YANKE FINANCIAL

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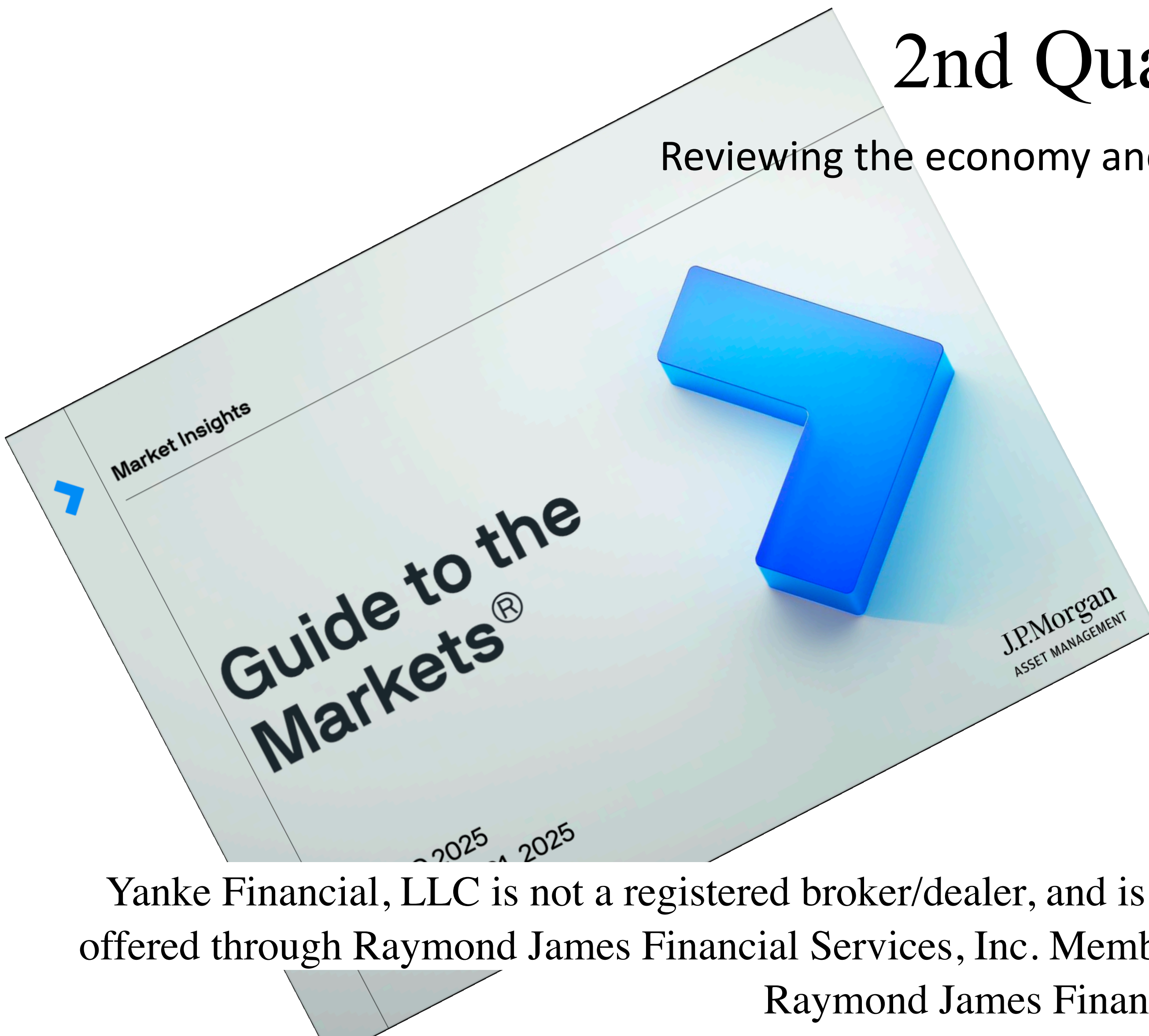
CAPITAL MARKETS REVIEW

2nd Quarter 2025

Reviewing the economy and markets as of March 31, 2025



Presented by

Patrick H. Yanke, CFP®

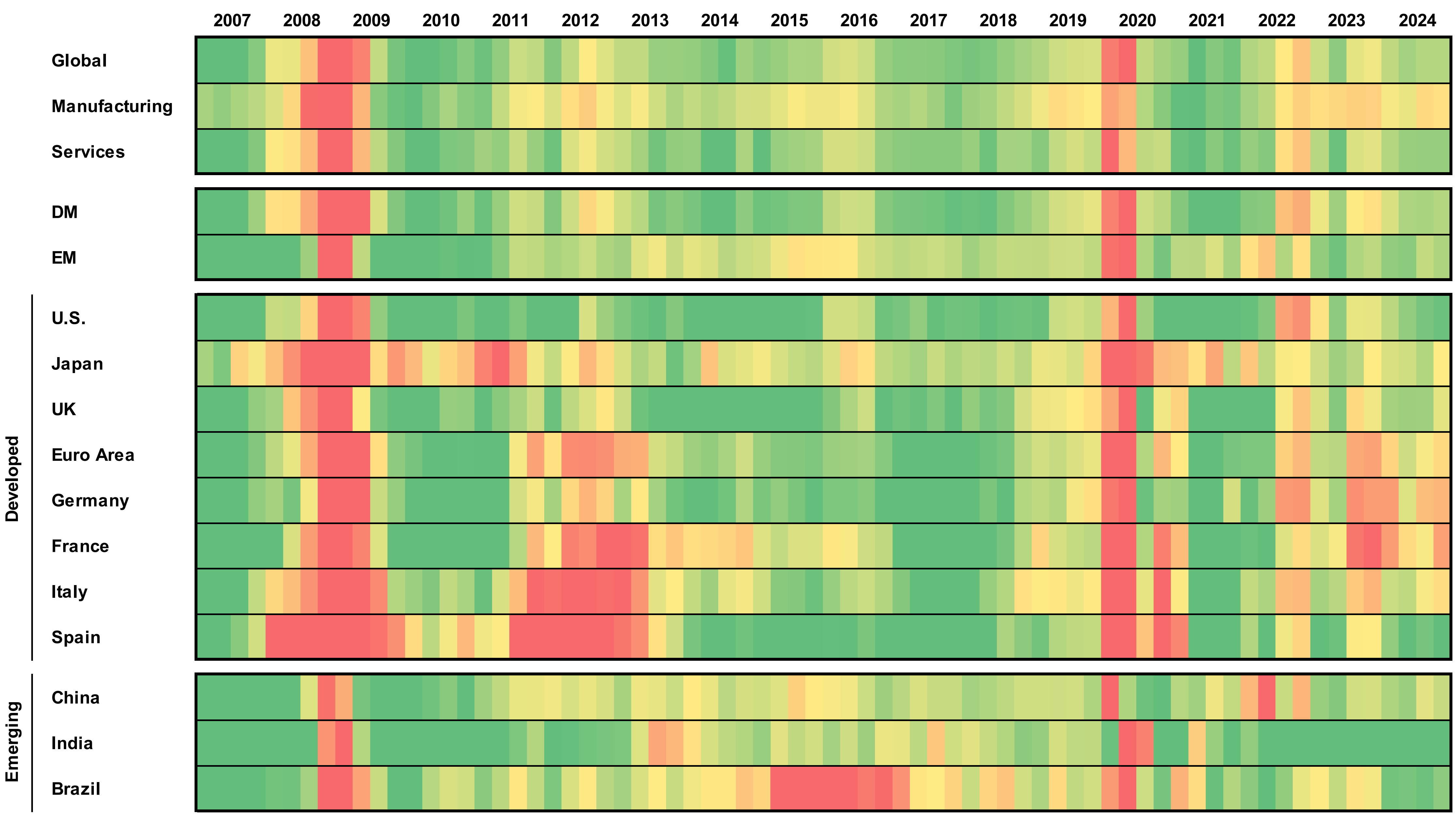
Discussion Points

- Recession is always a possibility but not currently baked into the forecast
- Earnings and equity concentration are driving the indices
- The recent election has introduced some positive expectations but also uncertainty
- Active management and diversification are very important in this environment

Global economic activity momentum

International

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



	2025 Feb	2025 Mar
Global	51.5	*51.6*
Manufacturing	50.6	*49.8*
Services	51.6	*52.3*
DM	51.0	-
EM	52.4	-
U.S.	51.6	53.5
Japan	52.0	48.5
UK	50.5	52.0
Euro Area	50.2	50.4
Germany	50.4	50.9
France	45.1	47.0
Italy	51.9	-
Spain	55.1	-
China	51.5	-
India	58.8	58.6
Brazil	55.1	-

Source: J.P. Morgan Economic Research, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Italicized figures are 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 2007-2009. 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 March 31, 2025.

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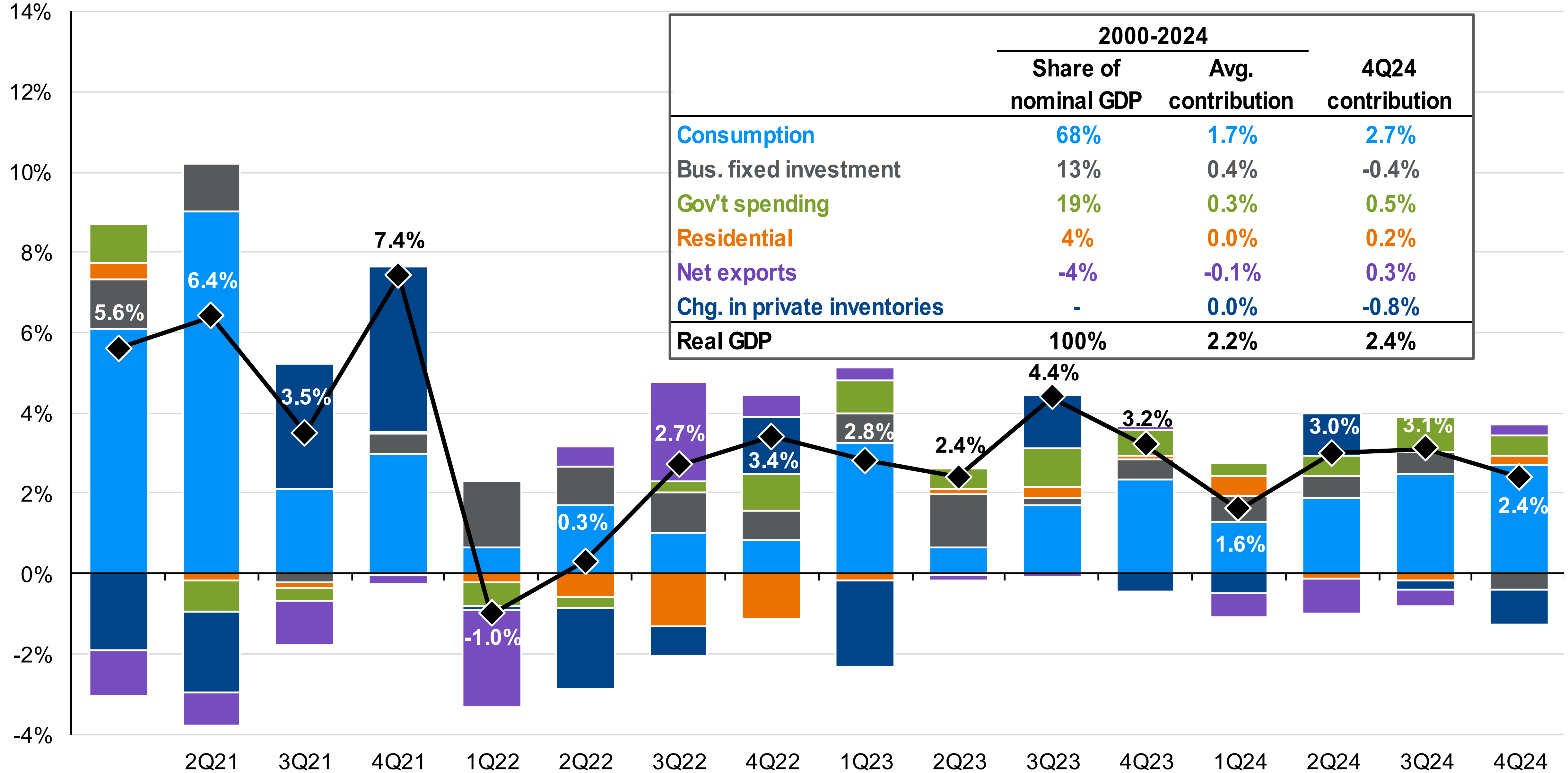
Components of GDP growth

Contributors to real GDP growth

Quarter-over-quarter, seasonally adjusted annualized rate



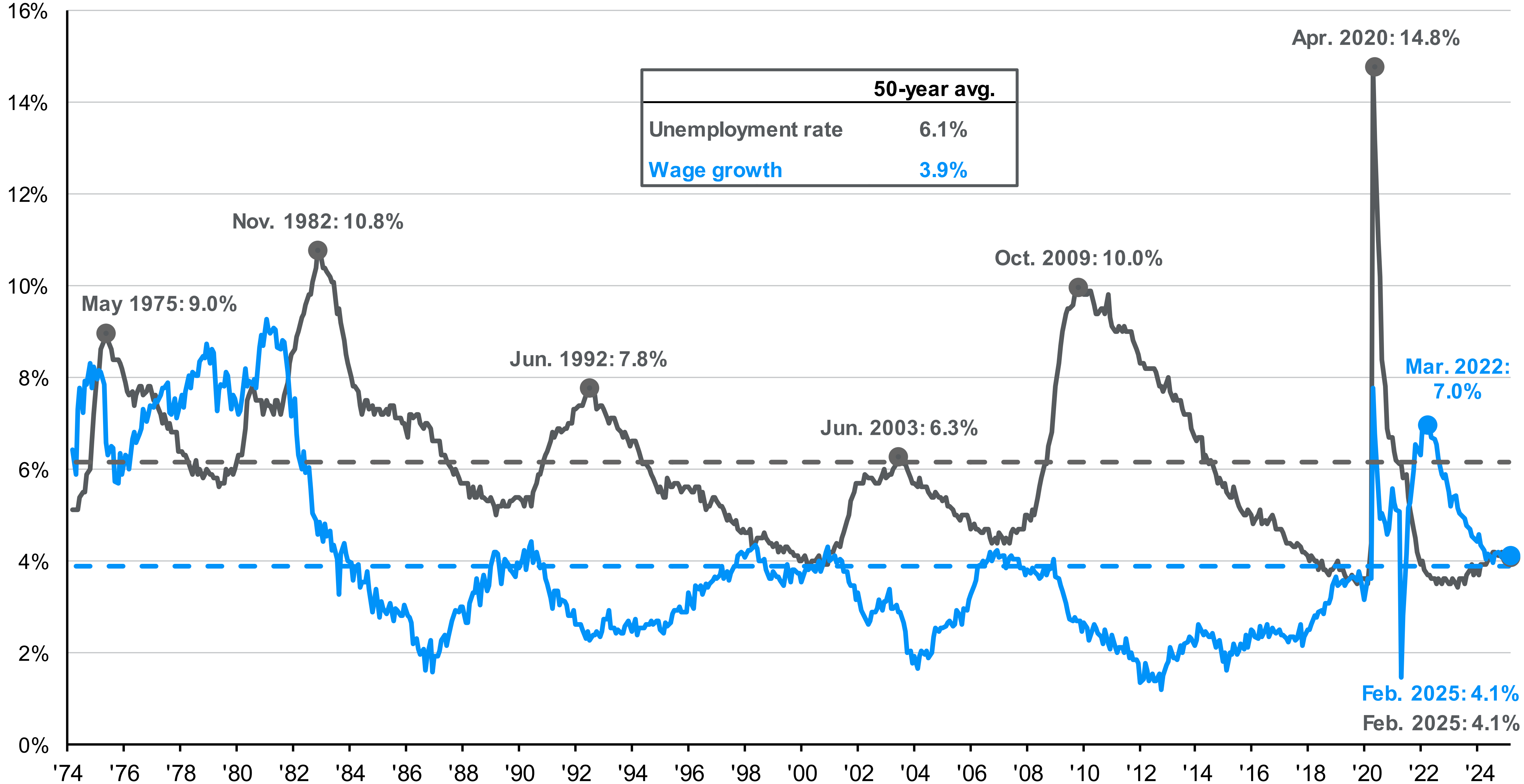
	2000-2024 Share of nominal GDP	2000-2024 Avg. contribution	4Q24 contribution
Consumption	68%	1.7%	2.7%
Bus. fixed investment	13%	0.4%	-0.4%
Gov't spending	19%	0.3%	0.5%
Residential	4%	0.0%	0.2%
Net exports	-4%	-0.1%	0.3%
Chg. in private inventories	-	0.0%	-0.8%
Real GDP	**100%**	**2.2%**	**2.4%**

Source: BEA, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of March 31, 2025.

