GIC Insights

Monthly Perspectives – October 2025



Where We Are

October 2025

- As the US equity bull market approaches its third anniversary, the narrative has evolved from 2026 producing a disinflationary Goldilocks recovery supported by Fed rate cuts; to delivering a generative AI-centric capex boom that triggers meaningful productivity gains creating a virtually reinforcing investment surge, to most recently—a deepening belief in a material reacceleration in cyclical growth. Against a backdrop of already easy financial conditions, this enthusiasm has produced new extremes that are typically seen only during recessions:
 - S&P 500 up nearly 90% since October 2022 low and selling for 22.8x forward earnings; up 13% YTD toward all time highs.
 - Most extreme six-month rebound outside of recessions (up nearly 40%) in history.
 - Most extreme six-month period of outperformance of cyclicals versus defensive stocks in 35 years.
 - YTD record outperformance of the high beta factor versus quality factor.
 - Material outperformance of IPOs, micro-cap and small cap stocks versus large cap stocks.
 - Outperformance by unprofitable tech of the Mag 7.
- At the same time complacency metrics are provocative
 - Realized volatility remains meaningfully below average and below implied volatility,
 - Put/call ratios are near record lows on historically high levels of call buying,
 - Dispersion is high and implied correlations are also very low,
 - Retail inflows are driving markets; household cash on the sidelines is at relative lows and ownership of equities the highest in history,
- We don't think that we are emerging from recession. Rather than a broad-based economic re-acceleration, 2026 is likely to show slowing growth and sticky inflation after 1H stimulus driven sugar rush. As a consequence, we are cautious about the achievability of 2026/27 earnings estimates. We are rebalancing GIC portfolios to up in quality and larger capitalization,
 - Current Market valuations are premised on 2026 delivering record profit margins; blended forward earnings breaching \$310/sh from current estimates of \$270-280/sh and acceleration of profit growth among the "493" who are likely to face continued headwinds from tariffs, slowing consumer spending and slower-than-hoped productivity gains,
 - · We see rate cut expectations potentially disappointing with yield curves staying biased toward steepening,
 - 2026 stock gains in the 5-10% to an S&P 500 at 7200,
- We do NOT think that we are in an AI capex bubble yet but we are closer to the seventh inning than the second.
 - · Negative free cash flow growth, growing competition, use of debt financing and "circularity" of deals are emerging concerns.
- We see real assets (including gold) as remaining central to portfolios looking to navigate the next chapter in digital assets/cryptocurrencies/stablecoins.
- Bull Markets are meant to be ridden NOT timed but exuberance should be tempered; the GIC continues to recommend maximum portfolio diversification and risk management; it's an active trader's market, not an investor's market.

Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO. Term premium is the excess yield that investors require to commit to holding a long-term bond instead of a series of shorter-term bonds.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Estimates of future performance are based on assumptions that may not be realized. This material is not a solicitation of any offer to buy or sell any security or other financial instrument or to participate in any trading strategy. Please refer to important information, disclosures and qualifications at the end of this material.

Morgan Stanley

What We Forecast

October 2025

- GDP: The probability of our base case US soft landing has risen to 85%. But the near doubling of tariff rates from 10% to 18% post Aug 1 is real risk.
 - Real GDP growth probably averages ~3.0% for rest of year; 3.5% in Q3; in 2026 growth SLOWS.
 - Labor markets are cooling but NOT collapsing; unemployment claims are benign. Low hiring matched by low firing.
 - Tax bill will support capex and R&D spending.
- Inflation: We believe inflation will remain higher for longer and above the Fed's 2% target; tariffs plus a weaker US dollar pose a risk, but lower oil prices are a welcome offset.
 - MS & Co. sees core PCE at 3.4% in 2025 and 3.9% in 2026.
 - MS & Co. sees CPI peaking in 2Q 2026 at close to 4%.
- Unemployment: Rises from current 4.2% to 4.9%.
- Fed Policy: MS & Co. expects 2-3 cuts this year and 1-2 next year.
 - Market consensus is now for 1.6 cuts in 2025 and 4 by end of 2026. 3% Fed Funds by December 2026. MS & Co. now at 2.85%
 - We see cycle-neutral rate at ~3.625%. We believe we are in a new secular rates regime driven by structural changes and structurally higher debts/deficits.
 - End of 2026 may see Fed Funds terminate easing cycle at ~2.85%. This is non-consensus, but bullish bonds.
- Rates: US Treasury rates appear near fair value. MS & Co. year-end base case for 10-year yields is still ~3.8%.
 - USD weakness persists.
- Earnings: MS & Co.'s Mike Wilson sees 2025 and 2026 S&P 500 earnings per share as falling closer to his BULL CASE \$280 and \$320 per share, respectively.
 - Earnings growth implies material acceleration for the "493"; 10% this year and 14% next.
- MS & Co's target prices: 6-12-month horizon S&P 500 should reach 7,200 in the bull case.
- **Valuation:** Multiples above 21.5x remain very hard to justify. Note: 22x at \$300/share earnings in 2026 = 6,600, ~5-6% potential upside. 7,200 target price requires 22.5x \$320/sh in 2026 earnings. That compares to corporate earnings of \$238 in 2024.
- **Global:** Growth ex-US is in recovery and rebound mode. Central banks are more aggressive in easing and fiscal policy expansionary. RoW currencies strengthen and benefit from lower global oil prices and lower inflation.

S&P 500 trades toward MS & Co. BULL CASE of 7,200 annual target price.

Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO.

GIC Model Update: October 2025

2026 is not a broad-based re-acceleration recovery year; the big stay bigger and inflation is sticky

- Market broadening in the last 10 weeks has exacerbated the underperformance of quality factors and extended the pro-cyclical economic reacceleration thesis in 2026 to small cap and micro-cap stocks
- While we do not expect recession conditions in 2026, we see economic slowing on the back of weaker labor markets. Fiscal stimulus is a
 help for 1H but consumption remains lackluster, and we expect that margin expansion hopes for the bulk of companies to be disappointed in
 2026. The gen AI capex story remains central, and we see investors rotating back to Mag 7 leadership as well as searching for earnings
 beats in sectors like financials.
- We see the Fed sticking to their rate cutting schedule despite inflationary headwinds and thus
 - We are reducing our overweight exposure to short duration by 600bps redeploying
 - · Adding 400bps to core fixed income and 200bps to US large cap "quality" equities equally split growth and value
 - In aggregate this takes us to a US equity overweight of 300bps and a US fixed income underweight of 100bps versus benchmarks.
 - In aggregate, we **remain underweight fixed income duration** despite portfolio duration increasing from 2.1 years to 2.25 years.
- Within Alternatives, we continue to lean into real assets given our concerns about underpriced inflation risks and the role that commodities will play over the next 3-5 years in both the gen AI buildouts and digital asset revolution.
 - We fund the 100bps addition to commodities by reducing our overweight to hedge funds...
 - ...and shifting our mix of HFs away from equity hedged strategies into a 200bps allocation to equity return strategies.

Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO.

GIC Portfolio Positioning

October 2025

- Today the GIC rebalancing portfolios to focus on large cap quality equities who will best weather slowing growth and sticky inflation in 2026
 - Mag 7 relative valuations have materially improved;
 - Market action suggests quality is cheap
 - Quality cash flows will matter in a slowdown; style neutral.
 - · Large-cap over small-cap.
- 2026 is mid-late cycle year where stock selection favors returns to favoring bigger capex exposed players with pricing power
 - Total portfolio return potential averages 5%-10%.
 - · Earnings growth and positive revisions, NOT multiples, pace gains.
 - Fiscal policy produces wide dispersion between beneficiaries and disadvantaged.
 - Momentum factors give way to idiosyncratic exposures...max active stock selection.
 - Stock/bond correlations remain volatile as regimes remain unstable; pursue maximum portfolio level diversification.
- US Equities: Overweight
 - Market Weight Mag 7; underweight unprofitable tech.
 - Underweight small cap
 - Balance equal-weighted index to cap-weighted; max active management at 50% of US equity mix; Mag 7 tax bill beneficiaries.
 - Prefer quality cyclicals; GARP: financials, energy, domestic industrials, healthcare, media
 - · Adding mid-cap growth names, which appear insulated from tariffs.

- Rest of World Equities: Slight Overweight
 - Japan and India favored longer-term secular positions.
 - EM ex-China overweight; China market weight; LatAm highest conviction.
 - Europe focus on global brands and secular growth themes in defense, construction engineering and infrastructure.
- Fixed Income: Underweight; the GIC is reducing short duration fixed income in favor of Core
 - Prefer IG corporate and munis
 - · Moving to Neutral duration
- Real Assets: Overweight
 - Gold and industrial commodities
 - Residential REITs
 - MLPs and energy Infrastructure
- Hedge Funds: Overweight
 - Equity L/S
 - Multi-Strategy; Absolute Return
 - · Underweight Macro
- Privates: Market Weight
 - Prefer Infrastructure and Real Assets
 - Equity Secondaries
 - Private Credit ABS and special situations only
 - Underweight PE buyout and direct lending

Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO.

MSPS Update

October 2025

• 3Q2025 Outperformers: Tactical Portfolios, ETF Portfolios, US-Focused Portfolios, and Multi-Asset Income Portfolios

- Tactical portfolios, on average, outperformed Strategic portfolios, largely due to US large-cap growth equity and emerging market equity exposure.
- Global ETF portfolios with more conservative risk profiles showcased better relative performance than Active-Passive, Hybrid, and Advantage portfolios that all demonstrated mixed relative performance.
- The strength of US equities helped strategic US-Focused portfolios outperform their Global portfolio peers.
- Pathway portfolios demonstrated a similar trend to portfolios in the global suite, with Tactical portfolios outperforming Strategic portfolios.
- US large-cap value equity exposure and manager selection contributed to the outperformance of multi-asset income models relative to their blended benchmarks.
- Three of the four MAPS Multi-Strategy portfolios beat their benchmarks, with the key MAPS strategies, including US, US Dividend, Mid Cap, Global Dividend and Core Fixed Income ETF all outperforming their benchmarks.

