

US BANKS

Will 2022 outlooks support continued outperformance? Thoughts into 4Q21 results

- **Fourth quarter 2021/full year 2021 results season kicks off.** US money center banks report between Friday, January 14 and Wednesday, January 19 (see Figure 1; Monday, January 17 is a US holiday). We think results will suggest that outlooks for accelerating top line and core pre-provision profit growth have materially improved. This research note provides a graphical illustration of key operating trends to focus on, namely net interest income (NII), pre-provision profits, loan growth, and sales and trading outlooks. We focus on JPMorgan, Bank of America, Citigroup, and Wells Fargo to illustrate banking system trends, though Morgan Stanley and Goldman Sachs are noted in the context of capital markets businesses
- **Sector rotation on steroids; will results and guidance validate material outperformance?** As shown in Figure 2, the KBW Bank Index has already outperformed the S&P 500 by 12 percentage points (pps) year-to-date (YTD), after outperforming the index by 11 pps over the past year. Higher interest rates, improved loan and revenue growth, and still ample valuation discounts to the broader market are driving the outperformance, in our view. Nonetheless, some banks no longer trade at material valuation discounts versus historical norms (though Citigroup does continue to trade at a depressed valuation). In particular, JPMorgan, Bank of America, and Wells Fargo trade at ~14-16x 2022E earnings, while JPMorgan, Bank of America, and Morgan Stanley each trade well above 2x trailing tangible book value.
- **2022 guidance in focus; NII and loan growth momentum should improve.** Each bank provides guidance in different forms. Based on past disclosures, we expect JPMorgan to give NII, expense outlooks, and possible net charge offs. For Citigroup, total revenue, NII, credit costs, and expense outlooks could be provided. The expense trajectory will be important, in our view, given cost pressures in 2021 partly related to remediating issues detailed in regulatory consent orders. At Wells Fargo, we believe the company could indicate that higher rates will benefit NII (even though the asset cap remains in place). In addition, the company's view on whether total expenses decline from the expected \$53.5 bn in 2021 (excluding restructuring expenses and costs of exits) will be in focus. Bank of America appears to us to be well positioned to deliver on NII that is well above 2021. 3Q21 NII was already above the quarterly run-rate NII in 2020 (let alone 2021).

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- Industry data is encouraging.** Federal Reserve H8 data indicates that total loans grew 3.2% quarter to date through December 22, 2021 for US commercial banks. Credit card and other revolving plan loans rose 7.0% QTD at US commercial banks (though seasonality impacts this figure). Faster loan growth, a rising Fed Funds rate, and higher medium to longer end rates (which provide greater opportunities to deploy excess cash into securities) all bode well for accelerating NII. We also think banks continue to indicate that credit losses will remain low, albeit no longer declining. Uncertainty about sales and trading outlooks may also be expressed, with fixed income, currency, and commodities (FICC) revenue continuing to normalize from elevated levels.

Figure 1: 4Q21 and full year 2021 earnings release dates and conference call details

| Company | Date | Conf call time (eastern US) | 4Q21 EPS (consensus) | Full year 2022 estimate |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| JPMorgan | 1/14/2022 | 8:30 AM | 3.00 | 12.01 |
| Wells Fargo | 1/14/2022 | 10:00 AM | 1.11 | 3.77 |
| Citigroup | 1/14/2022 | 11:00 AM | 1.40 | 7.84 |
| Goldman Sachs | 1/18/2021 | 9:30 AM | 11.74 | 40.58 |
| Morgan Stanley | 1/19/2021 | 8:30 AM | 1.91 | 7.57 |
| Bank of America | 1/19/2021 | 11:00 AM | 0.77 | 3.18 |

Note: All earnings reports will be released before market. Source: Company reports; Refinitiv.

