

Before the Bell

An Ameriprise Investment Research Group Publication

September 20, 2024

Starting the Day

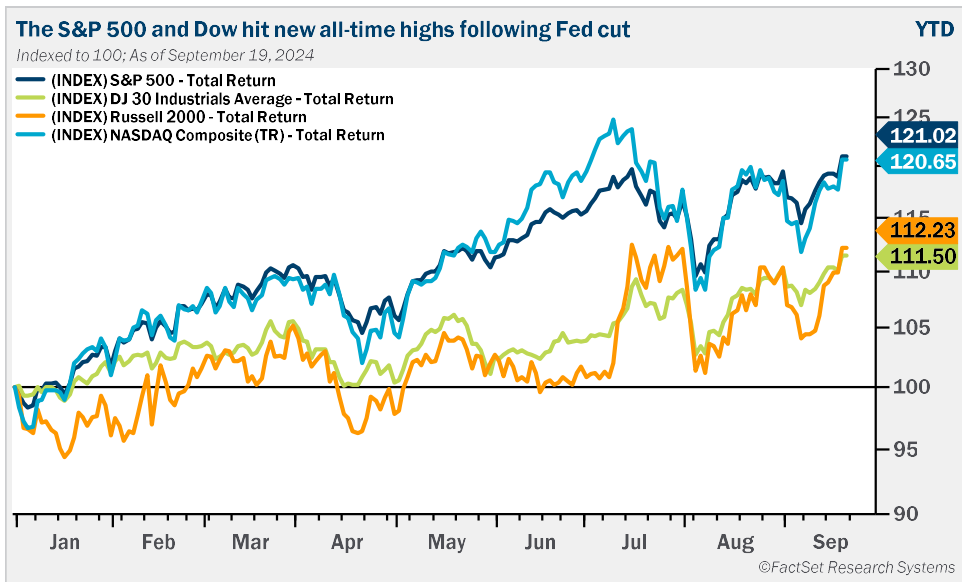
- U.S. futures are pointing to a mixed open.
- European markets are trading lower at midday.
- Asian markets ended mostly higher.
- Stocks climb to new all-time highs.
- A lot of good news is priced into markets at this point.
- 10-year Treasury yield at 3.73%.
- West Texas Intermediate (WTI) oil is trading at \$70.81.
- Gold is trading at \$2,638.00

Market Perspectives

Anthony Saglimbene, Chief Market Strategist

Stocks hit new highs. But it's still too early to head to the beach for the year. In their first full-day reaction to Wednesday's (somewhat unexpected) "jumbo-sized" Federal Reserve rate cut, the S&P 500 Index and Dow Jones Industrials Average claimed new all-time highs yesterday. In fact, the S&P 500 recorded its 39th record close of the year and is now up +1.2% in September. That's not too shabby for what's historically the S&P 500's weakest month of the year. Notably, if the broad-based U.S. stock benchmark can hold on to its monthly gain over the next seven trading days, it will be the first positive September for the Index since 2019 and only the fourth time in the last ten years the S&P 500 has closed higher in September. In addition, the NASDAQ Composite also drove higher on Thursday, led by Big Tech and the NASDAQ 100's gain of +2.6%. The Russell 2000 Index extended its recent rally, advancing for the seventh straight session. Finally, government bond yields ticked slightly higher yesterday, but that's after falling through most of the month.

With the S&P 500 ending Thursday's session at 5,713, the Index sits just a few cat whiskers below our year-end target of 5,750. As much as we'd like to brush off our hands, call mission accomplished, and head to the beach for the rest of the year, there's still an entire quarter left to go in 2024. The third quarter earnings season is approaching over the horizon, as is the pending outcome of the U.S. election. Thus, the market and investors still have a lot to contend with as the year winds down. Did we mention that the U.S. government is facing yet another potential shutdown at the end of the month?



NOTE: FOR IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES, INCLUDING POSSIBLE CONFLICTS, PLEASE SEE THE DISCLOSURE PAGES AT THE END OF THIS DOCUMENT.

