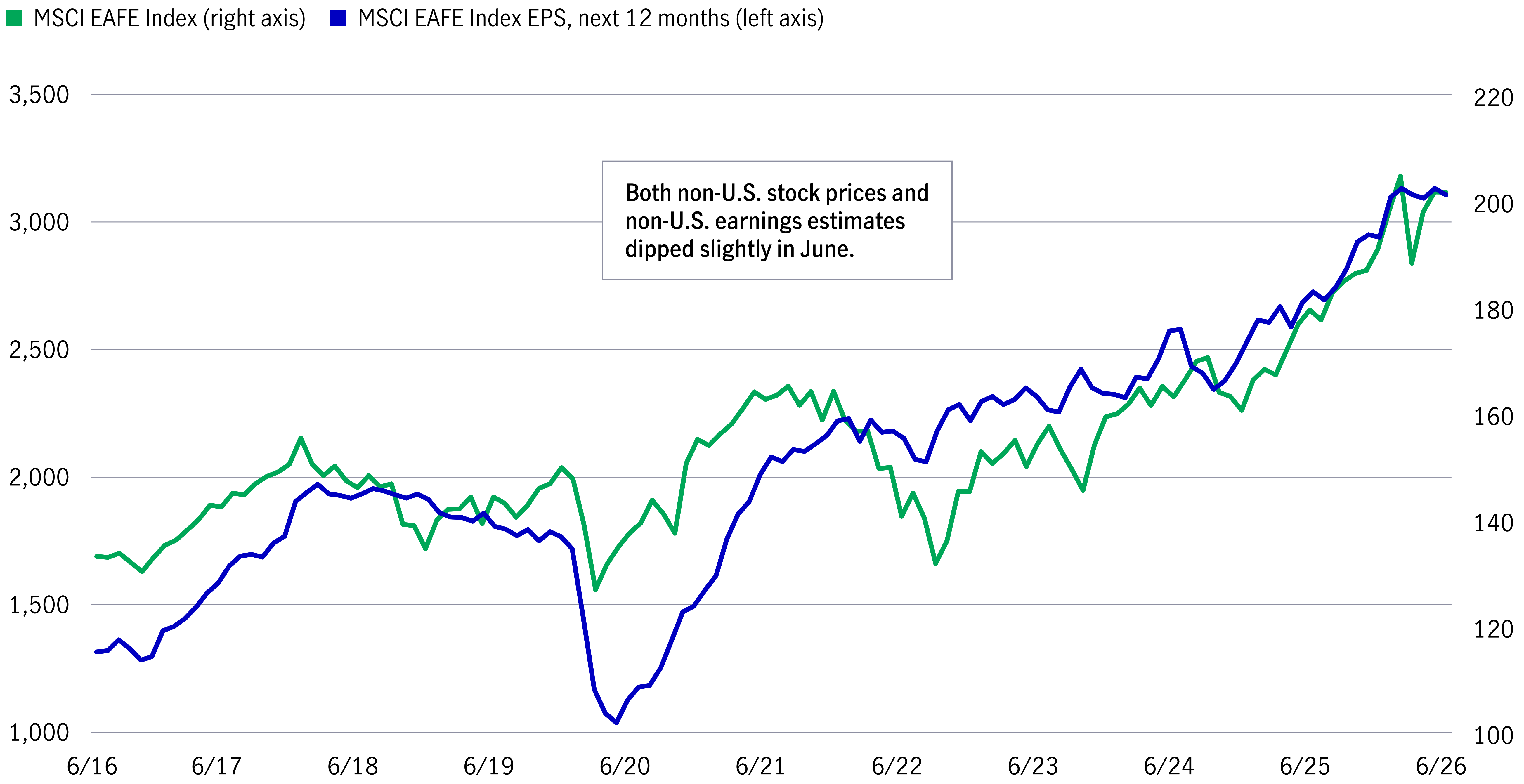
Past performance is no guarantee of future results. DM: Non-U.S. developed markets. EM: Emerging markets. Chart includes trailing 12-month P/Es. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. All indexes are unmanaged. See Appendix for important index information. Price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio (or multiple): Stock price divided by earnings per share, which indicates how much investors are paying for a company's earnings power. Long-term average P/E includes data from 12/31/04 to 12/31/25. Indexes: DM—MSCI EAFE Index; EM—MSCI Emerging Markets Index; U.S.—S&P 500. Source: FactSet, Bloomberg Finance L.P., Fidelity Investments (AART), as of 6/30/26.

Non-U.S. earnings growth estimates and stock prices have typically moved together over time



Darker shading indicates a greater concentration of views within our network.

Non-U.S. developed markets earnings growth remains firmly in positive territory



EPS growth estimates, YoY (%)	2026
Energy	66.14
Information technology	54.87
Materials	25.70
Consumer discretionary	16.64
MSCI EAFE	**14.14**
Consumer staples	12.42
Industrials	11.50
Financials	8.07
Utilities	4.55
Healthcare	2.38
Real estate	1.51
Communication services	–11.83

Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/26. Earnings per share (EPS) is a measure of how much profit a company has generated calculated by dividing the company's net income by its total number of outstanding shares. YoY refers to year over year. The MSCI Europe, Australasia, and Far East (EAFE) Index tracks the performance of large- and mid-cap stocks of companies in those regions. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. No forecasts are guaranteed. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

www.YourLegacyOurFocus.com

Tarriffs

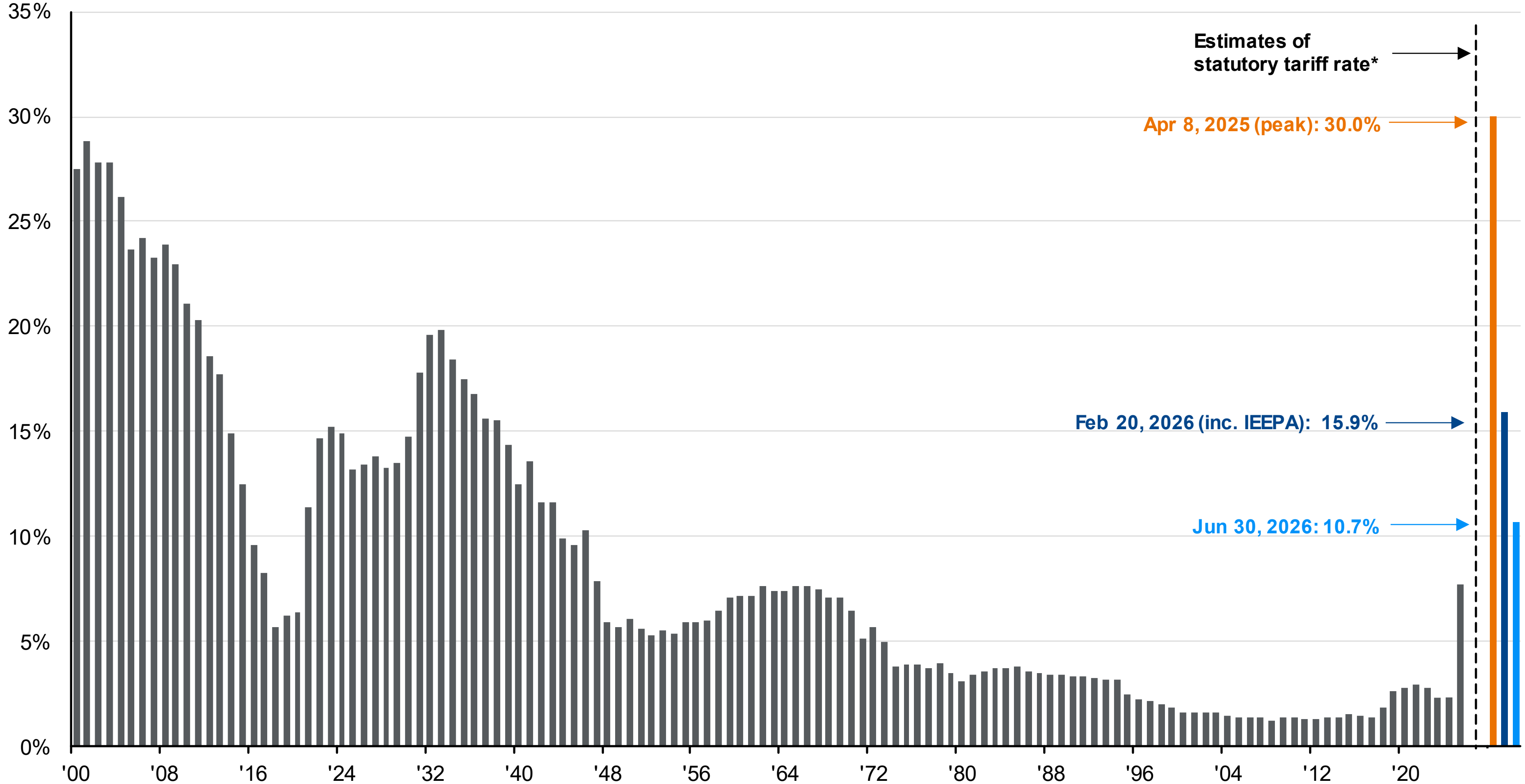
Forest Cove
3053 Miller Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
T: (734) 436-8150
F: (734) 273-9045
www.YourLegacyOurFocus.com

Economy

Tariffs on U.S. imports

Average tariff rate on U.S. goods imports for consumption

Duties collected / value of total goods imports for consumption, 1900 - 2026



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Treasury, U.S. International Trade Commission, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
For illustrative purposes only. The estimated weighted average statutory U.S. tariff rate includes all tariffs that are currently in effect, not announced. Imports for consumption: goods brought into a country for direct use or sale in the domestic market. *Figures are based on 2024 import levels and assume no change in demand due to tariff increases. Tariff revenue shown are figures from the Monthly Treasury Statement. Import figures included in the table are from the U.S. Census Bureau. Estimates, projections and other forward-looking statements are based upon current beliefs and expectations. They are for illustrative purposes only and serve as an indication of what may occur. Given the inherent uncertainties and risks associated with forecasts, projections or other forward-looking statements, actual events, results or performance may differ materially from those reflected or contemplated.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

J.P.Morgan ASSET MANAGEMENT

your legacy, our focus.™
LEGACY WEALTH PARTNERS
www.YourLegacyOurFocus.com

Forest Cove
3053 Miller Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
T: (734) 436-8150
F: (734) 273-9045
www.YourLegacyOurFocus.com

Economy

Global oil markets

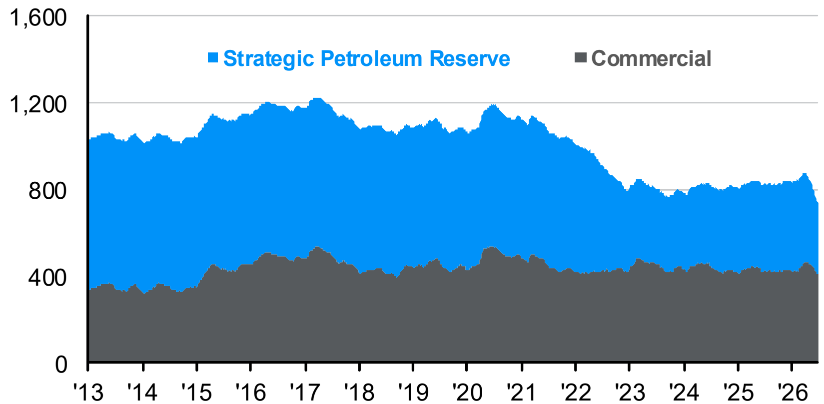
Change in production and consumption of liquid fuels

