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CHIEF INVESTMENT OFFICE

Capital Market Outlook

November 16, 2026

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IN THIS ISSUE

Macro Strategy—*Inflation Sticky but Overheating, Less Clear:* Real economic growth has sharply accelerated over the past two quarters and inflation has flared up. Business surveys remain consistent with only moderate growth, however, and, as some growth tailwinds ease, U.S. real gross domestic product (GDP) growth is also likely to slow from its exceptional recent pace while remaining sufficient to support employment and corporate profits. In our view, moderate economic growth, solid productivity, scope for further labor-force expansion, and largely tariff- and oil-price-driven price pressures suggest inflation can sufficiently moderate to help reduce the risk of a hard landing induced by aggressive Federal Reserve (Fed) tightening. For now, despite elevated volatility, risk assets appear to reflect expectations for continued expansion, although oil market developments remain an important risk.

Market View—*From Earnings Strength to Earnings Durability:* U.S. Equities have faced a series of crosscurrents in recent months. At the index level, stocks have seemingly gone nowhere, with the S&P 500 Index up less than 1% since early June. But that relatively flat performance masks considerable movement beneath the surface, including a sharp selloff in the artificial intelligence (AI) trade in recent weeks. Despite that volatility, corporate fundamentals have told a much steadier story. The S&P 500 is tracking a third consecutive quarter of earnings growth above 25% and an eighth consecutive quarter of double-digit growth. Yet that strength has taken more of a back seat in equity market price action as investors increasingly look beyond today's results toward how much of that momentum can carry into 2027. Some moderation from here is to be expected. The bigger question for investors, however, is not whether earnings growth slows, but how quickly and by how much. Against that backdrop, greater emphasis should be placed on where earnings growth is coming from and how durable that growth ultimately proves.

Thought of the Week—*Mercantilist China Powers On: The Relentless Rise of Its Trade Surplus:* It's official: Even in the face of higher U.S. tariffs and a corresponding decline in exports to the U.S., China recorded a staggering $1 trillion (T) merchandise trade surplus in just the first 10 months of this year. By the end of 2026, the country's trade surplus is on track to surpass last year's record and reach something closer to $1.3T. That's more than triple the level at the start of the decade. Who is on the receiving end of all these exports? Hint: not the U.S., whose share of China's exports has declined sharply from 20% as recently as 2019 to 10% today. Indeed, the chorus of complaints against China's mercantilist approach continues to swell beyond Washington. From quotas on electric vehicle imports in the European Union (EU) to anti-dumping investigations in India to product-specific tariffs in Mexico, Brazil, and South Africa, the world is pushing back against China and its well-subsidized industries. Looking ahead, we wouldn't be surprised to see more targeted tariffs, investigations, and industrial subsidies from developed and emerging markets alike, especially in strategic sectors like autos/parts, chemicals, steel and basic metals, and other manufactured goods.

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MACRO STRATEGY ▶

MARKET VIEW ▶

THOUGHT OF THE WEEK ▶

MARKETS IN REVIEW ▶

Portfolio Considerations

We believe conditions for a potential year-end rally are building, as investor focus may shift from the recent uncertainty, volatility and rotation toward solid economic growth, record margins and rising productivity.

We remain constructive on Equities given the supportive fundamental backdrop, and we view the recent sharp declines in Financials, parts of Industrials, higher-quality semiconductors and power generation as potentially overdone. We would use weakness as a potential opportunity to rebalance portfolios while emphasizing diversification as market rotation creates new pockets of leadership.

Higher yields, with 10-year Treasury yields near 5% and real yields above 2.5%, may offer attractive income potential, and we favor moving out of cash and the front end of the curve to extend duration.

