

America Powers On



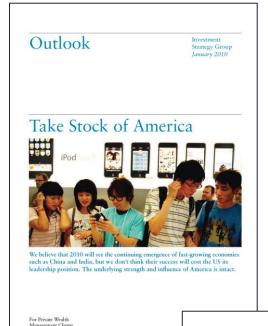
Now some folks say it's too big, And uses too much gas Some folks say it's too old, And that it goes too fast

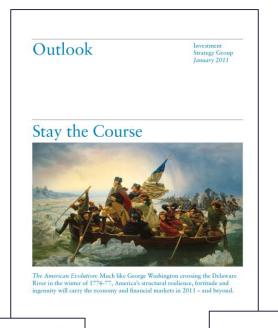
- Lyrics from "Pink Cadillac" by Bruce Springsteen

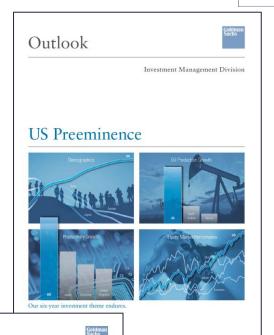
Investment Strategy Group

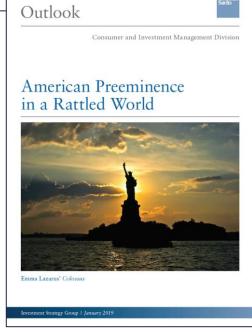
US Preeminence in Past Outlooks











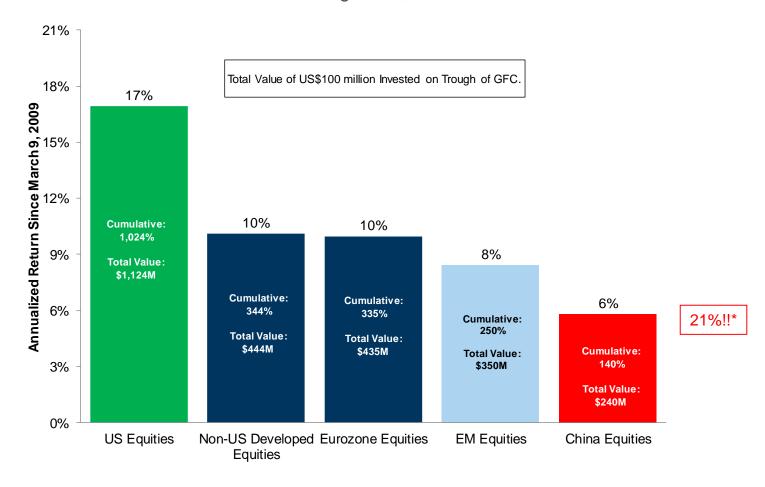


Wealth Management

US Equities: Compounding Impact of the Higher Return



Annualized and Cumulative Asset Class Returns Since March 9, 2009 – As of August 23, 2024



^{*} Chinese Equities Total Value / US Equities Total Value

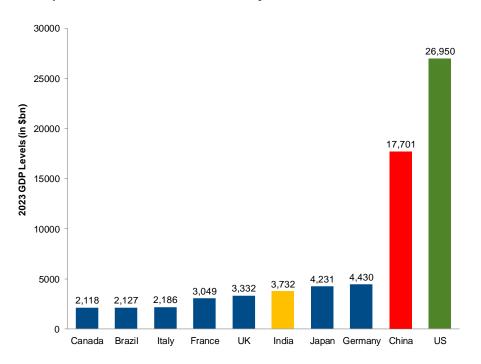
Past performance is not indicative of future result, which may vary. Source: Investment Strategy Group, Bloomberg.

Note: US Equities: S&P 500, Eurozone Equities: MSCI EMU(\$), Non-US Developed Equities: MSCI World ex. US, EM Equities: MSCI EM(\$), Chinese Equities: MSCI China(\$).

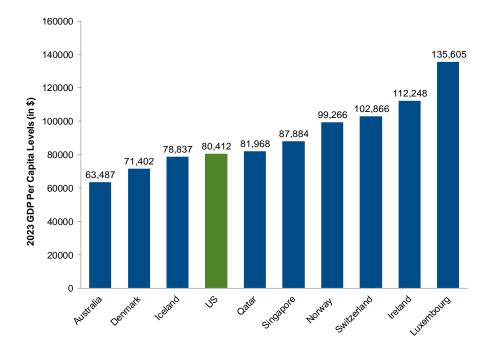
An Empire of Wealth¹: The US is the Largest Economy in the World



1. Top 10 Countries Ranked by 2023 Nominal GDP



2. Top 10 Countries Ranked by 2023 GDP per Capita

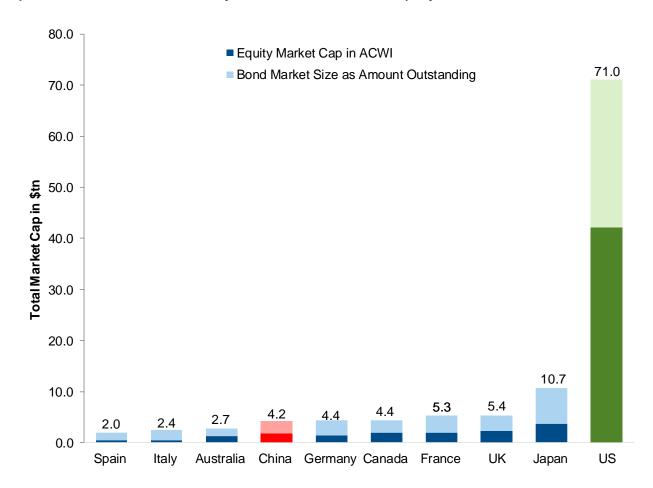


The US has the largest economy in the world, and the highest GDP per capita of any major economy.

An Empire of Wealth¹: The US has the Largest and Deepest Financial Markets



Top 10 Countries Ranked by Size of Bond and Equity Markets – as of December 31, 2023

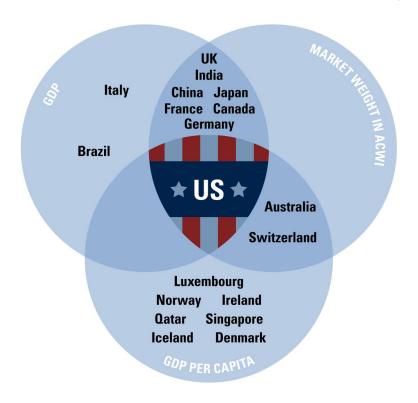


At just over \$70 trillion, the US' market capitalization is 7 times as large as that of the next-largest market.

An Empire of Wealth¹: The US is the Only Country to Have This Unique Combination



Top 10 Countries by GDP, GDP per Capita, Market Weight in MSCI ACWI



The US is the only country that ranks in the top 10 globally for GDP, GDP per capita, and equity market cap.



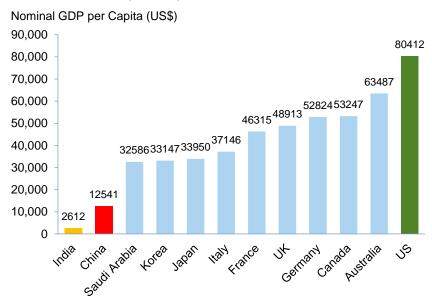
The ultimate strength of the US lies "in its wealth...its capacity to create still more wealth, and its seemingly bottomless imagination in developing new ways to use that wealth productively."

— John Steele Gordon, An Empire of Wealth: The Epic History of Economic Power, 2004

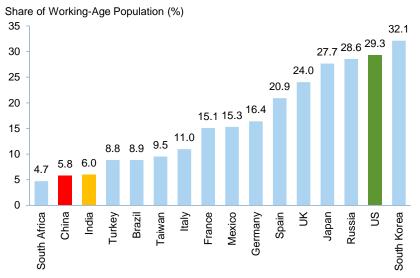
US Preeminence (I)



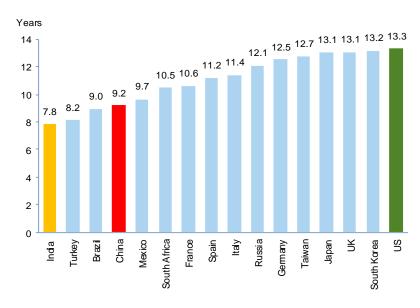
1. Nominal GDP per Capita – as of 2023



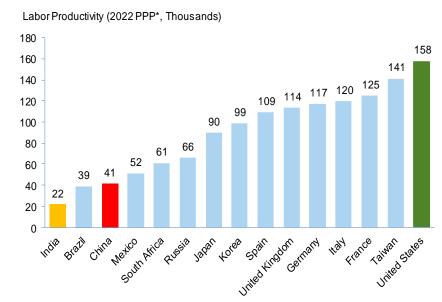
3. Share of Working-Age Population with Completed Tertiary Education – as of 2020



2. Average Years of Schooling – as of 2020



4. Labor Productivity – as of 2022



Wealth Management

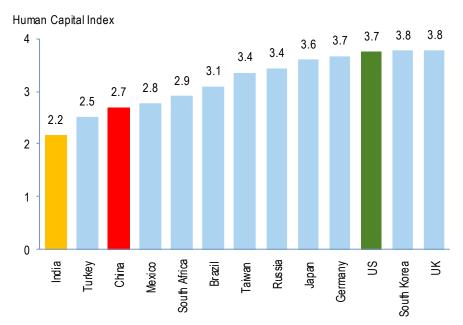
Source: Investment Strategy Group, Barro-Lee, Penn World Table, World Management Survey, Conference Board, OCED.

* Purchasing power parity.

