



KKR

Global Wealth  
**Investment Playbook**

Q1 2026

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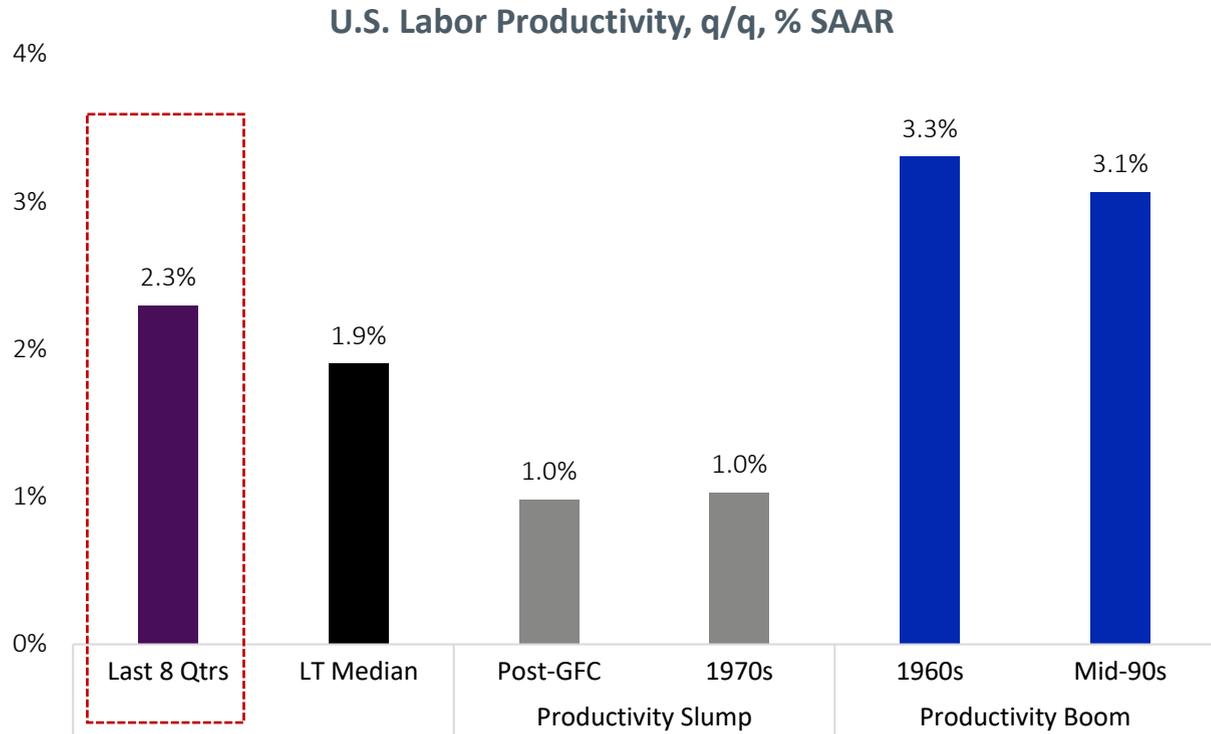
# Quarterly Takeaways

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- 01 Big Picture: For 2026, we maintain our **constructive outlook** but acknowledge that the cycle is now more advanced. Importantly, public markets are increasingly reflecting productivity gains, compressing forward returns. Against this backdrop, we favor **high-grading portfolios** — staying fully invested while emphasizing quality, diversification, and capital efficiency over speculation.
- 
- 02 **Global growth momentum is positive**, particularly in the U.S. and Japan, but is increasingly reliant on fiscal support, tech capex, and household asset gains, tailwinds that may fade together. Widening divergences across countries, sectors, and income levels are reinforcing the **need for protection against volatility and downside risk**.
- 
- 03 We continue to believe we are in a ‘**Regime Change**’ — an era marked by a ‘**higher resting heart rate**’ for **inflation and interest rates** relative to prior cycle. As geopolitical fault lines deepen and speculation around AI bubbles intensifies, we believe **diversification** across assets *and* regions is more vital than ever.
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- 04 Elevated valuations, tighter spreads, and lower interest rates are **compressing forward returns** and **flattening the efficient frontier** — reinforcing the imperative to include asset classes that enhance **portfolio diversification** in a world of **positive stock-bond correlations**.
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- 05 Against this backdrop, we are prioritizing assets with more controllable outcomes, focusing on collateral-backed cash flows in **Infrastructure, Real Estate Credit, and Asset-Based Finance**, where inflation-linked income streams drive Real Assets' outperformance and offer downside protection.
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- 06 We think **Private Equity** offers the highest return potential going forward, especially as Public Equities are facing pressure from high valuations and inflation volatility. Value creation and exposure to key secular trends are more crucial than ever.
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- 07 Against this backdrop of uncertainty, we are focused on **making our own luck**, leaning into **high-conviction themes** and maintaining a **disciplined, linear deployment of capital**. Our emphasis centers on areas such as Capital Heavy to Capital Light, the Security of Everything, Productivity/Worker Retraining, Consumption Upgrades in Emerging Markets, Intra-Asia Trade, and Global Services as an investing theme.
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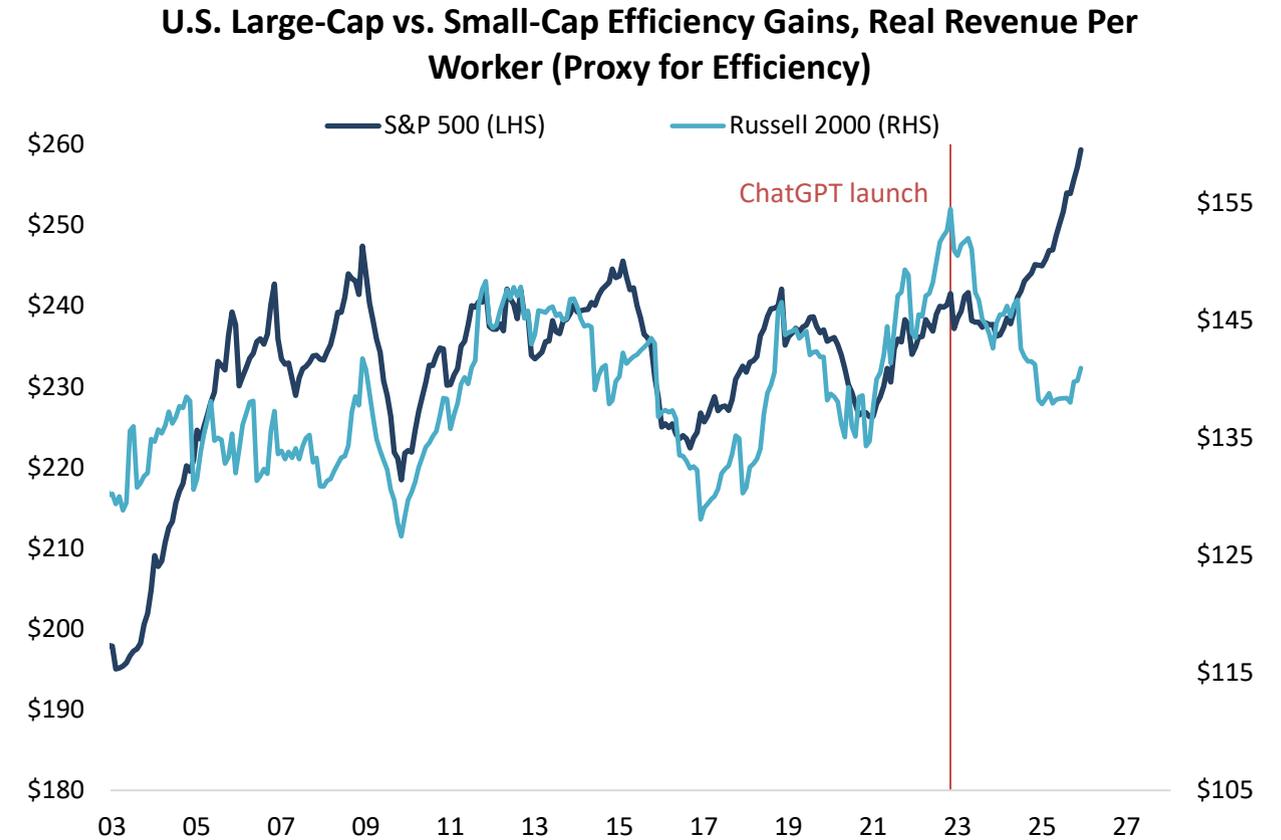
# The 2026 Global Outlook Remains Constructive, Powered by Productivity Gains in Certain Parts of the Market

**We Are In a Productivity Cycle Powered By Automation, Digitalization, and Now AI, Resembling the 1990s and 1960s**

**Markets Are K-Shaped: Scale, Services over Goods, and Productivity-Forward Sectors Outperform. The Rest Are Left Behind**



1960s refers to 1959-68; Mid-90s refers to 1995-05; 1970s refers to 1973-79.. Data as at 3Q25. Source: Bloomberg, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.



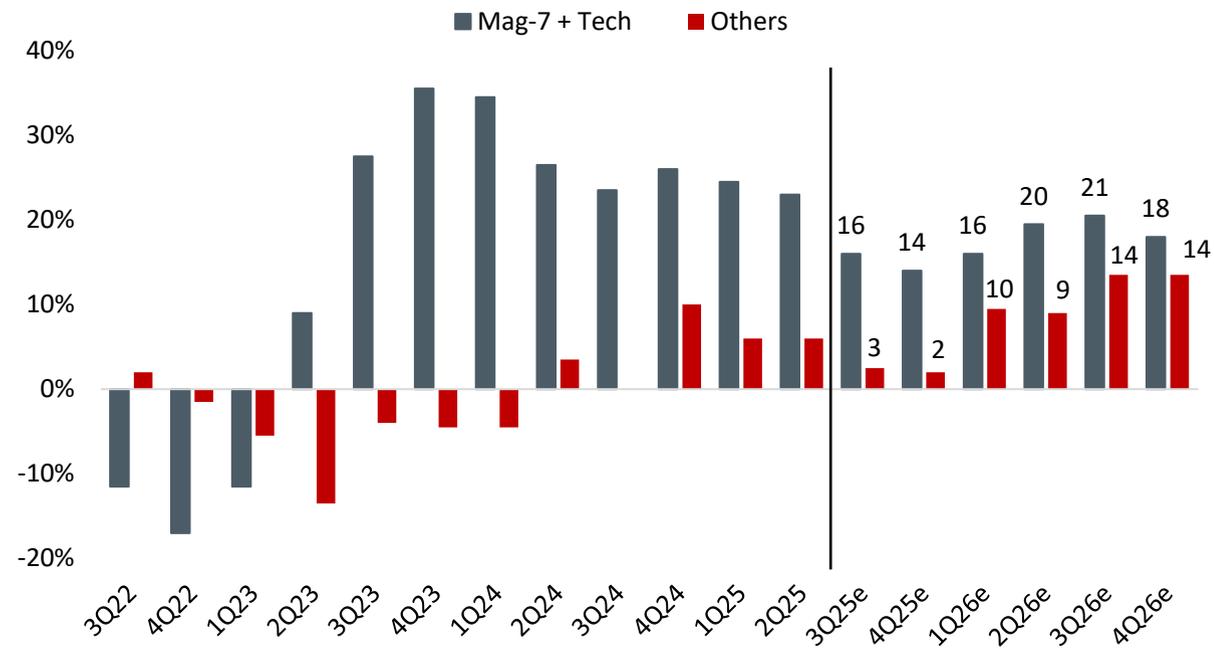
Data as at December 31, 2025. Source: Wells Fargo, Factset, KKR Global Macro & Asset Allocation analysis.

