

Viewpoint

The Tightening Transition

January 2022

All data, projections and opinions are as of the date of this report and subject to change.

IN BRIEF

- The pandemic marked a secular shift in policy that has created a new dawn for the global economy, with major implications for investors. In most basic terms, it is a shift from the low-interest-rate, low-inflation, secular-stagnation environment that characterized the first two decades of the 21st century to a higher nominal growth environment characterized by higher inflation, higher interest rates and stronger real growth.
- Our view is one in which Equities are still more attractive than Fixed Income and we expect the level of profit growth to rise above the level of potential valuation decline hence a slight overall Equity uptrend.
- Within Fixed Income, below-benchmark duration is preferred, as fiscal and monetary policy supports higher inflation, stronger nominal growth and higher long-term rates over the medium term.
- Alternative Investment ideas for qualified investors, particularly infrastructure-related and more concentrated, active global investment management should be additive to portfolio returns given the increased volatility with capital markets' transitioning.

As we begin the new year, price volatility has increased significantly, capital markets have been under pressure (especially in the high Growth cohort), and investors have been repositioning portfolios for the evolving environment. Back in the spring of 2020 we expected 2022 to be the fifth phase of the Chief Investment Office (CIO) pandemic workout process and the beginning of *The New Frontier*. In our year ahead report released in mid-December, we called 2022 *The Great New Dawn*, which, in our view, is the opening stages of *The New Frontier*. *The Great New Dawn* is an economic environment of above-average growth, a profit cycle still surprising to the upside and an equity market trend that is still in an uptrend even if it contains more volatility. We call this a "buffalo market" environment which is somewhat of a heavier, less attractive and roaming type of bull market. It is not a full-fledged bull market characterized by expanding price-to-earnings multiples and profits at the same time. Our view is one in which Equities are still more attractive than Fixed Income, and we expect the level of profit growth to rise above the level of potential valuation decline, hence a slight overall Equity uptrend.

With this *Great New Dawn* stage comes other more pronounced shifts such as monetary policy tightening, mid-term election posturing, elevated geopolitical risk, and corporations angling to help protect margins that have been built up through the pandemic. In summary,

CIO ASSET CLASS VIEWS

This month, the Global Wealth & Investment Management Investment Strategy Committee did not make any tactical asset allocation adjustments. We reaffirm our positive view on Equities relative to Fixed Income with a preference for U.S. Equities relative to International. Diversification across asset classes and within Equities increases in importance as yields rise.

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Asset Class	CIO View		
	Underweight	Neutral	Overweight
Equities	●	●	●
US. Large-cap	●	●	●
US. Mid-cap	●	●	●
US. Small-cap	●	●	●
International Developed	●	●	●
Emerging Markets	●	●	●
Fixed Income	●	●	●
US. Investment-grade Taxable	●	●	●
International	●	●	●
Global High Yield Taxable	●	●	●
US. Investment Grade Tax Exempt	●	●	●
US. High Yield Tax Exempt	●	●	●
Alternative Investments*			
Hedge Funds			
Private Equity			
Real Estate			
Tangible Assets / Commodities			
Cash			

*Many products that pursue Alternative Investment strategies, specifically Private Equity and Hedge Funds, are available only to qualified investors.

CIO asset class views are relative to the CIO Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) of multi-asset portfolio.

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Investment products:

Are Not FDIC Insured	Are Not Bank Guaranteed	May Lose Value
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2022 is the beginning of a regime change and we expect investors to continue to reposition portfolios accordingly. At present, the equity markets are searching for leadership. Rotation is visible and occurring on an accelerated basis but true leadership has yet to assert itself. We do not believe this is an environment for speculation, high frequency changes, or a major reversal toward risk aversion. Instead, we emphasize a move toward higher quality in most cases but would suggest using weakness as an opportunity to invest in preferred areas at more attractive prices.

We believe the following developments are likely to dominate the equity market environment in the coming weeks:

- Higher-quality characteristics largely outperform. This includes solutions, managers and companies that produce solid growth with low variability. Think profits over concepts. Think pricing power over price takers. Predominately Value versus unprofitable Growth.
- Stable Growth and stable cyclicals that offer balanced yield should outperform. Financials, “old technology” and selective defensives including areas within Healthcare and yield-oriented Energy, Industrials and Materials are attractive.
- Small-capitalization stocks (namely Value) should eventually re-establish their stalled out relative uptrend versus large-capitalization stocks.
- Diversification across asset classes and especially within Equities has the potential to increase in importance as yields rise and repositioning continues.
- In our view, market weakness represents buying opportunities for long-term investors who are below their target Equity weightings. Prices are largely trying to find their next base from which to rise as long as corporate profits are expected to surpass analyst expectations. We continue to emphasize our CIO disciplined investment process using rebalancing opportunities based on capital market activity to support long-term objectives.
- Classic or “old technology” stocks should bottom ahead of upcoming earnings, in our view. We are watching the software industry group as a leading indicator of price action given their significant correction from their peaks and excessive ownership in portfolios in the past few years.
- Financials and Energy are jockeying for the market’s leadership position. We expect this to continue as yields rise.
- The U.S. markets should outperform Non-U.S. as long as the U.S. dollar maintains its strength. A U.S. dollar reversal would likely drive some geographic repositioning and flows toward non-U.S. Equities. We are not there at this point, in our view.

Welcome to *The Tightening Transition* as *The Great New Dawn* begins.

CIO INVESTMENT DASHBOARD

The outlook for global economic activity remains strong in 2022; however near-term risk for a slowdown has risen given the rapid spread of the new variant. Elevated consumer net worth, savings and job growth should remain powerful supports. Corporate earnings continue to demonstrate considerable momentum across styles, sectors and regions. Persistently high inflation levels will lead to monetary policy tightening, which could bring higher volatility for financial markets. Corporate credit conditions are generally benign, with credit spreads remaining in a tight range across Investment-grade (IG) and High Yield (HY). Relative valuations continue to favor Equities over Fixed Income, although a disorderly move higher in yields would be considered a headwind for Equities.

Investor sentiment is currently neutral. We are mindful of the potential for some profit-taking by investors in the near term amid concerns about inflation and the ongoing surge

in coronavirus cases. However, any pullback is likely to be an opportunity to add to cyclical areas of the market, given higher levels of nominal growth and profit.