As we noted yesterday, the economy is on firm ground, rates are easing, and corporate profits are growing. Overall, that's a positive tailwind for asset prices. That said, at current S&P 500 levels, we believe much of that good news is now mostly priced into stocks.

Moving forward, stocks will likely move based on how much better or worse data comes in around already pretty elevated expectations for profit growth and easing rate policy. Uncertainties about the pace of growth heading into next year, as well as the fiscal policy path post-election, given some of the "extreme" fiscal proposals from both presidential candidates, may temper how much stocks can keep riding higher through year-end.

For now, we remain comfortable with our year-end S&P 500 targets, recognizing that stocks may drift higher or lower from current levels through year-end. Yet the S&P 500 is also unlikely to move enough away from our base and favorable (5,900) targets to necessitate large changes in our targets that would inform a material shift in how investors should allocate their portfolios through year-end.

On that note, the Global Asset Allocation Committee will update its tactical asset allocation guidance for the fourth quarter next week. Look for the latest *Tactical Asset Allocation Update* report in the Morning Research Notes email later next week.

U.S. Premarket Indicators / Overnight International Market Activity

United States:

Here is a quick news rundown to start your morning:

- **Stocks are looking at a lower open.** On the week, the S&P 500 is higher by +1.6%, while the NASDAQ Composite has gained +1.9%. The Dow Jones Industrials Average has moved higher by +1.5%, closing above the 42,000 level for the first time on Thursday. With the big bounce in stocks this week, investor sentiment and equity fund flows have also jumped higher. The latest *American Association of Individual Investors (AAII)* saw its bull-bear spread jump +15.6 percentage points to 24.4% in the week ending September 19th. That's the biggest weekly jump since November. In addition, the *BofA Flow Show* reported that U.S. equity funds attracted nearly \$34 billion in the week ending September 18th, the largest inflow in nine weeks and the third-largest weekly haul of the year.
- **Lower rates favor stocks when the economy isn't in a recession.** Duh. However, *Goldman Sachs* recently put some data behind that statement. During the last five cutting cycles since 1984, where the U.S. economy did not quickly enter a recession, the S&P 500 Index typically returned +6.0% during the three months, +9.0% during the six months, and +17% during the next year following the first Fed rate cut. Notably, *Goldman* said earnings drove the bulk of the gains, with price-to-earnings multiples expanding in three of the five episodes. *FactSet* analyst earnings per share (EPS) estimates forecast S&P 500 EPS rising by +3.8% y/y in Q3 and by +15.1% y/y in Q4. Full-year 2025 S&P 500 EPS is seen rising by +15.0%, which implies a 20 P/E multiple based on current Index levels.

Europe:

Equities across the region are trading mostly lower and following broad gains on Thursday. UK retail sales beat estimates for August, though consumer confidence fell sharply amid concerns over tax increases in the October budget. Mercedes-Benz is the latest automaker to reduce its 2024 profit outlook (on weaker demand in China), which is contributing to pressuring German stock benchmarks at midday.

Asia-Pacific:

Stocks across the region finished the session mostly higher. As expected, the Bank of Japan (BOJ) left rate policy unchanged, with the policy statement void of any hints on forward policy. Governor Ueda reiterated that the economic assessment is largely unchanged from July, with economic growth running above potential. While the Fed and European Central Bank are looking to normalize rates lower, the BOJ continues to look for opportunities to normalize its policy rate higher.