Inflation Sticky but Overheating Less Clear

Chief Investment Office, *Macro Strategy Team*

The disconnect between very strong recent growth with stubborn inflation above the Fed's 2% target on one hand and more moderate business surveys and labor-market indicators on the other, has complicated the optimal Fed policy path and contributed to large swings in interest rates. Indeed, the economy looks strong in several respects. Real GDP grew at a 3.4% annualized pace in Q3, led by 3.8% real consumer spending growth, according to Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), surging AI-related business investment, and a 16% annualized increase in real federal government spending. As policy uncertainty eased from its tariff-related spike and growth remained resilient, labor data have also improved. Job openings and quits rates have stabilized. The October payrolls reports exceeded expectations. The unemployment rate, according to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), slipped to 4.1% from 4.5% in November 2025.

Stronger hiring alongside higher-than-expected October consumer price index (CPI) inflation revived expectations for further Fed tightening, however, causing renewed sharp interest rate increases. Yet, as discussed below, the recent strong growth reacceleration followed a period of softer, tariff-shock-related economic conditions, and some of its driving forces are likely to moderate. Moreover, inflation still appears disproportionately related to energy, tariffs, freight costs and increasing AI-related electronics inflation. Tariffs have already started to fade, though, while diesel prices have potential to decline once geopolitical conflicts resolve. In this context, there is a risk that higher interest rates would not only overly restrain demand but would also delay investment in housing, power generation and other capacity expansion needed to keep inflation in check.

Here are a few details underpinning this view:

- The strong Q3 real GDP growth acceleration followed just a 1.6% annualized pace over the preceding three quarters, with consumer spending also up at a moderate 2.1% average rate. At about 2.1% and 2.5% year-over-year (YoY) growth, respectively, neither GDP nor consumption growth appear exceptional, according to BEA. The Chicago Fed National Activity Index, which aggregates information from 85 economic indicators seems to concur—following three years of subtrend readings, it has oscillated between slightly above- and below-trend growth territory for most of the year.
- Business surveys also suggest ongoing expansion but not booming growth. The National Federation of Independent Business Small Business Optimism Index remains below its July level even as job openings, hiring intentions, and plans to raise worker pay spiked in October. The October Institute for Supply Management (ISM) manufacturing survey has remained a bright spot, with production and employment numbers particularly robust. While the overall index is associated with roughly 2.7% real GDP growth, according to the ISM, its services counterpart has lagged, with below-average readings across new orders, production, and employment in October. As a result, the weighted average of the two surveys remains way below levels seen in prior expansions (Exhibit 1), in line with the moderate growth dynamics pervading the Fed's October Beige Book, for example.
- According to BLS, hiring was unquestionably strong in October. Payrolls gained 165,000. Hiring in previous months was revised up. The three-month average jobs growth shifted to 137,000 from just 28,000 in July. Unemployment dropped to 4.1%. Still, part of the improvement represents catch-up from the hiring lull observed after the tariff shock and related spike in policy uncertainty (Exhibit 2). Labor turnover remains low, with the quits rate unsurprisingly depressed given the sharp uptrend in the average duration of unemployment, which increased in October to a five-year high (also a historically high level).
- Labor supply has also surprised to the upside as employment strengthened, precluding excessive wage growth outside specific areas of technically skilled labor scarcity. After cratering in the year following the tariff shock, the labor force participation rate (LFPR) has meaningfully rebounded since July, helping bring nearly 1.6 million people back looking for work, according to BLS. Indeed, the supply of labor is partly endogenous to economic conditions—it rises when jobs availability and hiring improve, and vice versa. Although the prime-age female LFPR is near recent records, a rebound in participation rates for males age 20 to 54 toward their 1995 to 2000 highs would allow meaningful additional employment growth before wage-related inflation pressures become an issue.

  In itself, renewed hiring following the tariff-related hiatus therefore need not be inflationary. Higher employment alongside rising labor force participation and solid productivity growth should help contain unit labor costs. It would also help expand the supply side to better match resilient demand, helping keep inflation in check and prolonging the expansion.

Investment Implications

We remain overweight Equities, favor U.S. stocks and see potential opportunities in broader market participation and cyclical sectors. Treasury yields appear attractive for income generation and diversification reasons.