Figure 2: Sector rotation on steroids: banks have materially outperformed thus far in 2022

| | Share performance, % | | PE | | Price | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1 year | YTD | 2022 | 2023 | BV | TBV |
| KBW Bank Index | 35.7% | 10.1% | | | | |
| S&P 500 | 25.3% | -1.9% | | | | |
| Wells Fargo | 63.9% | 14.2% | 14.5x | 12.0x | 1.29x | 1.54x |
| Bank of America | 49.7% | 10.5% | 15.5x | 13.4x | 1.62x | 2.27x |
| Goldman Sachs | 36.3% | 3.9% | 9.8x | 9.3x | 1.43x | 1.51x |
| Morgan Stanley | 38.8% | 6.0% | 13.7x | 12.3x | 1.91x | 2.57x |
| JPMorgan | 23.0% | 5.6% | 13.9x | 12.6x | 1.94x | 2.39x |
| Citigroup | -0.4% | 8.9% | 8.4x | 7.7x | 0.71x | 0.83x |
| Average | 35.2% | 8.2% | 12.6x | 11.2x | 1.48x | 1.85x |

Note: Share price data through January 7, 2022. PE multiples are calculated using consensus EPS estimates. Source: Company reports; Refinitiv.

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Figure 3: NII and pre-provision profits have inflected; Bank of America has already reached a quarterly NII equal to the average quarterly run rate of 2020, leaving it well positioned for healthy growth in 2022

| \$ mn, unless otherwise noted | 3Q20 | 4Q20 | 1Q21 | 2Q21 | 3Q21 | Quarterly average | | 9 mos cumulative | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | FY 2020 | 9 mos 2021 | 2020 | 2021 |
| JPMorgan | | | | | | | | | |
| Net interest income | 13,013 | 13,258 | 12,889 | 12,741 | 13,080 | 13,641 | 12,903 | 41,305 | 38,710 |
| % growth, Y-Y | | | -10.7% | -8.0% | 0.5% | | -5.4% | | -6.3% |
| Pre-provision profits | 12,380 | 13,287 | 13,541 | 12,812 | 12,584 | 13,324 | 12,979 | 40,008 | 38,937 |
| % growth, Y-Y | | | 17.8% | -20.6% | 1.6% | | -2.6% | | -2.7% |
| Bank of America | | | | | | | | | |
| Net interest income | 10,129 | 10,253 | 10,197 | 10,233 | 11,094 | 10,840 | 10,508 | 33,107 | 31,524 |
| % growth, Y-Y | | | -15.9% | -5.7% | 9.5% | | -3.1% | | -4.8% |
| Pre-provision profits | 5,935 | 6,172 | 7,306 | 6,421 | 8,326 | 7,579 | 7,351 | 24,143 | 22,053 |
| % growth, Y-Y | | | -21.4% | -28.0% | 40.3% | | -3.0% | | -8.7% |
| Citigroup | | | | | | | | | |
| Net interest income | 10,493 | 10,483 | 10,166 | 10,199 | 10,398 | 10,887 | 10,254 | 33,065 | 30,763 |
| % growth, Y-Y | | | -11.5% | -8.0% | -0.9% | | -5.8% | | -7.0% |
| Pre-provision profits | 6,338 | 5,395 | 8,254 | 6,282 | 5,670 | 7,782 | 6,735 | 25,732 | 20,206 |
| % growth, Y-Y | | | -18.2% | -32.5% | -10.5% | | -13.4% | | -21.5% |
| Wells Fargo | | | | | | | | | |
| Net interest income | 9,379 | 9,355 | 8,808 | 8,800 | 8,909 | 9,989 | 8,839 | 30,601 | 26,517 |
| % growth, Y-Y | | | -22.3% | -11.0% | -5.0% | | -11.5% | | -13.3% |
| Pre-provision profits | 4,087 | 3,687 | 4,543 | 6,929 | 5,531 | 4,159 | 5,668 | 12,947 | 17,003 |
| % growth, Y-Y | | | -11.4% | 85.5% | 35.3% | | 36.3% | | 31.3% |

Source: Company reports

Figure 4: Deposits have grown by a staggering \$1.8 tn since year end 2019 for JPMorgan, Bank of America, Citigroup, and Wells Fargo collectively while loans have declined . . .