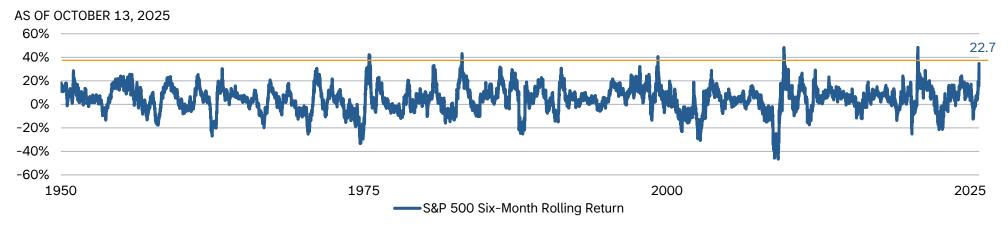
3Q2025 Underperformers: Strategic Portfolios, Portfolios with Alternatives, and Active Equity Managers

- Strategic portfolios underperformed Tactical portfolios, mainly driven by relative underweights to US large-cap growth equity and US mid-cap mid cap growth equity.
- While alternative strategies generally produced positive returns, their underperformance compared to equities resulted in better performance for portfolios without alternatives.
- Concentrated leadership and outperformance from lower-quality stocks challenged active US equity managers.
- International and emerging markets equity managers produced mixed relative results, generally detracting from portfolio performance.

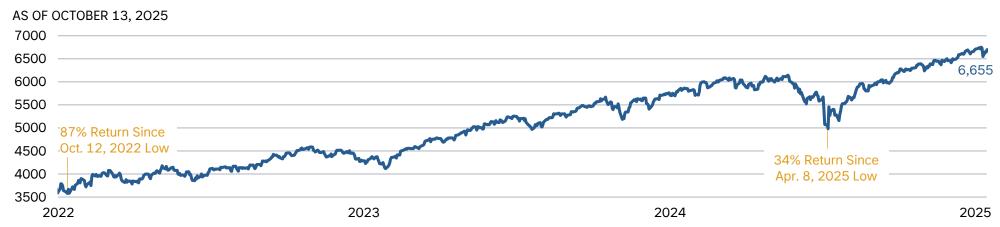
Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO.

It Has Been An Extraordinary Six Months in a Three-Year Old Bull Market

LARGEST SIX-MONTH RETURN OF THE S&P 500 OUTSIDE OF A RECESSIONARY RECOVERY



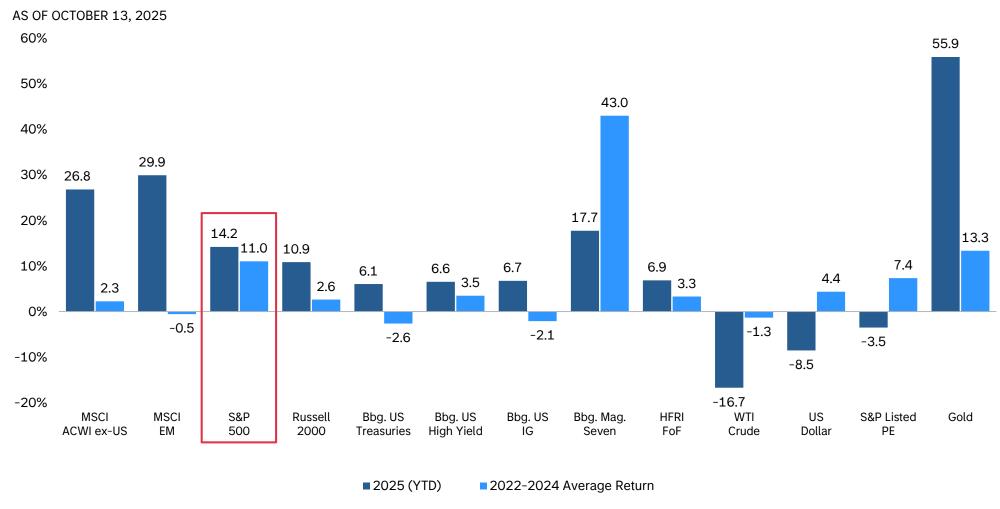
S&P 500 INDEX



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg.

But 2025 Is a Departure from Recent Past of S&P 500 Dominance...Diversification Helps

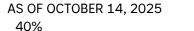
YEAR-TO-DATE RETURN VS. 2022-2024 AVERAGE RETURN BY ASSET CLASS

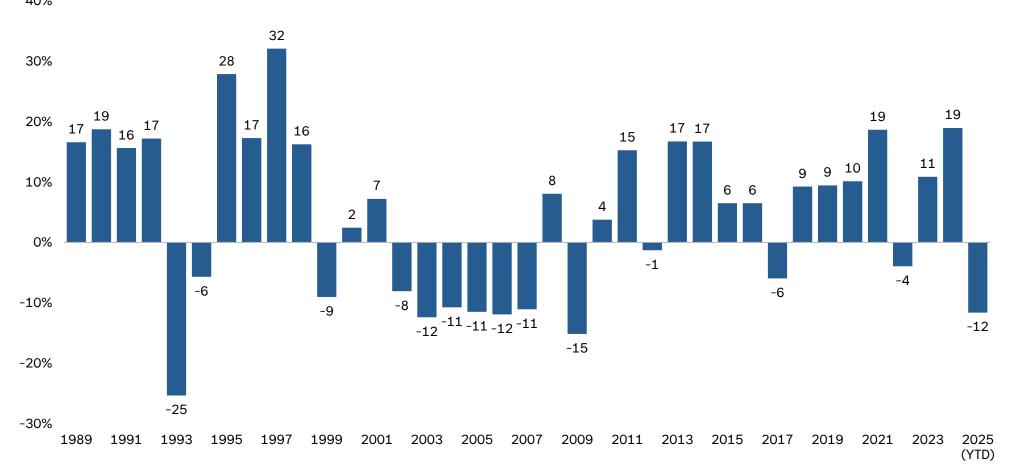


Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg.

US Trailing Rest of World by Most Since 2009

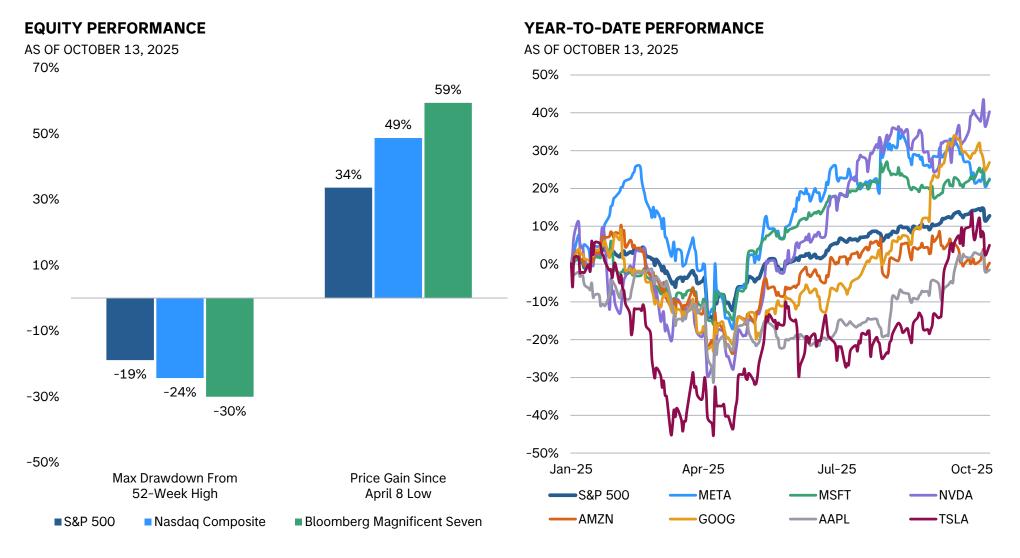
MSCI US YEARLY RETURN LESS MSCI ACWI EXCLUDING US YEARLY RETURN





Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg.

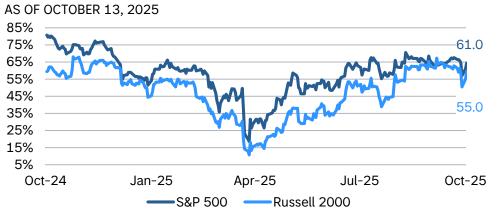
NASDAQ and "Mag 7" Have Led the Rebound, but Performance Dispersion Is Widening



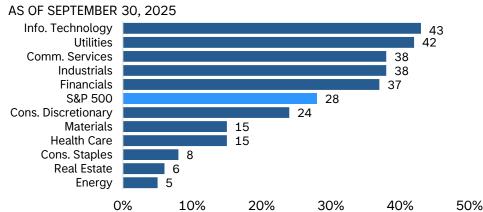
Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg. Drawdown is the peak-to-trough decline during a specific period.

Breadth Has Improved....

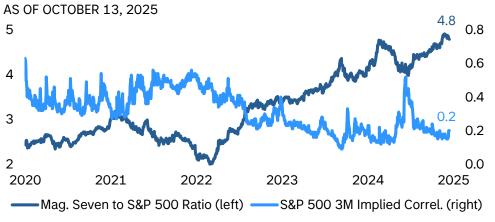
SHARE OF STOCKS ABOVE 200-DAY MOVING AVERAGE



SHARE OF STOCKS MAKING NEW ALL-TIME HIGHS IN 3Q2025



MAG. SEVEN TO S&P 500 RATIO VS. S&P IMPLIED CORRELATION

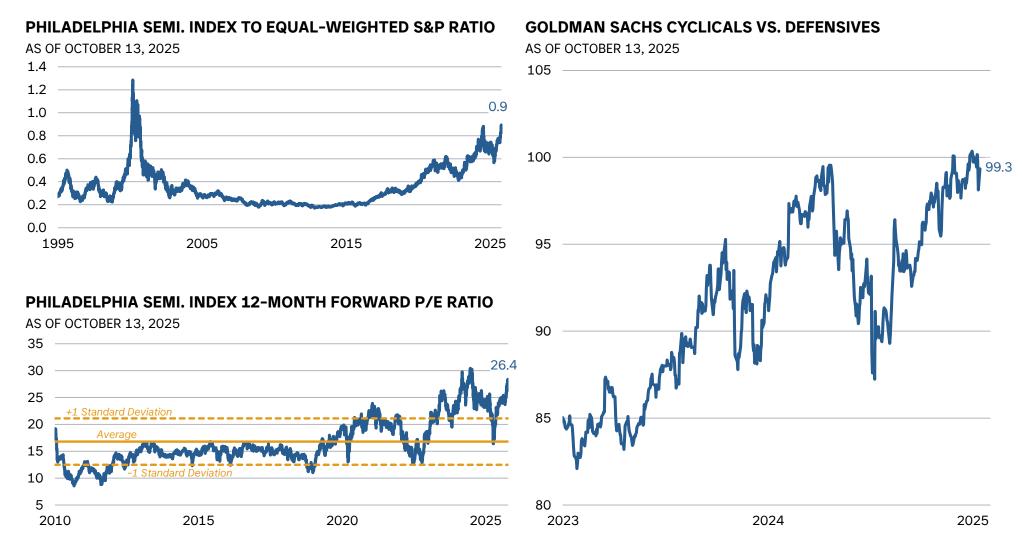


S&P 493 VS. MAG. SEVEN 12-MONTH FORWARD P/E RATIO



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg, Piper Sandler.

