Welcome to Our Market/Economy Kick Off for 2024!

# Courageous Leadership: 2024

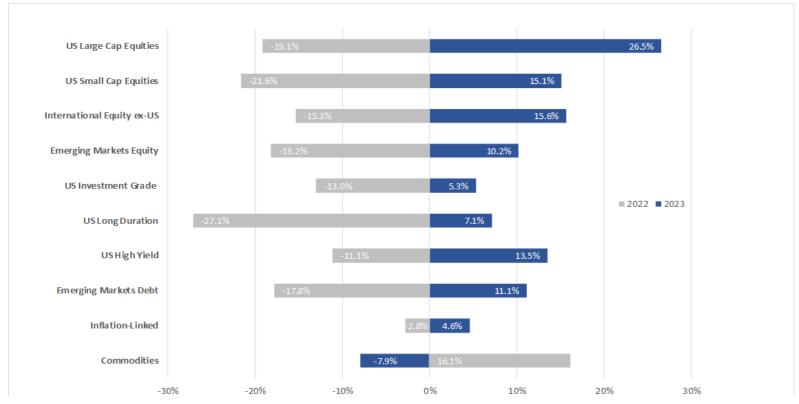
January 24, 2024

# Agenda

- 2023: A year that defined expectations
- 2024 Where do we go from here?
- Positioning Implications

