

**JP Morgan Asset Management**  
**Opportunities in Fixed Income**



**23 April 2014**

## Your presenters

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**Peter Cazalet**, *managing director*, is a client advisor in the UK institutional marketing and relationship management team. An employee since 1995, Peter was previously a fund director, principally for UK balanced funds. Prior to joining the firm, he was a director of UK equity sales at S G Warburg Securities. Before S G Warburg, Peter worked as a director in UK equity sales at Hoare Govett. Peter obtained a B.Sc. in Biological Sciences from Exeter University.



**Charles McKenzie**, *managing director*, is the head of EMEA Fixed Income Client Portfolio Management (CPM) in the Global Fixed Income, Currency & Commodities (GFICC) group. Based in London, Charles oversees the teams responsible for the retention of clients, the acquisition of new fixed income and currency business and product development and management. Prior to joining the firm in 2012, Charles was Deputy Head of Fixed Income at Aberdeen Asset Management. Previously, he spent twelve years at Deutsche Asset Management holding various roles including head of UK Fixed Income and head of Specialist Fixed Income. Charles holds a degree in economics from Southampton University and an M.B.A. in finance from London City University Business School.

## Agenda

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Where are the opportunities in fixed income?

- High yield
- Loans
- Securitised products – Mortgages
- Emerging market debt
- Unconstrained strategies

High Yield

50

## High yield market characteristics

### Euro High Yield

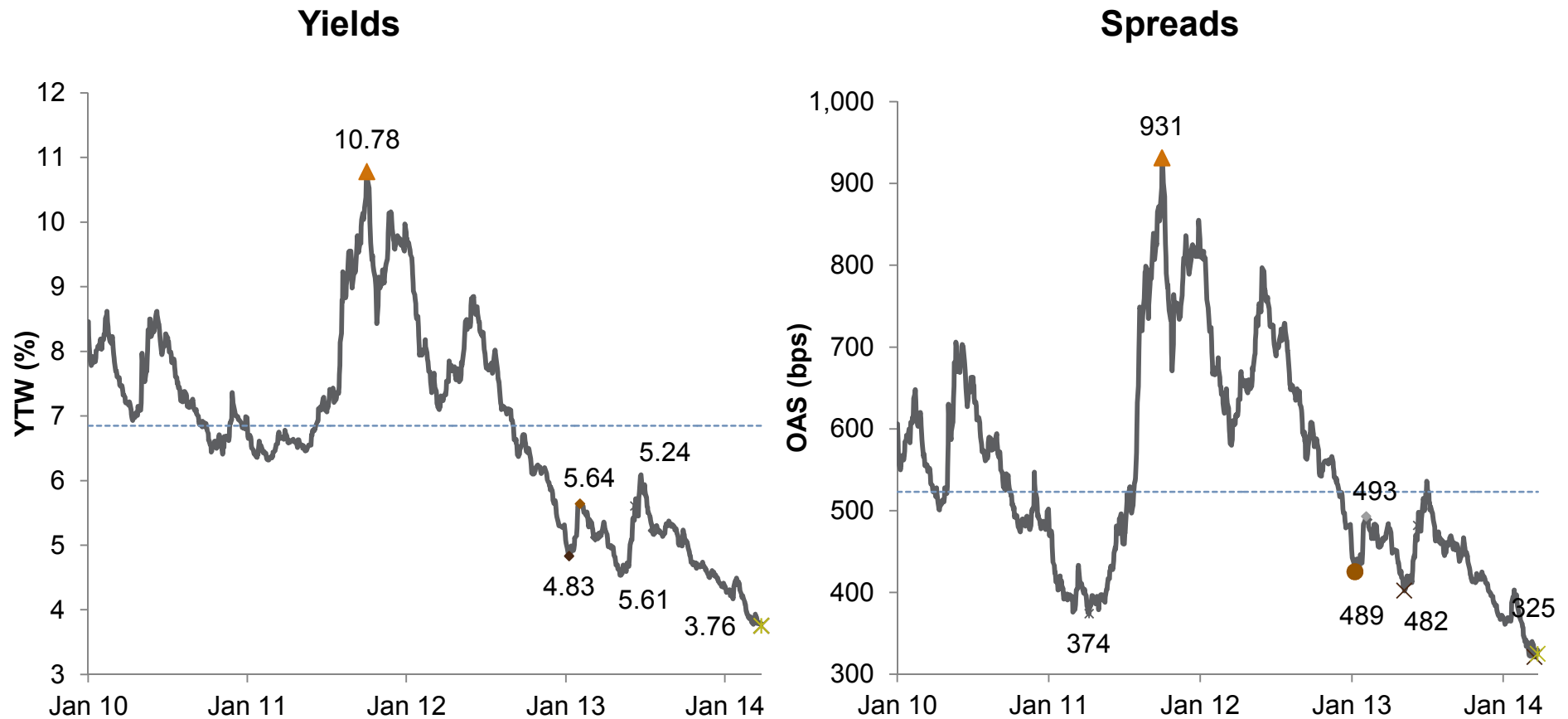
As of 28-Mar-14	
Size of market	USD 429bn
YTD performance	2.34%
2013 performance	8.84%
Yield	3.75%
Spread	325bps
Duration	3.78yrs
Maturity	4.64yrs
Rating	BB3

### USD High yield

As of 28-Mar-14	
Size of market	USD 1,253bn
YTD performance	2.67%
2013 performance	7.41%
Yield	5.27%
Spread	373bps
Duration	4.84yrs
Maturity	6.52yrs
Rating	B1

Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management, data as of 28 March 2014. HY – high yield. Yield is yield to worst. Spread is option-adjusted spread.

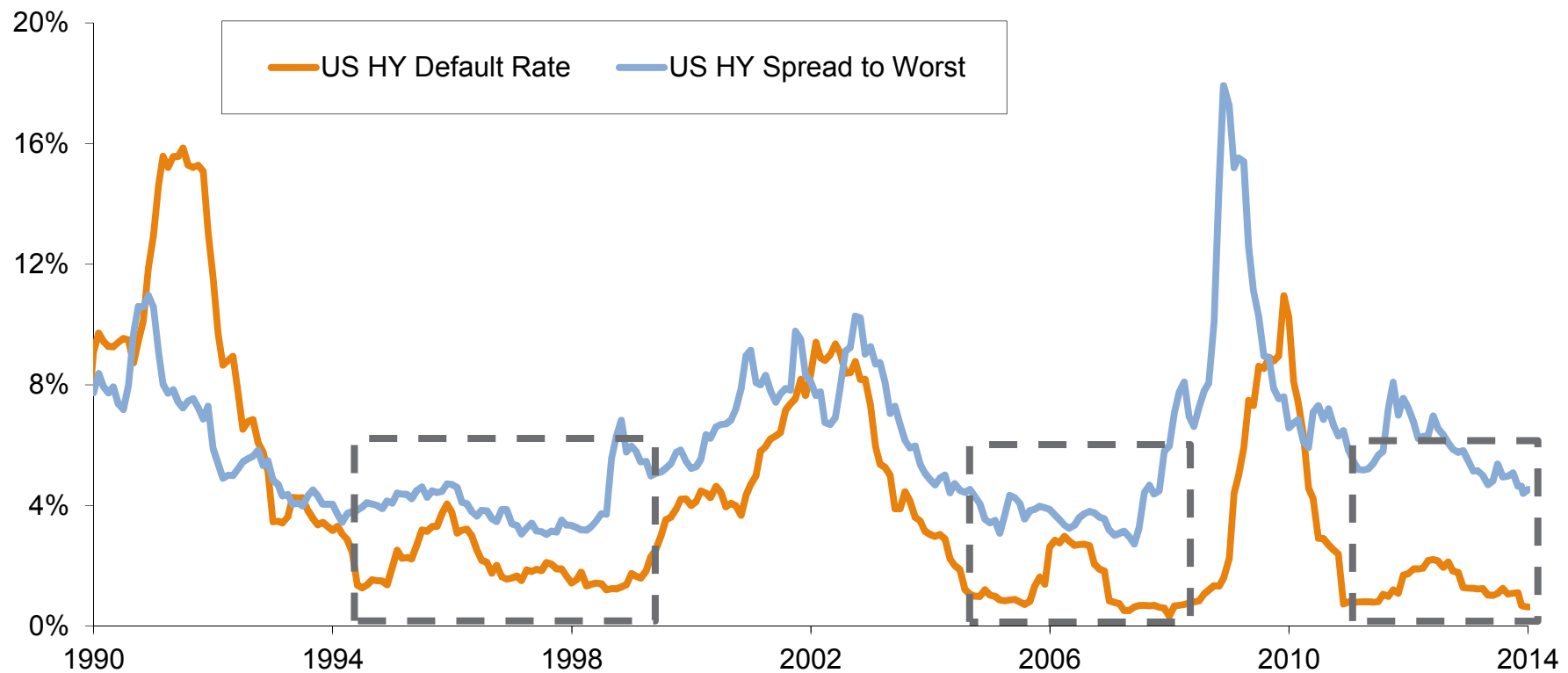
## European high yield: recent history



Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management, data as of 28 March 2014. HY – high yield. Yield is yield to worst. Spread is option-adjusted spread.