WORLD CAPITAL MARKETS

9/20/2024

As of: 8:30 AM ET

Americas	% chg.	% YTD	Value	Europe (Intra-day)	% chg.	%YTD	Value	Asia/Pacific (Last Night)	% chg.	%YTD	Value
S&P 500	1.7%	21.0%	5,713.6	DISTOXX 50 (Europe)	-0.7%	11.7%	4,908.5	Nikkei 225 (Japan)	1.5%	13.8%	37,723.9
Dow Jones	1.3%	13.1%	42,025.2	FTSE 100 (U.K.)	-0.8%	10.0%	8,258.6	Hang Seng (Hong Kong)	1.4%	11.6%	18,258.6
NASDAQ Composite	2.5%	20.7%	18,014.0	DAX Index (Germany)	-0.7%	12.7%	18,871.1	Korea Kospi 100	0.5%	-1.3%	2,593.4
Russell 2000	2.1%	12.2%	2,252.7	CAC 40 (France)	-0.8%	3.0%	7,555.6	Singapore STI	-0.2%	17.4%	3,624.8
Brazil Bovespa	-0.5%	-0.8%	133,123	FTSE MIB (Italy)	-0.2%	11.9%	33,972.8	Shanghai Comp. (China)	0.0%	-8.0%	2,736.8
S&P/TSX Comp. (Canada)	1.2%	16.4%	23,866.3	IBEX 35 (Spain)	0.2%	20.7%	11,802.1	Bombay Sensex (India)	1.6%	18.3%	84,544.3
Russell 3000	1.7%	19.8%	3,258.8	MOEX Index (Russia)	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#N/A N/A	S&P/ASX 200 (Australia)	0.2%	12.6%	8,209.5

Global	% chg.	% YTD	Value	Developed International	% chg.	%YTD	Value	Emerging International	% chg.	%YTD	Value
MSCI All-Country World Idx	1.6%	17.3%	839.5	MSCI EAFE	1.5%	12.0%	2,440.6	MSCI Emerging Mkts	1.1%	10.0%	1,100.2

Note: International market returns shown on a local currency basis. The equity Index data shown above is on a total return basis, inclusive of dividends.

S&P 500 Sectors	% chg.	% YTD	Value	Equity Income Indices	% chg.	% YTD	Value	Commodities	% chg.	% YTD	Value
Communication Services	1.9%	25.9%	307.6	JPM Alerian MLP Index	-0.5%	12.7%	286.5	Futures & Spot (Intra-day)			
Consumer Discretionary	2.2%	12.3%	1,582.4	FTSE NAREIT Comp. TR	-0.2%	13.9%	27,259.8	CRB Raw Industrials	0.3%	1.5%	551.7
Consumer Staples	-0.6%	17.9%	882.5	DJ US Select Dividend	0.5%	17.7%	3,533.5	NYMEX WTI Crude (p/bbl.)	-0.3%	0.1%	71.8
Energy	1.2%	8.7%	678.7	DJ Global Select Dividend	0.0%	13.1%	239.4	ICE Brent Crude (p/bbl.)	-0.4%	-3.2%	74.6
Financials	1.2%	22.5%	758.0	S&P Div. Aristocrats	0.6%	12.6%	4,812.1	NYMEX Nat Gas (mmBtu)	0.8%	-5.8%	2.4
Health Care	0.3%	15.3%	1,812.1					Spot Gold (troy oz.)	1.1%	26.8%	2,615.3
Industrials	1.8%	18.6%	1,131.9					Spot Silver (troy oz.)	1.9%	31.9%	31.4
Materials	1.5%	11.8%	595.2	Bond Indices				LME Copper (per ton)	1.3%	10.9%	9,388.2
Real Estate	-0.2%	13.7%	279.4	Barclays US Agg. Bond	0.0%	4.8%	2,265.3	LME Aluminum (per ton)	0.1%	7.8%	2,528.9
Technology	3.1%	28.8%	4,351.3	Barclays HY Bond	0.3%	7.9%	2,675.6	CBOT Corn (cents p/bushel)	-0.4%	-19.7%	404.3
Utilities	-0.6%	25.3%	393.8					CBOT Wheat (cents p/bushel)	0.8%	-14.8%	569.8

Foreign Exchange (Intra-day)	% chg.	% YTD	Value		% chg.	% YTD	Value		% chg.	% YTD	Value
Euro (€/€)	0.1%	1.2%	1.12	Japanese Yen (\$/¥)	-1.0%	-2.2%	144.14	Canadian Dollar (\$/C\$)	-0.1%	-2.4%	1.36
British Pound (£/£)	0.2%	4.5%	1.33	Australian Dollar (A\$/A\$)	0.0%	0.0%	0.68	Swiss Franc (\$/CHF)	-0.2%	-1.0%	0.85

Data/Price Source: Bloomberg. Equity Index data is total return, inclusive of dividends, where applicable.

Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee (GAAC)

U.S. Equity Sector - Tactical Views

	S&P 500 Index Weight	GAAC Tactical View	GAAC Tactical Overlay	GAAC Recommended Weight		S&P 500 Index Weight	GAAC Tactical View	GAAC Tactical Overlay	GAAC Recommended Weight
Consumer Staples	5.8%	Overweight	2.0%	7.8%	Industrials	8.1%	Equalweight	-	8.1%
Information Technology	32.5%	Equalweight	-	32.5%	Energy	3.6%	Equalweight	-	3.6%
Financials	12.3%	Equalweight	-	12.3%	Utilities	2.3%	Equalweight	-	2.3%
Health Care	11.7%	Equalweight	-	11.7%	Materials	2.2%	Equalweight	-	2.2%
Communication Services	9.4%	Equalweight	-	9.4%	Real Estate	2.1%	Equalweight	-	2.1%
					Consumer Discretionary	10.0%	Underweight	-2.0%	8.4%

As of: June 30, 2024

Index weightings represent the respective market capitalization of each sector in the S&P 500 as of 6/30/2024. The GAAC Tactical Overlay, as well as Recommended Tactical Weights, is derived from the Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee (GAAC). Views are expressed relative to the Index and are provided to represent investment conviction in each region. Tactical Allocations are designed to augment Index returns over a 6-12 month time horizon. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Global Equity Regions - Tactical Views

	MSCI All-Country World Index Weight	GAAC Tactical View	GAAC Tactical Overlay	GAAC Recommended Weight		MSCI All-Country World Index Weight	GAAC Tactical View	GAAC Tactical Overlay	GAAC Recommended Weight
United States	63.6%	Overweight	2.1%	65.7%	Latin America	0.8%	Equalweight	-	0.8%
Europe ex U.K.	12.8%	Overweight	2.0%	14.8%	Asia-Pacific ex Japan	10.6%	Underweight	-3.0%	7.6%
Japan	5.1%	Overweight	1.0%	6.1%	Canada	2.7%	Underweight	-1.0%	1.7%
United Kingdom	3.3%	Equalweight	-	3.3%	Middle East / Africa	1.1%	Underweight	-1.1%	0.0%

as of: June 30, 2024

Index weightings are based on the regional market capitalizations of the MSCI All-Country World Index as of 06/30/2024. The GAAC Tactical Overlay, as well as the Recommended Tactical Weights, are derived from the Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee (GAAC). Views are expressed relative to the Index and are provided to represent investment conviction in each region. Tactical Allocations are designed to augment Index returns over a 6-12 month time horizon. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Fixed Income Market Perspectives

Brian M. Erickson, CFA, VP Fixed Income Research & Strategy

What do rate cuts mean for fixed income allocations? We were wrong with our expectation for only 25 basis points this time. The Fed took a 50-basis point (bp) step toward trying to stick a soft landing on Wednesday lowering the fed funds target range to 4.75% to 5.00%.

At the Fed's press conference Wednesday, Fed Chairman Powell made a compelling case for how labor markets, just before the Fed made its final hike in April 2023, the Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) inflation hovered near 4.5% while unemployment at 3.4% revisited the lowest reading since 1953. Powell suggested that that inflation remained above the Fed's target because labor markets were too tight, spurring inflation. The Chairman noted that PCE inflation was 2.5% in July and that unemployment at 4.2% in August stood higher, yet well within a historical full employment context. The Fed's frame-up pointed to initial jobless claims at a three-month moving average of 226K, and continuing claims, which came in at 1829K for the week ending September 7, as indicative of a healthy labor market.

