

# Before the Bell

An Ameriprise Investment Research Group Publication

December 11, 2024

## Starting the Day

- U.S. stock index futures are mixed ahead of the open.
- European markets are trading mixed at midday.
- Asian markets ended mostly lower overnight.
- Fed rate cut odds grow after “as expected” CPI report.
- U.S. inflation up 2.7% y/y in November.
- 10-year Treasury yield at 4.25%.
- West Texas Intermediate (WTI) oil is trading at \$69.50.
- Gold is trading at \$2,725.90

## Market Perspectives

**Andrew R. Heaney, CFA** Director, Technology and Communication Services

In addition to comments related to overnight activity and pre-market conditions, each Wednesday, we feature commentary from members of the Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee discussing investment considerations targeting their specific area of expertise. The comments are intended to provide additional insight into Committee allocation recommendations.

### The Next Evolution: Software Takes the Lead in Tech’s AI-Driven Era

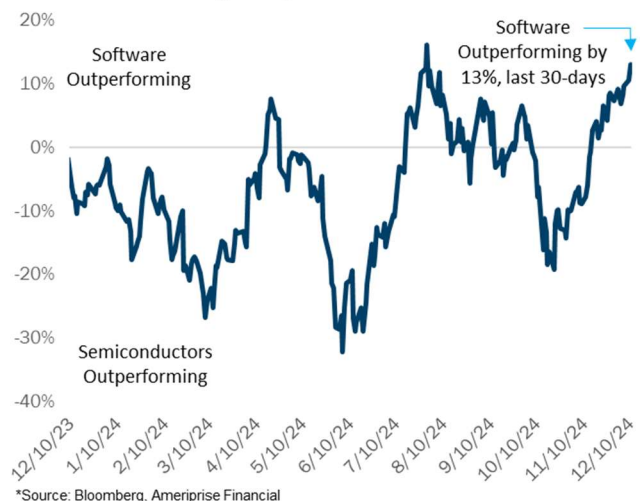
The leadership dynamics within the Technology sector have shifted notably this quarter, with large-cap Software stocks delivering meaningful outperformance for the first time since October of last year. This resurgence has been fueled by rising confidence in artificial intelligence and its integration into Software applications. While the Software industry holds strong potential for revenue growth and innovation, we believe sustaining this momentum will require firms to satisfy heightened expectations, justify elevated valuations, and navigate significant uncertainties. In our view, investors should remain optimistic about AI’s long-term ability to boost profitability and create new revenue streams, but they must also prepare for the potential for near-term volatility as the sector rapidly evolves.

#### Turning AI Infrastructure into Real-World Value

Over the past 30 trading days, the S&P 500 Software Index has outpaced the Semiconductor benchmark by more than 12%, partially eroding the significant lead chip stocks built during the first half of the year. However, the sustainability of this momentum remains uncertain, as concerns persist around adoption rates, practical use cases, and capital expenditure across the broader Tech sector.

This divergence reflects growing confidence that AI applications are moving beyond the hype phase and into practical, monetizable use cases. For the past two years, AI infrastructure spending has been a key driver of the equity market rally. Robust demand for infrastructure—spanning Nvidia GPUs, Broadcom networking components, and advanced data center solutions—has been fueled by massive

**S&P 500 Semiconductors vs. Software**  
Rolling 30-Day Relative Performance



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

capital expenditures from hyperscalers like Microsoft, Amazon, Google, Meta, and Tesla. These investments have been critical in building the computational backbone required to train and deploy AI models at scale. However, infrastructure alone cannot sustain the AI growth thesis indefinitely. The question now is whether this infrastructure demand can translate into real-world applications that drive sustained value creation and enterprise adoption.

### The Application Advantage in Capturing AI Value

In our view, the Software industry is a natural long-term beneficiary of AI-driven innovation. Unlike hardware and chips, which are capital-intensive and cyclical, Software offers several key advantages such as higher margins, scalability through SaaS models, and predictable recurring revenue—factors that position top AI-focused Software firms for sustained growth and profitability in the rapidly evolving AI ecosystem.

The commoditization of AI models like GPT-4, Claude, and Gemini has shifted value creation to the application layer. This is where Software companies that excel in integrating AI into workflows, automating processes, and delivering actionable insights are poised to capture the lion's share of enterprise spending and drive long-term growth.