Production, consumption and inventories, millions of barrels per day

Production	'23	'24	'25*	'26*	'27*	'23-'27
U.S.	22.0	22.8	23.6	24.2	25.0	13.9%
OPEC	28.5	28.4	29.3	23.1	29.3	2.8%
Russia	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.7	-2.4%
Global	**102.5**	**103.1**	**106.1**	**99.0**	**109.3**	**6.7%**
Consumption						
U.S.	20.3	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.7	2.2%
China	16.0	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.9	5.9%
India	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.1	13.2%
Global	**101.4**	**102.8**	**104.0**	**102.9**	**105.3**	**3.8%**
Inventory Change	1.0	0.3	2.1	-3.9	4.0	

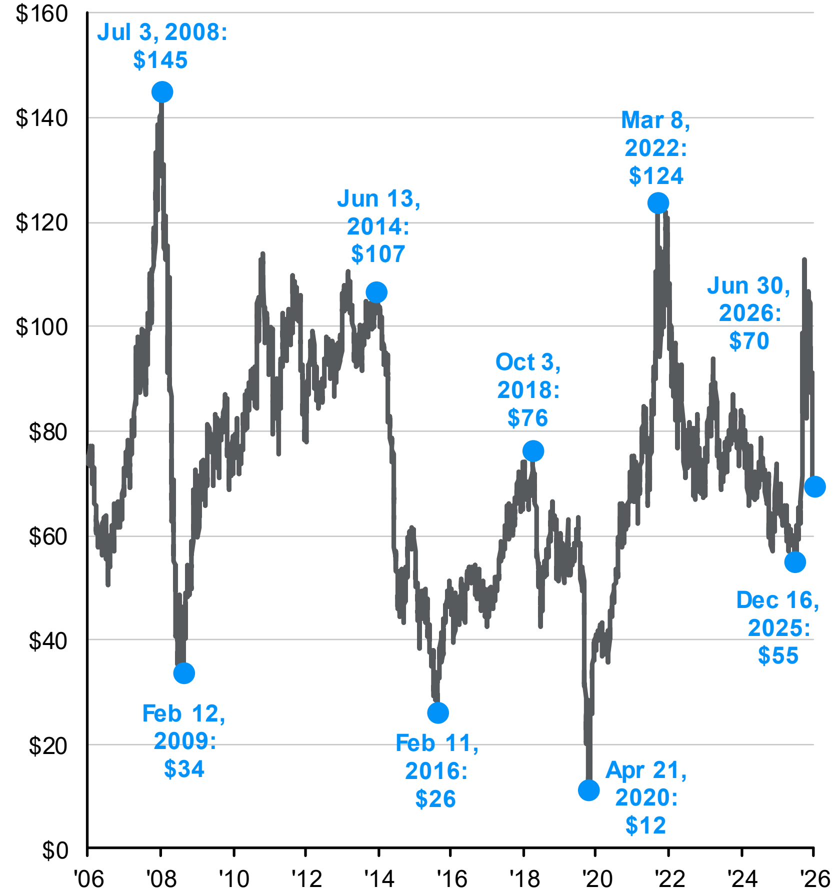
U.S. crude oil inventories

Million barrels



Price of oil

WTI crude, nominal prices, USD/barrel



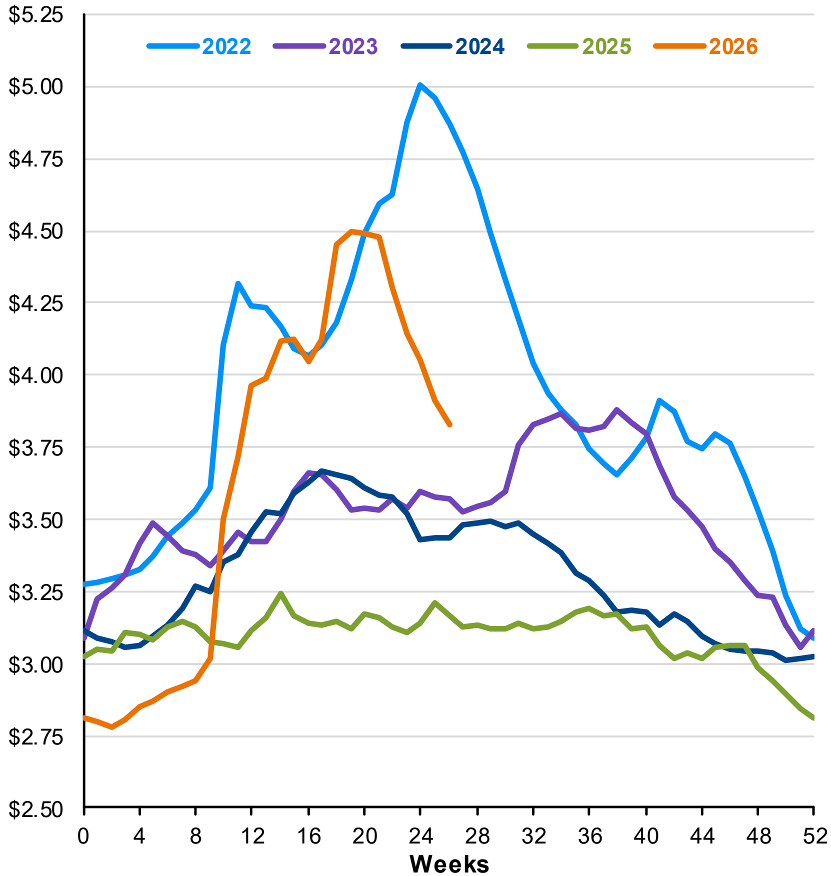
Source: FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Top and bottom left) EIA.
*Forecasts are from the April 2026 EIA Short-Term Energy Outlook and start in 2025. Liquid fuels include crude oil, natural gas, biodiesel and fuel ethanol. WTI crude prices are continuous contract NYM prices in USD.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

J.P.Morgan ASSET MANAGEMENT

Oil and the U.S. economy

Retail gasoline prices

All regular formulations, USD per gallon, weekly

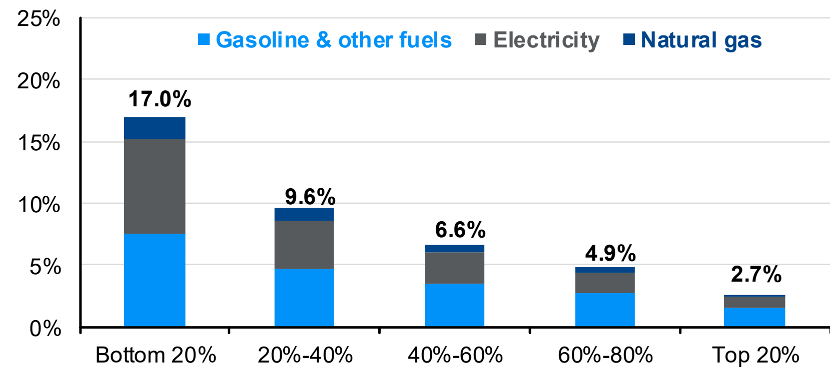


U.S. net imports of petroleum and related products*

% of nominal GDP, quarterly

Consumer expenditures on energy

% of total income, by pre-tax income cohort, 2024



Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) Department of Energy; (Top right) BEA; (Bottom right) BLS.
Data sourced from the 2024 Consumer Expenditure Survey. *Petroleum and related product export data from the BEA are unavailable prior to 1985. Data shown before 1985 represent petroleum and related product imports as a share of nominal GDP.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

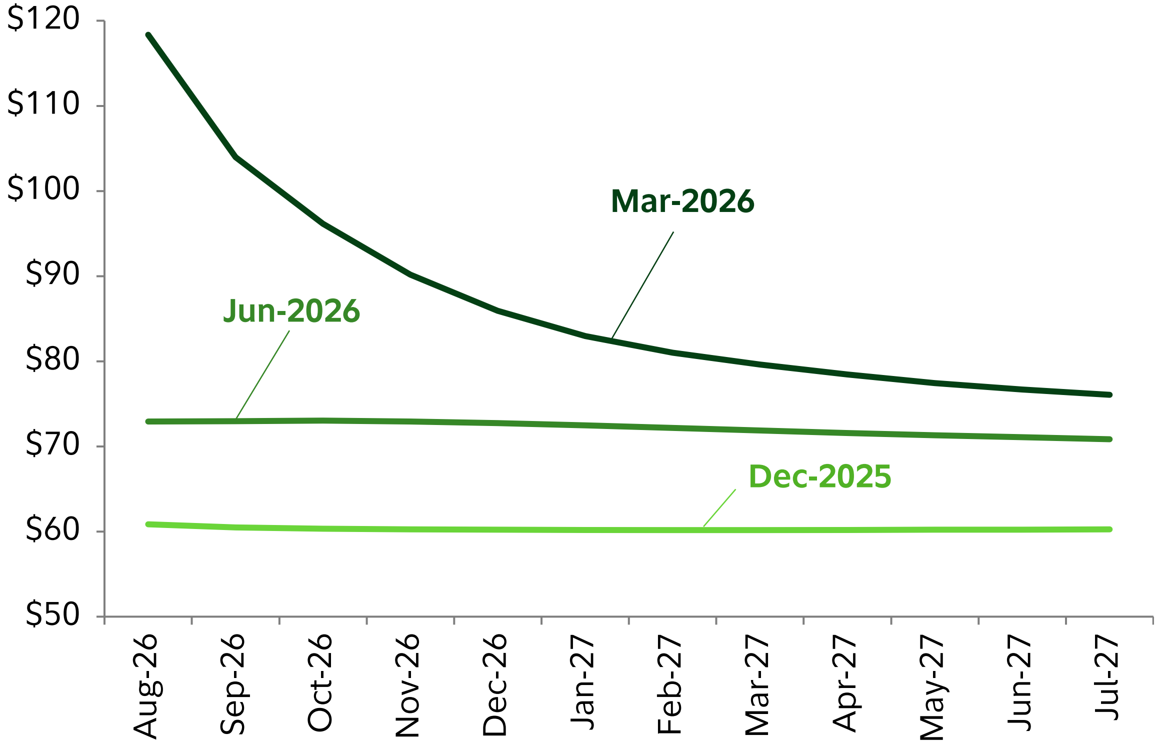
J.P.Morgan
ASSET MANAGEMENT

Oil supply shock subsided with China mitigating the global impact

After surging to over $120 per barrel in Q1, optimism over the opening of the Strait of Hormuz helped oil prices fall toward pre-Iran conflict levels. However, geopolitical risks continue, with oil not fully back to 2025 levels, when markets viewed oil supply as ample. Part of the reason oil may not have risen more was China's multiyear strategy of building petroleum reserves. Chinese oil imports fell sharply in Q2, potentially from less demand or substitution of other energy sources and its ability to draw down strategic stockpiles.