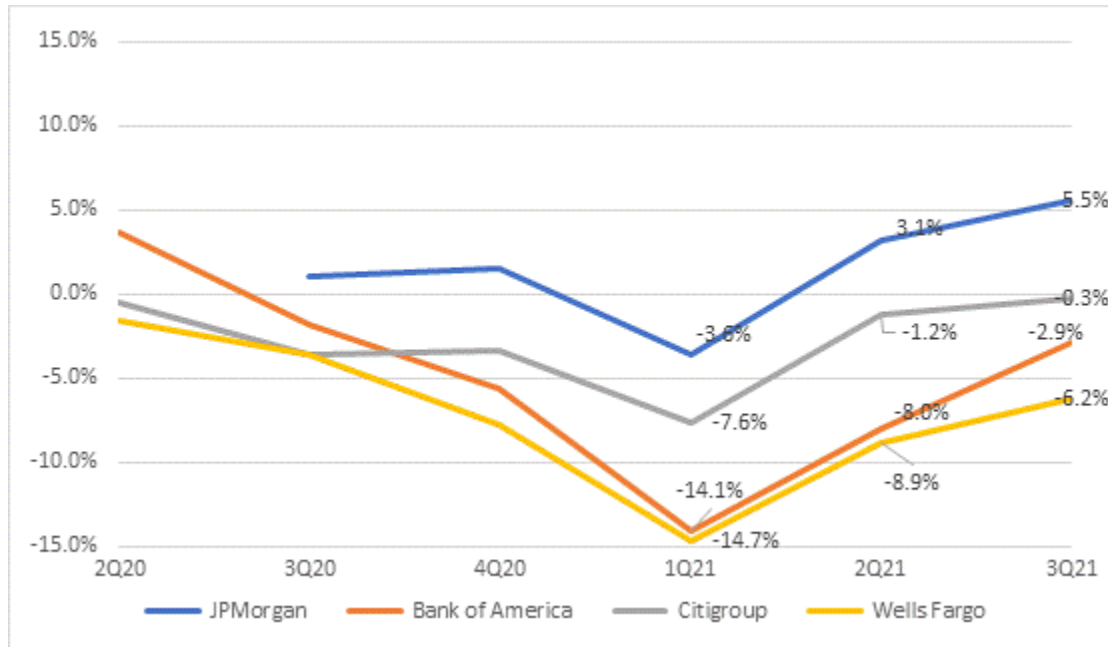
| | Deposits (\$ mn) | | Change | | Loans (\$ mn) | | Change | |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | 4Q19 | 3Q21 | \$ mn | % | 4Q19 | 3Q21 | \$ mn | % |
| JPMorgan | 1,562,431 | 2,402,353 | 839,922 | 53.8% | 997,620 | 1,044,615 | 46,995 | 4.7% |
| Bank of America | 1,434,803 | 1,964,804 | 530,001 | 36.9% | 983,426 | 927,736 | (55,690) | -5.7% |
| Citigroup | 1,070,590 | 1,347,528 | 276,938 | 25.9% | 699,483 | 664,764 | (34,719) | -5.0% |
| Wells Fargo | 1,322,626 | 1,470,379 | 147,753 | 11.2% | 962,265 | 862,827 | (99,438) | -10.3% |
| Total | 5,390,450 | 7,185,064 | 1,794,614 | 33.3% | 3,642,794 | 3,499,942 | -142,852 | -3.9% |

Source: Company reports.

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Figure 5: . . . but Y-o-Y loan evolution has improved . . .



Note: We do not show JPMorgan’s Y-Y loan growth in 1Q20 and 2Q20 in the exhibit above as restatements of historical loan balances in financial reporting could make Y-Y comparisons inaccurate in these time periods. Source: Company reports.

Figure 6: . . . and quarter-over-quarter (Q-Q) loan balance evolution has turned mostly positive in the past two quarters

