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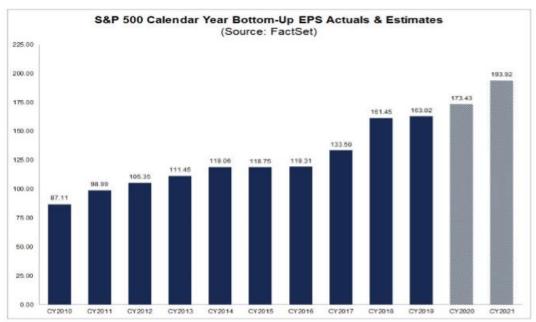
- The U.S. in less than a month has just gone through one of the most rapid drops in market history. We want to have an understanding of:
- 1) Where we were
- 2) Where we are
- 3) What are the possibilities as to where we can go



- Where we were
- <u>As a basis for valuation</u>: Equity markets are driven by the economy and the outlook for the future. Assessment of the future economic situation and the values of markets are incorporated in market multiples and valuations.
- At year end 12/31/19
 - We had the strongest level of employment in the U.S. with unemployment at the lowest level in the history of the Country.
 - Future expectations were strong as the consumer confidence, home sales and various economic statistics were showing continued improvement.
 - Lastly The U.S./China trade agreement was signed, interest rates were expected to remain stable and inflation limited.



• Earnings levels, that are determined by Wall St. analyst consensus, at the beginning of the year has been negatively impacted and the original \$173 has been significantly downsized and need to provide direction before markets has finally stabilize.

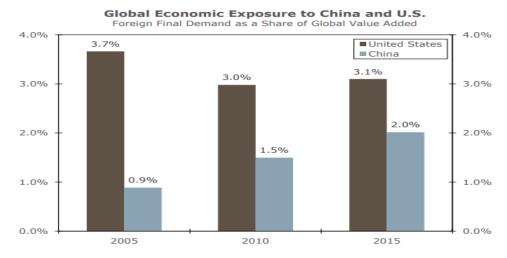




- Where we are
- The Coronavirus caused a Supply shock that limited the product available to U.S. and other international economies from China.
- Coupled with a shock of the drop in the price of oil and the forced pullback of the U.S. consumer from the virus hitting the U.S. put markets in a position that is unchartered.
- The current situation was not caused by a financial imbalance but a healthcare one. The traditional responses of lowering interest rates may not be sufficient to get the economy back on track.
- Fiscal initiatives need to be implemented in order to steady, or bridge, the current economic situation.



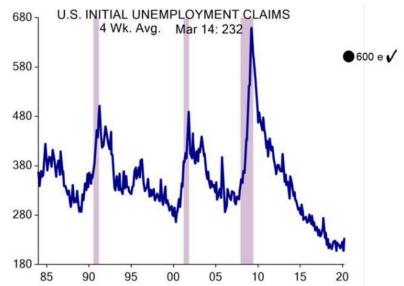
- For perspective the U.S. has the most important impact on a worldwide basis to the global economy with China playing a close second.
- Both will have to climb back from the initial impacts.





Source: OECD and Wells Fargo Securities, March 2020

- The shutdown of whole businesses will cause a significant increase in unemployment.
- The fiscal policy response is needed to damped this expected increase.





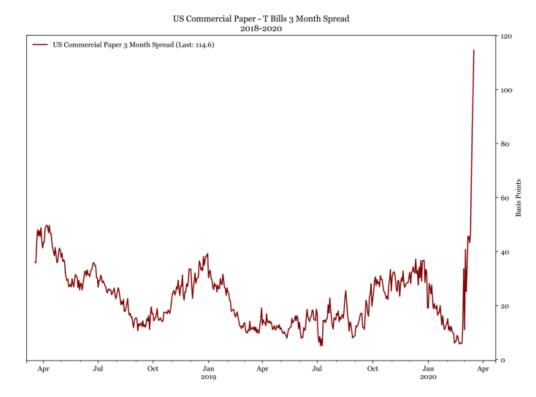
Hudson Valley Investment Advisors, Inc. Our outlook

• The current environment is similar to the downturn in 1987 in terms of pace of the drop



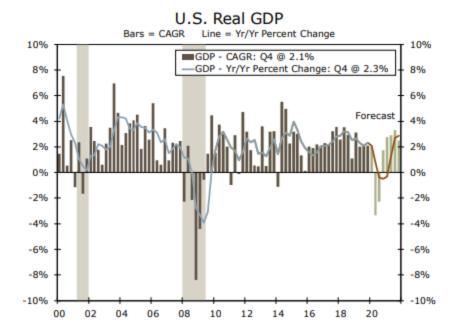


- The credit spreads in the commercial paper market indicate the illiquidity and the stress in the capital markets.
- This is also evident in the Repo market and is one of the reasons for the volatility across U.S. financial markets.





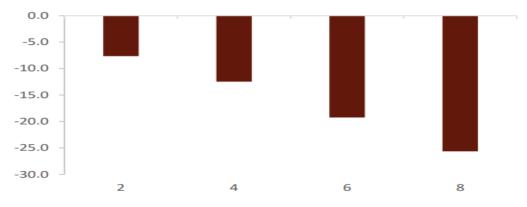
- The U.S. GDP has been impacted by both supply and demand shocks. We anticipate two quarters of flat to negative growth.
- We expect a normalization of growth as we move into the back half of the year.





