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MORROWS PRIVATE WEALTH ANNUAL MARKET UPDATE AUGUST 2026



Your financial future,
tailored your way



MPW Annual Market Update – August 2026



General Advice Disclaimer

The purpose of this presentation is to provide you general advice and insight into MPW's current market outlook and investment philosophy.

Where our presentation provides general advice, we must explain that this advice has been prepared at this time without taking into account your individual personal needs, objectives, or financial situation, and the personal information we hold about you has not specifically been considered in forming our views.

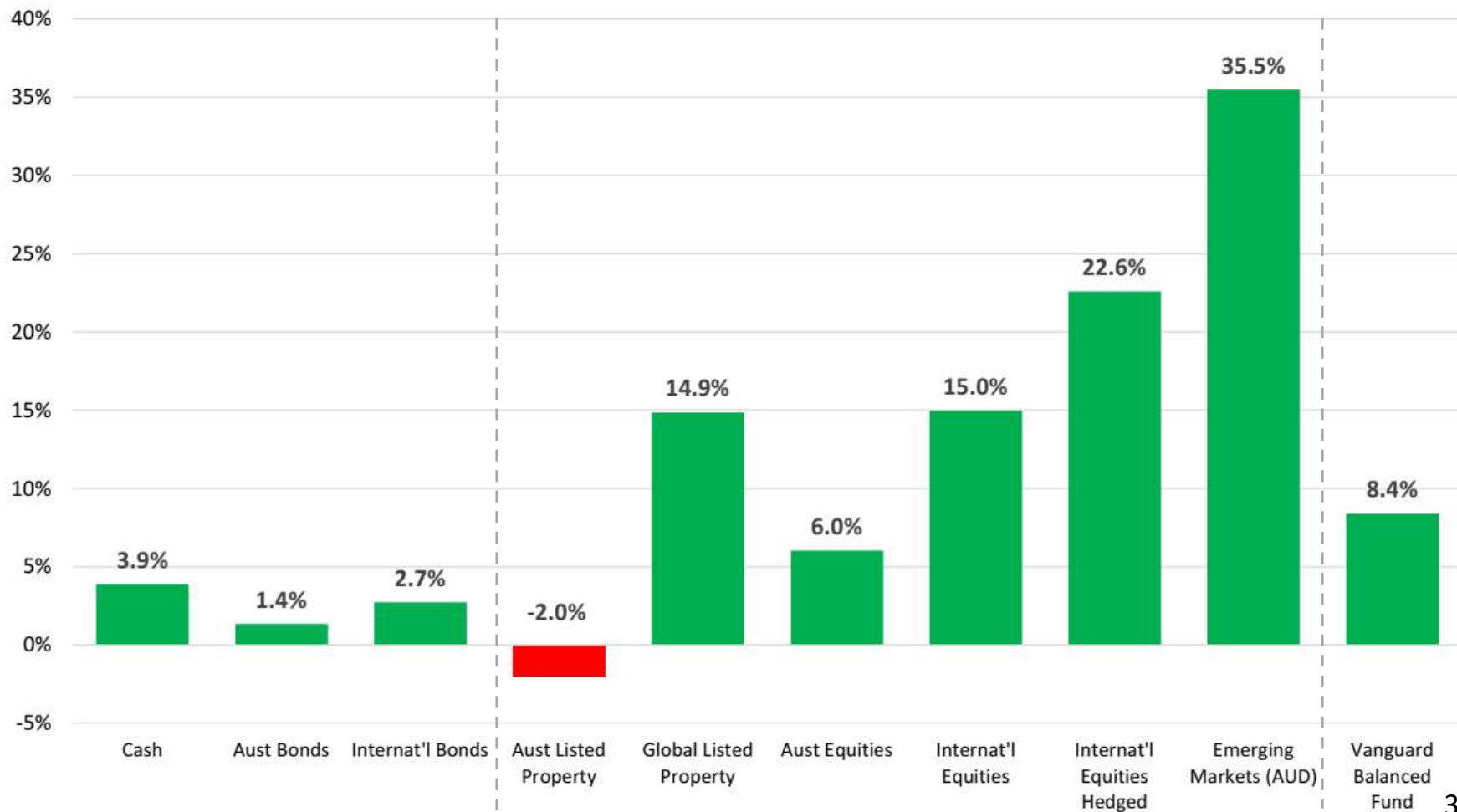
You should not act on any advice that has not been tailored to you or considered in light of your full individual personal circumstances, as there is a risk that such actions may not be appropriate for you or be in your best interests.

Where we provide personal advice and investment recommendations, these will be presented in a Statement of Advice (SoA) which will explain the basis of your personal advice recommendations, and any considerations or risks so that you can make an informed decision.

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Asset Class Returns 12 Months to 30th June 2026



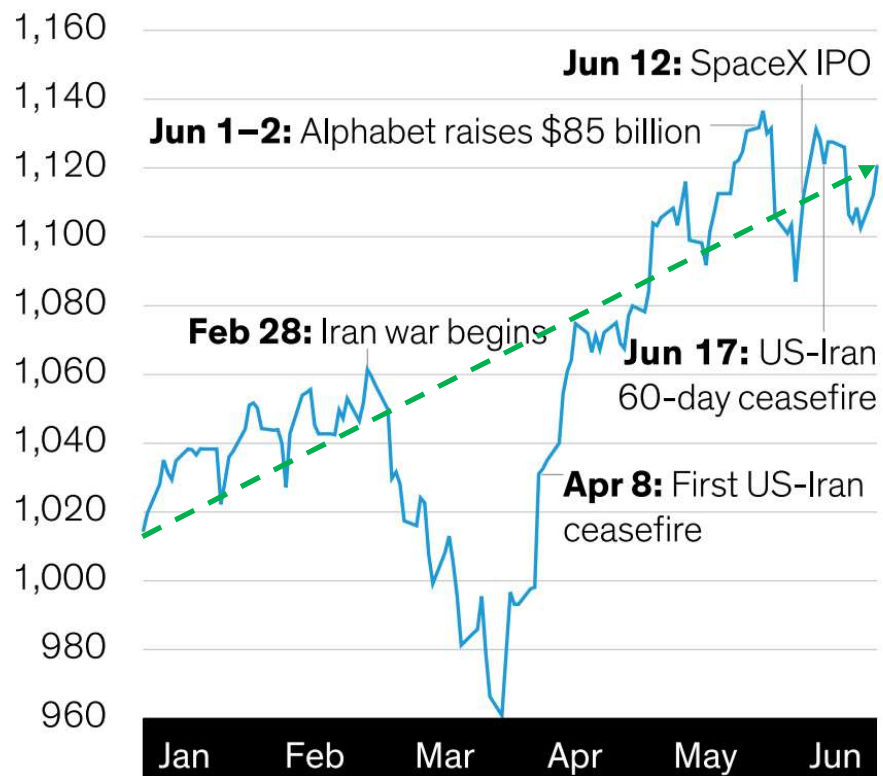


Markets Shrug off Geopolitics, Focus on Earnings

The **first half of 2026** was volatile but positive for markets.

MSCI ACWI

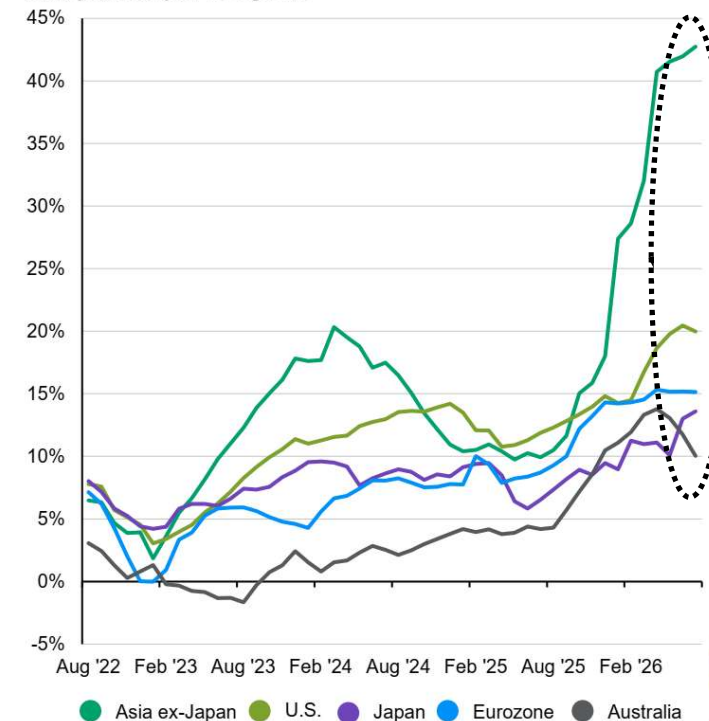
January 2026–June 2026



Corporate Earnings have been very strong and underpinned lofty but rising valuations.

Earnings growth estimates

NTM, year-over-year EPS growth



Source: FactSet, MSCI, Standard & Poor's, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Guide to the Markets – Australia. Data as of 07/08/26.