Current readings on the key drivers of Equities for investors to consider, with arrows representing the recent trend:

Factor	Implication for Equities			CIO View
	Negative	Neutral	Positive	
Earnings				In Q3, the S&P 500 and Europe STOXX 600 Index reported profits that positively surprised consensus estimates by roughly 9.2% and 8.5% respectively, according to Bloomberg. After year-over-year (YoY) growth in S&P 500 profits of 40% in Q3, the consensus estimate calls for an appreciation of 25% in Q4, which would mark four straight quarters of growth above 20%, according to FactSet. Moreover, annual 2022 S&P 500 earnings growth is expected at 8.5%. Upward earnings revisions point to a continued robust profits picture.
Valuations				U.S. Equity valuations are extended on an absolute basis but remain attractive compared to Fixed Income. S&P 500 price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio (next 12 months) is at 21.1x, higher than the historical average, but declined in 2021 as earnings rose. The S&P 500 earnings yield is 303 basis points (bps) above the 10-year Treasury yield, indicating upside for Equities relative to Fixed Income. The recent rise in rates has pressured richly valued, long-duration Equities, while supporting cyclical areas.
U.S. Macro				U.S. economic growth has shown signs of reaccelerating in Q4, led by consumption, housing, inventory stocking and a boost in exports, according to the Atlanta Fed's GDPNow tracker. On the demand side, consumer spending remains supported by an improving labor market, economic reopening, record-high household net worth and excess savings. Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) surveys indicate the Manufacturing and Services sectors remain robust. Supply-chain challenges and labor shortages remain impediments to growth. BofA Global Research expects growth of 5.6% for the full-year 2021, followed by 4.0% for 2022.
Global Growth				Despite recent normalization across the global economy, uncertainty has increased due to an increase in new cases of the coronavirus fueled in part by the Omicron variant. Elevated energy prices, particularly in Europe, also pose a risk to the economic outlook. Led by China and the U.S., the global economy is expected to grow by 5.8% in 2021 and 4.3% in 2022, according to BofA Global Research.
Monetary Policy / Inflation				The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) began tapering the central bank asset purchases in November, while commentary in the minutes of December's monetary policy meeting has fueled anticipation for a quicker pace of tightening monetary policy, including multiple rate hikes and balance sheet runoff in 2022. Overall, inflation data, such as Consumer Price Index (CPI), Producer Price Index (PPI) and consumer expectation for prices, has surprised to the upside, driven by strong demand and constrained supply in the global economy.
Fiscal Policy				Including the Bipartisan Infrastructure Framework, approved in October, fiscal relief in the U.S. now equates to nearly 31% of gross domestic product (GDP) since the start of the pandemic. Momentum toward approving the Build Back Better plan to be put through the reconciliation process by the Democratic-controlled Congress has diminished.
Corporate Credit				Corporate credit conditions remain benign as a result of measures taken by the Federal Reserve (Fed) and rising corporate earnings and cash flows. HY credit spreads have fully reversed their recent widening during November; those of IG less so. Overall they remain tight, indicating financial conditions remain accommodative, and economic fundamentals are strong.
Yield Curve				Yield curves are showing tentative stabilization, after flattening bias. The 2/10s Treasury curve is just under 90 bps, down from its peak of 157 bps in March. Rates on the front end have moved higher to reflect higher expectations for Fed hikes sooner rather than later. Rates on the back end have recently risen on expectations for more persistent inflation and strong GDP growth. While the economic outlook remains positive, the curve may reflect some emerging concern of its sustainability.
Technical Indicators				Since peaking in late November, the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE) Volatility Index (VIX) had declined throughout December, but has begun this year on the rise. Market breadth has improved somewhat after regressing. The cumulative advance/decline line for New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) Equities is at the upper end of a range in place since June. Meanwhile, the percentage of NYSE stocks above their 200-day moving average has recovered to around 53%.
Investor Sentiment				Amid more volatile individual investor sentiment, bears now outnumber bulls, according to the American Association of Individual Investors. Meanwhile, institutional portfolio cash levels have risen, signaling a contrarian "buy" signal according to the Fund Manager Survey. The BofA Global Research Bull & Bear Indicator is at 3.3, signaling a neutral reading.

Source: Chief Investment Office. Data as of January 11, 2022.

EQUITIES

We expect Equities to outperform Fixed Income: Global Equities should benefit from higher nominal growth levels, healthy corporate profits, rising consumer spending and an improvement in the service sectors. Bond yields may rise as central banks become more hawkish this year; however, yields still remain at historically low levels and supportive of valuations. The rise of a new variant is creating uncertainty in the near term; however, medical advances allow local authorities to maintain a high threshold for shutdowns. We

continue to favor U.S. Equities and are neutral International Developed Equities and Emerging Markets (EM).

We are overweight U.S. Equities overall: The U.S. remains our preferred Equity region relative to the rest of the world, with stronger balance sheets on aggregate, robust economic growth prospects and strong earnings revisions. U.S. Large-caps generally offer a balance of Quality, Yield and Growth factors, while Small-caps offer higher cyclicality and more attractive relative valuations.

We expect earnings per share (EPS) for the S&P 500 to improve to \$220 in 2022, with potential for upside as nominal growth and operating leverage act as tailwinds. A strong manufacturing sector, capital expenditures (CapEx) and margin improvement also bolster the case for a stronger-than-expected earnings recovery. U.S. Equity valuations are extended on an absolute basis but remain attractive compared to Fixed Income. The rising exposure of the S&P 500 to secular growth industries, lower levels of global interest rates and improving profit margins support higher multiples. In the near term, however, performance will likely be influenced by economic reopening, sentiment and policy developments. Near-term risks for Equities come from the ongoing spike in virus cases, China's slowdown and its effect on multinational earnings, and a rise in energy prices. We would expect volatility to rise as financial conditions tighten as the Fed tapers, hikes policy rates multiple times, and potentially begins balance sheet runoff.

We remain constructive toward the Financials, Industrials, Energy and Materials sectors, which should benefit from the continued economic recovery and a steeper yield curve, and maintain our positive long-term outlook on Technology due to a secular rise in spending on innovation, productivity and the continued digitalization of the economy. We continue to maintain a positive outlook for the consumer; however, the Consumer Discretionary sector is discounting the reopening, and rising input costs pose a risk to margins. Healthcare is a diverse sector with a mix of defensive bond proxies and high-growth stocks that could face headwinds in this part of the cycle. However, we still believe the long-term trends in global healthcare spending are positive.

We believe portfolios should incorporate both Growth and Value factors that would simultaneously gain from cyclical and secular forces gaining traction. Growth should benefit from accelerated secular investments in 5G, artificial intelligence, cloud computing, robotics and health infrastructure globally. However, current economic conditions suggest that investors may want to consider emphasizing Value, which has higher exposure to cyclical sectors that benefit from an improved pace of earnings growth and economic normalization. We also favor Small-cap Equities, given their cyclical nature, correlation to interest rates and inflation and the rising CapEx cycle. Both Value and Small-caps are currently trading at discounted relative valuations.

We are neutral Emerging Market Equities: EM Equities were relative underperformers last year, given weaker fiscal support, regulatory tightening in China and slower vaccination rollouts in lower-income countries making for a slower pace of normalization from the pandemic. Looking forward, we continue to see challenges stemming from slower economic growth in China and upside risks for U.S. interest rates. But we nonetheless continue to expect a wide return dispersion between individual EM countries and regions. Cyclically oriented markets in Latin America and EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa) should be well positioned as global economic activity continues to recover, while markets in Asia with high exposure to digital industries remain long-term beneficiaries of the expanding digital economy. We also see trade tensions with the U.S. and ongoing regulatory risks causing periodic bouts of volatility for the heavyweight Chinese market. The continued rise in EM consumer spending remains a big reason that we believe investors should maintain a strategic allocation to EM Equities. The emerging world now constitutes around 40% of global personal consumption expenditures (PCE) according to the United Nations, and ongoing convergence with developed economies should support GDP growth and corporate earnings over the longer term. We favor active

management¹ when investing in EM, as fundamentals differ across countries, based on key vulnerabilities to commodity prices, borrowing costs, external financing conditions and other factors.