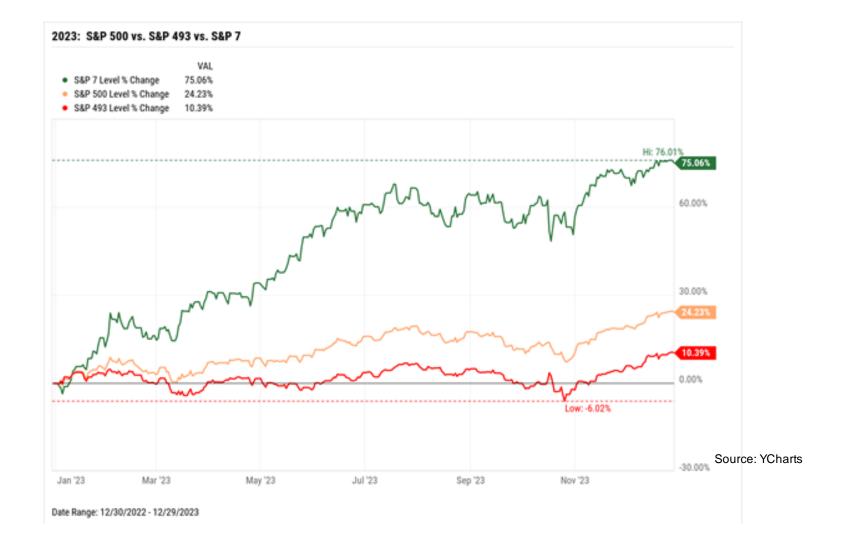
# 2023 PERFORMANCE: THE LAST WERE FIRST, AND THE FIRST WERE LAST IN 2023

#### BENCHMARK RETURNS





## The "magnificent 7," and the rest in 2023

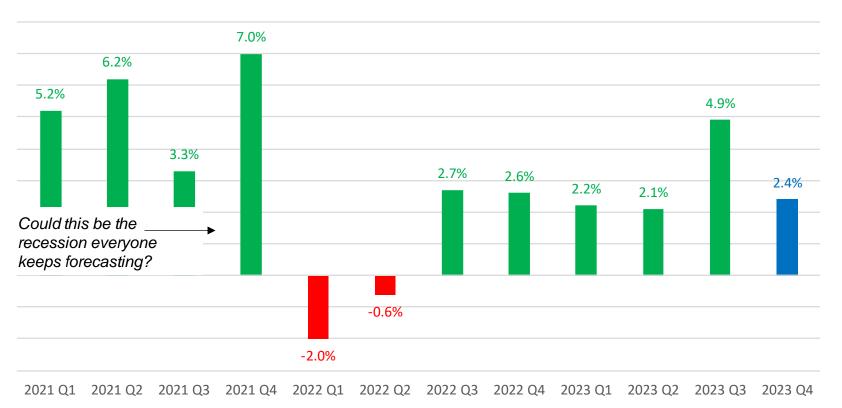






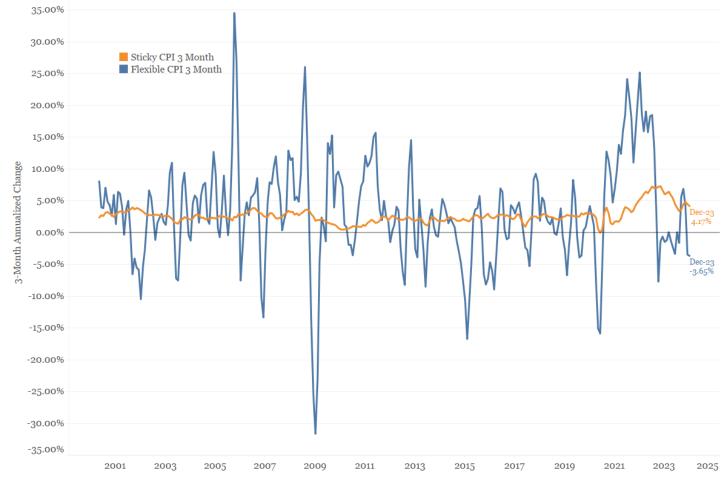
### US growth outlook: no landing?

#### US Gross Domestic Product (GDP), % annualized





## Inflation: Core vs. Sticky CPI, 3M Annualized Change





Source: Atlanta Federal Reserve, Bianco Research

## Core vs. Sticky CPI

# The continued case for higher for longer



Table 1. Flexible and Sticky Prices in the CPI Market Basket

Flexible-price items	Frequency of adjustment	Relative importance	Sticky-price items	Frequency of adjustment	Relative importance
Motor fuel	0.7	3.2	Infants' and toddlers' apparel	5.3	0.2
Car and truck rental	1.2	0.1	Household furnishings and operations	5.3	4.8
Fresh fruits and vegetables	1.3	0.9	Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	5.8	1.2
Fuel oil and other fuels	1.5	0.3	Motor vehicle insurance	5.9	2.0
Gas (piped) and electricity	1.6	4.2	Medical care commodities	6.2	1.6
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.9	1.9	Personal care products	6.7	0.7
Used cars and trucksb	2.0	1.6	Alcoholic beverages	7.3	1.1
Leased cars and trucksb	2.0	0.6	Recreation	7.9	5.7
New vehicles	2.0	4.5	Miscellaneous personal goods	8.1	0.2
Women's and girls' apparel	2.3	1.5	Communication	8.4	3.2
Dairy and related products	2.6	0.9	Public transportation	9.4	1.1
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	2.7	1.0	Tenants' and household insurance	10.1	0.3
Lodging away from home	3.1	2.5	Food away from home	10.7	6.5
Processed fruits and vegetables	3.2	0.3	Rent of primary residence <sup>b</sup>	11.0	6.0
Men's and boys' apparel	3.2	0.9	OER, Northeast <sup>b</sup>	11.0	5.3
Cereals and bakery products	3.3	1.2	OER, Midwest <sup>b</sup>	11.0	4.5
Footwear	3.4	0.7	OER, South <sup>b</sup>	11.0	7.7
Other food at home	3.6	2.0	OER, West <sup>b</sup>	11.0	6.9
Jewelry and watches	3.9	0.4	Education	11.1	3.1
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	4.1	0.4	Medical care services	14.0	4.8
Tobacco and smoking products	4.2	0.8	Water, sewer, and trash collection services	14.3	1.0
Total, flexible-price items		29.8	Motor vehicle fees	16.4	0.5
Total, core flexible-price items		14.0	Personal care services	23.7	0.6
,			Miscellaneous personal services	25.9	1.1
			Total, sticky-price items		70.1
			Total, core sticky-price items		63.6
			Total, non-OER sticky-price items		45.7

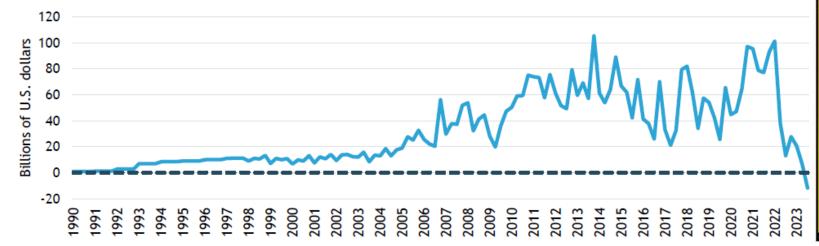
<sup>.</sup> In months.