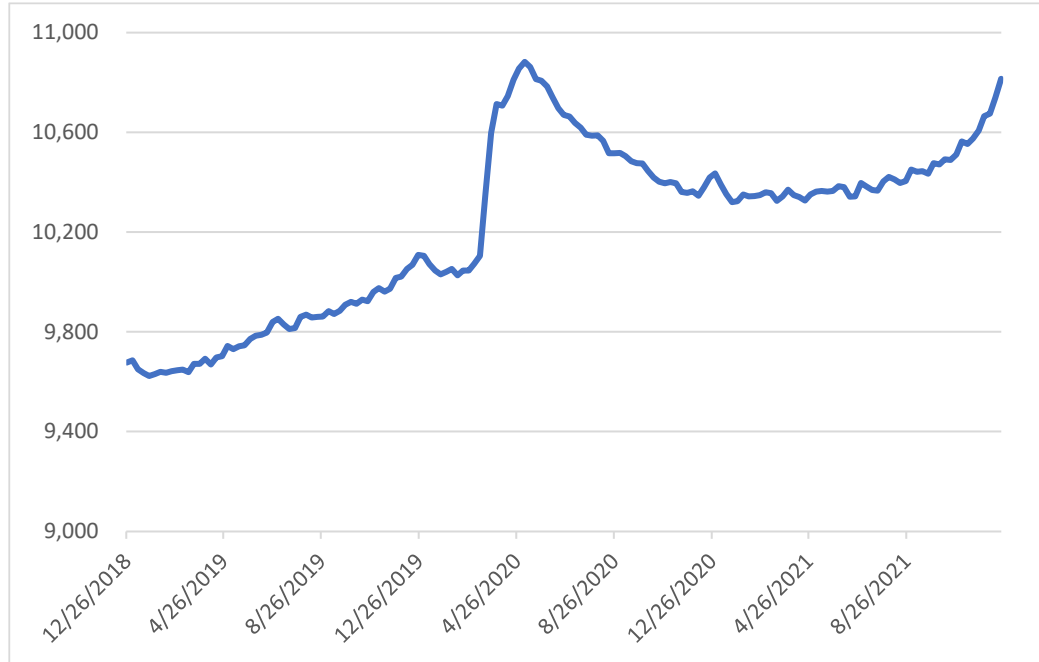
| % change, Q-Q | 2Q20 | 3Q20 | 4Q20 | 1Q21 | 2Q21 | 3Q21 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| JPMorgan | -3.8% | -1.9% | 2.3% | -0.2% | 2.9% | 0.4% |
| Bank of America | -4.9% | -4.4% | -2.9% | -2.7% | 1.8% | 1.0% |
| Citigroup | -5.0% | -2.7% | 1.3% | -1.5% | 1.6% | -1.8% |
| Wells Fargo | -7.4% | -1.6% | -3.5% | -2.9% | -1.1% | 1.2% |

Source: Company reports

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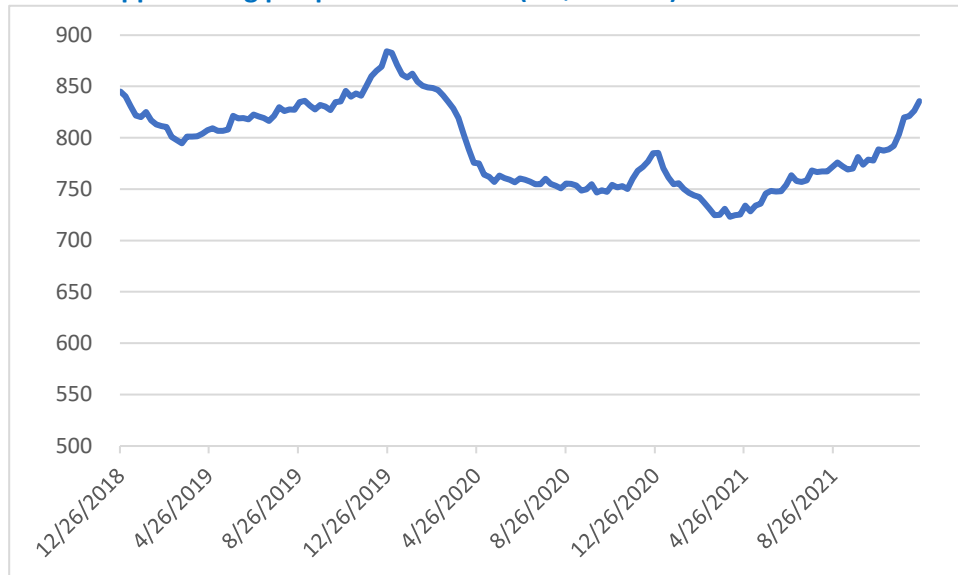
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Figure 7: Equally important, total loans rebounded sharply in 4Q21 for US commercial banks (US\$ billions)



Source: Federal Reserve weekly H8 data through September 22, 2021

Figure 8: Credit card and other revolving loan plan balances have rebounded off 1Q21 lows and are approaching pre-pandemic levels (US\$ billions)



