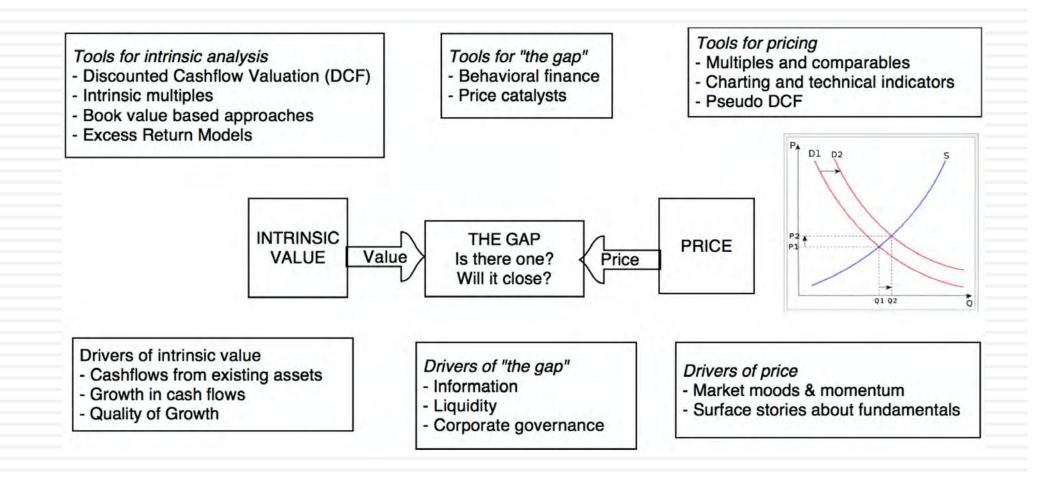
CRISIS AS A CRUCIBLE: A JEDI GUIDE TO INVESTMENT SERENITY!

Look forward, you must!

Lesson 1: Listen to markets, not experts

- During a crisis, you will be often told by experts and market gurus that markets are irrational and behave in crazy and chaotic ways.
 - To back this up, the evidence that they will offer is that markets have wild swings on a day-to-day basis, and that these swings are incompatible with rational investing.
 - They very conveniently ignore the fact that their advice is even more volatile, veering from day to day, inconsistent over time and across investments.
- During the depths of a crisis, markets can sometimes look like they are disassociated from reality, but it is because they are predictive mechanisms, trying to look past the immediate danger to long term consequences.

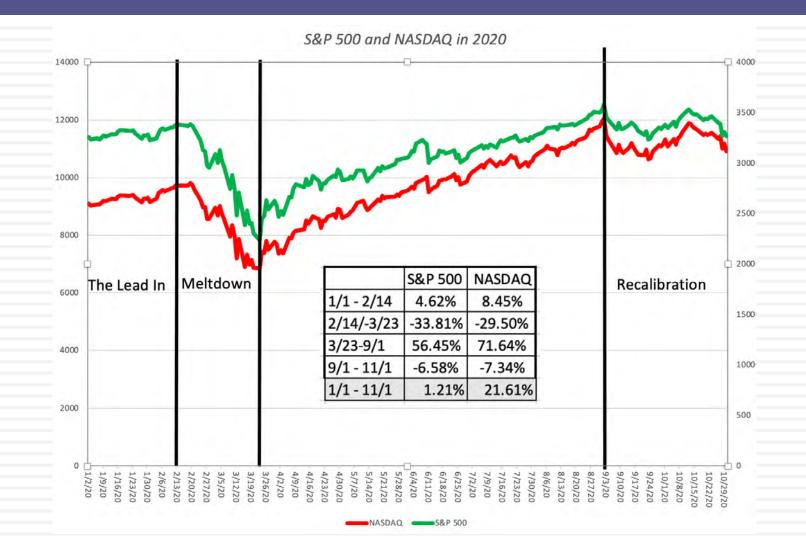
The truth: Markets play a pricing game...



And price and value can diverge...

- 1. <u>Value has upper & lower bounds</u>. Price does not: Since price is determined by demand and supply, and there is nothing that requires that those buying and selling in markets have to be constrained, it follows that there is no upper or lower bound to prices. Value on the other hand has both upper and lower bounds, with both bounds being set by expected cash flows, growth and risk.
- 2. <u>Price is reactive, value is proactive</u>: Pricing forces can take information that, at least at first sight, seems insignificant to long term value and cause price changes that are disproportional.
- 3. <u>Price may never converge on value</u>: Absent a catalyst causing the convergence, price will not only diverge from value in the short term, but it could do so in the long term.

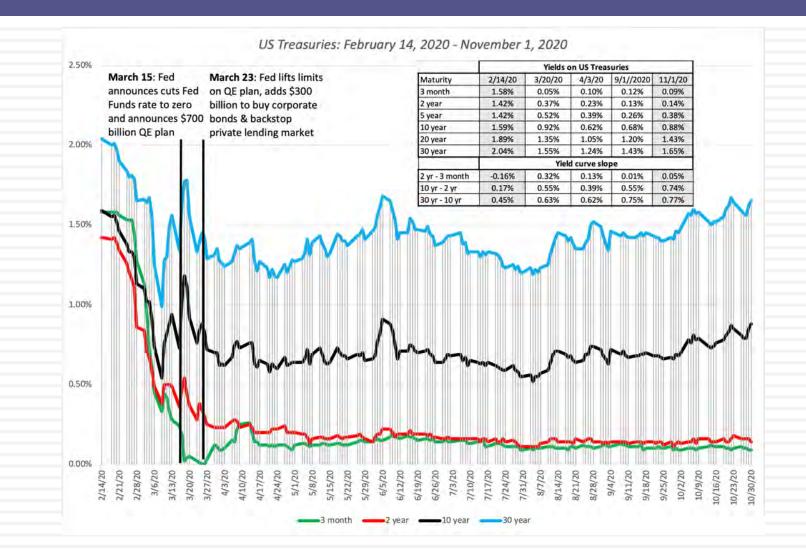
US Equities, during the crisis...