- Several supports to recent growth appear unsustainable. Base effects and midterm elections results suggest a likely lessened growth impetus from AI investment. Faster inventory accumulation, which significantly boosted Q3 real GDP, cannot continue indefinitely. Also, real consumer spending barely inched higher in September following an August spike, according to BEA. Indeed, consumer spending has increasingly outpaced income growth this year, sharply eroding saving out of income from 6.2% in January to 3.8% in September, limiting the scope for spending to keep outpacing income. Finally, while Q3 earnings have continued to positively surprise across most sectors, margins may have limited scope of further expansion from historically elevated levels. Together, based on our analysis, these factors point toward slower but still healthy economic growth around 2.3% ahead, according to BofA Global Research.
- According to the BLS, "core" CPI inflation remained faster than desired in October, with evidence of some broadening. The retreat in Brent oil from roughly $135 to $95 per barrel in recent weeks has been encouraging, though elevated diesel prices and freight costs are still spilling into other prices. Also, shelter seems to have run its disinflation course, accounting for about a third of the October "core" CPI increase as excess rental inventory got absorbed. Housing-services inflation is now close to its prepandemic average, providing a fading disinflation tailwind.

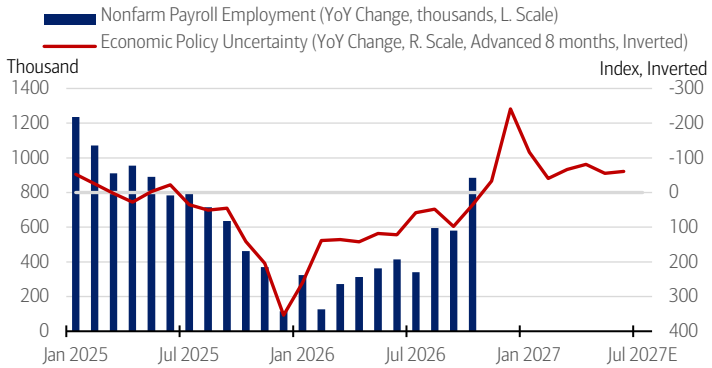
All in all, growth is likely to moderate ahead, the tariff effect on inflation is dissipating, and lower diesel prices would materially relieve near-term inflation pressure. Yet a set of more structural supply constraints and potential inflation pressures remains to be addressed. Rising electricity costs, infrastructure bottlenecks, skilled-labor shortages, an aging population, housing costs and supply limitations, a wealthy segment of the population relatively insensitive to inflation, disruptive trade and industrial policies, and the resource demands associated with the AI-investment boom suggest a multitude of potential inflation pressures if accommodated by persistent large fiscal deficits, excess credit growth, a wage-cost spiral or unmitigated wealth effects. This strengthens the case for measures to boost productive capacity and policies to better align nominal spending with potential supply, if inflation is to sustainably return to target through increased supply rather than higher reliance on Fed-induced demand suppression. Restrictive interest rates may in fact delay the very supply response needed to alleviate some of these inflation pressures.

Exhibit 1: Economy Rebounding From Tariff Shock But Growth Likely To Remain Moderate, In Line With Labor Supply And Robust Productivity Underpinnings.

A) Growth led by manufacturing revival but surveys overall still consistent with moderate economic conditions.



B) Easing economic policy uncertainty from its April 2025 tariff-related peak has renewed business demand for labor, and labor supply responded in kind.



Gray shaded area represents recessionary periods. Exhibit 1A) Sources: ISM; Haver Analytics. Data as of November 11, 2026. Exhibit 1B) Sources: BLS; Scott R. Baker, Nicholas Bloom and SteveDavis/Haver Analytics. Data as of November 11, 2026.