We are neutral International Developed Market Equities: International Equities were mixed last year, as the pace of economic reopening, earnings recovery and the pandemic's effect differed across countries. European equities have performed well amid improving growth and elevated positive earnings revisions, while Japanese equities remain well supported as their vaccine rollout has ramped higher and additional fiscal stimulus was recently approved. Both Europe and Japan have strong sensitivities to global economic activity and should benefit as output continues to normalize. International Developed Equities have the potential to add cyclical and Value orientation in portfolios. The ongoing strength in the U.S. dollar is broadly a negative for international Equities.

EQUITY WATCH LIST

- Regional economic reopenings, coronavirus case trends, vaccination distribution timeline
- Rising expectations for Fed tightening as inflationary pressures persist
- Economic data for production, labor, consumer expectations, and credit and liquidity conditions
- Progression of earnings estimates amid margin pressures
- Fiscal policy adjustments, including additional spending packages and taxes
- Reorganization of global supply chains and U.S.-China relationship

FIXED INCOME

We are slightly underweight Fixed Income: We prefer that portfolios are short duration relative to a stated Fixed Income benchmark aligned to specific investment goals. The Fed accelerated its taper plan at the December FOMC meeting, just one meeting after initially announcing a plan. The Fed seems to have higher conviction that it must withdraw accommodation at a somewhat faster pace now, and this has become more consensus as the rates market is pricing in three fed funds rate hikes in 2022 versus none several months ago. The FOMC minutes from the December meeting further highlighted this pivot to a more hawkish Fed. In addition to a faster pace of tapering, there were also discussions about earlier policy rate increases and possible quantitative tightening. Treasury market volatility may therefore continue to increase in the coming months as the market grapples with more persistent inflation and a more aggressive and proactive Fed. The 10s/30s spread stopped narrowing over the last month, which is encouraging. The current 10s/30s level is not at a worrying level, but if the flattening trend started again it would bear watching. We expect Treasury rates to rise overall, with sharper increases on the shorter end. On balance, Fed policy still continues to be positive for risk assets, credit risk, economic growth and inflation, and negative for interest rate risk.

While there should be upside to Treasury rates over the medium term, Treasuries should still be considered for most investors' portfolios, especially to complement portfolios with Equity risk. However, investors less focused on managing short-term Equity volatility, with all Fixed Income portfolios, or with better ability to withstand price volatility, should still underweight Treasury allocations while favoring high-quality, IG spread products — corporates and agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS). We still expect Fixed Income to be a diversifier—in the long run, coupon income is a larger determinant to total returns than price changes due to rate moves—and this diversification effect has proved true

¹ Active management seeks to outperform benchmarks through active investment decisions such as asset allocation and investment selection.

again during the recent volatility. Treasury/Equity correlations, which had broken down within the year, reasserted themselves consistent with our expectations.

We remain slightly overweight Investment-grade corporates and slightly underweight High Yield: Investment-grade corporates should continue to outperform Treasuries as the global economic recovery continues. That said, with spreads in the 90 to 100 bps range, we believe that excess returns versus duration-matched Treasuries are likely to come from carry and likely not from any significant spread tightening. The technical backdrop should remain supportive, underpinned by strong demand, particularly from institutional and foreign investors, in addition to waning net supply heading into 2022. Spread volatility in response to an unexpected or large move in Treasury yields, inflation or both remains a key risk; however, spreads have been relatively resilient thus far. Given some of the strongest fundamental trends in decades, any move wider in spreads is likely to be short-term in nature and should be viewed as a potential buying opportunity.

Credit losses in IG are generally manageable and not a large component of spreads, but the same cannot be said in HY. Despite an improving fundamental backdrop, credit losses may rise and meaningfully reduce total returns. The yields now available in HY (roughly 4%) provide very meager compensation. Within HY allocations, we prefer larger allocations to secured floating-rate leveraged loans versus unsecured high-yield bonds, although both should be included, and we caution investors to be aware that strong near-term performance may not be sustainable.

Municipal bond valuations are rich versus Treasuries, particularly at the short end and belly of the curve. We believe fundamental conditions for munis remain strong, with improving tax collections, stronger pension funding levels, and generous fiscal stimulus. These support narrow muni credit spreads, which have tightened through pre-pandemic levels and are currently at or near post-2007 tights. Technical conditions are evolving, given the uncertain status of the Build Back Better bill and the potential for tax-exempt supply to grow as some issuers leverage infrastructure stimulus funds. We expect munis will continue to provide value to tax-sensitive investors over the near-to-intermediate term, particularly carefully researched mid-to-lower-quality credits. However, current elevated valuations and tight credit spreads make it less likely that munis will outperform as strongly in 2022 as they did in 2021, in our view.

We are neutral Mortgage-Backed Securities: Volatility has increased in both rates and mortgage markets. Combined with worries about Fed tapering, this has caused spreads in MBS to widen from single digits earlier this year to the high-20s now. The rapid move in Treasury yields since January 2021 has also caused mortgage duration extension from the low 2s to the low 5s, according to the Bloomberg U.S. MBS Index. Further duration extension is limited from here, as duration stands within one year of its highest level seen in the last two decades. Going forward, increased volatility and oscillating mortgage rates could mean higher prepayment risk, which may move MBS spreads even wider in compensation. It is prudent to position conservatively within the sector, in our opinion. Longer-run, MBS still looks attractive versus Treasuries with additional yield spread, and the sector is a very large component of the high-quality bond market. Therefore, investors should maintain a significant weight to the sector as appropriate for their particular investment objectives and risk tolerance, although the opportunity set is currently still greater in the IG corporate sector.

FIXED INCOME WATCH LIST

- Potential Fed policy error, in either direction
- The 10s/30s spread, which may signal slowing growth if it narrows more dramatically
- Uneven Treasury market sell-off as taper progresses and Fed Fund rate hikes begin
- Signs of any risk aversion in terms of spreads, yields or new issue activity

- Potential tax changes if consensus is eventually reached on the Build Back Better bill
- Dislocations in Commercial Real Estate (CRE) markets

ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS

Given the differences in liquidity characteristics between alternative investments (AI) and traditional investments, the Chief Investment Office (CIO) asset class views on AI portfolio positioning continue to be neutral-rated versus our strategic allocations. These types of investments, in our opinion, should not be viewed at the asset class level on a tactical basis, but rather the tactical positioning should be expressed at the sub-asset class level.

We will continue to provide strategy-level guidance for qualified AI investors. We believe allocations to AI can introduce differentiated returns that can help complement existing traditional holdings by potentially enhancing returns, helping to reduce risk and capitalizing on opportunities not available through traditional investments.