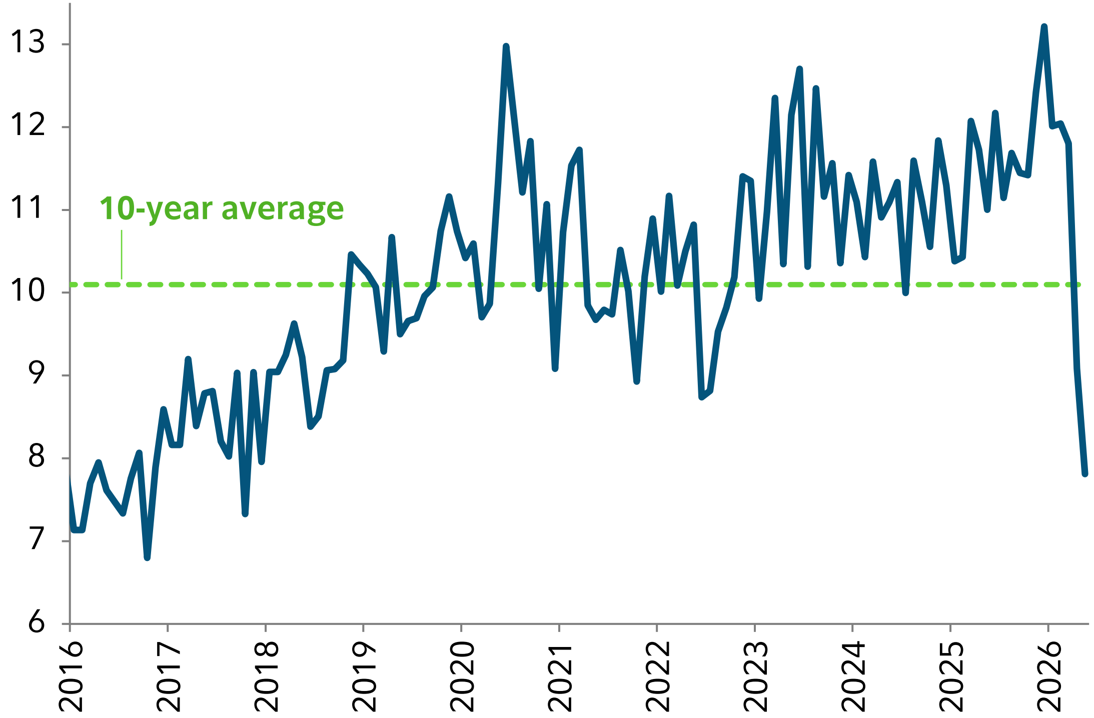
Brent crude futures curve

USD/barrel



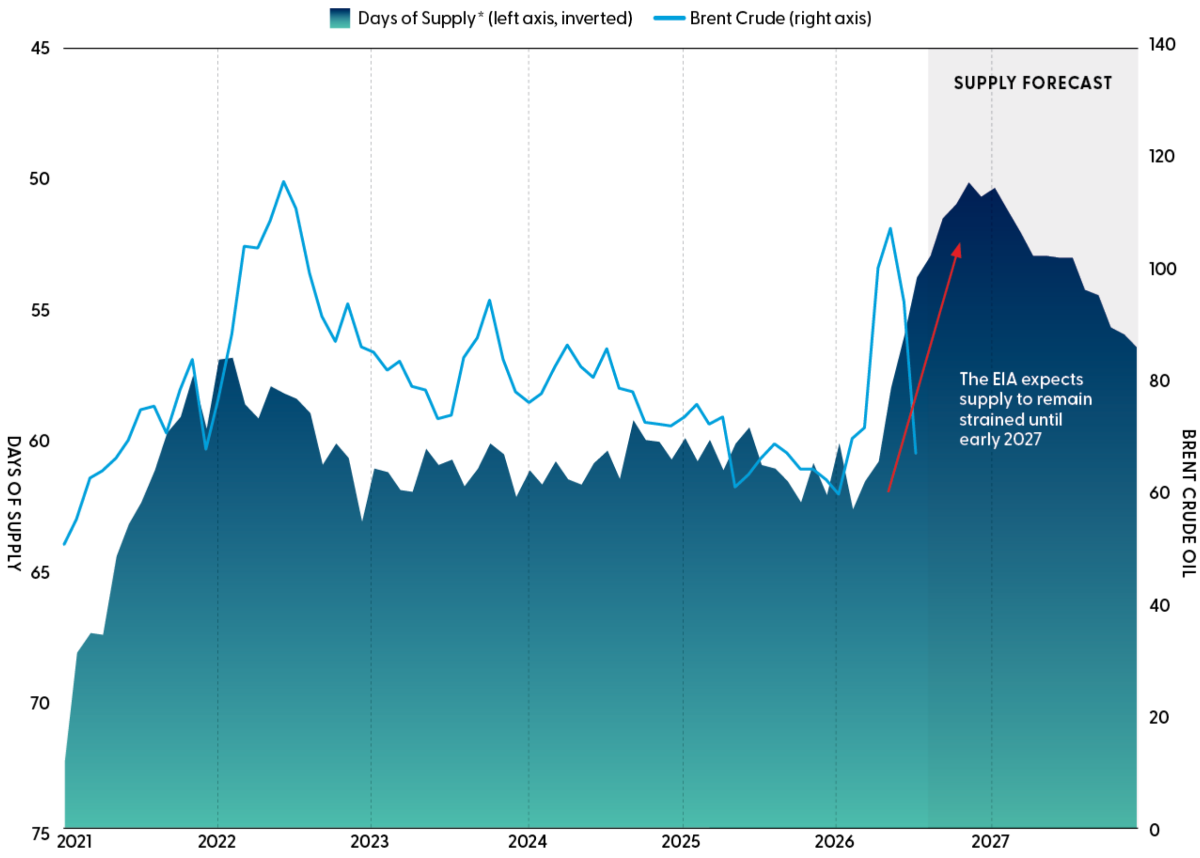
China crude-oil imports

Barrels per day (millions)



Past performance is no guarantee of future results. LEFT: Illustrates Brent crude oil futures curves in USD/barrel. X-axis is month of current underlying contract. Source: Macrobond, Fidelity Investments (AART), as of 6/30/26. RIGHT: Illustrates China's imports of crude oil in millions of barrels per day. Source: China General Administration of Customs (GAC), Joint Organizations Data Initiative (JODI), as of 5/31/26.

Supply Forecasts Remain Supportive of Oil



Source: LPL Research, Bloomberg, U.S. Energy Information Administration 07/01/26
Any commodities, options or futures referenced are being presented as a proxy, not as a recommendation.
Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
Estimates may not materialize as predicted and are subject to change.
*OECD commercial stocks of crude oil and other liquids.

your legacy, our focus.™
Legacy Wealth Partners
www.YourLegacyOurFocus.com

Forest Cove
3053 Miller Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48103
T: (734) 436-8150
F: (734) 273-9045
www.YourLegacyOurFocus.com

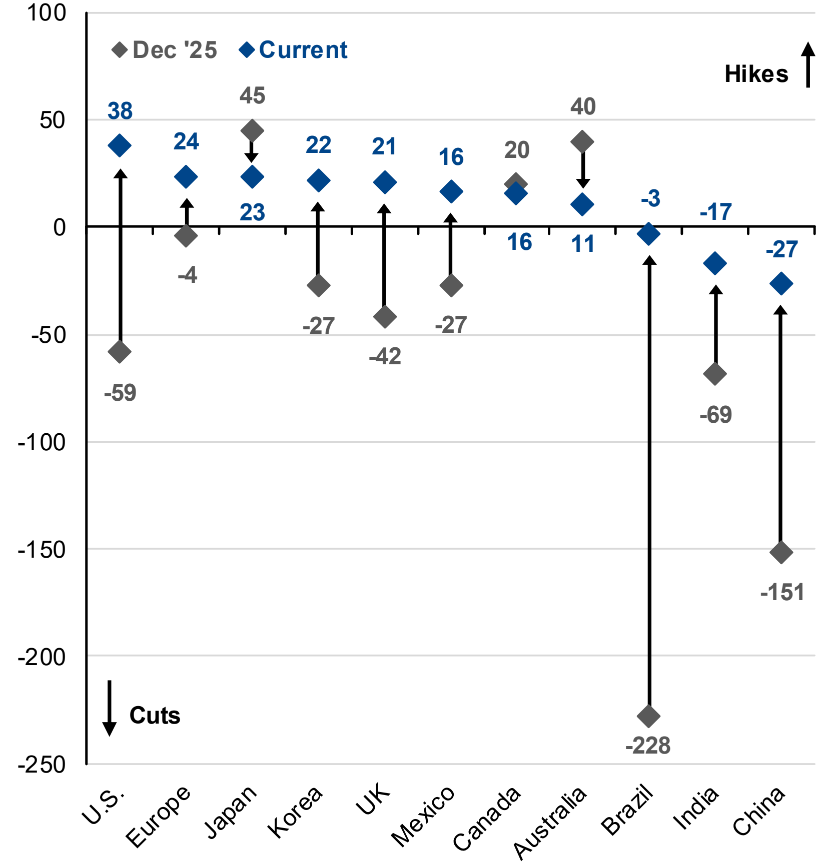
Fixed Income

Global fixed income

	Local yield		USD yield	2026 Return			
Aggregates	**6/30/2026**	**12/31/2025**	**6/30/2026**	**Local**	**USD**	**Duration**	**Correlation to U.S. 10yr**
U.S.	4.73%	4.32%	-	0.62%	0.62%	5.9 years	0.93
Gbl. ex-U.S.	3.18%	2.99%	-	-	-0.73%	6.5	0.71
Canada	3.74%	3.62%	4.89%	2.59%	-0.88%	6.7	0.60
Japan	2.48%	2.04%	4.69%	-2.42%	-5.89%	7.9	0.72
Germany	3.04%	2.84%	4.34%	1.41%	-1.28%	6.0	0.67
UK	4.70%	4.38%	4.57%	0.34%	-0.98%	7.2	0.64
Italy	3.31%	3.09%	4.61%	1.06%	-1.62%	6.1	0.55
China	1.60%	1.79%	3.78%	1.81%	4.85%	6.0	0.50
Sector							
Euro Corp.	3.46%	3.23%	4.76%	1.33%	-1.36%	4.5 years	0.46
Euro HY	6.16%	5.83%	7.46%	1.87%	-0.83%	3.4	0.11
EMD (USD)	6.92%	6.80%	-	-	3.32%	6.0	0.42
EMD (LCL)	6.10%	5.87%	-	2.43%	1.52%	5.4	0.34
EM Corp.	6.06%	5.90%	-	-	2.21%	5.1	0.33

Expected change in policy rates

Basis points, end of 2026



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Fixed income sectors shown above are provided by Bloomberg and are represented by the global aggregate for each country except where noted. European Corporates are represented by the Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate Index and the Bloomberg Pan-European High Yield Index. Sector yields reflect yield to worst. Correlations are based on 10 years of monthly returns for all sectors. USD yield shows the total effective yield a U.S.-based investor could expect after accounting for the hedging premium. Hedging premiums are calculated taking the spread between the 3-month SOFR rate and the 3-month short-term lending rates in local market referenced (e.g. 3-month Euribor is used for European economies) and do not include transactional fees that can reduce effective yield. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Market expectations reflect end-of-year forward interest rates for the U.S., Canada, eurozone, UK, Australia and Japan, and end-of-year near-term forward rates for Mexico, Brazil, China, India and Korea.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