Unemployment and wages

Civilian unemployment rate and year-over-year wage growth

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



Source: BLS, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Private production and non-supervisory jobs represent just over 80% of total private nonfarm jobs.
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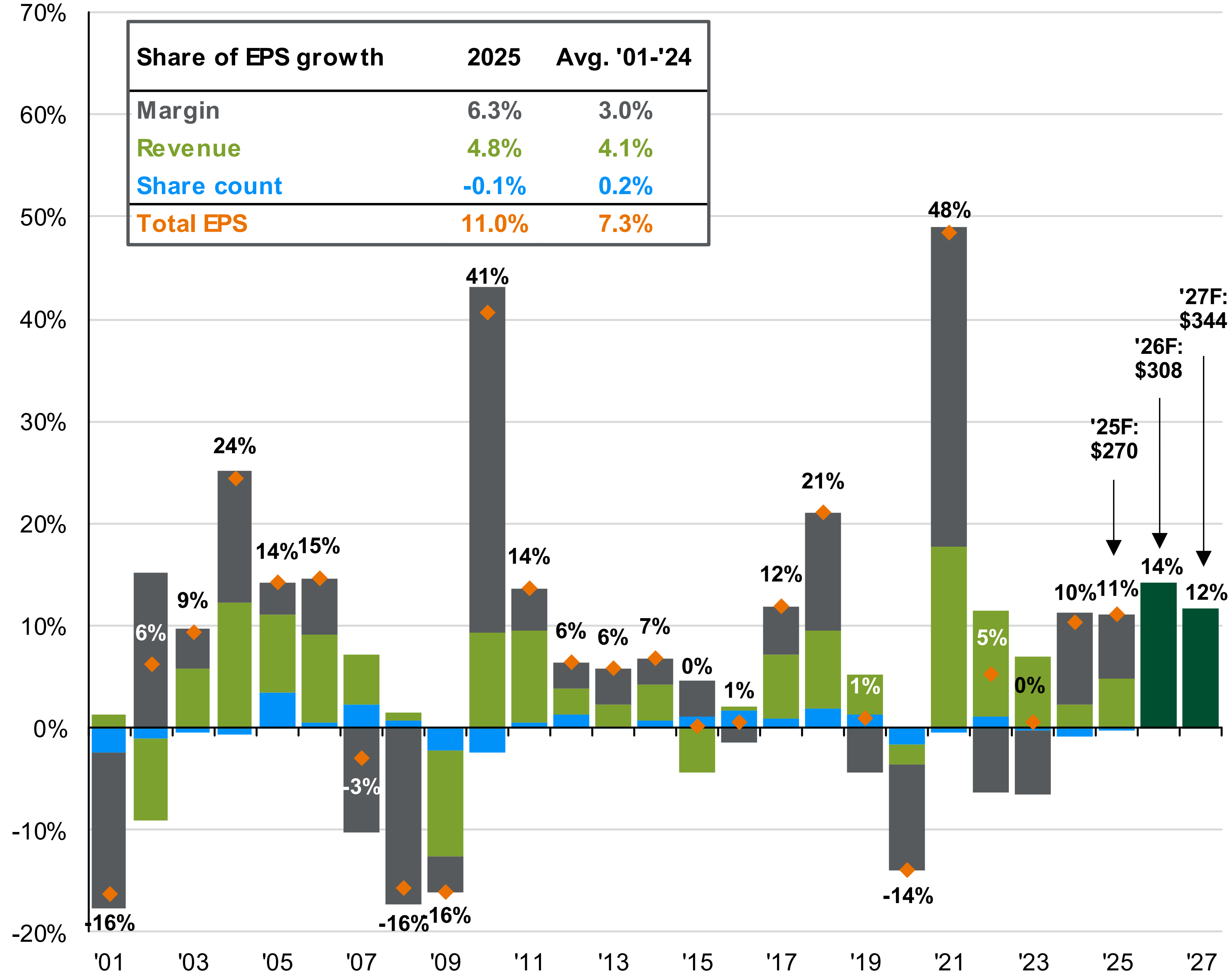
Sources of earnings growth and profit margins

Equities

S&P 500 year-over-year pro forma EPS growth

Annual growth broken into changes in revenue, profit margin and share count



Share of EPS growth	2025	Avg. '01-'24
Margin	6.3%	3.0%
Revenue	4.8%	4.1%
Share count	-0.1%	0.2%
Total EPS	11.0%	7.3%

S&P 500 profit margins

Quarterly earnings/sales

Source: Compustat, FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Historical EPS levels are based on annual pro forma earnings per share. 2025, 2026 and 2027 EPS growth are based on consensus analyst estimates for each calendar year. Past performance is not indicative of future returns.
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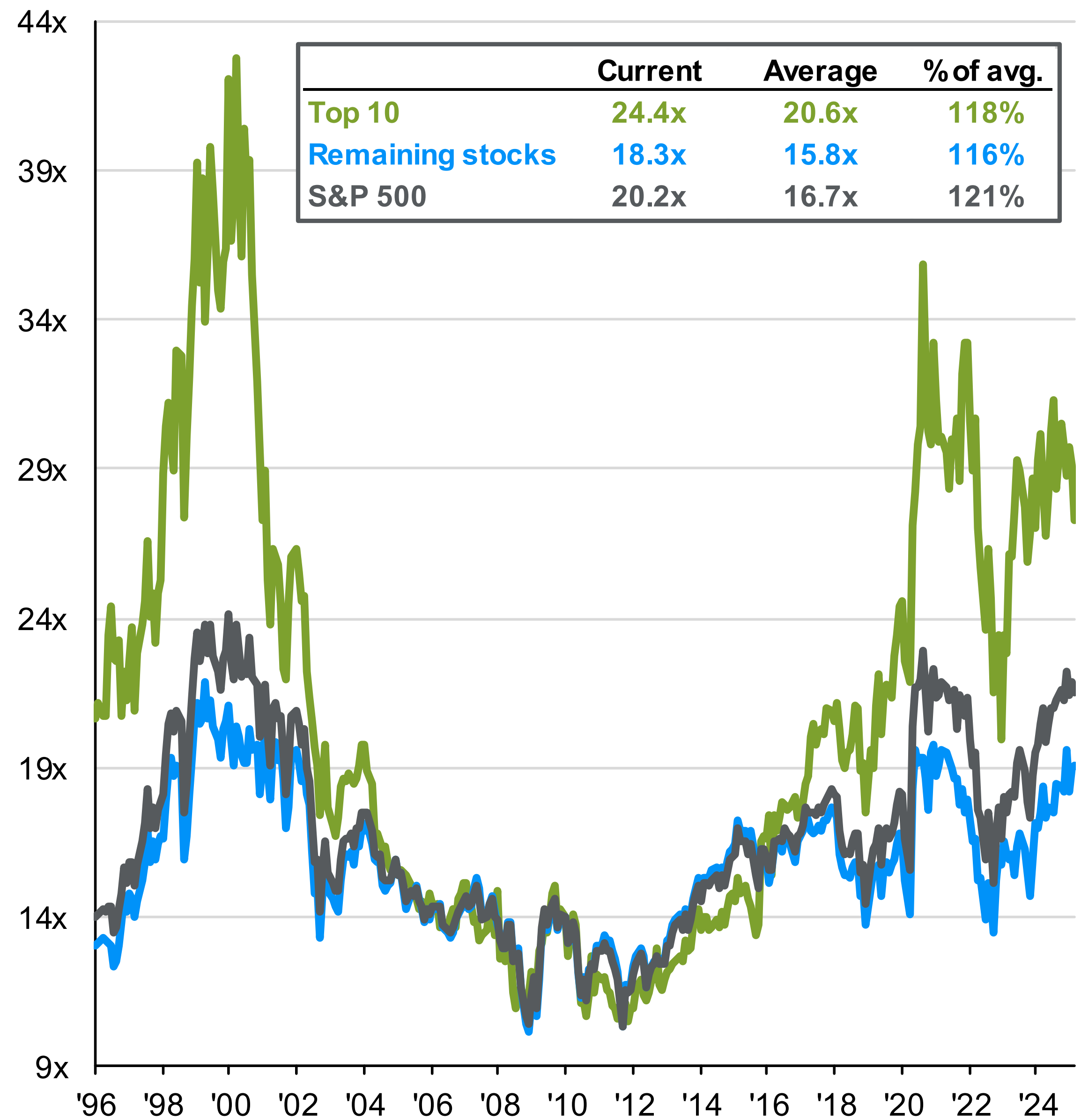
S&P 500: Index concentration and valuations

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

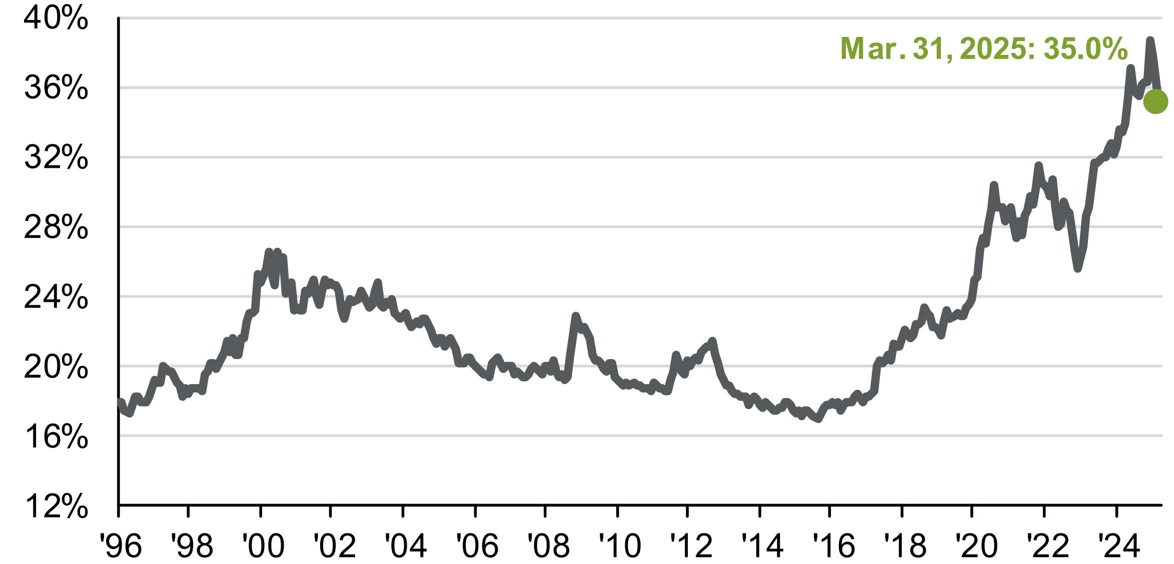
Next 12 months, 1996 - present



	Current	Average	% of avg.
Top 10	24.4x	20.6x	118%
Remaining stocks	18.3x	15.8x	116%
S&P 500	20.2x	16.7x	121%

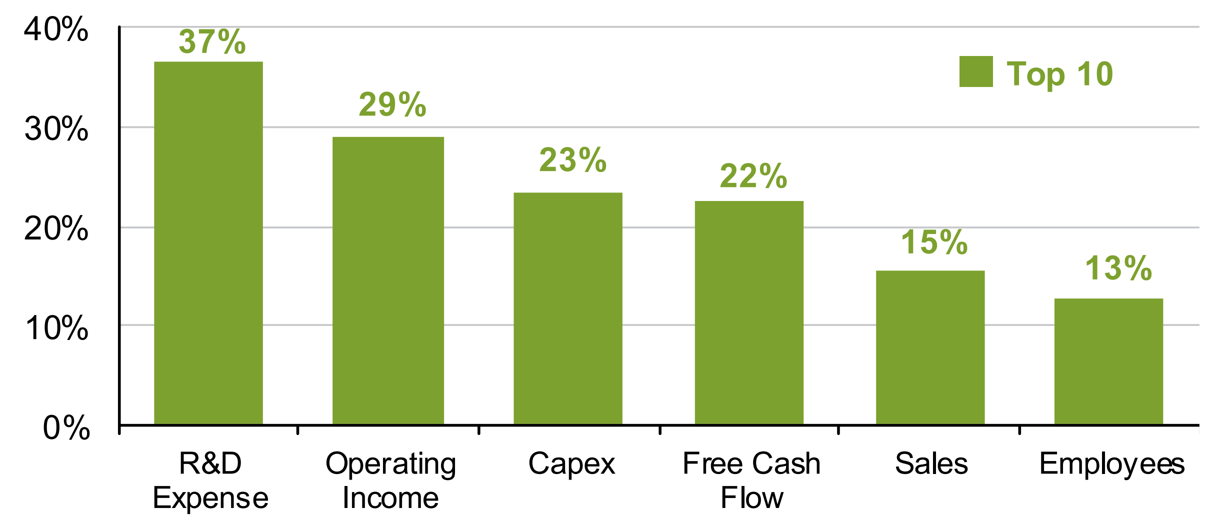
Weight of the top 10 stocks in the S&P 500

% of market capitalization of the S&P 500



Economic concentration in the S&P 500

% of S&P 500 metric, 4Q24



Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. The top 10 S&P 500 companies are based on the 10 largest index constituents at the beginning of each quarter. As of 3/31/2025, the top 10 companies in the index were AAPL (7.0%), MSFT (5.9%), NVDA (5.6%), AMZN (3.8%), GOOGL/GOOG (3.4%), META (2.7%), BRK.B (2.1%), AVGO (1.7%), TSLA (1.5%), and JPM (1.4%). The remaining stocks represent the rest of the 492 companies in the S&P 500.

Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of March 31, 2025.