We favor a strategic approach when allocating to Hedge Funds: In line with our overall overweight view on Equities, we currently see favorable opportunities for select Hedge Fund strategies for qualified investors, such as Equity Long/Short. U.S. GDP dipped in Q3, but growth appears to have regained momentum in Q4, and the economy is entering 2022 with a full head of steam. Even though the Omicron variant is widespread through the U.S., it looks (so far) to have a limited effect on the economy than previous waves. With a significantly lower hospitalization and mortality rate, it appears that people are learning to live with the coronavirus. The larger effect on markets has been the uncertainty and timing of the Fed's interest rate policy: Tighter monetary policy and higher rates may be here sooner than expected.

As mentioned above, we are maintaining our moderately positive view for Equity Hedge strategies, unchanged from previous quarters. We continue to believe the market environment is attractive for skilled stock pickers. As the extraordinary loose monetary policy winds down, Equity Hedge managers are generally optimistic that company fundamentals should be a more significant driver of stock performance going forward. We believe such an environment to be conducive to alpha generation on both longs and shorts.

Equity Hedge Funds tend to have a quality bias in their long books. At the start of an economic recovery, low-quality stocks tend to lead the early stages of a rally but then underperform once the recovery peaks after a few quarters and until the next recession. Some fund managers believe we are entering this second phase during which higher-quality stocks tend to outperform. If true, this could be a tailwind to Equity Hedge Funds' alpha generation going forward. S&P 500 pair-wise correlations are low at the time of this report's publication. If the correlations remain low, that should also contribute to a favorable stock selection backdrop for Equity Hedge managers, as stocks are more likely to trade on fundamentals. Valuation levels are not favorable and are elevated relative to their five- and 10-year averages. However, this could be conducive to an attractive opportunity set for short sellers. Despite the challenging shorting environment in 2021, managers generally maintained their discipline although some decided to reduce the practice of shorting individual stocks. Managers focused on alpha shorts are generally constructive on the prospect of this practice, as they expect there will be less competition going forward.

Recently, we have become more cautious on Event Driven and Relative Value strategies, as credit spreads have tightened meaningfully and now are well below historical levels. Rising interest rates may also be a headwind for some strategies, with the yield on the 10-year now in a higher range; while still low from a historical perspective, the trend for short-term interest rates is clearly upward. In addition, there is a lack of opportunities for distressed strategies. For qualified investors seeking diversified return streams, trading strategies (especially trend-following strategies) are currently benefiting from greater and more diverse opportunities than seen in recent years and have the potential to provide

competitive and less-correlated returns. There is also a level of asset class diversification to consider, as these managers invest across all parts of the investment spectrum: stocks, bonds, currencies and commodities.

We favor a strategic approach when allocating to Private Equity: We view these strategies as long-term potential portfolio return enhancers with unique access to specialized investments and strategies unavailable in traditional portfolio construction. We see opportunities in buyout and Growth Equity as the global economy continues to rebound. Mergers & Acquisitions activity continues to be robust and deal activity and exits remained strong through the end of 2021. Companies under Private Equity ownership have not only shown great resilience but have outperformed through the pandemic. This is especially the case for Technology and Healthcare, and we believe this will continue into 2022. The strength of deal activities is observed across the board with the Technology sector continuing to dominate. Deal size has increased dramatically. Exit activity has soared, with a \$670 billion global buyout-backed deal value through September 31, 2021, already passing the yearly record of \$521 billion in 2014, according to Dealogic.

Private Credit strategies are benefiting from the concerns of higher interest rates, as many of these investments are more credit- than interest rate-sensitive. Also, many of these types of investments are floating rate, offering some buffer to higher rates compared to a traditional Fixed Income portfolio. These strategies may be of interest to qualified investors seeking potentially enhanced yield and may complement traditional Fixed Income holdings.

We favor a strategic approach when allocating to Private Real Estate: The Commercial Real Estate market continues to rebound, and returns in Q3 were stronger than Q2 as the momentum in the sector accelerates. Industrial continues to lead, benefiting from the surge in logistical needs. Multifamily housing also did well as there is strong residential demand. Hotels, office and retail posted positive returns but muted compared to other sectors as these areas will be the last to recover from the fallout of the coronavirus. We still favor the Industrial sector (warehousing, data centers, onshoring).

The macro backdrop is supportive of the investment case for Core/Core-Plus Real Estate, which emphasizes quality investments in well-located and well-positioned assets in growing and liquid primary and secondary markets. While we do not necessarily expect returns over the next year to match the outperformance seen in 2021, we do believe that 2022 has the potential to be another strong year for Core/Core-plus Real Estate, and we maintain a positive view on the asset class longer term, given attractive supply/demand characteristics. A large increase in new supply would likely lead us to reevaluate, but various barriers to new construction (as well as the visibility afforded by permitting and construction timelines) significantly reduce the supply-side risks over the near term.

Commodities and the dollar: For investors, there is a growing list of reasons to shore up strategic exposure to commodities in 2022. Supply-side shortcomings related to the coronavirus, bad weather and crop failures are short-term factors that may fade as tailwinds, but rising maritime-based geopolitical risk and positive commodity supply/demand dynamics related to decarbonization efforts appear to have staying power. Also, investors have been allocating capital to this asset class, attracted to a sector that put up very strong returns in 2021 and by the diversification benefits of Commodities. From a business cycle timing perspective, Commodity allocations often exhibit relative outperformance versus stocks and bonds when the labor market is tight and inflation is rising. Ultimately, global growth anchors demand and is the most important factor to consider when allocating to Commodities, and that outlook is positive for 2022.

Positioning within Commodities could be important to help mitigate the risk of rising real interest rates. Rising real interest rates would have the biggest effect on Commodities like gold because the price of gold is largely determined by speculation relative to other, more fundamental commodities. For this reason and others, we favor cyclical commodities (industrial commodities and energy, for example) over gold.

The U.S. dollar continued to benefit from strong economic growth and a Fed that has shifted its rhetoric to acknowledge higher inflation and a tight labor market. Extremely accommodating monetary policy is coming to an end, and interest rates are moving higher. The dollar has remained strong over the last six months, exploiting the relative interest rate advantage versus the developed world. However, relatively higher inflation expectations as compared to other developed countries could weigh on longer-term valuations.

Tangible assets: Over the long term, tangible assets have proven to be a good portfolio diversifier and a potential hedge against inflation. This asset class, which can include Real Estate, Timber, and Farm & Ranch Land, may benefit investors through increasing diversification, helping to position for higher inflation, generating cash flows, and providing possible favorable social-impact opportunities.

MACRO STRATEGY

- The pandemic marked a secular shift in policy that has created a new dawn for the global economy, with major implications for investors. In most basic terms, it is a shift from the low-interest-rate, low-inflation, secular-stagnation environment that characterized the first two decades of the 21st century to a higher nominal growth environment characterized by higher inflation, higher interest rates and stronger real growth.
- Monetary and fiscal policy have played key roles in this shift. While monetary policy will remain accommodative, the Fed is likely to raise rates at least three times this year (starting in March) while using its balance sheet to help manage financial conditions.
- Overall, the macro backdrop supports stronger growth in cash flows and profits. We believe this is a positive backdrop for Equities.