- The consumer is our most important economic driver.
- Using 9/11 as a framework. We saw a 70% decline in spending.
- How bad can it get?

Deviation from baseline (estimated loss of GDP if 50% of economy is shut, annualized percentage point)



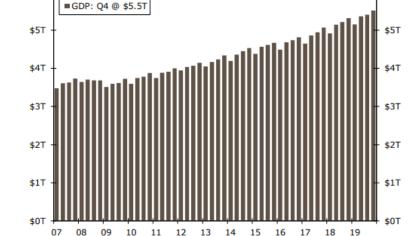




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- GDP measures the total output in the country in a given period, usually a quarter.
- If monthly GDP were to have a monthly drop of 50% it would equal approximately \$900 billion loss of income (this amount would be unprecedented and not expected)
- Policy makers are trying to offset the loss in income by offering up initiatives that provide a combination of incentives, direct dollars and tax incentives

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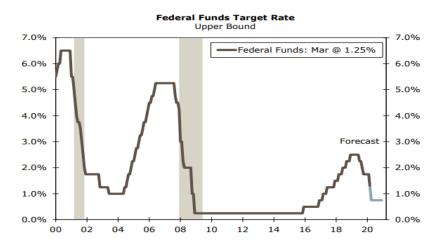


U.S. Nominal GDP

Not Seasonally Adjusted, Unannualized, Trillions of USD



- At the time of this writing the Fed cut rates to 0%-.25%, but that could change depending on the economy evolves.
- Since this is a healthcare issue, this may not be the necessary medicine to get things moving.

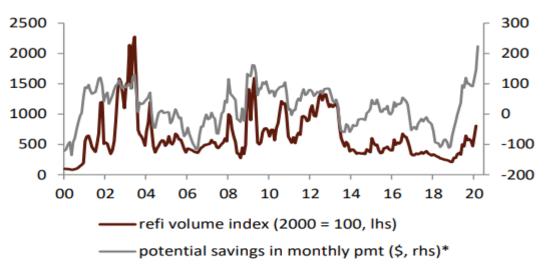




- Coronavirus was the main factor for the decline in the economy.
- Things have shifted to credit conditions and for governments around the world to get in front of the problem.
- Recent emergency cuts will be a negative for various industries over the longer term.
- Supply chain is in flux as China gets back to work. We expect this to be a non factor in a few weeks.
- Political Risk will increase as a Trump/Biden election will put forth potential risks and benefits.
- Unemployment will provide a negative shock and see a potential 600k increase.
- EPS Growth: in flux with approximately \$142 \$155 as a potential range of 2020 earnings.

- Where we are going?
- Interest rates are now at 0% to .25% which would normally help to support asset prices.

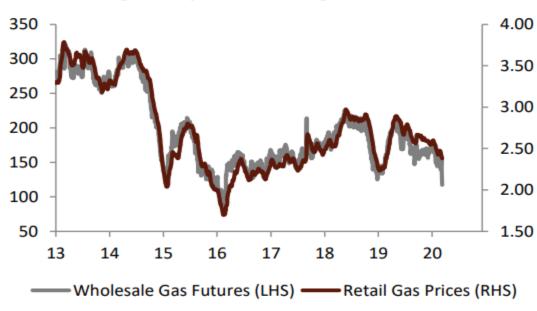
Chart 3: Refi boom putting money back into pockets



^{*}compares payment if 30-year mortgage goes to 3.0% vs. trailing two year average Source: Renaissance Macro Research, Haver Analytics



Chart 4: Retail gasoline prices are coming down



Source: Renaissance Macro Research, Haver Analytics



- The cut in rates should allow consumers to refinance homes at significant savings which should help support consumer spending
- Consumer confidence should be impacted negatively in the short term but resume as Americans get back to work.
- Longer term we are expecting a return to normalization.
- The duration, based on China's experience, will be approximately 4 to 5 weeks additional weeks here in the U.S.



- Moving forward Uncharted territory in short term
- TINA is now in place There Is No Alternative to stocks.
- <u>Economy</u> things moving forward are changed in terms of sourcing and supply chains that all business will need to address moving forward.
- When does the flu impact stop?
 - China day 0 was Jan 15th day 21 later saw an increase of 2987 new cases per day or the top.
 - 36 day lag with the U.S. which had day 0 at Feb. 20th making something around the end of March early April as the top for the U.S.
 - Expect more deaths and headline risks before things quiet in the markets.

- In retrospect this could be one of the best points in time to invest based on U.S. economic vitality and conditions prior to market dislocations
- We came into this year with one of the strongest economic backdrops in recent memory.
- This period differs from 2008 as Banks are well capitalized;
 Individuals maintained a high savings rate and there were limited imbalances that normally throw us into a recessionary period.
- Expectations are that the world will be continuing to pump stimulus into the economies which should help support the developing world.
- Things will look worse before getting better

- Last thought –
- At times of market and/or economic stress we often see winning companies make significant gains in market share. We feel strongly that we'll see similar gains this time around.
- AMZN greater percentage of home delivery
- - V Digital Payments
- AAPL IPad demand has seen strong growth for tele education (China is seeing record sales for IPad in China)



Active Selection of Sectors, Market Capitalization and Geography

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