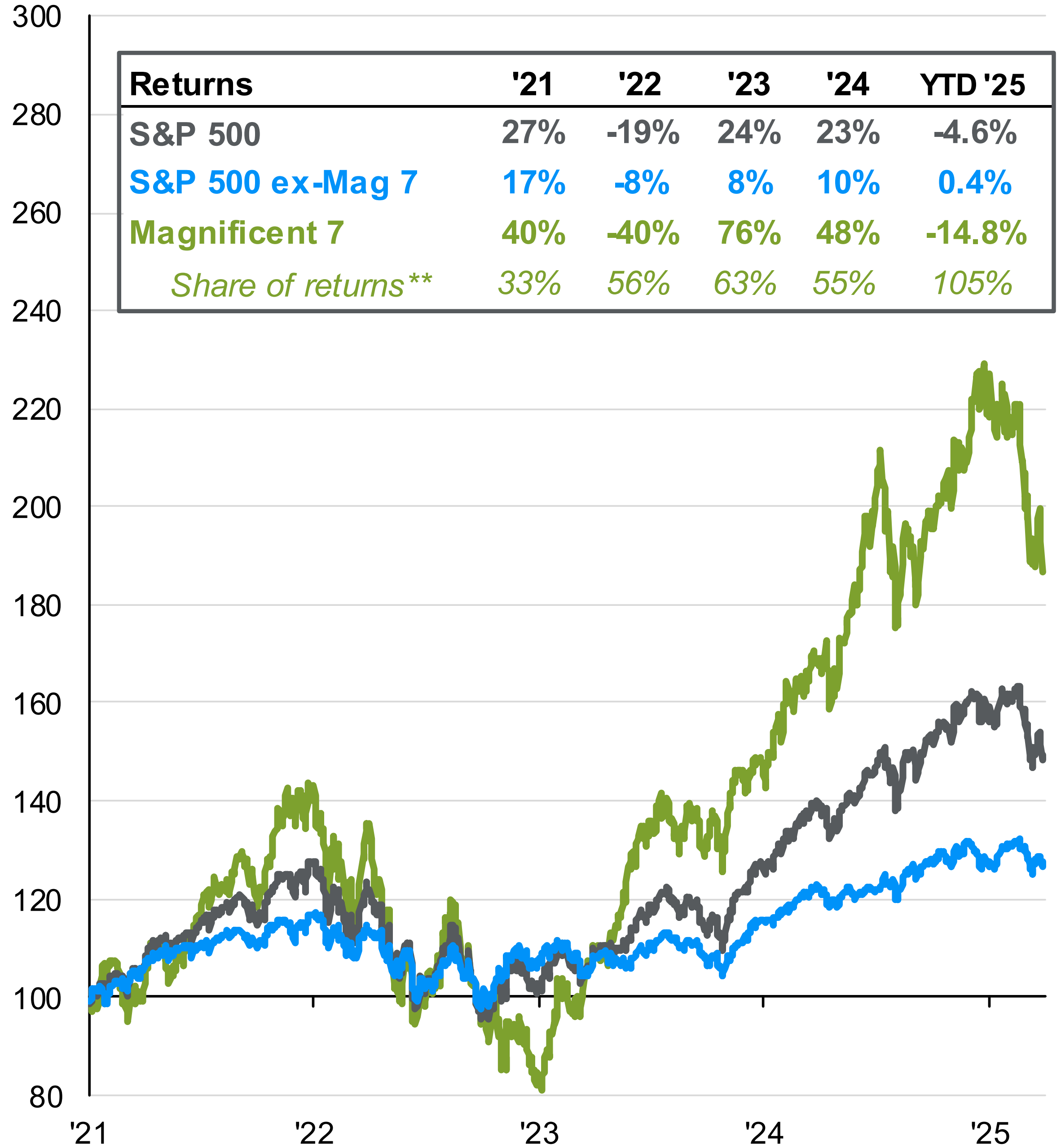
Equities

Magnificent 7 performance and earnings dynamics

GTM | U.S. | 12

Performance of "Magnificent 7" stocks in S&P 500*

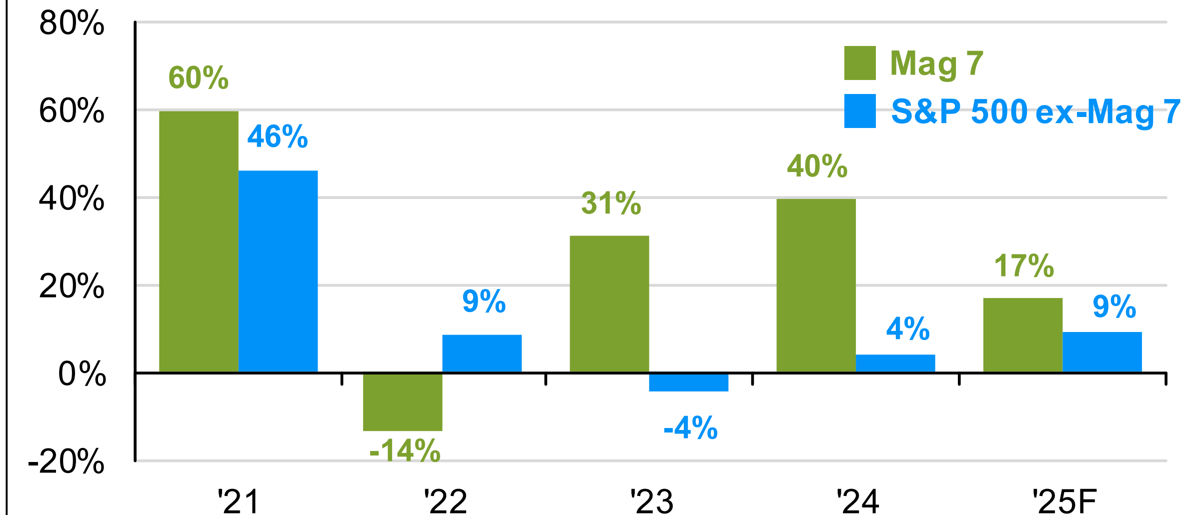
Indexed to 100 on 1/1/2021, price return



Returns	'21	'22	'23	'24	YTD '25
S&P 500	27%	-19%	24%	23%	-4.6%
S&P 500 ex-Mag 7	17%	-8%	8%	10%	0.4%
Magnificent 7	40%	-40%	76%	48%	-14.8%
*Share of returns***	*33%*	*56%*	*63%*	*55%*	*105%*

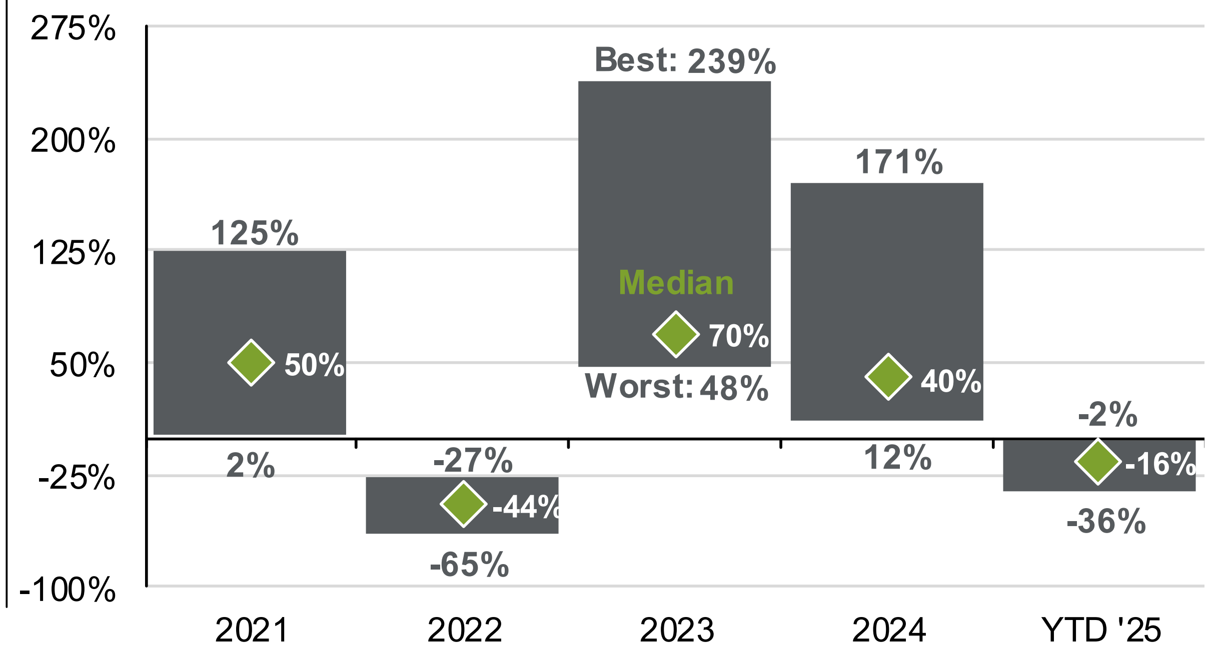
Earnings growth

Pro forma EPS, year-over-year



Magnificent 7 performance dispersion

Price returns, best, median and worst performing Mag 7 stock by year



Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
*Magnificent 7 includes AAPL, AMZN, GOOG, GOOGL, META, MSFT, NVDA and TSLA. Earnings estimates for 2025 are forecasts based on consensus analyst expectations. **Share of returns represent how much each group contributed to the overall return.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of March 31, 2025.

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Magnificent 7 performance and earnings dynamics

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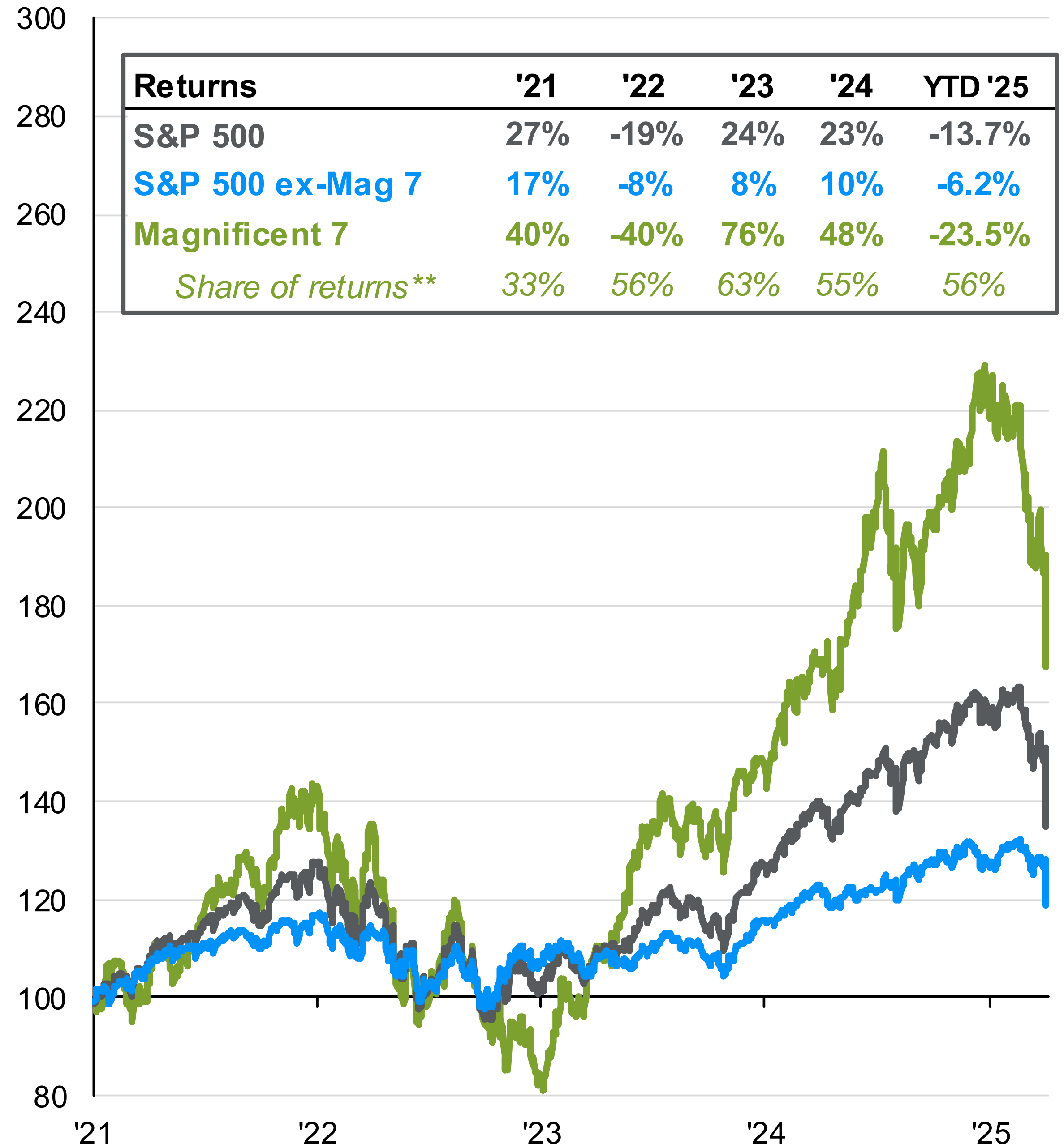

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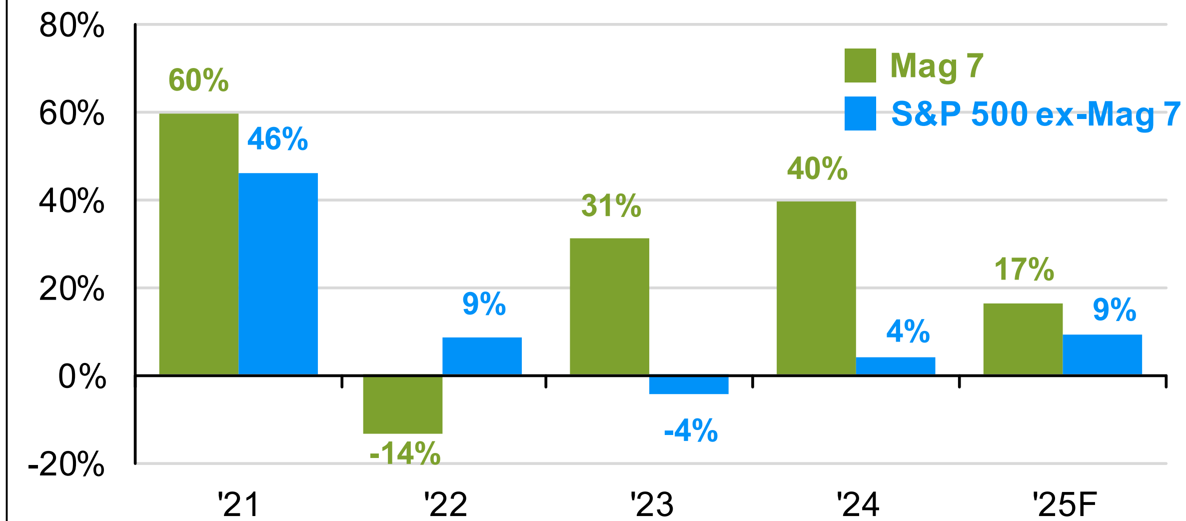
S&P 500 ex-Mag 7	17%	-8%	8%	10%	-6.2%
Magnificent 7	40%	-40%	76%	48%	-23.5%
*Share of returns***	*33%*	*56%*	*63%*	*55%*	*56%*