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Bils and Klenow (2004); authors' calculations.

b. These items were not investigated in Bils and Klenow (2004). The only housing component in the Bils and Klenow dataset is "housing at school excluding board," and we report that estimate for the housing categories in this work. While there may be only a weak correspondence between housing at school, rental housing, and owners' equivalent rent, rents used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to construct the CPI are computed over six-month horizons, making these data, by construction, sticky-price goods.

### Deglobalization? Disenchantment with china?

#### FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN CHINA



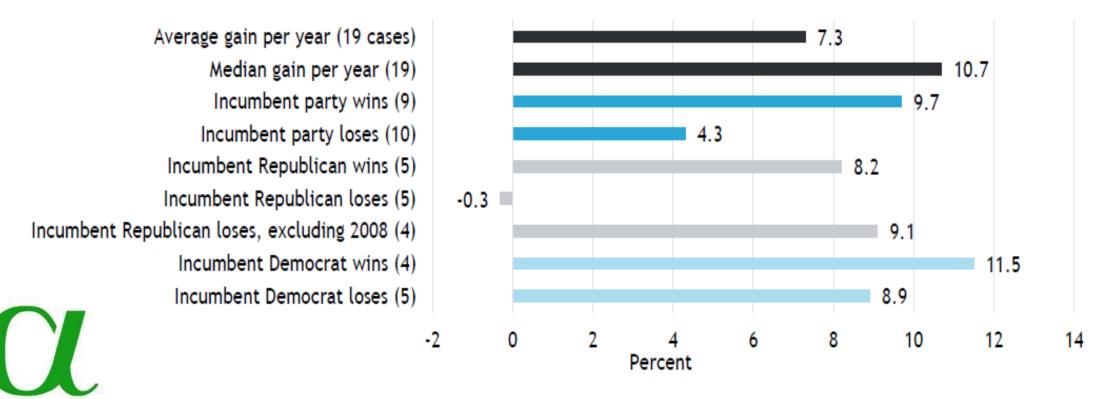


Source: Oxford Economics



### Equity markets and presidential elections

# S&P 500 INDEX (PRICE ONLY) % CHANGE IN US PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION YEARS SINCE 1948



Source: Ned Davis Research

## Opportunities and risks: Alphavest positioning

# alphavest

Themes	Opportunity / Risk	Positioning Highlights	Alphavest Strategies		
US growth chugs along: no landing - GDP at or above trend (c. 2.5%)  ✓ Global growth: tech, Al-driven, demographic momentum in emerging economies	<ul> <li>✓ US continues to lead         asynchronous global growth</li> <li>✓ Consumers and corporations         absorb higher rates</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>✓ US Equities: Large Cap, Value strategies that embrace "new economy"</li> <li>✓ Initiate Emerging Markets exposure: ex- China, favor Taiwan, India, South Korea, Mexico</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>✓ Diversify 6 year bucket         US equities holdings</li> <li>✓ Add international value         and emerging markets         equities to 10 year         bucket</li> </ul>		
Inflation higher for longer (3-3.5%)  ✓ Driven by "sticky" services, wages, and shelter prices	<ul> <li>✓ Red Sea shipping supply chain inflationary risks are underestimated</li> <li>✓ Market-implied inflation overly optimistic (lower than we expect)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>✓ Maintain diversifying allocations to real assets, infrastructure, TIPS</li> <li>✓ Explore commodities and inflation sensitive equities</li> </ul>	✓ Increase TIPS exposure in Fixed Conservative and Aggressive, add Corporate TIPS		
The "income" is back in Fixed Income  ✓ Constructive credit environment  ✓ Multi-year bear market for bonds still allows fixed income to do its job	<ul> <li>✓ Bonds providing elevated yields, risk mitigation and carry</li> <li>✓ Monitor defaults</li> <li>✓ Expect some inflation-driven interest rate volatility in longer yields even as Fed eases</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>✓ Reduce duration risk in favor of credit risk</li> <li>✓ Add to higher "growth" fixed income: high yield, emerging debt</li> <li>✓ Favor active management in higher Beta fixed income sectors</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>✓ Add US high yield to         Fixed Conservative and         Fixed Aggressive</li> <li>✓ Add EM Debt to Fixed         Aggressive and 10 Year</li> </ul>		
Macro disruptors / black swan events:  ✓ Geopolitical risk, credit defaults, liquidity,  "unknown unknowns"?	<ul> <li>✓ Maintain diversification</li> <li>✓ Some duration is beneficial</li> <li>✓ Thematic exposures can add value</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>✓ Add to diversified value equity positioning in domestic and international markets</li> <li>✓ Explore ESG-related exposures (ex: exclusion of autocracies)</li> </ul>	✓ Highly diversified, growth-oriented strategic ranges for 6 and 10 year buckets		