## High Yield: fundamentals

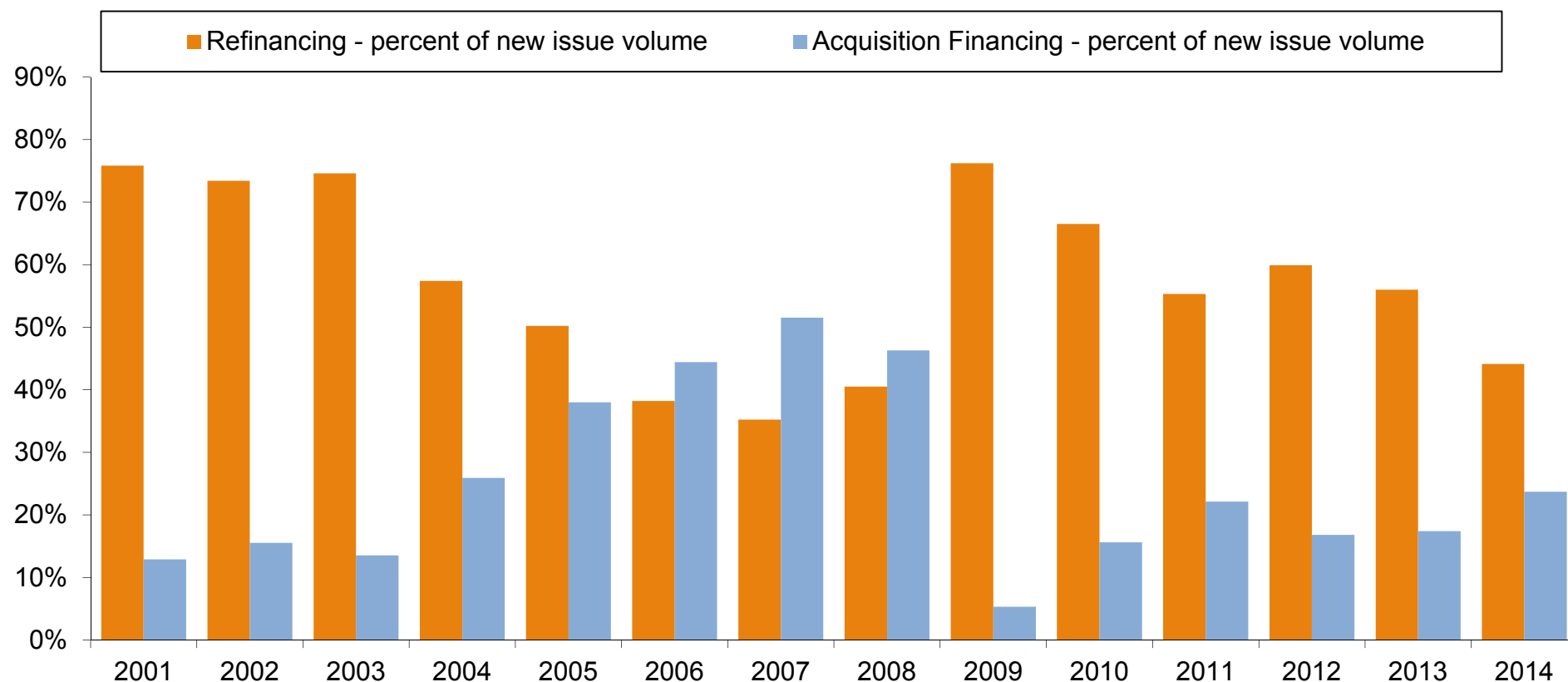
### Spreads



Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management, data as of February 2014. HY – high yield

## High Yield: technicals

### Percent of issuance used for refinancing or acquisition financing



Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management, data as of 28 February 2014.



Loans

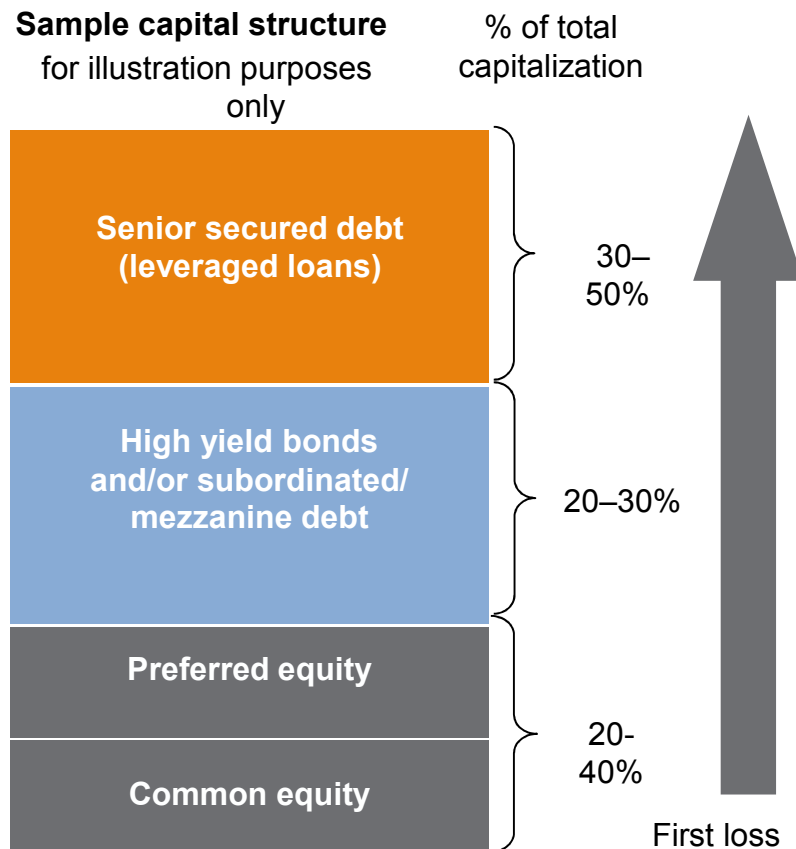
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## Attributes of Leveraged Loans and High Yield Bonds

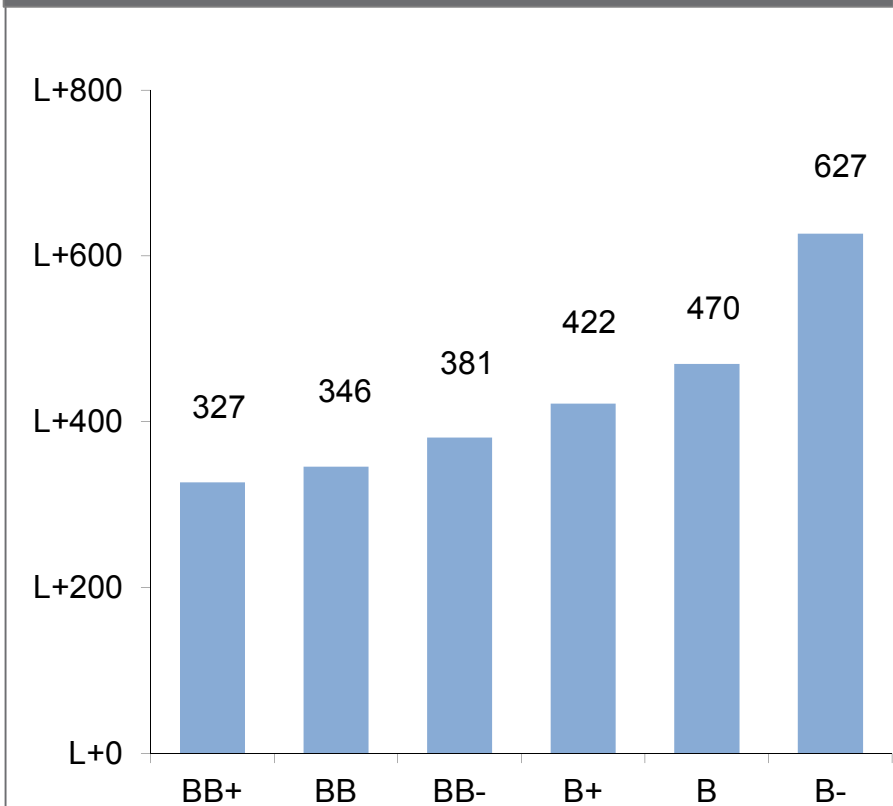
	Leveraged loans 1st lien	High yield bonds	Equities
<b>Ranking</b>	Yes—1 <sup>st</sup> ranking	Generally none	None
<b>Security</b>	Senior secured	Generally senior unsecured or lower	Junior
<b>Covenants</b>	More comprehensive, often with maintenance as well as incurrence- based	Less restrictive; incurrence limitations	None
<b>Term</b>	5-8 years	7–10 years	Open ended
<b>Income</b>	Cash pay—floating (LIBOR based), quarterly	Cash pay—fixed, semi-annual	Dividends— uncertain, usually cash pay
<b>Interest rate duration</b>	Limited	Moderate	N/A