Earnings growth

Pro forma EPS, year-over-year



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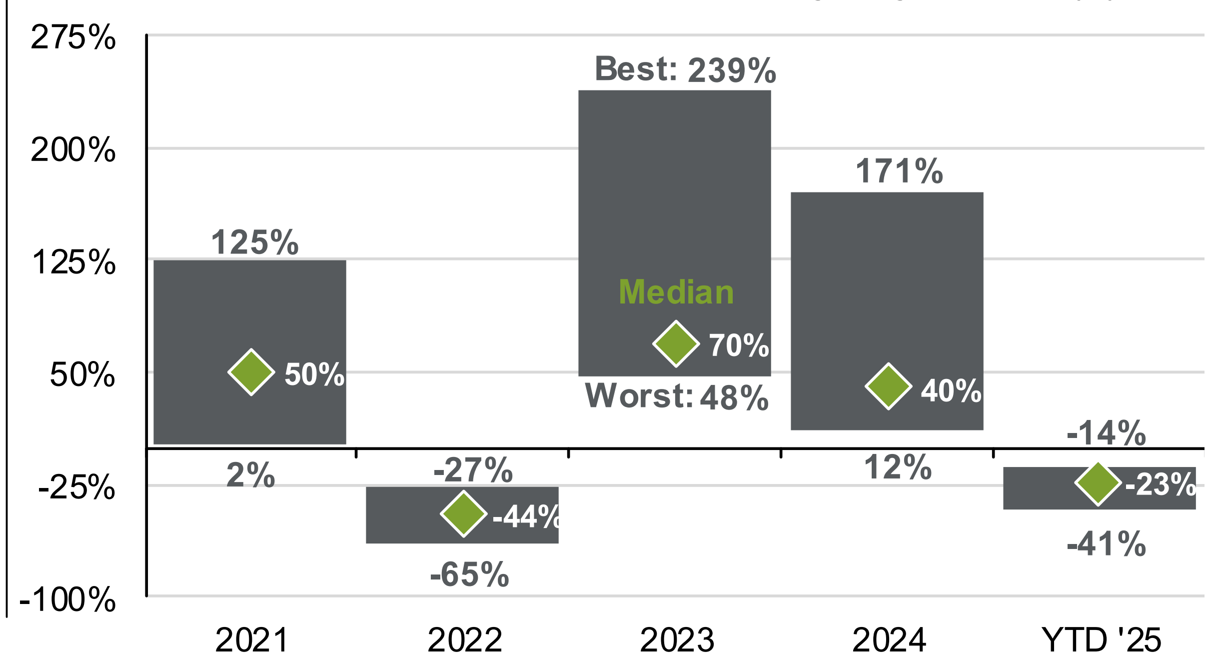

Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
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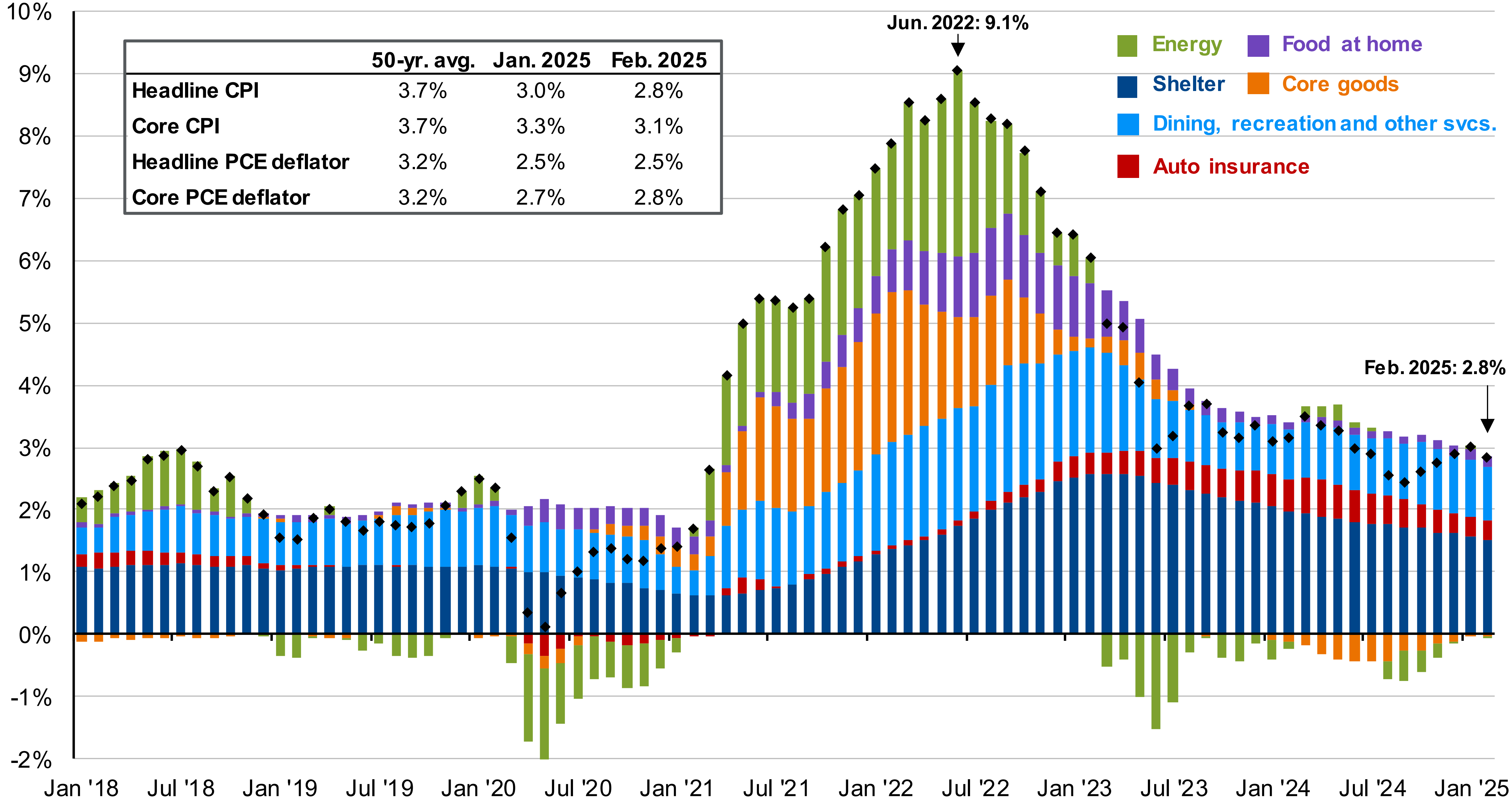
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of April 4, 2025.

Inflation components

Contributors to headline CPI inflation

Contribution to y/y % change in CPI, non-seasonally adjusted

	50-yr. avg.	Jan. 2025	Feb. 2025
Headline CPI	3.7%	3.0%	2.8%
Core CPI	3.7%	3.3%	3.1%
Headline PCE deflator	3.2%	2.5%	2.5%
Core PCE deflator	3.2%	2.7%	2.8%

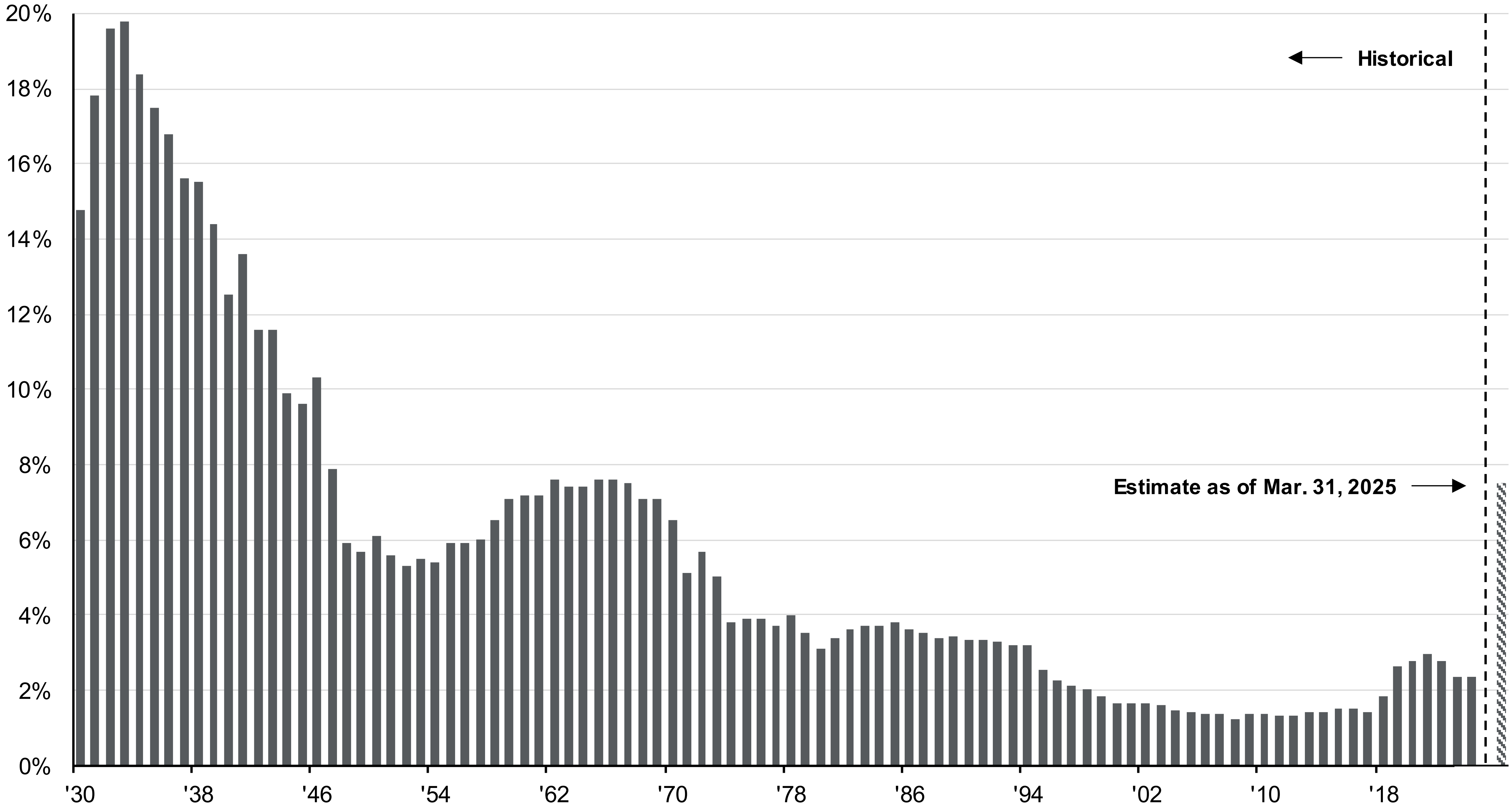


Source: BLS, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Contributions mirror the BLS methodology on Table 7 of the CPI report. Values may not sum to headline CPI figures due to rounding and underlying calculations. "Shelter" includes owners' equivalent rent, rent of primary residence and home insurance. "Food at home" includes alcoholic beverages.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of March 31, 2025.

Tariffs on U.S. imports

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

Duties collected / value of total goods imports for consumption



Source: Goldman Sachs Investment Research, United States International Trade Commission, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. For illustrative purposes only. The estimated weighted average U.S. tariff rate includes the latest tariff announcements (25% tariffs on steel and aluminum imports, an additional 20% tariff on Chinese imports, and a 25% tariff on non-compliant Mexican and Canadian imports). Estimates about which goods are USMCA compliant come from Goldman Sachs Investment Research. Imports for consumption: goods brought into a country for direct use or sale in the domestic market. The estimate does not consider non-tariff barriers, such as value-added taxes. Figures are based on 2024 import levels and assume no change in demand due to tariff increases. Forecasts are based on current data and assumptions about future economic conditions. Actual results may differ materially due to changes in economic, market, and other conditions.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of March 31, 2025.

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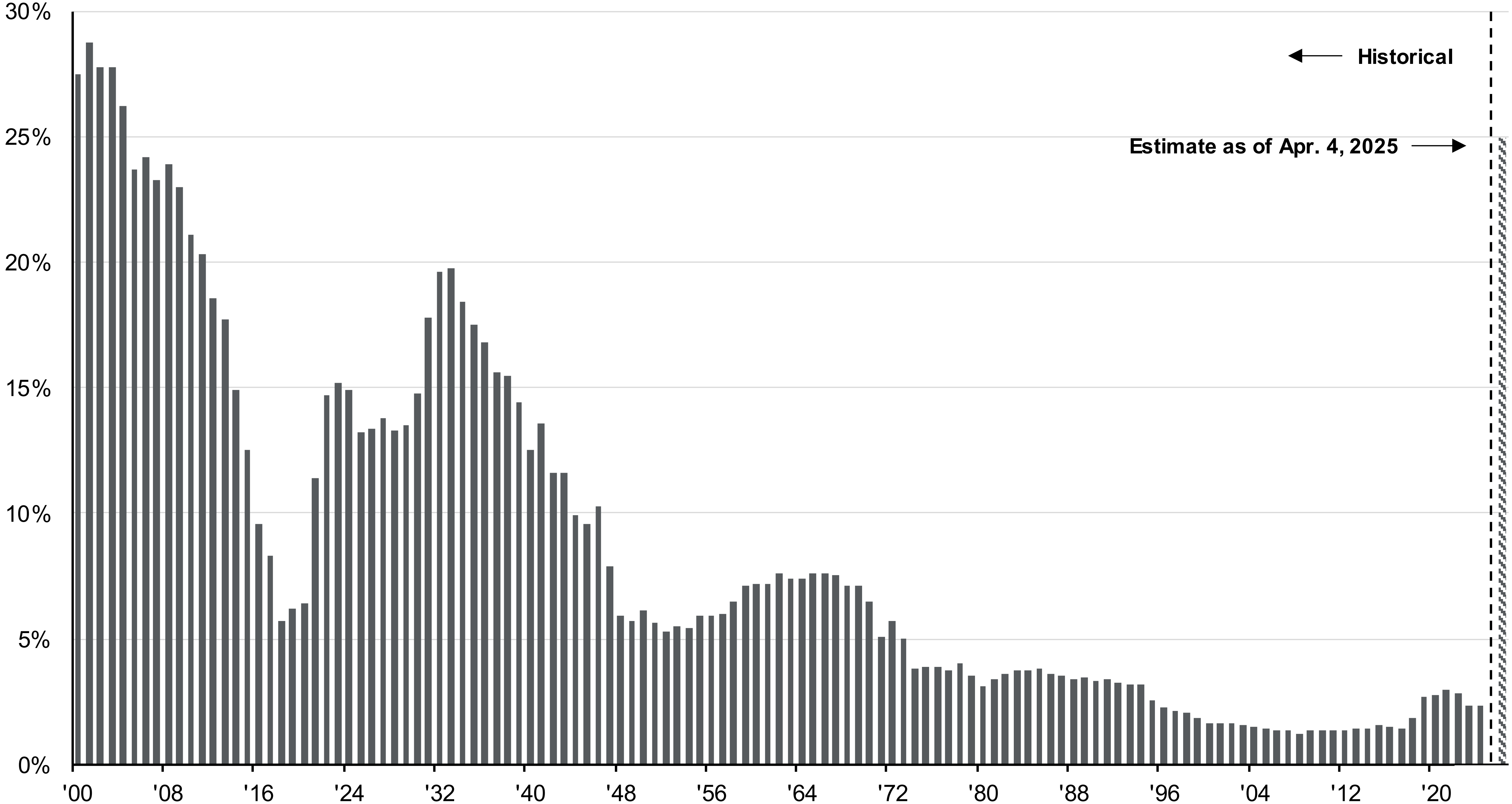