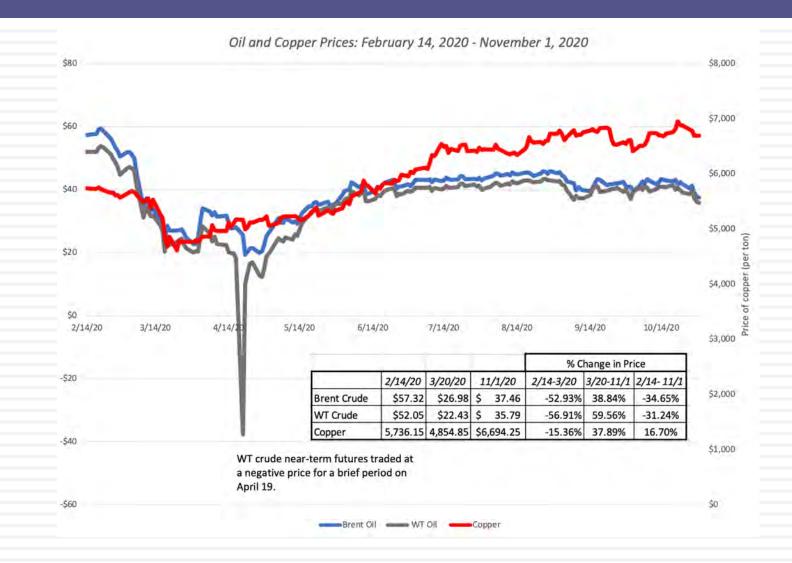
Macro Review: Equity Indices

				Levels	i	1		% Change		1.1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Index	Country/Region	14-Feb	20-Mar	1-Nov	10/24-11/1	10/1-11/1	2/14-3/20	3/20-11/1	2/14 - 11/1
	S&P 500	US	3374	2305	3270	0.74%	-3.09%	-31.68%	41.87%	-3.08%
	NASDAQ	US	9712	6880	10845	-0.30%	-4.31%	-29.16%	57.64%	11.67%
Americas	TSX	Canada	17848	11852	15580	0.22%	-2.94%	-33.59%	31.45%	-12.71%
	IPC Mexico	Mexico	45000	34270	36802	0.51%	-4.44%	-23.84%	7.39%	-18.22%
	iBovespa	Brazil	114381	67069	91322	-2.72%	-7.22%	-41.36%	36.16%	-20.16%
1.00	FTSE 100	UK	7409	5191	5577	1.13%	-2.59%	-29.94%	7.44%	-24.73%
Europo	DAX	Germany	13744	8929	11556	1.53%	-3.62%	-35.03%	29.42%	-15.92%
Europe	CAC 40	France	6069	4131	4595	1.77%	-2.90%	-31.93%	11.23%	-24.29%
	S&P Europe 350	Europe	1731	1181	1357	0.15%	-5.53%	-31.77%	14.94%	-21.58%
in the second second	Nikkei 225	Japan	23688	16553	22977	1.39%	-0.85%	-30.12%	38.81%	-3.00%
Acia	Shanghai 50	China	2895	2628	3252	-0.44%	-1.17%	-9.22%	23.73%	12.31%
Asia	Hang Seng	Hong Kong	27816	22805	24107	1.32%	-1.46%	-18.01%	5.71%	-13.33%
	Sensex	India	41258	29916	39615	0.23%	-1.10%	-27.49%	32.42%	-3.98%
Australia	ASX 200	Australia	7133	4825	5927	0.40%	-3.32%	-32.36%	22.85%	-16.90%
& NZ	NZX 50	New Zealand	11835	9202	12020	0.42%	-2.12%	-22.25%	30.62%	1.56%
Africa	FTSE/JSE TOP 40	South Africa	52050	36302	47473	1.94%	-3.77%	-30.26%	30.77%	-8.79%
Africa	NSE-All Share	Nigeria	27756	22198	30428	-0.17%	5.91%	-20.02%	37.07%	9.63%

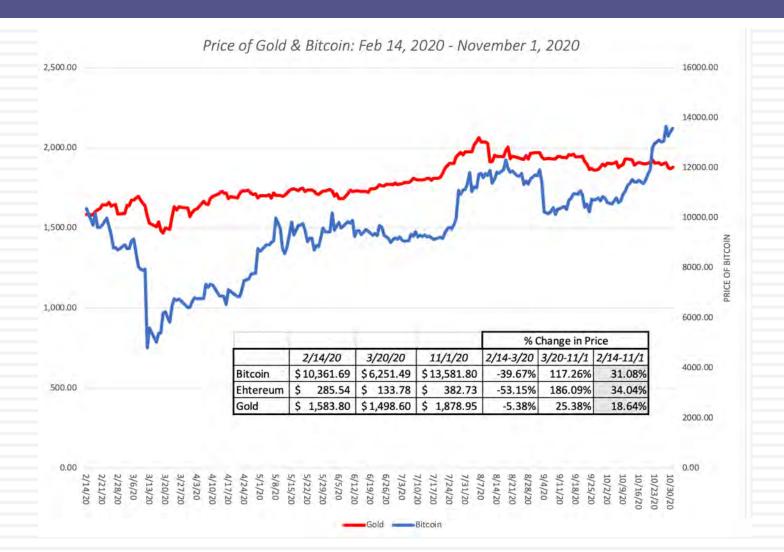
Macro Review: US Treasuries



Macro Review: Oil & Copper



Macro Review: Gold & Bitcoin



Global Equities: By Region

			Market Cap	(\$ Millions)			\$ Change in I	Market Cap			% Change i	n Market Ca)
Sub Region	Number of firms	2/14/20	3/20/20	8/28/20	11/1/20	2/14 - 3/20	3/20- 9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1	2/14 - 3/20	3/20-9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1
Africa	775	\$ 551,313	\$ 347,724	\$ 453,676	\$ 450,891	\$ (203,590)	\$ 105,953	\$ (2,785)	\$ (100,422)	-36.93%	30.47%	-0.61%	-18.22%
Australia & NZ	1,544	\$ 1,460,485	\$ 867,789	\$ 1,457,249	\$ 1,377,797	\$ (592,696)	\$ 589,460	\$ (79,452)	\$ (82,688)	-40.58%	67.93%	-5.45%	-5.66%
Canada	2,396	\$ 2,069,846	\$ 1,263,949	\$ 2,025,929	\$ 1,874,426	\$ (805,897)	\$ 761,980	\$ (151,503)	\$ (195,420)	-38.94%	60.29%	-7.48%	-9.44%
China	6,293	\$13,955,224	\$12,367,237	\$16,742,877	\$16,405,890	\$ (1,587,987)	\$ 4,375,641	\$ (336,988)	\$2,450,666	-11.38%	35.38%	-2.01%	17.56%
EU & Environs	5,190	\$13,195,783	\$ 8,955,805	\$12,849,117	\$12,356,947	\$ (4,239,979)	\$ 3,893,312	\$ (492,170)	\$ (838,836)	-32.13%	43.47%	-3,83%	-6.36%
Eastern Europe & Russia	494	\$ 820,322	\$ 495,278	\$ 630,915	\$ 543,773	\$ (325,044)	\$ 135,637	\$ (87,142)	\$ (276,549)	-39.62%	27.39%	-13.81%	-33.71%
India	3,314	\$ 2,189,647	\$ 1,510,005	\$ 2,137,221	\$ 2,074,926	\$ (679,642)	\$ 627,215	\$ (62,295)	\$ (114,721)	-31.04%	41.54%	-2.91%	-5.24%
Japan	3,732	\$ 5,857,677	\$ 4,367,763	\$ 5,806,406	\$ 5,793,928	\$ (1,489,914)	\$ 1,438,644	\$ (12,479)	\$ (63,749)	-25.44%	32.94%	-0.21%	-1.09%
Latin America & Caribbear	1,164	\$ 2,420,178	\$ 1,418,615	\$ 1,889,419	\$ 1,764,617	\$ (1,001,563)	\$ 470,804	\$ (124,802)	\$ (655,561)	-41.38%	33.19%	-6.61%	-27.09%
Middle East	1,430	\$ 3,072,356	\$ 2,555,641	\$ 3,130,835	\$ 3,056,482	\$ (516,716)	\$ 575,194	\$ (74,353)	\$ (15,875)	-16.82%	22.51%	-2.37%	-0.52%
Small Asia	8,625	\$ 4,993,589	\$ 3,496,975	\$ 5,048,960	\$ 4,995,842	\$ (1,496,614)	\$ 1,551,985	\$ (53,118)	\$ 2,253	-29.97%	44.38%	-1.05%	0.05%
UK	1,130	\$ 2,899,163	\$ 1,826,761	\$ 2,506,942	\$ 2,306,805	\$ (1,072,402)	\$ 680,181	\$ (200,137)	\$ (592,358)	-36.99%	37.23%	-7.98%	-20.43%
United States	6,357	\$33,844,978	\$22,773,956	\$35,589,058	\$33,525,453	\$(11,071,022)	\$12,815,102	\$ (2,063,605)	\$ (319,524)	-32.71%	56.27%	-5.80%	-0.94%
Global	42,445	\$87,330,562	\$62,247,496	\$74,920,290	\$87,744,240	\$ (25,083,065)	\$12,672,794	\$12,823,950	\$ 413,679	-28.72%	20.36%	17.12%	0.47%