\*Refers to protection against the borrower repaying the debt prior to when it is due. When a borrower has discretion to repay debt before it is due, it causes reinvestment risk for the lender. In addition, if the debt is repaid before it is due it may diminish/enhance the return, depending on whether the investment was purchased at a premium/discount.  
Source: J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.

# Leveraged Loan Overview



**Average Discounted Spread of Loans by Narrow Loan Rating. Data as of 2/21/14\***



Sources: J.P. Morgan, Credit Suisse. Data as of February 28, 2014 unless otherwise stated.

\*Source: Standard and Poor's LCD & S&P/LST Leveraged Loan Index. Assumes discount from par is amortized evenly over a three-year life.

Opinions, estimates, forecasts, projections and statements of financial market trends that are based on current market conditions constitute our judgment and are subject to change without notice. There can be no guarantee they can be met.

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Asset Management

## Leveraged Credit Market Remains Healthy

### Fundamentals

- Companies' balance sheets are mostly stable and leverage remains at reasonable levels
- Companies have refinanced at lower rates, reducing costs
- Underwriting standards generally remain credit positive

### Technicals

- HY bond new-issue volume totaled \$16.6 billion for February, while loan issuance volume remained strong at \$63 billion.
- Flows in high yield and leveraged loan funds were \$2.2 billion and \$1.82 billion respectively.

### Valuations

- Global issuer default rate finished February at 2.4%
- The prospect of continued liquidity helped drive positive flows
- Treasuries remained well bid amid tepid economic data which helped to support fixed income prices

*solid*

*mixed*

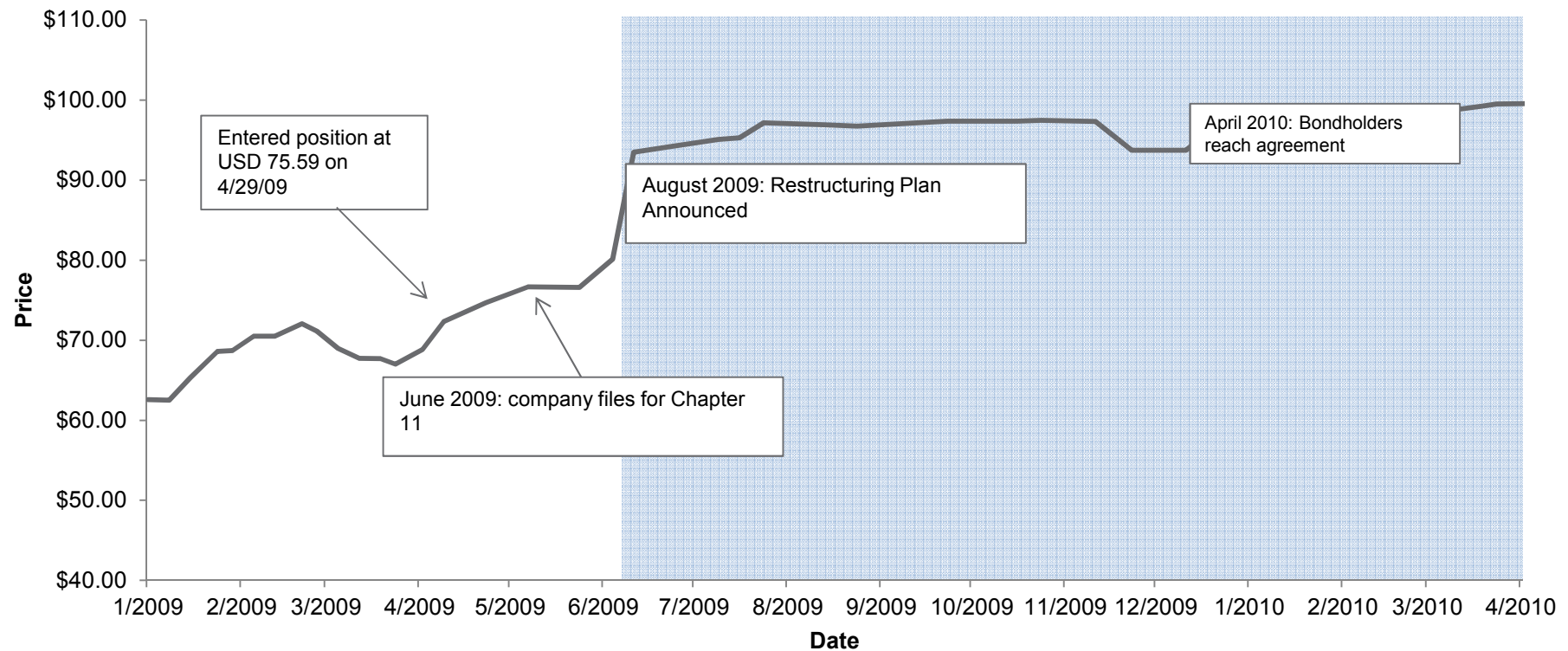
*supportive*

\* Data as of February 28, 2014

Sources: J.P. Morgan Asset Management, Barclays, High Yield 2% Index Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan Index, Moody's data

Opinions, estimates, forecasts, projections and statements of financial market trends that are based on current market conditions constitute our judgment and are subject to change without notice. There can be no guarantee they can be met.

