

Capital market assumptions

Expectations for risk and return

How much will my investments be worth in the future? That's the primary question most people ask when investing. Unfortunately, no one can tell you exactly what your investments will earn in the future. However, reviewing current market conditions, our long-term global outlook, and historical trends can help estimate a likely range

of future returns for your investments. To help you plan for retirement or other important financial goals, the Edward Jones Asset Allocation Team has a systematic process in place to develop long-term risk and return expectations and update them as necessary. These expectations are developed with oversight from the Investment Policy Committee (IPC).

► Our asset-class approach

To set realistic performance expectations for your investments, it's important to focus first on identifying an appropriately diversified portfolio that balances your comfort with risk, time horizon and financial goals. Asset allocation, or dividing funds across a variety of asset classes, provides the foundation of a portfolio, in our view. We expect combining multiple asset classes in your portfolio to provide diversification benefits.

Therefore, our team of investment professionals follows an established process to analyze asset classes, or groups of investments with similar risk and return characteristics. Some of the asset classes include Canadian and U.S. large-cap stocks, Canadian and U.S. small- and mid-cap stocks and investment-grade bonds. In the process, we incorporate our long-term outlook to determine how we expect each asset class to perform over time and in relation to one another, which we call our capital market assumptions. We then use these expectations to provide portfolio guidance to help you align your portfolio with your goals.

► Trade-off between risk and return

While it may be tempting to aim for high returns with minimal risk, we believe such an objective is unrealistic over long periods of time. In general, higher returns come along with higher risk. Looking at periods of 10 years or longer, diversified equity investments have almost always provided higher returns than fixed-income investments (bonds and cash). In exchange for these higher returns, investors have weathered greater price swings on equity investments. We recommend building a portfolio across a variety of equity and fixed-income asset classes, combining relatively stable returns with returns that vary more widely.