# We Think Markets Should Continue to Broaden Again in 2026

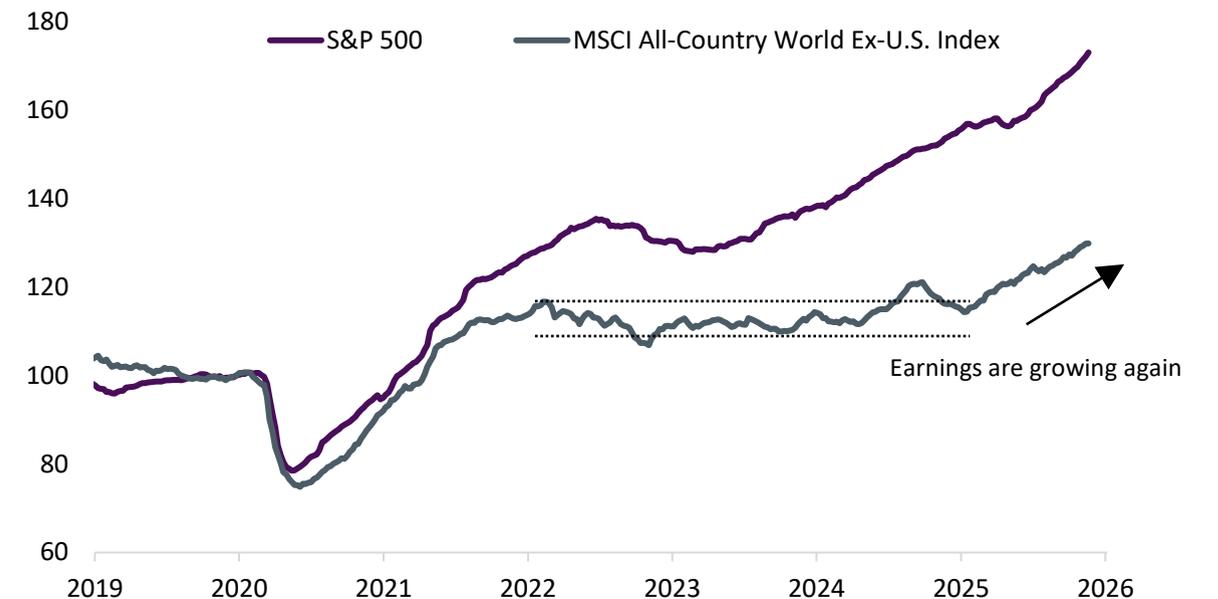
Consensus Is Expecting EPS Growth Convergence In 2026 Between Mag-7/Tech and the Rest of the Market. We Maintain a Healthy Dose of Skepticism, Given Repeated False Dawns. However, a Broadening Market Would Be Very Bullish

Global ex-U.S. Earnings Have Quietly Broken Out, Following Three Years of Stagnation

S&P 500 Quarterly EPS Growth Estimates, Y/Y % Change



U.S. vs. Non-U.S. NTM EPS Estimates, US\$/sh, Indexed to 100 in Dec-2019



Data as at September 30, 2025. Source: Bloomberg, KKR Global Macro & Asset Allocation analysis.

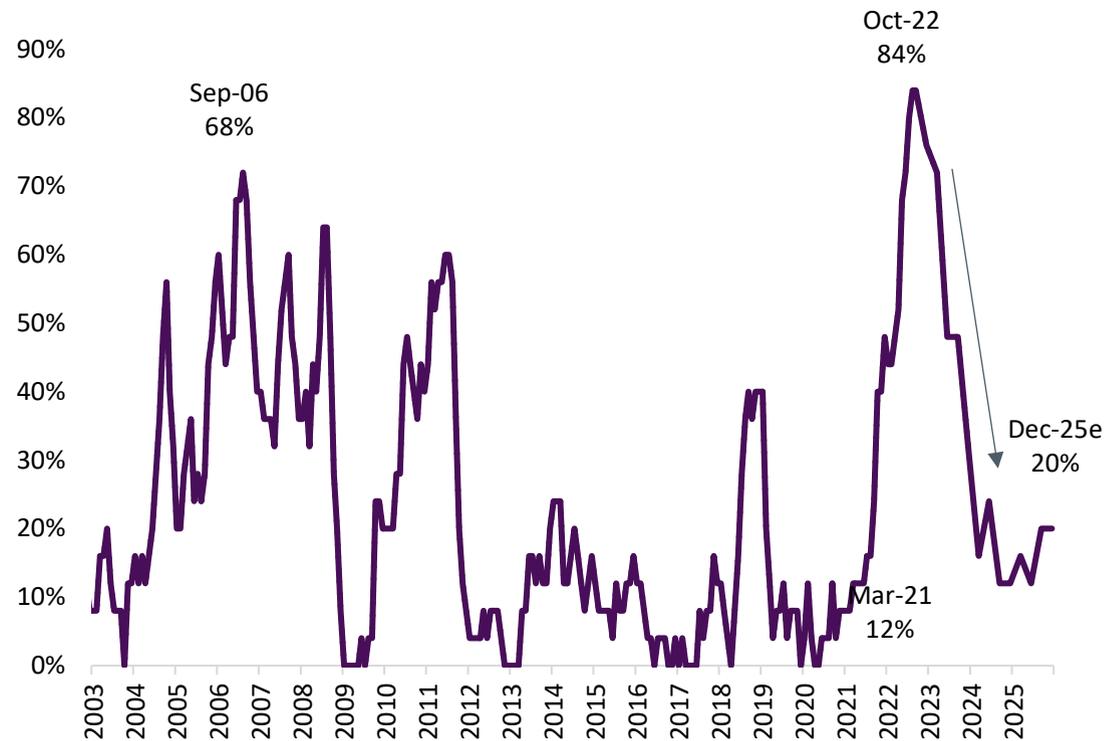
Data as at November 18, 2025. Source: Bloomberg, KKR Global Macro & Asset Allocation analysis.

# A Positive Technical and Supportive Monetary Policy Backdrops Also Provide Important Economic Tailwinds

**Risk Assets Are Responding Favorably to the Idea of Fewer Tightenings and More Easings**

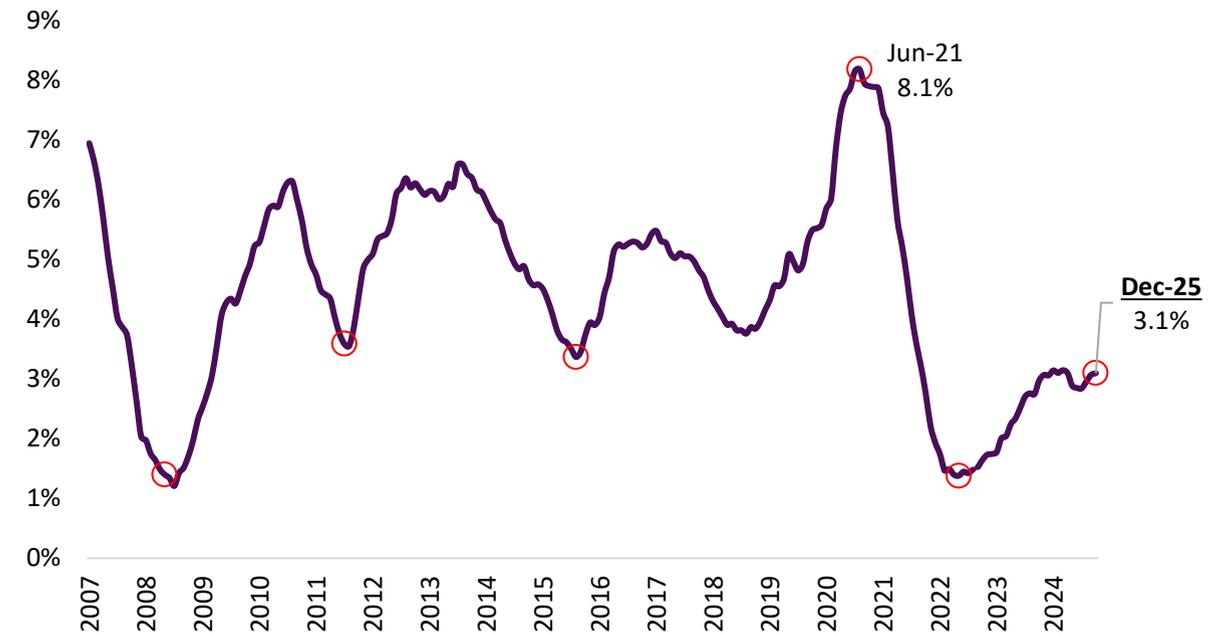
**Our Liquidity Indicator Is Still Recovering From Near-Trough Levels**