J.P.Morgan ASSET MANAGEMENT

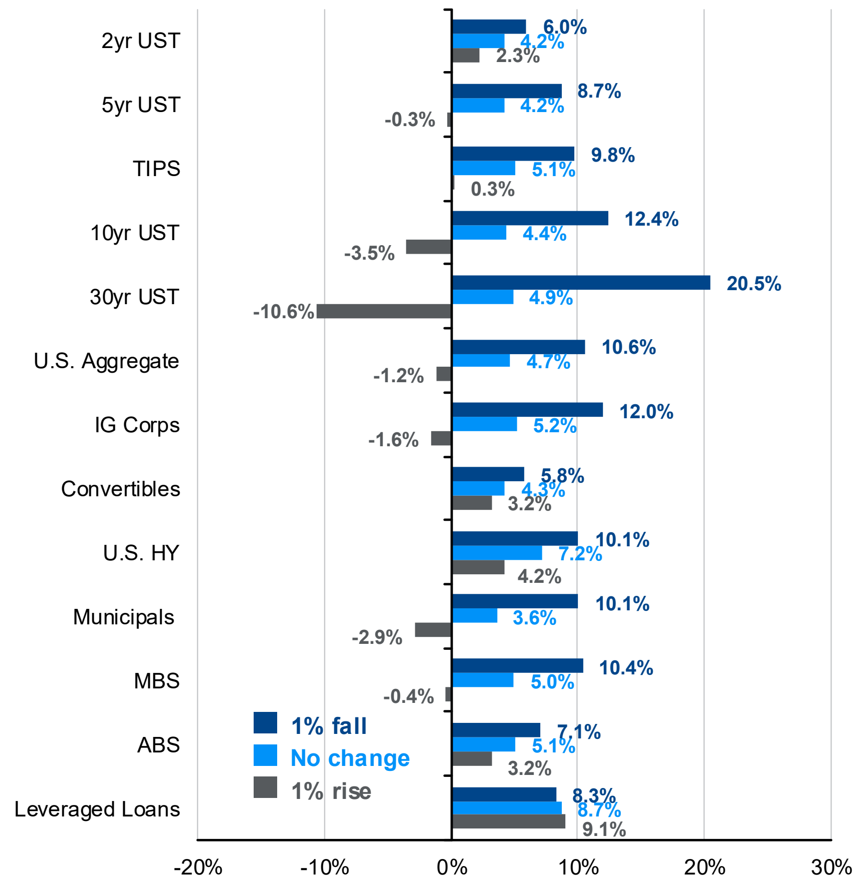
Fixed Income

Fixed income market dynamics

U.S. Treasuries	Yield 6/30/2026	Yield 12/31/2025	Return 2026	Avg. Maturity	Correlation to 10-year	Correlation to S&P 500
2-Year	4.14%	3.47%	0.53%	2 years	0.75	0.03
5-Year	4.19%	3.73%	-0.28%	5	0.94	0.03
TIPS	2.06%	1.69%	1.15%	7.1	0.75	0.38
10-Year	4.44%	4.18%	-0.14%	10	1.00	0.00
30-Year	4.91%	4.84%	0.74%	30	0.94	-0.04
Sector						
U.S. Aggregate	4.73%	4.32%	0.62%	8.2	0.91	0.29
IG Corps	5.20%	4.81%	0.86%	10.5	0.70	0.50
Convertibles	4.29%	6.13%	21.28%	-	0.01	0.86
U.S. HY	7.16%	6.53%	1.96%	4.8	0.13	0.79
Municipals	3.58%	3.60%	2.32%	13.4	0.73	0.33
MBS	4.97%	4.63%	0.99%	7.2	0.83	0.30
ABS	5.14%	4.69%	1.62%	2.2	0.40	0.30
Leveraged Loans	8.73%	8.10%	1.48%	4.7	-0.21	0.60

Fixed income returns in different interest rate scenarios

Total return, assumes a parallel shift in the yield curve



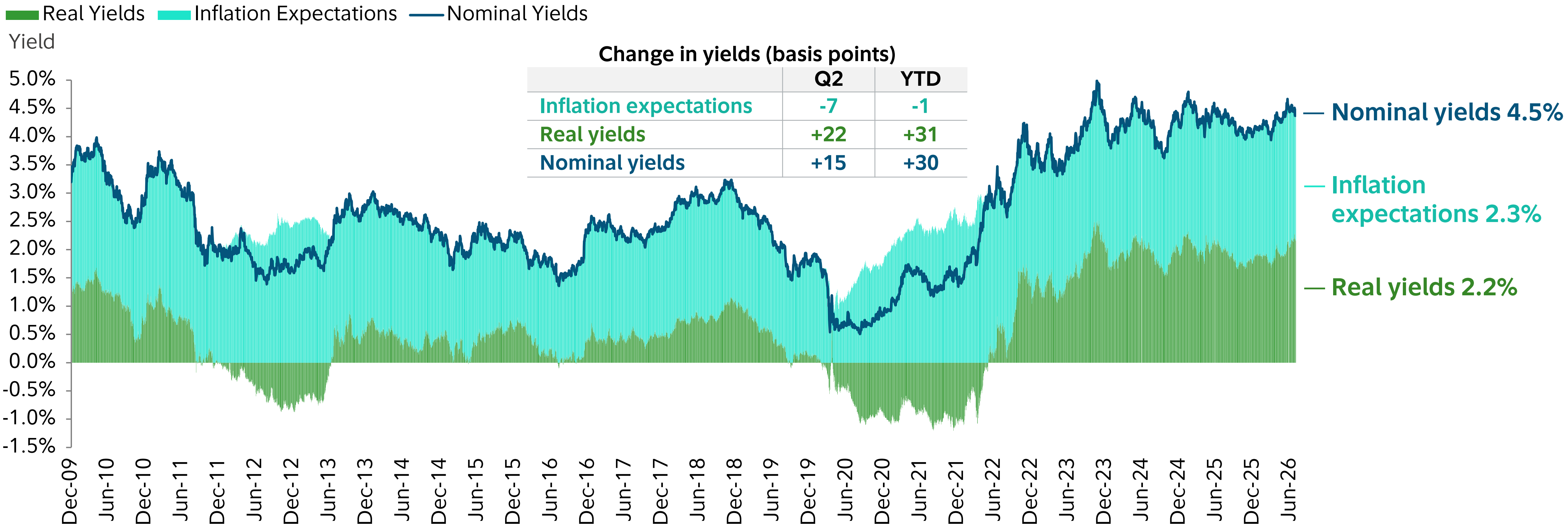
Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, Standard & Poor's, U.S. Treasury, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Sectors shown above are provided by Bloomberg unless otherwise noted and are represented by – U.S. Aggregate; MBS: U.S. Aggregate Securitized - MBS; ABS: J.P. Morgan ABS Index; IG Corporates: U.S. Corporates; Municipals: Muni Bond; High Yield: Corporate High Yield; Leveraged Loans: J.P. Morgan Leveraged Loan Index; TIPS: Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities; Convertibles: U.S. Convertibles Composite. Convertibles yield is as of most recent month-end and is based on U.S. portion of Bloomberg Global Convertibles Index. Yield and return information based on bellwethers for Treasury securities. Yields shown for TIPS are real yields. TIPS returns consider the impact that inflation could have on returns by assuming the Cleveland Fed's 1-year inflation expectation forecasts are realized. Sector yields reflect yield to worst. Leveraged loan yields reflect the yield to 3-year takeout. Correlations are based on 15 years of monthly returns for all sectors. ABS returns prior to June 2012 are sourced from Bloomberg. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of June 30, 2026.

J.P.Morgan ASSET MANAGEMENT

Treasury yields ticked higher amid elevated rate volatility

Nominal 10-year U.S. Treasury bond yields finished Q2 slightly higher. Most of this rise was in real yields—the inflation-adjusted cost of borrowing—attributed to the Federal Reserve's hawkish tone at its June meeting. Despite actual inflation measures rising, longer-term inflation expectations, as implied by Treasury Inflation Protection Securities, fell as markets were comforted by the new Fed chairman's comments on monetary policy and lower oil prices alleviated concerns of broadening inflation pressures.

10-year U.S. government bond yields



Change in yields (basis points)

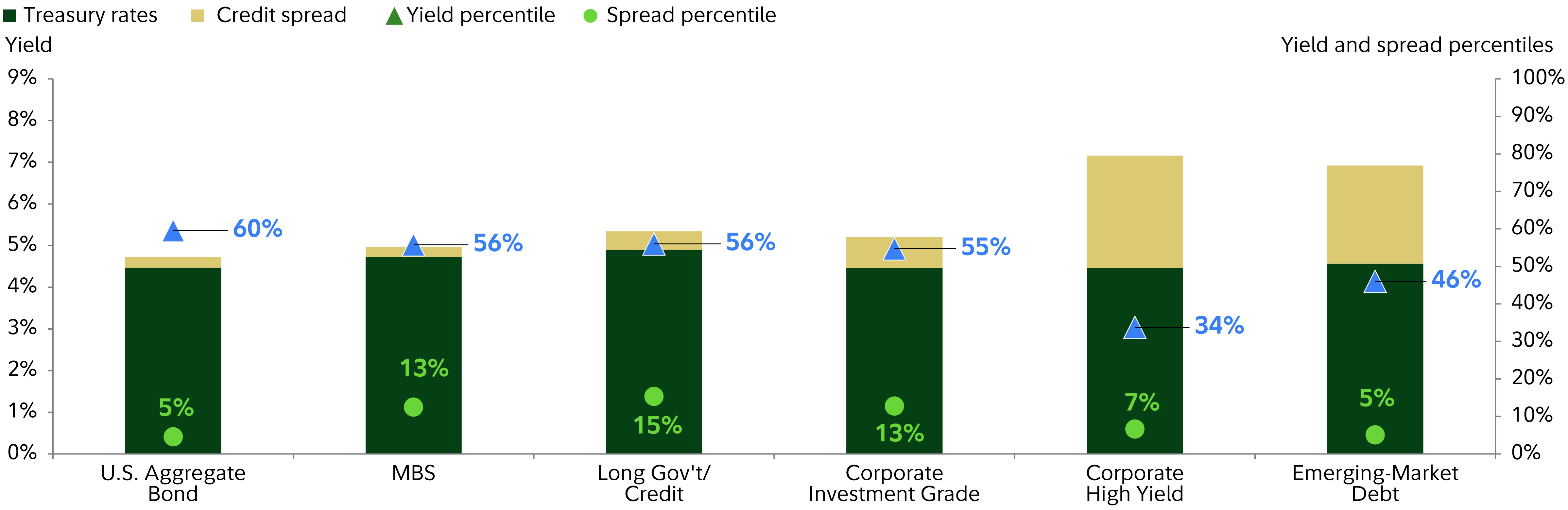
	Q2	YTD
Inflation expectations	-7	-1
Real yields	+22	+31
Nominal yields	+15	+30

Nominal yields are U.S. Generic Govt 10-Year yields, inflation expectations are the U.S. Breakeven 10-Year rates. Inflation expectations and real yields may not sum to nominal yields due to rounding. TIPS: Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities.
Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., U.S. Federal Reserve, Macrobond, Fidelity Investments (AART), as of 6/30/26.