ECONOMIC FORECASTS (AS OF 1/07/2022)

	2021A	Q1 2022E	Q2 2022E	Q3 2022E	Q4 2022E	2022E
Real global GDP (% y/y annualized)	5.8*	-	-	-	-	4.3
Real U.S. GDP (% q/q annualized)	5.6*	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	4.0
CPI inflation (% y/y)	4.7*	7.1	5.8	4.7	3.1	5.2
Core CPI inflation (% y/y)	3.6*	6.2	5.1	4.4	3.5	4.8
Unemployment rate (%)	5.4*	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6
Fed funds rate, end period (%)	0.07	0.38	0.63	0.88	1.13	1.13

The forecasts in the table above are the baseline view from BofA Global Research. The Global Wealth & Investment Management (GWIM) Investment Strategy Committee (ISC) may make adjustments to this view over the course of the year and can express upside/downside to these forecasts. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** There can be no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved. Economic or financial forecasts are inherently limited and should not be relied on as indicators of future investment performance.

A = Actual. E/* = Estimate. Note: BofA Global Research 2022 end period S&P 500 estimate is 4600; end period 10-year Treasury estimate is 2.00%; 2022 average West Texas Intermediate Oil estimate is \$82/barrel. Sources: BofA Global Research; GWIM ISCs as of January 11, 2022.

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The table below provides a rough indication of where the S&P 500 Index's central tendency could be, given various scenarios for EPS in 2022 and price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio multiples. These scenarios are not official price targets and are not meant to signal levels where portfolio actions may always be needed. However, during times of market volatility, it's useful to keep this basic framework in mind when considering whether to incrementally add to or trim risk from portfolios while staying invested in one's strategic asset allocation framework.

S&P 500 SCENARIOS BASED ON FORWARD P/E AND 2023 EPS

Forward P/E (Next 12 months)

2023 EPS	Forward P/E (Next 12 months)				
	18.0x	19.0x	20.0x	21.0x	22.0x
\$275	4,950	5,225	5,500	5,775	6,050
\$265	4,770	5,035	5,300	5,565	5,830
\$255	4,590	4,845	5,100	5,355	5,610
\$245	4,410	4,655	4,900	5,145	5,390
\$235	4,230	4,465	4,700	4,935	5,170
\$225	4,050	4,275	4,500	4,725	4,950
\$215	3,870	4,085	4,300	4,515	4,730

For illustrative purposes only. Forecasts are subject to change. Source: Chief Investment Office as of January 11, 2022.

CIO ASSET CLASS VIEWS

Asset Class	CIO View					Comments
	Underweight	Neutral	Overweight			
Equities	●	●	●	●	●	We retain our positive view on Equities based upon favorable relative valuations and improving global growth. Corporate profits remain in an uptrend as forward estimates have increased, policy remains supportive and global growth continues to accelerate. We remain overweight the U.S., neutral International Developed and neutral EM.
U.S. Large-cap	●	●	●	●	●	Growth should continue to benefit from accelerated secular trends, but Value, which has higher exposure to cyclical sectors, should benefit from an improved pace of earnings growth and economic normalization. We believe portfolios should incorporate both Growth and Value factors. At the sector level, we continue to favor Technology for long-term secular growth exposure but are also constructive near term on cyclical sectors like Industrials, Financials, Energy and Materials.
U.S. Mid-cap	●	●	●	●	●	Midcaps can break out from their consolidation phase since summer given healthy earnings revisions and elevated nominal economic activity.
U.S. Small-cap	●	●	●	●	●	Small-caps have relatively attractive valuations and could benefit from further cyclical rotation.
International Developed	●	●	●	●	●	Global economic recovery is expected to continue, which should benefit more cyclically oriented International Developed markets. A substantial monetary and fiscal policy drive in Europe and Japan paired with relatively attractive valuations is a support for international equities, though underlying rates of nominal growth are expected to trail behind U.S. levels.
Emerging Markets	●	●	●	●	●	We are neutral EM equities overall with cyclical regions well positioned for normalization in global activity and Asian markets geared to long-term growth in the digital economy. We see key risks from rising U.S. interest rates, alongside policy tightening and slower growth in the heavyweight Chinese market.
International						
North America	●	●	●	●	●	The U.S. remains our preferred region on corporate earnings and balance sheet strength, with a domestic demand-driven recovery likely to remain resilient as the economy continues to reopen.
Eurozone	●	●	●	●	●	Increased level of fiscal policy coordination across the European Union (EU) should provide additional support for domestic demand, while exposure to cyclical sectors should benefit from normalization of economic activity.
U.K.	●	●	●	●	●	Post-Brexit withdrawal from the EU single market remains a negative for medium-term growth. Large weighting in cyclical sectors should benefit from normalization of economic activity. Rising coronavirus cases could present a potential headwind.
Japan	●	●	●	●	●	Large fiscal and monetary stimulus are key sources of support for growth in the domestic economy, though market-based inflation expectations remain among the lowest for the major developed economies. We expect long-term tailwinds from exposure to automation machinery and equipment including from robotics, while valuations remain attractive.
Pac Rim*	●	●	●	●	●	Large weighting in financials and other cyclical sectors should benefit from normalization of economic activity. China exposure and international shifts on foreign policy toward Hong Kong remain an ongoing source of uncertainty for the region.

* Pacific Rim refers to the geographic area surrounding the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Rim covers the western shores of North America and South America, and the shores of Australia, eastern Asia and the islands of the Pacific.

CIO ASSET CLASS VIEWS (CONTINUED)