**Percent of Top 25 Global Central Banks Hiking Rates**



Data as at September 30, 2025. Source: Bloomberg

**Capital Markets Liquidity (TTM) as a % of GDP (IPO, HY Bond, Leveraged Loan Issuance)**



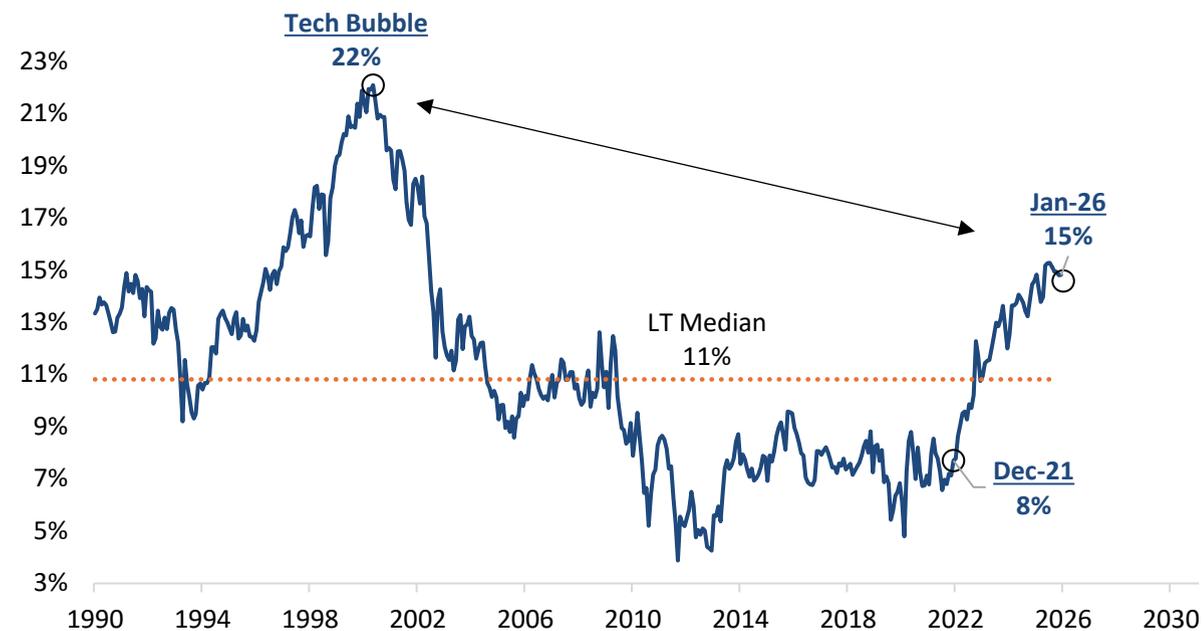
Data as at December 31, 2025. Source: Bloomberg.

# However, Investors' Expectations Are High and Credit Markets Are Normalizing

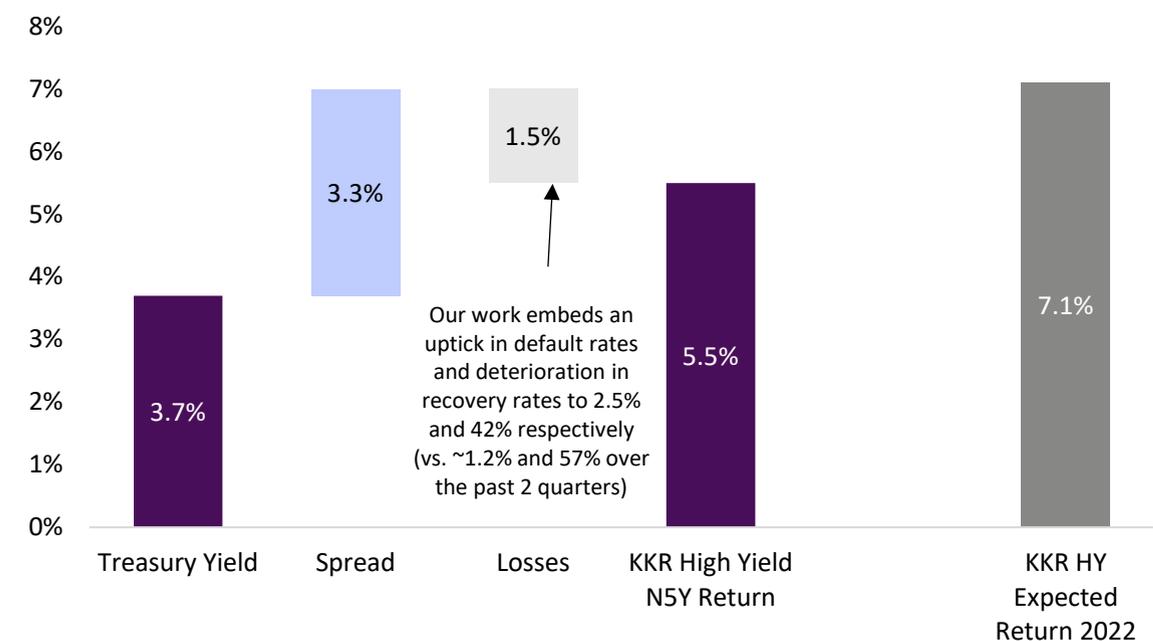
**Optimism Abounds: The Implied Market Pricing of the S&P 500 EPS Growth Is Elevated Relative to History, Though It Is Still Below the Tech Bubble**

**We Expect More Modest Returns in Public Credit, as Losses Normalize From Extraordinarily Low Levels**

Market-Implied EPS Growth of S&P 500, Based on 2-Stage DDM



High Yield Next Five Years Expected Return



Data as at January 31, 2026. Source: Bloomberg, KKR Global Macro & Asset Allocation analysis.

Data as at November 26, 2025. Source: BofA Research, KKR Global Macro & Asset Allocation analysis.

# That's Why 'High-Grading' Is Our Focus for 2026. Luckily, Raising the Quality of Portfolios Is Inexpensive Compared to History

**On the Equity Side, the Premium for Moving into High Quality Global Stocks Has Fallen to Just 19%...**

**...While Relative Credit Spreads Are as Compressed as They Were in 2021. As Such, the Cost to High Grade is Quite Low**

Relative Valuations: NTM P/E, MSCI AC World Quality Index vs MSCI AC World



Relative Valuations: US Credit Spreads, BBB - AAA Corporates



Quality defined as stocks with high ROE, stable earnings, and low leverage. Data as at January 31, 2025. Source: Bloomberg, MSCI, KKR Global Macro & Asset Allocation analysis.

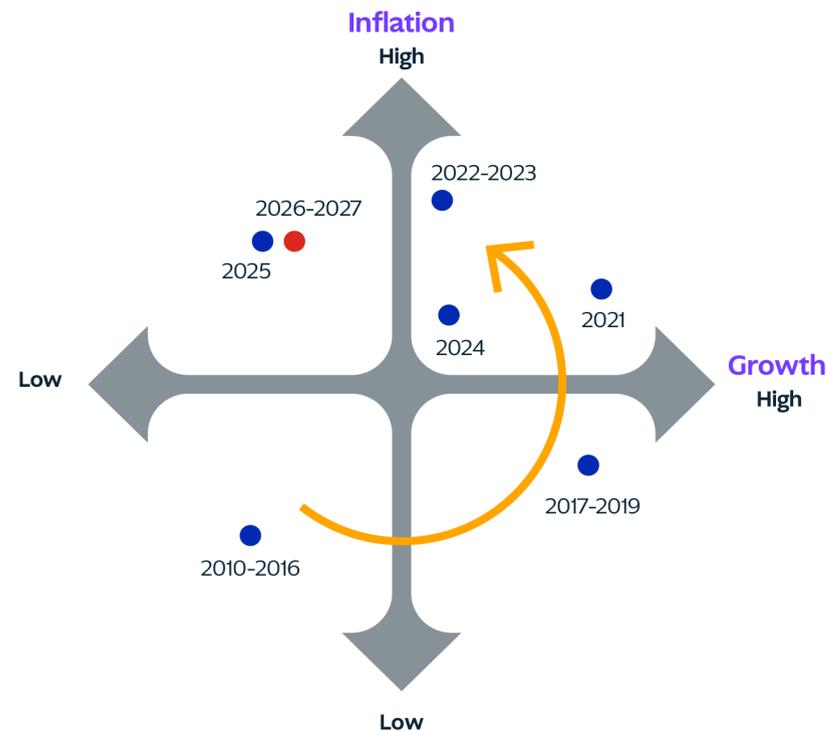
Data as at January 31, 2025. Source: Bloomberg, KKR Global Macro & Asset Allocation analysis.

# Overall, We Still Maintain That We Are in a New Investing Regime

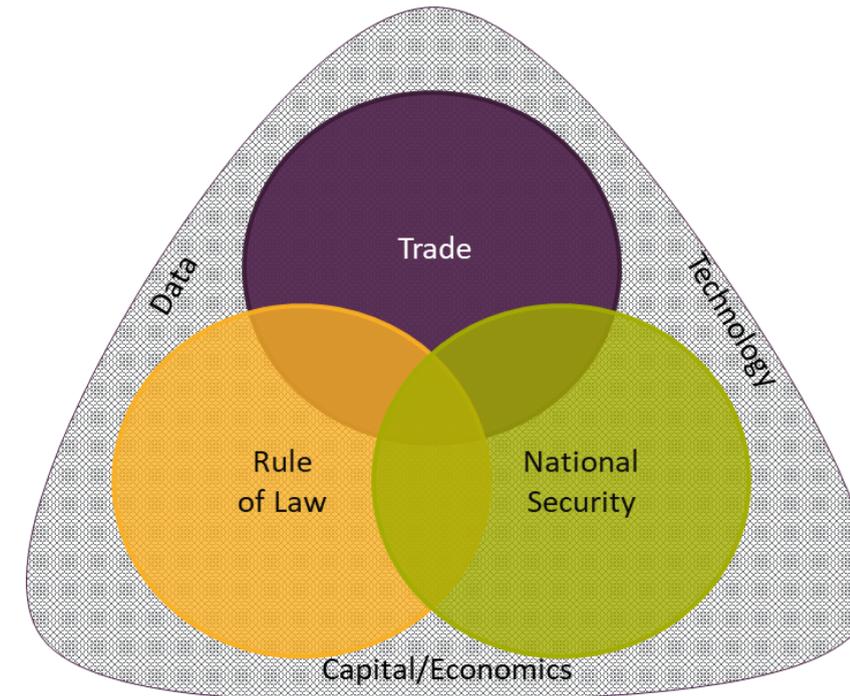
**We Think 2026 Will Remain a Higher Inflation Environment and That Our 'Regime Change' Narrative Will Continue**

**National Security Is Now Bundled With Rule of Law and Economics/Trade, and Wrapped in the Complexity of Digitalization**

Low and High Growth and Inflation Regimes



Blurring of Lines Across Economics, Rule of Law, and National Security



Data as at November 30, 2025. Source: KKR Global Macro & Asset Allocation analysis.

Data as at November 30, 2025. Source: KKR Global Macro & Asset Allocation analysis.