Source: Goldman Sachs Investment Research, United States International Trade Commission, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. For illustrative purposes only. Estimates about which goods are USMCA compliant come from Goldman Sachs Investment Research. Imports for consumption: goods brought into a country for direct use or sale in the domestic market. The estimate does not consider non-tariff barriers, such as value-added taxes. Figures are based on 2024 import levels and assume no change in demand due to tariff increases. Forecasts are based on current data and assumptions about future economic conditions. Actual results may differ materially due to changes in economic, market, and other conditions.
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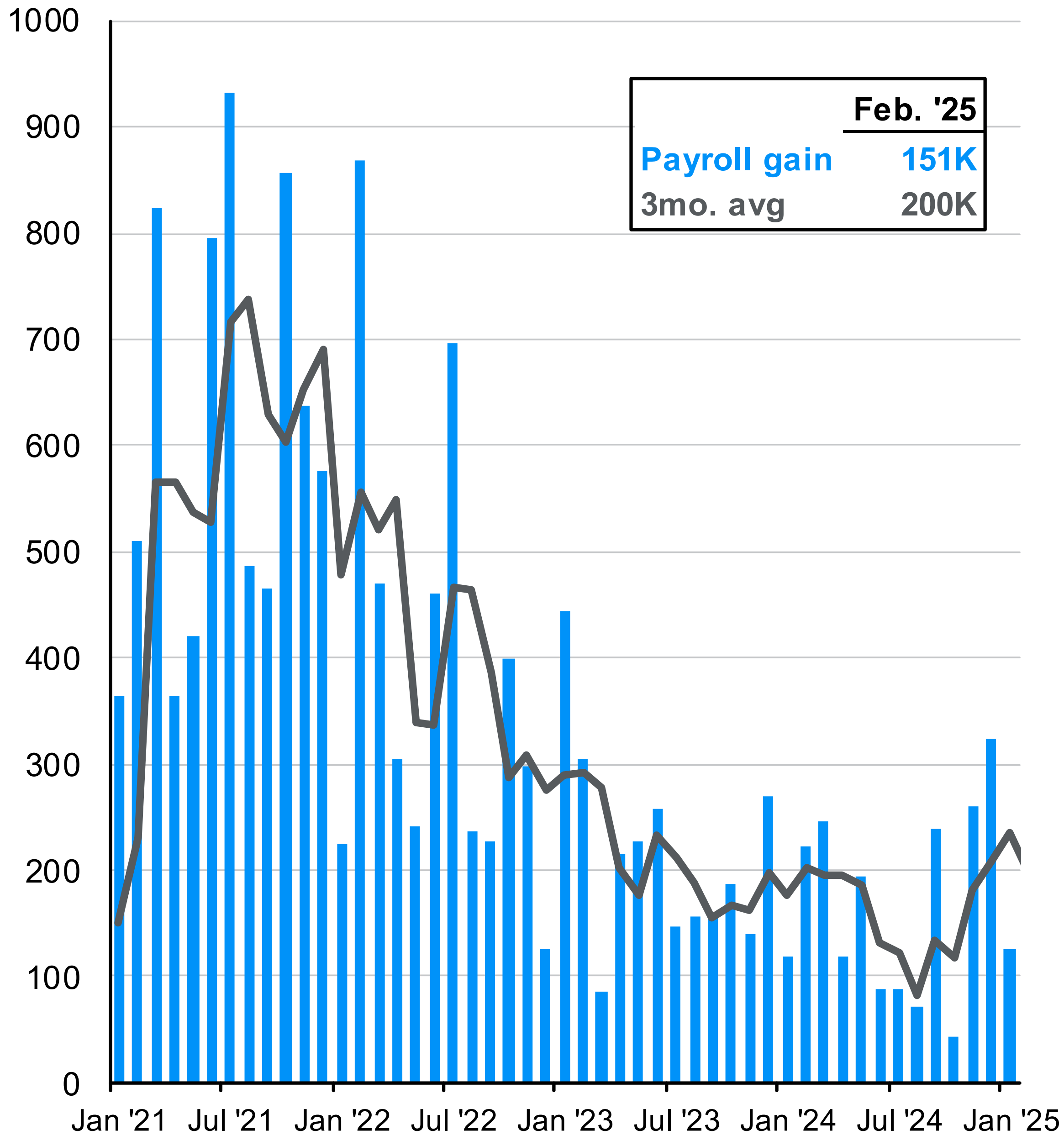
Labor supply

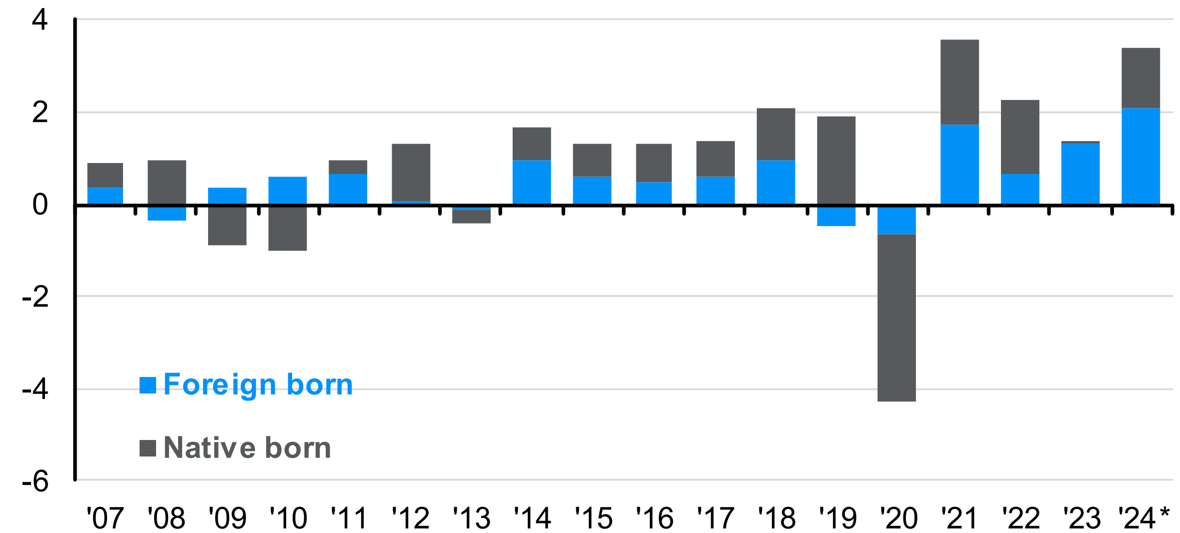
Nonfarm payroll gains

Month-over-month change and 3mo. moving average, SA



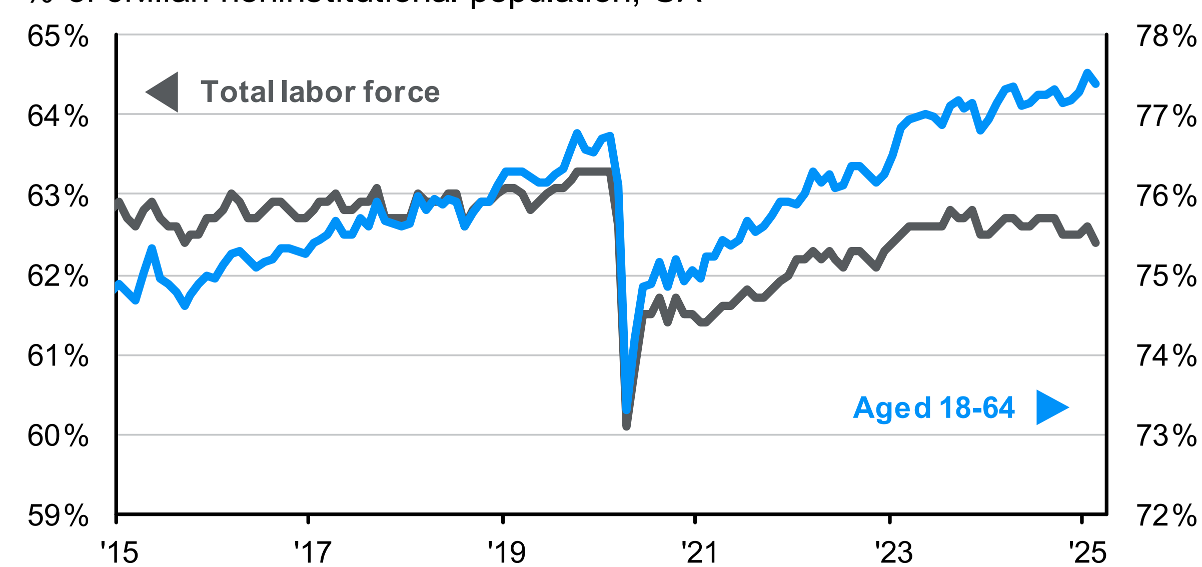
Labor force growth, native and immigrant contribution

Year-over-year change as of January, aged 16+, millions*



Labor force participation

% of civilian noninstitutional population, SA

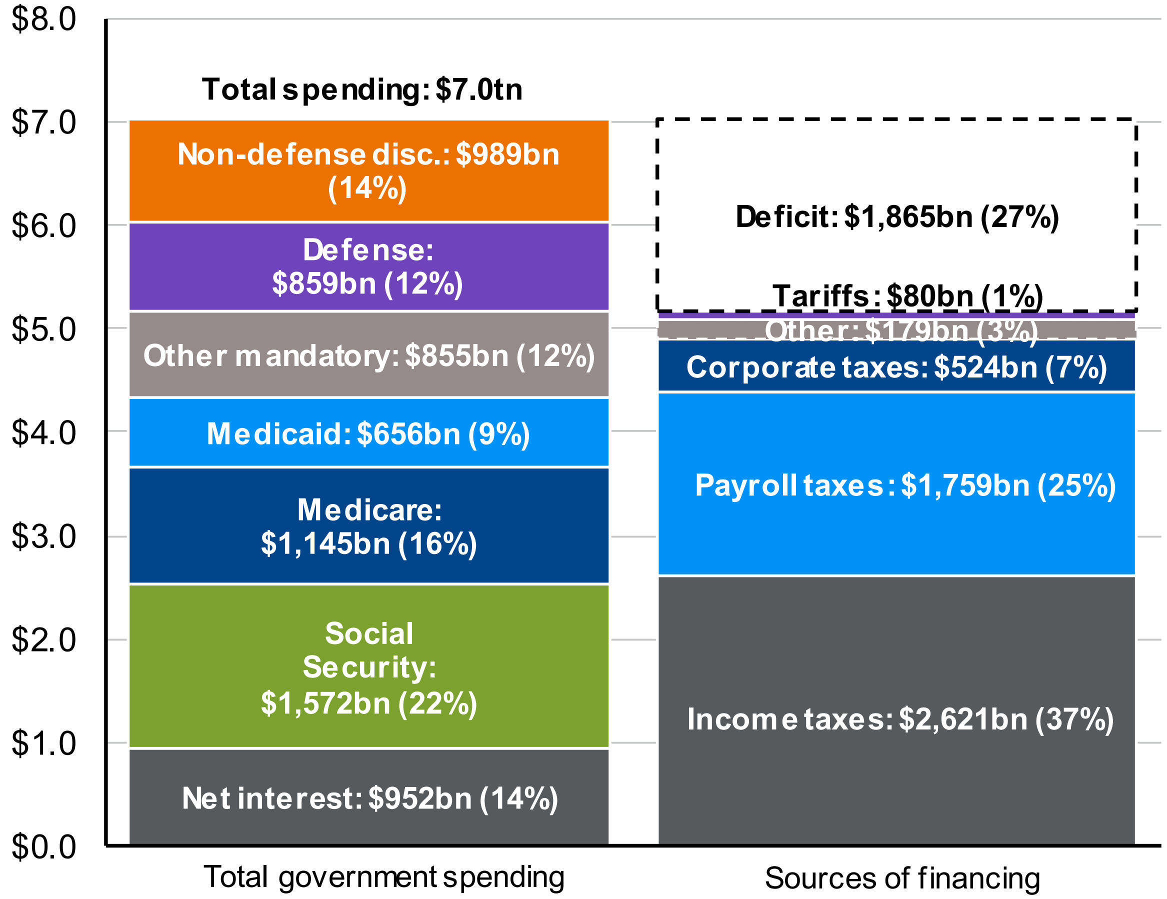


Source: BLS, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Labor force data are sourced from the Current Population Survey, also known as the household survey, conducted by the BLS. *Year-over-year change in the labor force calculated from January of each year. For example, the 2024 figures are calculated by subtracting the size of the labor force as of 1/31/2024 from the size of the labor force as of 1/31/2025.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of March 31, 2025.

Federal finances

The 2025 federal budget

USD trillions

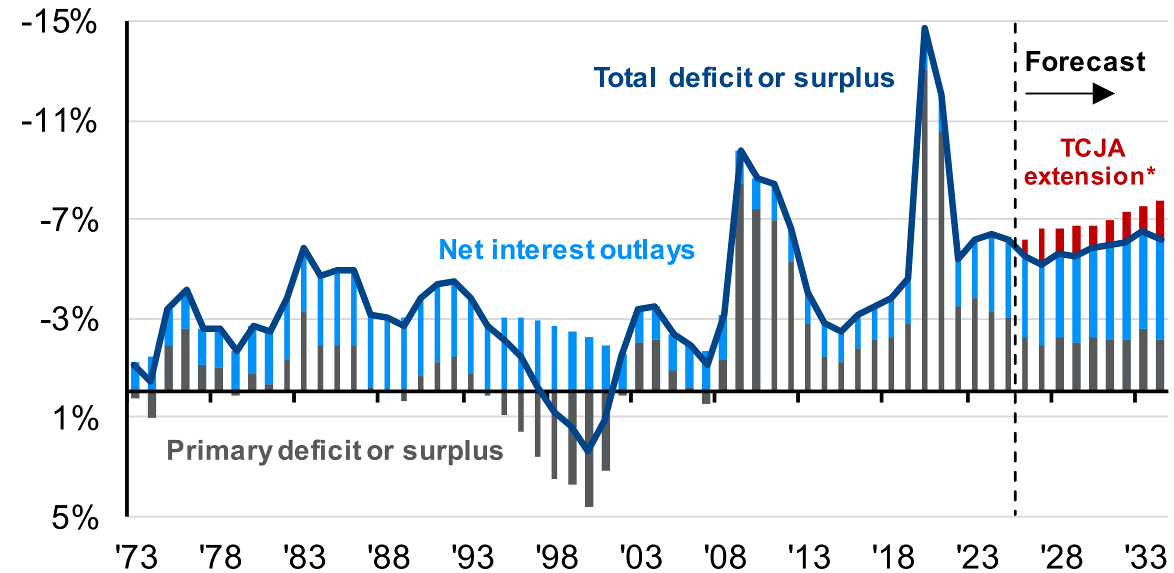


CBO's Baseline economic assumptions

	2025	'26-'27	'28-'29	'30-'35
Real GDP growth	2.2%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
10-year Treasury	4.1%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%
Headline inflation (CPI)	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%
Unemployment	4.2%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%