Asset Class	CIO View					Comments
	Underweight	Neutral	Overweight			
Fixed Income	●	●	●	●	●	Bonds diversify multi-asset class portfolios by providing income and relative stability. Below-benchmark duration is preferred, as fiscal and monetary policy supports higher inflation, stronger nominal growth and higher long-term rates over the medium term.
U.S. Investment-grade Taxable	●	●	●	●	●	Preference for credit and spread products to Treasuries, as risk-free assets are very expensive both in absolute terms and relative to inflation. Consider short duration overall. Some allocation to Treasuries for liquidity should be considered as a buffer to risk-off sentiment.
International	●	●	●	●	●	Compressed yields and risk premiums around the globe compared to the U.S., combined with potentially higher volatility in non-U.S. markets, present unfavorable risk/reward conditions for non-U.S. Fixed Income, in our view, justifying an underweight position.
Global High Yield Taxable	●	●	●	●	●	Valuations present mediocre absolute long-term returns after estimating credit losses. Near-term performance may be reasonable—given where the economy is in the business cycle; however, we don't view the risk/reward favorably. Any additions to HY risk need to have a long time frame. Within HY, we prefer more floating-rate loan exposure versus HY unsecured, while allocating to both.
U.S. Investment Grade Tax Exempt	●	●	●	●	●	Muni fundamentals are benefiting from growing tax collections, generous fiscal stimulus, and higher pension funding levels, with muni credit spreads at record post-2007 tightness. Muni technicals may change, depending on whether the Build Back Better tax bill is revived and to the extent tax increases are included in it. Tax-exempt supply may grow moderately due to issuers leveraging infrastructure stimulus funds. We still believe munis provide value over Treasuries over the medium term for tax-sensitive investors, particularly well-researched, lower-quality credits.
U.S. High Yield Tax Exempt	●	●	●	●	●	HY muni credit spreads have narrowed and remain supported for now by improving credit conditions and investors' search for yield.
Alternative Investments*						Given the differences in liquidity characteristics between AI and traditional investments, the CIO asset class views on AI portfolio positioning continue to be neutral-rated versus our strategic allocations. These types of investments, in our opinion, should not be viewed at the asset class level on a tactical basis, but rather the tactical positioning should be expressed at the sub-asset class level. We will continue to provide strategy-level guidance for qualified AI investors. We believe allocations to AI can introduce differentiated returns that can help complement existing traditional holdings by potentially enhancing returns, helping to reduce risk and capitalizing on opportunities not available through traditional investments
Hedge Funds						We favor Equity long/short strategies for differentiated Equity returns. A hedged approach to Equity investments might offer a buffer in a higher volatility environment. We have recently become more cautious on Event Driven and Relative Value strategies as credit spreads are historically tight and rising interest rates could be a headwind. Also, there is a lack of opportunities in distressed investing.
Private Equity						We see opportunities across a number of different sectors as the global economy continues to rebound. After dislocations caused by the coronavirus, venture, buyout and Equity-Growth managers are seeing robust returns. Private credit strategies will likely outperform a traditional Fixed Income portfolio as interest rates rise as many of these investments are more credit- than interest rate-sensitive, generally have a shorter duration and tend to be floating-rate securities.
Tangible Assets / Commodities						As the global economy continues to recover, demand for many Commodities remains strong, and we are seeing significant price appreciation across a wide swath of sectors. Problems and dislocations in global logistics are causing bottlenecks and aggravating the supply/demand imbalance, adding upward pressure on prices. Our outlook remains positive over the short and medium terms. An allocation to Tangible Assets/Commodities could be a good buffer to rising inflation.
Real Estate						While conditions across the CRE market continue to be closely tied to the return-to-office scenario, we are seeing some "green shoots" across a variety of Real Estate (RE) sectors. Industrial RE (particularly logistics and infrastructure) is the leading sector and has rebounded strongly from the 2020 lows. Demand for multifamily housing continues to grow, and hotels and office properties have put up back-to-back positive numbers in Q2 and Q3. Several key trends that are centered on demographics and eCommerce that were in place pre-coronavirus have accelerated as we enter a post-coronavirus world. Of course, some sectors and regions are more affected than others, and the recovery will be uneven.

Tactical qualitative investment strategy weightings are relative in nature versus the strategic weightings for a fully diversified portfolio. Weightings are based on the relative attractiveness of each asset class. Tactical strategy weightings are for a 12- to 36-month time horizon. CIO asset class views are relative to the CIO Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) of a multi-asset portfolio. Because economic and market conditions change, recommended allocations may vary in the future. Asset allocation cannot eliminate the risk of fluctuating prices and uncertain returns. All sector and asset allocation recommendations must be considered in the context of an individual investor's goals, time horizon, liquidity needs and risk tolerance. Not all recommendations will be in the best interest of all investors. **Alternative investments such as derivatives, hedge funds, private equity funds and funds of funds can result in higher return potential, but also higher loss potential. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may adversely affect your investments. Before you invest in alternative investments, you should consider your overall financial situation, how much money you have to invest, your need for liquidity and your tolerance for risk.** * Many products that pursue Alternative Investment strategies, specifically Private Equity and Hedge Funds, are available only to qualified investors. Source: Global Wealth & Investment Management Investment Strategy Committee as of January 11, 2022.

CIO EQUITY SECTOR VIEWS

The CIO Equity sector view is developed by applying a multi-input process combining the CIO's factor views and fundamental bottom-up industry outlook with top-down macro-economic changes and trends. The factor approach emphasizes valuation and momentum as key inputs, with a fundamental overlay taking into consideration forward-looking views of growth, profits, policy, events and sentiment as well as inclusion of certain investment themes. BofA Global Research's sector strategy views are also captured as an input into the CIO process. Our sector views are developed with a 12- to 18-month outlook but are revisited monthly by the GWIM Investment Strategy Committee.

Sector	CIO View					Comments
	Underweight	Neutral	Overweight			
Energy	●	●	●	●	●	The choppy reopening of the global economy, inflationary pressures and strong global energy demand are supportive for energy stocks. Higher energy prices combined with substantial cost-cutting initiatives over recent years built significant operating leverage into energy companies. Further, earnings and free cash flow outlooks remain solid for upstream energy companies on higher realized oil and natural gas prices and continued capital discipline. Additional cyclical and value rotations could improve flows, positioning and sentiment, and potentially pull some investors back into the sector. Lower CapEx budgets and fewer long cycle investments in the Energy sector over recent years could cap near term supplies and support higher oil prices in the near- and intermediate-term. Positive view on energy for cyclical reflation trade, but, longer-term the secular headwinds still confront the sector. Headwinds include the transition to clean energy, lower renewable energy costs and increasing Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) focus by investors. Continue to emphasize companies that are low-cost producers with high free cash flows, balance sheet strength and low break-evens. Even after strong performance in 2021, Energy still provides attractive valuations with improving momentum.
Financials	●	●	●	●	●	Banks resumed stock buybacks and dividend increases based on excess capital instead of earnings power. In addition, after significant loan loss reserve release last year banks are likely to modestly add to loan loss reserves to account for inflecting loan growth. Improving earning asset growth, combined with a steeper yield curve, will be a welcome tailwind to spread revenue after years of banks under-earning on net interest income. Given structural headwinds in Insurance, we prefer alternative asset managers, like Private Equity for qualified investors, which consistently draw fund inflows, typically benefit from low interest rates and maintain pricing power in management fees. We also favor market exchanges that evolved into fee-based data and analytics providers. U.S. banks remain well capitalized and, in our view, are likely to return more capital to shareholders in coming quarters in buybacks and dividends, and provide some attractive Price/Book valuations.
Materials	●	●	●	●	●	Remain constructive on the Materials sector given the inflationary backdrop, low inventories, strong demand trends and tight commodity markets. Supply constraints are helping to keep prices elevated. Low inventory levels relative to consumption are helping companies to pass through cost inflation and help protect margins, and could extend the cycle, as inventories need to be rebuilt. There is high potential operating leverage embedded in the sector, driven by lower-cost profiles when compared to prior cycles, which could help enhance profitability if volume growth trends persist. Packaging and specialty chemicals are benefiting from healthy U.S. consumer demand, while the greatest improvement in marginal demand is occurring in cyclical commodities exposed to automotive, construction and aerospace end markets, which have yet to fully recover. Valuation and momentum are neutral for the Materials sector.
Industrials	●	●	●	●	●	The choppy economic reopening and recovery are driving better fundamentals in cyclical end markets, including transportation, automotive, power, machinery and manufacturing, although aerospace is still relatively weaker given international flights are still below pre-coronavirus levels. Higher volumes amidst somewhat constrained supply are driving sequential earnings and prices higher. Broad-based improvements in orders and increasing backlogs signal healthy activity levels and volume trends could continue over the near-to-medium term. Further, potential improvements in the global CapEx cycle could support the transportation, machinery, and freight and logistics industries longer-term. Cyclical rotations and fund flows could also continue to support the Industrial stocks. Valuation is neutral, and momentum is also neutral.
Information Technology	●	●	●	●	●	The pandemic accelerated the digital transitions for many industries and supports the secular growth trends for cloud computing, machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI), data centers, software, cybersecurity and semiconductors. We are in the early innings for machine learning and AI, and the pandemic forced the adoption of digital payments by older generations who are now frequent users. This accelerated the digital payments industry by several years without cannibalizing future sales. Traditional hardware exposure is still increasingly commoditized. Valuation is extended, and a move higher in interest rates could pressure multiples for high-growth and high-valuation tech stocks; therefore, look for GARP (growth at a reasonable price) in software and cyclical exposure in semiconductors. Free cash flow, balance sheet strength, dividend growth and earnings growth remain strong fundamental drivers for the sector. Extended on valuation and declining momentum.
Real Estate	●	●	●	●	●	The outlook for Real Estate has improved and is reflected in stronger performance driven by progress in the reopening of the economy. Consumer and corporate changes like remote work, eCommerce, less business travel, etc., are potential longer-term headwinds for CRE companies (e.g., office), leisure (e.g., hotels), mall operators and owners. However, Real Estate's positive correlation with inflation, relative underweight positioning and opportunity to provide both a potential inflation hedge and reopening exposure makes the sector more attractive. Continue to emphasize longer-term secular trends in data centers, communication infrastructure and industrial real estate with a focus on eCommerce distribution facilities. Consider being selective in the sector with mixed outlooks for different sub-sectors of the Real Estate industry. Neutral valuation and improving momentum.