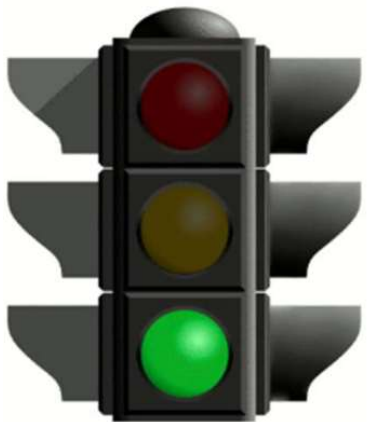
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What Was Our Outlook 6 Months Ago? (Feb 2026)

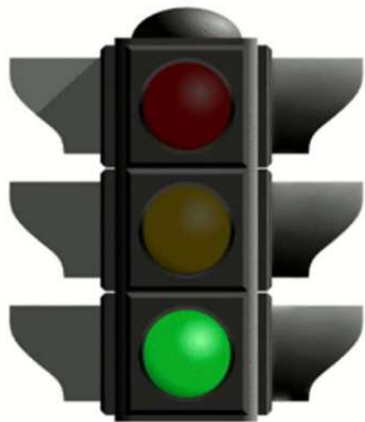


Growth



Cautious US

**Central Bank
Positioning**



Watch the Fed

**Financial
Conditions**



Inflation Risk

Valuations



Very High Risk

Geopolitics



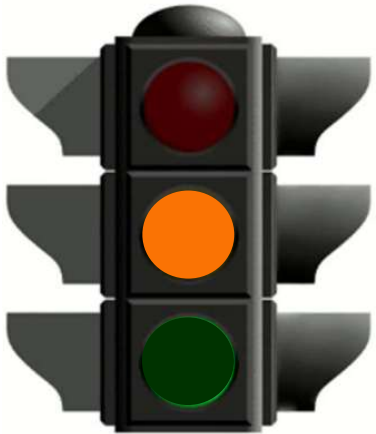
'Tail Risks'



What Is Our Outlook Today?

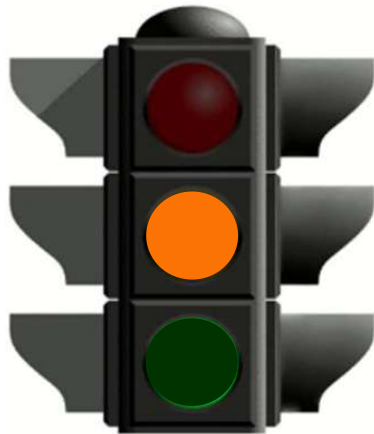


Growth



Low Global
Growth

Central Bank Positioning



Biased Towards
Rate Rises

Financial Conditions



Inflation Risk
To The Upside

Valuations



Historically
Expensive

Geopolitics



Highly Uncertain
& Volatile

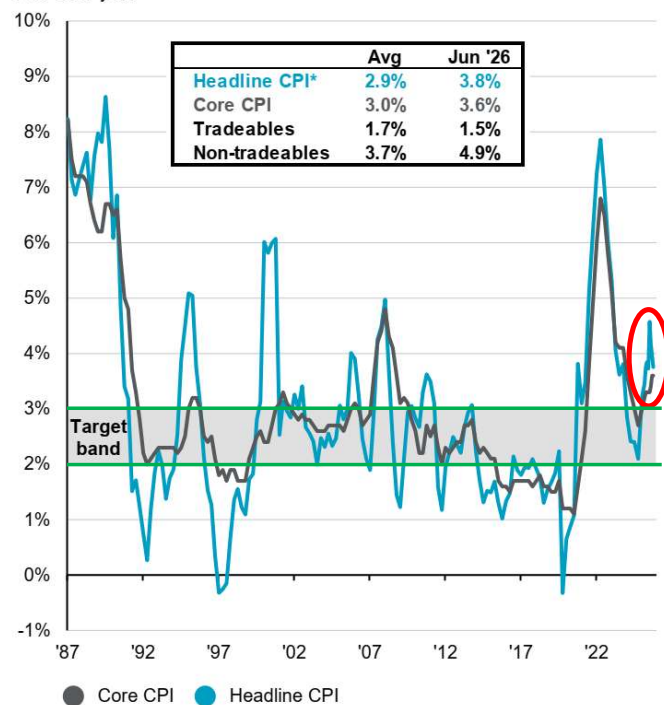
Inflation Is Hurting Australian Consumers

Core Inflation at 3.6% is well above the RBA's target band of 2-3%, with further upside risk.

Consumer Sentiment is well below the long-term average, as higher inflation and interest rates hurt.

CPI and core CPI inflation

Year-over-year

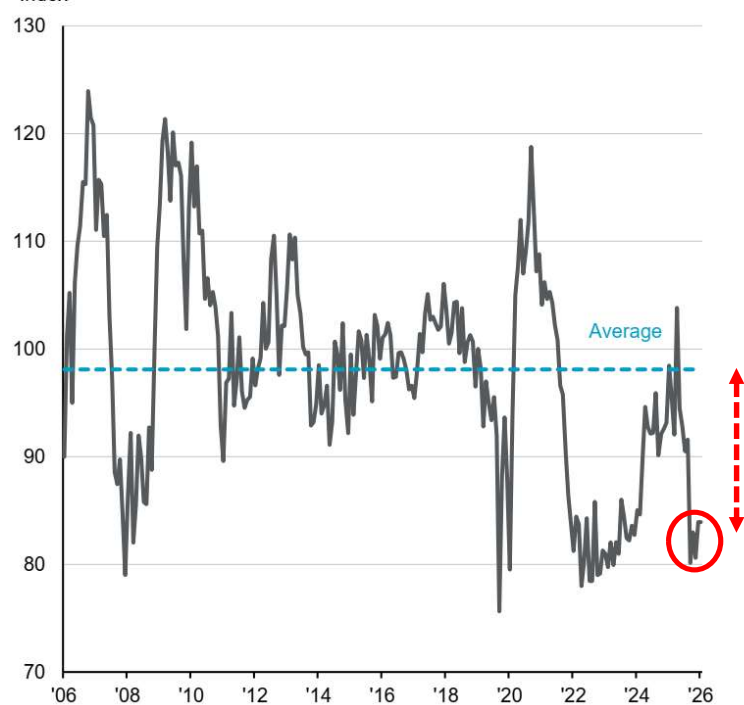


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

*CPI is the Consumer Price Index, core CPI is the trimmed mean measure of inflation.

Consumer sentiment

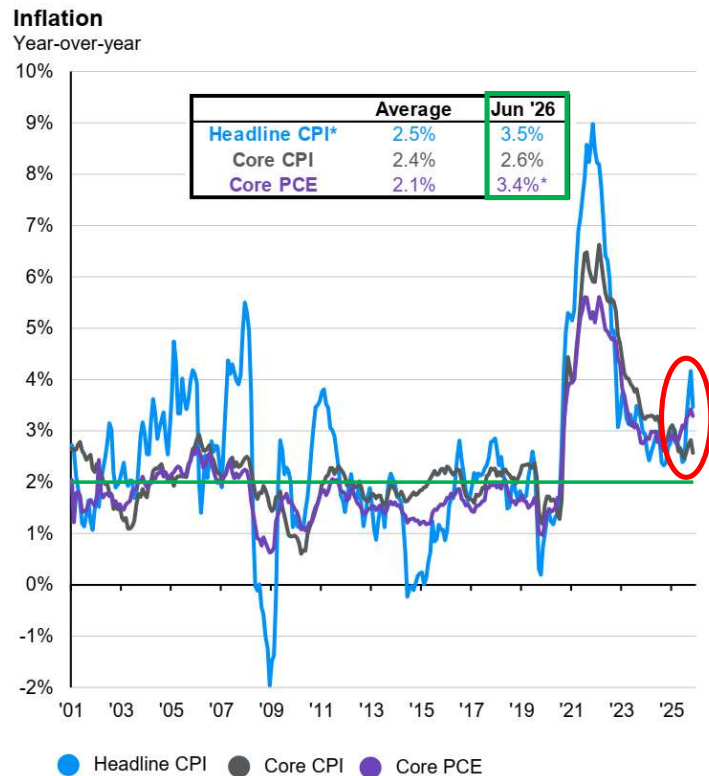
Index



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, FactSet, Westpac, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Guide to the Markets – Australia. Data as of 07/08/26.

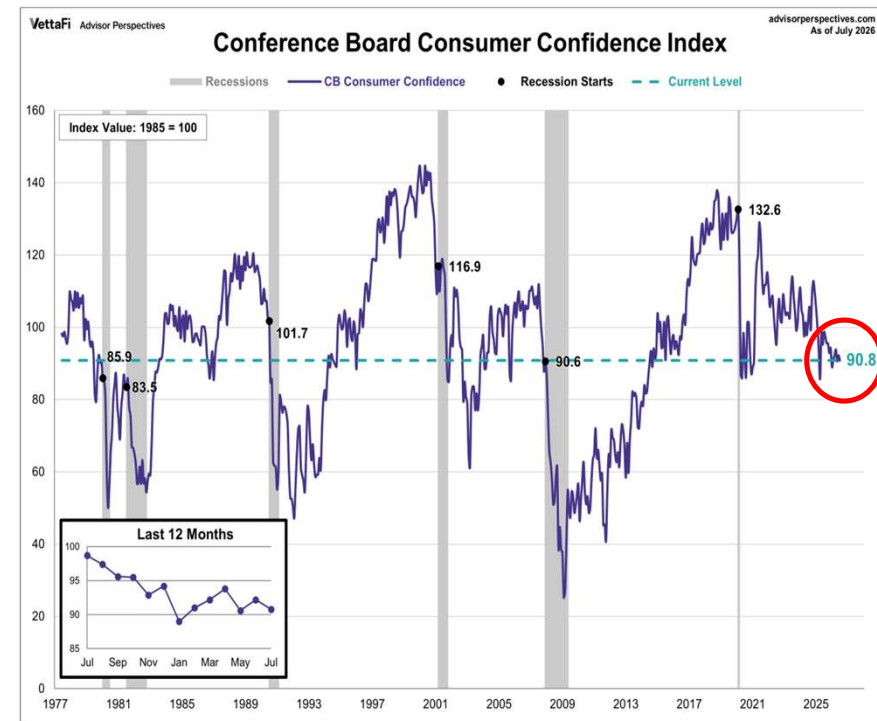
Inflation is Hurting US Consumers

US inflation remains 'sticky' and despite a fall in July, risk is to the upside so Fed Rate hikes are still in play.