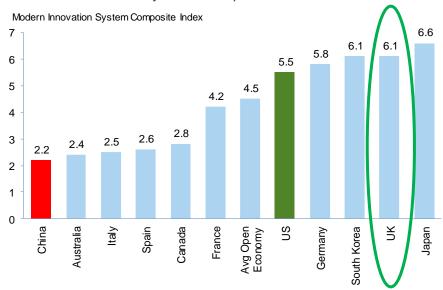
US Preeminence (II)

Goldman Sachs

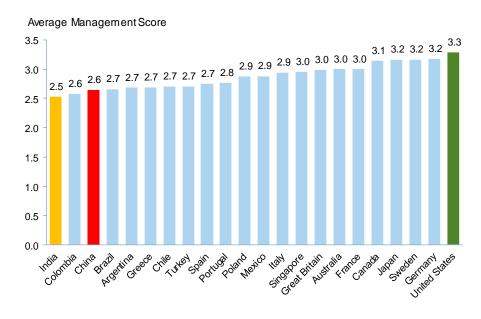
5. Human Capital Index – as of 2019



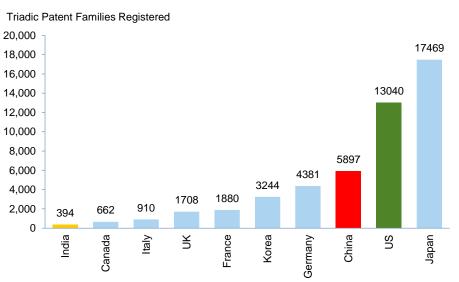
7. Modern Innovation System Composite Index – as of 2022



6. Average Management Scores – as of 2015



8. Triadic Patent Families Registered – as of 2020



An Empire of Wealth¹: The Diversity of the US Economy



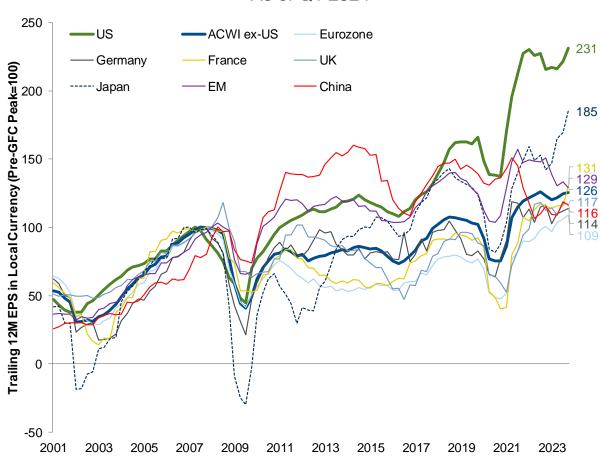
- The US has more arable land than any other country, making it the largest exporter of agricultural commodities.
- The US is the largest producer of oil and natural gas liquids.
- The US accounts for 22% of global LNG exports, exceeding both Qatar's and Australia's exports for the first time in 2023.
- The US is at the forefront of technological innovation: the global leader in share of semiconductor sales at 48%.

The Upward Trend in US Earnings Has Been Relatively Steady



Trailing 12-Month Earnings per Share in Local Currency

– As of Q1 2024

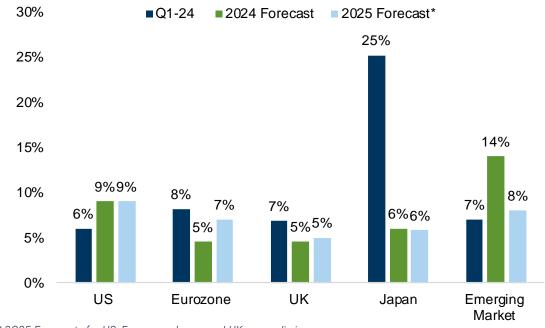


• From its peak in Q3 2007, US EPS has more than doubled, while the EPS of the rest of the world has increased by only 26%.

Earnings Per Share Growth



Earnings Per Share (EPS) Growth: 1Q-24 and ISG 2024-25 Forecasts (% YoY)



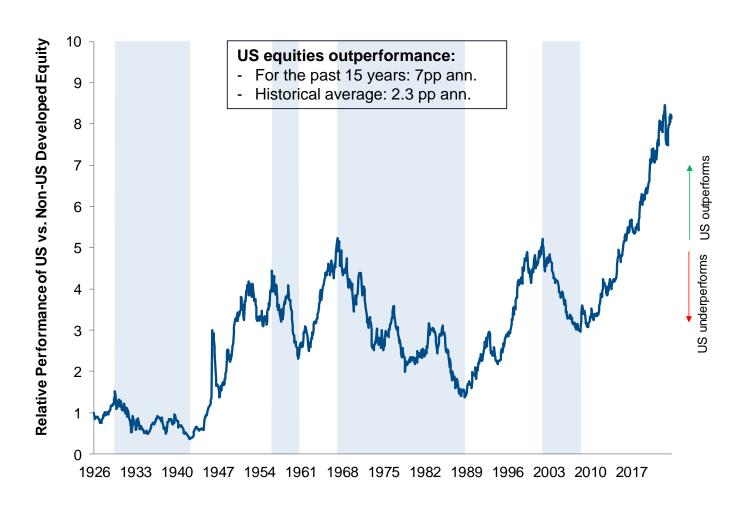
^{* 2025} Forecasts for US, Eurozone, Japan and UK are preliminary.

- **US (S&P 500):** Earnings grew 6% in Q1-24 compared to last year, but grew 9% excluding a non-recurring acquisition charge taken by Bristol-Myers Squibb. Our 2024 and preliminary 2025 targets imply 8-10% annual earnings growth (9% midpoint) in both years.
- Europe (Euro Stoxx 50) and UK (FTSE 100): 1Q-24 earnings were stronger than expected. We expect around 5% YoY EPS growth in both regions in 2024. Our preliminary 2025 earnings growth estimates for the Eurozone and UK are 7% and 5%, respectively.
- Japan (TOPIX): 1Q-24 earnings were stronger than expected, driven by Yen depreciation and increased auto production. Since March 2023, four sectors—financials, industrials, information technology and consumer discretionary—account for 85% of the rise in Japan's earnings. Given the high base level in 2023 and slower domestic GDP growth, we expect 2024 earnings to grow by 6%. Our preliminary 2025 earnings growth forecast has TOPIX growing earnings by 6% again.
- Emerging Market (MSCI EM): EPS grew 7% in Q1, but we expect an acceleration in the next three quarters. We forecast 14% and 8% EPS growth in 2024 and 2025, respectively, driven largely by a rebound in info tech (32% EPS CAGR in 2024-25, following -46% in 2023). In terms of countries, we expect EM EPS growth in 2024 to be led by an 85% rebound in Korea, following last year's -40% contraction. We also forecast 2024 EPS growth of 11% and 14% in China and India, respectively.

Stay Invested in US Equities vs. Non-US Equities



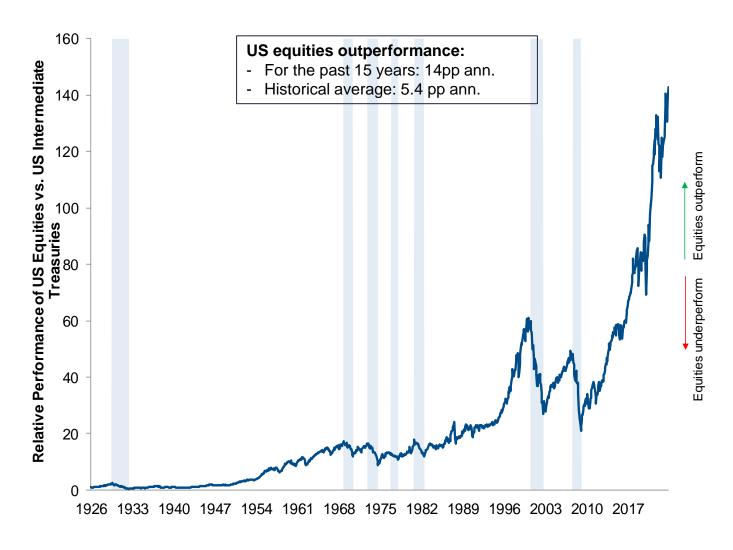
Historical Total Return of US vs. Non-US Developed Equities



Stay Invested in US Equities vs. Intermediate Treasuries



Historical Total Return of US Equities vs US Intermediate Treasuries



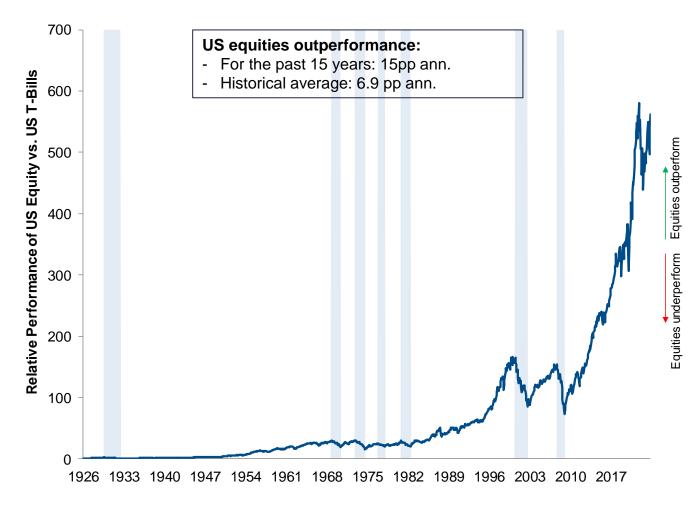
Source: Investment Strategy Group, Global Financial Data, Datastream, Ibbotson.

Note: Shaded areas demote US equity relative underperformance. US equities use data from Global Financial Data from 1926 to 1969, and S&P 500 from 1970 to 2023. US intermediate Treasuries use data from Ibbotson from 1926 to 1972, and Bloomberg US Intermediate Treasuries index from 1973 to 2023.

Stay Invested in US Equities vs. Cash



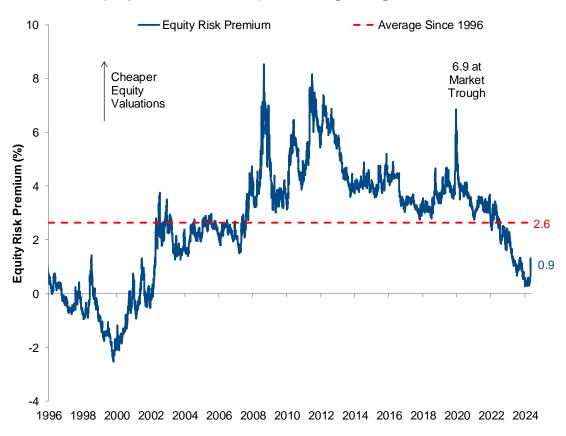
Historical Total Return of US Equities vs US Treasury Bills



The Risk Premium for Owning US Equities is Toward the Low End of its Historical Relationship With Interest Rates



S&P 500 Earnings Yield Less 10-Year Treasury Yield (Implied Equity Risk Premium) – Through August 23, 2024

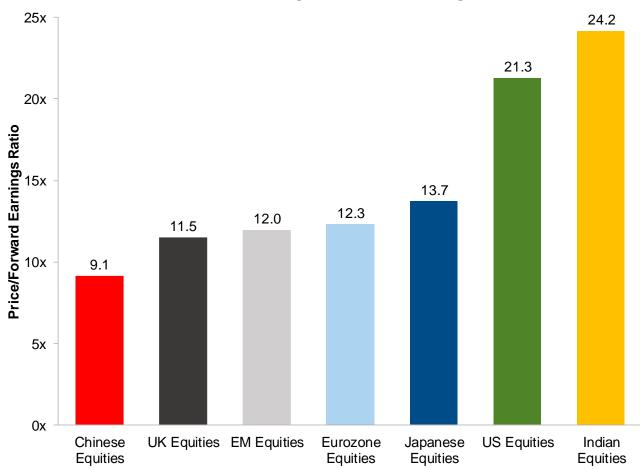


US equities are in the 8th decile of valuations based on the equity risk premium.

US Equities Are the Most Expensive After Indian Equities







US equities are in the 10th decile of valuations.