Semiconductors Epitomize the Intersection of Cyclical and Gen AI Capex Stories



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg.

"Quality" Factor Has Suffered All Year; But Last 10 Weeks Especially Skewed Toward High Beta

MORGAN STANLEY FACTOR PERFORMANCE

AS OF OCTOBER 9, 2025

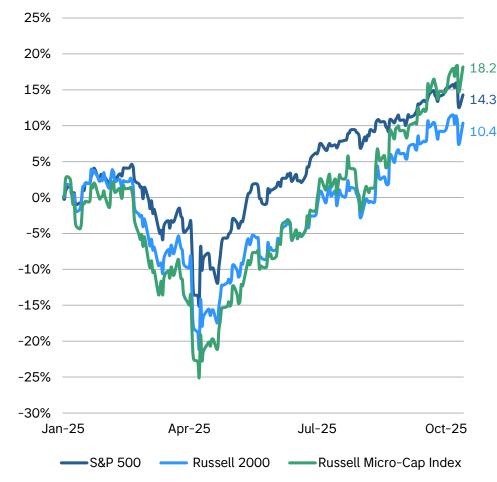
Morgan Stanley Factor Baskets	YTD Total Return			
US Realized Volatility	62.35%			
US Beta	36.51%			
US Six-Month Momentum	21.45%			
US Momentum	18.95%			
US Growth	14.01%			
US Three-Month Momentum	2.43%			
US Size	2.09%			
US Leverage	-14.27%			
US Passive Factor	-14.38%			
US Dividend Yield	-16.58%			
US Quality	-19.29%			
US Value	-20.15%			

Morgan Stanley Factor Neutral Indices

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US Momentum	21.53%							
US Beta	19.41%							
US Size	13.39%							
US Short Interest	4.67%							

S&P 500 VS. RUSSELL 2000 VS. RUSSELL MICRO-CAP RETURN

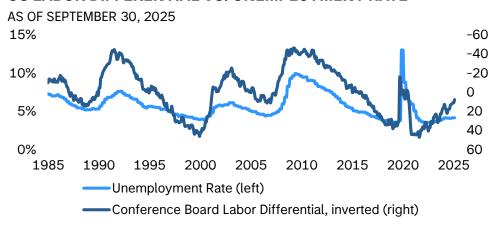
AS OF OCTOBER 13, 2025, (JANUARY 1, 2025 = 0)



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, MS & Co. Research, Bespoke, Bloomberg.

What Has Changed? "Bad News Is Good" Again

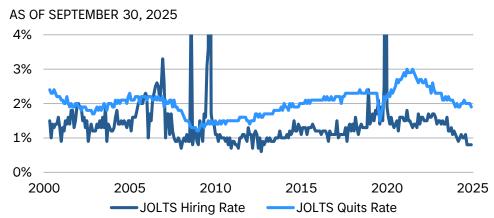
US LABOR DIFFERENTIAL VS. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



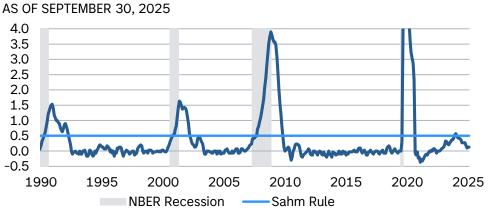
AVAILABLE JOB OPENINGS PER UNEMPLOYED PERSON



JOLTS HIRING RATES VS. QUIT RATES



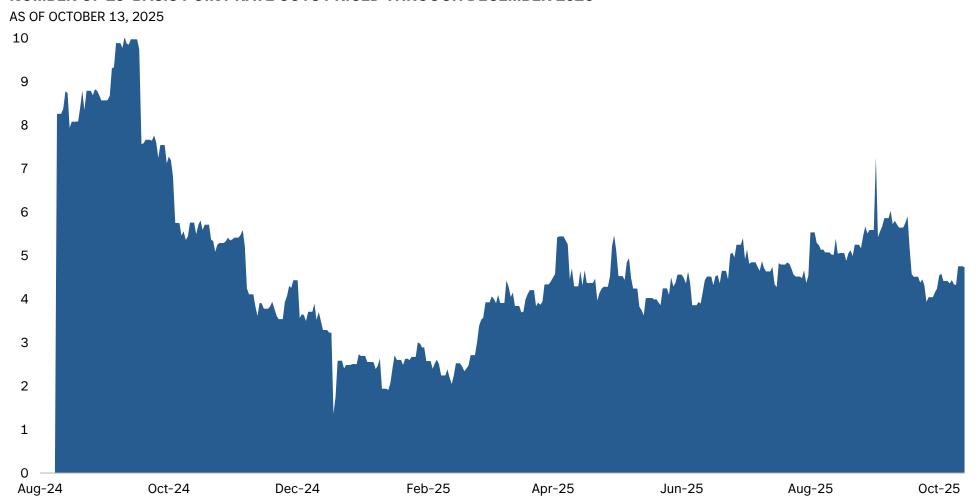
SAHM RULE USING EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg. Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) is a monthly report released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) that provides detailed information on the U.S. labor market. It tracks job openings, hires, and separations. Sahm Rule is an economic indicator that signals a recession when the three-month moving average of the national unemployment rate rises by 0.5 percentage points or more relative to its low during the preceding 12 months.

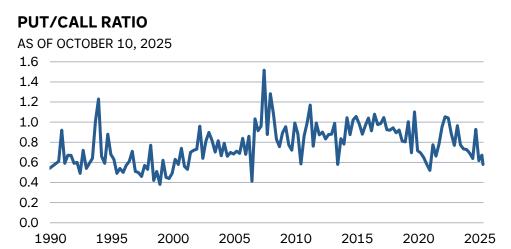
Thus 100bps of Rate Cuts Priced Through 2026

NUMBER OF 25-BASIS POINT RATE CUTS PRICED THROUGH DECEMBER 2026



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg.

Until Last Friday, Signs of Complacency Widespread

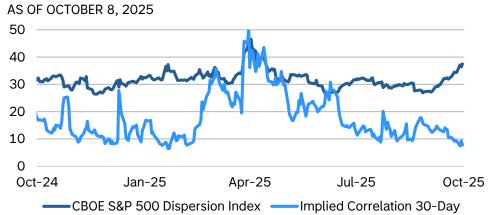




EMERGING MARKET CURRENCY 30-DAY REALIZED VOLATILITY



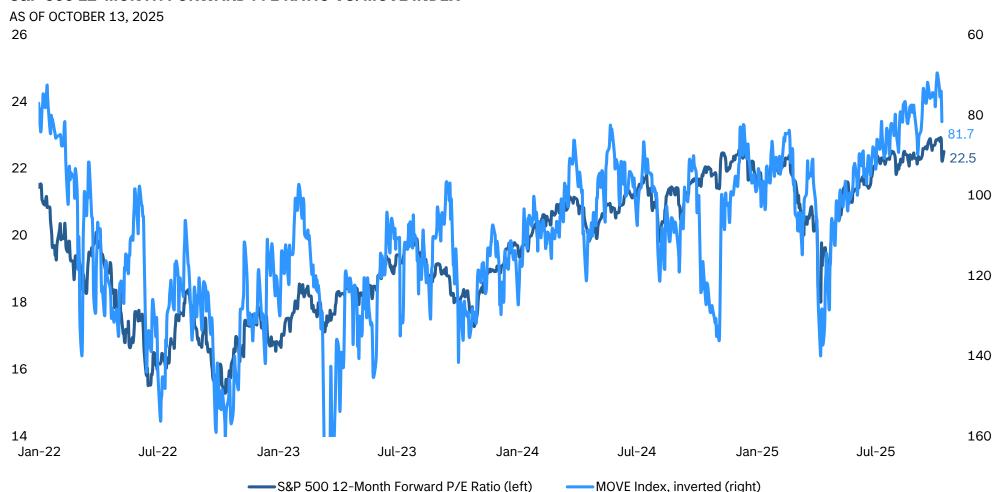
S&P 500 DISPERSION INDEX VS. IMPLIED 30-DAY CORRELATION



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg, Strategas.

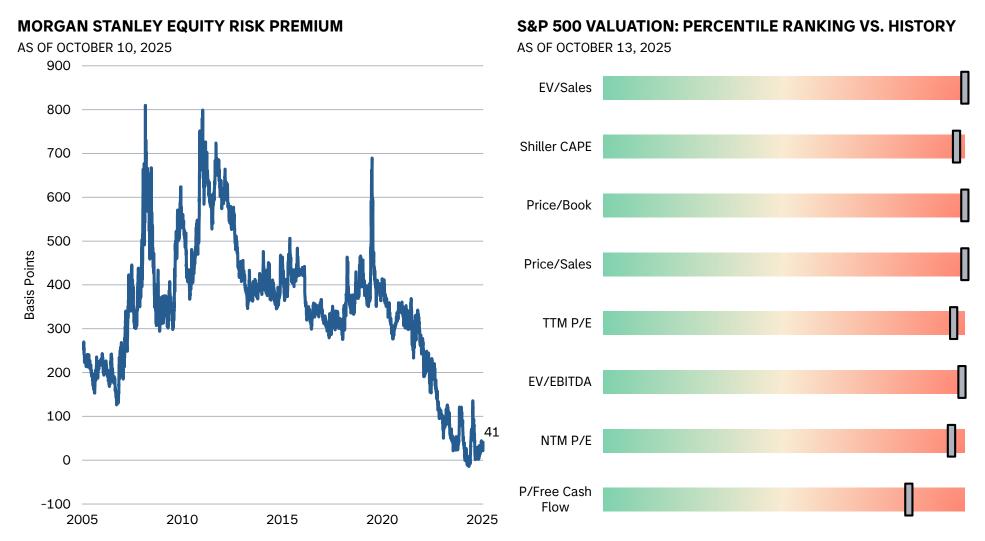
And Valuation Multiples Have Expanded As Bond Volatility Has Calmed

S&P 500 12-MONTH FORWARD P/E RATIO VS. MOVE INDEX



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg.