Source: BLS, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. *CPI is the Consumer Price Index, PCE is Personal Consumption Expenditure. Guide to the Markets – Australia. Data as of 07/08/26.

Consumer Confidence remains at recessionary levels despite equity markets trading at record highs.

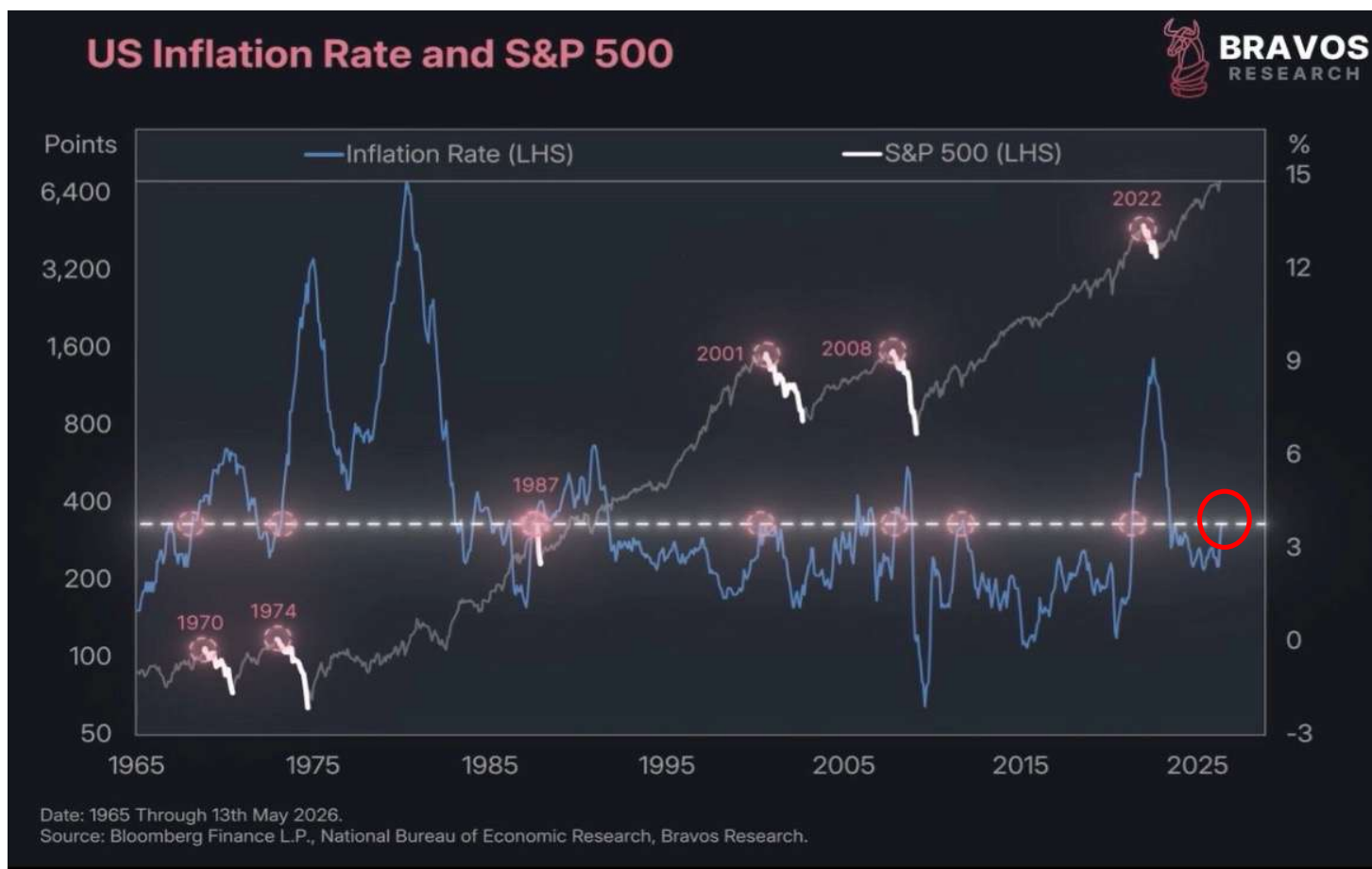




Higher Inflation Is A Major Headwind For Markets



Higher Inflation is a catalyst for a near-term market correction, with current levels worth observing.

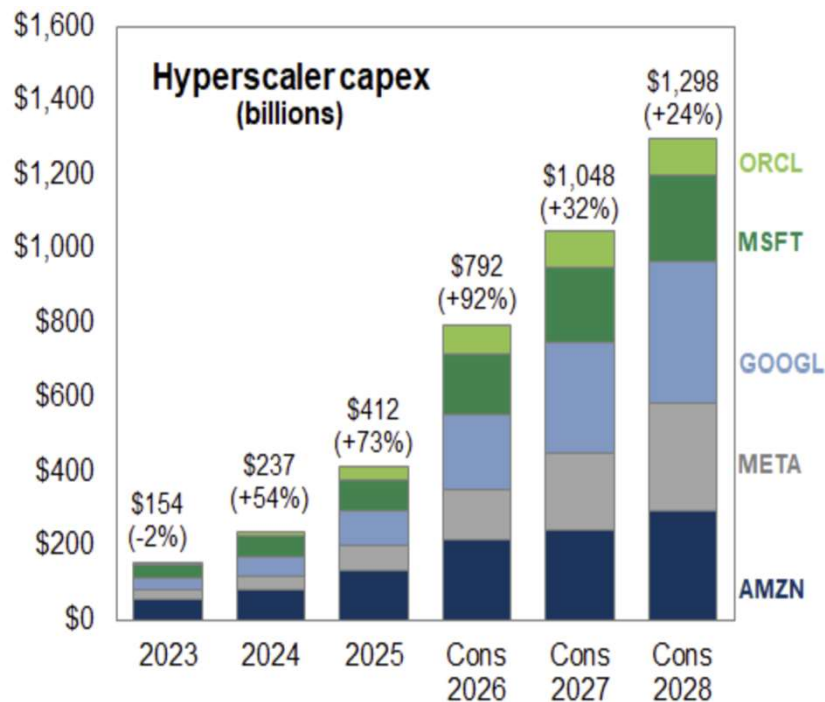


AI Is A Major Tailwind For Markets, But...

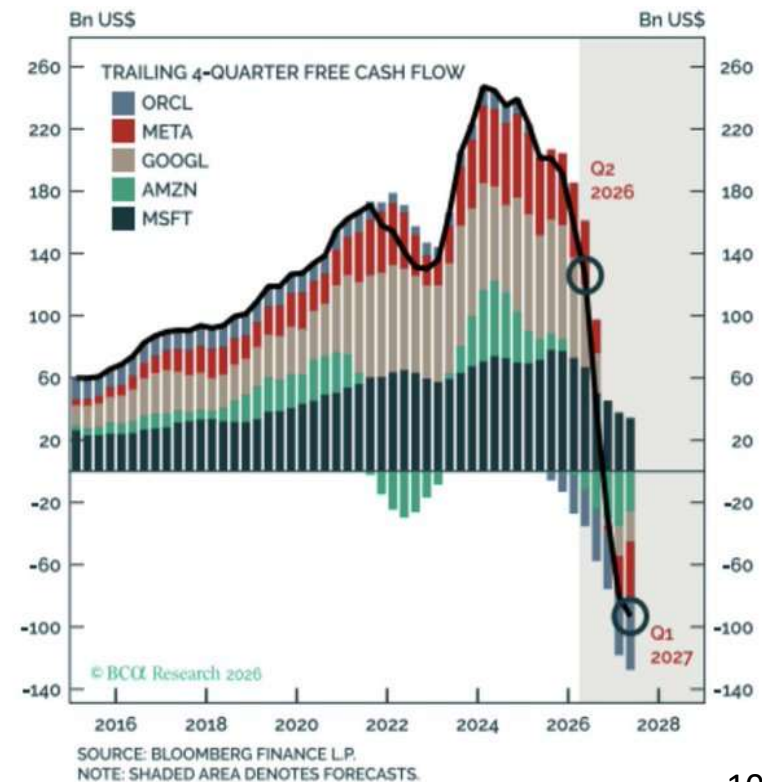
AI Capital Expenditure by US tech companies is growing at rapid rates, with no meaningful return on investment yet.

Free Cash Flows from this AI-driven capital expenditure has evaporated, leaving this to now be funded by debt.

