



## Favorable Risk/Reward Clouded by Short-term Uncertainty

We first made JPMorgan Chase & Company (JPM: \$120/share) a [Long Idea](#) in [May 2020](#) as part of our “[See Through the Dip](#)” thesis. Since then, the stock is up 37% compared to a 42% gain for the S&P 500. Despite slightly underperforming the market, we think the stock is worth \$164+/share today and has 33%+ upside. Our last report (April 2021) on JPMorgan is [here](#).

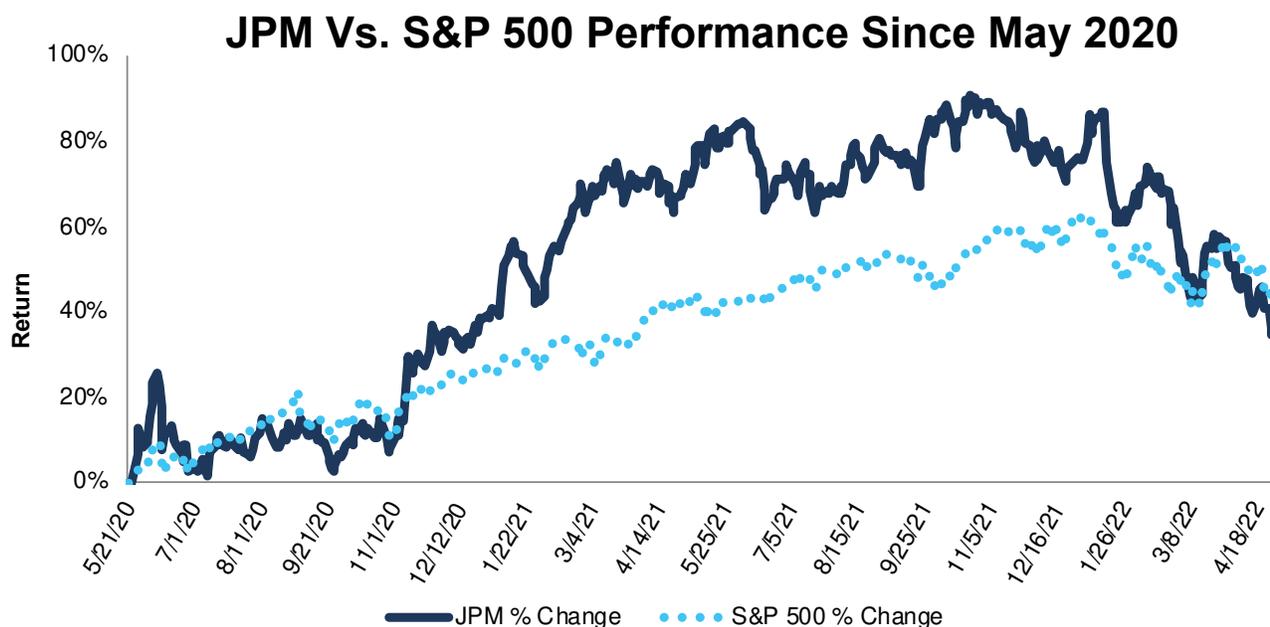
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This report leverages our cutting-edge [Robo-Analyst technology](#) to deliver [proven-superior](#)<sup>1</sup> fundamental research and support more cost-effective fulfillment of the [fiduciary duty of care](#).

### JPMorgan’s Stock Has Strong Upside Based on:

- guidance for net interest income growth in 2022
- diversified, global business reduces risk
- strong free cash flow ([FCF](#)) generation
- the current price has 33% upside if profits return to 2020 levels