From Earnings Strength to Earnings Durability

Kirsten Cabacungan, ***Vice President and Senior Investment Strategist***

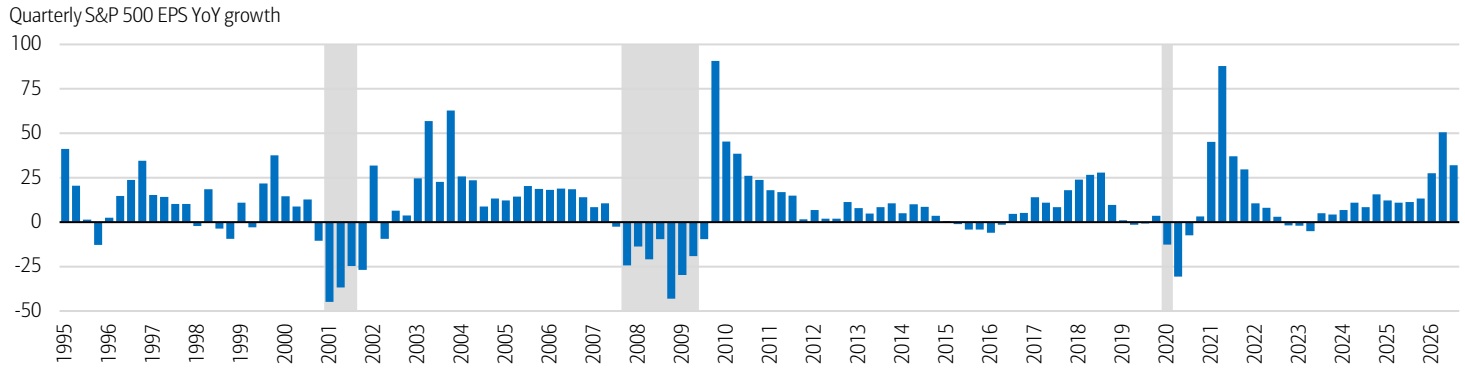
U.S. Equities have faced a series of crosscurrents in recent months. At the index level, stocks have seemingly gone nowhere. The S&P 500 has yet to break out of the sideways trading range that began in early June, rising less than 1% over that period. But that relatively flat performance masks considerable movement beneath the surface. As enthusiasm around the AI trade dominated through the summer, market leadership narrowed and breadth steadily deteriorated. By the end of September, nearly 60% of S&P 500 constituents were more than 15% below their 52-week closing highs, suggesting a sizable correction was already unfolding beneath the headline index. October and November brought another shift in leadership as intensifying headwinds around the AI trade pressured mega-cap Technology stocks, while previously lagging areas began to recover. The Philadelphia Semiconductor Index fell as much as 38% from its mid-June peak through early November and remains roughly 31% below that high despite a recent partial recovery.

Investment Implications

We continue to favor staying invested while using periods of market weakness to rebalance and broaden portfolio exposure. As earnings growth moderates and market leadership becomes more differentiated, investors should remain highly diversified and emphasize higher-quality exposure.

Against that volatile market backdrop, corporate fundamentals have told a much steadier story. With roughly 91% of S&P 500 companies having reported as of November 13, Q3 earnings-per-share (EPS) growth is tracking around 32% YoY according to FactSet, which, if sustained, would mark the third consecutive quarter of earnings growth above 25% and the eighth consecutive quarter of double-digit growth. The magnitude of earnings growth in recent quarters is unusual this far into an economic expansion and more closely resembles the earnings rebounds typically seen following recessions. In fact, outside of the recoveries following the 2000 Dot-com bubble peak, 2008/2009 Global Financial Crisis and 2020 pandemic, Q2 marked the fastest pace of earnings growth across the last three decades (Exhibit 2). The underlying results have also remained strong, with revenue growth firmly in double-digit territory and the Q3 net profit margin tracking its second-highest level since FactSet began measuring the metric in 2009.

Exhibit 2: Earnings Growth Resembles a Post-Recession Rebound.



Gray shaded areas represent U.S. recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. Source: Bloomberg reported S&P 500 EPS. Data as of November 11, 2026. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Please refer to index definitions at the end of this report. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Yet equity markets have shown surprisingly little response to that earnings strength. According to BofA Global Research, companies beating expectations on both earnings and sales outperformed the S&P 500 by just 90 basis points the following day, compared with a historical average of 1.4 percentage points. Companies missing on both have traded roughly in line with the market, versus an average historical underperformance of 2.5 percentage points. In turn, the resulting performance gap between beats and misses is the narrowest since Q4 2000 and Q4 2001, following the March 2000 peak in the Dot-com bubble.[1] The disconnect seems to be less about the strength of current results than the increasingly high bar investors have set for what comes next.