US vs. UK: Sector Weights and Valuation



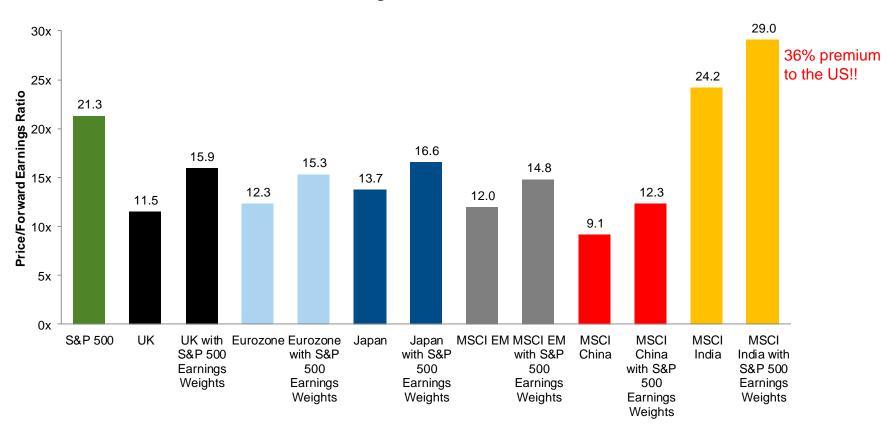
		Technology	Energy	Financials
Earnings Weight	US	32%	6%	18%
	UK	1%	19%	28%
NTM PE Multiple	US	29.4x	12.3x	15.6x
	UK	26.1x	8.1x	7.8x

No Compelling Rationale to Overweight EAFE or EM Equities versus the US



Price-to-Forward Earnings Ratios Adjusted for S&P 500 Earnings Weights

– As of August 23, 2024

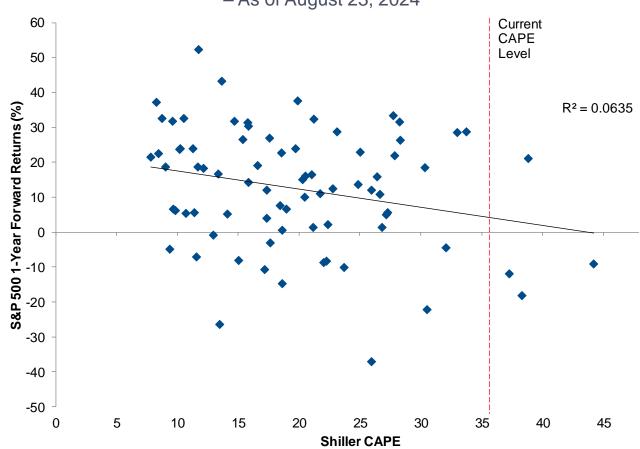


Valuations Have Not Been a Reliable Timing Signal in the Past



S&P 500 Shiller CAPE vs. Subsequent Calendar-Year Total Return Since 1945

– As of August 23, 2024

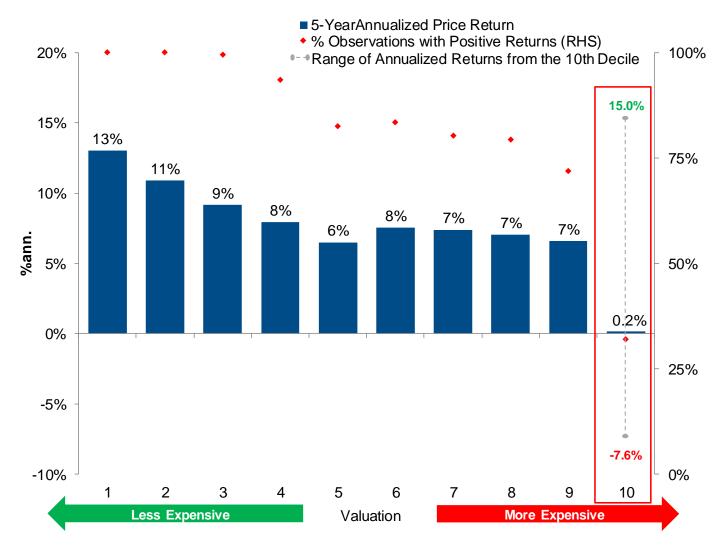


The beginning price-to-earnings ratio has only explained 6% of the variation in equity returns in the subsequent year historically.

Valuations Have Not Been a Reliable Timing Signal in the Past (Cont'd.)



5-Year S&P 500 Price Returns from Each Valuation Decile¹ – July 31, 2024



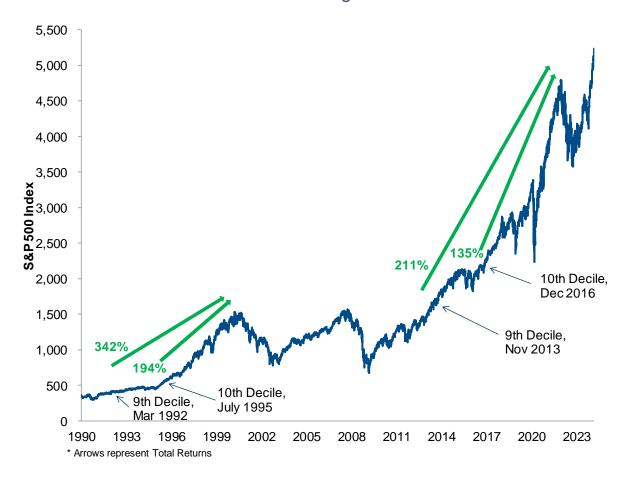
Past performance is not indicative of future result, which may vary. Source: Investment Strategy Group, Bloomberg, Datastream, Robert Shiller

¹ Based on five valuation metrics for the S&P 500, beginning in September 1945: price-to-trend earnings, price-to-peak earnings, price-to-treiling 12m earnings, Shiller cyclically adjusted price-to-earnings ratio (CAPE) and price-to-10-year average earnings. These metrics are ranked from least expensive to most expensive and divided into 10 buckets based on monthly observations ("deciles"). The subsequent realized, annualized five-year price return is then calculated for each observation and averaged within each decile.

Valuations Have Not Been a Reliable Timing Signal in the Past (Cont'd.)



S&P 500 Forward Returns After Crossing Ninth and 10th Deciles of Valuations



- Since first entering the 9th / 10th decile in Mar-92 / Jul-95, the S&P 500 rallied 342% / 194% to the bull-market peak.
- Since first entering the 9th / 10th decile in Nov-13 / Dec-16, the S&P 500 rallied 211% / 135% to the peak in January 2022.

Are Current Valuations in Bubble Territory?



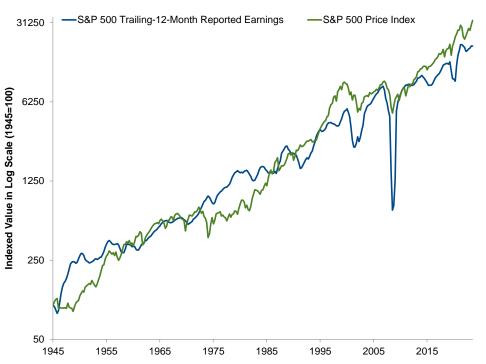
				Expected
	S&P 500	Valuation on		NTM EPS
Constituents	Weight	NTM PE	24M Fwd PE	Growth
Big Tech				
Microsoft	6.5%	32.6	28.2	9.8%
Apple	6.9%	33.1	31.2	7.3%
NVIDIA	6.7%	44.2	34.4	61.4%
Amazon	3.4%	36.1	28.0	34.7%
Alphabet	3.8%	21.6	18.4	18.7%
Meta Platforms	2.4%	25.3	21.9	18.2%
Tesla	1.3%	75.5	50.6	1.6%
Big Tech Aggregate	31.1%	34.2	29.0	20.0%
S&P 500		21.5		12.2%
Tech Bubble				
Microsoft	4.5%	54.0	53.2	14.3%
Cisco Systems	4.2%	131.8	101.7	34.6%
Intel	3.6%	45.8	42.1	29.1%
Oracle	1.9%	116.4	84.6	33.4%
IBM	1.7%	25.6	23.2	21.4%
Lucent	1.6%	32.6	37.9	37.0%
Nortel Networks	1.6%	106.7	86.4	29.8%
Tech Bubble Aggregate	19.0%	56.1	51.9	25.3%
Nifty Fifty				
IBM	7.1%		35.5	
Eastman Kodak	3.6%		43.5	
Sears Roebuck	2.7%		29.2	
General Electric	2.0%		23.4	
Xerox	1.8%		45.8	
3M	1.4%		39.0	
Procter & Gamble	1.4%		29.8	
Nifty 50 Aggregate	20.0%		34.3	

- Large cap technology stock valuations stand below levels seen at the peak of prior bubbles.
- These companies are expected to grow earnings by 20% over the next twelve months, a pace that is 8% higher than that of the broader market, potentially increasing the penalty on multiples if they do not deliver on this growth.

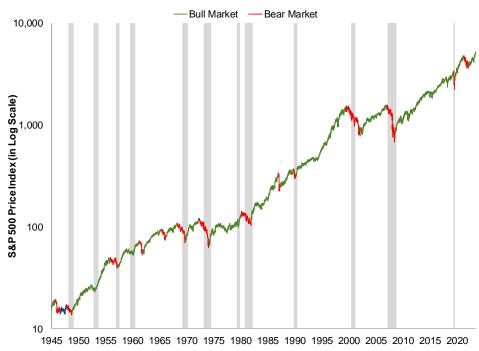
Stay Invested in US Equities



1. S&P 500 Price Index vs. Earnings – Through Q1 2024



S&P 500 Bull and Bear Markets Over the Post-WWII Period¹

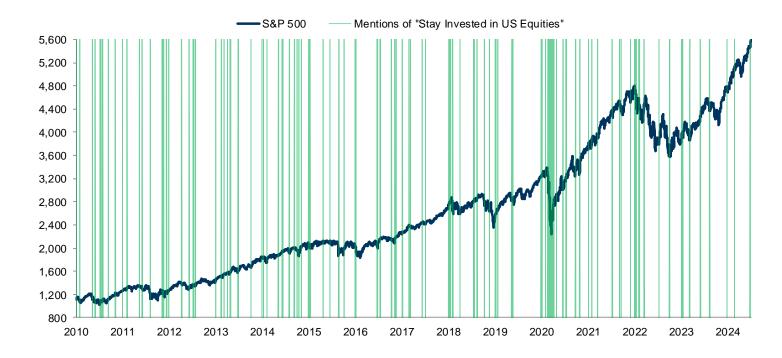


• The hurdle to underweight US equities is high given the upward trend in earnings and prices.