Bond yields slightly higher, helped by tighter credit spreads

Yields were slightly higher across major fixed income categories with tighter credit spreads helping provide an offset. Credit spreads in the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, emerging market, and high-yield sectors ended the quarter in the lowest quartile of their historical range, providing limited compensation for taking on credit risk. Overall, yields for most fixed income categories stood at or above their 50th percentile, suggesting bond valuations are roughly in line with long-term averages and provide solid income within a balanced portfolio.

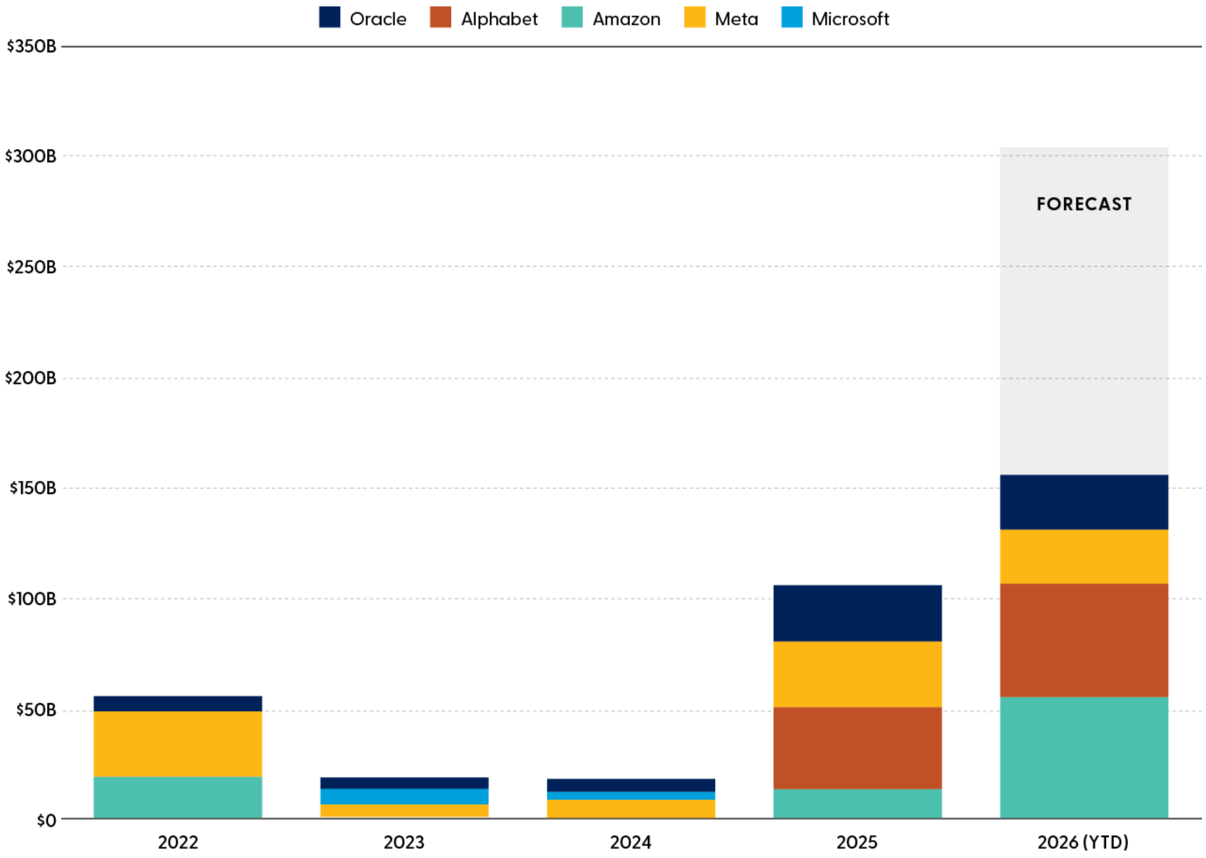
Fixed income yields and spreads (1993–2026)



Past performance is no guarantee of future results. U.S. Aggregate Bond—Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index; MBS—Bloomberg MBS Index; Long Gov't/Credit Bonds—Bloomberg Long Government & Credit Index; Corporate Investment Grade—Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Bond Index; High-Yield Bonds—ICE BofA High Yield Bond Index; Emerging-Market Bonds—JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Composite Index. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. All indexes are unmanaged. See Appendix for important index information. Percentile ranks of yields and spreads based on historical period from 1993 to 2026. Treasury rates different across asset classes due to different duration for each index.

Source: Bloomberg Finance L.P., Fidelity Investments (AART), as of 6/30/26.

Hyperscaler Debt Issuance Has Gone Vertical



Source: LPL Research, Bloomberg 06/30/2026
Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Our unique approach

Our insight

U.S. equity

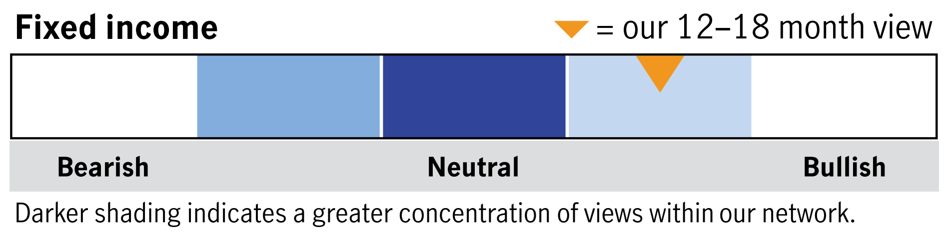
International equity

Fixed income

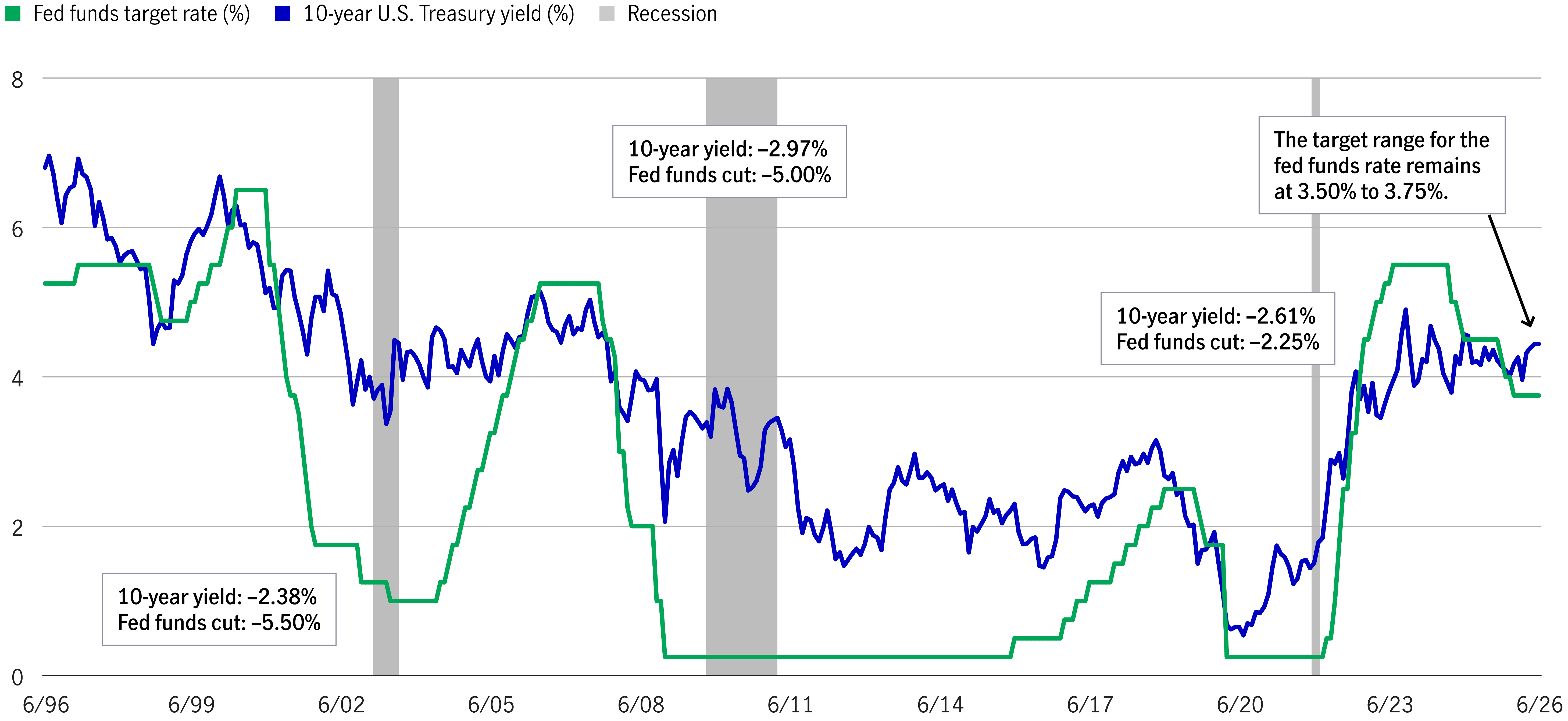
Our top portfolio ideas

Our investment strategists

Whether or not the Fed hikes rates this year remains to be seen



Historically, the fed funds target rate tends to fall further than the 10-year U.S. Treasury yield once the Fed shifts policy

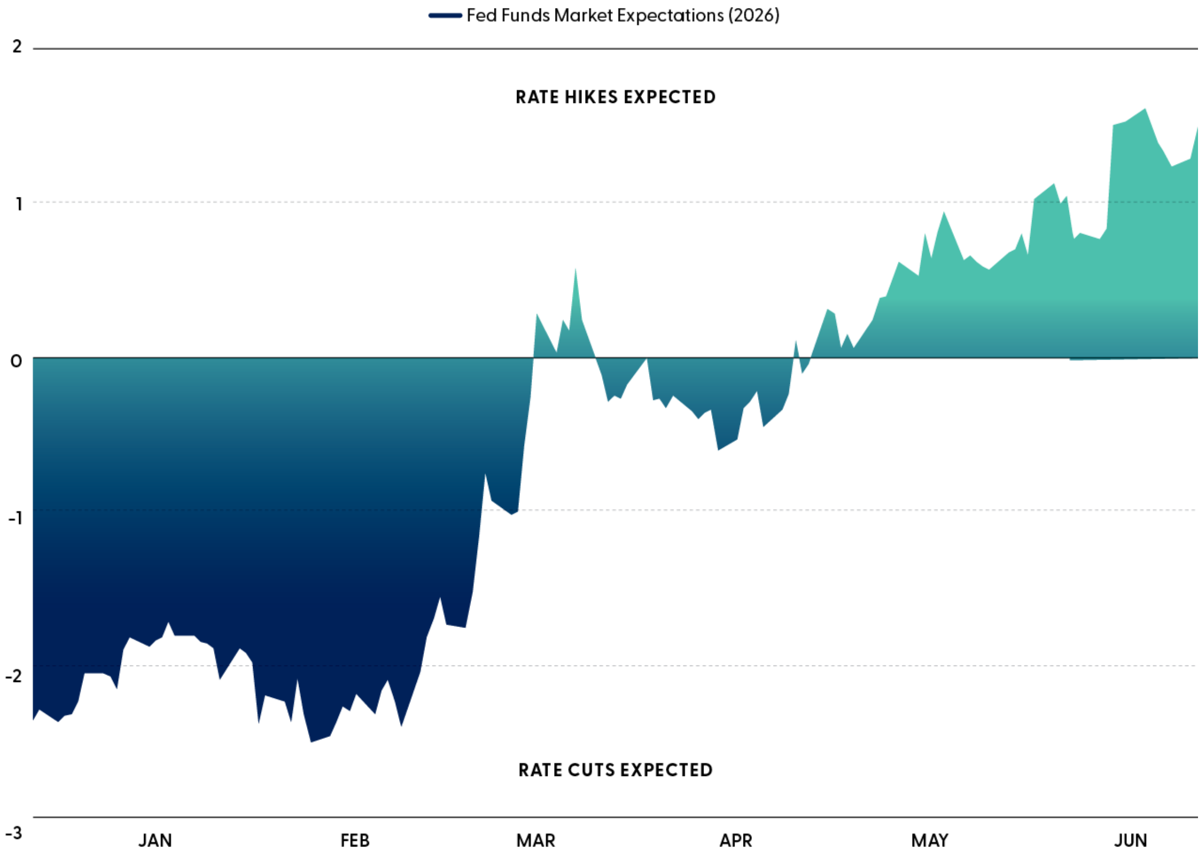


Source: FactSet, U.S. Federal Reserve, U.S. Treasury, as of 6/30/26. No forecasts are guaranteed.