Analysts now expect nearly \$800 billion in hyperscaler capex this year



Source: FactSet, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

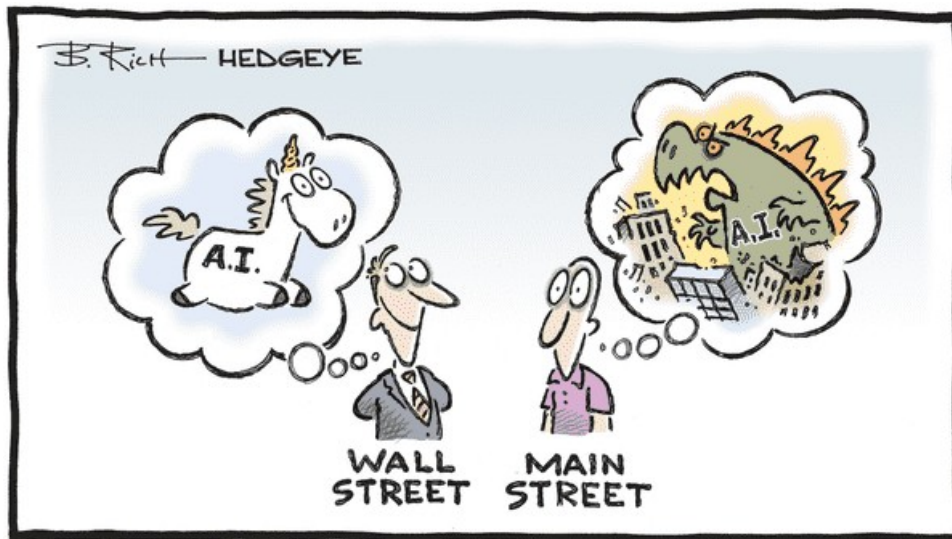


So What Does This Mean For Investors?

Strong corporate earnings and AI tailwinds support markets moving higher from here, and geopolitical risks are largely being shrugged off as transitory.

BUT...

If stagflation (low growth & higher inflation) lies ahead and global central banks raise interest rates, markets may need to reassess their optimistic risk-on outlook.



Falling Inflation = Fed holds rates, pro-growth
Outcome: **Growth assets likely outperform**



Sticky Inflation = Fed raises rates, growth scare
Outcome: **Growth assets likely revalue down**



MPW Recommended Portfolio Strategy



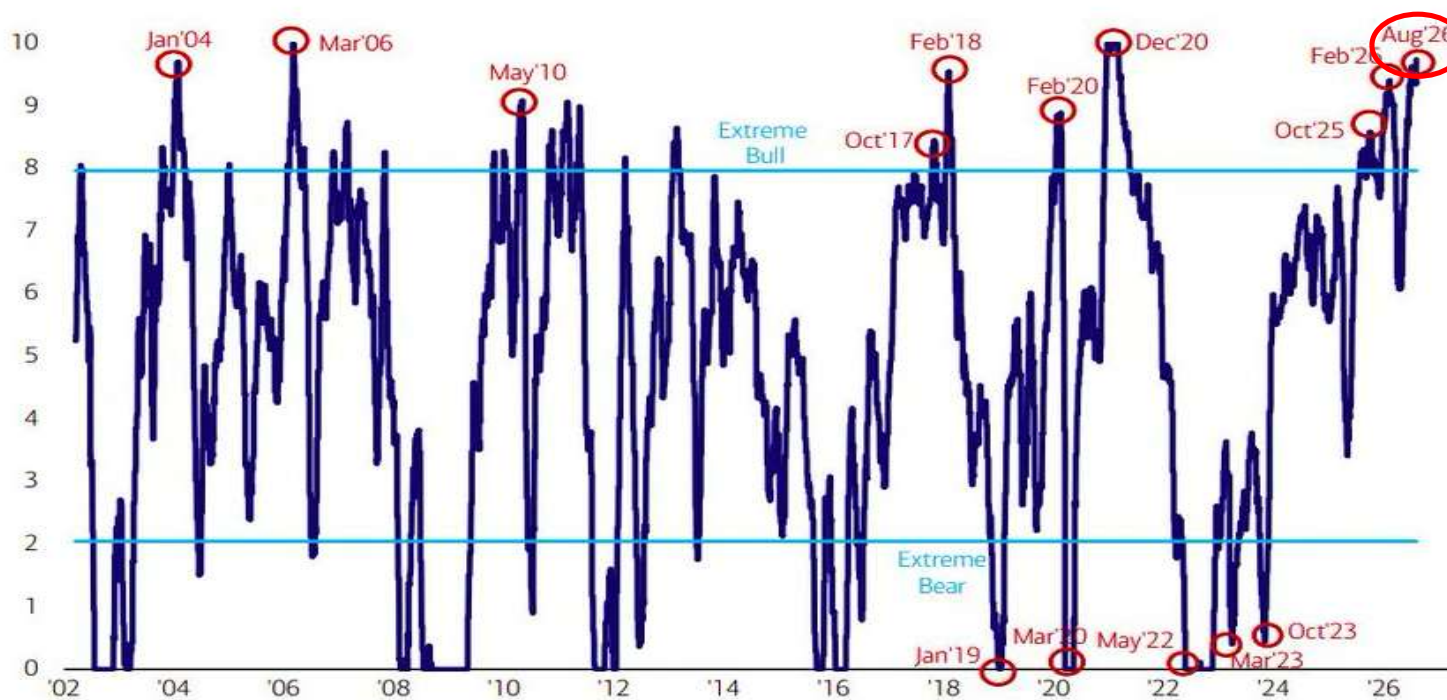
Asset Class	Tactical Position	Comment
Currency (AUD vs USD)	Neutral / Hedged	Hedging USD is preferred, AUD risks are to the upside from here, watch AU & US inflation
Cash & Liquidity	Neutral / Rising	RBA is expected to raise rates during 2026 but cash will likely underperform other assets
Government Bond Duration	Underweight	Long-duration bonds are not pricing in higher for longer inflation. Prefer private debt
Corporate Credit & Debt	Underweight	Listed credit spreads are very low by historical measures, so higher risk. Prefer private debt
Listed Property & Infrastructure	Underweight	Listed assets have had a strong run in recent years, prefer to own selective unlisted assets
Listed Australian Shares	Underweight	Expensive, like value and growth, resources over banks, and small caps over large caps
Listed International Shares	Underweight	Expensive, Emerging Markets cheapest, like value and growth, small caps over large caps
Liquid Alternative Assets	Overweight	Hedge funds, private debt, private infrastructure, private equity, selective commodities
Illiquid Alternative Assets	Overweight	Private market assets such as venture capital can provide a long-term return premium



Equity Investors Are Extremely Bullish

The Bank of America (BOFA) Bull and Bear Indicator level is 9.70. Market complacency or further gains ahead?

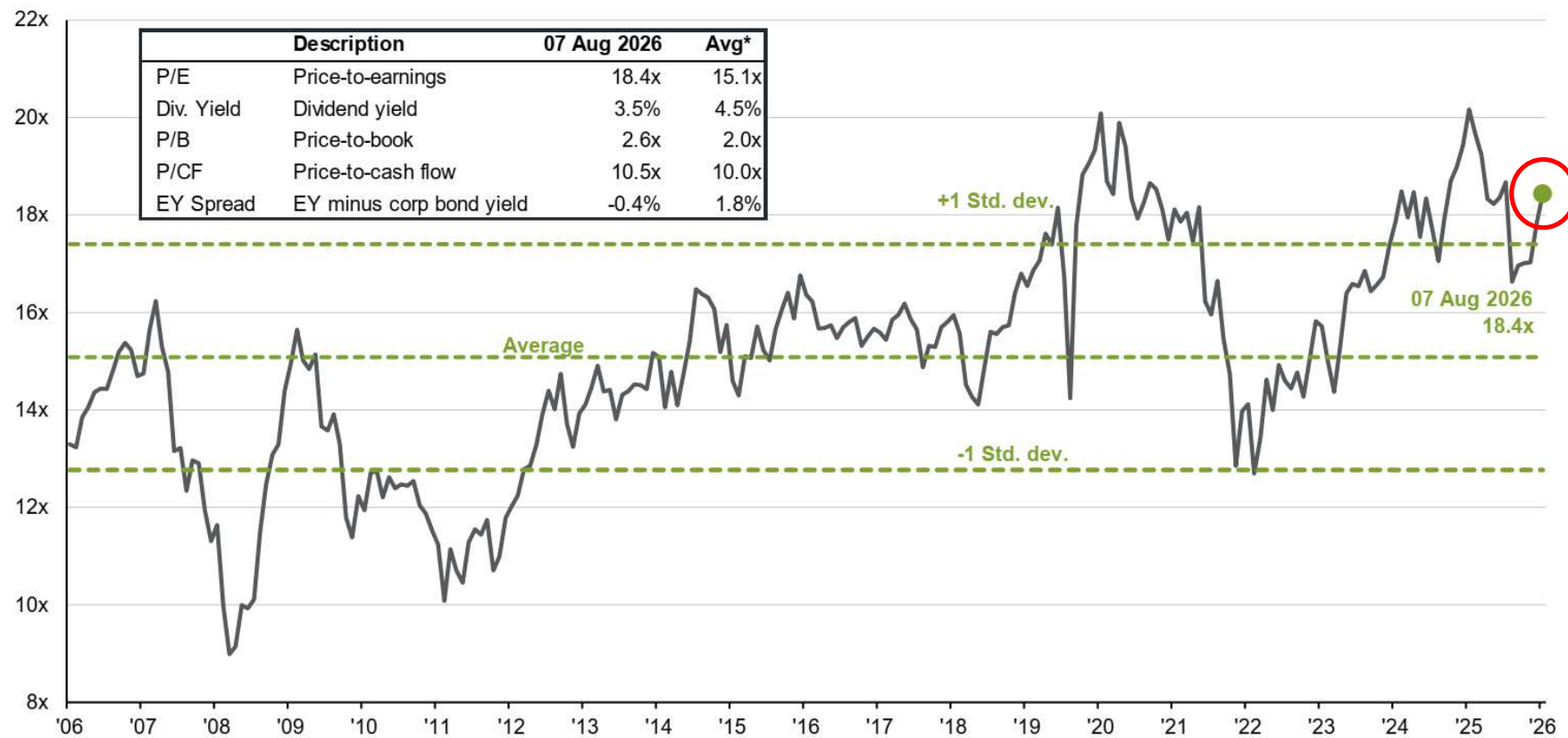
BofA Bull & Bear Indicator since 2002



Source: BofA Global Investment Strategy, EPFR Global, FMS, CFTC, MSCI.