**Figure 1: Long Idea Performance: From Date of Publication Through 5/2/2022**



Sources: New Constructs, LLC

### What’s Working

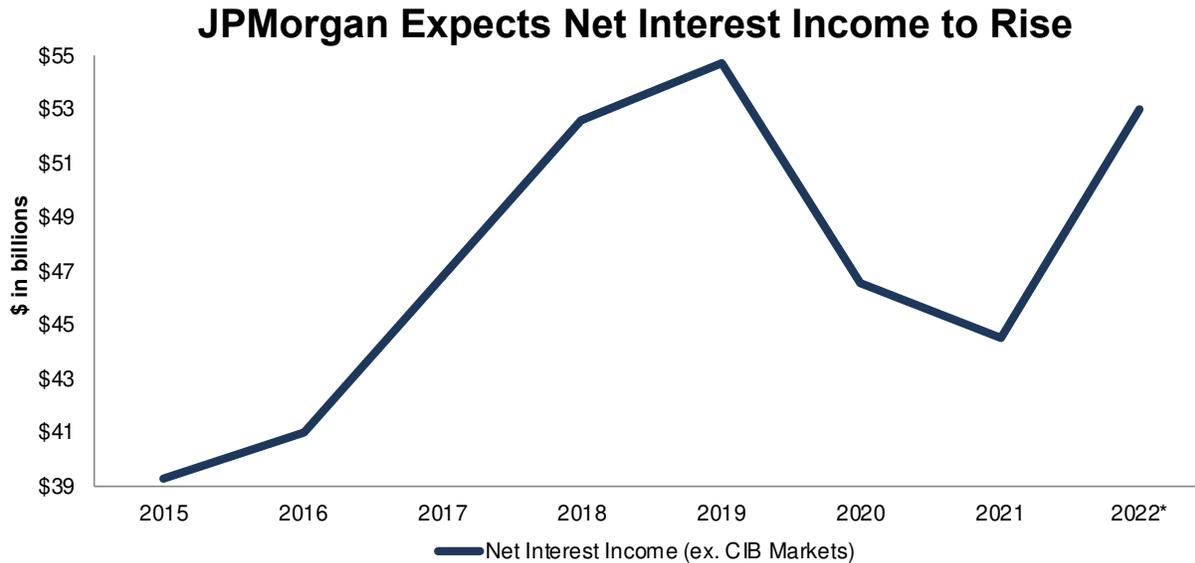
**Steady growth:** JPMorgan’s total assets grew 7% YoY in 1Q22 to \$4.0 trillion and average deposits rose from \$2.2 trillion to \$2.5 trillion over the same time. Average loans rose 5% year-over-year (YoY) in 1Q22.

<sup>1</sup> Our research utilizes our [Core Earnings](#), a more reliable measure of profits, as proven in [Core Earnings: New Data & Evidence](#), written by professors at Harvard Business School (HBS) & MIT Sloan and published in [The Journal of Financial Economics](#).



**Rising Interest Rates:** Economic growth and improved credit conditions in 4Q21 drove net interest income in the [banking industry](#) higher. This trend carried forward to JPMorgan’s 1Q22 earnings, when the company reported [net interest income](#)<sup>2</sup> rose 9% year-over-year (YoY). Per Figure 2, JPMorgan is guiding for its net interest income to grow 19% year-over-year (YoY), from \$44.5 billion in 2021 to \$53.0 billion in 2022. Such guidance implies net interest income reaches the bank’s second-highest level in eight years. See Figure 2.

**Figure 2: JPMorgan’s Net Interest Income: 2015 – 2022\***



Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings  
\*[Company guidance](#) for 2022

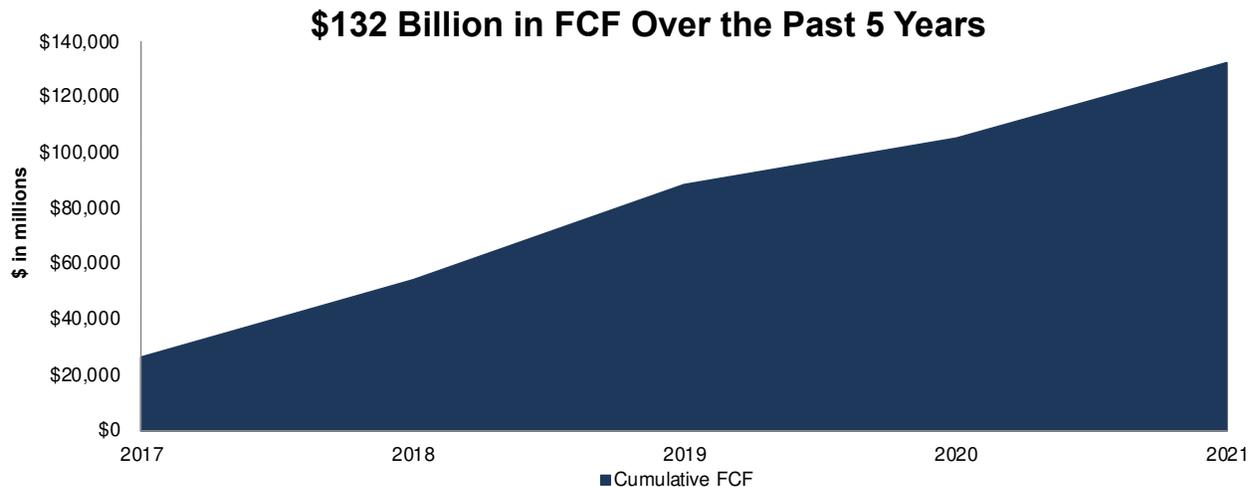
**Focus on Free Cash Flow:** With headlines casting doubt around the global economic outlook over the next twelve months, JPMorgan’s cash-generating business equips it to meet oncoming challenges. Per Figure 3, JPMorgan’s generated \$132 billion (37% of market cap) in cumulative FCF over the past five years.