# Against this Backdrop, We're Making Our Own Luck by Leaning Into High-Conviction Themes and Rethinking Portfolio Construction

## Our Investment Themes Are Powerful Allies to Those Who Have Patient Capital and Are Looking for Differentiated Returns

KKR THEME	DESCRIPTION	ASSET CLASS BENEFICIARIES
<b>Security of Everything</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National security considerations around AI infrastructure, energy, and critical minerals continue to gain prominence.</li> <li>Beyond traditional military concerns, security is also being viewed through a broader lens covering supply chains for data, transportation, payments, communications, and healthcare.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private Equity</li> <li>Infrastructure</li> <li>Real Estate</li> <li>Impact</li> </ul>
<b>Worker Retraining/Productivity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We think corporations will increasingly focus on technology driven productivity gains to offset labor concerns around aging demographics and immigration headwinds.</li> <li>Skills training and vocational programs will become even more important as countries look to reshore supply chains.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact</li> <li>Private Equity</li> </ul>
<b>Collateral-Based Cash Flows</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment in hard assets that rise in value with consumer prices, have floating rate coupons, or long-term price escalators/contracted revenues help offset 'higher for longer' inflation concerns.</li> <li>These structures can provide downside protection and more predictable revenue streams.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infrastructure</li> <li>Asset-Based Finance</li> <li>Real Estate</li> </ul>
<b>Models Transitioning to Capital Light</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Globally, corporates are looking to improve return on capital and valuations by shedding non-strategic subsidiaries.</li> <li>There is also a large opportunity for credit providers around consumer finance, residential mortgages, equipment leases, and renewables.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private Equity</li> <li>Infrastructure</li> <li>Asset-Based Finance</li> <li>Insurance</li> </ul>
<b>Intra-Asia Connectivity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As supply chains decouple from the West, trade is becoming increasingly localized within Asia.</li> <li>We think Infrastructure and Credit—both liquid and private—offer compelling ways to capitalize on this regional shift.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infrastructure</li> <li>Public Credit</li> <li>Private Credit</li> </ul>
<b>Consumption Upgrades in Emerging Markets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Southeast Asia is entering a major consumption upswing, driven by rising incomes, supportive domestic policies, and increasing foreign direct investment. This momentum is reinforced by multinationals diversifying supply chains.</li> <li>This creates opportunities ranging from financial inclusion and digital enablement to retail/e-commerce, as well as increased demand in healthcare and education.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private Equity</li> <li>Infrastructure</li> <li>Real Estate</li> </ul>
<b>Global Services as an Investment Theme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With goods trade more politicized and manufacturing harder to onshore at scale, services are becoming a key driver of economic growth, increasingly defining productivity, trade balances, and market leadership.</li> <li>For private markets, this shift points towards discretionary services as well as the Healthcare, Education, and Business Process Outsourcing sectors, where operational improvements can drive margin expansion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private Equity</li> <li>Impact</li> <li>Real Estate</li> </ul>

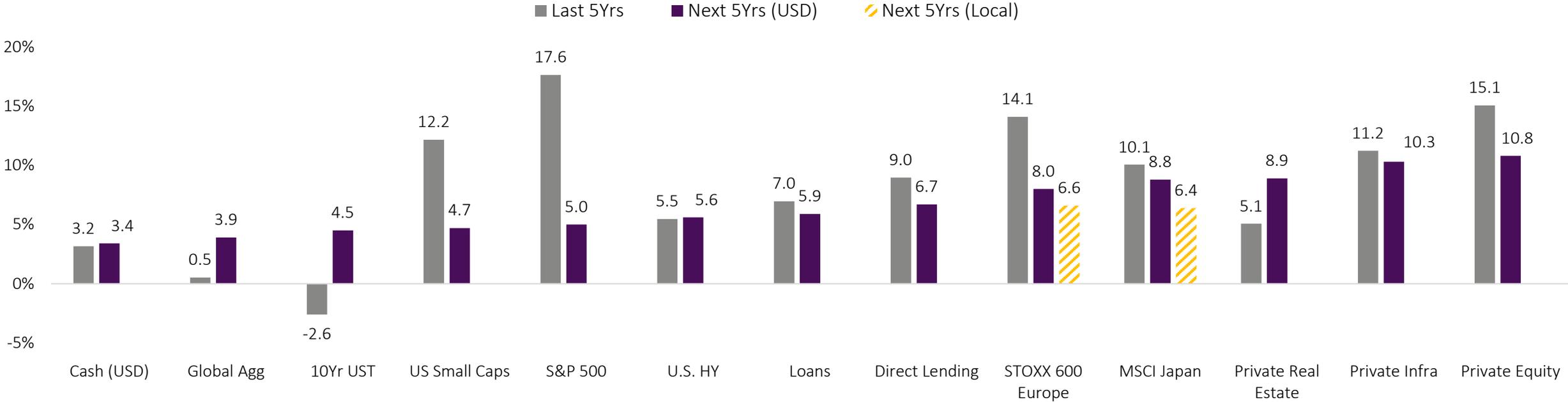
New Themes



# Upfront Yield, Diversification, and Operational Alpha Will Drive Performance in the Narrower Return Environment That We Foresee Over the Next Five Years

- ⊗ In this new investing regime of higher inflation volatility and higher rates, the dispersion of expected returns will narrow. This flatter efficient frontier (e.g., flatter returns) drives the greater need to incorporate asset classes that enhance portfolio diversification.
- ⊗ Over the past decade, 60/40 portfolios delivered about 8% annually, but achieving similar returns ahead will likely require a greater allocation to Alternatives. With rich public valuations, lower starting yields in fixed-income, and a macro environment defined by higher inflation, fiscal deficits, and geopolitical tensions, the premium on quality has risen. In this context, Private Markets are becoming increasingly important for return generation, diversification, and inflation resilience.

## Private Equity, Real Assets, and Private Credit Stand Out as Some of The Most Attractive Sources of Return Over the Next Five Years



Last 5-Years return from October 31, 2020 to October 31, 2025 for consistency across asset classes. Private Markets as at 2Q25. Source: Bloomberg, BofA, Burgiss, Cambridge, KKR Global Macro & Asset Allocation analysis. Past performance does not guarantee future results. For Financial Advisor Use Only.

# Deploying Capital Steadily, Rather Than Trying to Time the Market, and Increasing Diversification Through More Control Positions, Can Boost Returns

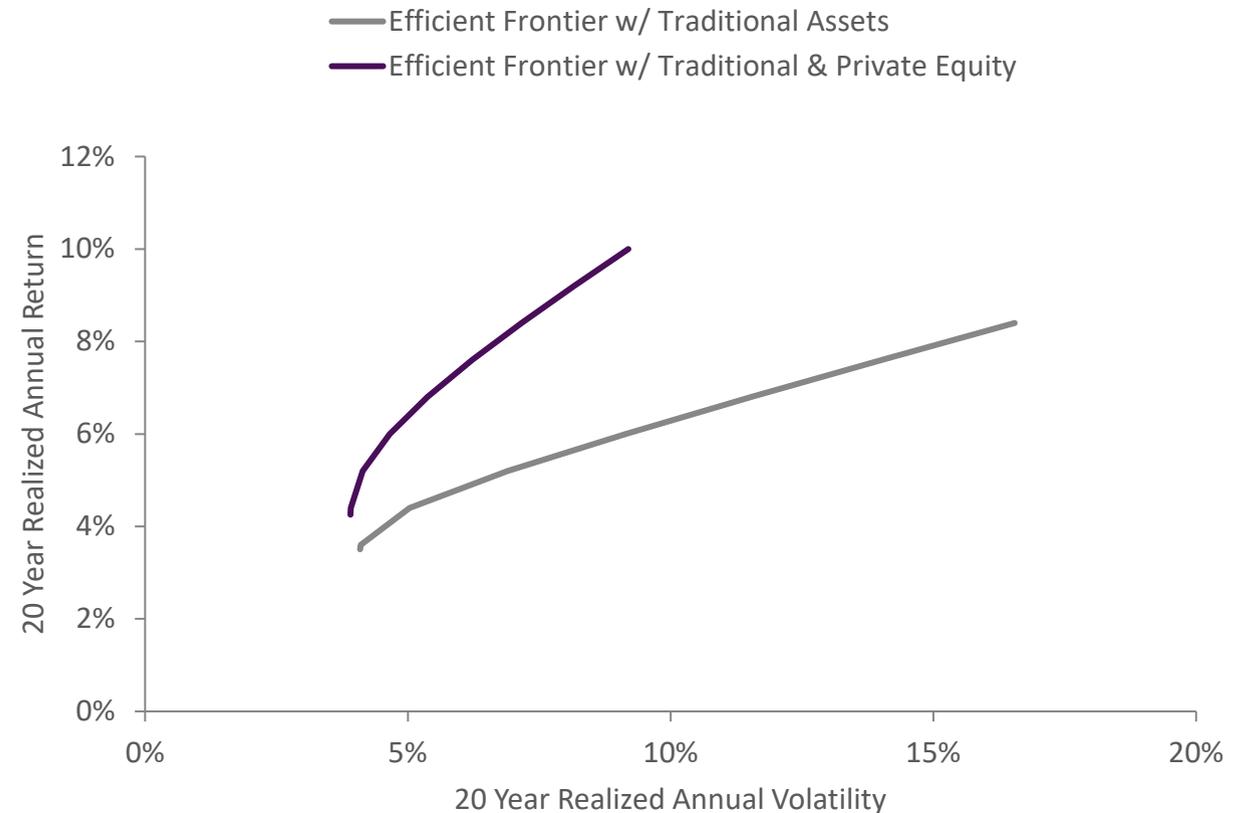
**Trying to Time the Market Can Lead to Missing Out On the Best Days. The Best Periods Typically Follow the Worst Periods**

Decade	S&P 500: Price Return by Decade (%)	Excluding Best 10 Days per Decade (%)
1930	-42	-79
1940	35	-14
1950	257	167
1960	54	14
1970	17	-20
1980	227	108
1990	316	186
2000	-24	-62
2010	190	95
2020	57	-13
<b>Since 1930</b>	<b>23,555%</b>	<b>67%</b>

*S&P 500 returns leading up to the best 10 days in each decade were deeply negative (-11% in the prior 3 months on average)*

**Diversifying into Alternatives, Like Private Equity, Can Help Investors Build All-Weather, Resilient Portfolios Amid Heightened Uncertainty**