#### Putting global asset class returns in historical context

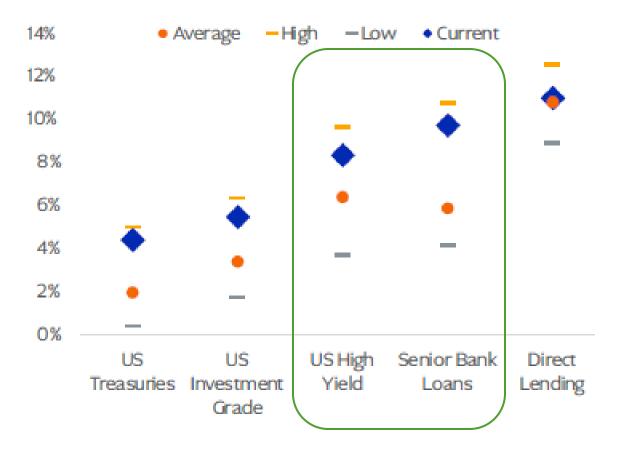
2023 Q4	2023 Q3	2023 Q2	2023 Q1	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
18.0%	16.0%	12.8%	14.4%	42.7%	26.0%	40.4%	38.5%	36.4%	1.3%	37,8%	21.3%	5.7%	27.2%	38.8%
14.2%	-2.8%	8.7%	8.2%	26.3%	-7.5%	39.0%	20.0%	31.5%	0.9%	30.2%	17.3%	3.3%	13.7%	33.5%
14.0%	-3.1%	5.2%	7.5%	18.6%	-8.5%	28.7%	18.7%	28.9%	0.0%	24.8%	12.0%	2.1%	13.5%	32.5%
11.7%	-3.1%	4.9%	5.7%	17.7%	-12.5%	27.6%	18.4%	26.5%	-1.5%	21,8%	11.6%	1.4%	13.0%	32.4%
10.6%	-3.2%	4,1%	4.0%	16.9%	-13.0%	25.2%	15.4%	25.5%	-2.3%	14.6%	11.4%	1.2%	10.6%	21.6%
9.7%	-3.2%	3.3%	3.0%	12.2%	-13.8%	16.0%	8.1%	23.2%	-4.0%	14.3%	8.2%	0.8%	9.1%	17.7%
9.5%	-3.3%	2.4%	3.0%	11.5%	-15.9%	14.8%	8.0%	22.1%	-4.4%	13.7%	7.6%	0.6%	6.0%	1.8%
7.9%	-3.3%	1.0%	2.8%	10.3%	-18.1%	13.2%	7.5%	18.9%	-8.3%	9.8%	7.1%	-2.6%	5.1%	-1.2%
7.9%	-3.9%	-0.1%	2.7%	6.4%	-19.7%	1.5%	5.2%	17.6%	-11.0%	5.8%	3.3%	-3.8%	4.9%	-2.0%
6.8%	-4.0%	-0.8%	1.6%	5.5%	-20.4%	-1.5%	2.8%	8.7%	-13.6%	5.4%	2.6%	-4.4%	-1.8%	-2.3%
5.7%	-5.1%	-1,4%	1.0%	4.1%	-25.2%	-2.2%	-5.3%	7.5%	-13.8%	3.5%	1.0%	-14.6%	-3.9%	-2.6%
-10.7%	-8.6%	-2.7%	-4.9%	-4.3%	-29.1%	-2.3%	-23.7%	6.9%	-14.2%	2.3%	0.2%	-32.9%	-33.1%	-2.7%