Australian Shares Are Historically Expensive

ASX 200 Index: Forward P/E ratio

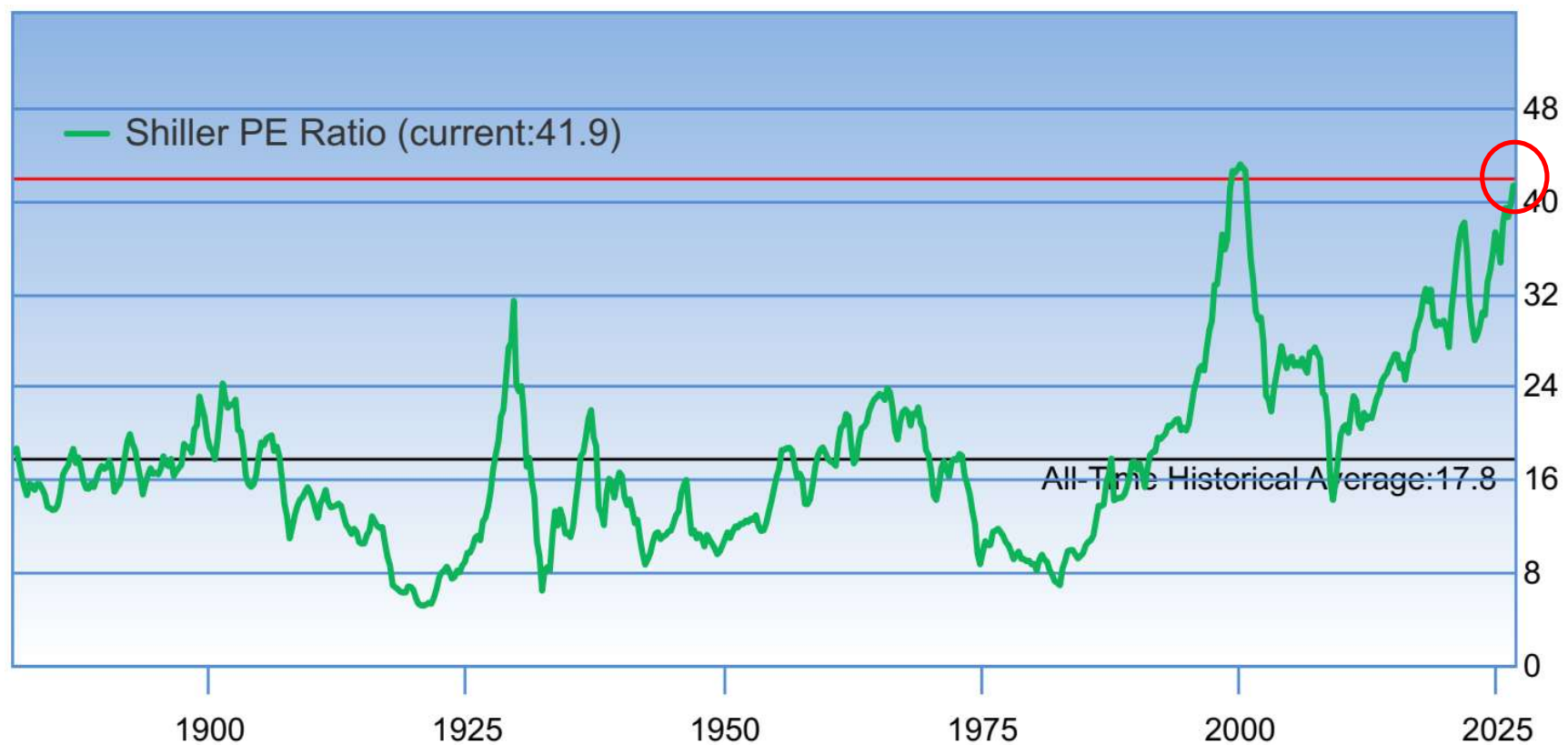




US Shares Are Historically Expensive

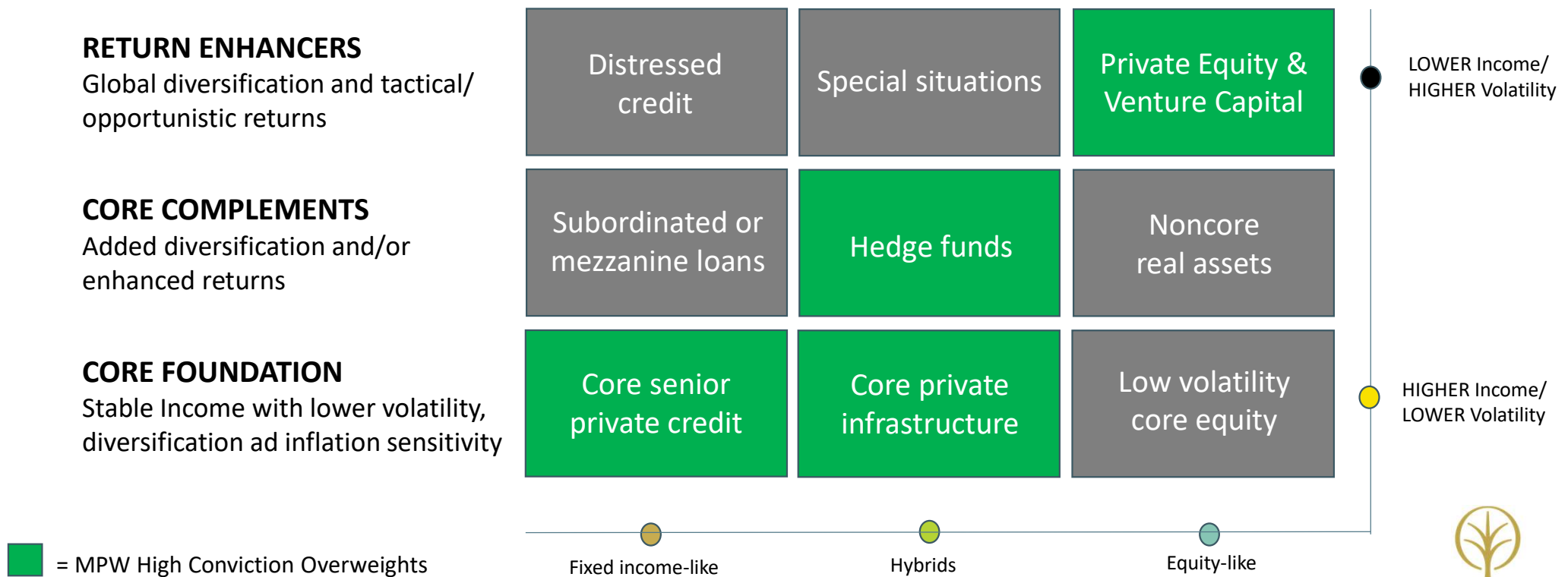


The last time valuations reached this level, annualised US market returns were negative for the next 10 years!



The Role of Alternative Assets In Portfolios

Framework-driven portfolio construction: What role do different categories play in the portfolio?