Markets Are Expensive



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg, Strategas. Equity risk premium is the excess return that an individual stock or the overall stock market provides over a risk-free rate. The risk-free rate represents the interest an investor would expect from an absolutely risk-free investment over a specified period of time.

What Happens to Earnings and Multiples From Here?

S&P 500 VALUATION MATRIX

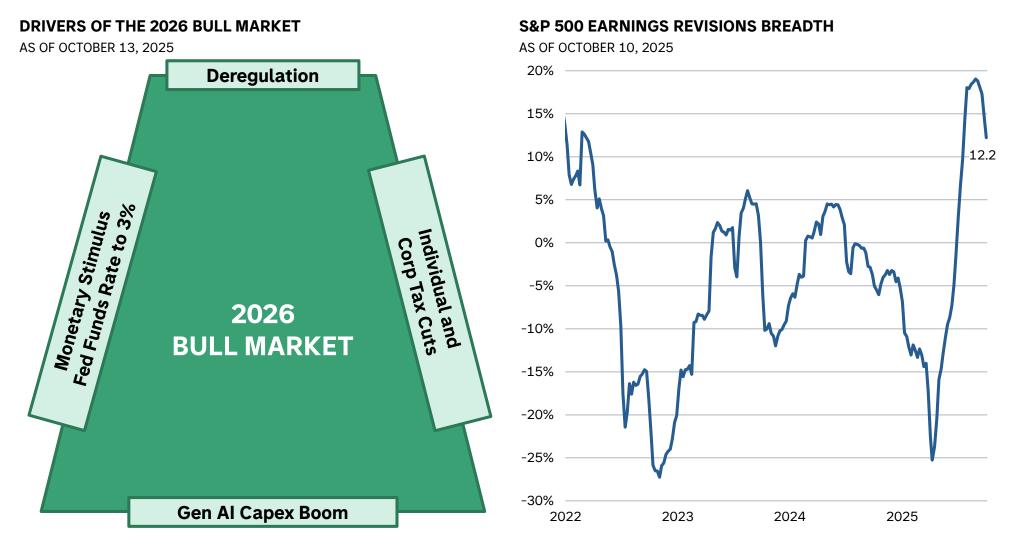
AS OF OCTOBER 13, 2025

Forward Price/Earnings Ratio

		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Forward Earnings Per Share	\$330	5,280	5,610	5,940	6,270	6,600	6,930	7,260	7,590	7,920	8,250
	\$320	5,120	5,440	5,760	6,080	6,400	6,720	7,040	7,360	7,680	8,000
	\$310	4,960	5,270	5,580	5,890	6,200	6,510	n MS & Co. 6,820 ent Consensus	7,130	7,440	7,750
	\$300	4,800	5,100	5,400	5,700	6,000	6,300	6,600	6,900	7,200	7,500
	\$290	4,640	4,930	5,220	5,510	5,800	6,090	As of Oct. 13 6,380	6,670	6,960	7,250
	\$280	4,480	4,760	5,040	5,320	5,600	5,880	6,160	6,440	6,720	7,000
	\$270	4,320	4,590	4,860	5,130	5,400	5,670	5,940	6,210	6,480	6,750
	\$260	4,160	4,420	4,680	4,940	5,200	5,460	5,720	5,980	6,240	6,500
	\$250	4,000	4,250	4,500	4,750	5,000	5,250	5,500	5,750	6,000	6,250
	\$240	3,840	4,080	4,320	4,560	4,800	5,040	5,280	5,520	5,760	6,000

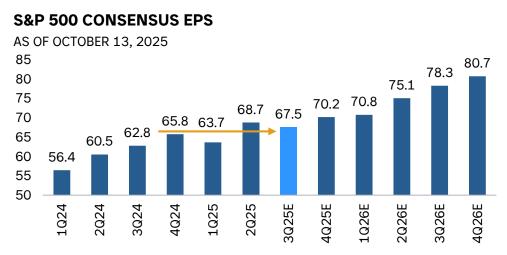
Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, MS & Co. Research, Bloomberg.

A Robust Bull Case; Earnings Revision Breadth Has Inflected



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, MS & Co. Research, Bloomberg. Earnings revisions breadth is defined as the number of positive analyst revisions minus the number of negative analyst revisions divided by the total number of revisions.

Producing Ambitious Earnings Forecasts for 2026

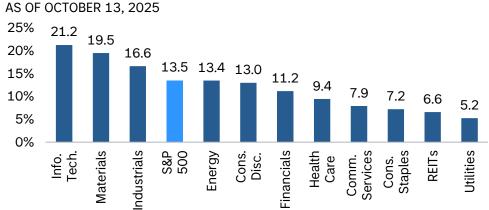




S&P 500 CONSENSUS EPS YEAR-OVER-YEAR GROWTH



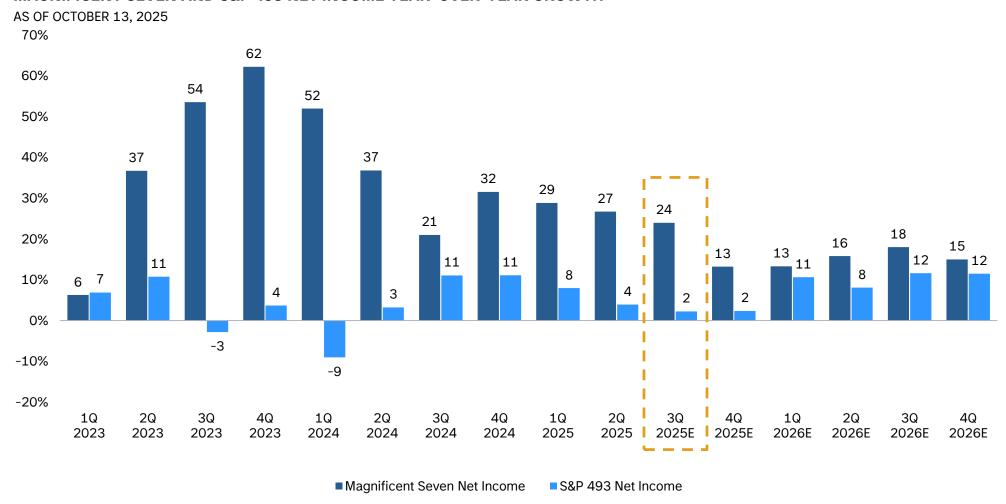
2026 S&P 500 EPS YEAR-OVER-YEAR GROWTH BY SECTOR



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, MS & Co. Research, FactSet, Refinitiv.

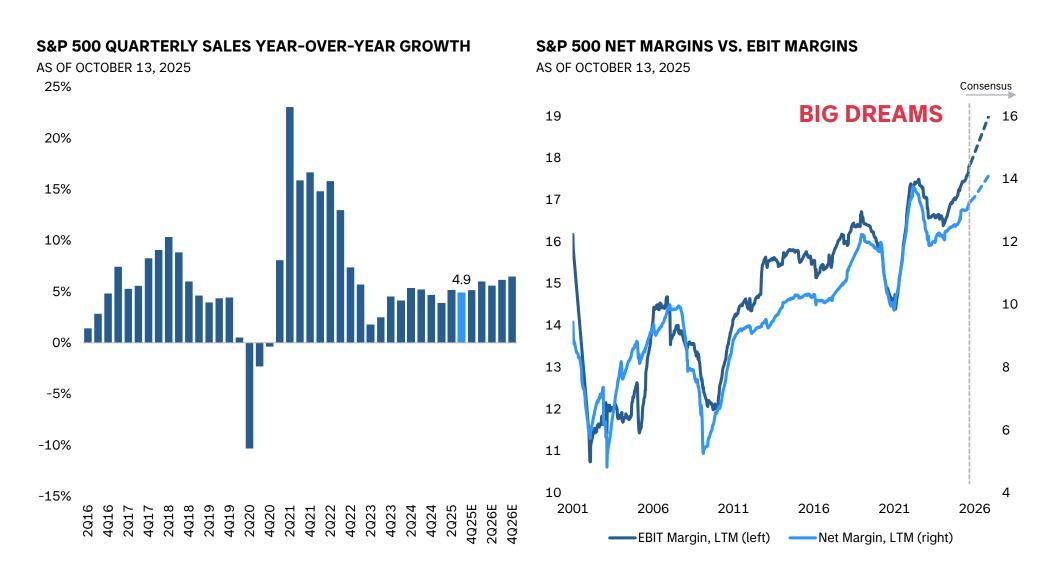
2026 DEPENDS on "493" Reacceleration

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN AND S&P 493 NET INCOME YEAR-OVER-YEAR GROWTH



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, MS & Co. Research. Consensus estimates.

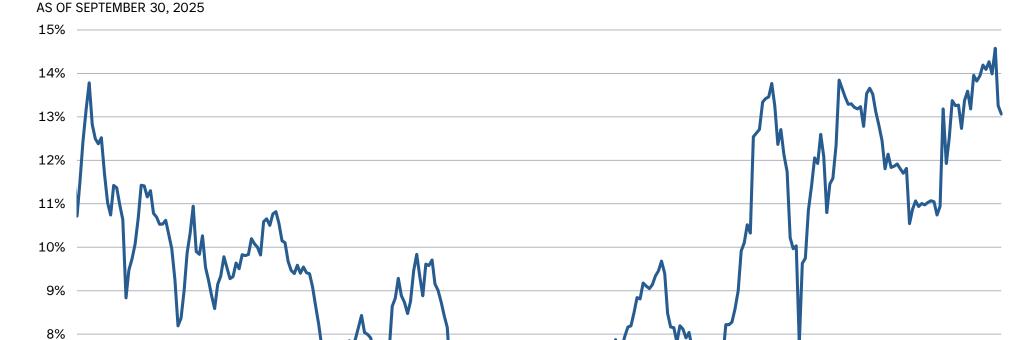
Forecasts Largely Driven by Margins



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, MS & Co. Research. Consensus estimates.

Corporate Profits as Share of US GDP Has Peaked; Margins Compressing?

NIPA US CORPORATE PROFITS AS SHARE OF GDP



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg.