### High Stakes for Software in the AI Era

Despite the optimism, the Software industry and the broader AI ecosystem face considerable challenges. Near-term expectations for AI have set an especially high bar, and Software companies must now deliver tangible results to sustain the momentum behind the AI growth narrative. At over 32x expected next 12 months earnings, the S&P 500 Software Industry Group is trading near its highest valuation in three years. In our view, the group is under exceptional pressure to demonstrate meaningful progress in key areas, including adoption at scale, measurable ROI, and sustained revenue growth.

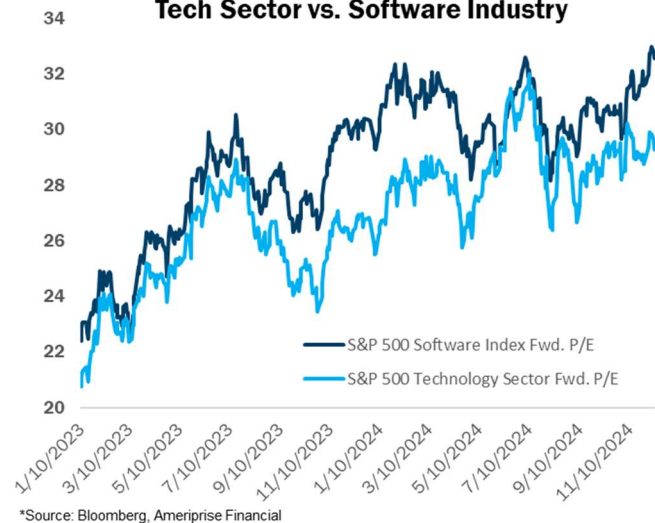
Premium valuations in the Software and AI sectors are heavily dependent on consistent growth, leaving little room for missteps. Furthermore, the broader market rally has been driven largely by confidence in AI's transformative potential. Should these expectations go unmet, investor sentiment could sour, sending shockwaves across the entire Technology sector.

### Turning Point from Infrastructure to Enterprise Impact

The AI ecosystem has reached a critical juncture. For the better part of two years, the market has been driven by data center infrastructure spending. However, the recent shift in leadership within the Tech sector reflects a growing recognition that infrastructure alone cannot sustain the AI narrative indefinitely. In our view, real long-term value requires applications that deliver measurable outcomes.

As we look ahead to 2025, the prospects for the sector will largely depend on Software's ability to deliver real-world value. Companies that successfully integrate AI into enterprise workflows, automate complex processes, and provide actionable insights will not only reinforce the AI growth narrative but also establish themselves as long-term leaders in the evolving Technology landscape. For suggestions on Software firms well-positioned to leverage artificial intelligence to enhance margins and drive growth, please refer to the Technology recommended list.

**Forward Earnings Multiple S&P 500  
Tech Sector vs. Software Industry**



## U.S. Premarket Indicators / Overnight International Market Activity

### United States:

Here is a quick news rundown to start your morning:

- U.S. equity markets are mixed ahead of the open as investors position cautiously ahead of November's Consumer Price Index (CPI) release, which is expected to show a 0.3% month-over-month increase and a 2.7% year-over-year

rise. Core CPI is forecast at 3.3% YoY. These inflation figures are critical as they could heavily influence the Federal Reserve's interest rate decision next week, where markets are pricing in an 86% chance of a rate cut.

- Treasury yields were relatively stable, with the 10-year yield at 4.24% and the 2-year yield at 4.17%. The bond market's muted reaction likely suggests traders are awaiting confirmation of inflation trends before adjusting their rate expectations for 2024. Additionally, corporate earnings remain a mixed bag, with several high-profile large caps reporting this week.

### **Europe:**

European equity markets are under pressure, weighed down by weak retail earnings and ongoing concerns about U.S.-China trade tensions. Inditex, the owner of Zara, reported slower sales growth, raising fears about the strength of holiday shopping demand. Additionally, political uncertainty in France and Germany continues to cast a shadow over the region's economic outlook. The euro remains under pressure, reflecting skepticism about the European Central Bank's (ECB) ability to navigate rate cuts without exacerbating inflation risks. With the ECB meeting tomorrow, markets are pricing in up to 150 basis points of cuts over the next year, though this appears aggressive given persistent services inflation.