Some moderation from here is almost inevitable. An increasingly difficult YoY comparison base sets a high hurdle after several quarters of exceptional growth. BofA Global Research expects S&P 500 EPS growth to slow from a projected 33% in 2026 to 12% in 2027, while

[1] BofA Global Research, "Earnings Tracker: Week 4: 2021 beat rate, 2001 price action," November 6, 2026.

bottom-up consensus remains somewhat more optimistic at 16%. That would represent a meaningful deceleration, but it would not necessarily signal deterioration as double-digit earnings growth would still leave the fundamental backdrop on solid footing.

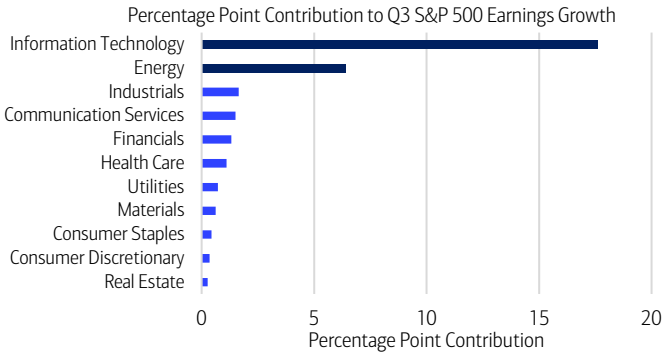
The bigger question for investors though is what could turn that expected earnings growth normalization into a sharper slowdown. Midterm election results have introduced a new source of uncertainty about the AI investment cycle, as voters and newly elected Democratic governors in several states at the center of the data center boom have supported greater restrictions on development. That risk matters disproportionately for the earnings outlook, with Technology and Energy accounting for roughly 75% of Q3 S&P 500 earnings growth (Exhibit 3A). BofA Global Research estimates that a hypothetical 20% reduction in 2027 AI capital spending could translate into 35% to 40% downside to AI semiconductor EPS and lower S&P 500 EPS by roughly 7% to 8%, before accounting for secondary effects. So far, however, a slowdown has yet to emerge in company guidance, with hyperscalers continuing to raise capital spending plans. While recent market repricing has reflected some of that uncertainty, the durability of AI investment and earnings remains an important factor in the broader earnings outlook.

For now, the conditions that typically accompany a broader earnings downturn remain largely absent. Economic activity continues to expand at an above-trend pace, with the Atlanta Fed GDPNow model tracking 3.5% annualized real gross domestic product growth for Q4. Consumer spending also remains firm heading into the holiday season. Bank of America aggregated credit and debit card spending per household rose 5.8% YoY in October, or 4.6% excluding gasoline.[2] Although both measures moderated from September, they remain close to the strong growth rates recorded since the spring. That demand resilience continues to show through corporate earnings results. According to FactSet, 84% of S&P 500 companies have reported actual EPS above mean estimates, well above the five-year average of 78%. And that strength extends well beyond the largest contributors to index earnings growth, with nine of the 11 S&P 500 sectors seeing 80% or more of reporting companies exceed consensus EPS estimates (Exhibit 3B) and all sectors tracking positive earnings growth for 2026. While the earnings cycle may be moving beyond its strongest phase, the broader backdrop does not yet point to a fundamental downturn.

For investors, a moderating earnings backdrop should place greater emphasis on where earnings growth is coming from and how durable that growth ultimately proves. Greater market dispersion should favor companies with healthy operating cash flows, strong balance sheets and the ability to translate investment into sustainable returns. That applies particularly to the AI buildout. A slower or more disciplined pace of capital spending would not necessarily signal an end to the investment cycle but could help separate the companies and projects that can ultimately deliver on their investment from those where expectations have moved too far, too fast. That type of differentiation should become increasingly important as the market moves into a more measured phase of the cycle.