1960

5% — 1950

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1990

2000

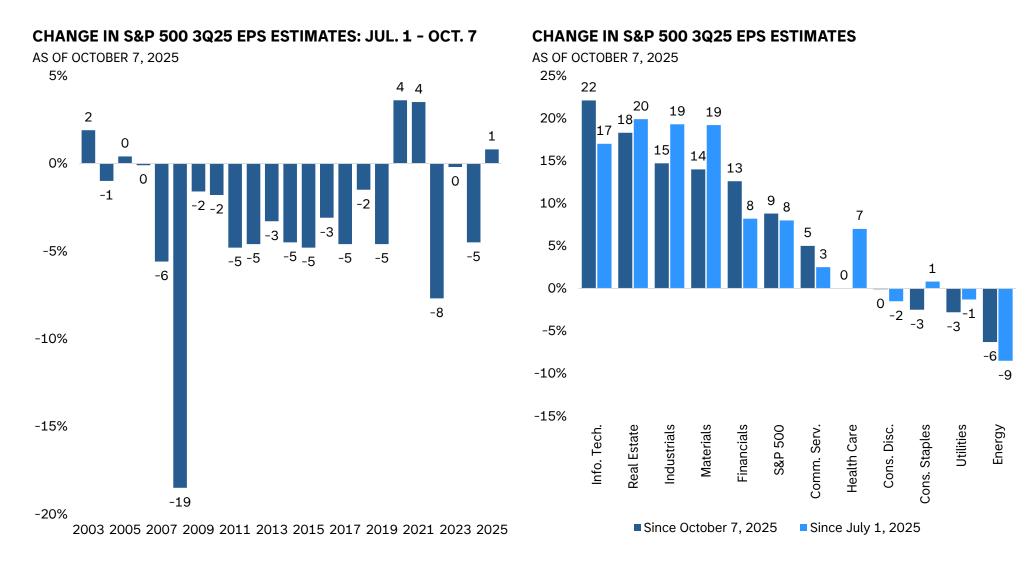
2010

1980

2020

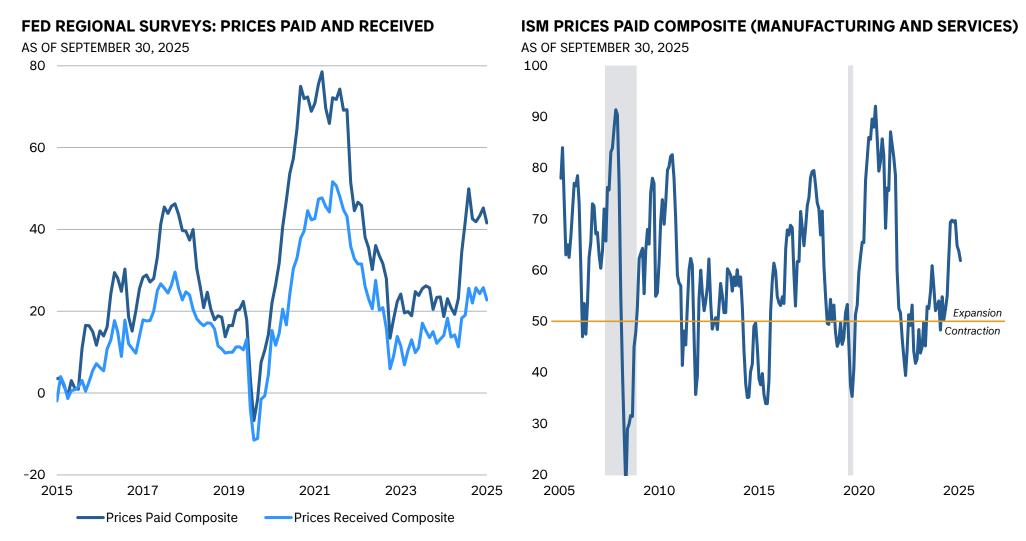
1970

While Q3 Revisions Not Typical; Not Much Room For Error



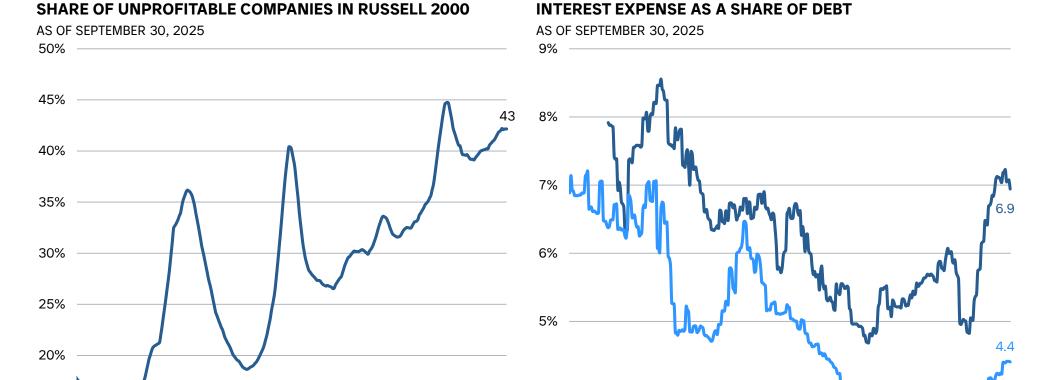
Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Strategas.

Margins Could Still Be Pressured by Tariffs



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg. Prices Paid and Received Composite use the average of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, Kansas City, Philadelphia, and Empire State manufacturing surveys.

2026 Economic Backdrop Not Strong Enough to Lift All the Boats; Big Stay Bigger



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Strategas.

2005

10%

1995

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2025

1995

2005

-Russell 2000

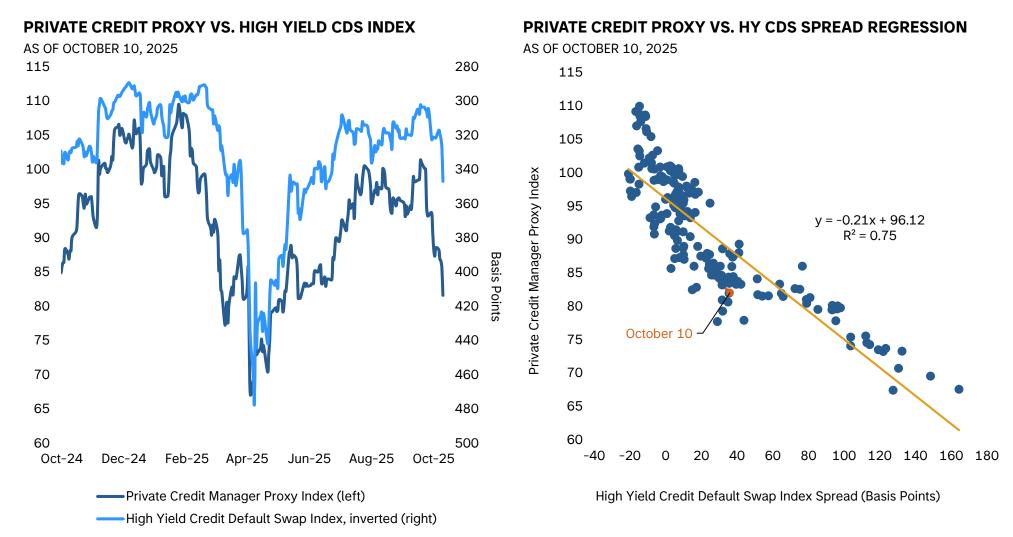
2015

S&P 500

2025

2015

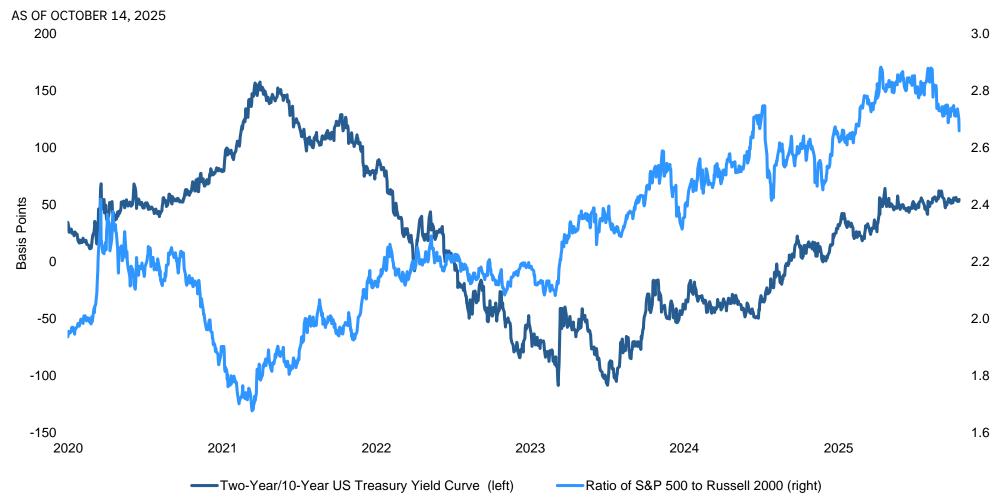
Private Credit And High Yield CDX Confirming Potential SMID Vulnerability



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, MS & Co. Research.

Steeper Yield Curve Favors Large Cap Over Small

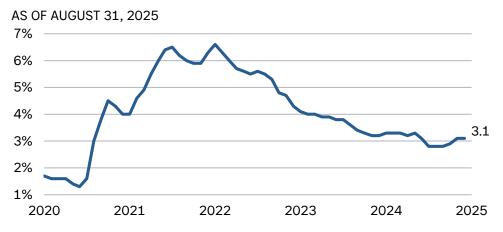
TWO-YEAR/10-YEAR US TREASURY YIELD SPREAD VS. RATIO OF S&P 500 TO RUSSELL 2000



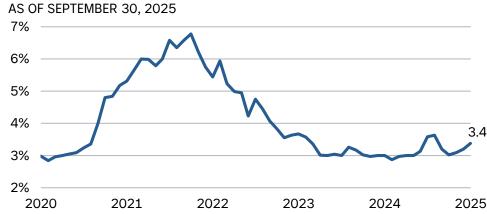
Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg.

Inflation Risk: Gone or Just Delayed?