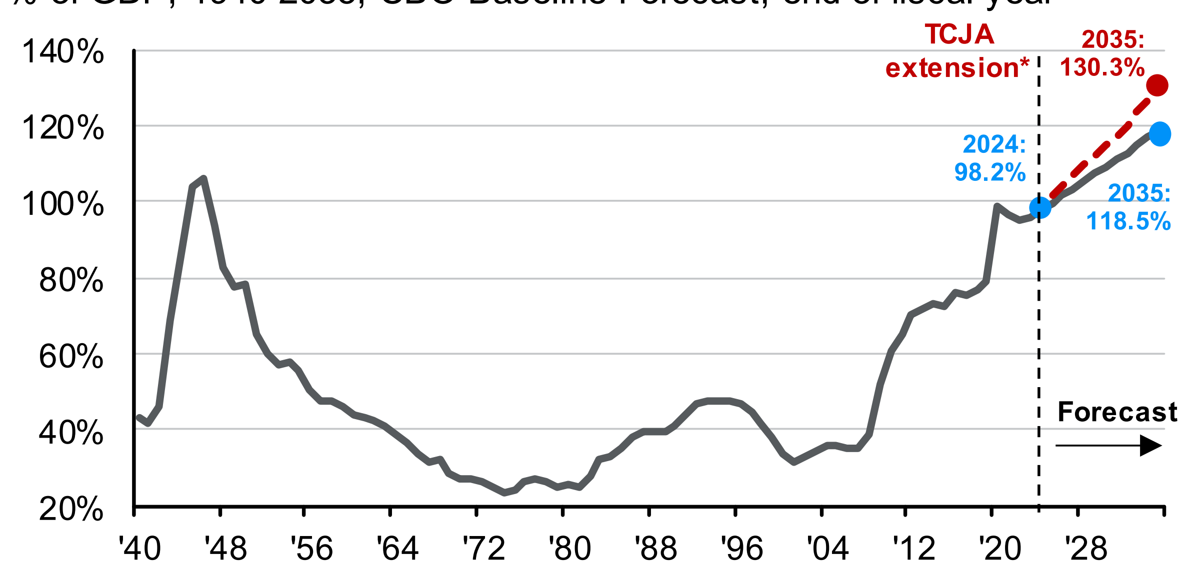
Federal deficit and net interest outlays

% of GDP, 1973-2035, CBO Baseline Forecast



Federal net debt (accumulated deficits)

% of GDP, 1940-2035, CBO Baseline Forecast, end of fiscal year



Source: CBO, J.P. Morgan Asset Management; (Left) Numbers may not sum to 100% due to rounding; (Top and bottom right) BEA, Treasury Department. Estimates are from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) January 2025 An Update to the Budget Outlook: 2025 to 2035. “Other” spending includes, but is not limited to, health insurance subsidies, income security and federal civilian and military retirement. Years shown are fiscal years. *Adjusted by JPMAM to include estimates from the CBO March 2025 report “Projections of Deficits and Debt Under Alternative Scenarios for the Budget and Interest Rates” on the extension of TCJA provisions. Forecasts are not a reliable indicator of future performance. Forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements are based upon current beliefs and expectations. They are for illustrative purposes only and serve as an indication of what may occur. Given the inherent uncertainties and risks associated with forecasts, projections or other forward-looking statements, actual events, results or performance may differ materially from those reflected or contemplated.

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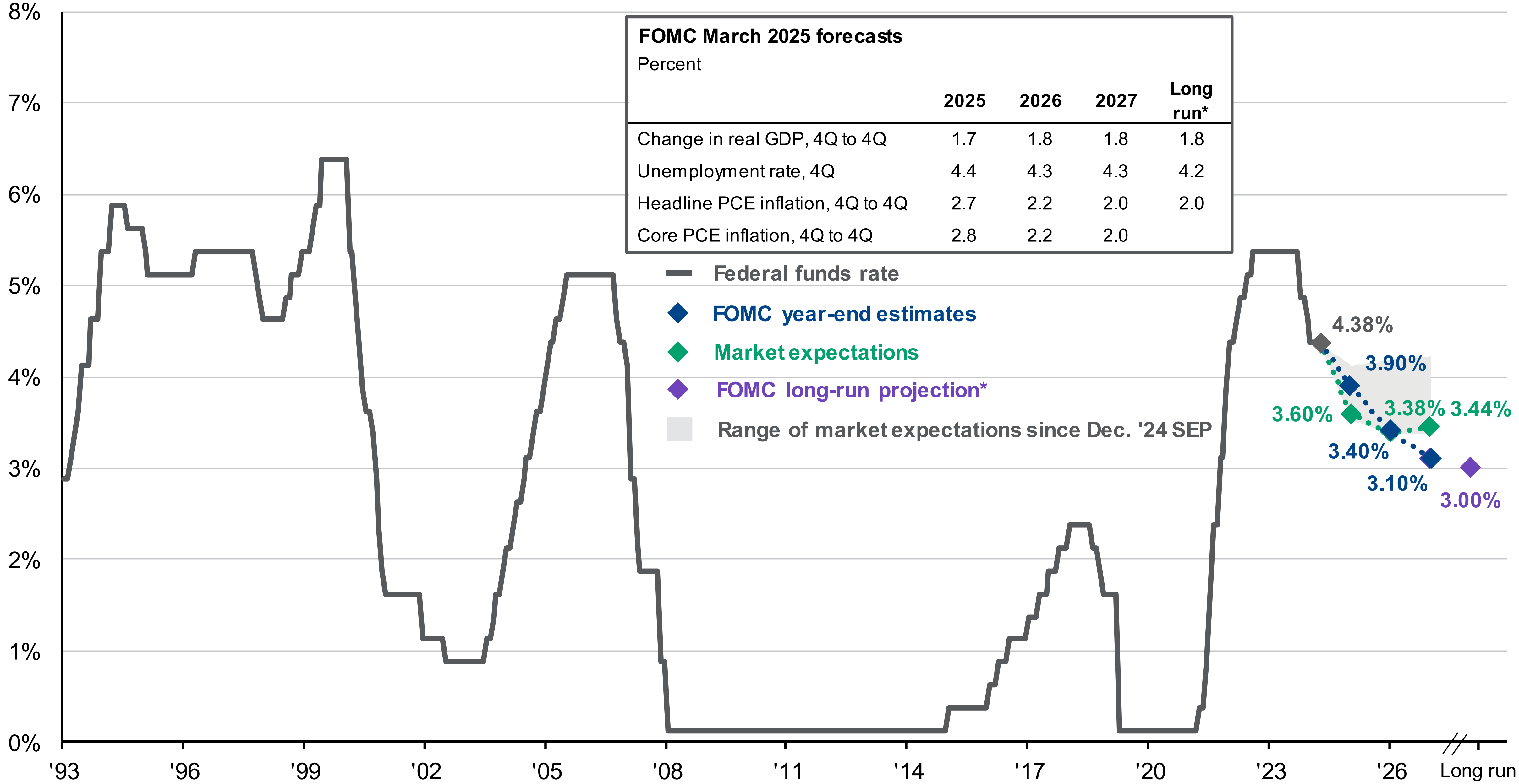
The Fed and interest rates

Federal funds rate expectations

FOMC and market expectations for the federal funds rate



FOMC March 2025 forecasts

Percent

	2025	2026	2027	Long run*
Change in real GDP, 4Q to 4Q	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Unemployment rate, 4Q	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2
Headline PCE inflation, 4Q to 4Q	2.7	2.2	2.0	2.0
Core PCE inflation, 4Q to 4Q	2.8	2.2	2.0	

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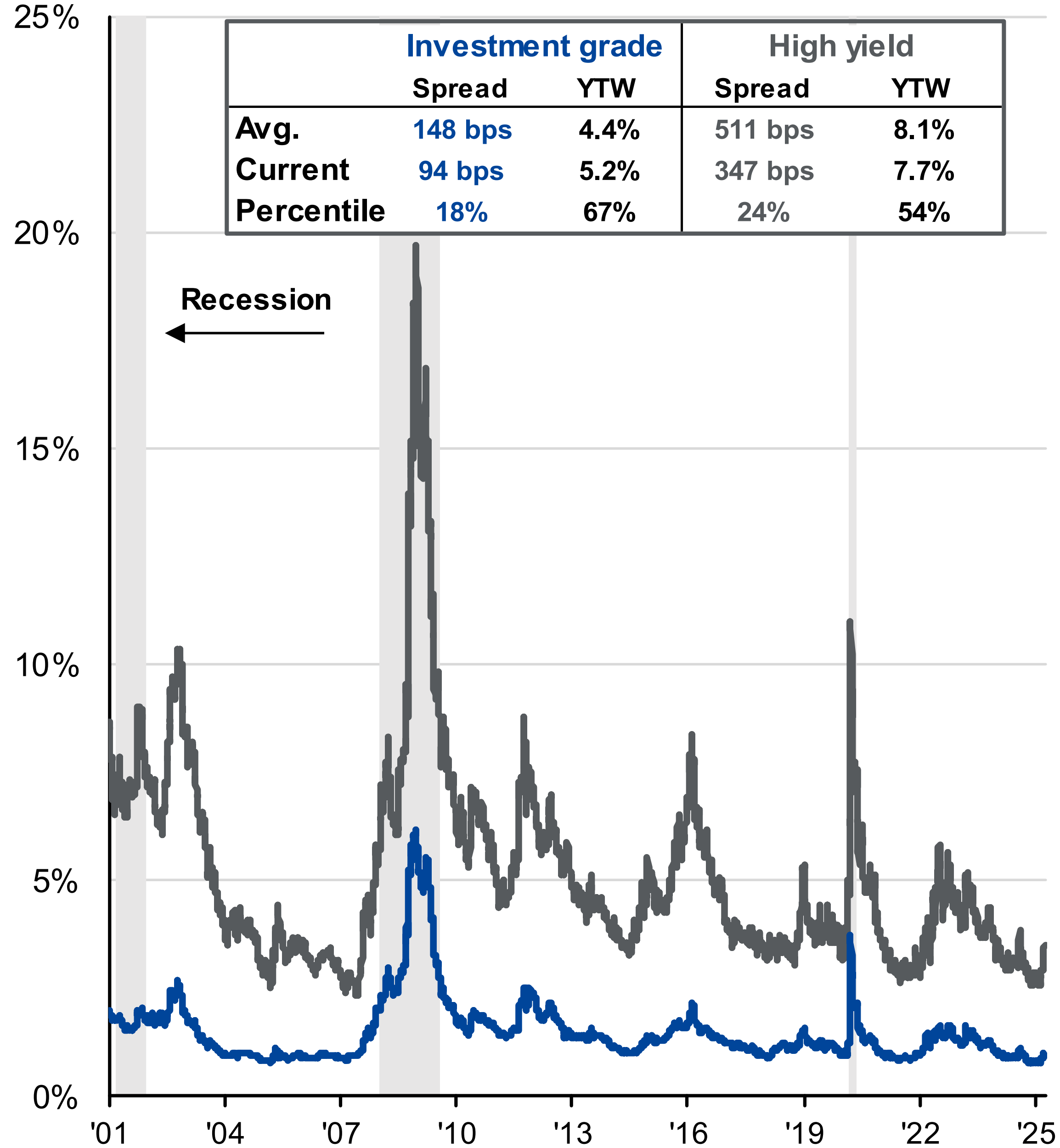
Credit market dynamics

Corporate credit spreads

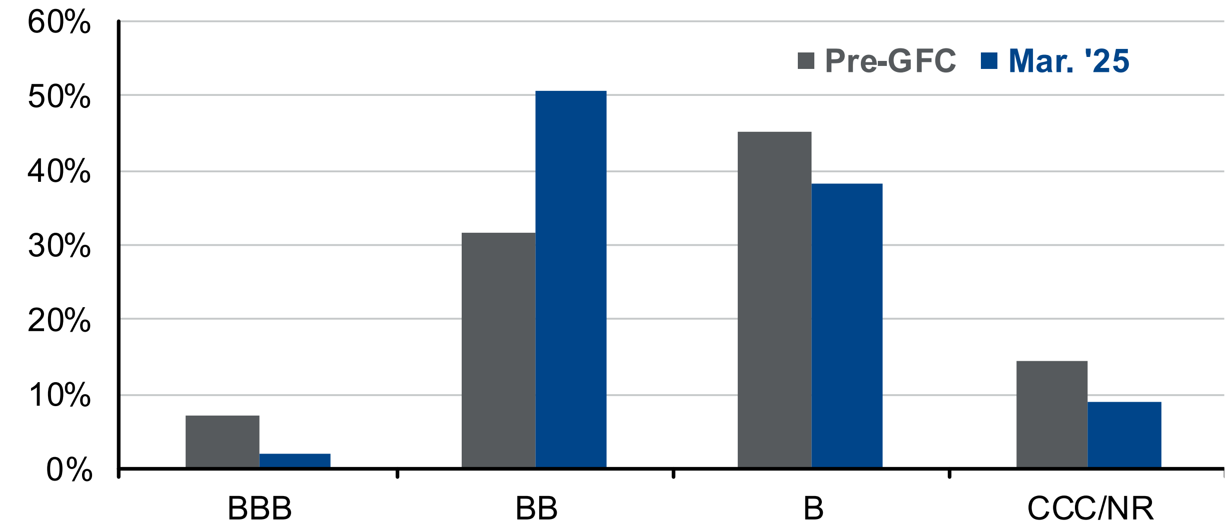
Option-adjusted spread, 2001 - present



	Investment grade		High yield	
	Spread	YTW	Spread	YTW
Avg.	148 bps	4.4%	511 bps	8.1%
Current	94 bps	5.2%	347 bps	7.7%
Percentile	18%	67%	24%	54%

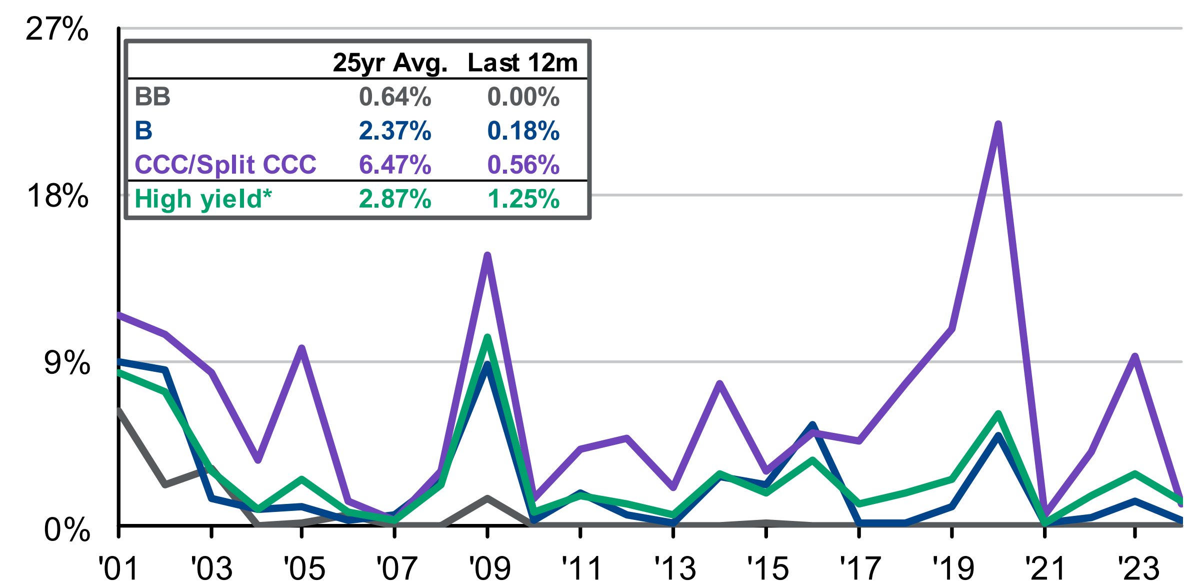
U.S. high yield by credit rating

%, J.P. Morgan Domestic High Yield Index



U.S. high yield default rates

By credit rating



	25yr Avg.	Last 12m
BB	0.64%	0.00%
B	2.37%	0.18%
CCC/Split CCC	6.47%	0.56%
High yield*	2.87%	1.25%

Source: Bloomberg, J.P. Morgan Research, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
(Left): U.S. Investment Grade: Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Investment Grade Index; U.S. High Yield: Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Corporate High Yield Index. (Right): Last 12-month default rates are as of most recent month for which data are available. Default rates shown by crediting rating do not include distressed exchanges and are grouped by rating 12 months prior to default. Bond ratings include split ratings. "NR" stands for not rated. Pre-GFC reflects data as of December 2007. *Aggregate high yield default rate data do include distressed exchanges.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of March 31, 2025.