## Investment Example – Price of Six Flags Term Loan

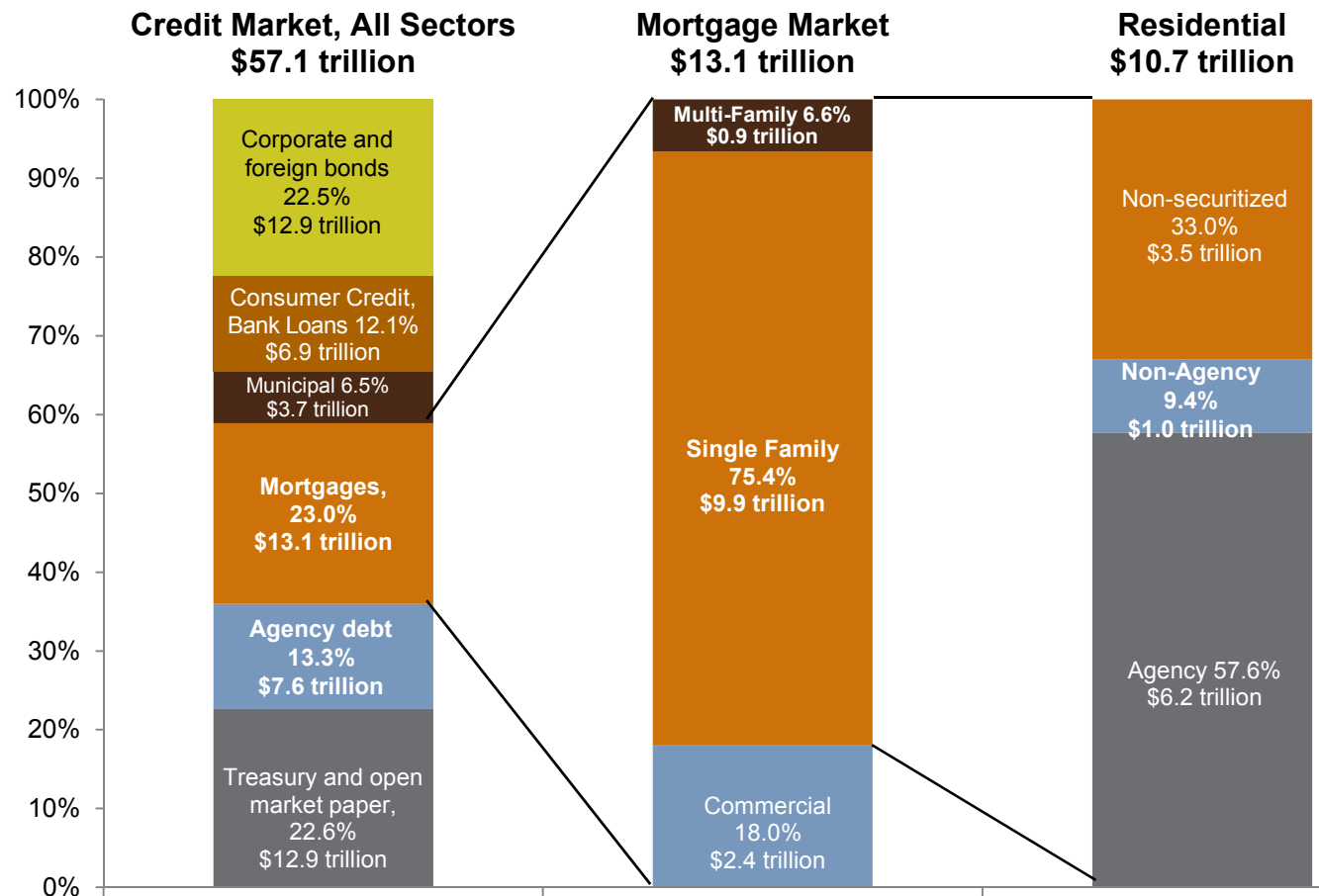


Source: J.P. Morgan, priced by Markit.

## Securitised products – Mortgages

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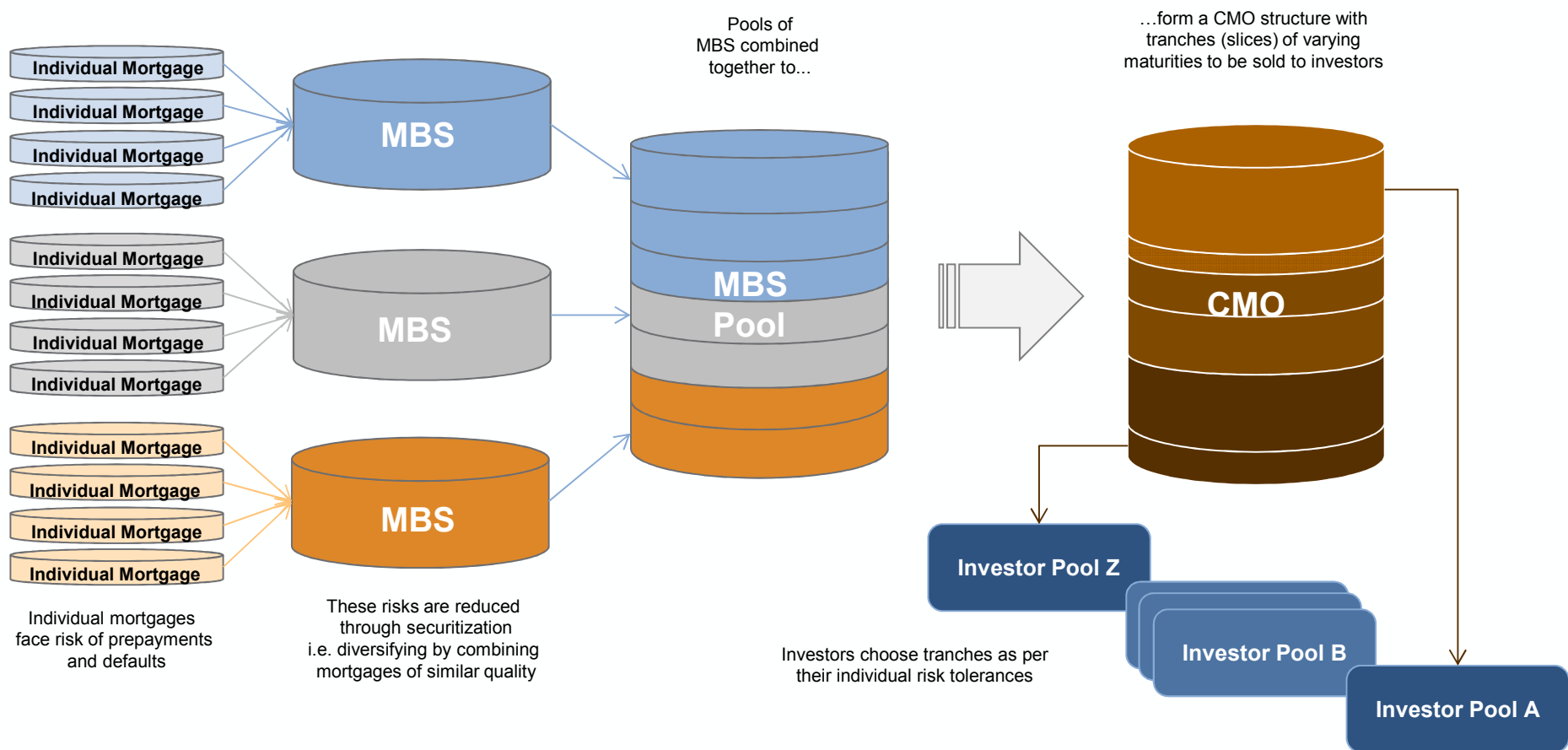
# The U.S. mortgage sector is the largest component of the U.S. fixed income market with USD 13 trillion outstanding



Source: Federal Reserve Flow, of Funds, First Quarter, 2013 Results, JPM Securities.

# Securitization of Mortgages

## Securitization Explained



62



# Mortgage-Backed Securities Composite

All data as of February 28, 2014

Discretionary assets: \$3.79 billion

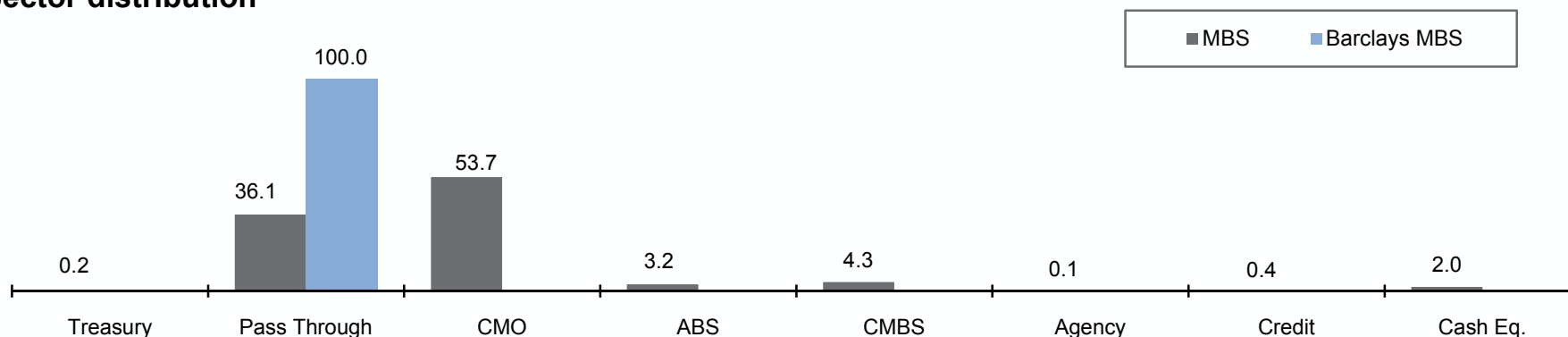
## Portfolio statistics

	MBS	Barclays MBS
Yield to Maturity	2.62%	2.54%
OAS (bps)	108	24
Weighted Avg. Life (yrs)	5.19 yrs	6.87 yrs
Duration	3.74	4.78
Average Quality	AA	AAA
Number of holdings	683	769

## Quality Distribution\*

	MBS	Barclays MBS
AAA	80.4%	100.0%
AA	2.1%	0.0%
A	3.0%	0.0%
BBB	4.1%	0.0%
BB and below incl. NR	10.4%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