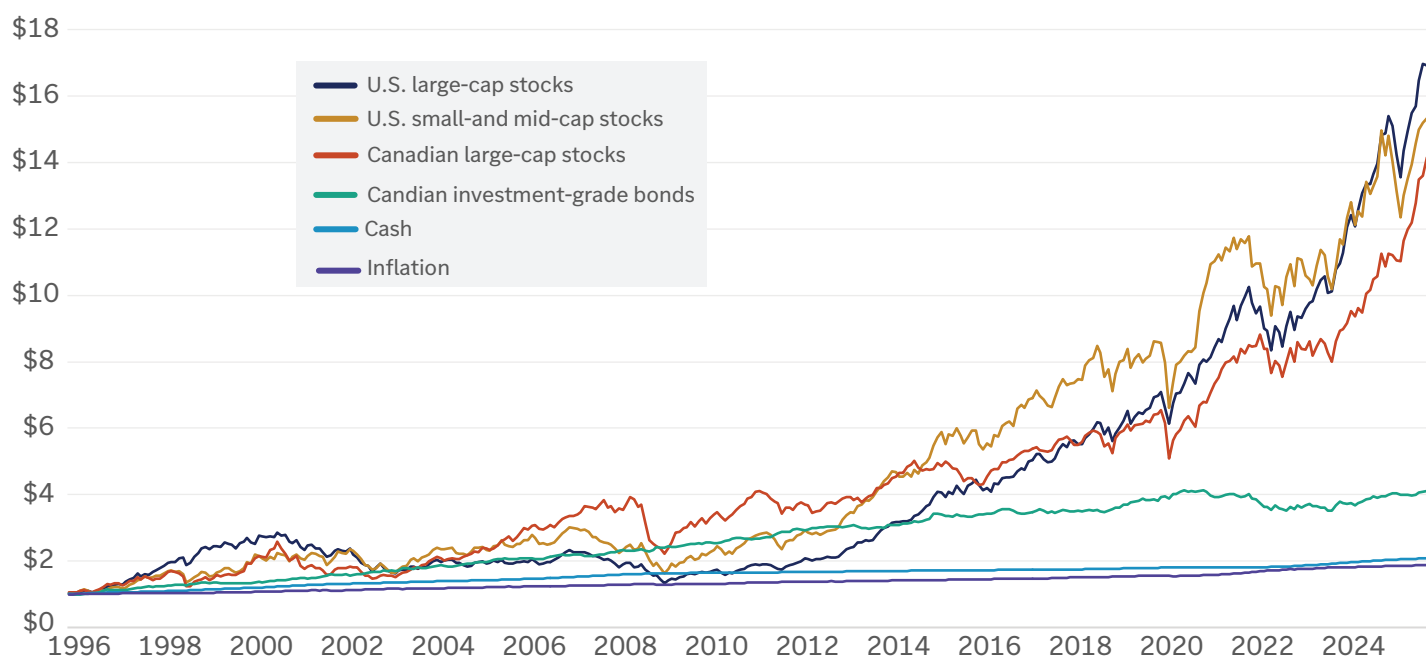


What you need to know

When you meet with your Edward Jones financial advisor to set and review your financial goals, you can use Edward Jones' capital market assumptions to help:

- Select an appropriate portfolio objective and long-term, strategic asset allocation
- Understand the trade-offs when selecting an appropriate withdrawal rate
- Understand the trade-offs when selecting an appropriate savings rate
- Make other decisions designed to help you achieve your goals

Growth of a \$1 Investment (1996-2025)



Source: Morningstar Direct, FactSet. Hypothetical value of \$1 being invested from 1/1/1996-12/31/2025. Total return in Canadian dollars. Cash represented by the FTSE Canada 91 day T-bill Index. Canadian large-cap stocks represented by the S&P/TSX Composite Index. Canadian investment-grade bonds represented by the Bloomberg Canada Aggregate Index. Prior to 10/1/2002, the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index was used. U.S. large-cap stocks represented by the S&P 500 NR Index. Prior to 1999, the S&P 500 TR index was used. U.S. small- and mid-cap stocks represented by Russell 2500 NR Index. Prior to 7/1/2002, the Russell 2500 TR Index was used. Inflation represented by Canadian Headline CPI SA Index. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Indexes are unmanaged, cannot be invested into directly and are not meant to depict an actual investment. Returns don't incorporate fees which could lead to lower performance.

► Maintaining focus and perspective

Our Asset Allocation Team, with oversight provided by the Investment Policy Committee, reviews capital market assumptions at least once a year but also more frequently if market conditions warrant additional reviews. In order to produce realistic expectations, our process incorporates how today's market environment and our long-term global outlook may impact forward-looking returns, while remaining aware of historical trends.

History has shown that, annual returns can change drastically year-over-year, but over time the good and bad years tend to average out. As a result, long-term returns are generally more stable. Our estimates represent our expectations over the next 30 years, which is why we don't think the range of expectations about future investment returns should change very much over time.

Components of our long-term return expectations

We use several components to estimate the risk, returns, and correlations for each asset class, including:

- Expected rate of inflation
- Dividend yields on each equity asset class
- Expected growth rates of earnings
- Valuation metrics, such as price-to-earnings ratios
- Current interest rate and return spreads on fixed-income investments
- Long-term estimates of interest rates and spread premiums on fixed-income investments
- Historical trends and relationships among various asset classes

Components of our expected long-term equity returns

Equity asset classes	Canadian large-cap stocks	Canadian small- and mid-cap stocks	U.S. large-cap stocks	U.S. small- and mid-cap stocks	Developed overseas large-cap stocks	Developed overseas small- and mid-cap stocks	Emerging-market stocks
Dividend yield	2.6%	2.6%	1.7%	1.5%	2.8%	2.5%	2.4%
Nominal earnings growth	4.7%	4.9%	6.1%	6.7%	4.4%	5.1%	5.7%
Change in valuations	-0.2%	0.2%	-0.7%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.2%	-0.2%

Source: Edward Jones as of March 2026.

► Expected long-term inflation

One of the biggest risks for long-term investors is rising prices (or inflation). Since 1960, annual inflation has averaged 3.7% per year, but it has ranged from a low of less than 0% to more than 12%. After a spike in 2022, inflation is now back within the Bank of Canada's target range of between 1% - 3%.

► Expected long-term equity returns

Each of our recommended equity asset class finished higher in 2025, with the TSX logging its strongest year since 2009. Our equity CMA's are developed using expectations for nominal earnings growth, valuation expansion and dividend yield. The table above represents our expectations for each of these components by asset class.

► Expected long-term fixed-income returns

Long-term fixed-income returns are tied to expectations about inflation as well as other changes in economic and market conditions. Short- and longer-term interest rates have declined from their recent peak in 2023, as the Bank of Canada has lowered its policy rate. With long-term fixed-income returns largely driven by the starting yields, particularly for higher-quality bonds, lower yields relative to the previous year have lowered our expectation for long-term fixed-income returns.