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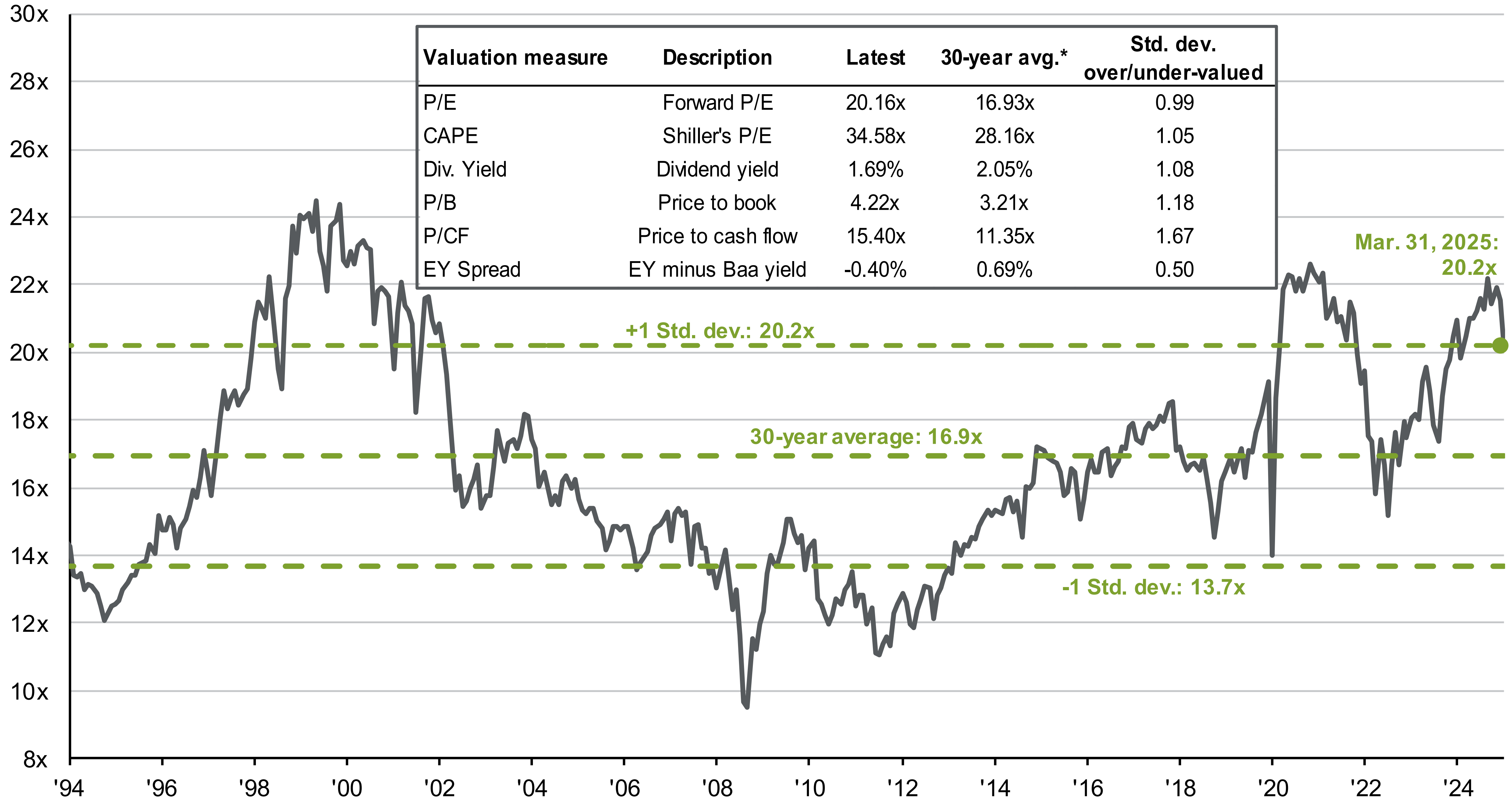
Equities

S&P 500 valuation measures

GTM | U.S. | 5

S&P 500 Index: Forward P/E ratio

Valuation measure	Description	Latest	30-year avg.*	Std. dev. over/under-valued
P/E	Forward P/E	20.16x	16.93x	0.99
CAPE	Shiller's P/E	34.58x	28.16x	1.05
Div. Yield	Dividend yield	1.69%	2.05%	1.08
P/B	Price to book	4.22x	3.21x	1.18
P/CF	Price to cash flow	15.40x	11.35x	1.67
EY Spread	EY minus Baa yield	-0.40%	0.69%	0.50



Source: FactSet, FRB, Refinitiv Datastream, Robert Shiller, Standard & Poor's, Thomson Reuters, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Price-to-earnings is price divided by consensus analyst estimates of earnings per share for the next 12 months as provided by IBES since March 1994 and by FactSet since January 2022. Average P/E and standard deviations are calculated using 30 years of history. Shiller's P/E uses trailing 10-years of inflation-adjusted earnings as reported by companies. Dividend yield is calculated as the next 12-months consensus dividend divided by most recent price. Price-to-book ratio is the price divided by book value per share. Price-to-cash flow is price divided by NTM cash flow. EY minus Baa yield is the forward earnings yield (consensus analyst estimates of EPS over the next 12 months divided by price) minus the Bloomberg US corporate Baa yield since December 2008 and interpolated using the Moody's Baa seasoned corporate bond yield for values beforehand. Std. dev. over-/under-valued is calculated using the average and standard deviation over 30 years for each measure. *Averages and standard deviations for dividend yield and P/CF are since November 1995 due to data availability.
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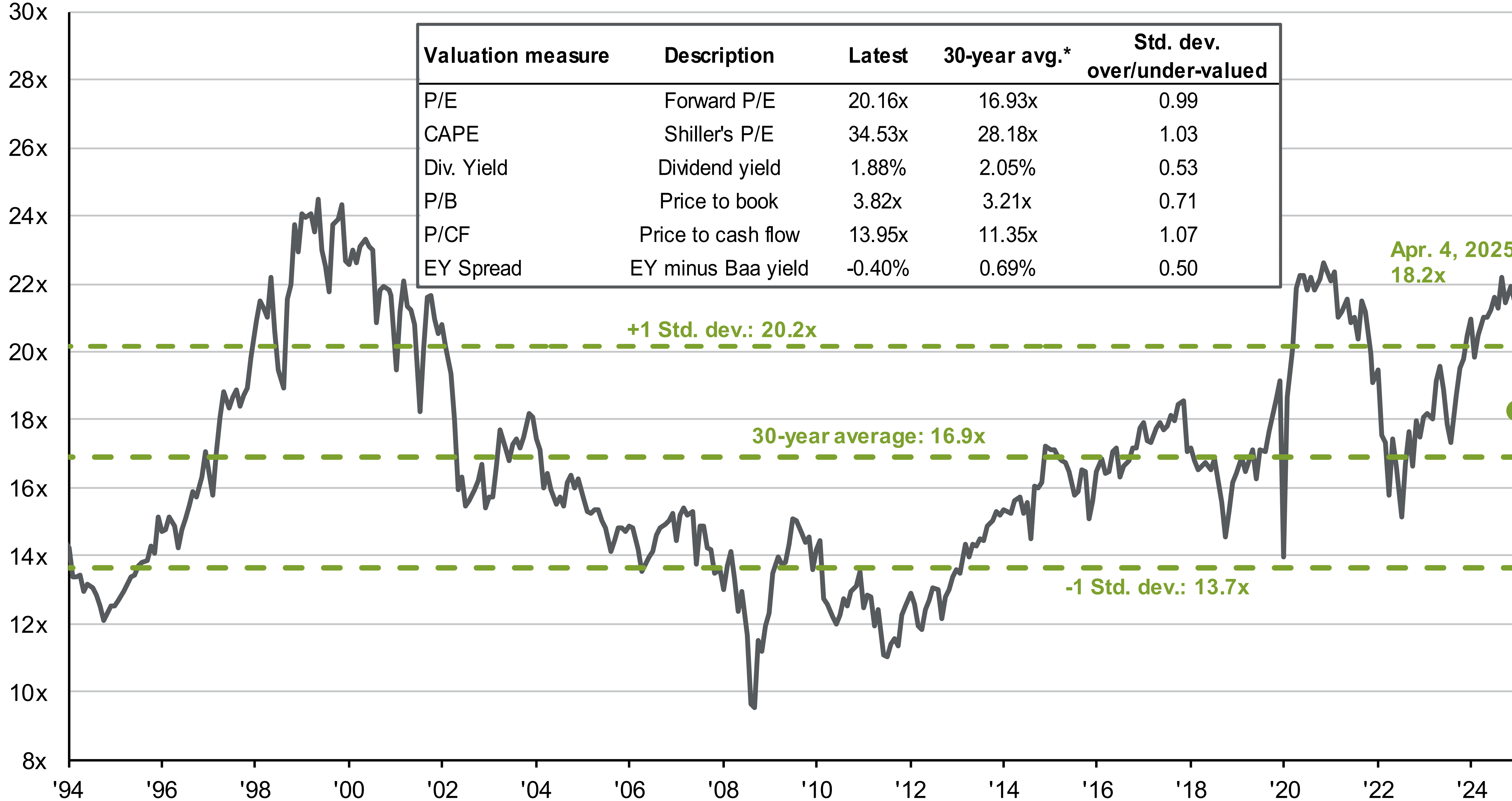
S&P 500 valuation measures

S&P 500 Index: Forward P/E ratio



Valuation measure	Description	Latest	30-year avg.*	Std. dev. over/under-valued
P/E	Forward P/E	20.16x	16.93x	0.99
CAPE	Shiller's P/E	34.53x	28.18x	1.03
Div. Yield	Dividend yield	1.88%	2.05%	0.53
P/B	Price to book	3.82x	3.21x	0.71
P/CF	Price to cash flow	13.95x	11.35x	1.07
EY Spread	EY minus Baa yield	-0.40%	0.69%	0.50

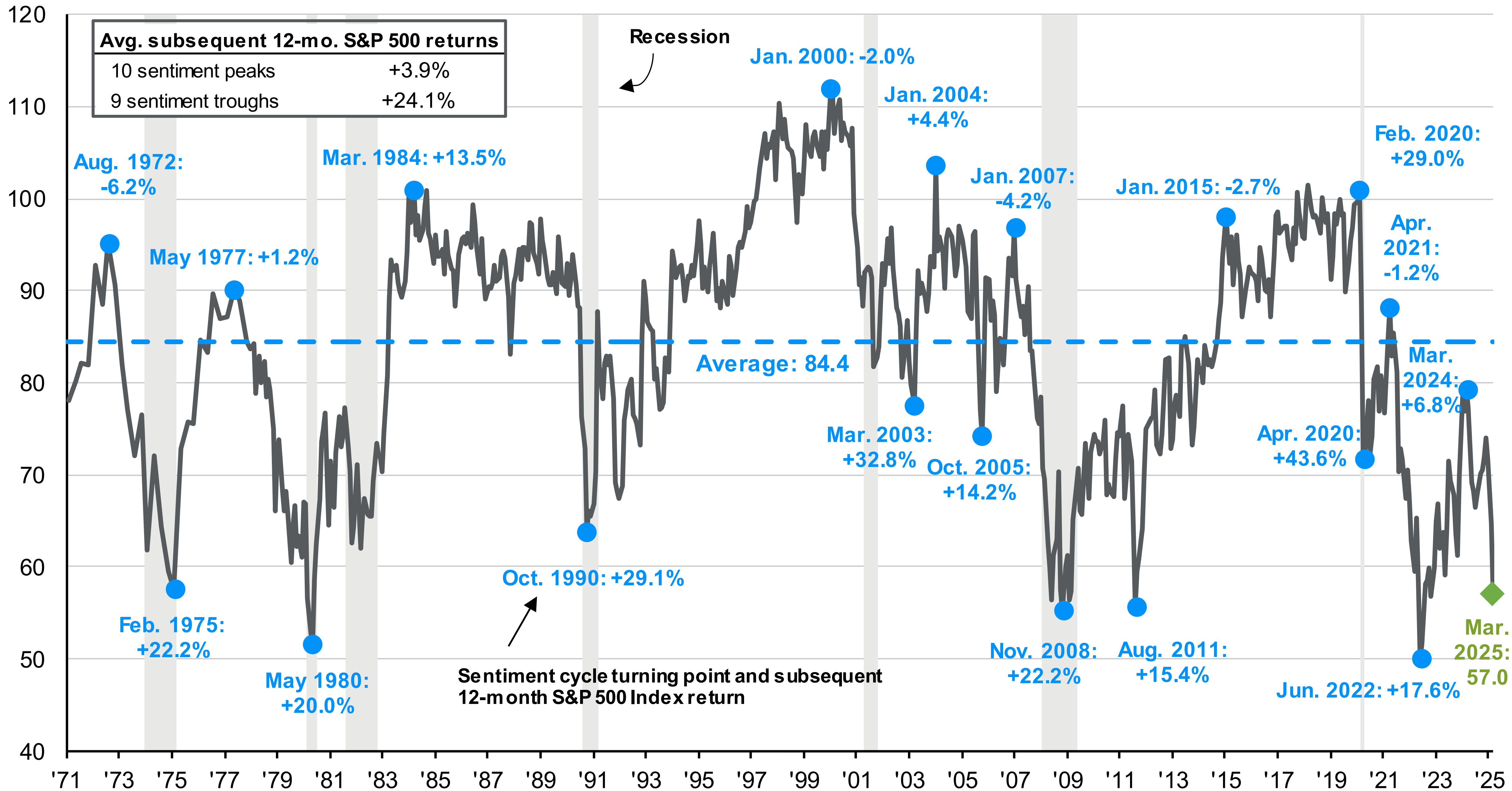
Source: FactSet, FRB, Refinitiv Datastream, Robert Shiller, Standard & Poor's, Thomson Reuters, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Price-to-earnings is price divided by consensus analyst estimates of earnings per share for the next 12 months as provided by IBES since March 1994 and by FactSet since January 2022. Average P/E and standard deviations are calculated using 30 years of history. Shiller's P/E uses trailing 10-years of inflation-adjusted earnings as reported by companies. Dividend yield is calculated as the next 12-months consensus dividend divided by most recent price. Price-to-book ratio is the price divided by book value per share. Price-to-cash flow is price divided by NTM cash flow. EY minus Baa yield is the forward earnings yield (consensus analyst estimates of EPS over the next 12 months divided by price) minus the Bloomberg US corporate Baa yield since December 2008 and interpolated using the Moody's Baa seasoned corporate bond yield for values beforehand. Std. dev. over-/under-valued is calculated using the average and standard deviation over 30 years for each measure. *Averages and standard deviations for dividend yield and P/CF are since November 1995 due to data availability.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of April 4, 2025.