Exhibit 3: Earnings Growth Is Concentrated, But Earnings Beats Remain Broad.

A) Technology and Energy Accounted for 75% of Q3 Earnings Growth.



B) Positive Earnings Surprises Have Been Broad Across Sectors.

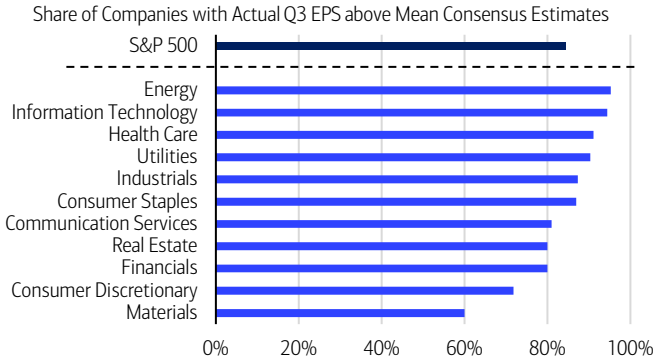


Exhibit 3A) Source: FactSet. Data as of November 11, 2026. Sector contributions are based on the S&P 500 32% blended YoY earnings growth, which combined reported results with estimates for companies yet to report. Exhibit B) Source: FactSet. Data as of November 11, 2026. Based on S&P 500 companies that had reported Q3 2026 earnings results that date. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Please refer to index definitions at the end of this report. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

[2] Bank of America Institute, "Consumer Checkpoint: Spending Season," November 12, 2026.

Mercantilist China Powers On: The Relentless Rise of Its Trade Surplus

Ariana Chiu, *Assistant Vice President and Investment Strategist*

And the boom continues. If investors have learned anything this year, it is that China's not ready to adjust its mercantilist growth model. Even in the face of higher U.S. tariffs and a corresponding decline in exports to the U.S., China recorded a staggering $1T merchandise trade surplus in just the first 10 months of this year. By the end of 2026, the country's trade surplus is on track to surpass 2025's record and reach something closer to $1.3T[3]—or triple the level at the start of the decade ($421 billion[4]) (Exhibit 4A).

Who is on the receiving end of all these exports? Hint: not the U.S., whose tariffs taught the rest of the world that it can no longer count on America to absorb a significant share of China's exports. Per Exhibit 4B, as recently as 2019, the U.S. accounted for 20% of exports from China. Today, that share is 10%, down sharply from 15% pre-Liberation Day.

That's been a bitter pill to swallow for trading partners like the EU and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, whose year-to-date deficits with China have ballooned by 29% and 34% YoY, respectively. Germany, whose local manufacturing industry continues to struggle under the weight of competition from the mainland, has seen its deficit with China double in just the last year. It's no surprise, then, that the chorus of complaints against China's mercantilist approach continues to swell beyond Washington. From quotas on electric vehicle imports in the EU to anti-dumping investigations in India to product-specific tariffs in Mexico, Brazil, and South Africa, the world is pushing back against China and its well-subsidized industries.

Looking ahead to 2027, a full-blown tit-for-tat global trade war is far from our base case. However, we wouldn't be surprised to see more targeted tariffs, investigations, and industrial subsidies from developed and emerging markets alike, especially in strategic sectors like autos/parts, chemicals, steel and basic metals, and other manufactured goods. In the U.S., despite the Democratic sweep at the midterm elections, tariffs are likely here to stay via legal measures like Section 232 and Section 301.