Putting performance into perspective

Equities	Historical perspective (Last 30 years*)	Capital market assumptions (Expectations over the next 30 years)	
	Average annual return	Estimated average annual return	Estimated standard deviation
Canadian large-cap stocks	9.3%	7.1%	13.0%
U.S. large-cap stocks	9.8%	7.1%	12.0%
Developed overseas large-cap stocks	5.7%	7.1%	12.5%
Canadian small- and mid-cap stocks	9.5%	7.7%	14.5%
U.S. small- and mid-cap stocks	9.5%	8.2%	15.5%
Developed overseas small- and mid-cap stocks	6.3%	7.9%	13.5%
Emerging-market stocks	6.3%	7.9%	15.5%

Fixed Income			
Canadian investment-grade bonds	4.8%	3.8%	4.5%
International bonds	4.5%	4.1%	3.5%
International high-yield bonds	7.4%	6.6%	8.0%
Cash	2.5%	2.8%	0.5%

Source: Morningstar Direct, Edward Jones calculations. Historical index returns cover the dates 1/1/1996-12/31/2025. Canadian large-cap stocks represented by S&P TSX Composite Index. U.S. large-cap stocks represented by the S&P 500 NR Index. Prior to 1999, the S&P 500 TR Index was used for U.S. large-cap stocks. Developed overseas large-cap stocks represented by the MSCI EAFE NR Index. Canadian small- and mid-cap stocks represented by the S&P TSX Completion Index. For periods before 6/1/1999 the S&P/TSX Composite was used to represent Canadian small- and mid-cap stocks. U.S. small- and mid-cap stocks represented by the Russell 2500 NR Index. For periods prior to 7/1/2002, the Russell 2500 TR Index was used for U.S. small- and mid-cap stocks. Developed overseas small- and mid-cap stocks represented by the MSCI EAFE SMID Index. Emerging-market stocks represented by the MSCI Emerging Markets Index NR Index. For periods prior to 2001, the MSCI EM GR Index was used. Canadian investment-grade bonds represented by Bloomberg Canada Aggregate Bond Index. For periods before 10/1/2002 the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index was used to represent Canadian investment-grade bonds. International bonds represented by the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Hedged Index. For periods before 2/1/1999, the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index was used to represent international bonds. International high-yield bonds represented by the Bloomberg Global High-yield Index. Cash represented by the FTSE TMX Canada 91 Day Tbill Index. An index is unmanaged, not available for direct investment and does not depict an actual investment. Returns assume reinvestment of interest and dividends back into the index. Returns do not incorporate the impact of trading, liquidity, costs, fees or taxes a client may experience when investing, which may lower performance results. Historic average annual return incorporate the impacts of compounding over time. Past performance does not guarantee future results. There is no guarantee the estimated average annual returns will be met.



Recommendations

In our analysis, we consider how the current market environment and our long-term global outlook may impact returns over the next 30 years, while staying aware of historical trends. Although we believe this process provides realistic estimates of future returns for each asset class, no one can know how accurate they'll be and your experience could be different, particularly if your investments within each asset class are not well-diversified.

Many investors won't earn the returns available in the market because they trade frequently and switch strategies at the wrong times – usually selling investments that have declined and

buying those that have already risen. Over time, prices rise and fall sharply, and annual returns vary widely; the challenge for most investors is to continue to execute the strategy they've chosen.

Our advice is to:

- Build a well-diversified portfolio with the mix of quality investments tailored for your situation
- Review it periodically to help ensure it remains appropriately balanced
- Stay invested over time

This approach has helped investors on the path toward their financial goals in the past, and we think it can work for you as well. Talk with your Edward Jones advisor about how these strategies can help you work toward reaching your long-term financial goals.

Past performance is not a guarantee of what will happen in the future. Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against loss in a declining market.

Long-term capital markets assumptions are subject to high levels of uncertainty regarding future economic and market factors that may affect actual future performance. Future long-term returns for asset classes may be very different from what we assume they are today and there is no guarantee that our capital market return assumptions will be achieved.

This content is provided for broadly informational purposes only and should not be interpreted as specific investment advice. Investors should make investment decisions based on their unique investment objectives and financial situation.