Economy

Consumer confidence and the stock market

GTM | U.S. | 20

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

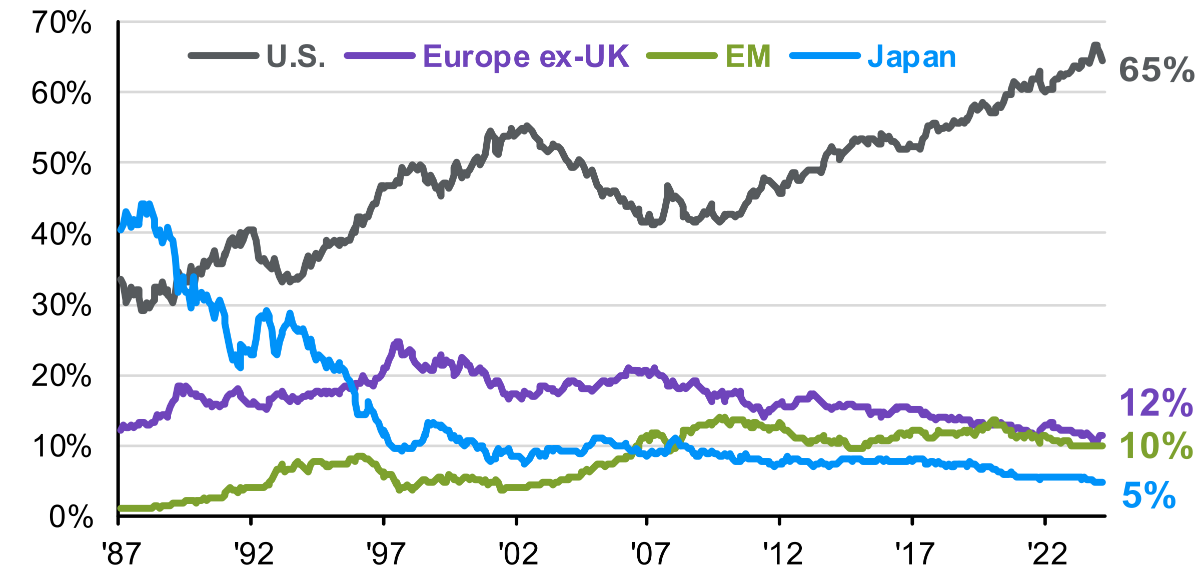


Source: FactSet, Standard & Poor's, University of Michigan, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Peak is defined as the highest index value before a series of lower lows, while a trough is defined as the lowest index value before a series of higher highs. Subsequent 12-month S&P 500 returns are price returns only starting from the end of the month and excluding dividends. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of March 31, 2025.

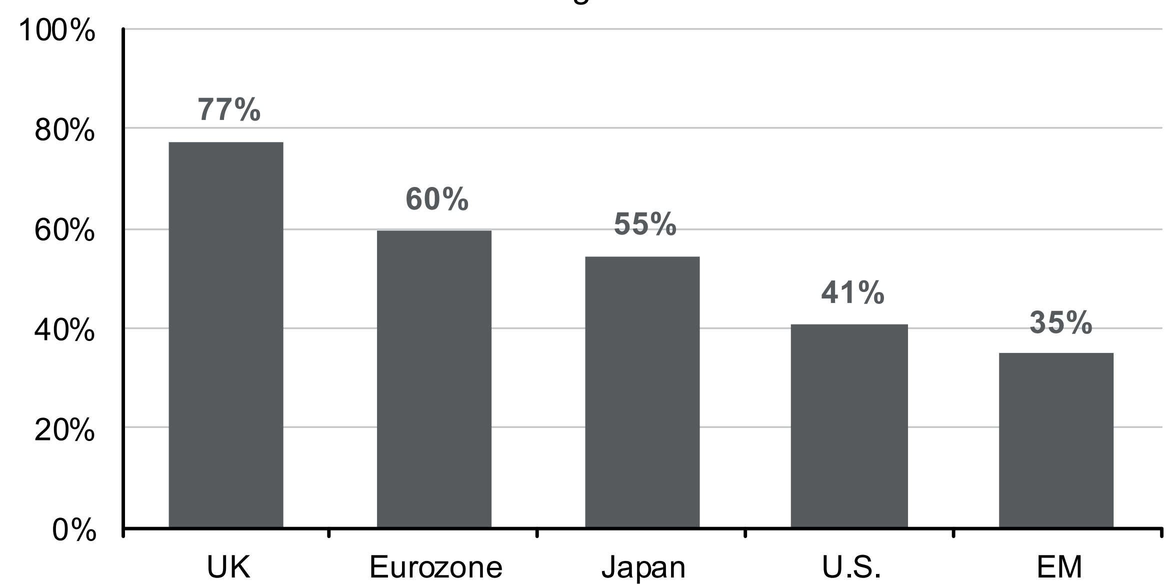
Global equity markets

Returns	YTD 2025		2024		15-years	
	Local	USD	Local	USD	Ann.	Beta
Regions						
U.S. (S&P 500)	-	-13.4	-	25.0	13.2	1.0
AC World ex-U.S.	-2.2	1.3	13.2	6.1	5.4	1.0
EAFE	-3.4	1.7	11.8	4.3	6.2	1.0
Eurozone	0.6	6.7	10.3	3.4	6.3	1.2
Emerging markets	1.4	1.8	13.7	8.1	3.4	1.0
Selected Countries						
Japan	-10.8	-3.7	21.2	8.7	5.8	0.7
United Kingdom	-0.0	3.3	9.5	7.5	5.6	1.0
France	-1.1	5.0	1.8	-4.6	6.7	1.2
Canada	-5.4	-4.4	23.0	12.7	5.6	1.1
Germany	3.6	9.9	18.4	11.0	6.9	1.3
China	13.3	13.3	19.8	19.7	3.6	0.9
Taiwan	-8.7	-9.7	44.3	35.1	11.3	1.0
India	-5.6	-5.2	15.7	12.4	6.3	0.9
Brazil	3.6	9.2	-11.4	-29.5	-1.6	1.3

Share of global market capitalization
% weight in the MSCI All Country World Index, USD, monthly



Revenue exposure vs. country of listing
% of total revenue derived from foreign countries



Source: FactSet, MSCI, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. (Left) All return values are MSCI Total Return Index (Gross) data. 15-year history based on USD returns. 15-year return and beta figures are calculated using a rolling 12-month period ending with the previous month-end. Beta is for monthly returns relative to the MSCI All Country World Index. Annualized volatility is calculated as the standard deviation of quarterly returns multiplied by the square root of four. Chart is for illustrative purposes only. Please see disclosure page for index definitions. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current and future results. (Bottom right) Revenue exposure data are as of the previous quarter-end.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of April 4, 2025.

J.P.Morgan
ASSET MANAGEMENT

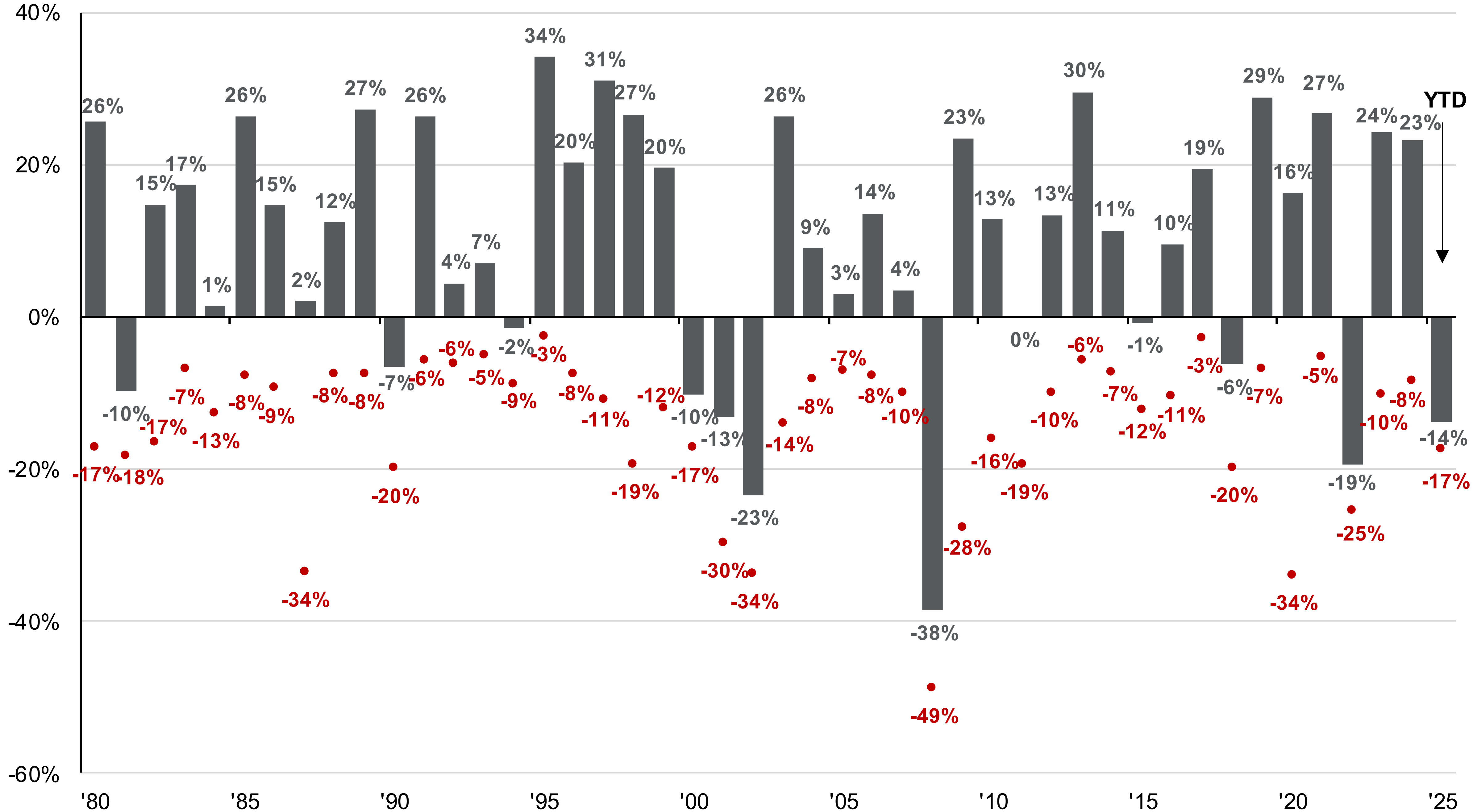
Equities

Annual returns and intra-year declines

GTM | U.S. | 16

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

Despite average intra-year drops of 14.1%, annual returns were positive in 34 of 45 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 market drops from a peak to a trough during the year. For illustrative purposes only. Returns shown are calendar year returns from 1980 to 2024, over which the average annual return was 10.6%.
Guide to the Markets – U.S. Data are as of April 4, 2025.

J.P.Morgan
ASSET MANAGEMENT

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 – Definitions

Other asset classes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions:

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

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

Investments in **commodities** may have greater volatility than investments in traditional securities, particularly if the instruments involve leverage. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and regulatory developments. Use of leveraged commodity-linked derivatives creates an opportunity for increased return but, at the same time, creates the possibility for greater loss.

Derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments because they may be more sensitive to changes in economic or market conditions than other types of investments and could result in losses that significantly exceed the original investment. The use of derivatives may not be successful, resulting in investment losses, and the cost of such strategies may reduce investment returns.

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

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

The price of **equity** securities may rise, or fall because of changes in the broad market or changes in a company's financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, sectors or industries, or the securities market as a whole, such as changes in economic or political conditions. Equity securities are subject to "stock market risk" meaning that stock prices in general may decline over short or extended periods of time.

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

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

International investing involves a greater degree of risk and increased volatility. Changes in currency exchange rates and differences in accounting and taxation policies outside the U.S. can raise or lower returns. Some overseas markets may not be as politically and economically stable as the United States and other nations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J.P. Morgan Asset Management – Risks & disclosures

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Unless otherwise stated, all data are as of March 31, 2025 or most recently available.

Guide to the Markets – U.S.

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J.P.Morgan
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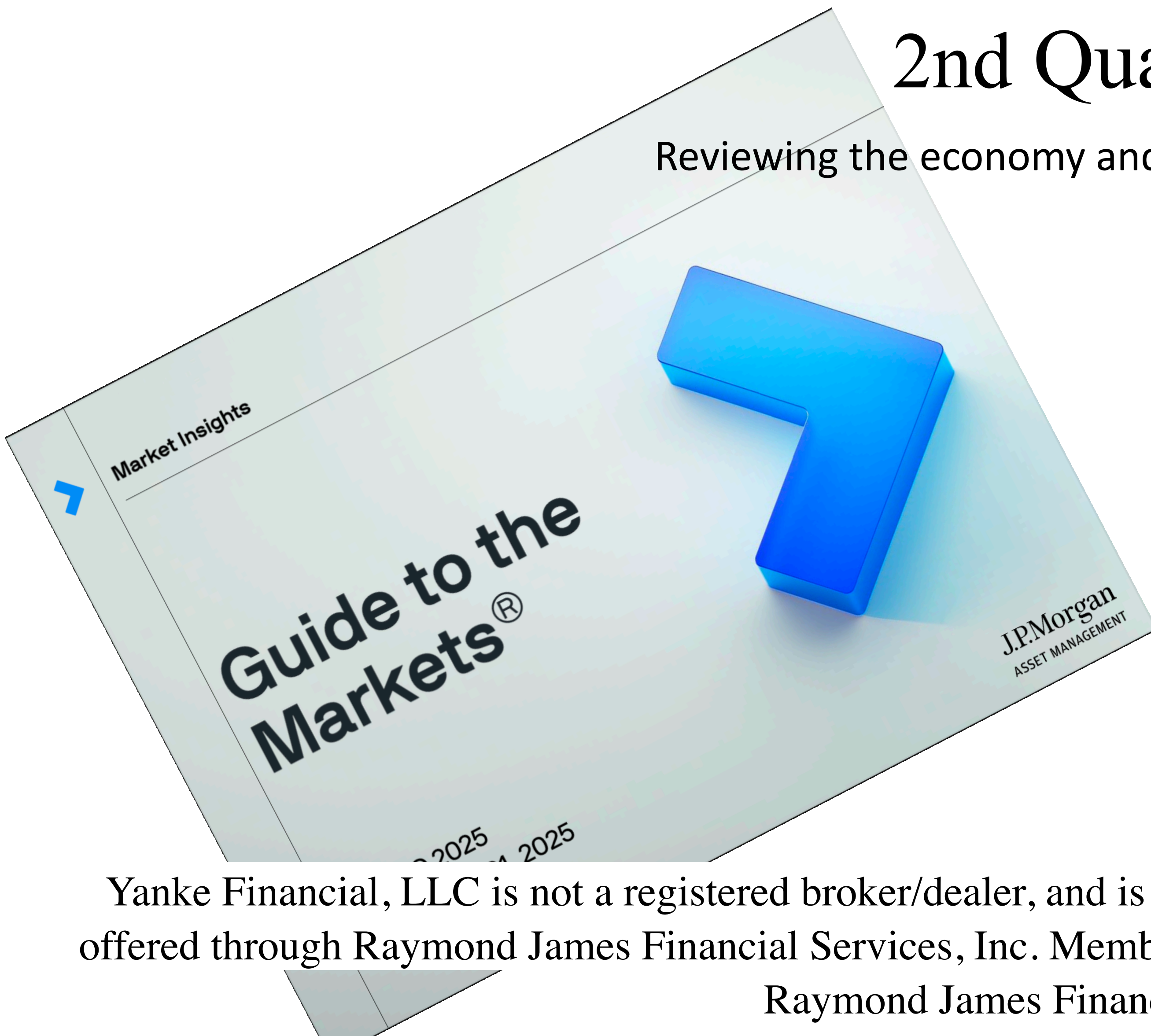
CAPITAL MARKETS REVIEW

2nd Quarter 2025

Reviewing the economy and markets as of March 31, 2025



Presented by

Patrick H. Yanke, CFP®