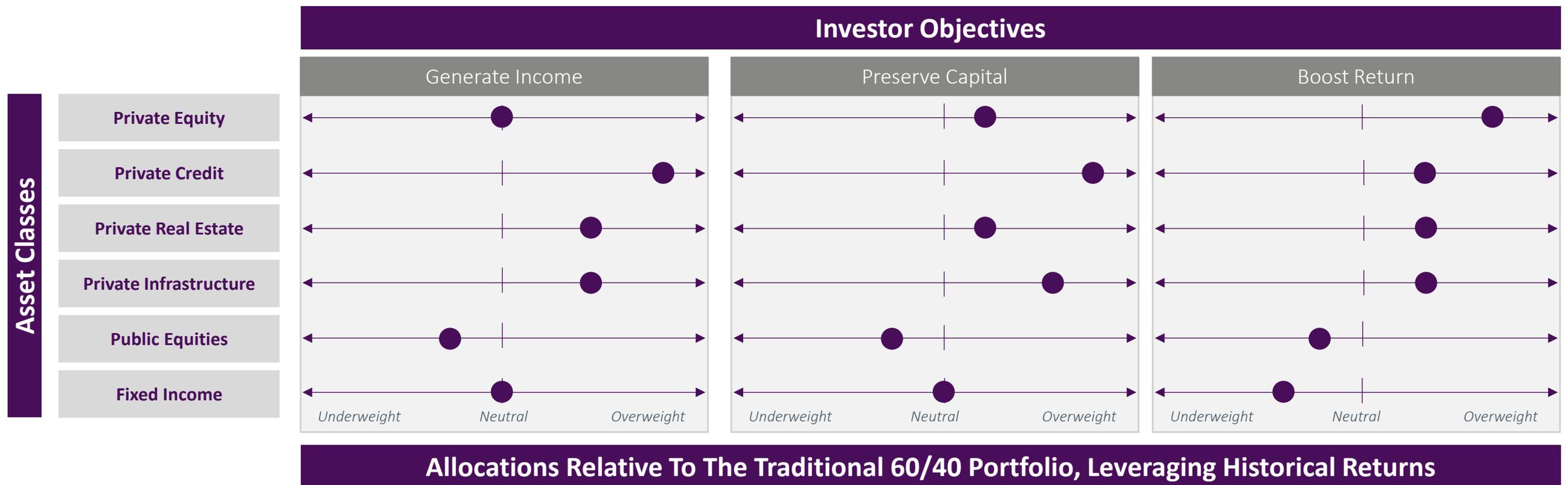
**Realized Annual Returns and Volatility Comparison with Traditional Assets and Private Equity, %**



Returns and correlations are calculated with quarterly returns between 2005 and 2024. Volatilities are calculated with annual calendar year returns between 2005 and 2024. Traditional Assets include Public Fixed Income (Bloomberg Global-Aggregate Total Return Index Value Hedged USD) and Public Equities (MSCI World Index). Private Equity is modeled using Cambridge Global Buyout Index. Data as at As of December 2024. Source: Bloomberg, MSCI, Cambridge. KKR Global Macro & Asset Allocation analysis. For Financial Advisor Use Only.

# Investors Should Consider Adjusting Asset Class Exposure to Align With Their Portfolio Objectives

- > The incorporation of investor preferences is an integral step in the strategic asset allocation process.
- > To incorporate Alternatives into an existing traditional 60/40 portfolio, it is important to thoughtfully reduce allocations to equities and fixed income in a manner consistent with portfolio objectives, while considering asset class performance, volatility, and correlations between asset classes. For example, an investor wanting to 'Boost Return' should consider reducing fixed income more than equities when incorporating Alternatives.

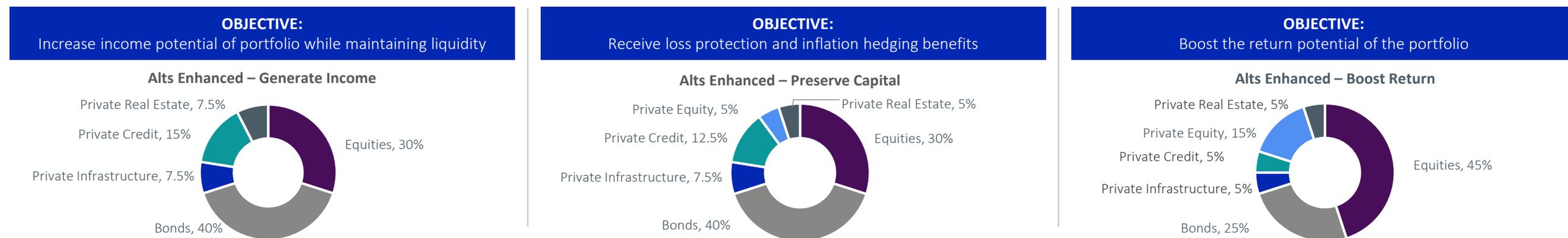


Allocation tilts shown are relative to an existing 60/40 Portfolio consisting of 60% Public Equities and 40% Fixed Income. Portfolio returns and volatility modeled using annual total returns from 1971 to 2024 for the S&P 500, from 1998 to 2024 for Private Real Estate, from 2005 to 2024 for Private Infrastructure, from 1974 to 2024 for Bonds, from 1999 to 2024 for Private Equity, and from 2006 to 2024 for Private Credit. Assumes continuous rebalancing of the portfolios. U.S. equities modeled using the S&P 500 Index. Bonds modeled using a mix of 50% U.S. T-Bonds and 50% Investment Grade Corp. Private Real Estate modeled using the NCREIF Property Levered Index. Private Infrastructure modeled using the Burgiss Infrastructure Index. Private Equity modeled using the Burgiss North America Buyout Index. Private Credit modeled using the Burgiss Private Credit All Index. Cash yields modeled using annual data from 1990 to 2024 for Public Equity, Bonds, and Infrastructure, from 1995 to 2024 for Real Estate, from 2005 to 2024 for Private Credit. Public Equity using S&P 500 12M gross dividend yield, Private Equity proxied using S&P Small Cap 12M gross dividend yield, Private Infrastructure proxied using S&P Infrastructure 12M gross dividend yield from 2006 onwards and 1990-2006 back filled using S&P Utilities, Public Credit based on Bloomberg US Agg Credit income return, Private Credit using adjusted Cliffwater Direct Lending Index Income Return, Private Real Estate based on NCREIF NPI cap rate. Source: Burgiss, Bloomberg, NCREIF, KKR Global Macro & Asset Allocation analysis. Model returns are hypothetical in nature and are shown for illustrative, informational purposes only. Past performance does not guarantee future results. For Financial Advisor Use Only.

# Alternative Asset Classes Have Historically Helped Investors Generate Income, Preserve Capital, and/or Boost Returns

- Today, many portfolios still resemble the traditional 60/40 framework, but investors are increasingly turning to Alternatives to enhance portfolios and better achieve their objectives.
- Applying optimization techniques to historical asset class returns, volatilities, and cross-correlations, we back-tested the outcomes and found that the incorporation of Alternatives, aligned with investor preferences, has historically improved the relevant objective. Our model portfolios are intended as illustrative starting points rather than prescriptive solutions and should be tailored to align with each client's individual objectives and risk profile. We recommend that advisors recalibrate allocations as new data becomes available and market conditions evolve. Accordingly, the framework is designed to be dynamic.

## KKR Alts Enhanced Framework For Wealth



### Historical Performance vs 60/40:

	Income +1.4%	Liquidity ▼	Volatility -3.1%	Liquidity ▼	Return +0.5%	Liquidity ▼
<b>Traditional</b>						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reallocate from the Public Equity tranche to more yield, inflation protection and diversification in Alternatives. Maintain substantial Bond allocation</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce portfolio volatility by tilting some Public Equities exposure to Alts. Maintain substantial Bond allocation given downside protection</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the return potential of the portfolio by tilting Bond allocation towards Equities</li> </ul>	
<b>Alts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase Private Credit allocation given predictable and high streams of cash flow, followed by Infra &amp; Private Real Estate (yield may emanate from RE Credit vs Equity) for both additional yield and diversification</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase allocation to Private Credit given potential for downside protection followed by Private Infrastructure, which benefits from lower volatility and inflation-hedging attributes</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overweight Private Equity to boost total return, followed by Real Assets</li> </ul>	

Portfolio returns and volatility modeled using annual total returns from 1971 to 2024 for the S&P 500, from 1998 to 2024 for Private Real Estate, from 2005 to 2024 for Private Infrastructure, from 1974 to 2024 for Bonds, from 1999 to 2024 for Private Equity, and from 2006 to 2024 for Private Credit. Assumes continuous rebalancing of the portfolios. U.S. equities modeled using the S&P 500 Index. Bonds modeled using a mix of 50% U.S. T-Bonds and 50% Investment Grade Corp. Private Real Estate modeled using the NCREIF Property Levered Index. Private Infrastructure modeled using the Burgiss Infrastructure Index. Private Equity modeled using the Burgiss North America Buyout Index. Private Credit modeled using the Burgiss Private Credit All Index. Cash yields modeled using annual data from 1990 to 2024 for Public Equity, Bonds, and Infrastructure, from 1995 to 2024 for Real Estate, from 2005 to 2024 for Private Credit. Public Equity using S&P 500 12M gross dividend yield, Private Equity proxied using S&P Small Cap 12M gross dividend yield, Private Infrastructure proxied using S&P Infrastructure 12M gross dividend yield from 2006 onwards and 1990-2006 back filled using S&P Utilities, Public Credit based on Bloomberg US Agg Credit income return, Private Credit using adjusted Cliffwater Direct Lending Index Income Return, Private Real Estate based on NCREIF NPI cap rate. Source: Burgiss, Bloomberg, NCREIF, KKR Global Macro & Asset Allocation analysis. No specific KKR products referenced. Model returns are hypothetical in nature and are shown for illustrative, informational purposes only. Past performance does not guarantee future results. For Financial Advisor Use Only.