The CME Group's fed funds rate forecasts through 2026

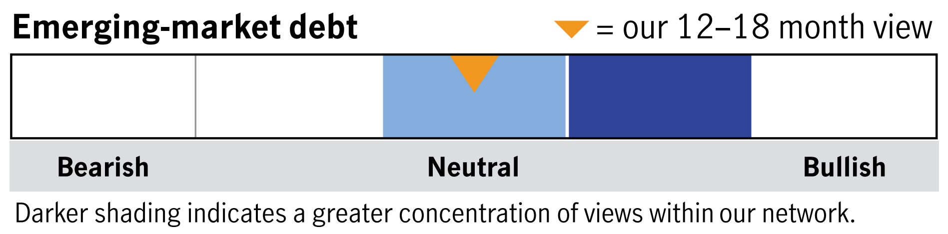
Meeting date	Fed funds forecast (%)
7/29/26	3.75
9/16/26	4.00
10/29/26	4.00
12/9/26	4.00

From Multiple Cuts to a Potential Hike: The Market's Fed Repricing

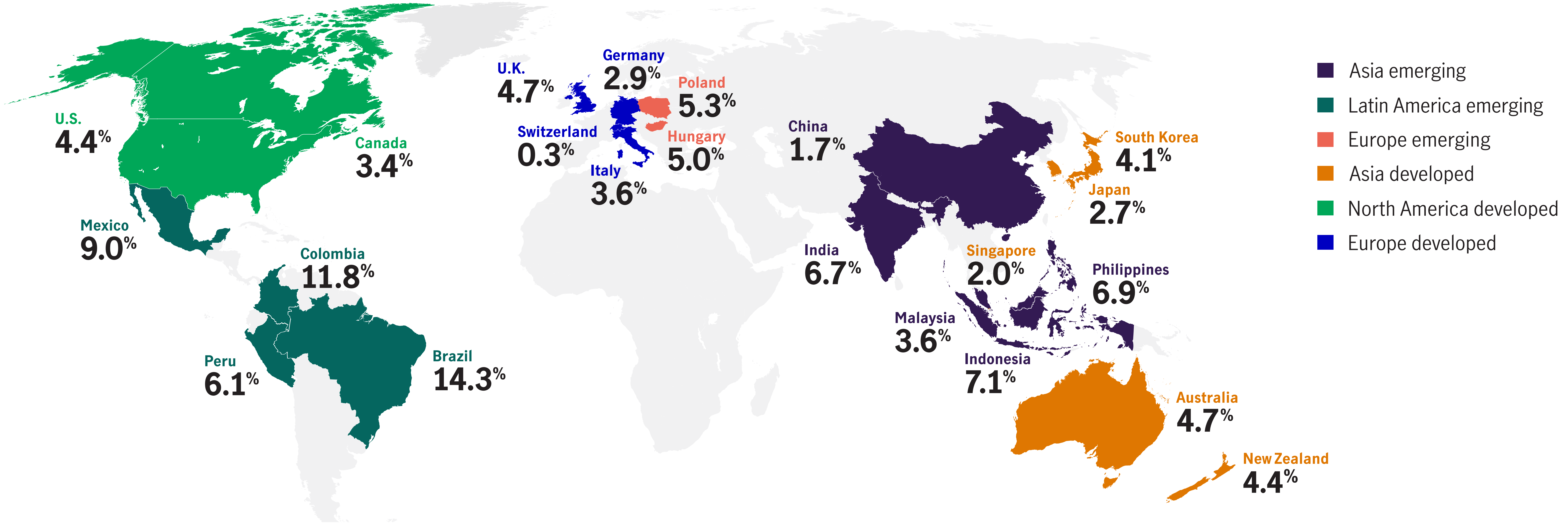


Source: LPL Research, Bloomberg 06/30/2026
Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

While often riskier and more volatile, EM debt offers attractive yield potential



10-year government bond yields



Source: FactSet, as of 6/30/26. Foreign investing, especially in emerging markets, involves additional risks such as currency and market volatility and political and social instability. EM refers to emerging market. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

J.P. Morgan Asset Management – Index definitions

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

Equities:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fixed income:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J.P.Morgan
ASSET MANAGEMENT

J.P. Morgan Asset Management – Risks & disclosures

The Market Insights program provides comprehensive data and commentary on global markets without reference to products. Designed as a tool to help clients understand the markets and support investment decision-making, the program explores the implications of current economic data and changing market conditions.

For the purposes of MiFID II, the JPM Market Insights and Portfolio Insights programs are marketing communications and are not in scope for any MiFID II / MiFIR requirements specifically related to investment research. Furthermore, the J.P. Morgan Asset Management Market Insights and Portfolio Insights programs, as non-independent research, have not been prepared in accordance with legal requirements designed to promote the independence of investment research, nor are they subject to any prohibition on dealing ahead of the dissemination of investment research.

This document is a general communication being provided for informational purposes only. It is educational in nature and not designed to be taken as advice or a recommendation for any specific investment product, strategy, plan feature or other purpose in any jurisdiction, nor is it a commitment from J.P. Morgan Asset Management or any of its subsidiaries to participate in any of the transactions mentioned herein. Any examples used are generic, hypothetical and for illustration purposes only. This material does not contain sufficient information to support an investment decision and it should not be relied upon by you in evaluating the merits of investing in any securities or products. In addition, users should make an independent assessment of the legal, regulatory, tax, credit, and accounting implications and determine, together with their own financial professional, if any investment mentioned herein is believed to be appropriate to their personal goals. Investors should ensure that they obtain all available relevant information before making any investment. Any forecasts, figures, opinions or investment techniques and strategies set out are for information purposes only, based on certain assumptions and current market conditions and are subject to change without prior notice. All information presented herein is considered to be accurate at the time of production, but no warranty of accuracy is given and no liability in respect of any error or omission is accepted. It should be noted that investment involves risks, the value of investments and the income from them may fluctuate in accordance with market conditions and taxation agreements and investors may not get back the full amount invested. Both past performance and yields are not reliable indicators of current and future results.

J.P. Morgan Asset Management is the brand for the asset management business of JPMorgan Chase & Co. and its affiliates worldwide.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, we may record telephone calls and monitor electronic communications to comply with our legal and regulatory obligations and internal policies. Personal data will be collected, stored and processed by J.P. Morgan Asset Management in accordance with our privacy policies at https://am.jpmorgan.com/global/privacy.

This communication is issued by the following entities:

In the United States, by J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc. or J.P. Morgan Alternative Asset Management, Inc., both regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission; in Latin America, for intended recipients' use only, by local J.P. Morgan entities, as the case may be. In Canada, for institutional clients' use only, by JPMorgan Asset Management (Canada) Inc., which is a registered Portfolio Manager and Exempt Market Dealer in all Canadian provinces and territories except the Yukon and is also registered as an Investment Fund Manager in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador. In the United Kingdom, by JPMorgan Asset Management (UK) Limited, which is authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority; in other European jurisdictions, by JPMorgan Asset Management (Europe) S.à r.l. In Asia Pacific ("APAC"), by the following issuing entities and in the respective jurisdictions in which they are primarily regulated: JPMorgan Asset Management (Asia Pacific) Limited, or JPMorgan Funds (Asia) Limited, or JPMorgan Asset Management Real Assets (Asia) Limited, each of which is regulated by the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong; JPMorgan Asset Management (Singapore) Limited (Co. Reg. No. 197601586K), this advertisement or publication has not been reviewed by the Monetary Authority of Singapore; JPMorgan Asset Management (Taiwan) Limited; JPMorgan Asset Management (Japan) Limited, which is a member of the Investment Trusts Association, Japan, the Japan Investment Advisers Association, Type II Financial Instruments Firms Association and the Japan Securities Dealers Association and is regulated by the Financial Services Agency (registration number "Kanto Local Finance Bureau (Financial Instruments Firm) No. 330"); in Australia, to wholesale clients only as defined in section 761A and 761G of the Corporations Act 2001 (Commonwealth), by JPMorgan Asset Management (Australia) Limited (ABN 55143832080) (AFSL 376919). For all other markets in APAC, to intended recipients only.

For U.S. only: If you are a person with a disability and need additional support in viewing the material, please call us at 1-800-343-1113 for assistance.

Prepared by: David P. Kelly, Jordan K. Jackson, John C. Manley, Meera Pandit, Gabriela D. Santos, Aaron Mulvihill, Stephanie Aliaga, Sahil Gauba, Katie Korngiebel, Grant Papa, Diago Mosqueira and Noble Cooper.

Unless otherwise stated, all data are as of June 30, 2026 or most recently available.

Guide to the Markets – U.S.

JP-LITTLEBOOK | 2663a490-d1e1-11e6-9dd9-005056960c8a

J.P.Morgan
ASSET MANAGEMENT

Our investment strategists

As co-chief investment strategists, Emily and Matt are responsible for developing and delivering timely market and economic insight to financial professionals and institutional investors across the country. Together, they lead the development of Manulife John Hancock Investments' flagship quarterly market outlook, *Market Intelligence*. In doing so, they combine insight from the firm's global network of asset managers, independent research firms, broker-dealers, and banks with top-down fundamental and macro analysis. They're featured regularly on CNBC and Bloomberg TV and are quoted frequently in the financial press.

Emily R. Roland, CIMA

Co-Chief Investment Strategist

Emily Roland

Emily has over 20 years of industry experience. She joined the company's investments division in 2004 and has held several positions in product management, competitive intelligence, and market and industry research. Prior to joining the firm, she held roles at GMO and the Boston Stock Exchange. Emily earned an M.B.A. from Boston College and a B.B.A. from James Madison University, and she holds the Certified Investment Management Analyst designation.

Matthew D. Miskin, CFA

Co-Chief Investment Strategist

Matt Miskin

Matt has over 20 years of industry experience. Prior to joining the company's investments division in 2014, he was a manager due diligence analyst at LPL Financial Research, where he was responsible for manager and asset allocation changes related to the firm's recommended list and discretionary models. Matt earned a B.S. in Finance from Elon University and an M.B.A. from Babson College, and he holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Previous Next

MF5726389 7/26

Appendix: Important information

Information presented herein is for discussion and illustrative purposes only and is not a recommendation or an offer or a solicitation to buy or sell any securities. Views expressed are as of 3/31/26, based on the information available at that time, and may change based on market and other conditions. Unless otherwise noted, the opinions provided are those of the authors and not necessarily those of Fidelity Investments or its affiliates. Fidelity does not assume any duty to update any of the information.