We Recommended Clients Stay Invested on 123 Occasions



S&P 500 Price Index and ISG Recommendations to Stay Invested

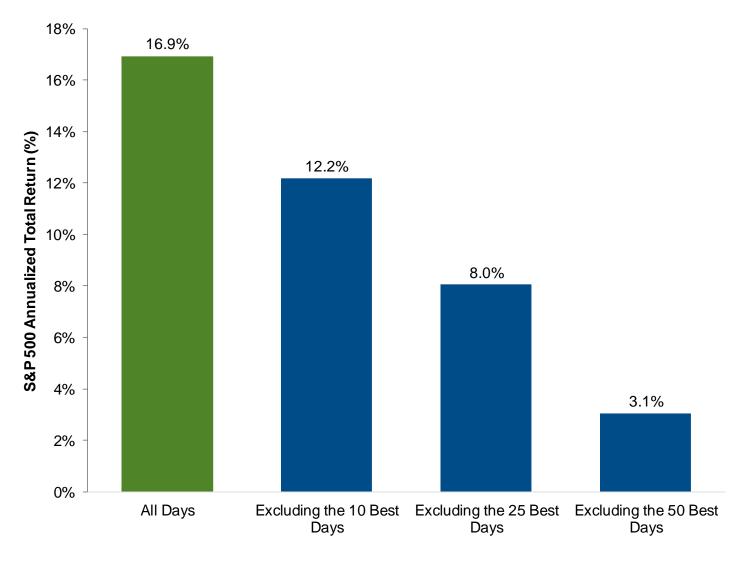


- This view has been historically been a primary driver of model portfolio returns and the costs of prematurely exiting can be high.
- Our continued recommendation to stay invested is not a blind endorsement of a buy-and-hold strategy. Rather, it reflects the relatively low odds we place on a US recession or external shock strong enough to undermine the US expansion.

Stay the Course: Penalties for Missing the Market's Best Days Are Stiff



S&P 500 Annualized Total Return – March 9, 2009 to August 23, 2024



We Expect Global Growth to Remain Near Trend Levels



Real GDP Growth Outlook - As of August 26, 2024

	2023	2024 Projections		
% YoY	Actual	ISG	GIR	
US	2.5	2.5 (1.9)	2.7	
Euro Area	0.5	0.7 (0.5)	0.7	
Japan	1.7	0.0 (0.9)	0.1	
UK	0.1	1.1 (0.5)	1.1	
China (?)	5.2	4.8 (4.8)	4.9	
India	7.7	7.0 (6.1)	6.7	
Brazil	2.9	2.2 (1.5)	2.5	
Russia	3.6	3.3 (2.2)	3.5	
World	3.1	3.1 (2.9)	3.1	

Note: All forecasts calculated on calendar year basis. Numbers in parentheses are end-of-2023 ISG projections.

We Expect Inflation to Moderate, and Most Major Central Banks to Start Cutting Rates in 2024



Inflation and Rates Outlook – As of August 26, 2024

	Headlin	Headline CPI Core CPI**		Policy Rate		10-Year Bond Yield***		
Percent	2024 Annual Average*				2024 Year-End			
	ISG	GIR	ISG	GIR	ISG	GIR	ISG	GIR
US	2.5 (2.6)	2.6	3.0 (2.8)	3.0	4.63 (4.38)	4.63	4.00 (3.70)	4.25
Euro Area	2.4 (2.3)	2.5	2.7 (2.5)	2.9	3.25 (2.75)	3.25	2.10 (2.10)	2.25
Japan	2.6 (2.7)	2.5	2.2 (2.7)	2.3	0.40 (0.20)	0.25	0.75 (0.75)	1.25
UK	2.6 (2.7)	2.5	3.7 (3.3)	3.7	4.75 (4.50)	4.75	3.30 (3.30)	3.75
China	0.3 (0.7)	0.4	0.8 (1.1)	0.8				

^{*} US inflation projections are Q4/Q4 CPI

Numbers in parentheses represent end-2023 ISG projections.

- US: 3 cuts in 2024 starting in September
- Euro Area: 3 cuts in 2024 starting in June
- UK: 2 cuts in 2024 starting in August
- Japan: 3 hikes (10-15bp) in 2024 starting in March

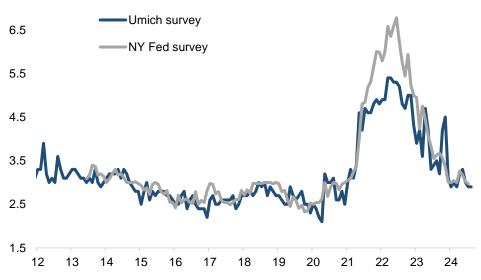
^{**} Core excludes food and energy.

^{***} For Eurozone, we show the 10-year German bund yield.

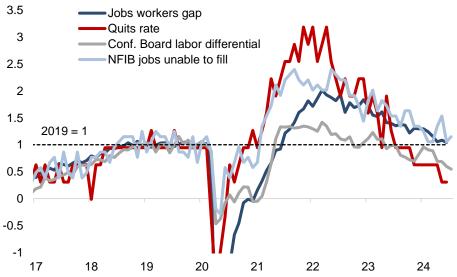
Bigger Picture Drivers of Inflation Do Not Signal a Reacceleration







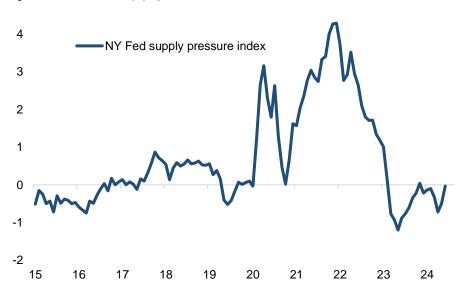
2. Indicators of Labor Market Tightness



3. Wage Growth Trackers



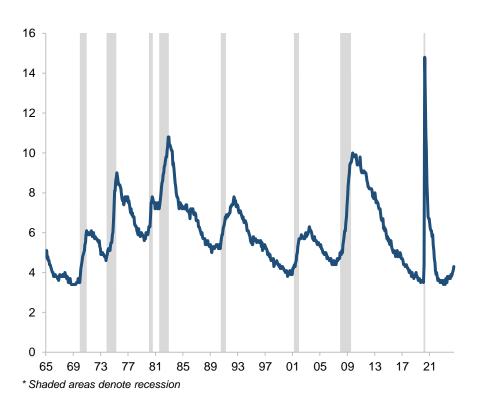
₅ 4. Global Supply Chain Pressure Index



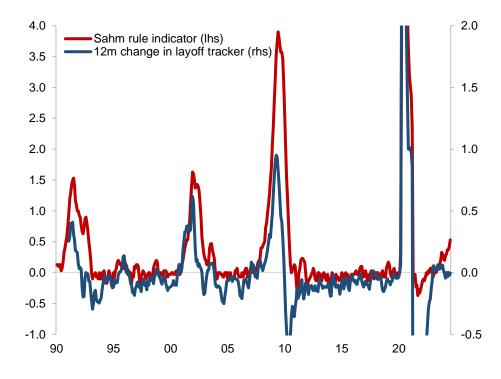
Recession Risk is Elevated, but Still far From Being our Base Case



1. US Unemployment Rate, %



2. Sahm Rule Indicator vs 12m Change in Layoffs

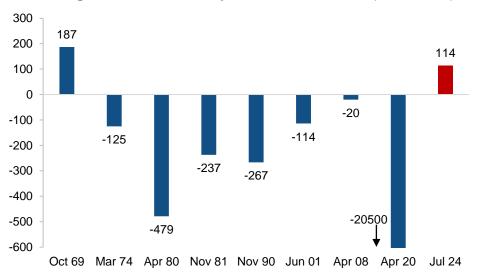


- The rise in the US unemployment rate to 4.3% has rekindled recession fears, particularly after triggering the "Sahm Rule1" recently.
- These worries reflect the historical tendency for unemployment to keep rising once it has begun, as increasing layoffs leads to less spending, which results in businesses laying off even more employees.
- But rising unemployment in the current cycle has been driven primarily by immigrants entering the workforce, not spiking layoffs.
- This is a critical distinction, because fewer layoffs imply less of a headwind to spending.

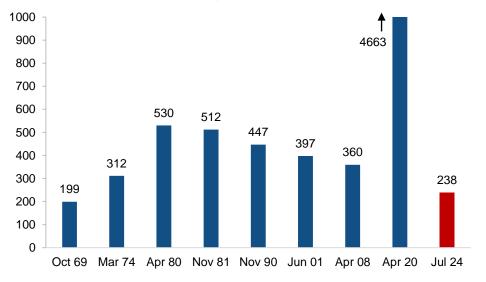
Other Economic Indicators are Stronger Than Past Periods When the Sahm Rule Triggered a Recession Warning



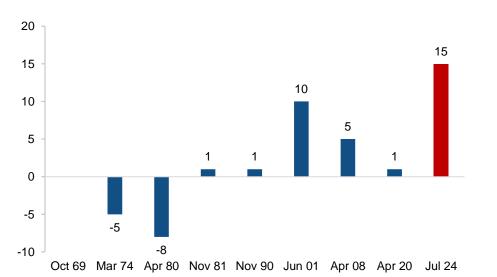
1. Change in Nonfarm Payrolls, Thousands (real-time)



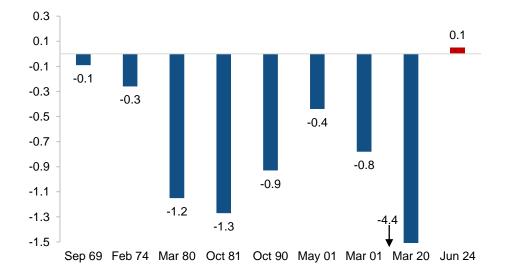
2. Initial Jobless Claims, Thousands



3. Net % of Small Business Planning to Increase Employment



4. Chicago Fed National Activity Index



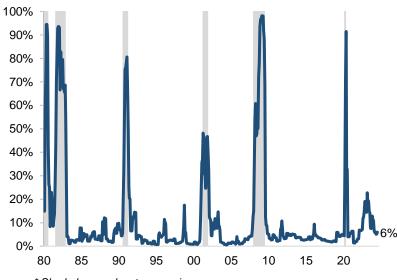
Other Real Time Recession Models Have not Triggered



1. Various Popular Real-Time Recession Indicators

Model [*]	Avg lag to NBER start (months)	Past recession threshold	Triggered?	Value
Furno & Giannone 2023 rec probability (uses ISM manf. and Composite Indicator of Systemic Stress	0.3	50%	NO	3.3%
St Louis Fed smoothed rec probability (uses NBER indicators: payrolls, IP, RPI, Real manf sales)	1.3	30%	NO	0.2%
SPF probability of decline in current quarter GDP	2.5	45%	NO	16%
Sahm Rule (uses unemployment rate)	2.3	0.5	YES	0.53

2. Average Current Recession Probability



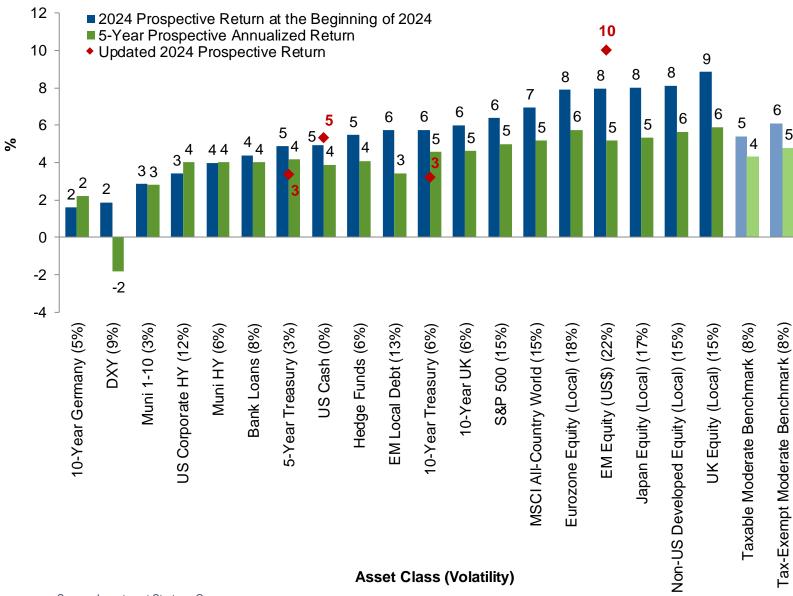
* Shaded areas denote recession

- The table above shows 4 methods of recession nowcasting that each have a 100% record since 1980 with no false positives.
- The Sahm rule is the only indicator 'triggered' and there has never been a historical instance when it triggered before the others.