# The Case for Private Markets

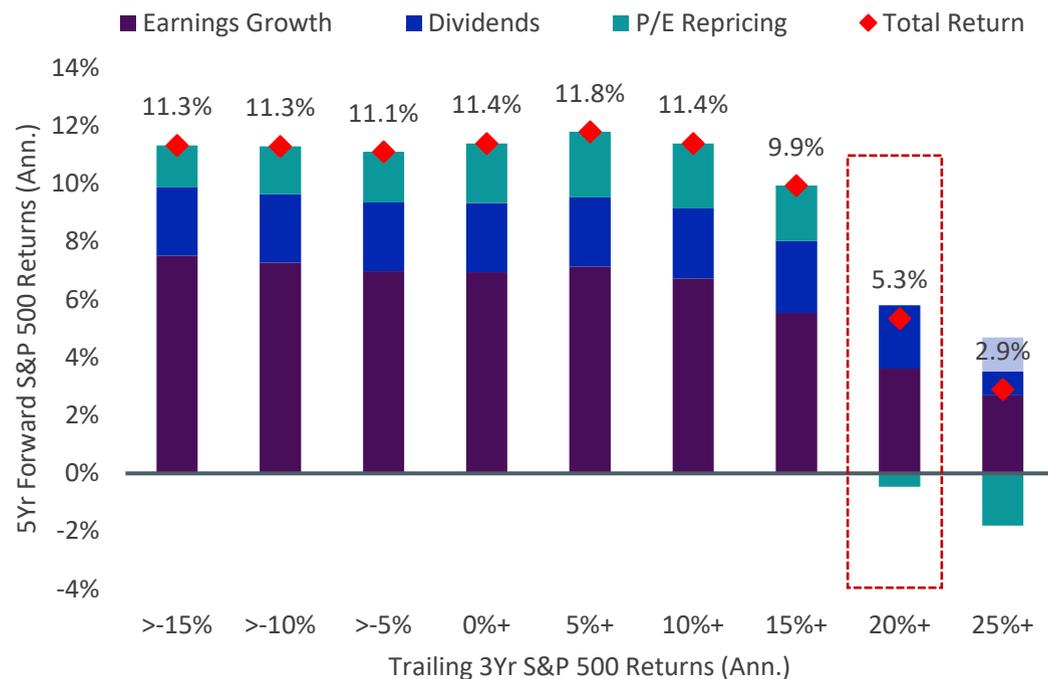


# As Public Market Returns Compress, Investors Must Find New Ways to Hit Targets and Manage Volatility, We Believe

**Strong S&P 500 Returns Typically Precede Lower Future Returns For the Index**

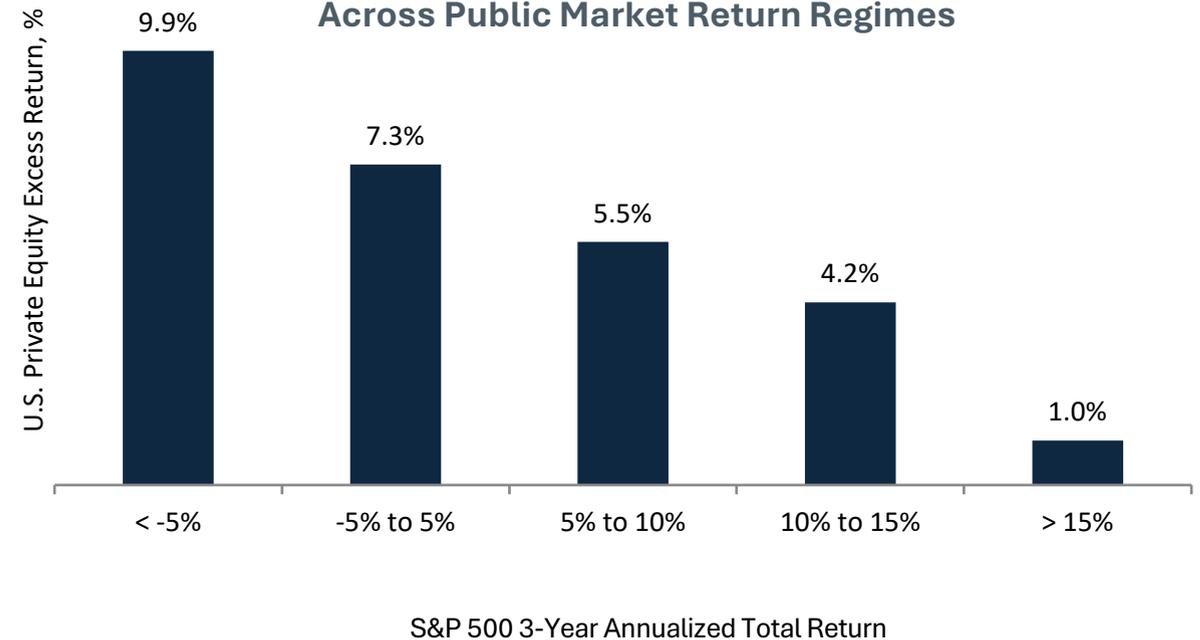
**Private Equity Tends to Outperform When Public Equity Markets Are Less Robust. Looking Ahead, We Now Expect More Modest Public Equity Returns, Which Should Help Bolster the Value of the Illiquidity Premium**

**S&P 500 3-Year Trailing vs. Future Performance, Annualized, 1983-2025**



Data as at October 31, 2025. Source: Bloomberg, KKR Global Macro & Asset Allocation analysis.

**Average 3-Year Annualized Excess Total Return of U.S. Private Equity Relative to S&P 500 Across Public Market Return Regimes**

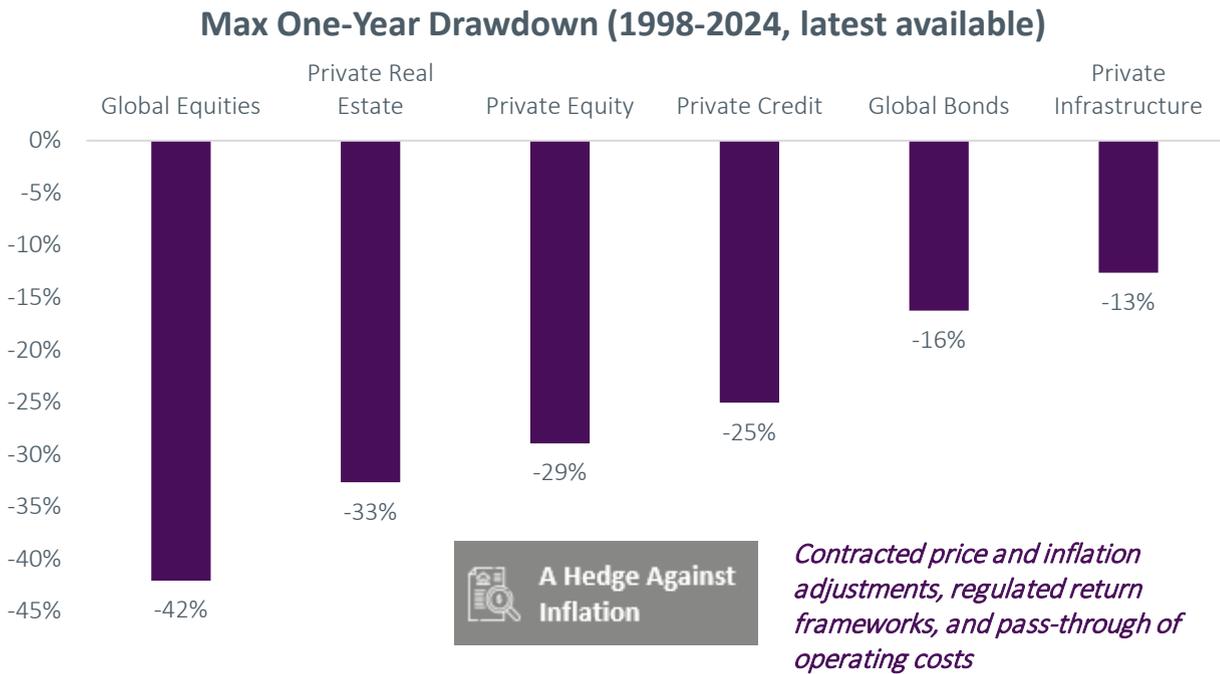


Data as at January 2, 2026. Source: BofA Research, KKR Global Macro & Asset Allocation analysis.

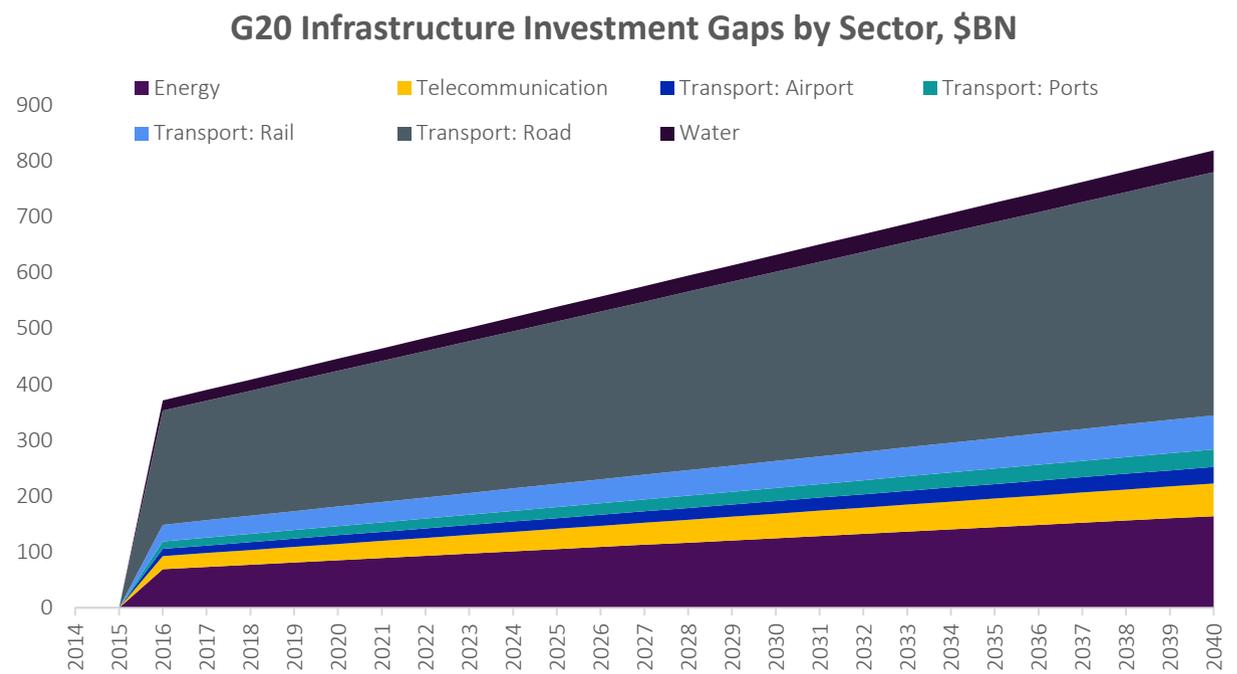
# Infrastructure Can Provide Downside Protection With Inflation-Hedged Upside, Benefitting From Structural Tailwinds

- ⊗ **Fears of an AI Bubble:** Past technology-related infrastructure hype cycles suggest that the data centers, electrical infrastructure, and fiber networks being built are unlikely to go to waste. Instead, these hard assets will likely form the backbone of a new economy and achieve compounding returns. No doubt, some asset prices will become inflated.
- ⊗ We think sound portfolio construction involves de-risking upfront and making realistic assumptions about project economics based on returns after the rising costs of power and capital.