### **Asia-Pacific:**

Asia-Pacific markets delivered mixed results overnight. South Korea's Kospi gained 1.0%, buoyed by optimism following the passage of a downsized 2025 budget. However, political turmoil surrounding President Yoon Suk Yeol could dampen investor sentiment in the near term. In Japan, the Nikkei 225 was flat overnight as wholesale inflation (PPI) came in above expectations at 3.7% YoY, strengthening the case for a potential Bank of Japan rate hike next week. In China, markets were subdued as investors digested the government's shift to a "moderately loose" monetary policy stance. The CSI 300 fell 0.2%, while the Hang Seng dropped 0.8%. Concerns about a weaker yuan and its potential spillover effects on emerging market currencies remain a key risk for global markets.

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**WORLD CAPITAL MARKETS**

12/11/2024

As of: 8:30 AM ET

Americas	% chg.	% YTD	Value	Europe (Intra-day)	% chg.	%YTD	Value	Asia/Pacific (Last Night)	% chg.	%YTD	Value
<b>S&amp;P 500</b>	-0.3%	28.2%	6,034.9	<b>DISTOXX 50 (Europe)</b>	0.1%	13.3%	4,955.7	<b>Nikkei 225 (Japan)</b>	0.0%	19.6%	39,372.2
<b>Dow Jones</b>	-0.3%	19.6%	44,247.8	<b>FTSE 100 (U.K.)</b>	0.2%	11.2%	8,298.6	<b>Hang Seng (Hong Kong)</b>	-0.8%	23.5%	20,155.1
<b>NASDAQ Composite</b>	-0.3%	32.1%	19,687.2	<b>DAX Index (Germany)</b>	0.0%	21.4%	20,333.0	<b>Korea Kospi 100</b>	1.0%	-6.8%	2,442.5
<b>Russell 2000</b>	-0.4%	19.0%	2,382.8	<b>CAC 40 (France)</b>	0.3%	1.4%	7,414.3	<b>Singapore STI</b>	-0.5%	23.7%	3,792.8
<b>Brazil Bovespa</b>	0.8%	-4.4%	128,228	<b>FTSE MIB (Italy)</b>	0.5%	14.3%	34,702.6	<b>Shanghai Comp. (China)</b>	0.3%	15.4%	3,432.5
<b>S&amp;P/TSX Comp. (Canada)</b>	-0.5%	25.2%	25,504.3	<b>IBEX 35 (Spain)</b>	-1.1%	22.2%	11,829.8	<b>Bombay Sensex (India)</b>	0.0%	14.3%	81,526.1
<b>Russell 3000</b>	-0.4%	27.5%	3,460.2	<b>MOEX Index (Russia)</b>	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#N/A N/A	<b>S&amp;P/ASX 200 (Australia)</b>	-0.5%	15.2%	8,353.6

Global	% chg.	% YTD	Value	Developed International	% chg.	%YTD	Value	Emerging International	% chg.	%YTD	Value
<b>MSCI All-Country World Idx</b>	-0.5%	21.5%	866.4	<b>MSCI EAFE</b>	-1.1%	7.8%	2,334.9	<b>MSCI Emerging Mkts</b>	-0.2%	11.5%	1,111.7

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
<b>Communication Services</b>	2.6%	42.8%	348.1	<b>JPM Alerian MLP Index</b>	-1.0%	17.5%	298.8	<b>Futures &amp; Spot (Intra-day)</b>			
<b>Consumer Discretionary</b>	0.1%	34.4%	1,890.6	<b>FTSE NAREIT Comp. TR</b>	-1.5%	10.0%	26,304.9	<b>CRB Raw Industrials</b>	-0.1%	0.6%	546.6
<b>Consumer Staples</b>	0.5%	20.0%	893.9	<b>DJ US Select Dividend</b>	-0.4%	21.5%	3,647.7	<b>NYMEX WTI Crude (p/bbl.)</b>	1.4%	-2.9%	69.6
<b>Energy</b>	-0.6%	10.6%	685.4	<b>DJ Global Select Dividend</b>	0.0%	11.2%	232.7	<b>ICE Brent Crude (p/bbl.)</b>	1.3%	-5.1%	73.1
<b>Financials</b>	-0.1%	33.7%	824.2	<b>S&amp;P Div. Aristocrats</b>	-0.4%	13.0%	4,827.4	<b>NYMEX Nat Gas (mmbtu)</b>	3.2%	29.8%	3.3
<b>Health Care</b>	-0.5%	6.9%	1,674.6					<b>Spot Gold (troy oz.)</b>	0.1%	30.7%	2,696.7
<b>Industrials</b>	-0.2%	23.2%	1,172.2					<b>Spot Silver (troy oz.)</b>	-0.6%	33.3%	31.7
<b>Materials</b>	-0.9%	7.5%	570.3	<b>Bond Indices</b>				<b>LME Copper (per ton)</b>	-0.2%	7.5%	9,101.0
<b>Real Estate</b>	-1.6%	10.4%	270.0	<b>Barclays US Agg. Bond</b>	-0.1%	3.0%	2,227.2	<b>LME Aluminum (per ton)</b>	0.8%	9.3%	2,564.4
<b>Technology</b>	-1.3%	37.2%	4,631.1	<b>Barclays HY Bond</b>	0.0%	9.1%	2,705.8	<b>CBOT Corn (cents p/bushel)</b>	0.2%	-12.5%	449.8
<b>Utilities</b>	-0.8%	26.3%	394.2					<b>CBOT Wheat (cents p/bushel)</b>	0.3%	-17.1%	563.3