ISG 2024 and 5-Year Prospective Total Returns



ISG Prospective Total Returns



Wealth Management

We Continue to Recommend Clients Stay Invested in US Equities



2024 ISG Total Return Forecast Scenarios for S&P 500 - As of August 23, 2024



- Earnings growth of 8–10% (9% midpoint), based on our forecast of \$222 EPS in 2023 and \$239–244 in 2024
- Dividend yield of 1.5%
- A modest 4% contraction in valuation multiples

Equity Returns Have Been Favorable When the Federal Reserve Cut Interest Rates and the US Avoided a Recession



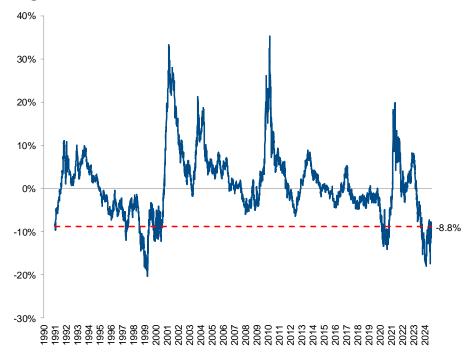
S&P 500 Performance Around the First Federal Reserve Rate Cut¹



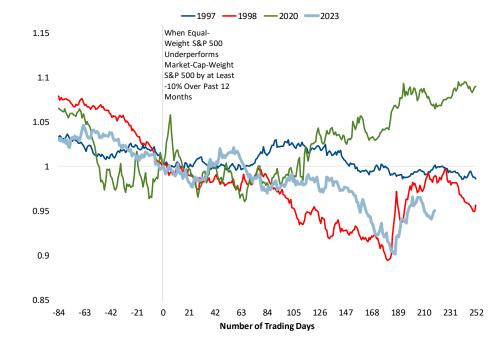
Relative Performance of Equal-Weighted S&P 500 in the Year Following Narrow Market Breadth was Mixed



1. Rolling 1-Year Total Return Difference of Equal Weight vs. Market Cap Weight S&P 500 – Through August 23, 2024



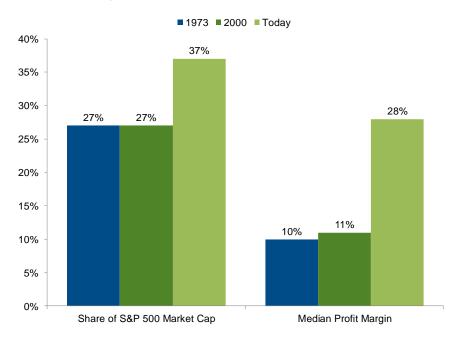
 Indexed Relative Performance Ratio of Equalvs. Cap-Weighted S&P 500 Following Narrow Breadth – Through August 23, 2024



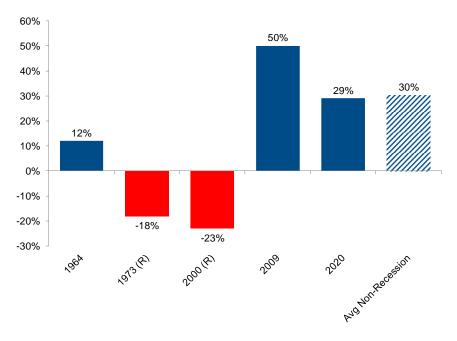
Corporate and Macroeconomic Fundamentals Were More Important to Past S&P 500 Returns Than Index Concentration



1. Characteristics of Top 10 S&P 500 Firms During Past Periods of High Index Concentration¹



2. Returns in the Year Following Six Past Episodes of High Index Concentration¹

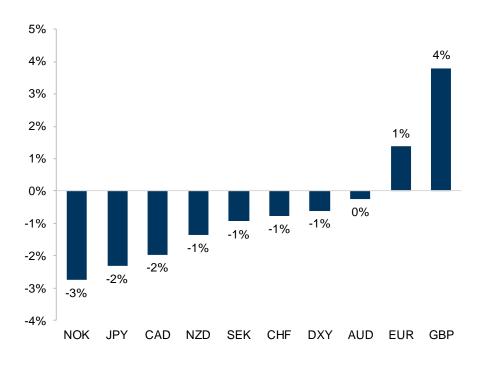


- Today's top 10 stocks have profit margins nearly 3x higher than past leaders that represented a similar share of the S&P 500.
- Returns in the year after past periods of high index concentration were dominated by whether a recession occurred:
 - Recessions in the 12 months following 1973 and 2000 saw double-digit S&P 500 declines
 - The remaining non-recessionary periods saw an average gain of 30% despite similarly high index concentration

The US-Dollar Will Likely Be Supported by a Cautious Fed Despite Elevated Valuations



1. YTD Developed Market FX Performance – Through August 23, 2024



 US-Dollar Real Effective Exchange Rate – Through July 2024

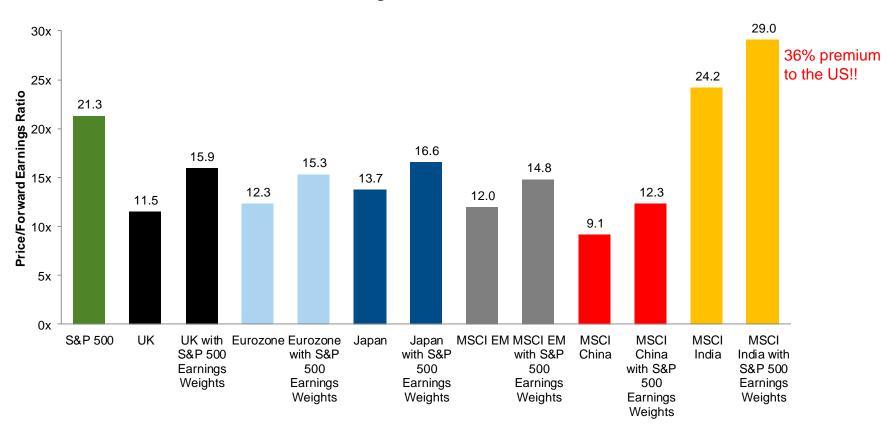


No Compelling Rationale to Overweight EAFE or EM Equities versus the US



Price-to-Forward Earnings Ratios Adjusted for S&P 500 Earnings Weights

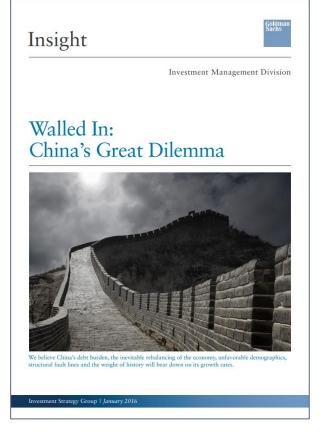
– As of August 23, 2024



A Problem in the Making









China Faces Headwinds to Economic Growth Which Cannot be Readily Reversed



- Weak Demographics
- Low Levels of Education
- Stalled Reforms
- Rising Debt and Defaults
- Policy Uncertainty
- Economic Growth Taking a Backseat
- History of Extractive Institutions





The Province of Guizhou's Bridges Are Marvels of Engineering, But at What Cost?





The province of Guizhou is the fourth-poorest province in China, its GDP per capita is 40% lower than that of China. Recall that China's GDP per capita at \$12,541 is nearly 20% below the poverty level in the US, which has a GDP per capita of \$80,412.

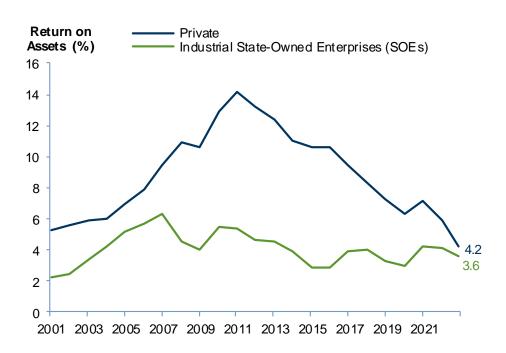
Yet this province is reported to have 5 of the 10 tallest bridges in the world. This infrastructure investment has resulted in very high debt levels

that the province can no longer service.

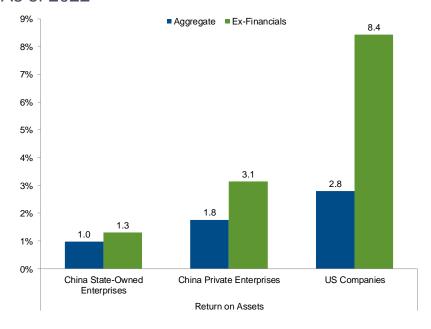
SOE - State Champion



1. Return on Assets for Chinese Industrial Enterprises



2. Profitability Metrics of Fortune 500 Companies – As of 2022

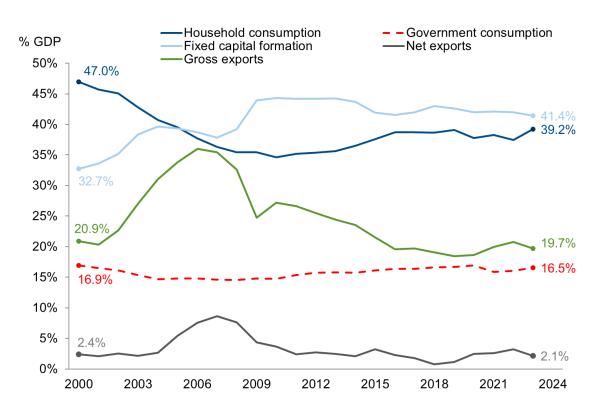


• The return on assets for industrial SOEs is lower than that of the private sector. Even among Fortune 500 companies, large State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) are 44% less profitable than their private sector counterparts and 64% less profitable than US companies, based on return on asset.