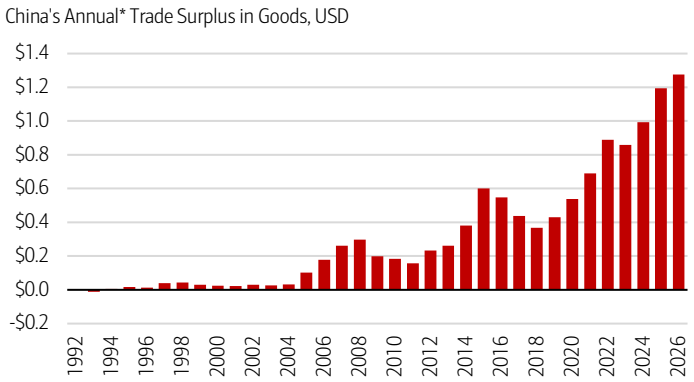
For China, more pushback from the rest of the world could force the economy to finally come to terms with persistently depressed domestic demand. Meanwhile, investment in domestic manufacturing should continue in the U.S. and Europe. We favor the former over the latter in portfolios because the diversified nature of the U.S. economy, existing protectionist measures, and tilt toward services and innovation leave growth relatively less exposed to competition in manufacturing.

Investment Implications

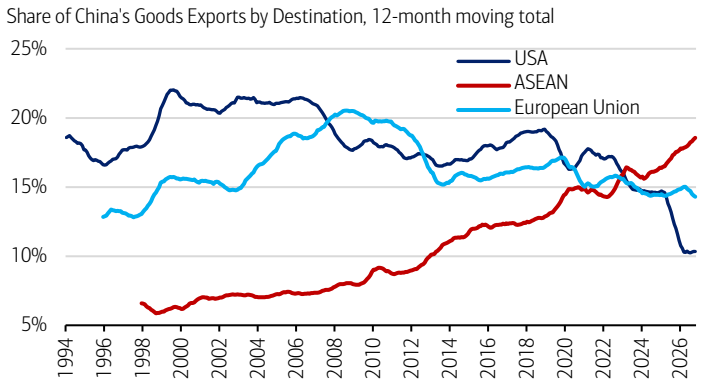
With China's growth model still favoring exports over domestic consumption, resource protectionism and an emphasis on domestic investment not just in the U.S. but around the globe are likely to continue to be themes in 2027. We remain overweight the U.S., as its well-diversified services-led economy should be relatively less exposed to China's manufactured goods exports. Still, the impact of competition from China on U.S. technology supremacy is an ongoing key risk to watch.

Exhibit 4: Taking Stock of China's #1 Growth Engine.

A) China On Track for Another Record Annual Trade Surplus.



B) Breaking it Down: Who Receives China's Exports?



Exhibits 4A) *2026 annualized based on last 12 months of data through October 2026. Source: China's General Administration of Customs. Data as of November 10, 2026. Exhibit 4B) Source: China's General Administration of Customs, Haver Analytics. Data as of November 10, 2026.

[3] Estimate based on last 12 months of data.
[4] Refers to final trade surplus in 2019. Source: China's General Administration of Customs, Haver Analytics.

RETURN TO FIRST PAGE

Equities

Equities	Total Return in USD (%) Current	WTD	MTD	YTD
DJIA	52,347.55	2.1	1.2	10.4
NASDAQ	25,136.27	2.3	-1.2	8.7
S&P 500	7,561.67	2.5	-0.2	11.5
S&P 400 Mid Cap	3,681.87	2.2	0.6	12.6
Russell 2000	2,790.49	1.4	-0.7	13.6
MSCI World	4,851.96	2.4	-0.2	10.7
MSCI EAFE	3,103.64	2.1	0.2	9.7
MSCI Emerging Markets	1,550.18	3.2	-1.0	12.3

Fixed Income†

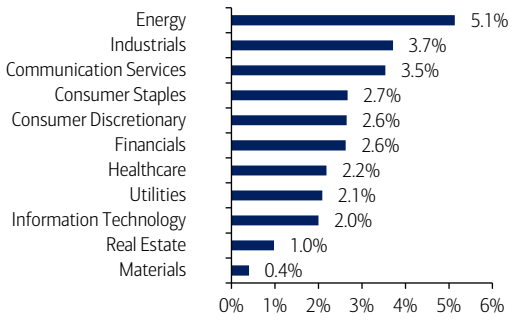
Fixed Income	Total Return in USD (%) Current	WTD	MTD	YTD
Corporate & Government	5.40	-1.40	-1.07	-1.70
Agencies	5.21	-1.01	-0.73	-0.45
Municipals	4.23	-0.78	0.13	-0.35
U.S. Investment-Grade Credit	5.49	-1.50	-1.11	-1.64
International	6.01	-1.35	-0.95	-1.96
High Yield	8.33	-0.26	0.14	0.54
90 Day Yield	4.22	4.10	4.08	3.63
2 Year Yield	4.84	4.51	4.59	3.47
10 Year Yield	5.14	4.86	4.93	4.17
30 Year Yield	5.47	5.26	5.31	4.84