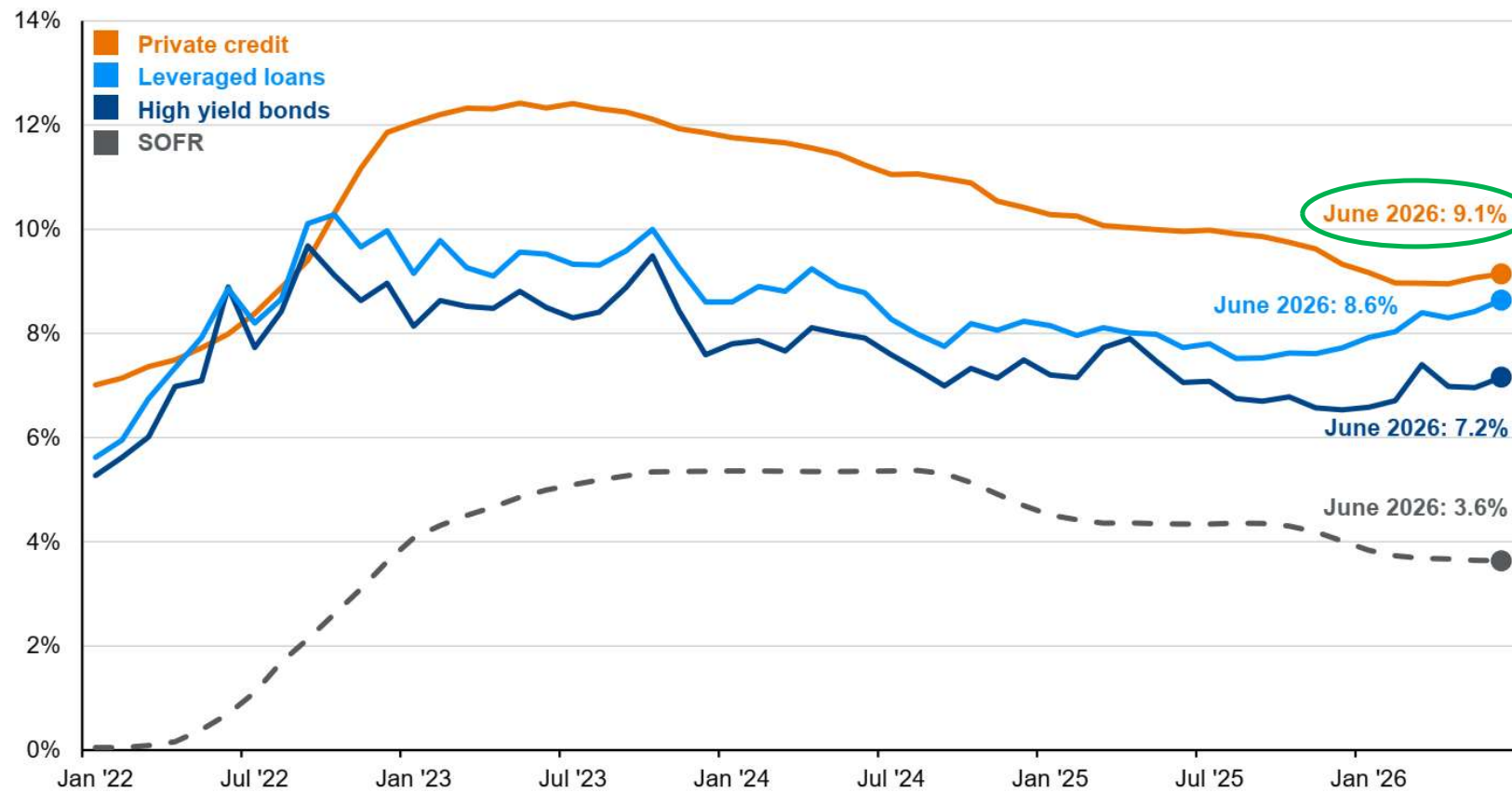


Source: JP Morgan Asset Management Alternative Solutions Group & MPW

Why We Like Private Credit

Private and public yields vs. benchmark

Monthly



Source: Bloomberg, FactSet, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, J.P. Morgan Credit Research, KBRA DLD, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.

Benefits of private credit:

- 1 Enhanced Yield
- 2 Low Correlation
- 3 Diversification
- 4 Inflation and Interest Rate Risk Protection

Not All Private Credit Is The Same

The Headlines

Bloomberg

Private Credit's Sketchy Marks Get Warning Shot From Wall Street's Top Cop

BARRON'S

HIGH YIELD

Wall Street Eyes Credit Market 'Cockroaches' as Corporate Debt Rally Wobbles

WS.J

A Private-Credit Winter Is Coming

Lenders quietly rewrite their collateral rules, which suggests a crisis waiting to happen.

The Economist

Finance & economics | Pest control

Why Wall Street is fearful of more lending blow-ups

Both banks and private-markets giants are on cockroach-watch

Bloomberg

Jeffrey Gundlach Warns of 'Garbage Lending' as Private Credit Booms

The Reality



Structural Evolution



Supports Real Economy



Source of Relatively Stable Capital



Risk Framework

Senior Secured Debt



Secured Debt



Senior Unsecured Debt



Subordinated Debt

Convertible Debt

Equity



Why We Like Private Infrastructure



Capital Preservation

Consistent Cash Distribution

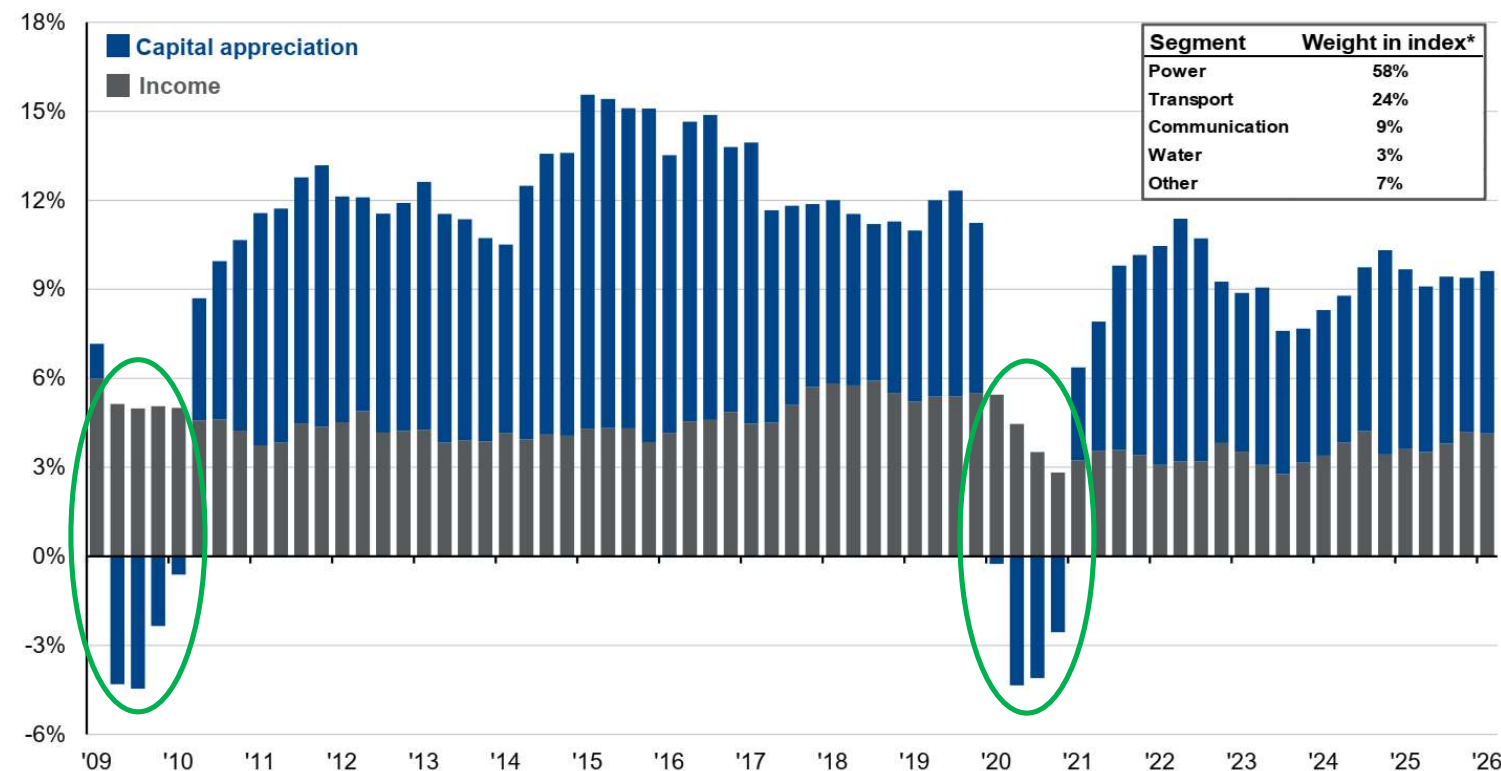
Inflation Hedging

Diversification

Upside Potential

Global infrastructure returns

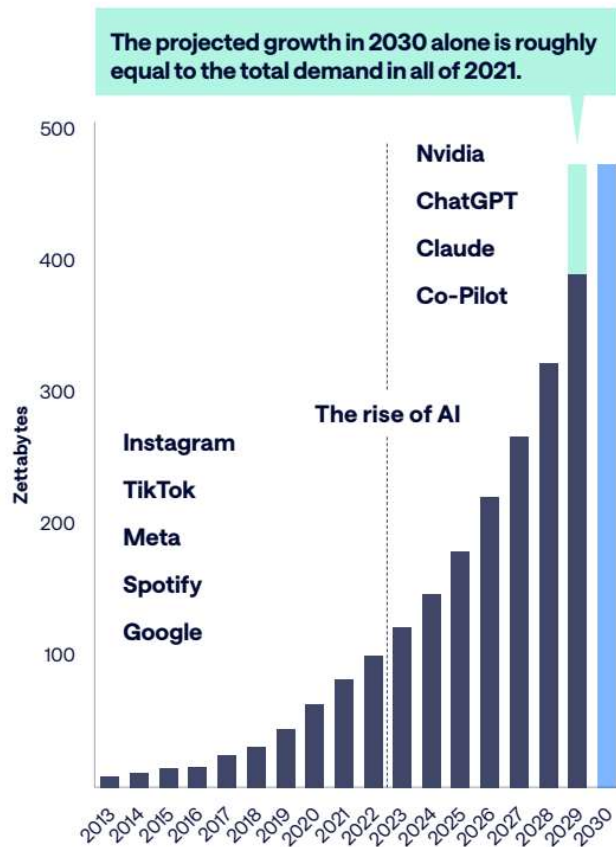
Rolling 4-quarter returns from income and capital appreciation



Source: MSCI, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Data are based on availability as of July 31, 2026.