China's Economy Remains Imbalanced



China's Consumption, Investment and Net Exports as a Share of GDP – Through 2023



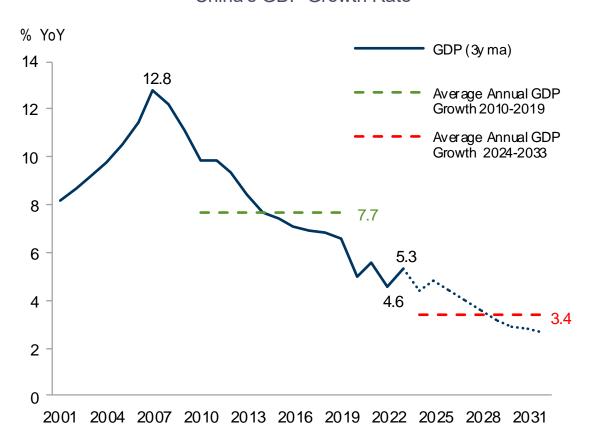


- China's economy remains unbalanced, consumption is too low and investment is too high.
- We forecast that China's overinvestment on infrastructure, declining exports as a share of GDP, and deterioration of its property sector will slow the country's GDP growth to an average of 3.4% over the next 10 years and to 2.3% by 2033.
- The regulatory crackdown has introduced uncertainty and negatively impacted investor confidence.

China's GDP Growth Rate Peaked in 2007







- China's three-year moving average growth rate peaked at 12.8% in 2007 and has declined since, reaching a low of 4.6% by 2022.
- We expect GDP growth to drop to about 3.1% by 2028 and settle closer to 2.3% by 2033 from its 10-year average annual growth rate prior to Covid-19 (2010-2019) of 7.7%.

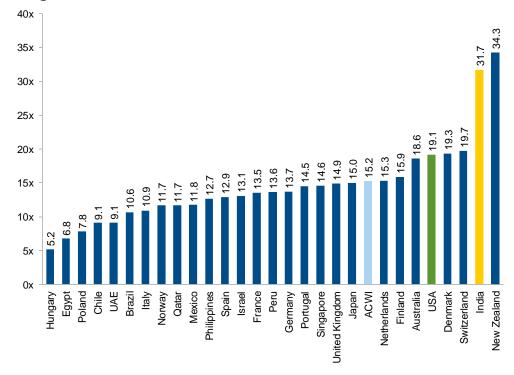
Indian Equity Valuations are Expensive



1. MSCI India Price/Forward Earnings Ratio – Through August 23, 2024



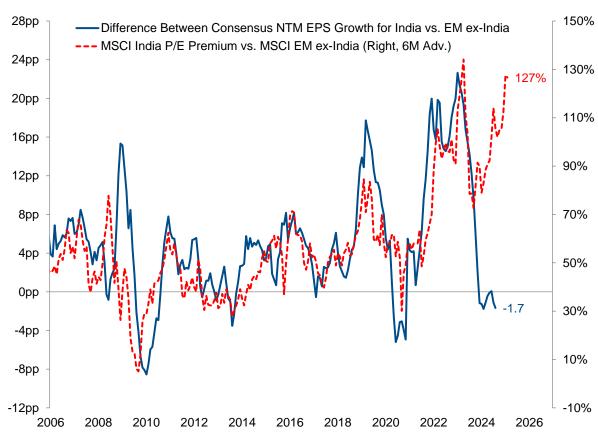
2. MSCI ACWI Countries' Median P/E Ratio – As of August 23, 2024



Investors are Over-Paying for Growth in India



MSCI India vs. MSCI EM ex-India NTM EPS Growth Gap and NTM P/E Premium – Through August 23, 2024



Risks to Our 2024 Outlook



- Israel-Hamas War
 - Escalation into a broader regional war
- Iran
 - Potential Israeli attack on Iran's nuclear sites
 - Sale of drones and missiles to Russia
- Russia-Ukraine War Escalation
 - Potential decline in Western support to Ukraine
 - Russia's growing relationship with Iran and North Korea
- US-China Tensions
- North Korea
 - More ballistic missile testing
- Cybersecurity
- Terrorism
- US Domestic Politics
 - US Government Shutdown
 - US Debt
 - US Elections

S&P 500 Price Action in Response to Key Geopolitical Events



Equity Market Reaction to Select Geopolitical Events (%)

Reaction to Select Geopolitical Events					
Event	S&P 500				
Event	2-Day ¹	30-Day	To Worst		
World War II (Sep-1939-Sep-45)	1.1	14.4	-33.2 (-44%)²		
Pearl Harbor Attack (Dec-1941)	-3.8	-2.9	-10.2		
Invasion of South Korea (Jun-1950)	-5.4	-10.0	-12.9		
Cuban Missile Crisis (Oct-1962)	-3.8	9.4	-3.8		
Gulf of Tonkin Incident (Aug-1964)	-0.2	-1.2	-2.2		
Arab Oil Embargo (Oct-1973)	-0.2	-5.7	-16.4		
Iran-Iraq War (Sep-1980)	0.1	2.1	-4.4 (-27%) ³		
Iraq Invasion of Kuwait (Aug-1990)	-3.0	-9.3	-16.9		
September 11 Attacks (Sep-2001)	-4.9 ⁴	0.4	-11.6		
US Invasion of Iraq (Mar-2003)	2.5	2.2	-3.0		
Crimea Conflict (Feb-2014)	0.8	0.7	N/A		
Downing of MH17 (Jul-2014)	-0.2	-1.3	-3.6		
Russia-Ukraine War (Feb-2022)	-0.4	5.5	-3.1 (-17%)5		

Past performance is not indicative of future result, which may vary.

Source: Investment Strategy Group, Council on Foreign Relations, Bloomberg, Datastream, Global Financial Data.

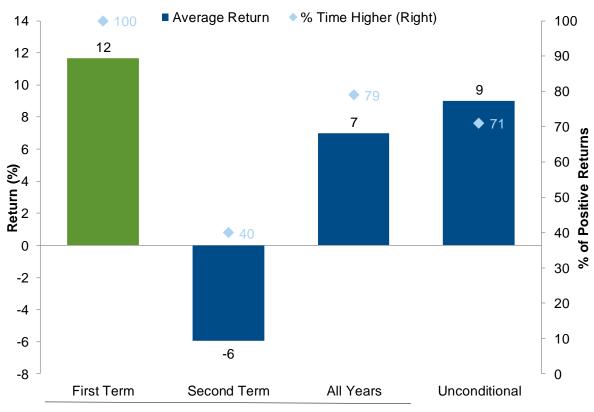
- (2) Peak-to-trough maximum drawdown experienced by the S&P 500 during WWII (Oct-1939 through Apr-1942).
- (3) Peak-to-trough maximum drawdown experienced by the S&P 500 during the subsequent recession and bear market (Nov-1980 through Aug-1982)
- (4) Performance measured from market close on September 10, 2001, to market close on the next trading day, September 17, 2001.
- (5) Maximum drawdown experienced during the subsequent bear market (through Oct-2022)

⁽¹⁾ Measured from the closing price on the prior day to the closing price on the subsequent day.

Equity Returns Have Been Favorable in the Election Years of First-Term Presidents



S&P 500 Price Returns in Year 4 of the Presidential Cycle¹



Year 4 of the Presidential Cycle

Risks to the U.S. Political and Economic System



- 66 -

Once our constitutional system unravels, the damage is irreversible, and our republic fails just as so many others have throughout history.

Former Congresswoman Liz Cheney December 14th, 2023 The Wall Street Journal



[A second term with President Trump risks]
undercutting the entire framework within which the
United States and its business community have
operated for all of our lifetimes.

Former Secretary of the Treasury Larry Summers January 5th, 2024 Wall Street Week



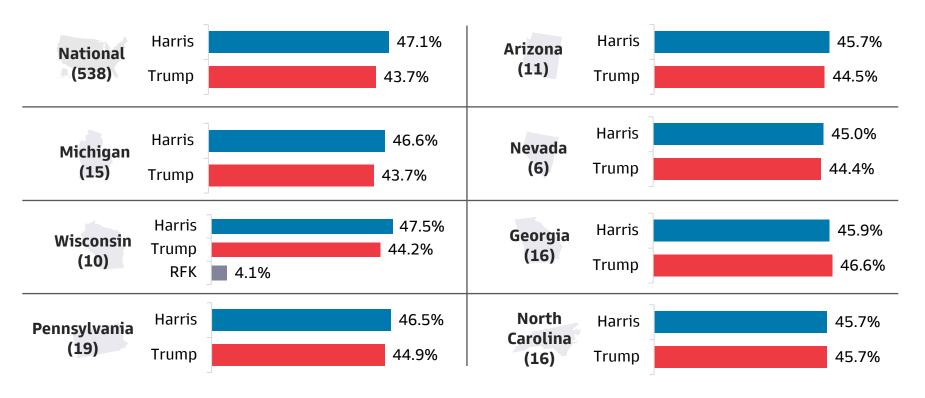
...vicious personal attacks, portents of doom and disaster if one or another of the opponents were to be elected, and scurrilous rumors of betrayal and intrigue pervaded every aspect of the contest. [Each side believed the other's election] would threaten the very existence of the republic.

Historian James Roger Sharp,
The Deadlocked Election of 1800: Jefferson, Burr, and the Union in the Balance
Source: Karl Rove, "America is Often a Nation Divided," The Wall Street Journal,
August 25th, 2023

US 2024 Presidential Polling



Average Polling for Each Candidate¹ – As of August 26th, 2024

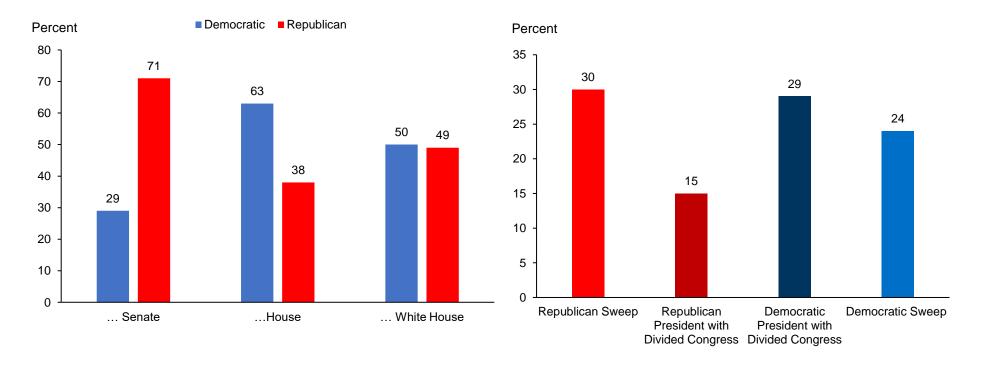


- Polling remains close, both nationally and in key swing states.
- Among the factors that may be affecting polling are the attempted assassination of former President Trump, a post-Republican National Convention "bump", and the transition from the Biden to the Harris campaign. Harris' formal nomination, her selection of a running mate, and the upcoming Democratic National Convention may further influence the polls.