Global Equities: By Sector

			Market Cap	(\$ Millions)			\$ Change in	Market Cap	. Canada a		% Change i	n Market Cap)
Primary Sector	Number of firms	2/14/20	3/20/20	8/28/20	11/1/20	2/14 - 3/20	3/20- 9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1	2/14 - 3/20	3/20-9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1
Communication Services	2,079	\$ 7,291,713	\$ 5,460,948	\$ 7,920,931	\$ 7,605,693	\$ (1,830,765)	\$ 2,459,983	\$ (315,238)	\$ 313,980	-25.11%	45.05%	-3.98%	4.31%
Consumer Discretionary	5,945	\$10,153,097	\$ 7,068,864	\$11,850,184	\$12,063,642	\$ (3,084,232)	\$ 4,781,319	\$ 213,459	\$ 1,910,546	-30.38%	67.64%	1.80%	18.82%
Consumer Staples	2,847	\$ 7,168,482	\$ 5,729,650	\$ 7,641,382	\$ 7,237,898	\$ (1,438,832)	\$ 1,911,731	\$ (403,484)	\$ 69,416	-20.07%	33.37%	-5.28%	0.97%
Energy	1,654	\$ 5,922,675	\$ 3,847,829	\$ 4,991,620	\$ 4,444,401	\$ (2,074,846)	\$ 1,143,792	\$ (547,220)	\$ (1,478,274)	-35.03%	29.73%	-10.96%	-24.96%
Financials	4,356	\$14,234,754	\$ 9,514,353	\$12,061,179	\$11,412,865	\$ (4,720,402)	\$ 2,546,827	\$ (648,315)	\$ (2,821,889)	-33.16%	26.77%	-5.38%	-19.82%
Health Care	3,955	\$ 8,905,753	\$ 6,857,601	\$ 9,949,643	\$ 9,527,764	\$ (2,048,152)	\$ 3,092,042	\$ (421,879)	\$ 622,012	-23.00%	45.09%	-4.24%	6.98%
Industrials	7,560	\$10,081,864	\$ 6,865,944	\$ 9,922,741	\$ 9,576,177	\$ (3,215,919)	\$ 3,056,797	\$ (346,564)	\$ (505,687)	-31.90%	44.52%	-3.49%	-5.02%
Information Technology	5,577	\$13,560,982	\$ 9,707,739	\$15,984,270	\$14,992,176	\$ (3,853,242)	\$ 6,276,531	\$ (992,094)	\$ 1,431,194	-28.41%	64.65%	-6.21%	10.55%
Materials	5,705	\$ 4,976,622	\$ 3,514,149	\$ 5,380,546	\$ 5,200,887	\$ (1,462,473)	\$ 1,866,397	\$ (179,658)	\$ 224,265	-29.39%	53.11%	-3.34%	4.51%
Real Estate	1,842	\$ 1,836,062	\$ 1,353,453	\$ 1,679,779	\$ 1,585,009	\$ (482,609)	\$ 326,326	\$ (94,769)	\$ (251,053)	-26.29%	24.11%	-5.64%	-13.67%
Utilities	917	\$ 3,196,558	\$ 2,325,395	\$ 2,884,510	\$ 2,879,452	\$ (871,163)	\$ 559,115	\$ (5,058)	\$ (317,106)	-27.25%	24.04%	-0.18%	-9.92%
Global	42,445	\$87,330,562	\$62,247,496	\$74,920,290	\$87,744,240	\$ (25,083,065)	\$12,672,794	\$12,823,950	\$ 413,679	-28.72%	20.36%	17.12%	0.47%

Global Equities: Industry Winners & Losers

	/				Wor	st Performing	Industries (2/1	4-11/1)					
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	Market Cap	(\$ Millions)		10.00	\$ Change in I	Market Cap	n ni a l	1	6 Change in	Market Co	ap.
Industry	Number of firms	2/14/20	3/20/20	8/28/20	11/1/20	2/14-3/20	3/20-9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1	2/14 - 3/20	3/20-9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14-11/1
Oil/Gas (Production and Exploration)	705	\$ 683,665	\$ 316,958	\$ 477,802	\$ 383,653	\$ (366,707)	\$ 160,844	\$ (94,149)	\$ (300,012)	-53.64%	50.75%	-19.70%	-43.88%
R.E.I.T.	80	\$ 108,606	\$ 49,179	\$ 68,474	\$ 64,681	\$ (59,427)	\$ 19,296	\$ (3,793)	\$ (43,925)	-54.72%	39.24%	-5.54%	-40.44%
Oil/Gas Distribution	197	\$ 644,032	\$ 355,094	\$ 480,384	\$ 424,030	\$ (288,938)	\$ 125,290	\$ (56,354)	\$ (220,002)	-44.86%	35.28%	-11.73%	-34.16%
Reinsurance	35	\$ 180,669	\$ 98,290	\$ 141,359	\$ 122,608	\$ (82,379)	\$ 43,069	\$ (18,752)	\$ (58,061)	-45.60%	43.82%	-13.27%	-32.14%
Aerospace/Defense	235	\$ 1,219,943	\$ 674,529	\$ 939,969	\$ 830,117	\$ (545,414)	\$ 265,440	\$ (109,851)	5 (389,825)	-44.71%	39.35%	-11.69%	-31.95%
Air Transport	161	\$ 558,878	\$ 315,543	\$ 418,144	\$ 389,947	\$ (243,335)	\$ 102,601	\$ (28,196)	\$ (168,930)	-43.54%	32.52%	-6.74%	-30.23%
Broadcasting	139	\$ 164,223	\$ 93,880	\$ 128,388	\$ 122,024	\$ (70,343)	\$ 34,508	\$ (6,364)	\$ (42,199)	-42.83%	36.76%	-4.96%	-25.70%
Insurance (General)	222	\$ 833,814	\$ 508,265	\$ 694,490	\$ 620,410	\$ (325,549)	\$ 186,225	\$ (74,079)	\$ (213,404)	-39.04%	36.64%	-10.67%	-25.59%
Bank (Money Center)	629	56,844,013	\$4,651,769	\$5,397,921	\$ 5,107,604	\$ (2,192,245)	\$ 746,152	\$ (290,317)	5 (1,736,409)	-32.03%	16.04%	-5.38%	-25.37%
Food Wholesalers	149	\$ 94,803	\$ 51,326	\$ 77,791	\$ 71,464	\$ (43,477)	\$ 26,465	\$ (6,327)	\$ - (23,339)	-45.86%	51.56%	-8.13%	-24.62%
				1	Bes	Performing In	ndustries (2/14	- 11/1)	a second se	A. 181.18	11.000 A.0		A., 10, 11100, 1
			Market Cap	(\$ Millions)			\$ Change in I	Market Cap			6 Change In	Market Co	ap .
Industry	Number of firms	2/14/20	3/20/20	8/28/20	11/1/20	2/14-3/20	3/20-9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1	2/14 - 3/20	3/20-9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1
Software (Internet)	133	\$ 226,460	\$ 166,483	\$ 355,195	\$ 334,679	\$ (59,977)	\$ 188,712	\$ (20,516)	\$ 108,219	-26.48%	113.35%	-5.78%	47.79%
Retail (Online)	307	\$2,454,579	\$1,989,255	\$3,728,349	\$3,585,642	\$ (465,324)	\$ 1,739,094	\$(142,707)	\$ 1,131,063	-18.96%	87.42%	-3.83%	46.08%
Heathcare Information and Technolog	374	\$ 768,829	\$ 604,390	\$1,029,307	\$1,054,953	\$ (164,439)	\$ 424,917	5 25,646	5 286,124	-21.39%	70.31%	2,49%	37.22%
Precious Metals	796	\$ 419,259	\$ 297,645	\$ 611,235	\$ 557,335	\$ (121,614)	\$ 313,590	\$ (53,900)	\$ 138,076	-29.01%	105.36%	-8.82%	32.93%
Furn/Home Furnishings	333	\$ 330,673	\$ 253,089	\$ 383,318	\$ 406,726	\$ (77,583)	\$ 130,229	\$ 23,408	\$ 76,053	-23.46%	51.46%	6,11%	23.00%
Transportation	262	\$ \$48,150	\$ 415,190	\$ 675,026	\$ 668,808	\$ (132,960)	\$ 259,836	\$ (6,218)	\$ 120,658	-24.26%	62.58%	-0.92%	22.01%
Software (Entertainment)	297	\$ 2,530,194	\$1,843,089	\$3,075,331	\$ 3,059,148	\$ (687,105)	\$ 1,232,242	5 (16,183)	\$ 528,954	-27.16%	66.86%	-0.53%	20.91%
Electrical Equipment	890	\$ 894,227	\$ 678,000	\$1,041,728	\$1,070,976	\$ (216,228)	\$ 363,728	\$ 29,248	\$ 176,749	-24.18%	53.65%	2.81%	19.77%
Computers/Peripherals	328	\$ 2,216,118	\$1,565,486	\$2,912,841	\$2,626,303	\$ (650,632)	\$ 1,347,355	\$ (286,538)	\$ 410,185	-29.36%	86.07%	-9,84%	18.51%
Semiconductor	539	\$2,059,092	\$1,457,139	\$2,419,298	\$2,407,639	\$ (601,953)	\$ 962,159	\$ (11,659)	\$ 348,547	-29.23%	66.03%	-0.48%	16.93%