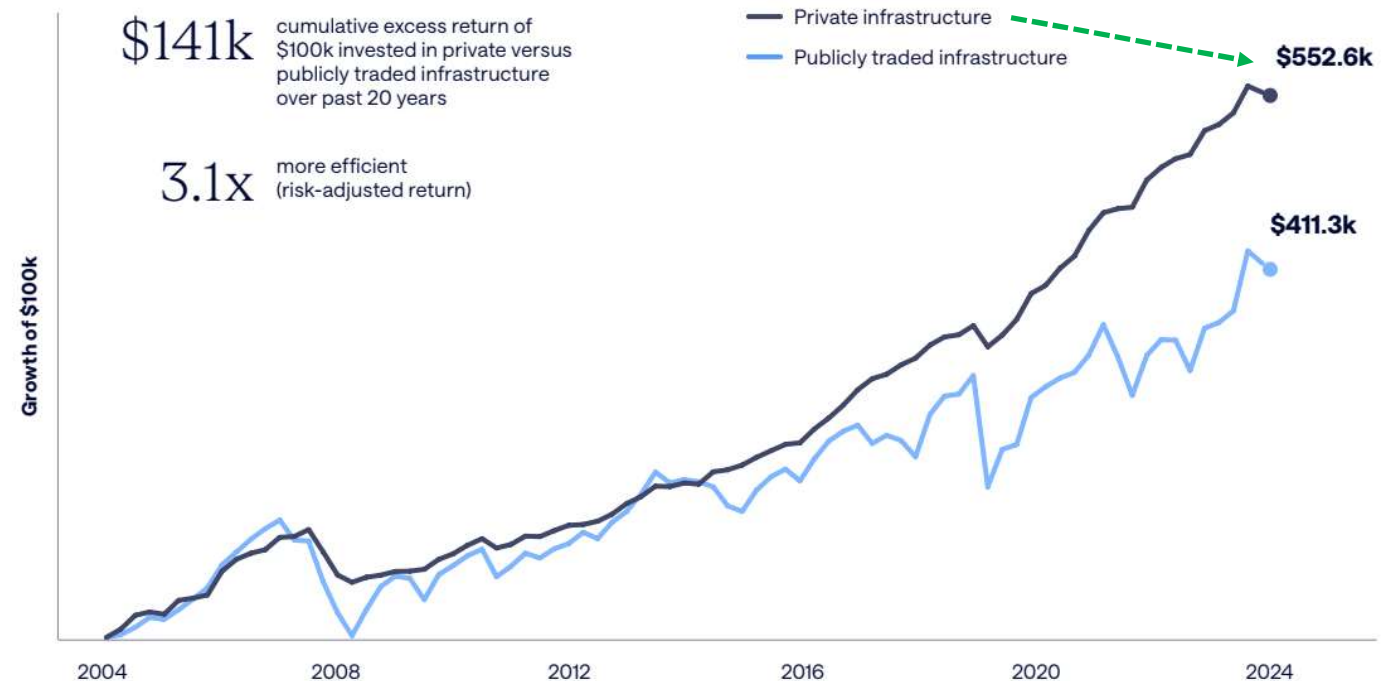
Private Infrastructure Demand & Outperformance

Global data demand



Sources: Inframation, GSMA, The Mobile Economy 2023.

Private infrastructure has outpaced publicly traded infrastructure with less volatility over time.



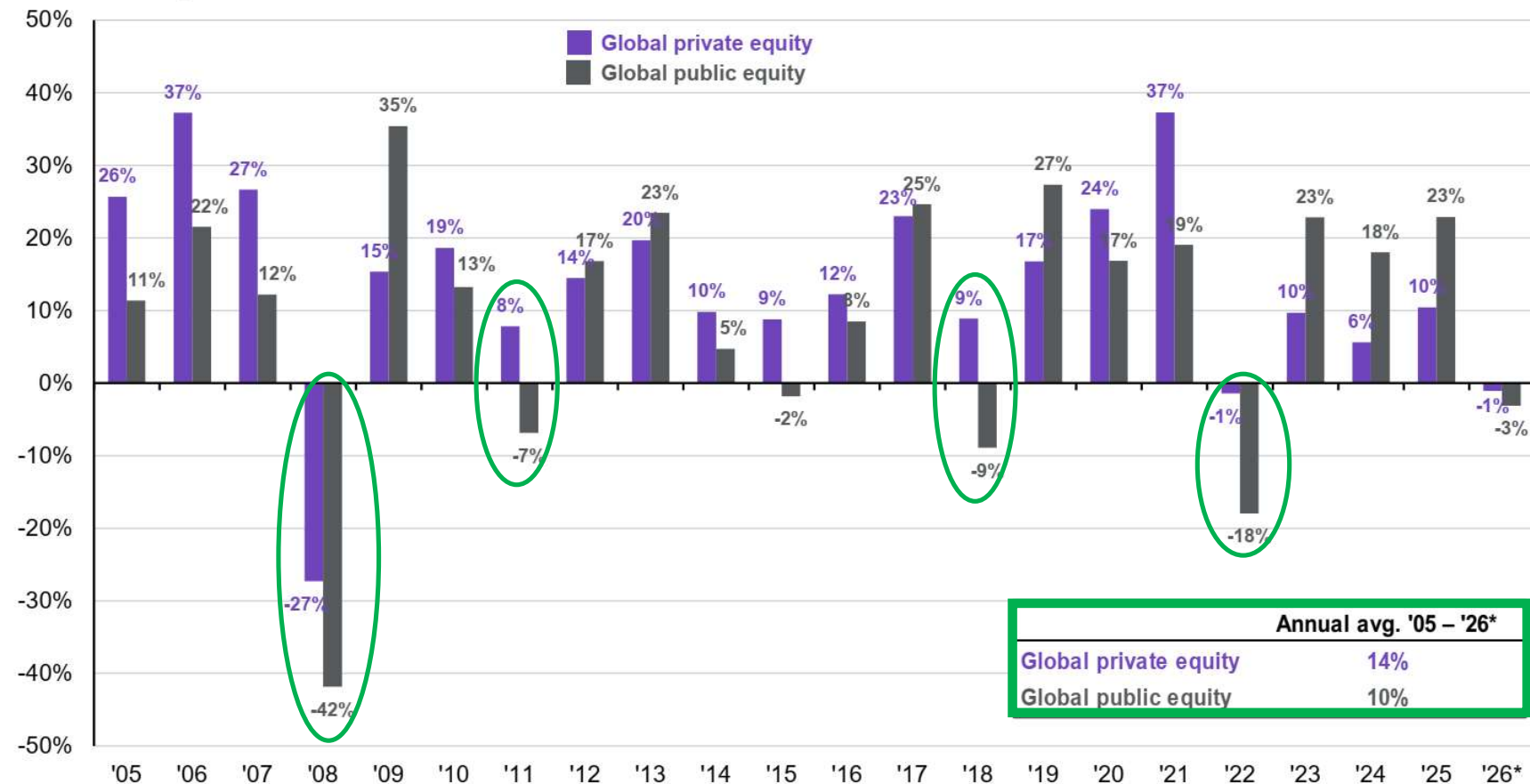
As of December 31, 2024. Sources: Burgiss and Bloomberg. Publicly traded infrastructure = S&P Global Infrastructure Index. Private infrastructure = Burgiss All Infrastructure Index.



Why We Like Private Equity

Global private and public equity annual performance

USD total return, net of fees



Source: Burgiss, FactSet, MSCI, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Data are based on availability as of July 31, 2026.

MPW Concluding Summary

MPW Outlook: Uncertainty ahead, downside risk is high but so too is a continuation of the current cycle.

Inflation is the key: AI is both deflationary and inflationary, but geopolitical factors are intensifying the inflation inputs.

- Earnings bode well for growth assets and AI is real, but be careful what you pay for it. Valuation matters to long term returns, and.. Geopolitical risk has not gone away!

Stagflation Scenario: Higher inflation and low growth could still see interest rates rise, and this is not a good outcome for equity markets which are priced for perfection (no rate hikes).

- After a strong multi-year run, expect a market pullback of 10-20% if inflation trends higher. Protect against downside.

Portfolio Implications:

- Expect higher market volatility, the outlook is very uncertain.
- Own alternative assets, private markets & inflation hedges.





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WEBINAR APPENDICES



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MPW Outlook: Uncertainty Ahead = Higher Volatility



1. Negative Growth (Recession) MPW Probability = 20%	2. Trend Growth (Current) MPW Probability = Our Base Case	3. Strong Growth (Bull Market) MPW Probability = 20%
• Inflation is sticky and moves higher • Central banks hold or raise rates • Unemployment rises 1-2% • Savings rates evaporate • Consumer spending slows sharply • Economic data deteriorates • Corporate earnings fall • AI is a bubble that bursts • Geopolitical risks intensify (wars)	• Inflation is sticky but moderates • Central banks slowly cut rates • Unemployment rises marginally • Savings rates are neutral • Consumers continue to spend • Economic data not too hot or cold • Corporate earnings remain positive • AI transforms to revenue growth • No further sanctions or conflict	• Inflation falls to central bank targets • Central banks are accommodative • Employment growth remains strong • Savings rates increase • Consumer confidence picks up • Economic data strengthens • Corporate earnings grow strongly • AI increases revenue & productivity • Geopolitical risks and conflict abates
Markets are <u>not</u> priced for this, expect markets to decline (~-20% plus)	Markets <u>are</u> priced for this, value can be selectively found at current levels	Markets are <u>starting to price this</u> , risky assets will perform very strongly



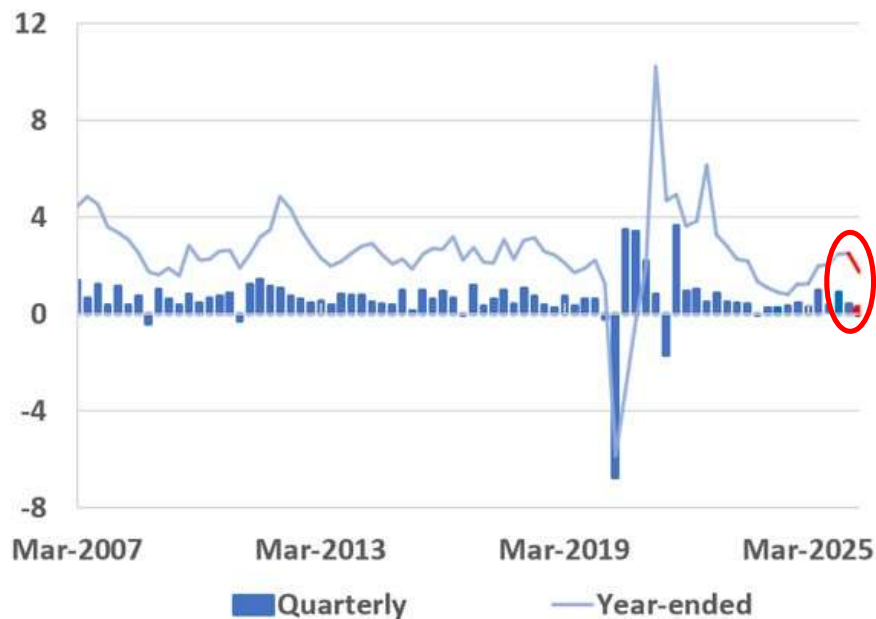
Australian Recession Risk Is Low, But So Is Growth

GDP growth is forecast to be 1.7% year on year in June 2026, with further downside risk ahead.

