



Considerations

- What is the time horizon and appropriate planning vehicle for your heirs and your estate planning goals?
- What are your desires/wants?
- How much risk are you willing to take?
- What are your basic needs?
- What income sources do you have or will you need to create?

Potential solutions

- Equities
- Alternatives*
- Equities
- Extended sector bonds
- Social Security
- Pension
- Annuities
- High quality bonds
- Cash and cash alternatives

For illustrative purposes only. Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Bonds are subject to interest rate risks. Bond prices generally fall when interest rates rise. The price of equity securities may rise or fall because of changes in the broad market or changes in a company's financial condition, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Equity securities are subject to "stock market risk," meaning that stock prices in general may decline over short or extended periods of time. Investing in alternative assets involves higher risks than traditional investments and is suitable only for the long term. They are not tax efficient and have higher fees than traditional investments. They may also be highly leveraged and engage in speculative investment techniques, which can magnify the potential for investment loss or gain.

*Equity, fixed income and cash are considered "traditional" asset classes. The term "alternative" describes all non-traditional asset classes. They include private and public equity, venture capital, hedge funds, real estate, commodities, distressed debt, and more.