The Fed's frame-up that because unemployment was so artificially low due to an overabundance of job openings, and that the committee broadly views its dual mandate of stable prices and full employment as in balance aligns with the market expectation for a soft landing. Our Base Scenario forecasts, last updated in our Committee Perspectives report on July

Inflation-adjusted bond yields remain attractive, both against the backdrop of the past 15 years and on a stand alone basis today. Should money rotate from cash investments or equity allocations into fixed income we may see yields continue lower (thus prices higher) adding to the reasonable yield to maturity they currently offer. Slower growth could extend the time it takes for equities to grow into their multiples, leading investors into fixed income for coupon returns while markets consolidate. These are among the reasons we tactically Overweight high-quality fixed income. We recommend:

Up in Quality: High-quality fixed income should make up the vast majority of investor holdings as inflation fades and domestic growth slows into 2025. This includes Treasuries, agencies, investment-grade corporates, and mortgage-backed securities. To the extent fixed-income portfolios still resemble strategies from 2021 and 2022 when yield was scarce and income hard to find, now is a great time to move into higher quality.

Cash and cash investments: Cash yields will continue to fade, already falling by more than 1% from their peak at the end of May. We recommend investors move excess money from cash investments into fixed income now. For long-term investors, it's not too late in our view. In a qualified account, target high-quality core bonds for new investments. For non-qualified investors in high tax brackets, consider municipal bonds. We may see more asset flow into bond markets from cash, from stock should investors see valuations as limiting, and from international investors.

Long-term 60/40 portfolios: The Fed sees balanced risks between higher inflation and weaker employment, suggesting limited prospects for the return of break-out inflation that might lead both stock and bond prices lower like we saw in 2022. We believe that investors can once again count on high-quality fixed income to contribute to a smoother ride within diversified portfolios.

Floating-rate out of favor: While floating rate investments allowed investors to participate in rising Fed rates, rate cuts steadily chip away at floating rate coupons. We recommend investors rotate into fixed-coupon investments that can sustain income or provide added price returns while the Fed cuts policy rates.

Global bonds: Now that the Fed is out of the gate on rate cuts, developed and emerging foreign central banks may see the Fed's bold first rate cut as a green light to pursue easier rate policy on their own. The Fed lowering rates by half a percent flashes an all-clear for policy easing around the globe, which may transition into improving fundamentals for developed and emerging foreign bonds in the months ahead. We intend to track this evolution closely for ways to broaden diversity and returns.

There is still good value in fixed income. A portion of the low-hanging total return is behind us, but current yields remain attractive on a historical basis. Further, high-quality fixed income is back to playing its role as a volatility dampener for diversified portfolios, especially with the potential for higher levels of volatility from a data-dependent Fed, a November presidential election, and geopolitics.

Economic News and Views:

Russell T. Price, CFA – Chief Economist

Releases for Friday September 20, 2024

All times Eastern. Consensus estimates via Bloomberg

None Scheduled

Ameriprise Economic Projections

Forecast:	Full-year				Quarterly						
	Actual 2022	Actual 2023	Est. 2024	Est. 2025	Actual Q3-2023	Actual Q4-2023	Actual Q1-2024	Actual Q2-2024	Est. Q3-2024	Est. Q4-2024	Est. Q1-2025
Real GDP (annualized)	1.9%	2.5%	2.6%	1.7%	4.9%	3.4%	1.4%	3.0%	2.4%	1.5%	1.8%
Unemployment Rate	3.6%	3.7%	4.4%	4.2%	3.8%	3.7%	3.8%	4.1%	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%
CPI (YoY)	8.0%	3.4%	2.4%	2.0%	3.7%	3.4%	3.5%	3.0%	2.5%	2.4%	2.1%
Core PCE (YoY)	5.2%	2.9%	2.4%	2.0%	3.6%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%

Sources: Historical data via FactSet. Estimates (Est.) via American Enterprise Investment Services Inc.

YoY = Year-over-year, Unemployment numbers are period ending, GDP: Gross Domestic Product; CPI: Consumer Price Index

PCE: Personal Consumption Expenditures Price Index. Core excludes food and energy.

All estimates other than GDP are period ending.