A Sum-up on Markets..

- Uncertainty barometer: The market has had its ups and downs, with volatility in the mix. It has looked uncertain about direction, with big up days followed by big down days. It is reflecting the uncertainty that we all feel, on a day-to-day basis.
- Order in chaos: When we look at the full effects, the market has been remarkably orderly in how it has meted out punishment and doled out reward.
- Liquidity is a solution, not a problem: To those who argued that markets should be shut down, this crisis should be a reminder that removing liquidity during a crisis often makes it worse, rather than better.

Lesson 2: Opinions are trumped by data...

- Every crisis brings forth explanations for why it is happening, and what we should do about it, with half-baked rationales and anecdotal evidence. Listen, with respect, but verify for yourself.
- For people with agendas, the crisis has offered an opportunity to not only say, "I told you so", but also to push for legal and regulatory changes to advance their viewpoints.
- Here are two stories that are making the rounds
 - Just punishment: The market drop is well-deserved punishment for those who invested in high flying companies and on momentum.
 - <u>Buybacks are the problem</u>: The surge in buybacks are caused companies to become weak and exposed, and the market is punishing those companies.

Value versus Growth: A pre-crisis lead in..

0.000	Lowest PBV	Highest PBV	Difference	Lowest PE	Highest PE	Difference
1930-39	6.04%	4.27%	1.77%	NA	NA	NA
1940-49	22.96%	7.43%	15.53%	NA	NA	NA
1950-59	25.06%	20.92%	4.14%	34.33%	19.16%	15.17%
1960-69	13.23%	9.57%	3.66%	15.27%	9.79%	5.48%
1970-79	17.05%	3.89%	13.16%	14.83%	2.28%	12.54%
1980-89	24.48%	12.94%	11.54%	18.38%	14.46%	3.92%
1990-99	20.17%	21.88%	-1.71%	21.61%	22.03%	-0.41%
2000-09	8.59%	-0.49%	9.08%	13.84%	0.61%	13.23%
2010-19	11.27%	16.67%	-5.39%	11.35%	17.09%	-5.75%

Value vs Growth: US Stocks, by decade

The under performance of value has played out not only in the mutual fund business, but it has also brought many legendary value investors down to earth. We were told that this was temporary, and that a crisis would put value back on top again...

PE and Market Returns – During Crisis

			Market Cap	(\$ Millions)			\$ Change in	Market Cap			% Change	n Market Cap	0
decile(Trailing PE)	Number of firms	2/14/20	3/20/20	8/28/20	11/1/20	2/14 - 3/20	3/20- 9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1	2/14 - 3/20	3/20-9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1
Bottom decile	2,333	\$ 1,755,010	\$ 1,422,217	\$ 1,774,142	\$ 1,698,243	\$ (332,794)	\$ 351,925	\$ (75,899)	\$ (56,767)	-18.96%	24.74%	-4.28%	-3.23%
2nd decile	2,334	\$ 2,971,983	\$ 2,262,564	\$ 2,842,712	\$ 2,708,398	\$ (709,418)	\$ 580,147	\$ (134,314)	\$ (263,585)	-23.87%	25.64%	-4.72%	-8.87%
3rd decile	2,334	\$ 3,798,983	\$ 2,781,595	\$ 3,659,654	\$ 3,537,429	\$ (1,017,388)	\$ 878,059	\$ (122,225)	\$ (261,554)	-26.78%	31.57%	-3.34%	-6.88%
4th decile	2,334	\$ 6,130,592	\$ 4,337,513	\$ 5,772,392	\$ 5,875,533	\$ (1,793,079)	\$ 1,434,879	\$ 103,141	\$ (255,059)	-29.25%	33.08%	1.79%	-4.16%
5th decile	2,334	\$ 7,435,170	\$ 5,185,493	\$ 7,227,482	\$ 6,924,120	\$ (2,249,677)	\$ 2,041,989	\$ (303,362)	\$ (511,050)	-30.26%	39.38%	-4.20%	-6.87%
6th decile	2,333	\$ 8,806,792	\$ 6,406,899	\$ 8,908,535	\$ 8,588,767	\$ (2,399,893)	\$ 2,501,636	\$ (319,768)	\$ (218,025)	-27.25%	39.05%	-3.59%	-2.48%
7th decile	2,334	\$18,241,633	\$13,447,184	\$20,211,926	\$19,102,554	\$ (4,794,449)	\$ 6,764,742	\$ (1,109,373)	\$ 860,921	-26.28%	50.31%	-5.49%	4.72%
8th decile	2,334	\$10,112,133	\$ 7,327,847	\$10,526,888	\$10,222,756	\$ (2,784,286)	\$ 3,199,041	\$ (304,132)	\$ 110,623	-27.53%	43.66%	-2.89%	1.09%
9th decile	2,334	\$10,213,139	\$ 7,649,640	\$11,653,529	\$11,044,945	\$ (2,563,499)	\$ 4,003,889	\$ (608,584)	\$ 831,806	-25.10%	52.34%	-5.22%	8.14%
Top decile	2,334	\$ 5,154,457	\$ 3,549,939	\$ 5,701,200	\$ 5,467,262	\$ (1,604,519)	\$ 2,151,261	\$ (233,938)	\$ 312,805	-31.13%	60.60%	-4.10%	6.07%
Negative Earnings	19,107	\$12,710,669	\$ 7,876,605	\$11,990,144	\$11,357,769	\$ (4,834,064)	\$ 4,113,539	\$ (632,375)	\$ (1,352,899)	-38.03%	52.22%	-5.27%	-10.64%
Global	42,445	\$87,330,562	\$62,247,496	\$74,920,290	\$87,744,240	\$ (25,083,065)	\$12,672,794	\$12,823,950	\$ 413,679	-28.72%	20.36%	17.12%	0.47%