Sector	CIO View			Comments
	Underweight	Neutral	Overweight	
Healthcare	● ● ●	●	●	Underperformance of the high-growth and high-valuation biotech and healthcare tech companies is overshadowing some of the opportunities presenting themselves in large pharma and life science equipment, and is creating some headwinds for the healthcare sector during the current economic recovery. Over the long term, we still expect rising spending on global healthcare—focused primarily on diagnostics, healthcare consumables, and drug development equipment/tools and differentiated medical devices. Emergency department visits and inpatient hospital admissions remain areas to watch and could have a notable effect on capital equipment spending and labor pressures. Drug pricing pressures appear to be fading in the near term with the assumption that pricing reforms are likely to be passed and viewed by investors as a clearing event. Large pharmaceutical companies are becoming more attractive as they trade at a large discount to healthcare sector peers and the broader market. Further, significant cash on strong balance sheets, combined with more aggressive business development efforts and a greater focus on explaining long-term growth drivers make large pharma more attractive over the intermediate term. Over a longer duration, drug pricing headwinds may return as demographic shifts put more pressure on government payors and as value-based care initiatives pick up momentum. Emphasize exposure to long-term, positive trends in animal health, cost-savings medical technology and telemedicine, tools, diagnostics and select biotech, as well as more intermediate opportunities in large cap pharma. Valuation is mixed with extended valuations in biotech, Information Technology Healthcare and other long duration sub-sectors, but attractive valuation for pharmaceuticals.
Consumer Discretionary	● ● ●	●	●	Consumer Discretionary's relative performance peaked and made a turn lower, and higher costs could potentially pressure margins and earnings going forward. The consumer reopening cadence is entering the "mobility phase" as consumers are out of the house and engaging in pre-pandemic activities and events. The ongoing shift to omnichannel retailing should continue to alter consumer behaviors due to the pandemic. Favor strong global consumer brands with solid balance sheets and a history of dividend growth over weaker brick-and-mortar retailers that could face declining store traffic trends. Cyclical tailwinds from both housing and autos could provide additional potential upside opportunities to the growth outlook. The pent-up demand for reopening activities and services could be an additional catalyst for the consumer. Despite a solid outlook for the consumer in 2022, rising input costs, higher freight costs, increased labor costs and supply chain disruptions could provide potential headwinds. Valuation is elevated, and momentum is stalling.
Communication Services	● ● ●	●	●	Traditional media continues to see pressure from cord-cutting, a negative trend for traditional cable and media companies, but the positive trends for internet usage, video streaming and gaming can provide growth in the sector. However, some of this growth was pulled forward last year due to the pandemic and work-from-home trends. Advertising could see a rebound to some degree, but regulatory uncertainties and concerns could be a near-term overhang for the sector. Recent news headlines increased scrutiny on some internet- and social media-focused companies. Valuation is neutral, and momentum has deteriorated.
Consumer Staples	● ● ● ●	●	●	Consumer Staples face tougher revenue and earnings comps as we lap the pandemic-driven stay-at-home benefits. Ongoing risks remain for rotations out of defensive positioning and into risk-on positioning with greater visibility and availability of vaccines and the anticipation of a return to reopening activities. The potential for increases in labor, input, freight and packaging costs could further pressure year-over-year profitability as companies potentially increase promotional activity in an attempt to retain pandemic-affected consumers. Historically, Consumer Staples performance is a function of relative earnings growth and the sector could face decelerating earnings growth, especially compared to cyclical areas that are expected to see improving earnings growth. Neutral valuation and lower momentum.
Utilities	● ● ● ●	●	●	Expect consistent earnings results; however, post the crisis, rotations out of defensive stocks continue to be a potential headwind. Further, the potential for rising interest rates is an additional headwind for this bond proxy sector. Emphasize utilities with growing renewable power generation from wind and solar and de-emphasize ones that rely strictly on coal-power generation. Earnings and dividend growth opportunities remain for utilities that can capitalize on the transition to greater renewable power generation and positive demographic trends. Relatively unattractive valuation and lower momentum.

Source: Chief Investment Office as of January 11, 2022. BofA Global Research is research produced by BofA Securities, Inc. ("BofAS") and/or one or more of its affiliates. BofAS is a registered broker-dealer, Member SIPC, and wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation. All sector and asset allocation recommendations must be considered in the context of an individual investor's goals, time horizon, liquidity needs and risk tolerance. Not all recommendations will be in the best interest of all investors.

CIO THEMATIC INVESTING

Taking the long view, the following themes and subthemes are considered among the most powerful structural forces in the world. They are macro in nature but carry significant risks and reward for companies, both large and small. Although constructed with a global lens, in today's tightly woven world, what transpires or disrupts in Asia has a tendency to emerge in Europe or North America, and vice versa. These themes are transformational and carry long-term implications for economic growth, the cost of capital and global earnings. Gaining exposure to these themes is a key ingredient to investing.