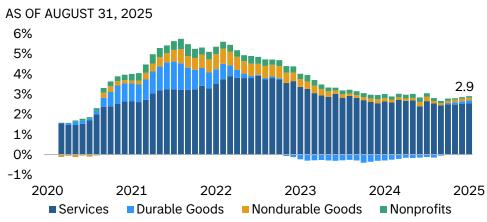
US CORE CPI YEAR-OVER-YEAR CHANGE



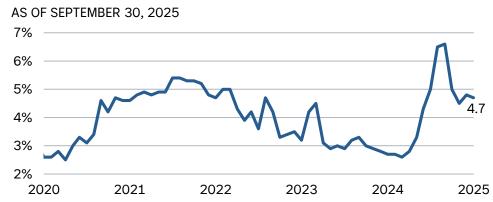
NY FED ONE-YEAR INFLATION EXPECTATIONS



CONTRIBUTIONS TO US CORE PCE YEAR-OVER-YEAR CHANGE



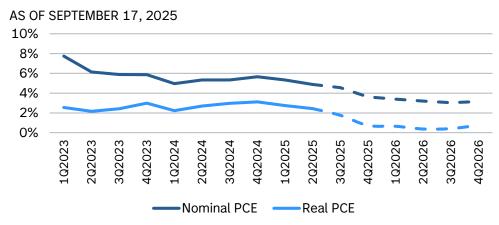
U. MICHIGAN ONE-YEAR INFLATION EXPECTATIONS



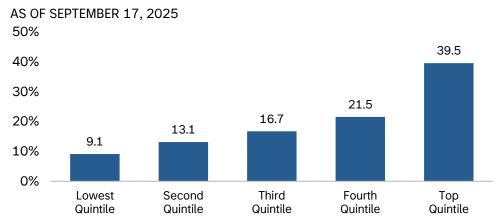
Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg.

The 2026 Consumer Could Disappoint

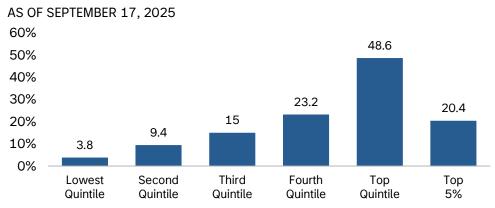




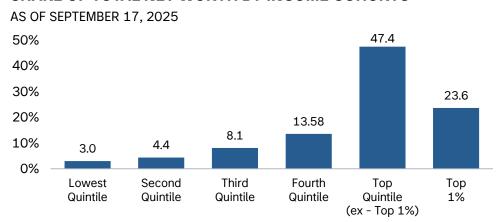
SHARE OF PCE BY INCOME COHORTS



SHARE OF AGGREGATE POST-TAX INCOME BY PERCENTILE



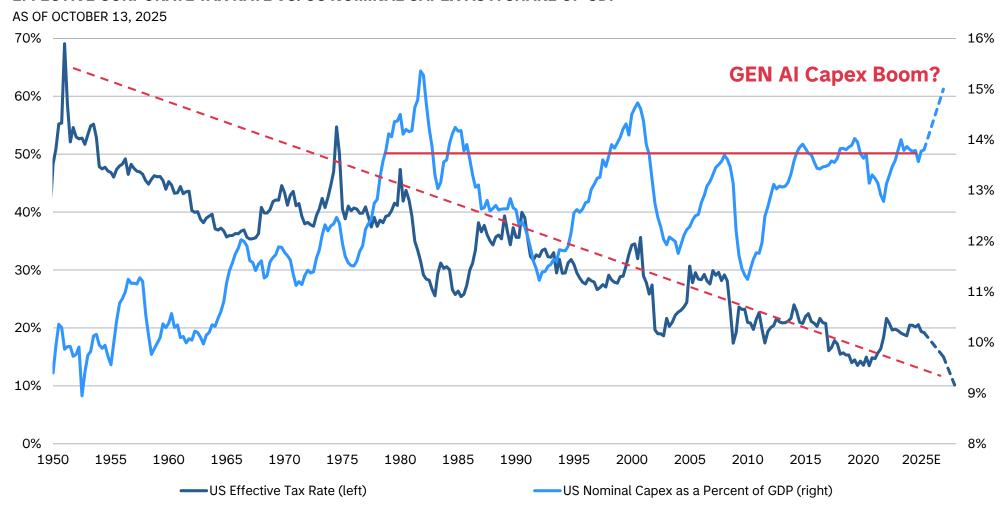
SHARE OF TOTAL NET WORTH BY INCOME COHORTS



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, MS & Co. Research. Estimates are MS & Co. Research.

Bull Market Thesis: Corporate Tax Cut That Supports a Capex Boom?

EFFECTIVE CORPORATE TAX RATE VS. US NOMINAL CAPEX AS A SHARE OF GDP



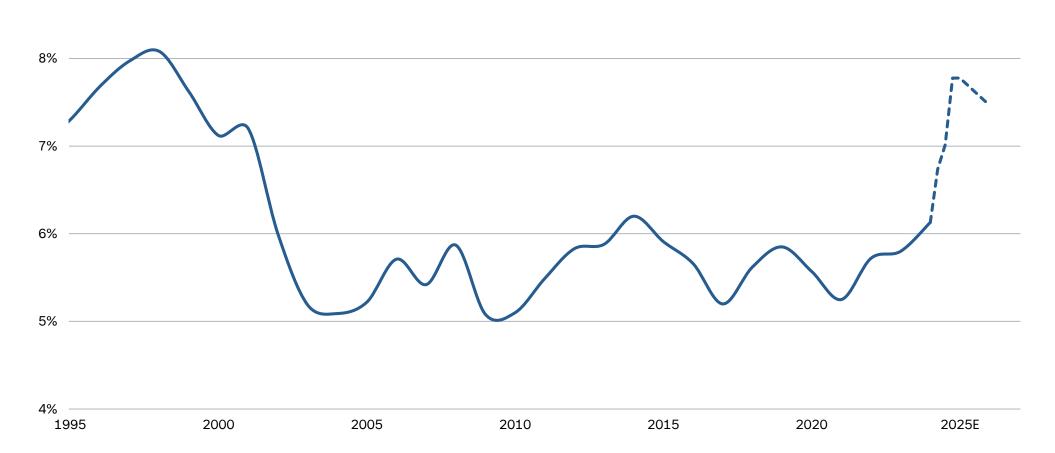
Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Piper Sandler. Estimates are Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO.

1BBBA Amplifies the Capex Boom Narrative

S&P 500 CAPEX AS A SHARE OF SALES

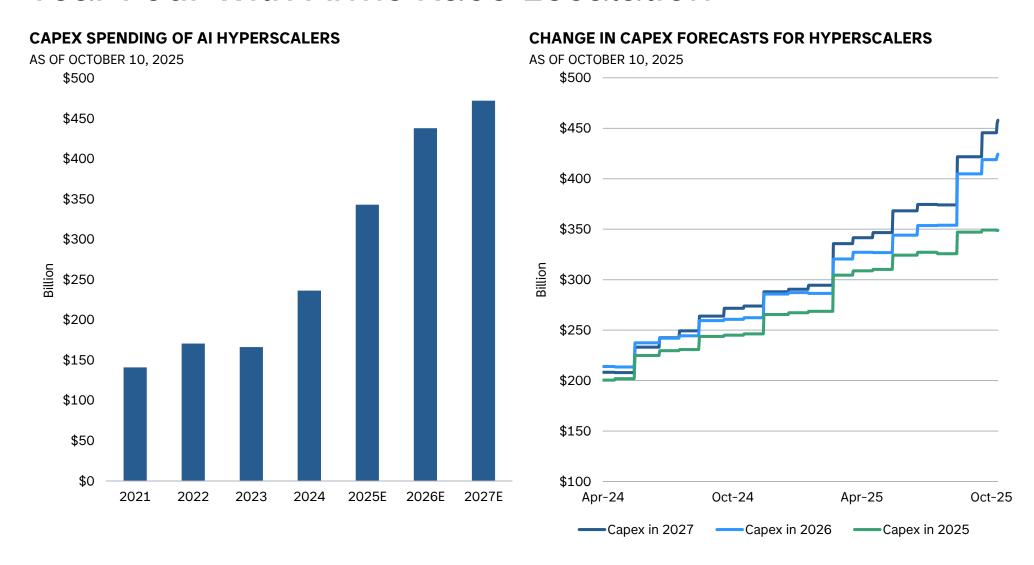
AS OF OCTOBER 13, 2025

9%



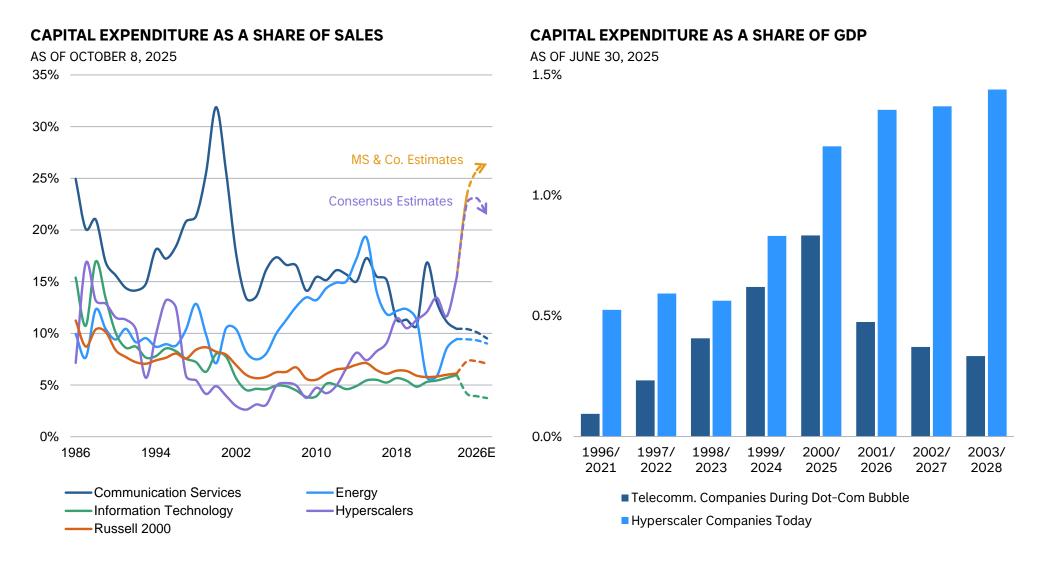
Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg. Consensus estimates.

Gen Al Datacenter Linked Spending Surge; Entering Year Four with Arms Race Escalation



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, ASR. Estimates are ASR.