Back to a Close Contest, Except in the Senate



- 1. Prediction Market-Implied Odds for Control of the...
- 2. Prediction Market-Implied Election Scenario Odds



- There are 34 Senate races in 2024. Democrats are most vulnerable in the Trump states of Ohio, Montana and West Virginia.
- The House is expected to be a toss-up: 538's generic congressional ballot has Democrats up by 1.7pp as of August 26th. Whichever party wins is expected to have only a slim majority.
- Prediction markets believe the Democratic victories are becoming more likely.

Potential Scenarios and Policy Implications



Eurasia assesses 31% odds.

Eurasia assesses 33% odds.

Eurasia assesses 24% odds.

GOP SWEEP TRUMP wins presidency



REPUBLICAN Congress



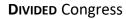
House: REPUBLICAN

Senate:

REPUBLICAN

- · Two reconciliation bills likely
- 2017 tax cuts renewed / extended
- GOP Senate can unilaterally confirm president's nominations

STATUS QUO, CONGRESS FLIPS HARRIS wins presidency





House:

DEMOCRATIC

Senate: REPUBLICAN

- · Major legislation challenging
- 2017 tax cuts revisited / scaled back
- GOP Senate has veto power on president's nominations

TRUMP wins presidency



DIVIDED Congress



House:

Senate:

DEMOCRATIC

REPUBLICAN

- Major legislation challenging
- 2017 tax cuts renewed / scaled back
- GOP Senate can unilaterally confirm president's nominations

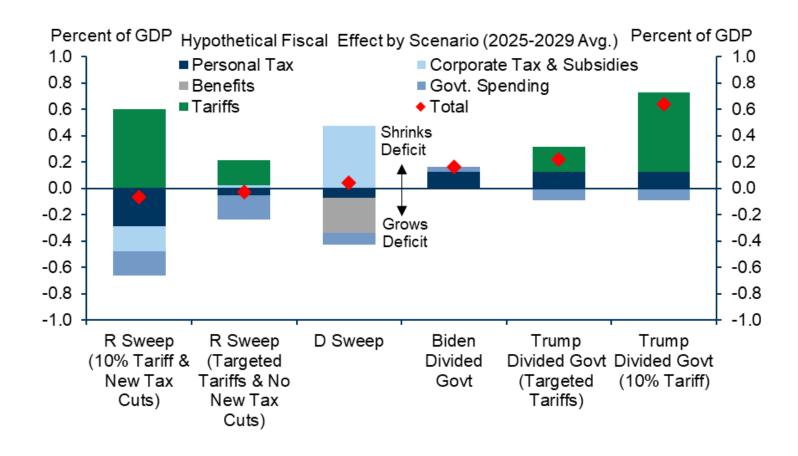
Candidate Positions



		Donald Trump	Kamala Harris	
Tax Policy		Extend and possibly expand 2017 tax cuts. No tax on tips or Social Security.	Extend 2017 personal income tax cuts for those earning less than \$400k per annum after 2025. Increase the top rate to 39.6% Corporate: Proposed 28% from 21% Wealth: Proposed a "Billionaire Minimum Income Tax" - 20% minimum tax rate on "full income, including unrealized appreciation". No tax on tips.	
Spending		Would cut domestic spending, but not cut "a single penny" from Medicare or Social Security	Expand education, health care, and other programs	
Trade Policy		10% across-the-board tariffs, 60% China tariffs, Trump Reciprocal Trade Act	Some tariffs, export controls, entity list additions, investment restrictions	
Immigration Policy		Tighten: "largest deportation operation in American history"	Implemented new border policies, would likely pursue much of the Senate's bipartisan border agreement	
Fed Policy		Has argued for presidential involvement in Fed Reserve decisions.	Has vowed to never interfere in the decisions that the Federal Reserve makes.	
Foreign Policy	Ukraine	End the war in 24 hours. Europe to reimburse the U.S.	Support Ukraine "as long as it takes"	
	Middle East Policy	Support Israel, confront Iran – possible sanctions?	Pursue a cease-fire and regional security agreement, and a diplomatic resolution to the Iranian nuclear program	

Fiscal Effects by Election Scenario

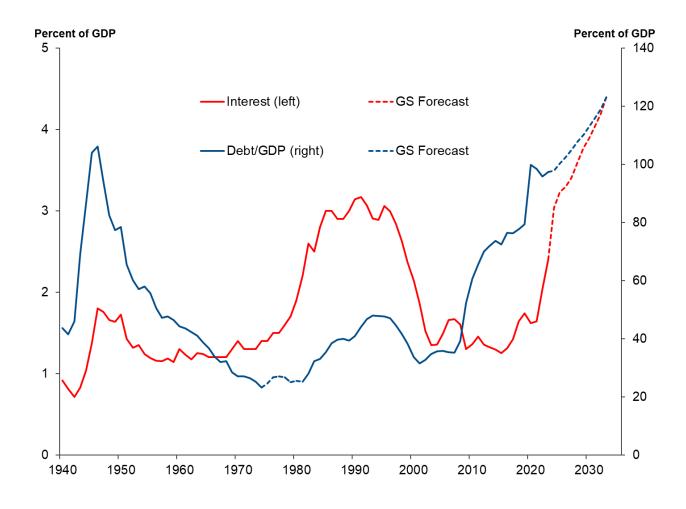




Uncharted Territory for Debt and Interest Costs...



Federal Interest and Debt Levels

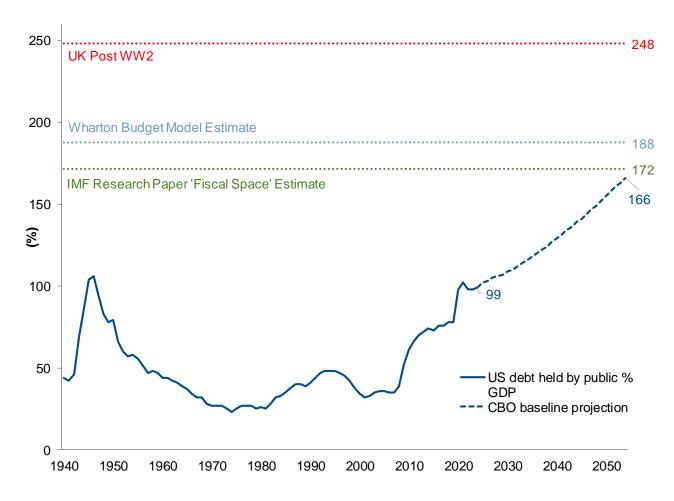


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The Tipping Point



US Government Debt % GDP vs Potential 'Unsustainable' Thresholds



America is Often a Nation Divided



A Protestor at an Anti-Vietnam War Demonstration in Chicago, August 1968



66

It's bad today, but it's been worse before, and it will be better ahead. Change is coming....The better angels of our nature as Americans will emerge and win out.

Karl Rove, "America is Often a Nation Divided" August 25th, 2023

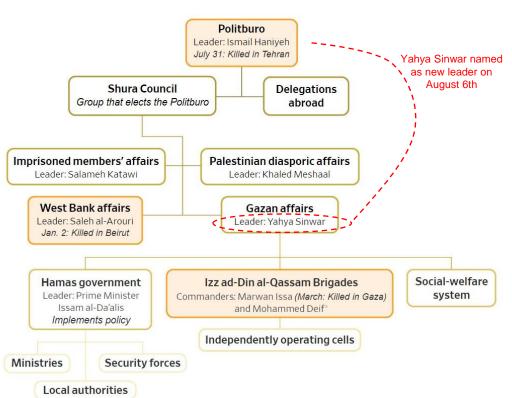


Appendix

Risk of Escalation in the Middle East



1. Hamas's Governing Structure



2. The Middle East Region



The region is positioning for Iranian retaliation in coming days, potentially at a larger scale than in April¹.

Ukraine-Russia War





Wealth Management Source: UK Ministry of Defence. 61

US-China Geopolitical Tensions: Taiwan



1. Competing Claims in the South China Sea



2. Strait of Malacca and Surrounding Waterways



66

Yes [the U.S. will defend Taiwan militarily]. That's the commitment we made.

President Biden, in response to a reporter May 23rd, 2022

66

The reunification of the motherland is a historical inevitability.

Xi Jinping December 31st, 2023

Putin Visits North Korea





66

In case any one of the two sides is put in a state of war by an armed invasion from an individual state or several states, the other side shall provide military and other assistance with all means in its possession without delay.

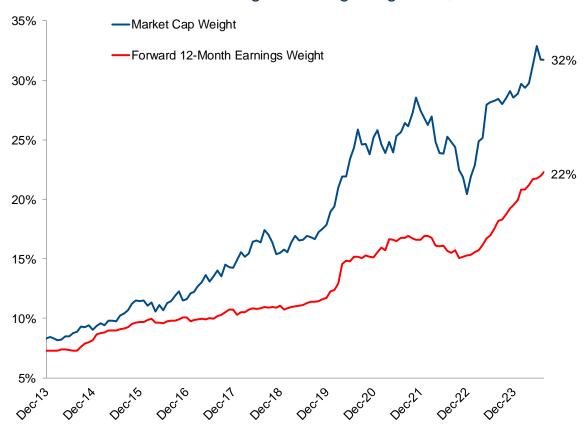
Treaty on Comprehensive Strategic Partnership June 20th, 2024

Russia and North Korea committed to mutual defense, weapons transfers, and sanctions evasion measures.

FANGMANT Stocks Weight in S&P 500



FANGMANT Stocks' Weight in S&P 500: Market Capitalization and Forward Earnings – Through August 23, 2024

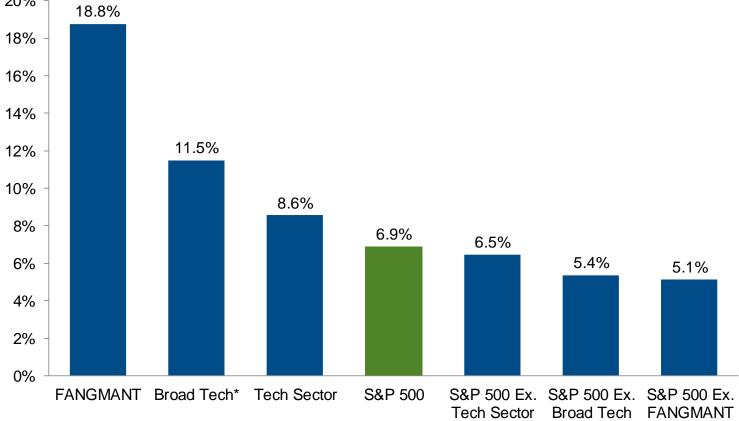


- FANGMANT stocks' share of market capitalization and earnings in the S&P 500 has increased significantly over the last decade, driven by FANGMANT stocks' faster earnings growth and multiple expansion.
- FANGMANT stocks represent 32% of S&P 500's market capitalization and 22% of S&P 500's forward earnings today.