Theme	Comments
Big Data	The massive growth in unstructured data being created by connected machines, devices and systems is fueling data processing and Data Analytics . Complementing Artificial Intelligence technologies are replete with applications for big data. The size of the digital world and Internet of Things (IoT) is accelerating the migration of data and applications to a Cloud Computing environment. Data Centers and cloud-based Storage will likely capture incremental data created.
Demographics	Several demographic transitions serve as important arbiters of future growth. With elongated life expectancies globally, longevity for older populations will likely mean a renewed focus on healthcare, aged-care, financials, and consumer products and services for longer, serving as a multitrillion-dollar potential opportunity. Both the Millennials (born 1981-1996) and Gen Z (born 1997-2012) could have greater influence over the next decade on consumer spending and preferences. While we are neutral the EM asset class on a tactical basis, we believe the EM Consumer represents a powerful middle-class consuming cohort over the longer term. Uplifting the Bottom Billions , or poorest socioeconomic group with growing access to electricity, internet and sanitation can also offer a demographic dividend for multinational companies.
Climate Change	With emphasis from the new administration, a much greater focus is on health, renewable energy, clean water and sanitation, and other industries that tend to support a more sustainable future. Companies that embrace more climate-friendly business models and operations, as well as consumer products and services, are likely to enjoy sustained growth opportunities over the long term. Key investment opportunities: Renewable Energy (Solar, Wind and Hydrogen), Energy-Efficiency such as building systems, Water/Waste Management , and Energy Storage & Distribution .
Future Mobility	The future of mobility hinges on Next-Gen Infrastructure . This includes the telecom industry's deployment of the 5G network, which is expected to prove to be the greatest accelerant and enabler to Smart Cities (smart buildings, safety and security), Autonomous Vehicles and unmanned Drones. The growing Electric Vehicle market will likely demand installation of charging equipment and fuel peripheral industries such as battery material demand.
Security	Expanding the IoT means security for a growing ecosystem of devices and end points. With the increase in time spent on online platforms, (as well as adoption of online Payments/FinTech), Data Privacy/Surveillance and governance is expected to play a larger role in a post-pandemic world, as will bolstering Cybersecurity defenses and budgets. With the commercialization of space, cybersecurity will likely extend to Space-based assets (think satellites, data links, weather monitoring and GPS).
Post-coronavirus World	In the post-pandemic economic recovery, the factory of the future tends to be based closer to home and driven by Robotics (Industrial/Service Automation) not humans, hastening reshoring by creating Dual/Local Supply Chains , notably in high-end activities and manufacturing. The post-pandemic world will likely demand a new wave of Infrastructure investments, both mineral and material-intensive for cleaner and greener infrastructure. The fusion of Healthcare and Technology through HealthTech capabilities, should result in greater investments in telemedicine, disease surveillance and patient monitoring. Just as healthcare has gone digital, technology could increasingly dictate e-Everything , as we've seen eCommerce , eSports and eLearning gain traction. An increased focus on ESG factors and metrics promotes the shift toward stakeholder capitalism.

Source: Chief Investment Office as of January 11, 2022.

Index Definitions

Securities indexes assume reinvestment of all distributions and interest payments. Indexes are unmanaged and do not take into account fees or expenses. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Indexes are all based in U.S. dollars.

S&P 500 Index includes a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. Although the index focuses on the large-cap segment of the market, with approximately 75% coverage of U.S. equities, it is also an ideal proxy for the total market.

Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE) Volatility Index (VIX) is a real-time market index that represents the market's expectation of 30-day forward-looking volatility.

Bloomberg US Mortgage Backed Securities Index tracks fixed-rate agency mortgage backed pass-through securities guaranteed by Ginnie Mae (GNMA), Fannie Mae (FNMA), and Freddie Mac (FHLMC).

Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure that examines the weighted average of prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food, and medical care.

Producer Price Index (PPI) program measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their output.

Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) is a measure of the prevailing direction of economic trends in manufacturing.

Europe STOXX 600 Index is derived from the STOXX Europe Total Market Index (TMI) and is a subset of the STOXX Global 180 index.

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All recommendations must be considered in the context of an individual investor's goals, time horizon, liquidity needs and risk tolerance. Not all recommendations will be in the best interest of all investors.

Asset allocation, diversification and rebalancing do not ensure a profit or protect against loss in declining markets.

Dividend payments are not guaranteed, and are paid only when declared by an issuer's board of directors. The amount of a dividend payment, if any, can vary over time.

Investments have varying degrees of risk. Some of the risks involved with equity securities include the possibility that the value of the stocks may fluctuate in response to events specific to the companies or markets, as well as economic, political or social events in the U.S. or abroad. Small cap and mid cap companies pose special risks, including possible illiquidity and greater price volatility than funds consisting of larger, more established companies. Investing in fixed-income securities may involve certain risks, including the credit quality of individual issuers, possible prepayments, market or economic developments and yields and share price fluctuations due to changes in interest rates. Bonds are subject to interest rate, inflation and credit risks. Municipal securities can be significantly affected by political changes as well as uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes, or the rights of municipal security holders. Income from investing in municipal bonds is generally exempt from federal and state taxes for residents of the issuing state. While the interest income is tax-exempt, any capital gains distributed are taxable to the investor. Income for some investors may be subject to the Federal Alternative Minimum Tax. Investments in high-yield bonds (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds") offer the potential for high current income and attractive total return, but involves certain risks. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may adversely affect a junk bond issuer's ability to make principal and interest payments. Treasury bills are less volatile than longer-term fixed income securities and are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by the U.S. government. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to credit risk and the risk that the mortgages will be prepaid, so that portfolio management may be faced with replenishing the portfolio in a possibly disadvantageous interest rate environment. Investments in foreign securities (including ADRs) involve special risks, including foreign currency risk and the possibility of substantial volatility due to adverse political, economic or other developments. These risks are magnified for investments made in emerging markets. Investments in a certain industry or sector may pose additional risk due to lack of diversification and sector concentration. Investments in real estate securities can be subject to fluctuations in the value of the underlying properties, the effect of economic conditions on real estate values, changes in interest rates, and risk related to renting properties, such as rental defaults. There are special risks associated with an investment in commodities, including market price fluctuations, regulatory changes, interest rate changes, credit risk, economic changes and the impact of adverse political or financial factors.

Alternative investments are speculative and involve a high degree of risk.

Alternative investments are intended for qualified investors only. Alternative Investments such as derivatives, hedge funds, private equity funds, and funds of funds can result in higher return potential but also higher loss potential. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may adversely affect your investments. Before you invest in alternative investments, you should consider your overall financial situation, how much money you have to invest, your need for liquidity, and your tolerance for risk.

Nonfinancial assets, such as closely-held businesses, real estate, fine art, oil, gas and mineral properties, and timber, farm and ranch land, are complex in nature and involve risks including total loss of value. Special risk considerations include natural events (for example, earthquakes or fires), complex tax considerations, and lack of liquidity. Nonfinancial assets are not in the best interest of all investors. Always consult with your independent attorney, tax advisor, investment manager, and insurance agent for final recommendations and before changing or implementing any financial, tax, or estate planning strategy.

Impact investing and/or Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) managers may take into consideration factors beyond traditional financial information to select securities, which could result in relative investment performance deviating from other strategies or broad market benchmarks, depending on whether such sectors or investments are in or out of favor in the market. Further, ESG strategies may rely on certain values based criteria to eliminate exposures found in similar strategies or broad market benchmarks, which could also result in relative investment performance deviating.

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