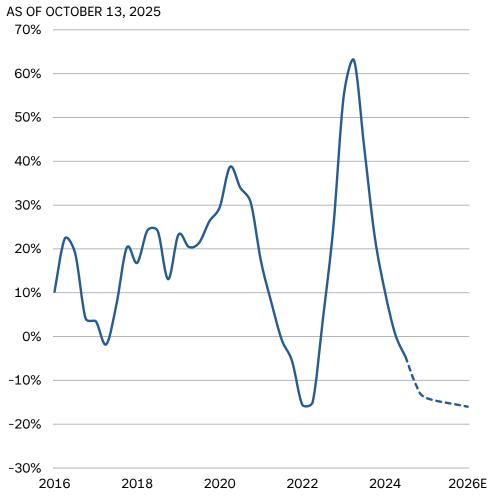
Gen Al Capex Boom: In Context, Where Are We?



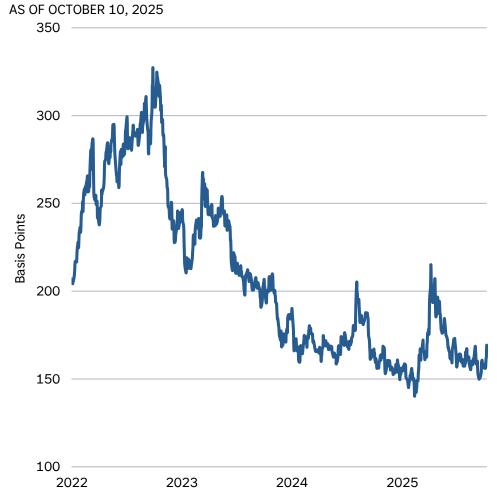
Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, MS & Co. Research, Apollo Global Management. MS & Co. Research and consensus estimates.

Hyperscaler Free Cash Flow Growth Negative; Debt Financing Increasing





ORACLE OPTION ADJUSTED SPREAD TO 10-YEAR SWAP CURVE

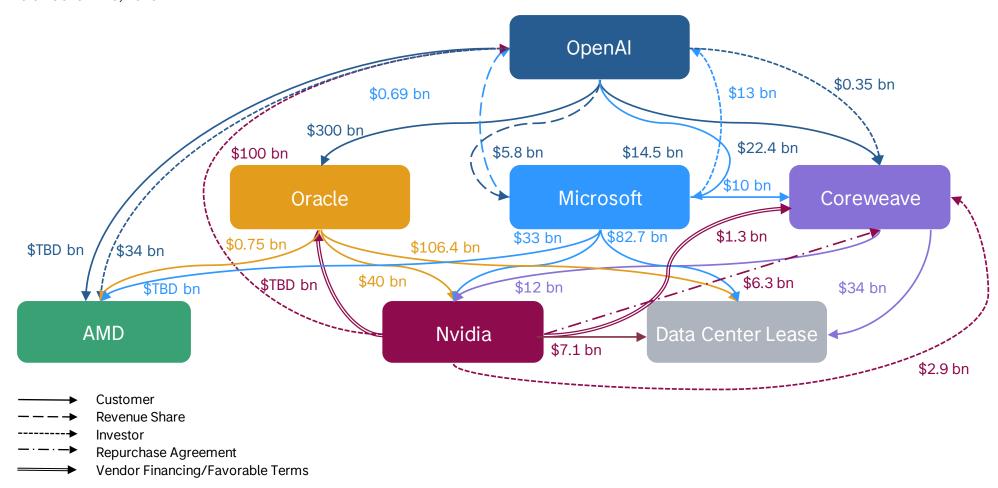


Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg. Estimates are Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO. Option-adjusted spread (OAS) is a measurement of the spread of a fixed income security rate and the risk-free rate of return, which is adjusted to take into account an embedded option.

Risk Is Increasing Circularity

AI ECOSYSTEM CAPITAL FLOWS

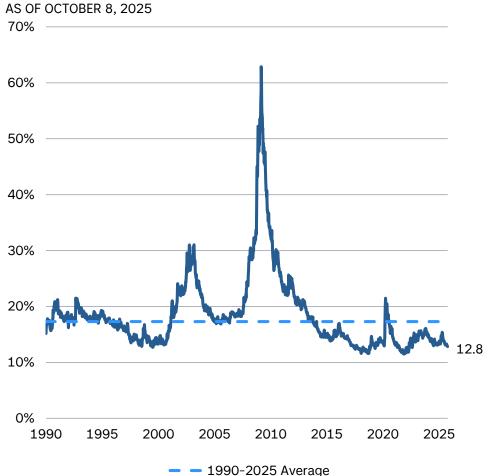
AS OF OCTOBER 8, 2025



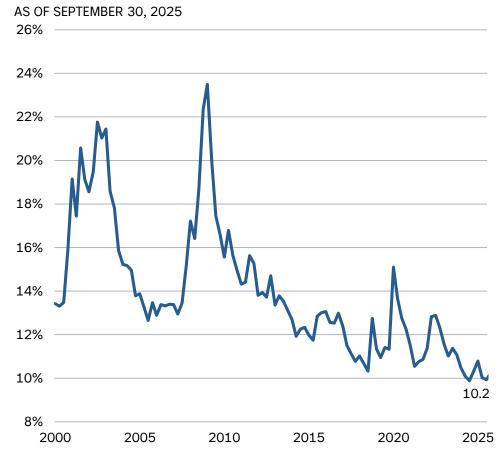
Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, MS & Co Research, "Al: Mapping Circularity," October 8, 2025.

Retail "Cash on the Sidelines" Looks Exhausted

MONEY MARKET FUNDS AS A SHARE OF S&P 500 MARKET CAP

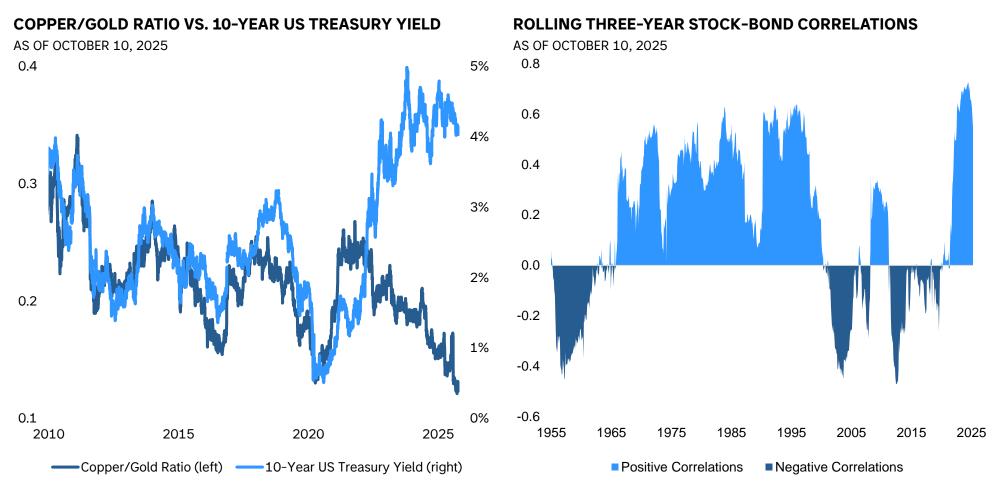


SCHWAB CLIENT CASH AS A SHARE OF TOTAL ASSETS



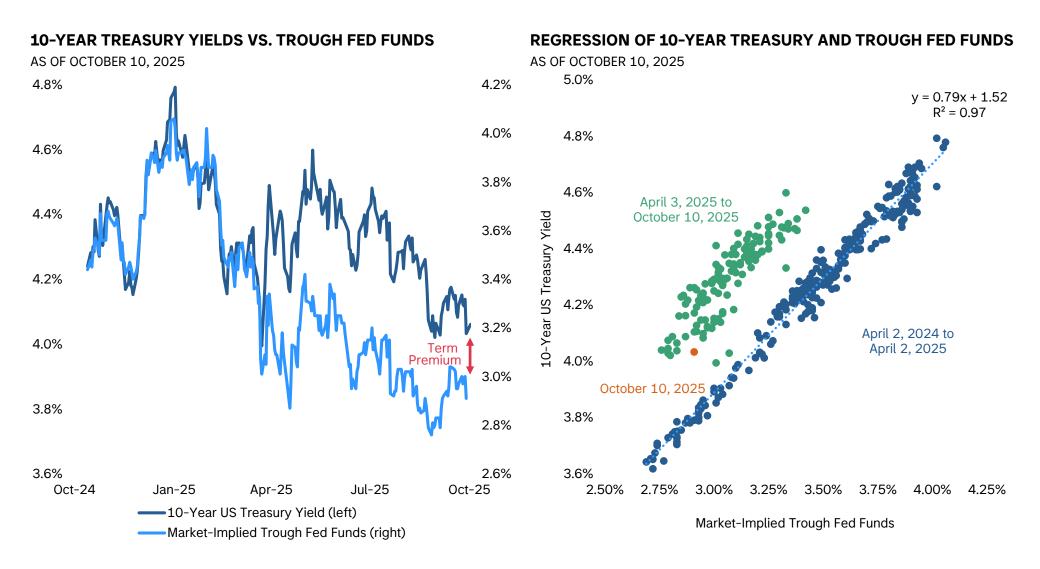
Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, MS & Co. Research, Bloomberg, Strategas.

US Treasuries Are Signaling a Regime Change...



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg. Correlation This is a statistical measure of how two securities move in relation to each other. This measure is often converted into what is known as correlation coefficient, which ranges between -1 and +1. Perfect positive correlation (a correlation coefficient of +1) implies that as one security moves, either up or down, the other security will move in lockstep, in the same direction. Alternatively, perfect negative correlation means that if one security moves in either direction the security that is perfectly negatively correlated will move in the opposite direction. If the correlation is 0, the movements of the securities are said to have no correlation; they are completely random. A correlation greater than 0.8 is generally described as strong, whereas a correlation less than 0.5 is generally described as weak.