PBV and Market Returns - During Crisis

1.772.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.			Market Cap	(\$ Millions)			\$ Change in	Market Cap			% Change i	in Market Ca	0
decile(Price to Book)	Number of firms	2/14/20	3/20/20	8/28/20	11/1/20	2/14 - 3/20	3/20- 9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1	2/14 - 3/20	3/20-9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1
Bottom decile	3,681	\$ 1,260,785	\$ 899,317	\$ 1,110,952	\$ 1,056,434	\$ (361,468)	\$ 211,635	\$ (54,518)	\$ (204,351)	-28.67%	23.53%	-4.91%	-16.21%
2nd decile	3,681	\$ 3,413,362	\$ 2,589,861	\$ 3,105,410	\$ 2,960,750	\$ (823,501)	\$ 515,549	\$ (144,660)	\$ (452,612)	-24.13%	19.91%	-4.66%	-13.26%
3rd decile	3,681	\$ 4,268,718	\$ 2,996,777	\$ 3,807,725	\$ 3,624,513	\$ (1,271,941)	\$ 810,948	\$ (183,212)	\$ (644,205)	-29.80%	27.06%	-4.81%	-15.09%
4th decile	3,681	\$ 4,366,772	\$ 2,999,277	\$ 3,984,584	\$ 3,780,285	\$ (1,367,495)	\$ 985,307	\$ (204,299)	\$ (586,488)	-31.32%	32.85%	-5.13%	-13.43%
5th decile	3,682	\$ 6,437,247	\$ 4,274,820	\$ 5,763,919	\$ 5,409,439	\$ (2,162,428)	\$ 1,489,099	\$ (354,480)	\$ (1,027,808)	-33.59%	34.83%	-6.15%	-15.97%
6th decile	3,681	\$ 8,732,835	\$ 5,829,486	\$ 7,837,080	\$ 7,395,551	\$ (2,903,349)	\$ 2,007,594	\$ (441,530)	\$ (1,337,285)	-33.25%	34.44%	-5.63%	-15.31%
7th decile	3,681	\$ 7,141,581	\$ 4,875,853	\$ 6,840,874	\$ 6,616,927	\$ (2,265,728)	\$ 1,965,022	\$ (223,947)	\$ (524,654)	-31.73%	40.30%	-3.27%	-7.35%
8th decile	3,681	\$ 9,228,614	\$ 6,507,688	\$ 9,351,014	\$ 9,028,522	\$ (2,720,926)	\$ 2,843,326	\$ (322,491)	\$ (200,092)	-29.48%	43.69%	-3.45%	-2.17%
9th decile	3,681	\$15,013,193	\$11,027,034	\$16,559,412	\$15,956,268	\$ (3,986,159)	\$ 5,532,377	\$ (603,144)	\$ 943,075	-26.55%	50.17%	-3.64%	6.28%
Top decile	3,682	\$24,271,926	\$18,177,174	\$28,670,652	\$27,659,442	\$ (6,094,753)	\$10,493,478	\$ (1,011,210)	\$ 3,387,516	-25.11%	57.73%	-3.53%	13.96%
Negative Book Value	5,633	\$ 3,195,527	\$ 2,070,211	\$ 3,236,984	\$ 3,039,648	\$ (1,125,316)	\$ 1,166,773	\$ (197,336)	\$ (155,879)	-35.22%	56.36%	-6.10%	-4.88%
Global	42,445	\$87,330,562	\$62,247,496	\$74,920,290	\$87,744,240	\$ (25,083,065)	\$12,672,794	\$12,823,950	\$ 413,679	-28.72%	20.36%	17.12%	0.47%

Dividends and Market Returns

ALC: No. of T			Market Cap	(\$ Millions)		n AT.	\$ Change in	Market Cap	17 1 1 1		% Change in	n Market Cap	<u></u> 1
quintile(Dividend Yield)	Number of firms	2/14/20	3/20/20	5/22/20	8/14/20	2/14 - 3/20	3/20-5/22	5/22 - 8/14	2/14 - 8/14	2/14 - 3/20	3/20-5/22	5/22 - 8/14	2/14 - 8/14
Non-dividend paying	26,088	\$24,416,274	\$17,683,438	\$22,096,476	\$26,078,982	\$(6,732,837)	\$4,413,038	\$3,982,506	\$ 1,662,708	-27.58%	24.96%	18.02%	6.81%
Bottom quintile	3,576	\$12,298,324	\$ 8,992,480	\$10,976,052	\$13,261,223	\$ (3,305,844)	\$1,983,572	\$2,285,171	\$ 962,899	-26.88%	22.06%	20.82%	7 2.1%
2nd quintile	3,576	\$17,146,283	\$12,023,053	\$14,984,816	\$17,827,271	\$(5,123,230)	\$ 2,961,763	\$2,842,455	\$ 680,988	-29.88%	24.63%	18.97%	3.97%
3rd quintile	3,577	\$16,104,332	\$11,183,049	\$13,128,188	\$14,992,988	\$ (4,921,283)	\$1,945,139	\$1,864,800	\$(1,111,344)	-30.56%	17.39%	14.20%	-6.90%
4th quintile	3,576	\$13,396,923	\$ 9,275,069	\$10,471,358	\$11,969,783	\$ (4,121,854)	\$1,196,289	\$1,498,425	\$(1,427,140	-30.77%	12.90%	14.31%	-10.65%
Top quintile	3,577	\$ 7,036,275	\$ 4,963,652	\$ 5,553,475	\$ 6,219,322	\$ (2,072,623)	\$ 589,823	\$ 665,847	\$ (816,954)	-29.46%	11.88%	11.99%	11,61%