## Sector distribution<sup>1</sup>

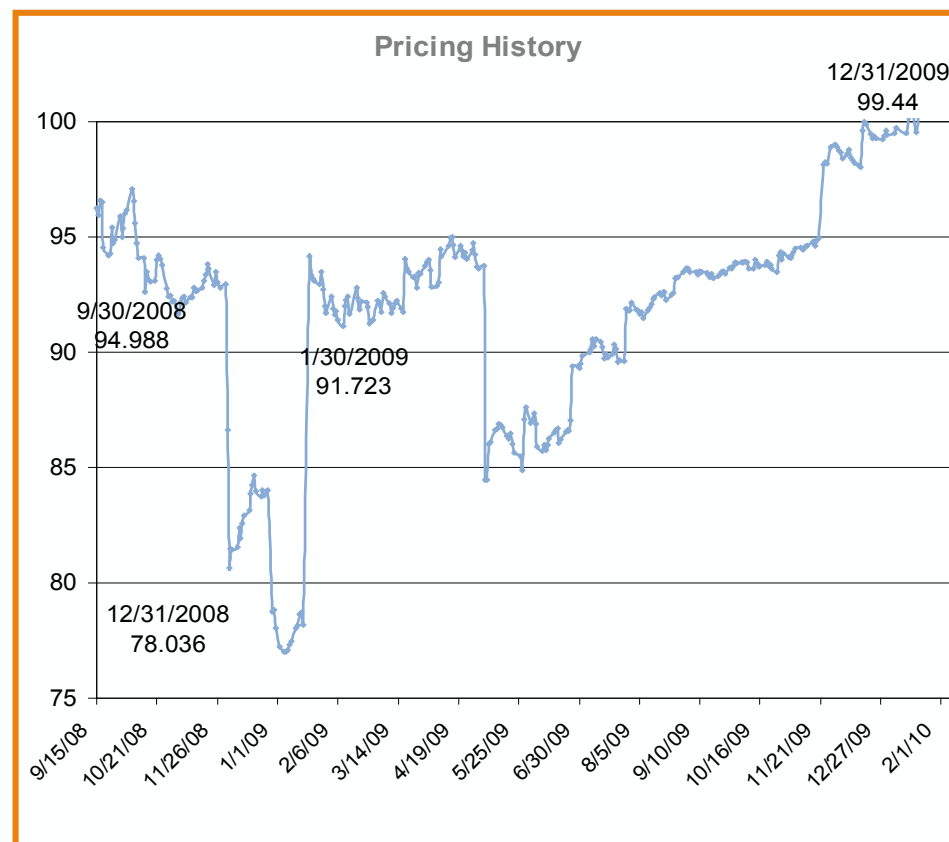


\*See Appendix Disclosure Page regarding the quality rating methodology used above.

<sup>1</sup>Measurements in percents. Index statistics compiled by running Barclays constituents through Yield Book models. Please see performance disclosures which accompany this presentation. Actual account characteristics may differ.

## Non-Agency MBS Example

Deal Name	BAC Funding Corp 2003-3 1A33
Purchase date	12/2006
S&P Rating	AAA
Current Credit Support	5.27%
Vintage	2003
Loan Type	99.7% 30 Year Fixed Rate
Occupancy Status	97.4% Owner Occupied
Loan Size	Primary Jumbo at Issue
30 Day Delinquencies	0.88%
60 Day Delinquencies	0.14%
90 Day Delinquencies	0.14%
Bankruptcy	0.00%
Foreclosure	0.00%
FICO Score	
601-650	1.4%
651-700	12.4%
701-750	34.8%
751-800	48.3%
801-850	3.1%
Average FICO Score	746



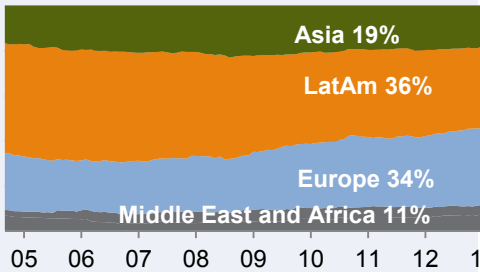
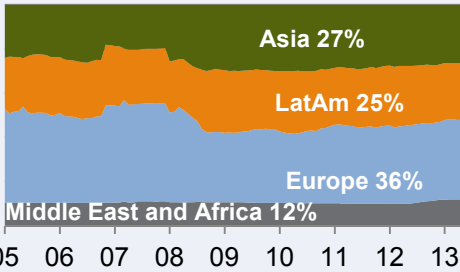
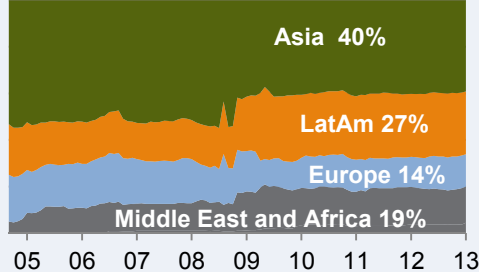
Source: Bloomberg, Loan Performance and JPMorgan Asset Management  
For illustrative purposes only.

Last data point: 02/10/10

Emerging market debt

65

## Emerging market debt – sector composition

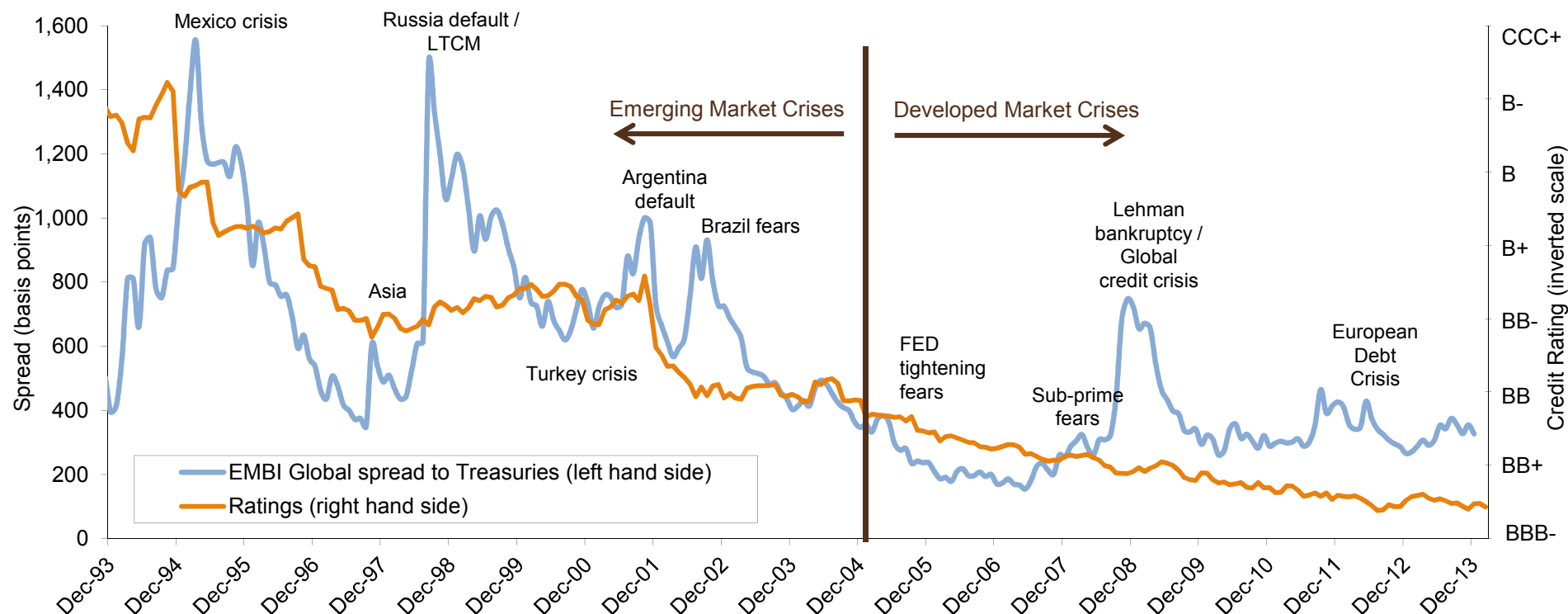
Sector Strategy	Sovereign Debt	Local Currency Debt	Corporate Debt
Currency	USD	Local Currency	USD
Credit Quality (Moody's/S&P/Fitch)	Baa3/BBB-/BBB	Baa2/BBB+/BBB+	Baa2/BBB/BBB
Duration	6.49 years	4.56 years	4.72 years
Yield	6.06%	7.20%	5.19%
Market Value	USD 326 Billion	USD 896 Billion	USD 276 Billion
Historical Regional Distribution (%MV) Current values labeled	 <p>Asia 19%</p> <p>LatAm 36%</p> <p>Europe 34%</p> <p>Middle East and Africa 11%</p>	 <p>Asia 27%</p> <p>LatAm 25%</p> <p>Europe 36%</p> <p>Middle East and Africa 12%</p>	 <p>Asia 40%</p> <p>LatAm 27%</p> <p>Europe 14%</p> <p>Middle East and Africa 19%</p>
Top 5 Countries (%MV)	<p>Russia 5%</p> <p>Brazil 5%</p> <p>Philippines 5%</p> <p>Mexico 5%</p> <p>Turkey 5%</p>	<p>Brazil 10%</p> <p>Malaysia 10%</p> <p>Mexico 10%</p> <p>Poland 10%</p> <p>Russia 10%</p>	<p>Hong Kong 6%</p> <p>Russia 6%</p> <p>Mexico 6%</p> <p>Korea 6%</p> <p>India 5%</p>

Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management. As at 31/12/2013.

# Spreads have widened out while ratings remain steady

As of 28 February 2014

## EM External debt spreads and average credit ratings (inverted scale)



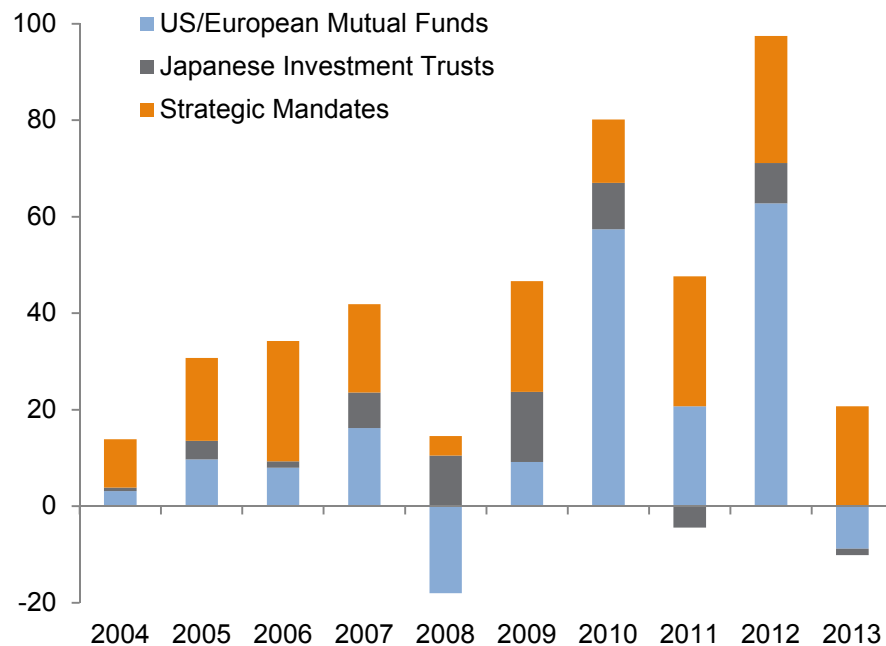
Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Note: The J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (EMBI Global) is representative of the sovereign debt market.

## Strategic institutional investors continue to support the asset class

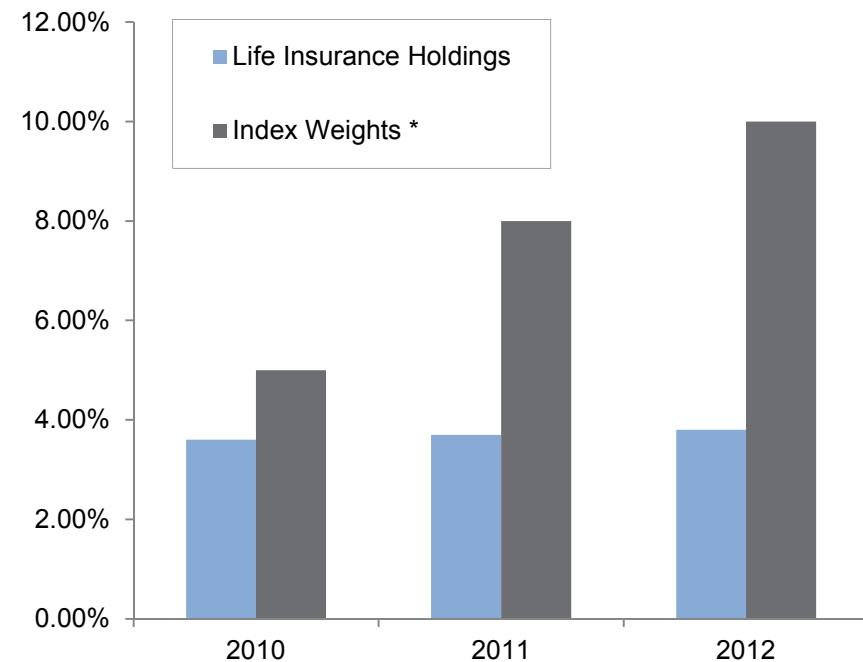
### Strategic inflows remain supportive

USD billion cumulative, yearly



Source: EPFR, JPMorgan, SNL. As of Nov. 23

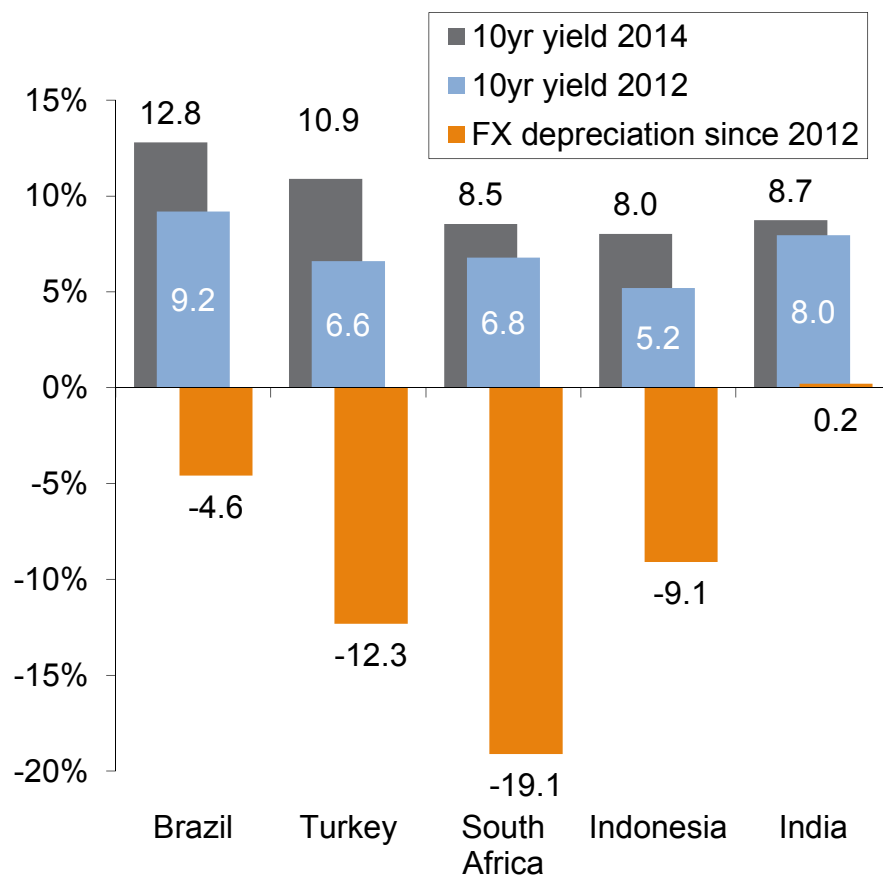
### US Life Insurers' allocation to EM Corporates Remain Low