For several years prior to 2022, the market focused almost exclusively on top-line growth. Now, with the easy-money days in the past, the market is punishing cash-burning companies harshly and will continue to do so as long as interest rates are no longer falling. JPMorgan’s steady cash-generating operation provides stability and safety in a market rationalizing prices to value.

<sup>2</sup> This analysis uses JPMorgan’s management-derived net interest income metric that excludes CIB Markets, which consists of fixed income markets and equity markets.



**Figure 3: Cumulative Free Cash Flow: 2017 – 2021**



Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings

**What's Not Working**

**Investment Banking Woes:** After seeing large gains in 2021, revenue from JPMorgan's investment banking segment fell 28% YoY in 1Q22 and drove noninterest revenue 12% below 1Q21 levels. However, JPMorgan's well-diversified business reduces the bank's companywide risk. Though investment banking fees fell in 1Q22, average loans, average deposits, and net interest income rose over the same time.

**Short-term Risks Keep Shares Lower:** In the near term, JPMorgan's operations carry downside risk should the yield curve continue to flatten, or the economy slow down further. Additionally, rising interest rates could reduce loan demand even if [corporate](#) and [consumer](#) balance sheets are in excellent shape.

However, over the long term, JPMorgan's market-leading position, strong balance sheet, and critical role in the economy means the bank will prosper long term. While we recognize uncertainty surrounding the current economy adds short-term downside risk to owning JPM, we believe investors should focus on the bank's long-term position and history of cash flow generation. We view any additional downward movement in the stock price as an opportunity for investors to accumulate more shares given JPMorgan's long-term competitive strengths.

**Stock Is Priced for Profits to Only Return to 2020 Levels**

Economic uncertainty has driven JPMorgan's stock price too low. Despite being the largest bank in the U.S. and growing profits for decades, JPMorgan's price-to-economic book value ([PEBV](#)) ratio is just 0.7, which means the market expects its profits to permanently fall 30% from 2021 levels. Below, we use [our reverse discounted cash flow \(DCF\) model](#) to analyze the expectations for future growth in cash flows baked into a couple of stock price scenarios for JPMorgan.

In the first scenario, we quantify the expectations baked into the current price.

- NOPAT margin falls to 24% (ten-year average vs. 29% in 2021) from 2022 – 2031, and
- revenue falls 2% compounded annually from 2022 to 2031.

In this [scenario](#), JPMorgan's NOPAT falls 4% compounded annually to \$25.8 billion in 2031, and the stock is worth \$123/share today – equal to the current price. At \$25.8 billion, JPMorgan's 2031 NOPAT in this scenario is 1% below 2016 levels and 9% below its average NOPAT over the past decade.

**Shares Could Reach \$164+**

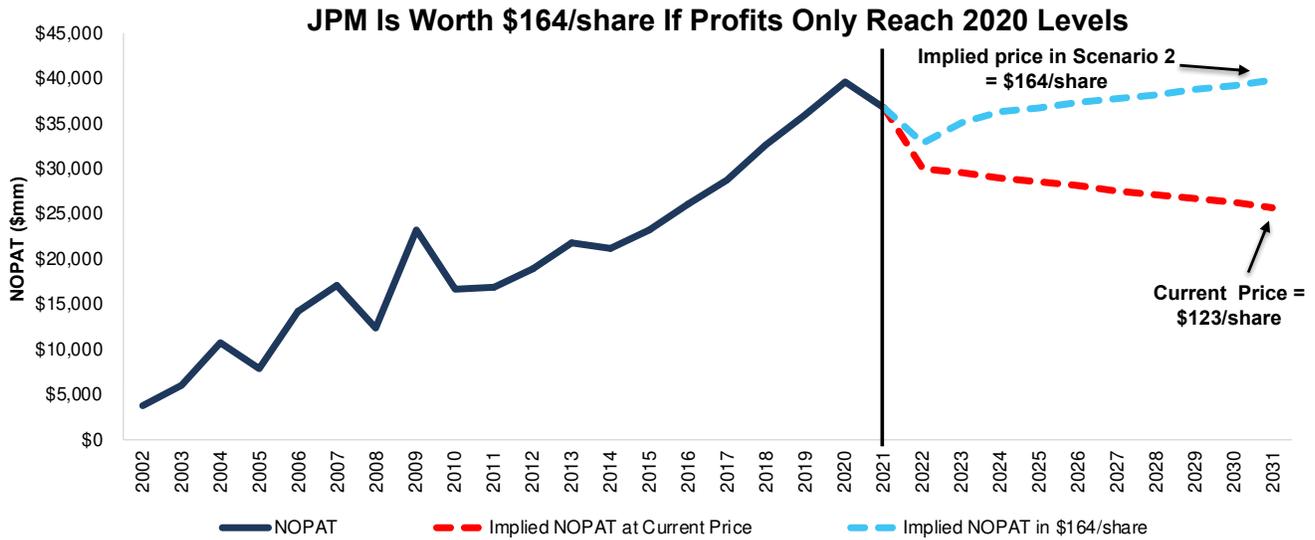
If we assume JPMorgan's:

- NOPAT margin falls to pre-pandemic 2019 levels of 25% from 2022 – 2031,
- revenue grows at a 4% CAGR from 2022 – 2024, and
- revenue grows by just 1% compounded annually from 2025 – 2031, then



the stock is worth [\\$164/share today](#) – 33% above the current price. In this scenario, JPMorgan’s NOPAT grows by just 1% compounded annually and NOPAT in 2031 equals 2020 levels. For reference, JPMorgan has grown NOPAT by 8% compounded annually over the past decade and 10% compounded annually since 1998 (earliest available data). Should JPMorgan grow NOPAT more in line with historical levels, the stock has even more upside.

**Figure 4: JPMorgan’s Historical and Implied NOPAT: DCF Valuation Scenarios**



Sources: New Constructs, LLC and company filings

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*Disclosure: David Trainer owns JPM. David Trainer, Kyle Guske II, and Matt Shuler receive no compensation to write about any specific stock, sector, style, or theme.*

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Many firms claim their research is superior, but none of them can prove it with independent studies from highly-respected institutions as we can. Three different papers from both the public and private sectors show:

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2. Only our “novel database” enables investors to overcome these flaws and apply [reliable](#) fundamental data in their research.
3. Our proprietary measures of [Core Earnings](#) and [Earnings Distortion](#) materially improve stock picking and forecasting of profits.

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Forthcoming in [The Journal of Financial Economics](#), a top peer-reviewed journal, [Core Earnings: New Data & Evidence](#) proves our Robo-Analyst technology overcomes material shortcomings in legacy firms’ data collection processes to provide superior [fundamental data](#), [earnings](#) models, and [research](#). More [details](#).

Key quotes from the paper:

- “[New Constructs’] *Total Adjustments* differs significantly from the items identified and excluded from Compustat’s adjusted earnings measures. For example... 50% to 70% of the variation in *Total Adjustments* is not explained by *S&P Global’s (SPGI) Adjustments* individually.” – pp. 14, 1<sup>st</sup> para.
- “A final source of differences [between New Constructs’ and S&P Global’s data] is due to data collection oversights...we identified cases where Compustat did not collect information relating to firms’ income that is useful in assessing core earnings.” – pp. 16, 2<sup>nd</sup> para.

### **Superior Models**

A top accounting firm features the superiority of our ROIC, NOPAT and Invested Capital research to Capital IQ & Bloomberg’s in [Getting ROIC Right](#). See the [Appendix](#) for direct comparison details.

Key quotes from the paper:

- “...an accurate calculation of ROIC requires more diligence than often occurs in some of the common, off-the-shelf ROIC calculations. Only by scouring the footnotes and the MD&A [ as New Constructs does] can investors get an accurate calculation of ROIC.” – pp. 8, 5<sup>th</sup> para.
- “The majority of the difference...comes from New Constructs’ machine learning approach, which leverages technology to calculate ROIC by applying accounting adjustments that may be buried deeply in the footnotes across thousands of companies.” – pp. 4, 2<sup>nd</sup> para.

### **Superior Stock Ratings**

Robo-Analysts’ stock ratings outperform those from human analysts as shown in this [paper](#) from Indiana’s Kelley School of Business. Bloomberg features the paper [here](#).

Key quotes from the paper:

- “the portfolios formed following the buy recommendations of Robo-Analysts earn abnormal returns that are statistically and economically significant.” – pp. 6, 3<sup>rd</sup> para.
- “Our results ultimately suggest that Robo-Analysts are a valuable, alternative information intermediary to traditional sell-side analysts.” – pp. 20, 3<sup>rd</sup> para.

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