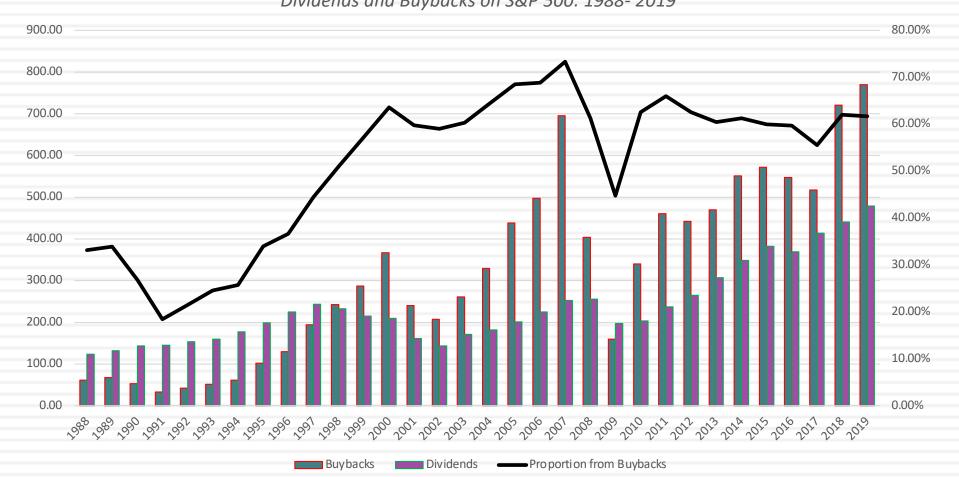
Momentum and Damage

			Market Cap	(\$ Millions)			\$ Change in	Market Cap			% Change	in Market Ca	0
Mkt Cap Change (2/14/19	Number of firms	2/14/20	3/20/20	8/28/20	11/1/20	2/14 - 3/20	3/20-9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1	2/14 - 3/20	3/20-9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1
Bottom decile	3,865	\$ 462,520	\$ 297,389	\$ 506,127	\$ 488,936	\$ (165,130)	\$ 208,738	\$ (17,191)	\$ 26,416	-35.70%	70.19%	-3.40%	5.71%
2nd decile	3,866	\$ 1,780,767	\$ 1,241,333	\$ 1,669,163	\$ 1,568,755	\$ (539,434)	\$ 427,831	\$ (100,408)	\$ (212,012)	-30.29%	34.47%	-6.02%	-11.91%
3rd decile	3,866	\$ 4,241,671	\$ 2,830,604	\$ 3,689,012	\$ 3,448,320	\$ (1,411,067)	\$ 858,408	\$ (240,693)	\$ (793,352)	-33.27%	30.33%	-6.52%	-18.70%
4th decile	3,866	\$ 4,977,529	\$ 3,394,232	\$ 4,515,909	\$ 4,280,305	\$ (1,583,297)	\$ 1,121,677	\$ (235,604	\$ (697,224)	-31.81%	33.05%	-5.22%	-14.01%
5th decile	3,866	\$ 7,198,682	\$ 5,249,535	\$ 6,574,856	\$ 6,208,734	\$ (1,949,147)	\$ 1,325,321	\$ (366,122)	\$ (989,948)	-27.08%	25.25%	-5.57%	-13.75%
6th decile	3,865	\$ 7,655,049	\$ 5,368,099	\$ 7,273,459	\$ 6,986,724	\$ (2,286,949)	\$ 1,905,359	\$ (286,735)	\$ (668,324)	-29.88%	35.49%	-3.94%	-8.73%
7th decile	3,866	\$12,828,994	\$ 9,104,464	\$12,419,292	\$11,814,370	\$ (3,724,531)	\$ 3,314,828	\$ (604,922)	\$ (1,014,624)	-29.03%	36.41%	-4.87%	-7.91%
8th decile	3,865	\$20,073,481	\$14,079,065	\$20,107,930	\$19,647,460	\$ (5,994,415)	\$ 6,028,865	\$ (460,471)	\$ (426,021)	-29.86%	42.82%	-2.29%	-2.12%
9th decile	3,867	\$15,805,455	\$11,408,965	\$17,957,190	\$17,231,036	\$ (4,396,490)	\$ 6,548,225	\$ (726,154)	\$ 1,425,581	-27.82%	57.40%	-4.04%	9.02%
Top decile	3,866	\$ 8,719,161	\$ 6,325,292	\$11,563,695	\$10,896,992	\$ (2,393,869)	\$ 5,238,403	\$ (666,703)	\$ 2,177,831	-27.46%	82.82%	-5.77%	24.98%

Bottom Line on Value vs Growth

- Value failed this crisis test: During this crisis, following the value investing playbook of buying low PE stocks with high dividend yields would have resulted in far worse punishment being meted out than buying high PE stocks, based upon momentum.
- In my view: I believe that value investing has become ritualistic (worshiping at the altar of Buffett and Munger, and paying lip service to Ben Graham) and righteous (with finger wagging and worse reserved for anyone who invested in growth or tech companies).
- Hope? On a hopeful note, I think that value investing can recover, but only if it is open to more flexible thinking about value, less hero worship and less of a sense of entitlement.

The Buyback Bogeyman...



Dividends and Buybacks on S&P 500: 1988-2019

Cash Returns and the Crisis...

			Market Cap	(\$ Millions)			\$ Change in	Market Cap	_		% Change i	n Market Ca	2
(Dividends + Buybacks)/	1.5725				1.55	1000							1.1815
Net Income	Number of firms	2/14/20	3/20/20	8/28/20	11/1/20	2/14 - 3/20	3/20- 9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1	2/14 - 3/20	3/20-9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1
Bottom decile	1,455	\$ 2,714,815	\$ 2,014,873	\$ 3,426,848	\$ 3,325,984	\$ (699,942)	\$ 1,411,976	\$ (100,865	\$ 611,169	-25.78%	70.08%	-2.94%	22.51%
2nd decile	1,456	\$ 7,240,150	\$ 5,169,819	\$ 8,368,812	\$ 8,042,022	\$ (2,070,331)	\$ 3,198,993	\$ (326,790	\$ 801,872	-28.60%	61.88%	-3.90%	11.08%
3rd decile	1,455	\$ 4,918,064	\$ 3,671,287	\$ 5,519,561	\$ 5,421,179	\$ (1,246,777)	\$ 1,848,275	\$ (98,382	\$ 503,116	-25.35%	50.34%	-1.78%	10.23%
4th decile	1,456	\$ 4,521,100	\$ 3,241,253	\$ 4,573,561	\$ 4,325,358	\$ (1,279,847)	\$ 1,332,309	\$ (248,203	\$ (195,742)	-28.31%	41.10%	-5.43%	-4.33%
5th decile	1,455	\$ 7,104,743	\$ 5,141,811	\$ 8,364,599	\$ 7,737,265	\$ (1,962,932)	\$ 3,222,788	\$ (627,334	\$ 632,522	-27.63%	62.68%	-7.50%	8.90%
6th decile	1,456	\$ 6,911,132	\$ 5,107,648	\$ 7,127,879	\$ 7,298,619	\$ (1,803,484)	\$ 2,020,230	\$ 170,741	\$ 387,488	-26.10%	39.55%	2.40%	5.61%
7th decile	1,455	\$ 8,993,766	\$ 6,699,114	\$ 9,234,470	\$ 8,879,913	\$ (2,294,652)	\$ 2,535,356	\$ (354,557	\$ (113,854)	-25.51%	37.85%	-3.84%	-1.27%
8th decile	1,456	\$ 5,791,468	\$ 4,203,912	\$ 5,480,763	\$ 5,276,430	\$ (1,587,556)	\$ 1,276,851	\$ (204,333	\$ (515,038)	-27.41%	30.37%	-3.73%	-8.89%
9th decile	1,455	\$ 6,657,172	\$ 5,068,201	\$ 6,473,673	\$ 6,210,816	\$ (1,588,971)	\$ 1,405,472	\$ (262,857	\$ (446,356)	-23.87%	27.73%	-4.06%	-6.70%
Top decile	1,456	\$ 4,198,491	\$ 2,910,864	\$ 3,792,674	\$ 3,504,706	\$ (1,287,627)	\$ 881,810	\$ (287,968	\$ (693,785)	-30.67%	30.29%	-7.59%	-16.52%
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A Test on Buybacks..



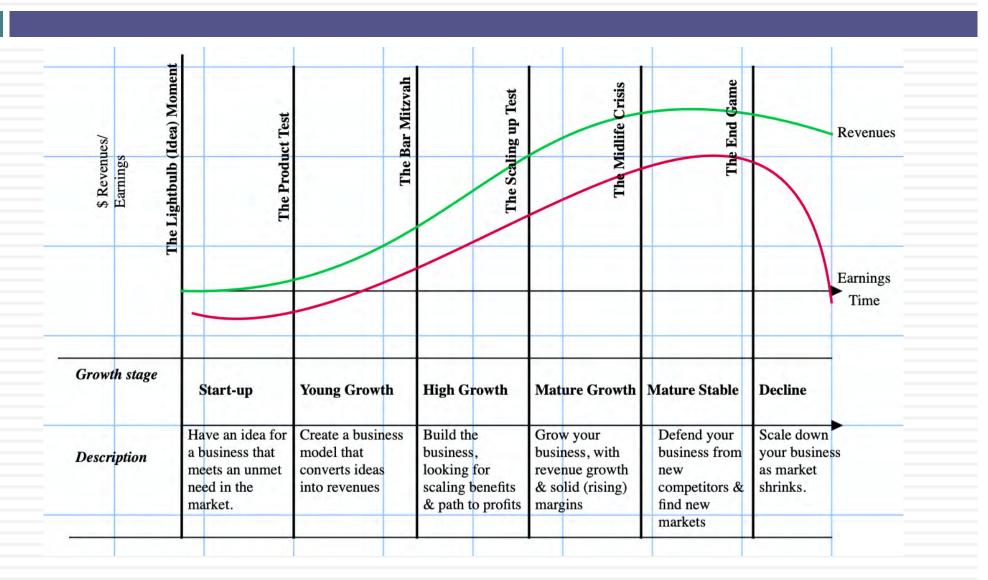
Returns during COVID: Dividends & Buybacks in 2019

■ 2/14 - 3/20 ■ 3/20- 9/1 ■ 9/1-11/1 ■ 2/14 - 11/1

The Real Culprit...