Foreign Exchange (Intra-day)	% chg.	% YTD	Value		% chg.	% YTD	Value		% chg.	% YTD	Value
<b>Euro (€/€)</b>	-0.2%	-4.8%	1.05	<b>Japanese Yen (\$/¥)</b>	-0.5%	-7.6%	152.66	<b>Canadian Dollar (\$/C\$)</b>	0.0%	-6.6%	1.42
<b>British Pound (£/\$)</b>	-0.2%	0.1%	1.27	<b>Australian Dollar (A\$/S)</b>	-0.3%	-6.7%	0.64	<b>Swiss Franc (\$/CHF)</b>	-0.1%	-4.8%	0.88

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
<b>Financials</b>	12.9%	Overweight	2.0%	14.9%	<b>Energy</b>	3.2%	Equalweight	-	3.2%
<b>Consumer Staples</b>	5.9%	Overweight	2.0%	32.5%	<b>Utilities</b>	2.5%	Equalweight	-	2.5%
<b>Information Technology</b>	31.9%	Equalweight	-	31.9%	<b>Materials</b>	2.3%	Equalweight	-	2.3%
<b>Health Care</b>	11.5%	Equalweight	-	11.5%	<b>Real Estate</b>	2.3%	Equalweight	-	2.3%
<b>Communication Services</b>	8.8%	Equalweight	-	8.8%	<b>Consumer Discretionary</b>	10.2%	Underweight	-2.0%	8.2%
					<b>Industrials</b>	8.5%	Underweight	-2.0%	6.5%

As of: September 30, 2024

Index weightings represent the respective market capitalization of each sector in the S&P 500 as of 9/26/2024. 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
<b>United States</b>	62.8%	Overweight	2.2%	65.0%	<b>United Kingdom</b>	3.2%	Equalweight	-	3.2%
<b>Europe ex U.K.</b>	12.9%	Equalweight	-	12.9%	<b>Latin America</b>	0.9%	Equalweight	-	0.9%
<b>Asia-Pacific ex Japan</b>	11.0%	Equalweight	-	11.0%	<b>Canada</b>	2.8%	Underweight	1.0%	1.8%
<b>Japan</b>	5.2%	Equalweight	-	5.2%	<b>Middle East / Africa</b>	1.2%	Underweight	-1.2%	0.0%

as of: September 30, 2024

Index weightings are based on the regional market capitalizations of the MSCI All-Country World Index as of 09/26/2024. 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.

# Economic News and Views:

Russell T. Price, CFA – Chief Economist

Releases for Wednesday, December 11, 2024

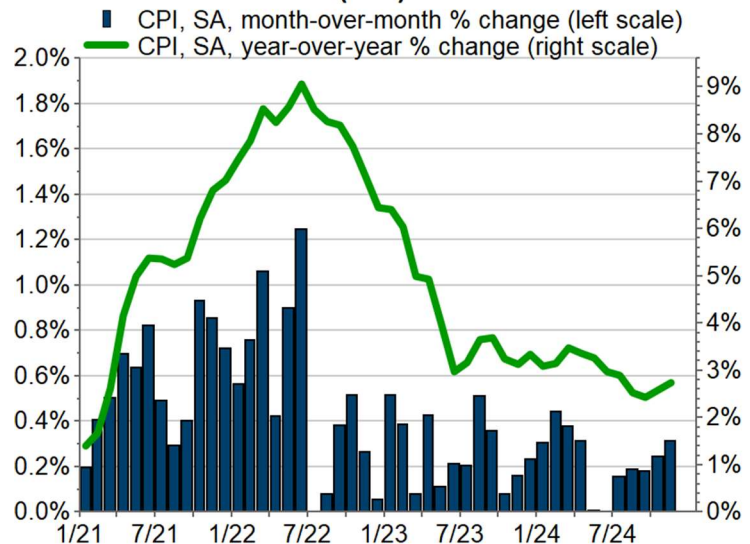
All times Eastern. Consensus estimates via Bloomberg