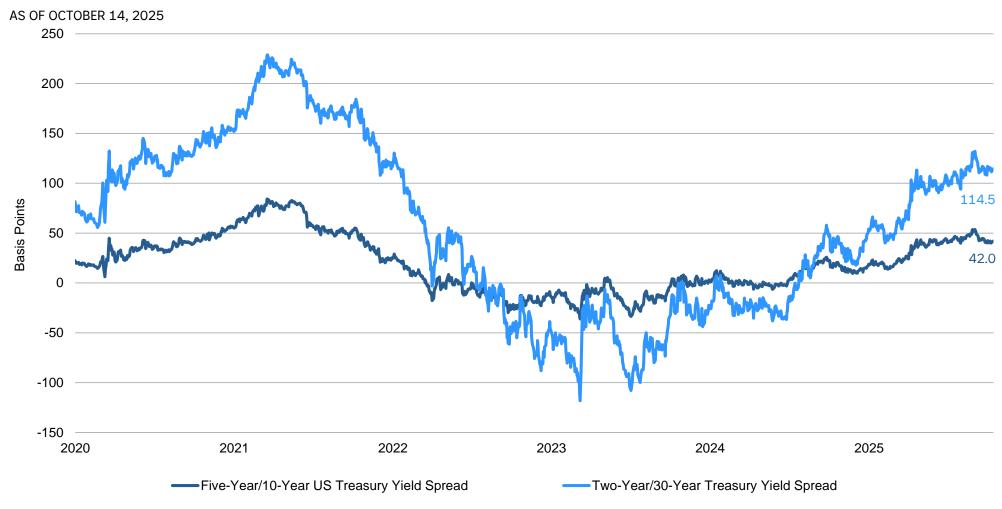
Long Duration Term Premium Seems Here to Stay



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg. Term premium is the excess yield that investors require to commit to holding a long-term bond instead of a series of shorter-term bonds. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Estimates of future performance are based on assumptions that may not be realized. This material is not a solicitation of any offer to buy or sell any security or other financial instrument or to participate in any trading strategy. Please refer to important information, disclosures and qualifications at the end of this material.

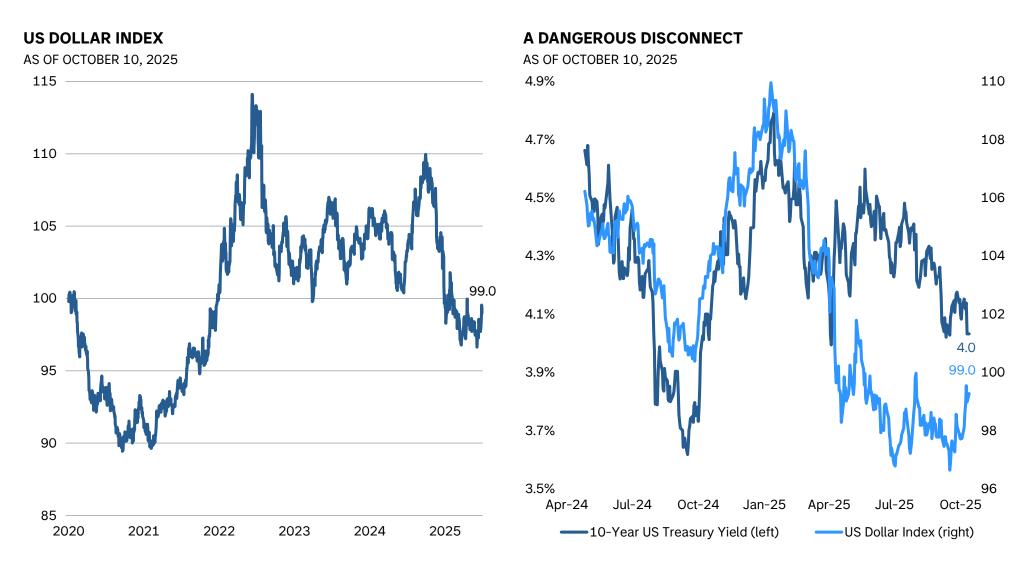
Belly of the Treasury Curve Has Resisted Steepening

FIVE-YEAR/10-YEAR US TREASURY YIELD SPREAD VS. TWO-YEAR/30-YEAR TREASURY YIELD SPREAD



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg.

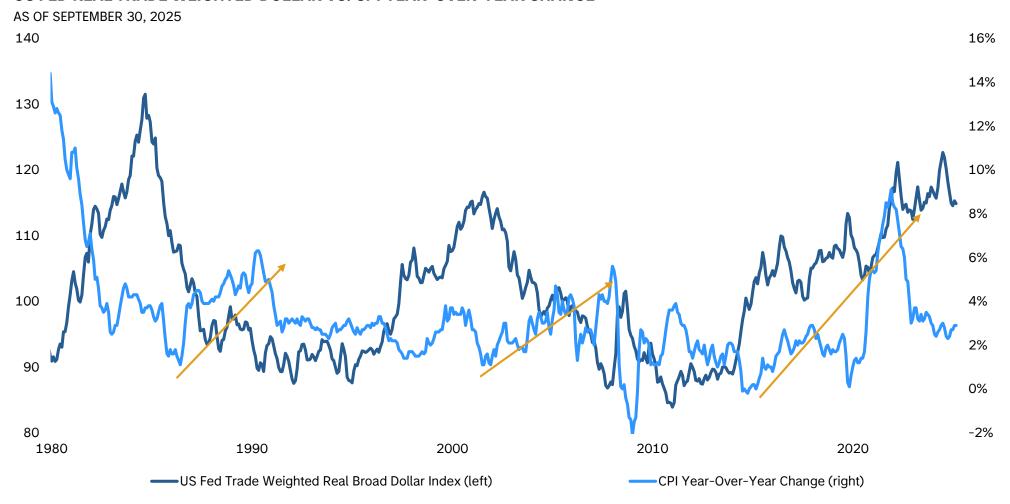
US Dollar Appears Directionless...



Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg.

The US Dollar Moves in Multi-Decade Cycles; Inversely to Inflation

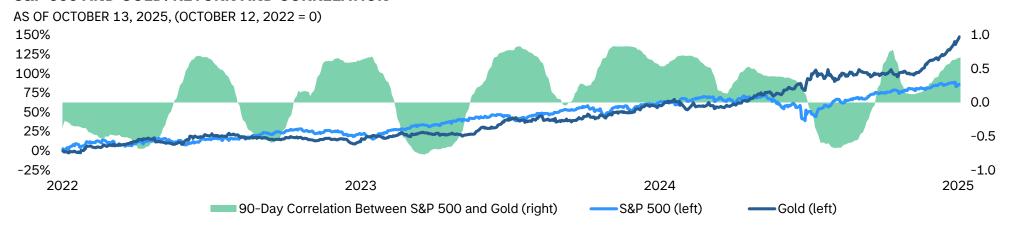
US FED REAL TRADE WEIGHTED DOLLAR VS. CPI YEAR-OVER-YEAR CHANGE

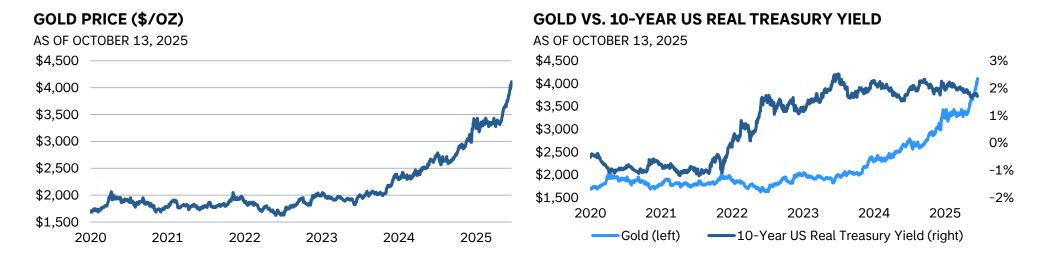


Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg.

...And Gold...Now a Secular Growth Story?

S&P 500 AND GOLD: RETURN AND CORRELATION





Source: Morgan Stanley Wealth Management GIO, Bloomberg.

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The value of **fixed income securities** will fluctuate and, upon a sale, may be worth more or less than their original cost or value at maturity. Bonds are subject to interest rate risk, call risk, reinvestment risk, liquidity risk, and credit risk of the issuer. Yields may change with economic conditions and should be considered alongside other factors when making investment decisions. Credit ratings are subject to change. **High yield bonds** carry additional risks, including increased risk of default and greater volatility due to lower credit quality of the issues. In the case of **municipal bonds**, income is generally exempt from federal income taxes, though some income may be subject to state and local taxes and to the federal alternative minimum tax. Capital gains, if any, are subject to tax. **Treasury Inflation Protection Securities (TIPS)** adjust coupon payments and underlying principal to compensate for inflation in line with the consumer price index (CPI). While the real rate of return is guaranteed, TIPS typically offer lower returns and may significantly underperform conventional U.S. Treasuries during periods of low inflation. There is no guarantee that investors will receive par if TIPS are sold prior to maturity. The **Ultrashort-term fixed income** asset class consists of high-quality securities with very short maturities and is therefore still subject to the risks associated with debt securities such as credit and interest rate risk.

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Investing in Commodities: Commodity prices may be affected by factors such as supply and demand, government policies, domestic or international political and economic events (including war or terrorism), changes in interest and exchange rates, trading activity in commodities and related contracts, pestilence, technological developments, weather, price volatility, and liquidity constraints. Physical precious metals are speculative, non-regulated products that may experience short- and long-term price volatility. Precious metals do not make interest or dividend payments and therefore may not be appropriate for investors who require current income. Precious metals must be stored, which may impose additional costs on investors.

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Exchange Funds are private placement vehicles that enable holders of concentrated single-stock positions to exchange those stocks for a diversified portfolio. Investors may benefit from greater diversification.

Alternative investments are often speculative and include a high degree of risk. Investors can lose all or a substantial amount of their investment. They are appropriate only for eligible, long-term investors willing to forgo liquidity and put capital at risk for an indefinite period. They are often illiquid, may employ leverage, short-selling, or other speculative practices that increase volatility and risk of loss, and may require large minimum investments and initial lock-ups. Alternative investments may also involve complex tax structures, tax-inefficient investing, and delays in distributing important tax documents. Clients should consult their own tax and legal advisors, as Morgan Stanley Wealth Management does not provide tax or legal advice. They also typically carry higher fees and expenses than traditional investments, which can reduce overall returns.

Sector investments, due to their narrow focus, tend to be more volatile than broadly diversified investments. Non-diversified portfolios: Portfolios that hold a concentrated number of securities may experience greater overall declines when those securities lose value compared with more diversified portfolios. Portfolios that invest heavily in one or a few industry sectors are more vulnerable to price fluctuations than those diversified across a wider range of sectors.

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