## Infrastructure Provides Downside Protection With Inflation-Hedged Upside



## Strong Opportunities in Digital and Energy Infrastructure Driven by Digitalization and Electrification, Not Just AI

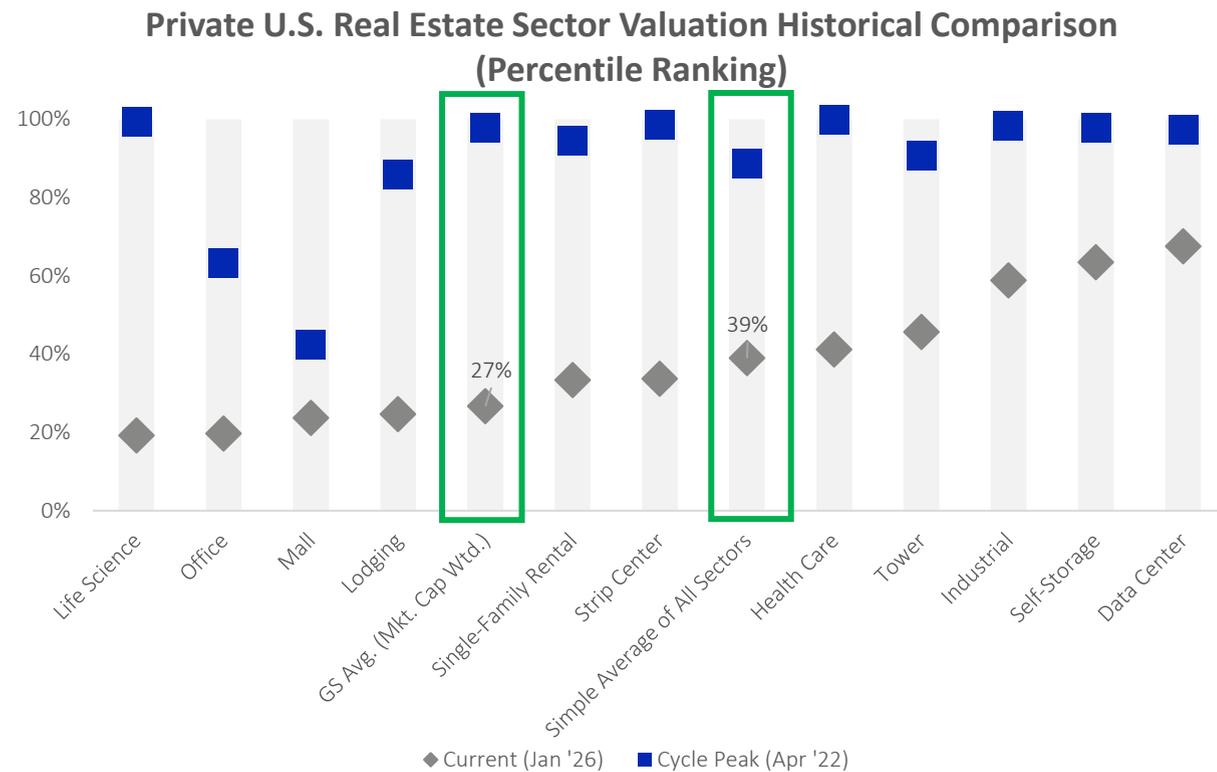


Left Chart – Global Equities refers to MSCI World. Private Real Estate, Private Equity, Private Credit, and Private Infrastructure refer to the respective Cambridge Associates Benchmark Index. Global Bonds refers to the Bloomberg Global Agg Index. Right Chart - Source: G20 Global Infrastructure Outlook. As of March 2018.. Note: "Infrastructure investment" is defined here as gross fixed capital formation by the public and private sectors on fixed, immovable assets that support long-term economic growth, and also includes maintenance and replacement costs. The estimate of investment need is based on an analysis of how much countries would have to spend if they wanted to match the performance of their best-performing peers by income group, controlling for economic and demographic differences and the quality of current infrastructures. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. For Financial Advisor Use Only.

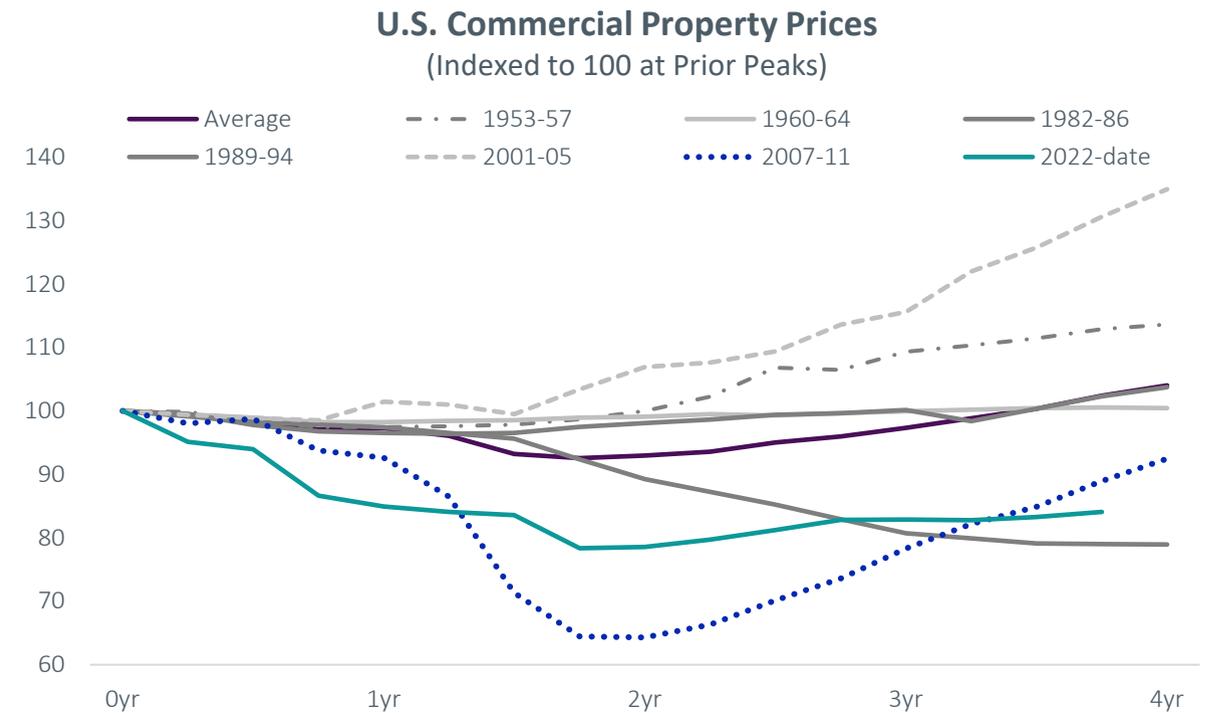
# As for Real Estate, We Are Turning More Positive. We Are Seeing Some Green Shoots As Repricing Has Created Attractive Entry Points

- > Following the disruption and repricing we have witnessed over the past 24+ months, the attractiveness of Real Estate has improved – notably so in sectors with robust fundamentals and secular tailwinds despite higher rates relative to pre-pandemic average. We see opportunities in “needs-based” assets including in Industrials as well as Senior and Student Housing.
- > Transaction activity and debt markets are recovering. Lenders are focused on high quality assets in thematic sectors and target markets.

## Sectors Have Repriced Since the '22 Peak Offering Investors Compelling Entry Points



## Using Major Downturns as Our Guide, There Has Been a Significant Rally from Trough. However, Recovery Won't Be in a Straight Line as Twists and Turns Are Likely

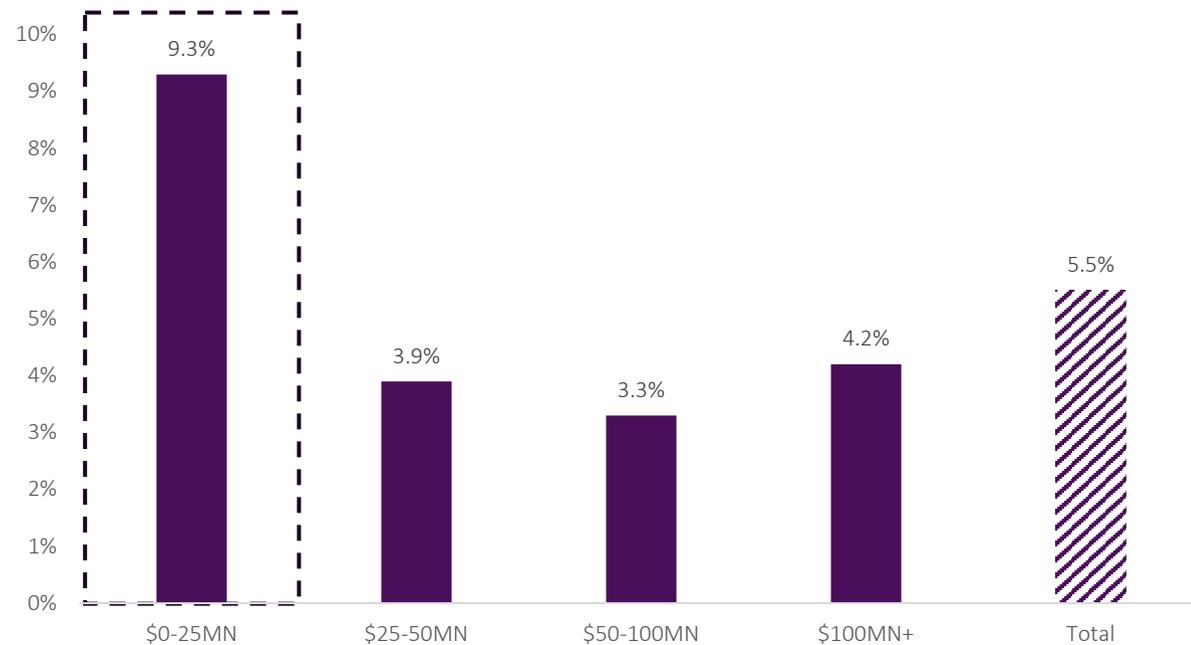


# 'High Grade' Private Credit Linked to Bigger Companies Appears Differentiated

- Despite tightening spreads and some covenant softening as larger and more stable borrowers have entered the direct lending market, direct lending's stable income remains a consistent way to capture absolute yield for senior-secured credit risk.
- Asset-based finance, capital solutions, and Asia-Pacific credit markets offer a differentiated risk-and-return profile and diversification.