	1		Market Cap	(\$ Millions)			\$ Change in	Market Cap		100 mar 1	% Change i	n Market Cap)
decile(Net Debt/EBITDA)	Number of firms	2/14/20	3/20/20	8/28/20	11/1/20	2/14 - 3/20	3/20- 9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1	2/14 - 3/20	3/20- 9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1
Bottom decile	2,561	\$ 2,526,331	\$ 1,977,910	\$ 3,094,261	\$ 3,051,935	\$ (548,421)	\$ 1,116,352	\$ (42,326)	\$ 525,604	-21.71%	56.44%	-1.37%	20.81%
2nd decile	2,562	\$ 4,637,694	\$ 3,571,187	\$ 5,462,377	\$ 5,388,956	\$ (1,066,507)	\$ 1,891,190	\$ (73,421)	\$ 751,263	-23.00%	52.96%	-1.34%	16.20%
3rd decile	2,562	\$ 6,936,438	\$ 5,317,075	\$ 8,154,861	\$ 7,974,930	\$ (1,619,363)	\$ 2,837,786	\$ (179,930)	\$ 1,038,492	-23.35%	53.37%	-2.21%	14.97%
4th decile	2,562	\$ 7,230,286	\$ 5,495,109	\$ 8,377,444	\$ 7,951,663	\$ (1,735,178)	\$ 2,882,335	\$ (425,781)	\$ 721,376	-24.00%	52.45%	-5.08%	9.98%
5th decile	2,562	\$14,151,922	\$10,635,051	\$16,283,389	\$15,578,894	\$ (3,516,871)	\$ 5,648,338	\$ (704,495)	\$ 1,426,972	-24.85%	53.11%	-4.33%	10.08%
6th decile	2,562	\$10,105,796	\$ 7,328,795	\$10,362,916	\$ 9,890,546	\$ (2,777,001)	\$ 3,034,121	\$ (472,370)	\$ (215,249)	-27.48%	41.40%	-4.56%	-2.13%
7th decile	2,562	\$11,100,170	\$ 7,596,739	\$10,529,678	\$ 9,922,860	\$ (3,503,432)	\$ 2,932,939	\$ (606,818)	\$ (1,177,311)	-31.56%	38.61%	-5.76%	-10.61%
8th decile	2,562	\$ 8,377,931	\$ 5,541,497	\$ 7,739,240	\$ 7,280,637	\$ (2,836,434)	\$ 2,197,743	\$ (458,603)	\$ (1,097,294)	-33.86%	39.66%	-5.93%	-13.10%
9th decile	2,562	\$ 5,026,529	\$ 3,291,975	\$ 4,525,750	\$ 4,361,870	\$ (1,734,554)	\$ 1,233,775	\$ (163,880)	\$ (664,658)	-34.51%	37.48%	-3.62%	-13.22%
Top decile	2,562	\$ 2,463,013	\$ 1,557,556	\$ 2,133,395	\$ 2,004,414	\$ (905,457)	\$ 575,840	\$ (128,982)	\$ (458,599)	-36.76%	36.97%	-6.05%	-18.62%
Negatrive EBITDA	16,826	\$14,774,452	\$ 9,934,604	\$13,605,293	\$13,121,071	\$ (4,839,848)	\$ 3,670,689	\$ (484,222)	\$ (1,653,381)	-32.76%	36.95%	-3.56%	-11.19%
Global	42,445	\$87,330,562	\$62,247,496	\$74,920,290	\$87,744,240	\$ (25,083,065)	\$12,672,794	\$12,823,950	\$ 413,679	-28.72%	20.36%	17.12%	0.47%
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The Corporate Life Cycle

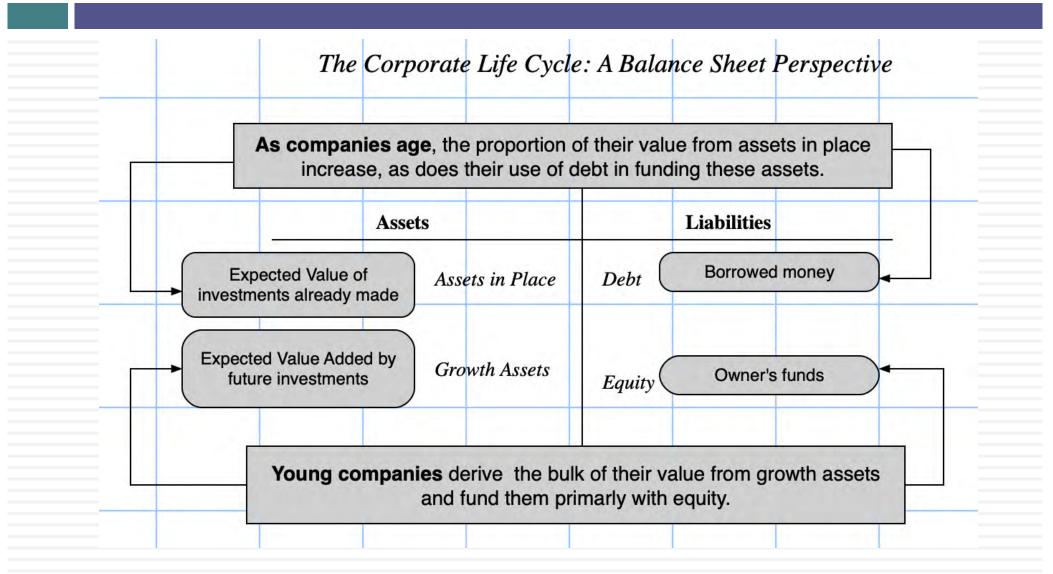


Cashflows across the life cycle...

Growth stage	Stage 1 Start-up	Stage 2 Young Growth	Stage 3: High Growth	Stage 4 Mature Growth	Stage 5 Mature Stable	Stage 6 Decline
Operating Profits	Large operating losses	Operating losses narrow	Operating profits turn positive	Operating profits grow quickly	Operating profits level off	Operating profits declin
Reinvestment	Very high	High	Remain large, but scale down as percent of firm	Decrease	Scale down further	Divestment
Free Cash Flow to Firm	Negative	Negative	Cross over to positive territory	Positive & growing	Positive & stable	Positive & dropping



And a Balance Sheet perspective...



How crisis affect companies across the life cycle...

- Start up and very young companies: For young companies, the challenge is survival, since they mostly have small or no revenues, and are money losers. They need capital to make it to the next and more lucrative phases in the life cycle, and in a crisis, access to capital (from venture capitalists or public equity) can shut down or become prohibitively expensive, as investors become more fearful.
- Young growth companies: For young growth companies that have turned the corner on profitability, capital access still remains critical since it is needed for future growth. Without that capital, the values of these firms will shrink towards assets in place, and in a crisis, these firms have to hunker down and scale back their growth ambitions.
- Mature firms: For mature firms, the bigger damage from a crisis is the punishment it metes to assets in place, as the economy slows or goes into recession, and consumers cut back on spending. The effect will be greater on companies that sell discretionary products than on companies that sell staples.
- <u>Declining firms</u>: For declining firms, especially those with substantial debt, a crisis can tip them into distress and default, especially if access to risk capital declines, and risk premiums increase.