Source: Federal Reserve weekly H8 data through September 22, 2021

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Figure 9: Sales and trading revenue has remained elevated; what will more “normalized” levels look like

| Sales and trading \$ mn, unless otherwise notes | 4Q19 | 4Q20 | 1Q21 | 2Q21 | 3Q21 | 9 months | | Select company comments |
|--|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|----------|----------|---|
| | | | | | | 2020 | 2021 | |
| JPMorgan | 4,954 | 5,939 | 9,050 | 6,787 | 6,269 | 23,544 | 22,106 | Should be down around 10% versus 4Q20. Implies sales and trading revenue of about \$5.3-\$5.4 bn, or about 7-9% higher than in 4Q19 |
| % Y-Y growth | | 19.9% | 25.2% | -30.2% | -5.0% | | ▼ -6.1% | |
| Bank of America | 2,773 | 3,007 | 5,078 | 3,561 | 3,614 | 12,010 | 12,253 | Revenue could be closer to 4Q20 levels (~\$3 bn) and above the 4Q19 figure (\$2.8 bn) |
| % Y-Y growth | | 8.4% | 9.6% | -14.2% | 12.1% | | ▼ 2.0% | |
| Citigroup | 3,414 | 3,897 | 6,026 | 4,269 | 4,408 | 16,983 | 14,703 | Flat to modestly down versus the \$3.4 bn reported in 4Q19, implying at least a 12% reduction from the \$3.9 bn reported in 4Q20 |
| % Y-Y growth | | 14.1% | 1.2% | -32.9% | -5.5% | | ▼ -13.4% | |
| Goldman Sachs | | 4,265 | 7,581 | 4,900 | 5,611 | 16,892 | 18,092 | |
| % Y-Y growth | | | 46.8% | -31.7% | 23.2% | | ▼ 7.1% | |
| Morgan Stanley | | 4,324 | 5,841 | 4,509 | 4,516 | 14,444 | 14,866 | |
| % Y-Y growth | | | 29.5% | -20.4% | 5.9% | | ▼ 2.9% | |
| Wells Fargo | | 1,016 | 1,432 | 1,078 | 1,176 | 4,528 | 3,686 | |
| % Y-Y growth | | | 19.1% | -44.6% | -14.7% | | ▼ -18.6% | |

Note: Includes Fixed Income, Currencies, and Commodities (FICC) and Equities; Source: Company reports

Figure 10: Investment banking fees should remain very robust

| Investment banking fees \$ mn, unless otherwise notes | 4Q19 | 4Q20 | 1Q21 | 2Q21 | 3Q21 | 9 months | | Select company comments |
|--|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|----------|---------|---|
| | | | | | | 2020 | 2021 | |
| JPMorgan | 1,904 | 2,558 | 2,988 | 3,572 | 3,297 | 6,919 | 9,857 | Should grow in the mid 30% range Y-Y in 4Q21, implying about \$3.4-\$3.5 bn in 4Q21 |
| % Y-Y growth | | 34.3% | 56.7% | 25.5% | 52.3% | | ▼ 42.5% | |
| Bank of America | 1,474 | 1,864 | 2,246 | 2,122 | 2,168 | 5,316 | 6,536 | Should remain in the \$2 bn per quarter range |
| % Y-Y growth | | 26.5% | 61.8% | -1.7% | 22.6% | | ▼ 22.9% | |
| Citigroup | 1,351 | 1,287 | 1,973 | 1,772 | 1,923 | 4,500 | 5,668 | |
| % Y-Y growth | | -4.7% | 45.7% | 0.7% | 38.6% | | ▼ 26.0% | |
| Goldman Sachs | | 2,732 | 3,566 | 3,450 | 3,548 | 6,409 | 10,564 | |
| % Y-Y growth | | | 104.7% | 26.2% | 83.5% | | ▼ 64.8% | |
| Morgan Stanley | | 2,302 | 2,613 | 2,376 | 2,849 | 4,902 | 7,838 | |
| % Y-Y growth | | | 128.4% | 15.8% | 66.9% | | ▼ 59.9% | |

Note: Includes equity and debt capital markets and M&A. Source: Company reports