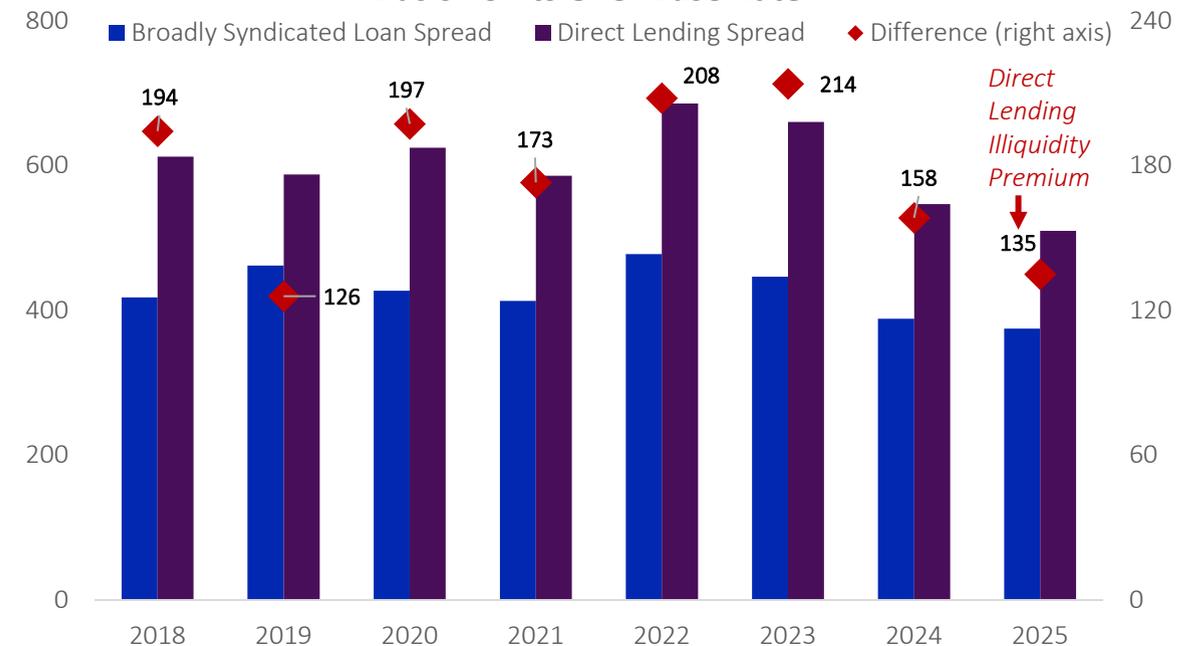
## Stress Is Mostly Idiosyncratic/Company-Specific and Concentrated in Lower Middle Market

Private Credit Default Rate by EBITDA, TTM Ending 2Q25



## Despite Spread Compression, Direct Lending Continues to Provide Yield Pick-Up Relative to Leveraged Loans

Spread Differential for LBOs Financed in Broadly Syndicated Market (All Borrowers) vs. Direct Lending Market, Basis Points Over Base Rate



# Entry Points for Alternatives Are More Reasonable Than in Many Public Markets, Creating Opportunities

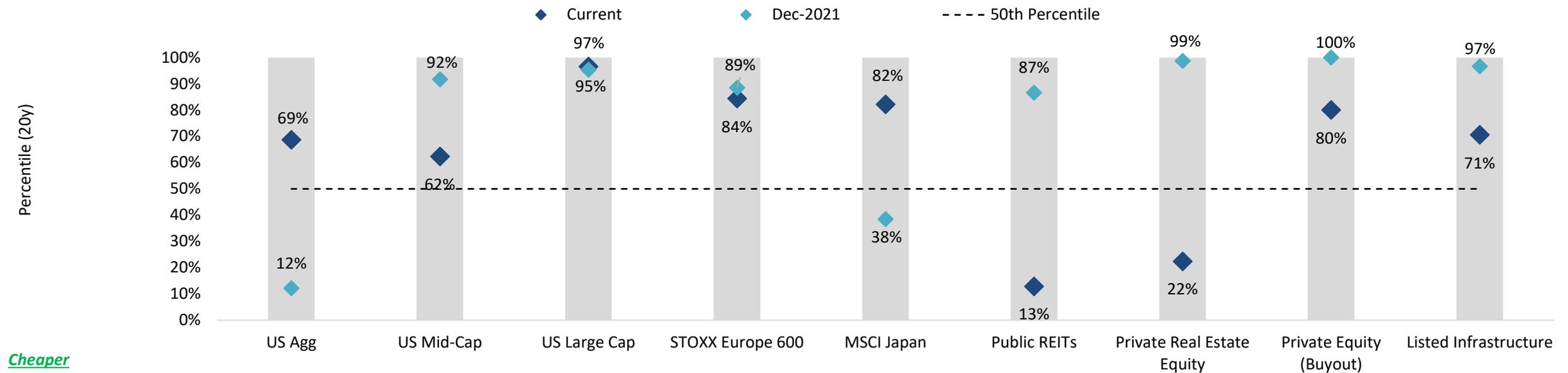
While it is true that Third Party data for Private asset class valuations are lagged the valuations between Public and Private asset classes are nonetheless relatively consistent.

## Cross-Asset Valuation Percentiles (Relative to 20-year Average, Data Available as of 12/31/2025)

**More Expensive**  
**100 Percentile**

**Cheaper**  
**0 Percentile**

### Equity Valuation Percentiles (Relative to 20-year Average)



Note: S&P 500, S&P 600, STOXX Europe 600, and MSCI Japan refers to NTM P/E; US Agg refers to Option-Adjusted Spread; Private Real Estate Equity refers to nominal cap rate; Private Real Estate Credit refers to mortgage spreads; Private Equity refers to exit multiples; Listed Infrastructure refers to dividend yield. Data since 1997, or since available, and using data available as of 12/31/2025, except for Private Equity (Buyout) which uses data available as of 6/30/2025. Source: Bloomberg, Haver Analytics, MSCI, Burgiss, Green Street, Cambridge Associates, Giliberto-Levy, KKR GMAA analysis. For Financial Advisor Use Only.

# Appendix



# By The Numbers – Portfolio Construction

	Return	Volatility	Return per Unit of Risk	△ vs. 60/40	% Liquid Asset	Cash Yield
<b>All Periods by Portfolio</b>						
Alts Enhanced - Generate Income	8.8%	8.3%	1.07	1.07	70%	4.5%
Alts Enhanced - Preserve Capital	9.0%	8.5%	1.06	1.06	70%	4.2%
Alts Enhanced - Boost Return	10.0%	10.7%	0.93	0.93	70%	3.2%
60/40	9.5%	11.6%	0.82		100%	3.1%
<b>Low Inflation</b>						
Alts Enhanced - Generate Income	7.8%	9.0%	0.87	0.87	70%	4.0%
Alts Enhanced - Preserve Capital	7.8%	9.2%	0.85	0.85	70%	3.8%
Alts Enhanced - Boost Return	8.3%	12.3%	0.67	0.67	70%	2.9%
60/40	8.4%	12.4%	0.67		100%	2.7%
<b>High Inflation</b>						
Alts Enhanced - Generate Income	9.6%	7.5%	1.29	1.29	70%	4.9%
Alts Enhanced - Preserve Capital	9.9%	7.7%	1.29	1.29	70%	4.6%
Alts Enhanced - Boost Return	11.2%	9.3%	1.21	1.21	70%	3.5%
60/40	9.9%	11.4%	0.87		100%	3.5%

Alts Enhanced – Boost Return refers to a portfolio allocation of 45% Public Equity, 25% Bonds, 5% Private Real Estate, 5% Private Infrastructure, 15% Private Equity, and 5% Private Credit. Alts Enhanced – Preserve Capital refers to a portfolio allocation of 30% Stocks, 40% Bonds, 5% Private Real Estate, 7.5% Private Infrastructure, 5% Private Equity, and 12.5% Private Credit. Alts Enhanced – Generate Income refers to a portfolio allocation of 30% Public Equity, 40% Bonds, 7.5% Private Real Estate, 7.5% Private Infrastructure, and 15% Private Credit. 60/40 refers to a portfolio allocation of 60% Public Equity and 40% Bonds. High Inflation is defined as annual CPI > 2.5% and Low Inflation is defined as annual CPI < 2.5%. Portfolio returns and volatility modeled using annual total returns from 1971 to 2024 for the S&P 500, from 1998 to 2024 for Private Real Estate, from 2005 to 2024 for Private Infrastructure, from 1974 to 2024 for Bonds, from 1999 to 2024 for Private Equity, and from 2006 to 2024 for Private Credit. Assumes continuous rebalancing of the portfolios. U.S. equities modeled using the S&P 500 Index. Bonds modeled using a mix of 50% U.S. T-Bonds and 50% Investment Grade Corp. Private Real Estate modeled using the NCREIF Property Levered Index. Private Infrastructure modeled using the Burgiss Infrastructure Index. Private Equity modeled using the Burgiss North America Buyout Index. Private Credit modeled using the Burgiss Private Credit All Index. Cash yields modeled using annual data from 1990 to 2024 for Public Equity, Bonds, and Infrastructure, from 1995 to 2024 for Real Estate, from 2005 to 2024 for Private Credit. Public Equity using S&P 500 12M gross dividend yield, Private Equity proxied using S&P Small Cap 12M gross dividend yield, Private Infrastructure proxied using S&P Infrastructure 12M gross dividend yield from 2006 onwards and 1990-2006 back filled using S&P Utilities, Public Credit based on Bloomberg US Agg Credit income return, Private Credit using adjusted Cliffwater Direct Lending Index Income Return, Private Real Estate based on NCREIF NPI cap rate. Source: Burgiss, Bloomberg, NCREIF, KKR GMAA Analysis. No specific KKR products referenced. Model returns are hypothetical in nature and are shown for illustrative, informational purposes only. Past performance does not guarantee future results. For Financial Advisor Use Only.