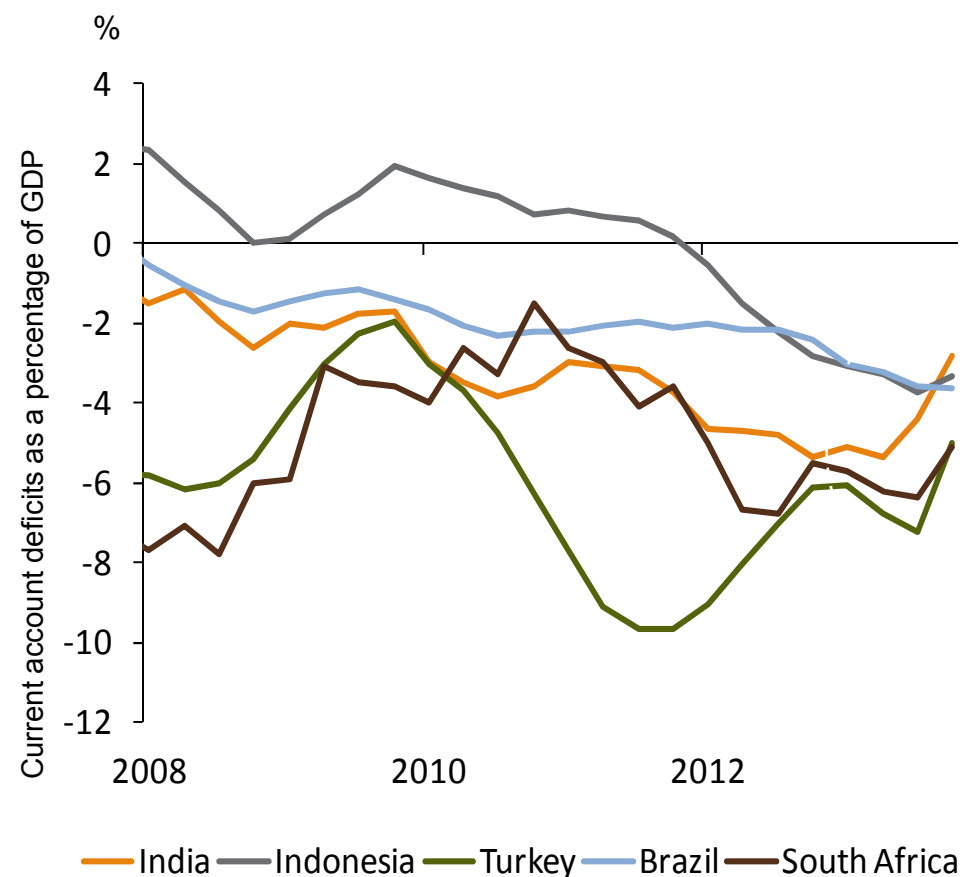
Source: J.P. Morgan Securities and SNL. \* Share of EM Corporate Bonds in the combined US High Grade and US High Yield Indices. Insurers could use benchmarks with a lower EM allocation than JPM Indices. As at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013

## EMD: A fragile opportunity?

### Valuations



### Fundamentals



Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management, Bloomberg. Data as of March 2014.

## Key Opportunities and Challenges for EMD in 2014

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### Opportunities

- Very attractive valuations
- Fundamental turnaround stories (Indonesia, India etc)
- Strategic Inflows will provide support

### Challenges

- US Treasury rates volatility
- Commodities prices softening
- Capital flow vulnerability may persist

Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management



**Unconstrained fixed income**

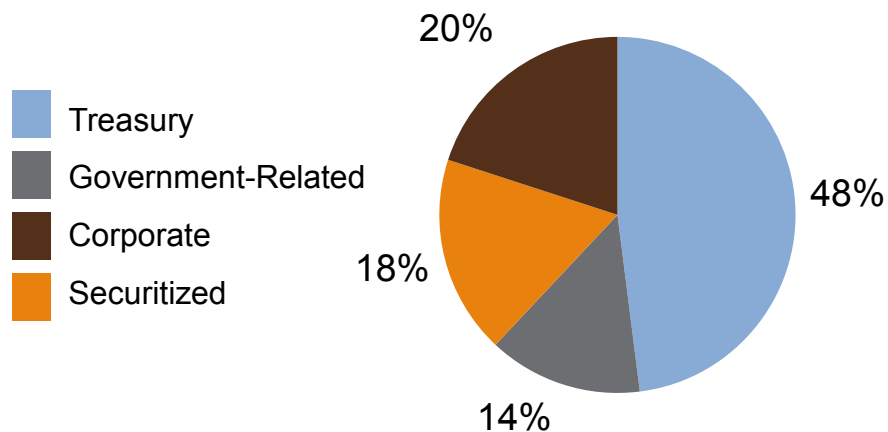
71

## Bond Benchmarks: Counterintuitive

### Barclays Global Aggregate today and 10 years ago

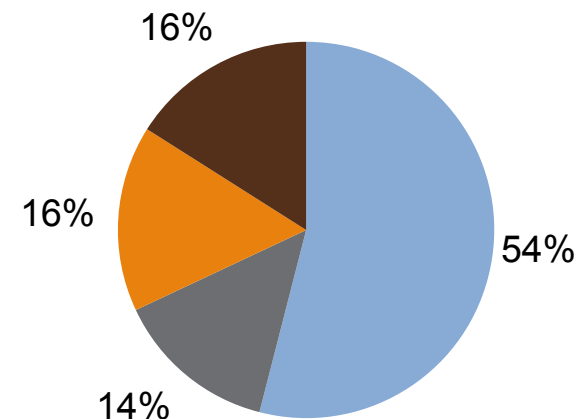
**2004**

- Duration: 4.9 years
- Yield: 3.32
- Sector breakdown:



**2014**

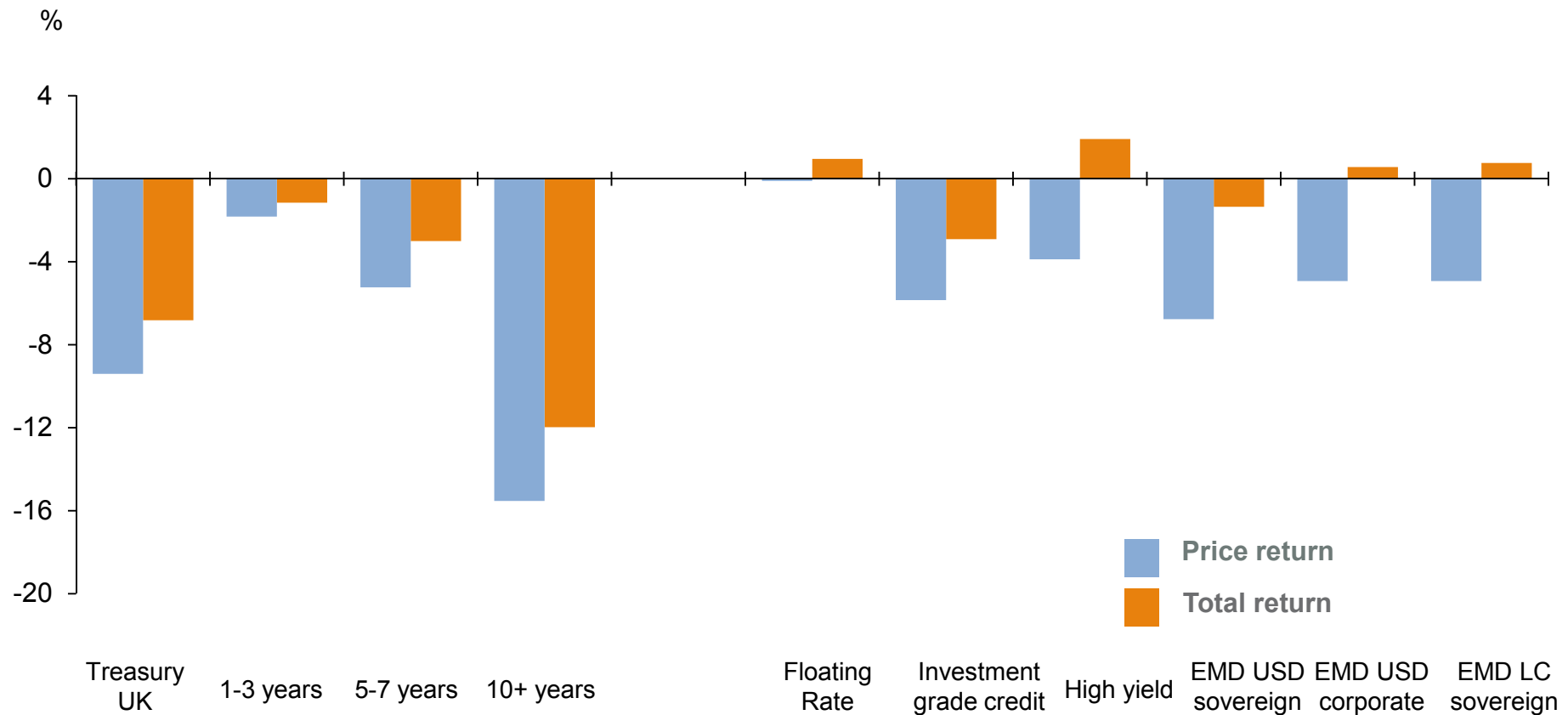
- Duration: 6.2 years
- Yield: 1.94
- Sector breakdown:



Source: Bloomberg, data as of January 2014 and January 2004. Duration is modified adjusted duration: Yield is yield to worst.