Unless otherwise expressly disclosed to you in writing, the information provided in this material is for educational purposes only. Any viewpoints expressed by Fidelity are not intended to be used as a primary basis for your investment decisions and are based on facts and circumstances at the point in time they are made and are not particular to you. Accordingly, nothing in this material constitutes impartial investment advice or advice in a fiduciary capacity, as defined or under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 or the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, both as amended. Fidelity and its representatives may have a conflict of interest in the products or services mentioned in this material because they have a financial interest in the products or services and may receive compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with the management, distribution, and/or servicing of these products or services, including Fidelity funds, certain third-party funds and products, and certain investment services. Before making any investment decisions, you should take into account all of the particular facts and circumstances of your or your client's individual situation and reach out to an investment professional, if applicable.

Investment decisions should be based on an individual's own goals, time horizon, and tolerance for risk. Nothing in this content should be considered legal or tax advice, and you are encouraged to consult your own lawyer, accountant, or other advisor before making any financial decision. These materials are provided for informational purposes only and should not be used or construed as a recommendation of any security, sector, or investment strategy.

Past performance and dividend rates are historical and do not guarantee future results.

Investing involves risk, including risk of loss.

Diversification does not ensure a profit or guarantee against a loss.

Index or benchmark performance presented in this document does not reflect the deduction of advisory fees, transaction charges, and other expenses, which would reduce performance.

Indexes are unmanaged. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Although bonds generally present less short-term risk and volatility than stocks, bonds do contain interest rate risk (as interest rates rise, bond prices usually fall, and vice versa) and the risk of default, or the risk that an issuer will be unable to make income or principal payments.

Additionally, bonds and short-term investments entail greater inflation risk—or the risk that the return of an investment will not keep up with increases in the prices of goods and services—than stocks. Increases in real interest rates can cause the price of inflation-protected debt securities to decrease.

Stock markets, especially non-U.S. markets, are volatile and can decline significantly in response to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. Foreign securities are subject to interest rate, currency exchange rate, economic, and political risks, all of which are magnified in emerging markets. The securities of smaller, less well-known companies can be more volatile than those of larger companies.

There is no guarantee that a factor-based investing strategy will enhance performance or reduce risk. Before investing, make sure you understand how a factor investment strategy may differ from a more traditional index-based or actively managed approach. Depending on market conditions, factor-based investments may underperform compared to investments that seek to track a market capitalization-weighted index or investments that employ full active management.

Growth stocks can perform differently from the market as a whole and from other types of stocks and can be more volatile than other types of stocks. Value stocks can perform differently from other types of stocks and can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.

Lower-quality debt securities generally offer higher yields but also involve greater risk of default or price changes due to potential changes in the credit quality of the issuer. Any fixed income security sold or redeemed prior to maturity may be subject to loss.

Floating rate loans generally are subject to restrictions on resale, and sometimes trade infrequently in the secondary market; as a result, they may be more difficult to value, buy, or sell. A floating rate loan may not be fully collateralized and therefore may decline significantly in value.

The municipal market can be affected by adverse tax, legislative, or political changes, and by the financial condition of the issuers of municipal securities. Interest income generated by municipal bonds is generally expected to be exempt from federal income taxes and, if the bonds are held by an investor resident in the state of issuance, from state and local income taxes. Such interest income may be subject to federal and/or state alternative minimum taxes. Investing in municipal bonds for the purpose of generating tax-exempt income may not be appropriate for investors in all tax brackets. Generally, tax-exempt municipal securities are not appropriate holdings for tax-advantaged accounts, such as IRAs and 401(k)s.

The commodities industry can be significantly affected by commodity prices, world events, import controls, worldwide competition, government regulations, and economic conditions.

The gold industry can be significantly affected by international monetary and political developments, such as currency devaluations or revaluations, central bank movements, economic and social conditions within a country, trade imbalances, or trade or currency restrictions between countries.

Changes in real estate values or economic downturns can have a significant negative effect on issuers in the real estate industry.

Leverage can magnify the impact that adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments have on a company. In the event of bankruptcy, a company's creditors take precedence over the company's stockholders.

Appendix: Important information

Market indexes

Index returns on slide 21 represented by: Growth—Russell 3000® Growth Index; Small Cap—Russell 2000® Index; Large Cap—S&P 500®; Mid Cap—Russell Midcap® Index; Value—Russell 3000® Value Index; ACWI ex USA—MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex USA Index; Japan—MSCI Japan Index; EAFE Small Cap—MSCI EAFE Small Cap Index; EAFE—MSCI EAFE (Europe, Australasia, Far East) Index; Europe—MSCI Europe Index; Canada—MSCI Canada Index; EM Asia—MSCI Emerging Markets Asia Index; Emerging Markets (EM)—MSCI EM Index; EMEA (Europe, Middle East, and Africa)—MSCI EM EMEA Index; Latin America—MSCI EM Latin America Index; Gold—Gold Bullion Price, LBMA PM Fix; Commodities—Bloomberg Commodity Index; High Yield—ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Index; Leveraged Loan—S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index; TIPS (Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities)—Bloomberg U.S. TIPS Index; EM Debt (Emerging-Market Debt)—JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Composite Index; CMBS (Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities)—Bloomberg Investment-Grade CMBS Index; Credit—Bloomberg U.S. Credit Bond Index; Municipal—Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index; Long Government & Credit (Investment-Grade)—Bloomberg Long Government & Credit Index; ABS (Asset-Backed Securities)—Bloomberg ABS Index; Aggregate—Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index; Agency—Bloomberg U.S. Agency Index; Treasuries—Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Index; MBS (Mortgage-Backed Securities)—Bloomberg MBS Index; Momentum—Fidelity U.S. Momentum Factor Index TR; Low Volatility—Fidelity U.S. Low Volatility Factor Index; Quality—Fidelity U.S. Quality Factor Index; Value—Fidelity U.S. Value Factor Index; Size—Fidelity Small-Mid Factor Index; Yield—Fidelity High Dividend Index.

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond is a broad-based, market value-weighted benchmark that measures the performance of the investment-grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market.

Bloomberg U.S. Credit Bond Index is a market value-weighted index of investment-grade corporate fixed-rate debt issues with maturities of one year or more.

Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Index is a market value-weighted index of public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with maturities of one year or more.

Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) Index (Series-L) is a market value-weighted index that measures the performance of inflation-protected securities issued by the US Treasury.

Bloomberg Long U.S. Government Credit Index includes all publicly issued U.S. government and corporate securities that have $250 million or more of outstanding face value.

Bloomberg U.S. Agency Bond Index is a market value-weighted index of U.S. Agency government and investment-grade corporate fixed-rate debt issues.

Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index is a market value-weighted index of investment-grade municipal bonds with maturities of one year or more.

Bloomberg U.S. MBS Index is a market value-weighted index of fixed-rate securities that represent interests in pools of mortgage loans, including balloon mortgages, with original terms of 15 and 30 years that are issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. (FHLMC).

Bloomberg CMBS Index is designed to mirror commercial mortgage-backed securities of investment-grade quality (Baa3/BBB-/BBB- or above) using Moody's, S&P, and Fitch, respectively, with maturities of at least one year.

Bloomberg ABS Index is a market value-weighted index that covers fixed-rate asset-backed securities with average lives greater than or equal to one year and that are part of a public deal; the index covers the following collateral types: credit cards, autos, home equity loans, stranded-cost utility (rate-reduction bonds), and manufactured housing.

ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Index is a market capitalization-weighted index of U.S. dollar-denominated, below-investment-grade corporate debt publicly issued in the U.S. market.

JPM® EMBI Global Diversified Composite Index comprises of USD denominated Brady bonds, Eurobonds and Traded loans issued by sovereign and quasi sovereign entities. The Diversified version limits the weights of the index countries by only including a specified portion of those countries' eligible current face amounts of debt outstanding. This provides a more even distribution of weights within the countries in the index.

Standard & Poor's/Loan Syndications and Trading Association (S&P/LSTA) Leveraged Performing Loan Index is a market value-weighted index designed to represent the performance of U.S. dollar-denominated institutional leveraged performing loan portfolios (excluding loans in payment default) using current market weightings, spreads, and interest payments.

Bloomberg Commodity Index measures the performance of the commodities market. It consists of exchange-traded futures contracts on physical commodities that are weighted to account for the economic significance and market liquidity of each commodity.

Russell 3000® Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the 3,000 largest companies in the U.S. equity market.

Russell 3000 Growth Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the broad growth segment of the U.S. equity market. It includes those Russell 3000 Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth rates.

Russell 3000 Value Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the small to mid cap value segment of the U.S. equity market. It includes those Russell 3000 Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth rates.

Russell Midcap® Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the mid cap segment of the U.S. equity market. It contains approximately 800 of the smallest securities in the Russell 1000 Index.

Russell 1000® Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the large cap segment of the U.S. equity market.

Russell 1000 Growth Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the large cap growth segment of the U.S. equity market. It includes those Russell 1000 Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth rates.

Russell 1000 Value Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the large cap value segment of the U.S. equity market. It includes those Russell 1000 Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower expected growth rates.

Appendix: Important information

Market indexes (continued)

Russell 2000® Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the small cap segment of the U.S. equity market. It includes approximately 2,000 of the smallest securities in the Russell 3000 Index.

S&P 500® is a market capitalization-weighted index of 500 common stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry group representation to represent U.S. equity performance. S&P 500 is a registered service mark of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., and has been licensed for use by Fidelity Distributors Corporation and its affiliates.

Sectors and **Industries** are defined by Global Industry Classification Standards (GICS®), except where noted otherwise. **S&P 500 sectors**: Consumer Discretionary—companies that tend to be the most sensitive to economic cycles. Consumer Staples—companies whose businesses are less sensitive to economic cycles. Energy—companies whose businesses are dominated by either of the following activities: the construction or provision of oil rigs, drilling equipment, and other energy-related services and equipment; or the exploration, production, marketing, refining, and/or transportation of oil and gas products, coal, and consumable fuels. Financials—companies involved in activities such as banking, consumer finance, investment banking and brokerage, asset management, insurance and investments, and mortgage real estate investment trusts (REITs). Health Care—companies in two main industry groups: health care equipment suppliers, manufacturers, and providers of health care services; and companies involved in research, development, production, and marketing of pharmaceuticals and biotechnology products. Industrials—companies that manufacture and distribute capital goods, provide commercial services and supplies, or provide transportation services. Information Technology—companies in technology software and services and technology hardware and equipment. Materials—companies that engage in a wide range of commodity-related manufacturing. Real Estate—companies in real estate development, operations, and related services, as well as equity REITs. Communication Services—companies that facilitate communication and offer related content through various media. Utilities—companies considered electric, gas, or water utilities, or that operate as independent producers and/or distributors of power.

Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index℠ is a full market capitalization-weighted index of all equity securities of U.S.-headquartered companies with readily available price data.

MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI) is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure investable equity market performance for global investors of developed and emerging markets.

MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex USA Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure investable equity market performance for global investors of large and mid cap stocks in developed and emerging markets, excluding the United States.