Time	Period	Release	Consensus Est.	Actual	Prior	Revised to
8:30 AM	NOV	Consumer Price Index (CPI)(MoM)	+0.3%	<b>+0.3%</b>	+0.2%	
8:30 AM	NOV	Core CPI – Less Food & Energy (MoM)	+0.3%	<b>+0.3%</b>	+0.3%	
8:30 AM	NOV	Consumer Price Index (CPI)(YoY)	+2.7%	<b>+2.7%</b>	+2.6%	
8:30 AM	NOV	CPI – Less Food & Energy (YoY)	+3.3%	<b>+3.3%</b>	+3.3%	

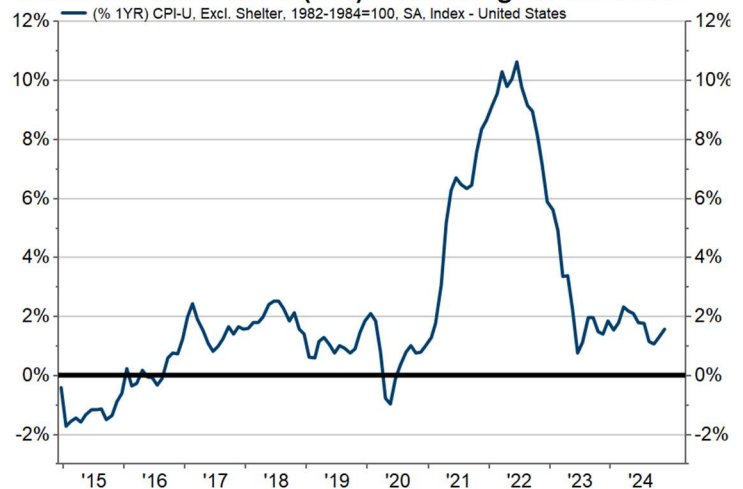
### Commentary:

- As expected, consumer prices rose 0.3% in October.** On a year-over-year (y/y) basis, prices were up 2.7% (also as expected) versus October’s 2.6% rate. It was the second consecutive increase for the y/y rate at the core level.
- Upward pressure on prices came from some common contributors. Used vehicle prices were a sharp 2.0% higher in the month (though still down 3.4% on a year-ago basis). New vehicle prices were also 0.6% higher in the month which comes as somewhat of a surprise in our view given relatively high inventory levels across the space. On a y/y basis, new auto prices were still down 0.7%.
- Airline fares, though accounting for less than 1% of the total Index, were up 0.4% last month and were 4.7% higher than year-ago levels.
- In a potentially encouraging note, shelter costs, which account for a huge 36.6% of the headline Index, were 0.3% higher m/m (versus October’s +0.4% gain) but were still an elevated 4.7% higher than their year-ago levels. **Excluding just the shelter component, total consumer prices were just 1.6% higher.**
- As a quick reminder, shelter accounts for a dominant ~37% of the headline CPI measure (and about 45% of the Core rate) and is primarily based on housing rental rates. Such rates in the real market spiked in the latter half of the pandemic period but over the last year and a half have been slowly easing. We note that “real-world” rent measures, such as that supplied via the National Rent Report from Apartments.com have been lower on a y/y basis for approximately a year and a half. Real world rates should eventually be reflected in the CPI measure, but they do so with a considerable lag due to technical issues with the way it is measured.
- FOMC implications: Ahead of this morning’s release, fed fund futures as traded on the CME placed an 82% chance of a cut in the fed funds target at next week’s FOMC meeting. Following the release, the odds of a 25 basis point cut had risen to 96%.
- The charts at right are sourced from FactSet and HAVE been updated to reflect today’s release.*

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)



### Consumer Price Index (CPI) - excluding shelter costs



- Where have consumer costs been hot and where have they been cool?** The comments below, which look at areas of recent pricing power and weakness, were composed ahead of today’s release and were based on the October CPI.
- In October, headline CPI prices were 2.6% higher than year-ago levels (up from +2.4% in September) while the Core rate (CPI minus food and energy components) was up 3.3% - the same as its September rate.