## Government bonds aren't safe investments when rates rise

### Estimated price impact of a 1% rise in local interest rates on selected indices



73

## Importance of dynamically diversifying across fixed income sectors

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	1Q14	Ten-yr Ann.
£	8.5% Linkers	25.1% EM Debt	2.9% Linkers	8.5% Linkers	45.1% Global Agg	44.5% High Yield	17.1% High Yield	19.9% Linkers	15.8% UK Corp	7.1% High Yield	3.2% Linkers	9.8% High Yield
Local*	8.5%	11.9%	2.9%	8.5%	5.6%	60.9%	14.9%	19.9%	15.8%	8.1%	3.2%	8.8%
	6.8% UK Corp	13.3% High Yield	0.9% UK Corp	7.6% Global Agg	26.5% Global IG	15.4% UK Corp	15.3% EM Debt	16.8% UK Gilts	13.4% High Yield	1.8% UK Corp	2.8% EM Debt	9.1% EM Debt
	6.8%	2.9%	0.9%	5.3%	-5.1%	15.4%	11.8%	16.8%	18.0%	1.8%	3.5%	8.3%
	6.6% UK Gilts	11.5% Portfolio	0.2% UK Gilts	5.1% UK Gilts	25.0% EM Debt	12.1% EM Debt	10.6% Portfolio	11.3% Portfolio	12.9% EM Debt	0.5% Linkers	2.5% UK Corp	7.0% Portfolio
	6.6%	7.3%	0.2%	5.1%	-9.7%	25.9%	9.5%	11.1%	18.0%	0.5%	2.5%	6.7%
	5.5% Portfolio	9.0% Linkers	-1.2% Portfolio	4.9% Global IG	13.6% UK Gilts	11.2% Portfolio	9.2% Global IG	10.0% EM Debt	7.4% Portfolio	-1.5% Global IG	2.5% Portfolio	6.8% Linkers
	8.1%	9.0%	4.1%	3.2%	13.6%	17.3%	7.2%	9.2%	9.6%	0.1%	2.8%	6.8%
	4.8% High Yield	8.5% UK Corp	-1.6% High Yield	4.7% EM Debt	12.1% Portfolio	6.4% Linkers	8.9% Linkers	6.4% Global Agg	6.3% Global IG	-1.9% Portfolio	2.4% UK Gilts	5.8% Global IG
	11.4%	8.5%	10.5%	6.5%	-2.0%	6.4%	8.9%	5.4%	10.9%	-1.2%	2.4%	4.9%
	4.2% EM Debt	8.1% UK Gilts	-3.1% EM Debt	4.4% Portfolio	3.7% Linkers	6.1% Global IG	8.9% Global Agg	5.9% UK Corp	2.6% UK Gilts	-4.2% UK Gilts	2.4% High Yield	5.4% UK Gilts
	11.8%	8.1%	10.5%	4.4%	3.7%	16.6%	4.6%	5.9%	2.6%	-4.2%	3.0%	5.4%
	2.1% Global IG	7.9% Global IG	-5.9% Global IG	1.6% High Yield	0.9% High Yield	-1.0% UK Gilts	8.8% UK Corp	5.1% Global IG	0.6% Linkers	-4.4% Global Agg	1.9% Global IG	5.3% UK Corp
	5.5%	3.5%	3.6%	2.0%	-26.4%	-1.0%	8.8%	4.8%	0.6%	-0.1%	2.6%	5.3%
	1.9% Global Agg	6.8% Global Agg	-6.5% Global Agg	0.6% UK Corp	-9.1% UK Corp	-4.8% Global Agg	7.5% UK Gilts	4.0% High Yield	-0.3% Global Agg	-10.0% EM Debt	1.7% Global Agg	5.3% Global Agg
	4.9%	4.3%	3.6%	0.6%	-9.1%	5.1%	7.5%	3.7%	5.7%	-8.3%	2.0%	4.4%

Source: Barclays Capital, BoA/Merrill Lynch, J.P. Morgan, FTSE, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. \*Returns are calculated in the currency of the underlying asset class if it is a single currency index otherwise they are hedged ('local currency') if the index contains assets in denominated in different currencies. Annualised return covers period 2004 to 2013. Linkers: FTSE UK Gilts Indexed Linked Government; UK Gilts: JP Morgan UK Global Bond, EM debt: JP Morgan EMBI+; High yield: BoA/Merrill Lynch Developed Markets High Yield Constrained, UK corp: Merrill Lynch Sterling Corporates; Global Agg: Barclays Global Aggregate; Global IG: Barclays Global Aggregate – Corporates. Portfolio weights: 35% Gilts, 15% EM debt, 15% high yield, 10% index linked, 10% UK corporate, and 15% global investment grade bonds. "Guide to the Markets - UK". Data as at 31 March 2014.

## Unconstrained fixed income strategies

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- Gaining popularity with institutional investors
- Avoid the tyranny of benchmark
- Attractiveness of total return strategies
- Best ideas, unconstrained approach to fixed income

## Appendix

# GFICC Scenario probabilities and investment expectations: 2Q14

## Expansion

### Base Case (60% - unchanged):

- **Sub Trend Recovery continues into 2015**
  - GDP 2-4%; Inflation 0-2%

#### Global economy is still recovering, not yet expanding

- Economic recovery in US is broadening (excluding weather impact); Europe is stable
- Optimism offset by deteriorating trade surplus in Japan and tighter credit conditions in China
- Sufficient labor market slack will keep inflation at low levels
- US unemployment could reasonably be 1.5% higher than the reported data\*
- Inflation risks are to the downside, as deflation is still a very real threat in peripheral Europe, and Japan exporting disinflation to the US
- Central Banks will remain accommodative until deleveraging occurs or inflation is evident
  - Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows do not indicate pressures building

#### Strategy Implications:

- Yield and carry remain attractive
- European bank hybrid securities
- US reperforming/non-performing residential mortgage market
- Bank leveraged loans

### Above trend growth (35% - unchanged)

- GDP >4%; Inflation >2%

- Accelerating US recovery leads to stronger EM as exports pickup
- Europe experiences real growth
- Increase in Japanese consumption is more than simply front running VAT hike
- Energy should recede with the Spring thaw, leading to stronger discretionary spending and less pressure on central banks to battle commodity price inflation
- Market volatility rises from abnormally low levels
- Market anticipates central banks normalizing rates

#### Strategy Implications:

- Short duration
- Floating rate credit
- Convertible bonds
- Short positioning in securities with negative convexity (agency MBS) and short volatility will be good hedges

## Contraction

### Crisis (5% - unchanged):

- **Disorderly movement in markets causes systemic impact and tail risk**

- Ukraine could destabilize both the emerging and developed markets as politics could escalate into global conflict
  - Our expectation is that US and EU will work with Russia to avoid escalation and disorderly and collapsing markets
- The Fragile Five (Brazil, Indonesia, India, South Africa, Turkey) represent risk, if credit conditions tighten, as they need to import capital
- A hard landing in China is a distant threat – PBOC is managing down credit fueled growth

#### Strategy Implications:

- Long position in G4 government bonds
- Short position in EMD

### Recession (0% - unchanged)

- GDP <2%; Inflation <0%

- Overall expansionary policy of Central Banks makes the risk of recession over the next 3-6 months unreasonable
- Japan is at greatest risk of recession, where fiscal drag could offset trend growth

\*Using the Yellen/Williams adjustment to the participation rate.

Source: GFICC Investment Strategy Team. As of March 13, 2014. Opinions, estimates, forecasts, projections and statements of financial market trends that are based on current market conditions constitute our judgment and are subject to change without notice. There can be no guarantee they will be met.

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