Commodities & Currencies

Commodities	Total Return in USD (%) Current	WTD	MTD	YTD
Bloomberg Commodity	347.21	-0.9	-5.3	25.7
WTI Crude $/Barrel††	88.56	-2.5	-14.9	54.2
Gold Spot $/Ounce††	3884.49	-4.6	0.3	-10.1

Currencies	Total Return in USD (%) Current	Prior Week End	Prior Month End	2025 Year End
EUR/USD	1.10	1.11	1.12	1.17
USD/JPY	159.71	158.48	157.56	156.71
USD/CNH	6.67	6.67	6.65	6.98

S&P Sector Returns



Sources: Bloomberg, Factset. Total Returns from the period of 11/09/2026 to 11/13/2026. †Bloomberg Barclays Indices. ††Spot price returns. All data as of the 11/13/2026 close. Data would differ if a different time period was displayed. Short-term performance shown to illustrate more recent trend. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.**

Economic Forecasts (as of 11/13/2026)

Economic Forecasts	Q1 2026A	Q2 2026A	Q3 2026A	Q4 2026E	2026E	2027E
Real global GDP (% y/y annualized)	-	-	-	-	3.4	3.4
Real U.S. GDP (% q/q annualized)	2.5	2.2	3.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
CPI inflation (% y/y)	2.7	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.4	2.6
Core CPI inflation (% y/y)	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.8
Unemployment rate (%)	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1
Fed funds rate, end period (%)	3.63	3.63	3.88	4.13	4.13	4.63

The forecasts in the table above are the base line 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. Historical data is sourced from Bloomberg, FactSet, and Haver Analytics. **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. Data as of November 13, 2026.
Sources: BofA Global Research; GWIM ISC as of November 13, 2026.

Asset Class Weightings (as of 11/3/2026)

Asset Class	CIO View Underweight		Neutral		Overweight
Global Equities				●	
U.S. Large-cap Growth				●	
U.S. Large-cap Value				●	
U.S. Small-cap Growth				●	
U.S. Small-cap Value				●	
International Developed		●			
Emerging Markets				●	
Global Fixed Income		●			
U.S. Governments		●			
U.S. Mortgages		●			
U.S. Corporates		●			
International Fixed Income		●			
High Yield		●			
U.S. Investment-grade Tax Exempt		●			
U.S. High Yield Tax Exempt		●			
Alternative Investments*					
Hedge Strategies Private Equity Private Credit Real Assets			●		
Cash					

CIO Equity Sector Views

Sector	CIO View Underweight		Neutral		Overweight
Industrials					●
Financials					●
Healthcare				●	
Consumer Discretionary			●		
Information Technology			●		
Energy			●		
Materials			●		
Utilities		●			
Communication Services		●			
Real Estate		●			
Consumer Staples	●				

* 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 a multi-asset portfolio. Source: Chief Investment Office as of November 3, 2026. 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.

RETURN TO FIRST PAGE

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 is a stock market index tracking the stock performance of 500 leading companies listed on stock exchanges in the United States.

Chicago Fed National Activity Index is a monthly index designed to gauge overall economic activity and related inflationary pressure.

Consumer Price Index is a measure of the average change over time in the prices paid by urban consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. Indexes are available for the U.S. and various geographic areas.

National Federation of Independent Business Small Business Optimism Index is a monthly composite economic indicator that measures the health, confidence, and expectations of small and medium-sized business owners in the United States.

Philadelphia Semiconductor Index is a market-cap-weighted index focusing on 30 leading semiconductor firms, offering insights into the tech market.

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