- While both measures have generally been subsiding in recent quarters, progress towards the Fed’s target of ‘about 2%’ seems to have once again stalled. So what categories is it that are helping and hurting?
- Below we show annualized, 3-month moving average growth rates for various select categories of the Index. As seen by the strength of airfares and sporting event tickets people still having solid pent-up demand for recreation and “experiences”. (Note: concert ticket prices, e.g. Taylor Swift, are a separate category.) Data reflected in the tables below was sourced from the Labor Department while the tables are sourced from AEIS Inc

**Where prices have been rising or falling the most.**

- 3-month moving average of CPI numbers, annualized through October  
 - Select categories - not weighted by contribution

Rising prices		Falling prices	
Airline fares	42.2%	Gasoline (all types)	-21.9%
Admission to sporting events	39.5%	Computers, peripherals, and smart home assistants	-12.0%
College textbooks	18.4%	Telephone hardware, calculators	-11.5%
Used cars and trucks	8.2%	Internet services	-10.4%
Day care and preschool	7.7%	Car and truck rental	-7.6%
Motor vehicle insurance	6.6%	Televisions	-4.8%
Nursing homes and adult day services	6.1%	Medicinal drugs	-4.6%
Physicians’ services	5.9%	Computer software and accessories	-2.6%
Water, sewer and trash collection	5.7%	Meats, poultry, and fish	-0.6%
Shelter	4.5%	Coffee	-0.5%
Health insurance	4.0%	Lodging away from home	0.8%
Medical care services	3.8%		
Food	2.7%		

**Ameriprise Economic Projections**

Forecast:	Full-year				Quarterly						
	Actual <u>2022</u>	Actual <u>2023</u>	Est. <u>2024</u>	Est. <u>2025</u>	Actual <u>Q4-2023</u>	Actual <u>Q1-2024</u>	Actual <u>Q2-2024</u>	Actual <u>Q3-2024</u>	Est. <u>Q4-2024</u>	Est. <u>Q1-2025</u>	Est. <u>Q2-2025</u>
<b>Real GDP (annualized)</b>	2.5%	2.9%	2.7%	1.8%	3.2%	1.6%	3.0%	2.8%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	3.6%	3.7%	4.4%	4.2%	3.7%	3.8%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%
<b>CPI (YoY)</b>	8.0%	3.4%	2.4%	2.0%	3.4%	3.5%	3.0%	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%
<b>Core PCE (YoY)</b>	5.2%	2.9%	2.4%	2.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.6%	2.7%	2.3%	2.2%	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: **October 31, 2024**

**Ameriprise Global Asset Allocation Committee Targets and Views**

**Targets**

	Favorable Scenario	Base-Case Scenario	Adverse Scenario
<b>2024 Year-end Targets:</b>			
<b>S&amp;P 500 Index:</b>	6,100	6,000	5,300
<b>10-Year U.S. Treasury Yield:</b>	4.00%	3.75%	3.00%
<b>Fed Funds Target Range:</b>	4.25% to 4.50%	4.50% to 4.75%	4.00% to 4.25%

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

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

Last Updated: **October 30, 2024**

## Global Asset Allocation Committee Views

### AMERIPRISE GLOBAL ASSET ALLOCATION COMMITTEE TACTICAL ASSET CLASS VIEWS

2024 Year-end S&P 500 Target: 5,750

2024 Year-End 10-year Treasury Target: 3.75%

as of 09/27/2024

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

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 September 30, 2024

Major Market Indices	Rolling Returns			
	Q3'24	1-year	3-years	5-years
Russell 3000® Index (U.S. Equity)	6.23%	35.19%	10.29%	15.26%
MSCI ACWI Ex USA Index – net (Foreign Equity)	8.06%	25.35%	4.14%	7.59%
Bloomberg U.S. Universal Bond Index (Fixed Income)	5.20%	12.08%	-1.05%	0.70%
Wilshire Liquid Alternative Index (Alternatives)	2.56%	10.18%	2.35%	3.18%
FTSE Three-Month Treasury Bill Index (Cash)	1.37%	5.63%	3.63%	2.38%

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

With Ameriprise Financial, you can benefit from our dedicated team of experienced investment research and due diligence professionals. Our objective market insight, strategies and guidance are designed to provide you with insight into investment strategies and solutions to help you feel more confident about your financial future. It's the higher level of sophistication and service you've come to expect from Ameriprise.

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**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.

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**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

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**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.

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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.

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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.

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**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.

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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.

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### Index definitions

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

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