Last Updated: August 30, 2024

Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee Targets and Views

Targets

2024 Year-end Targets:	Favorable Scenario	Base-Case Scenario	Adverse Scenario
S&P 500 Index:	5,900	5,750	5,000
10-Year U.S. Treasury Yield:	4.00%	3.75%	3.00%
Fed Funds Target Range:	4.50% to 4.75%	4.75% to 5.00%	4.25% to 4.50%

Estimates (Est.) via American Enterprise Investment Services Inc.

Please see latest *Quarterly Capital Market Digest* for more information.

Last Updated: July 8, 2024

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Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee Tactical Asset Class Views

As of 6/30/24

	Overweight	Equalweight	Underweight
Equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Large Cap Growth Developed Foreign Equity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Large Cap Value U.S. Mid Cap Value U.S. Mid Cap Growth U.S. Small Cap Value U.S. Small Cap Growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emerging Foreign Equity
S&P 500 Sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer Staples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication Services Energy Financials Health Care Industrials Information Technology Materials Real Estate Utilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer Discretionary
Global Equity Regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe ex U.K. Japan United States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latin America United Kingdom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asia-Pacific ex Japan Canada Middle East / Africa
Fixed Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. Government U.S. Inv. Grd Corporate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed Foreign Bond 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emerging Foreign Bond High Yield Bond
Alternatives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Real Assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative Strategies
Cash		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash 	

Note: Our Tactical Allocations are designed to augment a Strategic portfolio over a 6-12-month time horizon. **Asset Allocation and diversification do not ensure or guarantee better performance and do not eliminate the risk of investment losses. Investors should note that rising interest rates could have a detrimental effect on bond prices. Please consult with your financial advisor.** Cash generally refers to assets, securities and/or products low in risk and highly liquid. For asset allocation purposes, instruments can include Treasury bills, certificates of deposit, money market funds and high quality bonds whose maturities are less than 3 months. Outside of asset allocation purposes, cash investments can also include illiquid cash held in a mutual fund or pledged as collateral for derivatives. You can only access this cash by redeeming the fund using it, subject to fees or time constraints associated with redemptions.

As of June 30, 2024

Major Market Indices	Rolling Returns			
	Q2'24	1-year	3-years	5-years
Russell 3000 [®] Index (U.S. Equity)	3.22%	23.13%	8.05%	14.14%
MSCI ACWI Ex USA Index – net (Foreign Equity)	0.96%	11.62%	0.46%	5.55%
Bloomberg U.S. Universal Bond Index (Fixed Income)	0.19%	3.47%	-2.68%	0.11%
Wilshire Liquid Alternative Index (Alternatives)	0.49%	7.30%	1.37%	2.75%
FTSE Three-Month Treasury Bill Index (Cash)	1.37%	5.64%	3.17%	2.22%

Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance. Performance calculations use FactSet data and are as of Date.

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The Ameriprise Investment Research Group

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As of June 30, 2024

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Risk Factors

Alternative investments involve substantial risks and are more volatile than traditional investments, making them more suitable for investors with an above-average tolerance for risk.

Corporate Bonds are debt instruments issued by a private corporation. Non-Investment grade securities, commonly known as “high-yield” or “junk” bonds, are historically subject to greater risk of default, including the loss of principal and interest, than higher-rated bonds, which may result in greater price volatility than experienced with a higher-rated issue.

Investing in **derivatives** is a specialized activity that involves special risks that subject the fund to significant loss potential, including when used as leverage, and may result in greater fluctuation in fund value.

Diversification and **Asset Allocation** do not assure a profit or protect against loss.

Dividend and interest payments are not guaranteed. The amount of dividend payment, if any, can vary over time and issuers may reduce or eliminate dividends paid on securities in the event of a recession or adverse event affecting a specific industry or issuer. Should a company be unable to pay interest on a timely basis a default may occur and interruption or reduction of interest and principal occur. Investments in a narrowly focused sector may exhibit higher volatility than investments with broader objectives and is subject to market risk and economic risk.

There are risks associated with **fixed-income investments**, including bond funds, such as credit risk, interest rate risk, and prepayment and extension risk. In

general, bond prices rise when interest rates fall and vice versa. This effect is usually more pronounced for longer-term securities.