#### Multiple points in credit markets attractive

#### YIELD TO MATURITY, LAST 10 YEARS (12.31.23)

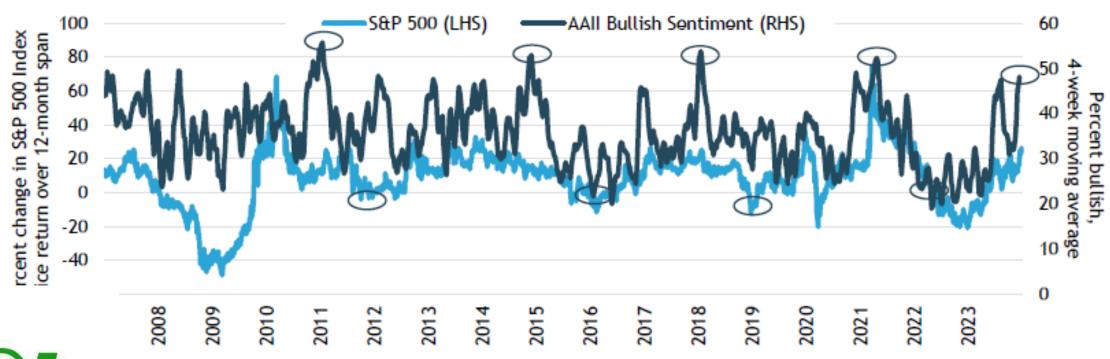


- Long term rates could surprise to upside
- Lower interest rate risk in favor of credit risk
  - High Yield
  - Emerging Markets Debt



#### Equity considerations: US

#### INVESTOR SENTIMENT VS. S&P 500 INDEX PERFORMANCE

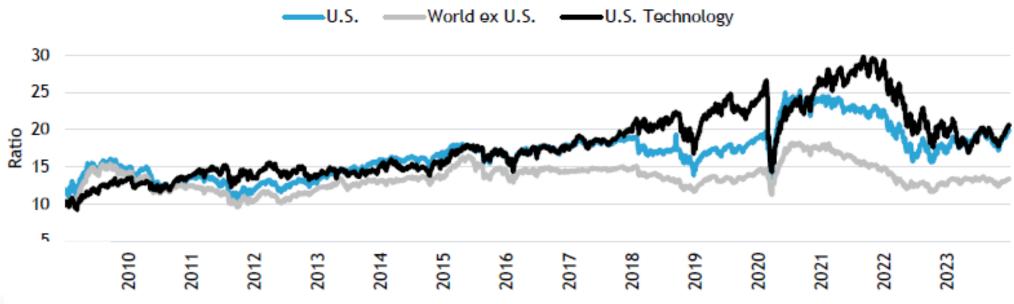




Source: Bloomberg, American Association of Individual Investors

### Switching model stress tests continued

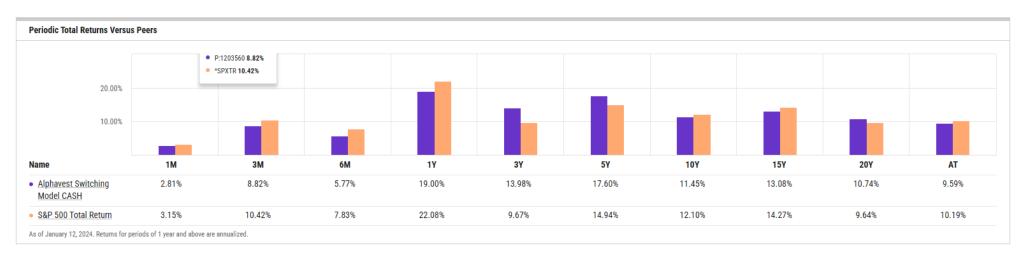
# PRICE TO EARNINGS RATIOS ON FORWARD 12 MONTH EARNINGS ESTIMATES

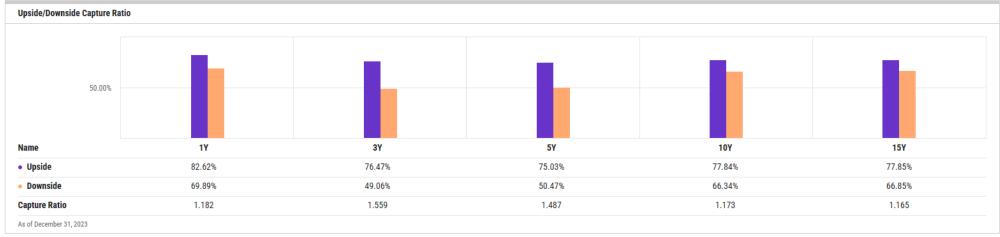




Source: Bloomberg, MSCI

## Switching model stress tests continued





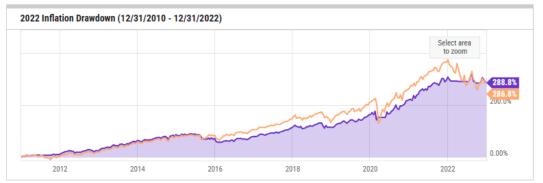


Source: YCharts

### Switching model stress tests continued

# alphavest













#### Switching model stress tests continued