Unemployment has risen but remains historically low at 4.4% and wages growth is stable at 3.2%.

Australian Economic Growth Nowcast

(per cent)



Unemployment and wage growth

Seasonally adjusted



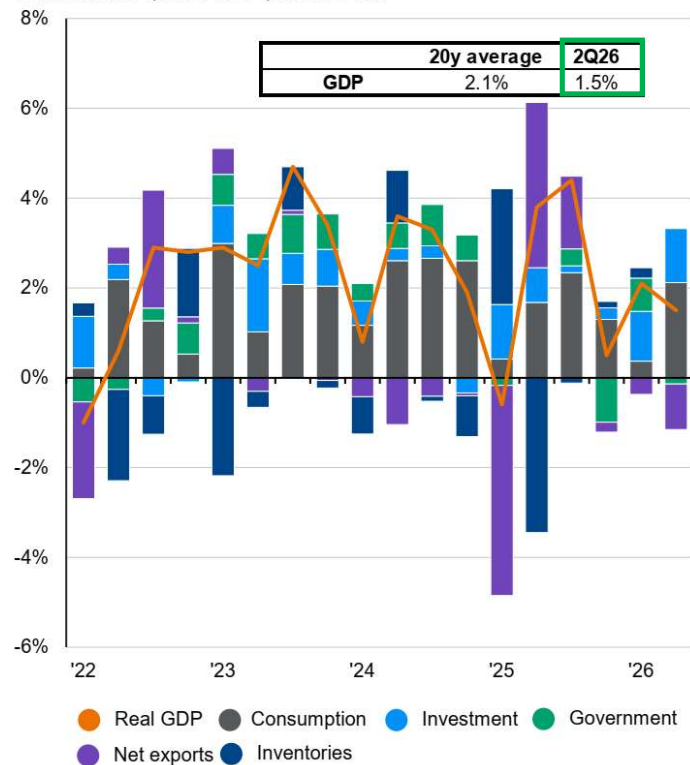
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Guide to the Markets – Australia. Data as of 15/08/25.

US Recession Risk Is Low, But Stagflation Looms

US GDP Growth remains below 2% and could be challenged with potential higher interest rates.

Real GDP

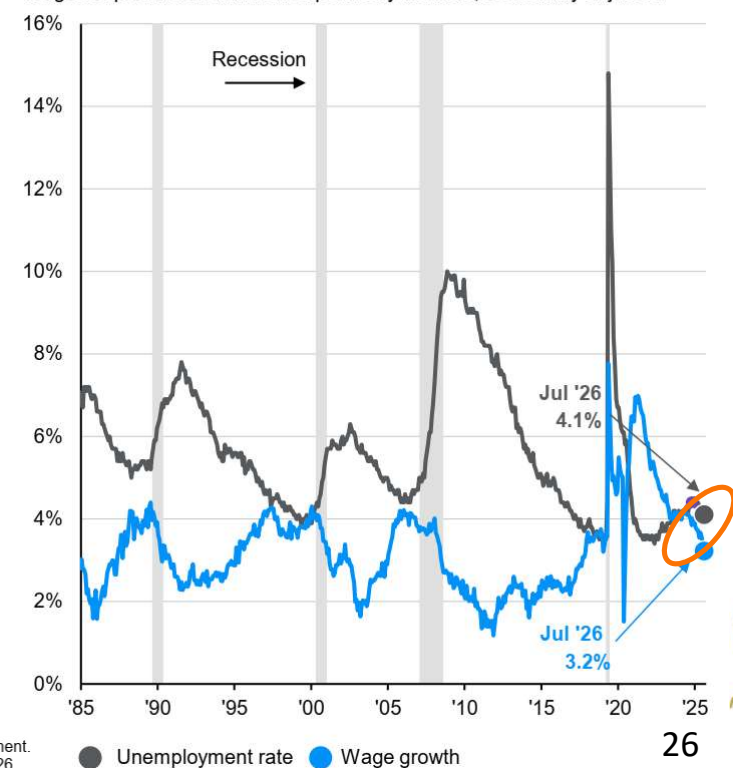
Contribution to quarter-over-quarter, SAAR



US unemployment is historically low at 4.1%, but wages growth at 3.2% continues to fall.

Unemployment rate and wage growth

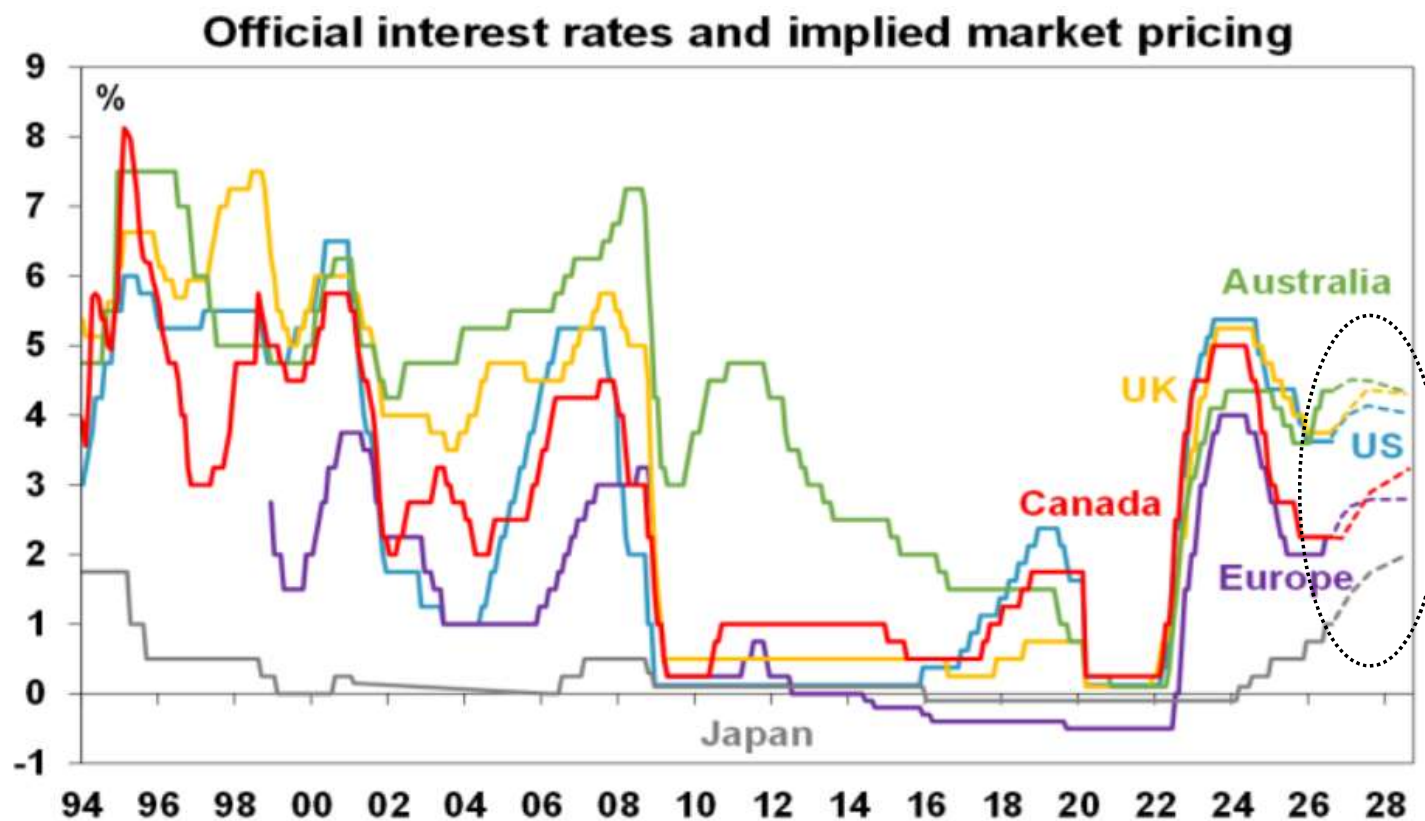
Wages of production and non-supervisory workers, seasonally adjusted



Source: BLS, FactSet, J.P. Morgan Asset Management.
Guide to the Markets – Australia. Data as of 07/08/26.

Global Interest Rates Are Forecast To Go Higher

The war in Iran has resulted in higher inflation and global central banks are now focused on raising interest rates.



Source: Bloomberg, AMP





What We Are Monitoring In 2026



	Inflation (Australia and US)
	US economy & labour market (soft landing, expansion, recession)
	Fiscal deficits & long-end yields (structural concerns)
	Political & policy uncertainty (New Fed Chair, geopolitics, tariffs)
	Monetary policy divergence (RBA and Fed)
	The AI capex supercycle and software disruption (productivity shock)