Growth securities, at times, may not perform as well as value securities or the stock market in general and may be out of favor with investors.

Income Risk: We note that dividends are declared solely at the discretion of the companies' boards of directors. Dividend cuts or eliminations will likely negatively impact underlying company valuations. Published dividend yields are calculated before fees and taxes. Dividends paid by foreign companies to ADR holders may be subject to a withholding tax which could adversely affect the realized dividend yield. In certain circumstances, investors in ADR shares have the option to receive dividends in the form of cash payments, rights shares or ADR shares. Each form of dividend payment will have different tax consequences and therefore generate a different yield. In some instances, ADR holders are eligible to reclaim a portion of the withholding tax.

International investing involves certain risks and volatility due to potential political, economic currency instabilities and different financial and accounting standards. Risks are enhanced for **emerging market** issuers.

Interest payments on **inflation-protected securities** may be more volatile than interest payments on ordinary bonds. In periods of deflation, these securities may provide no income.

Market Risk: Model portfolios and markets in general could sustain significant volatility due to several factors. As we have seen recently, both economic and geopolitical issues could have a material impact on this model portfolio and the equity market as a whole.

The **mutual funds** and **ETFs** included in this report are subject to specific risk factors, generally the same as those of the underlying securities and may result in a loss of the principal amount invested.

Non-investment-grade (high-yield or junk) securities present greater price volatility and more risk to principal and income than higher rated securities.

Quantitative Strategy Risk: Stock selection and portfolio maintenance strategies based on quantitative analytics carry a unique set of risks. Quantitative strategies rely on comprehensive, accurate and thorough historical data. The Ameriprise Investment Research Group utilizes current and historical data provided by third-party data

vendors. Material errors in database construction and maintenance could have an adverse effect on quantitative research and the resulting stock selection strategies.

Sector Risk: The Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee and managers of this model portfolio can elect to overweight or underweight (or completely avoid) certain economic sectors. This could lead to substantial underperformance versus a more diversified or balanced weighting.

Security Recommendation Risk: The research team may not be successful in selecting securities that collectively perform better than the benchmark. When viewing return comparisons investors should keep in mind the following information. Our model portfolio generally maintains less than 50 securities, whereas benchmark indices contain several times that amount. The benchmark index is market capitalization weighted, providing greater weight to the larger company movements, whereas our model portfolio is designed to be equally dollar weighted. Furthermore, the model portfolio may deviate significantly, at times, from the sector allocation of the benchmark due to our interpretation of economic conditions and market factors as well as our security selection process.

The benchmark index returns are taken from Bloomberg Financial Markets and reflect dividends reinvested. Additionally, there is no fee or cost assumption in the index comparison return.

Investments in **small- and mid-capitalization companies** involve greater risks and volatility than investments in larger, more established companies.

The products of **technology companies** may be subject to severe competition and rapid obsolescence, and their stocks may be subject to greater price fluctuations.

Value securities may be unprofitable if the market fails to recognize their intrinsic worth or the portfolio manager misgauged that worth.

Definitions of terms

Definitions of terms mentioned in this report are available on our website at ameriprise.com/legal/disclosures/ in the Additional Ameriprise research disclosures section, or through your Ameriprise financial advisor

Index definitions

An index is a statistical composite that is not managed. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Definitions of individual indices mentioned in this report are available on our website at ameriprise.com/legal/disclosures/ in the Additional Ameriprise research disclosures section, or through your Ameriprise financial advisor

Disclaimer section

Except for the historical information contained herein, certain matters in this report are forward-looking statements or projections that are dependent upon certain risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to, such factors and considerations as general market volatility, global economic and geopolitical impacts, fiscal and monetary policy, liquidity, the level of interest rates, historical sector performance relationships as they relate to the business and economic cycle, consumer preferences, foreign currency exchange rates, litigation risk, competitive positioning, the ability to successfully integrate acquisitions, the ability to develop and commercialize new products and services, legislative risks, the pricing environment for products and services, and compliance with various local, state, and federal health care laws. See latest third-party research reports and updates for risks pertaining to a particular security.

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