Tech Contribution to Earnings Growth Over the Last Decade







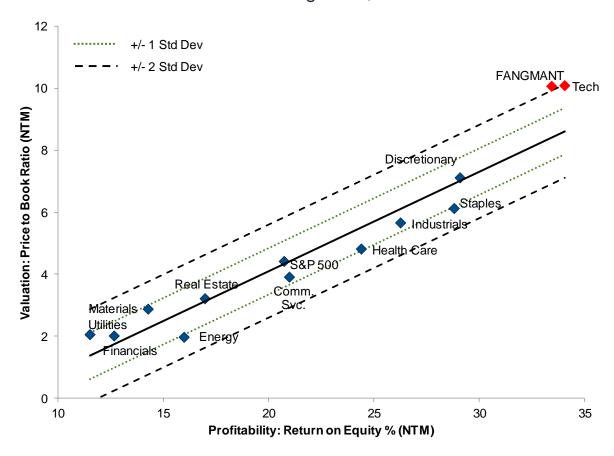
- FANGMANT companies grew their earnings at 18.8% annualized over the last decade, vs. the remaining stocks' 5.1%. FANGMANT stocks contributed 37% of S&P 500's earnings growth over this period (i.e. the remaining stocks contributed 63%).
- The broad tech sectors* contributed 42% of S&P 500's earnings growth. The contribution is higher due to the broad tech sectors' higher weight in S&P 500.
- The information technology sector contributed 26% of S&P 500's earnings growth over the last decade.

Relative Valuations for S&P 500 Sectors



Price to Book Ratio vs. ROE for S&P 500 Sectors & FANGMANT

- As of August 23, 2024

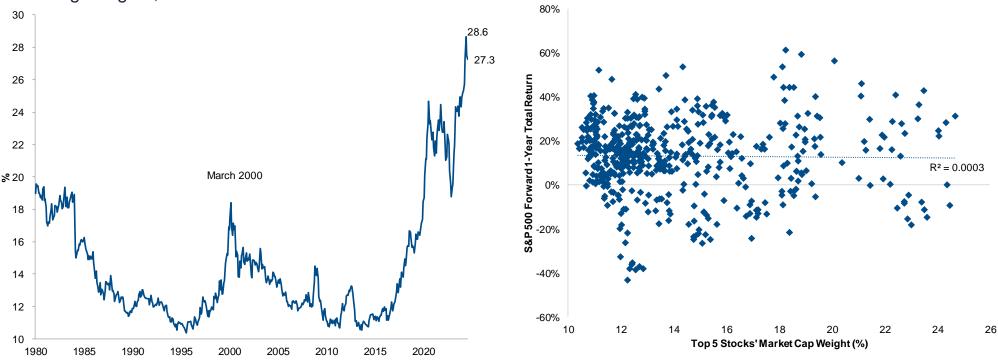


- The relative valuations¹ for the S&P 500 and its component sectors indicate that the technology sector is expensive relative to
 other sectors adjusting for its higher level of return on equity.
- The FANGMANT stocks trade at a price to book ratio of 10.1x, more than two standard deviations above the level implied by the historical relationship between the P/B ratio and the return on equity.

The Concentration of Top Stocks in the S&P 500 has had no Bearing on Forward Returns in the Past



1. Market Cap Weight of Top 5 Stocks in the S&P 500 – 2. S&P 500 Top 5 Stocks' Weight vs. 1-Year Forward Returns Through Aug 26, 2024

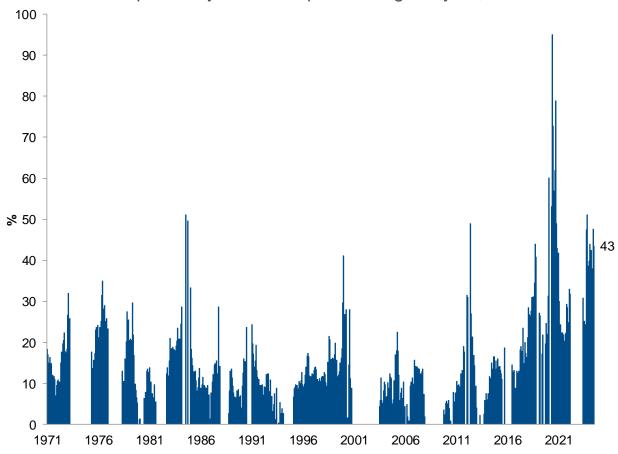


- The top five stocks in the S&P 500 account for 27.3% of the market capitalization of the S&P 500 today, close to the highest level seen in 40 years.
- Market concentration has had no bearing on forward one-year returns in the past.

A Handful of Companies Have Driven the Bulk of Market Gains Last Year



Share of Rolling 12-Month S&P 500 Returns Explained by the Top-Five Companies by Market Cap¹ – Through July 31, 2024



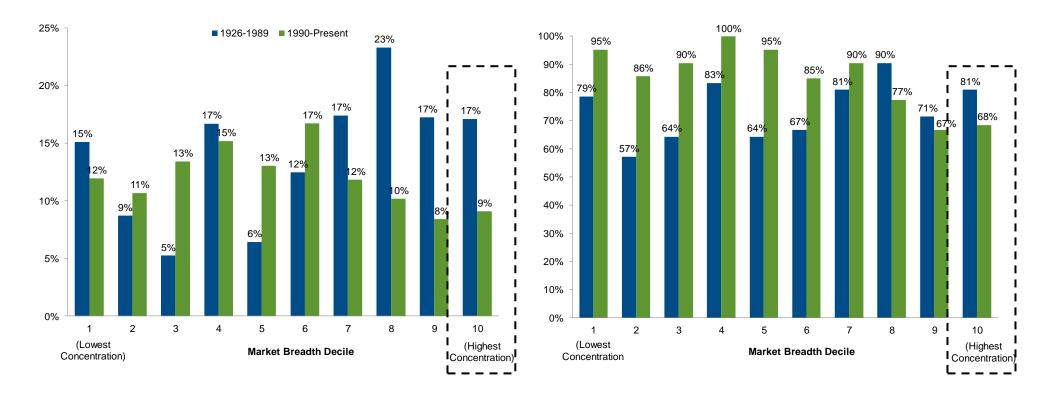
- The top five stocks in the large capitalization universe represent 43% of the gains realized in the last 12 months.
- This is among the highest readings in history, having been higher only 4% of the time over rolling 1-year windows since 1970.

Narrow Market Breadth was Still Associated With Positive Returns Over the Subsequent Year



1. Large-Cap Stocks 12-Month Forward Returns by Deciles of Market Breadth¹

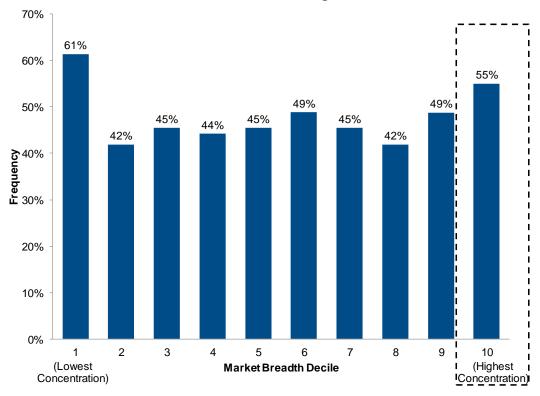
2. Percentage of Positive Large-Cap Stocks Returns Over Next 12-Months by Deciles of Market Breadth¹



The Relative Performance of Remaining Stocks vs. Broad Market was Mixed Following Past Episodes of Narrow Market Breadth



Percentage of Time the Remaining Stocks Outperformed the Broad S&P 500 in the 12 Months Following Each Decile of Market Breadth, Based on Rolling 12-Month Windows¹



- There has also been little relationship between market breadth and the subsequent relative performance of top vs. remaining stocks.
- The remaining stocks excluding the top 5 outperformed the broad S&P 500 index 55% of the time in the subsequent year following the highest market concentration decile like today's. The 55% frequency is not too far from even odds of 50%.

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- Alternative Investments ("AI"). Als may involve a substantial degree of risk, including the risk of total loss of capital, use of leverage, lack of liquidity, and volatility of returns. Private equity, private credit, private real estate, hedge funds, and Al investments structured as private investment funds are subject to less regulation than other types of pooled vehicles. Review the Offering Memorandum, Subscription Agreement, and any other applicable offering documents for risks, potential conflicts of interest, terms and conditions and other disclosures.
- Commodities. The risk of loss in trading commodities can be substantial due, but not limited, to lack of liquidity, volatile political, market, and economic conditions, and abrupt changes in price which may result from unpredictable factors including weather, labor strikes, inflation, foreign exchange rates, etc. Due to the use of leverage, a small move against your position may result in a loss that may be larger than your initial deposit.
- Currencies. Currency exchange rates can be extremely volatile, particularly during times of political or economic uncertainty. There is a risk of loss when an investor has exposure to foreign currency or holds foreign currency traded investments.



- Digital Assets / Cryptocurrency. Digital assets regulation is still developing across all jurisdictions and governments may in the future restrict the use and exchange of any or all digital assets. Digital assets are generally not backed nor supported by any government or central bank, are not FDIC insured and do not have the same protections that U.S. or other countries' bank deposits may have and are more volatile than traditional currencies. Transacting in digital assets carries the risk of market manipulation and cybersecurity failures such as the risk of hacking, theft, programming bugs, and accidental loss. Differing forms of digital assets may carry different risks. The volatility and unpredictability of the price of digital assets may lead to significant and immediate losses.
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- Emerging Markets and Growth Markets. Emerging markets and growth markets investments involve certain considerations, including political and economic conditions, the potential difficulty of repatriating funds or enforcing contractual or other legal rights, and the small size of the securities markets in such countries coupled with a low volume of trading, resulting in potential lack of liquidity and price volatility.
- Non-US Securities. Non-US securities investments are subject to differing regulations, less public information, less liquidity, and greater volatility in the countries of domicile of the security issuers and/or the jurisdiction in which these securities are traded. In addition, investors in securities such as ADRs/GDRs, whose values are influenced by foreign currencies, effectively assume currency risk.
- Options. The purchase of options can result in the loss of an entire investment and the risk of uncovered options is potentially unlimited. You must read and understand the current Options Disclosure Document before entering into any options transactions. The booklet entitled Characteristics and Risk of Standardized Options can be obtained from your PWM team or at http://www.theocc.com/components/docs/riskstoc.pdf. A secondary market may not be available for all options. Transaction costs may be significant in option strategies that require multiple purchases and sales of options, such as spreads. Supporting documentation for any comparisons, recommendations, statistics, technical data, or other information will be supplied upon request.
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