MSCI Europe, Australasia, Far East Index (EAFE) is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the investable equity market performance for global investors in developed markets, excluding the U.S. and Canada.

MSCI EAFE Small Cap Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the investable equity market performance of small cap stocks for global investors in developed markets, excluding the U.S. and Canada.

MSCI Europe Index is a market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the investable equity market performance for global investors of the developed markets in Europe.

MSCI Canada Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure equity market performance in Canada.

MSCI Japan Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure equity market performance in Japan.

MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the investable equity market performance for global investors in emerging markets.

MSCI EM Asia Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure equity market performance of EM countries of Asia.

MSCI EM Europe, Middle East, and Africa (EMEA) Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the investable equity market performance for global investors in the EM countries of Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

MSCI EM Latin America Index is a market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the investable equity market performance for global investors in Latin America.

FTSE® National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT®) All REITs Index is a market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the performance of all tax-qualified REITs listed on the NYSE, the American Stock Exchange, or the NASDAQ National Market List.

FTSE® NAREIT® Equity REIT Index is an unmanaged market value-weighted index based on the last closing price of the month for tax-qualified REITs listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

FTSE NAREIT All Equity Total Return Index is a market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the performance of tax-qualified real estate investment trusts (REITs) listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the NYSE MKT LLC, or the NASDAQ National Market List.

Fidelity U.S. Low Volatility Factor Index is designed to reflect the performance of stocks of large and mid-capitalization U.S. companies with lower volatility than the broader market.

Fidelity U.S. Value Factor Index is designed to reflect the performance of stocks of large and mid-capitalization U.S. companies that have attractive valuations.

Fidelity U.S. Quality Factor Index is designed to reflect the performance of stocks of large and mid-capitalization U.S. companies with a higher quality profile than the broader market.

Fidelity Small-Mid Factor Index is designed to reflect the performance of stocks of small and mid-capitalization U.S. companies with attractive valuations, high quality profiles, positive momentum signals, and lower volatility than the broader market.

Fidelity U.S. Momentum Factor Index is designed to reflect the performance of stocks of large and mid-capitalization U.S. companies that exhibit positive momentum signals.

Fidelity High Dividend Index is designed to reflect the performance of stocks of large and mid-capitalization dividend-paying companies that are expected to continue to pay and grow their dividends.

Appendix: Important information

Market indexes (continued)

The London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) publishes the international benchmark price of gold in USD, twice daily. The LBMA gold price auction takes place by ICE Benchmark Administration (IBA) at 10:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an inflationary indicator published monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics that measures the change in the cost of a fixed basket of products and services, including housing, electricity, food, and transportation.

Personal consumption expenditure (PCE) indexes, published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, are a primary measure of actual and imputed household expenditures on goods (durable and non-durable) and services. Core PCE, the Federal Reserve's preferred measure of consumer price inflation, excludes volatile food and energy prices. Definitions, data, and related resources regarding CPI and PCE variants are available at https://www.atlantafed.org/research/inflationproject/underlying-inflation-dashboard.

Bloomberg Commodity Total Return Sub-indexes are composed of futures contracts and reflect the returns on fully collateralized commodity investments in metals, agriculture, energy, and precious metals. The sub-indexes are the Bloomberg Industrial Metals Subindex Total Return Index, Bloomberg Agriculture Subindex Total Return Index, Bloomberg Energy Subindex Total Return Index, and the Bloomberg Precious Metals Subindex Total Return Index.

The Chartered Financial Analyst® (CFA®) designation is offered by CFA Institute. To obtain the CFA charter, candidates must pass three exams demonstrating their competence, integrity, and extensive knowledge in accounting, ethical and professional standards, economics, portfolio management, and security analysis, and must also have at least 4,000 hours of qualifying work experience completed in a minimum of 36 months, among other requirements. CFA® is a trademark owned by CFA Institute.

Fidelity Investments® provides investment products through Fidelity Distributors Company LLC; clearing, custody, or other brokerage services through National Financial Services LLC or Fidelity Brokerage Services LLC (Members NYSE, SIPC).

Personal and workplace investment products are provided by Fidelity Brokerage Services LLC, Member NYSE, SIPC.

Institutional asset management is provided by FIAM LLC and Fidelity Institutional Asset Management Trust Company.

1271116.1.2

1.9883196.113

Disclosures

The opinions, statements, and forecasts presented herein are general information only and are not intended to provide specific investment advice or recommendations for any individual. It does not account for the specific investment objectives, tax and financial condition, or particular needs of any specific person. There is no assurance that the strategies or techniques discussed are suitable for all investors or will be successful. To determine which investment(s) may be appropriate for you, please consult your financial professional prior to investing.

Any forward-looking statements, including the economic forecasts herein, may not develop as predicted and are subject to change based on future market and other conditions. All performance referenced is historical and is no guarantee of future results.

References to markets, asset classes, and sectors are generally regarding the corresponding market index. Indexes are unmanaged statistical composites and cannot be invested in directly. Index performance is not indicative of the performance of any investment and does not reflect fees, expenses, or sales charges. All performance referenced is historical and is no guarantee of future results.

General Risk Disclosures

Investing involves risk including the potential loss of principal.

Alternative investments may not be suitable for all investors and should be considered as an investment for the risk capital portion of the investor’s portfolio. The strategies employed in the management of alternative investments may accelerate the velocity of potential losses.

Managed futures are speculative, use significant leverage, may carry substantial charges, and should only be considered suitable for the risk capital portion of an investor's portfolio.

Investing in stock includes numerous specific risks including the fluctuation of dividend, loss of principal, and potential illiquidity of the investment in a falling market. Because of their narrow focus, sector investing will be subject to greater volatility than investing more broadly across many sectors and companies. Value investments can perform differently from the market as a whole. They can remain undervalued by the market for long periods of time. The prices of small and mid-cap stocks are generally more volatile than large cap stocks.

Disclosures

General Risk Disclosures (continued)

Bonds are subject to market and interest rate risk if sold prior to maturity. Bond values will decline as interest rates rise and bonds are subject to availability and change in price. Bond yields are subject to change. Certain call or special redemption features may exist which could impact yield. Government bonds and Treasury bills are guaranteed by the U.S. government as to the timely payment of principal and interest and, if held to maturity, offer a fixed rate of return and fixed principal value. Corporate bonds are considered higher risk than government bonds but normally offer a higher yield and are subject to market, interest rate, and credit risk, as well as additional risks based on the quality of issuer coupon rate, price, yield, maturity, and redemption features. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to credit, default, prepayment, extension, market, and interest rate risk.

International debt securities involve special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, geopolitical and regulatory risk, and risk associated with varying settlement standards. These risks are often heightened for investments in emerging markets.

High yield/junk bonds (grade BB or below) are not investment grade securities, and are subject to higher interest rate, credit, and liquidity risks than those graded BBB and above. They generally should be part of a diversified portfolio for sophisticated investors.

The fast price swings of commodities will result in significant volatility in an investor's holdings. Commodities include increased risks, such as political, economic, and currency instability, and may not be suitable for all investors. Precious metal investing is subject to substantial fluctuation and potential for loss.

Any company names noted herein are for educational purposes only and not an indication of trading intent or a solicitation of their products or services. LPL Financial does not provide research on individual equities.

Disclosures

General Risk Disclosures (continued)

All index data from FactSet. International investing involves special risks such as currency fluctuation and political instability and may not be suitable for all investors. These risks are often heightened for investments in emerging markets.

All information is believed to be from reliable sources; however, LPL Financial makes no representation as to its completeness or accuracy.

Investing involves risks including possible loss of principal. No investment strategy or risk management technique can guarantee return or eliminate risk in all market environments. There is no guarantee that a diversified portfolio will enhance overall returns or outperform a non-diversified portfolio. Diversification does not protect against market risk. Investing in foreign and emerging markets debt or securities involves special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, geopolitical risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks.

Asset allocation does not ensure a profit or protect against a loss.

General Definitions

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period, though GDP is usually calculated on an annual basis. It includes all of private and public consumption, government outlays, investments, and exports less imports that occur within a defined territory.

The PE ratio (price-to-earnings ratio) is a measure of the price paid for a share relative to the annual net income or profit earned by the firm per share. It is a financial ratio used for valuation: a higher PE ratio means that investors are paying more for each unit of net income, so the stock is more expensive compared to one with lower PE ratio.

Earnings per share (EPS) is the portion of a company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of common stock. EPS serves as an indicator of a company's profitability. Earnings per share is generally considered to be the single most important variable in determining a share's price. It is also a major component used to calculate the price-to-earnings valuation ratio.

The Standard & Poor's 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.

The Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is an index of the U.S. investment-grade fixed-rate bond market, including both government and corporate bonds. The HFRI® Indices are broadly constructed indices designed to capture the breadth of hedge fund performance trends across all strategies and regions.

The PHLX Semiconductor Sector Index (SOX) is a modified market capitalization-weighted index composed of companies primarily involved in the design, distribution, manufacture, and sale of semiconductors.

Disclosures

General Definitions (continued)

The HFRI Institutional Macro Index is a global, equal-weighted index of hedge funds with minimum assets under management of USD $500 million which report to the HFR Database and are open to new investments.

A company's market capitalization is the market value of its outstanding shares. Market capitalization is calculated by multiplying the number of a company's shares outstanding by its stock price per share. Classifications such as large cap, mid cap, and small cap are only approximations and may change over time.

Equity Definitions

Cyclical stocks typically relate to equity securities of companies whose price is affected by ups and downs in the overall economy and that sell discretionary items that consumers may buy more of during an economic expansion but cut back on during a recession. Counter-cyclical stocks tend to move in the opposite direction from the overall economy and with consumer staples which people continue to demand even during a downturn.

A Growth stock is a share in a company that is anticipated to grow at a rate significantly above the average for the market due to capital appreciation.

A Value stock is anticipated to grow above the average for the market due to trading at a lower price relative to its fundamentals, such as dividends, earnings, or sales.

Large cap stocks are issued by corporations with a market capitalization of $10 billion or more, and small cap stocks are issued by corporations with a market capitalization between $250 million and $2 billion.

Fixed Income Definitions

Credit Quality is one of the principal criteria for judging the investment quality of a bond or bond mutual fund. As the term implies, credit quality informs investors of a bond or bond portfolio's credit worthiness, or risk of default. Credit ratings are published rankings based on detailed financial analyses by a credit bureau specifically as it relates to the bond issuer's ability to meet debt obligations. The highest rating is AAA, and the lowest is D. Securities with credit ratings of BBB and above are considered investment grade.

The credit spread is the yield of corporate bonds less the yield on comparable maturity Treasury debt. This is a market-based estimate of the amount of fear in the bond market. Base-rated bonds are the lowest quality bonds that are considered investment-grade, rather than high-yield. They best reflect the stresses across the quality spectrum.

The Bloomberg Commodity Index (BCOM) is made up of 24 exchange-traded futures on physical commodities, representing 22 commodities which are weighted to account for economic significance and market liquidity.

This research material has been prepared by LPL Financial LLC.

Not Insured by FDIC/NCUA or Any Other Government Agency	**Not Bank/Credit Union Guaranteed**	**Not Bank/Credit Union Deposits or Obligations**	**May Lose Value**

RES-0007080-0526 | For Public Use | Tracking #1133507 | #1133511 (Exp. 06/2027)