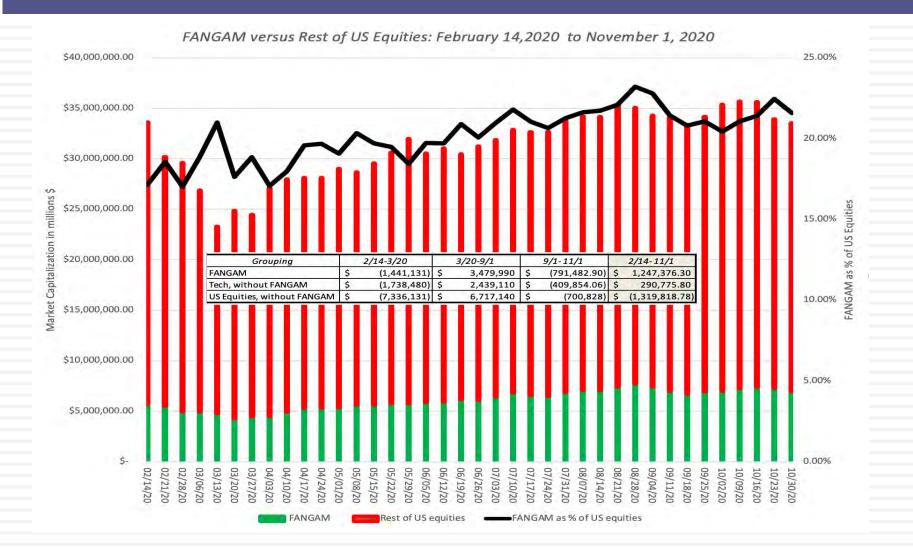
COVID: Young versus Old

decile(Age of company)	Number of firms	Market Cap (\$ Millions)					% Change in Market Cap						
		2/14/20	3/20/20	8/28/20	11/1/20	2/14 - 3/20	3/20-9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1	2/14 - 3/20	3/20-9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1
Bottom decile	3,503	\$ 2,421,697	\$ 1,713,634	\$ 2,826,698	\$ 2,888,084	\$ (708,063)	\$ 1,113,064	\$ 61,385	\$ 466,387	-29.24%	64.95%	2.17%	19.26%
2nd decile	3,693	\$ 3,275,844	\$ 2,354,837	\$ 3,704,221	\$ 3,622,988	\$ (921,007)	\$ 1,349,384	\$ (81,233)	\$ 347,144	-28.12%	57.30%	-2.19%	10.60%
3rd decile	3,088	\$ 3,796,174	\$ 2,844,897	\$ 4,896,346	\$ 4,665,097	\$ (951,277)	\$ 2,051,449	\$ (231,250)	\$ 868,923	-25.06%	72.11%	-4.72%	22.89%
4th decile	4,717	\$ 9,227,590	\$ 7,076,659	\$10,375,119	\$10,052,954	\$ (2,150,930)	\$ 3,298,460	\$ (322,165)	\$ 825,364	-23.31%	46.61%	-3.11%	8.94%
5th decile	3,455	\$ 5,548,369	\$ 4,314,115	\$ 6,673,329	\$ 6,269,467	\$ (1,234,254)	\$ 2,359,214	\$ (403,862)	\$ 721,098	-22.25%	54.69%	-6.05%	13.00%
6th decile	3,802	\$ 4,439,174	\$ 3,334,530	\$ 4,656,948	\$ 4,556,857	\$ (1,104,644)	\$ 1,322,418	\$ (100,091)	\$ 117,683	-24.88%	39.66%	-2.15%	2.65%
7th decile	4,041	\$ 8,847,988	\$ 6,290,382	\$ 9,540,459	\$ 8,938,124	\$ (2,557,606)	\$ 3,250,077	\$ (602,335)	\$ 90,136	-28.91%	51.67%	-6.31%	1.02%
8th decile	3,964	\$ 8,798,192	\$ 6,036,256	\$ 9,023,653	\$ 8,510,063	\$ (2,761,936)	\$ 2,987,397	\$ (513,590)	\$ (288,129)	-31.39%	49.49%	-5.69%	-3.27%
9th decile	3,796	\$10,117,591	\$ 7,027,533	\$ 9,792,003	\$ 9,924,204	\$ (3,090,058)	\$ 2,764,470	\$ 132,201	\$ (193,387)	-30.54%	39.34%	1.35%	-1.91%
Top decile	3,816	\$27,265,362	\$18,635,738	\$24,952,610	\$23,458,255	\$ (8,629,624)	\$ 6,316,872	\$ (1,494,355)	\$ (3,807,106)	-31.65%	33.90%	-5.99%	-13.96%
Missing	4,570	\$ 3,592,582	\$ 2,618,915	\$ 3,827,218	\$ 3,641,685	\$ (973,666)	\$ 1,208,302	\$ (185,533)	\$ 49,103	-27.10%	46.14%	-4.85%	1.37%
Global	42,445	\$87,330,562	\$62,247,496	\$74,920,290	\$87,744,240	\$ (25,083,065)	\$12,672,794	\$12,823,950	\$ 413,679	-28.72%	20.36%	17.12%	0.47%

COVID: High Growth versus Low Growth

decile(Est. Annual Revenue	Number of firms	Market Cap (\$ Millions)				\$ Change in Market Cap				% Change in Market Cap			
		2/14/20	3/20/20	8/28/20	11/1/20	2/14 - 3/20	3/20- 9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1	2/14 - 3/20	3/20-9/1	9/1-11/1	2/14 - 11/1
Bottom decile	1,358	\$ 8,033,306	\$ 4,958,887	\$ 6,421,657	\$ 5,814,363	\$ (3,074,419)	\$ 1,462,770	\$ (607,294)	\$ (2,218,943)	-38.27%	29.50%	-9.46%	-27.62%
2nd decile	1,357	\$ 7,372,479	\$ 4,733,248	\$ 6,206,061	\$ 5,850,825	\$ (2,639,231)	\$ 1,472,813	\$ (355,236)	\$ (1,521,654)	-35.80%	31.12%	-5.72%	-20.64%
3rd decile	1,358	\$ 9,513,228	\$ 6,361,069	\$ 8,483,436	\$ 7,986,898	\$ (3,152,158)	\$ 2,122,367	\$ (496,538)	\$ (1,526,330)	-33.13%	33.36%	-5.85%	-16.04%
4th decile	1,353	\$10,851,227	\$ 7,463,872	\$ 9,981,228	\$ 9,407,862	\$ (3,387,354)	\$ 2,517,356	\$ (573,366)	\$ (1,443,364)	-31.22%	33.73%	-5.74%	-13.30%
5th decile	1,360	\$10,077,446	\$ 7,379,681	\$ 9,934,055	\$ 9,473,061	\$ (2,697,765)	\$ 2,554,374	\$ (460,994)	\$ (604,385)	-26.77%	34.61%	-4.64%	-6.00%
6th decile	1,360	\$ 8,893,613	\$ 6,421,250	\$ 8,932,329	\$ 8,636,950	\$ (2,472,364)	\$ 2,511,079	\$ (295,379)	\$ (256,664)	-27.80%	39.11%	-3.31%	-2.89%
7th decile	1,349	\$ 8,263,269	\$ 6,019,432	\$ 9,694,771	\$ 9,021,311	\$ (2,243,837)	\$ 3,675,339	\$ (673,460)	\$ 758,042	-27.15%	61.06%	-6.95%	9.17%
8th decile	1,357	\$ 6,949,329	\$ 5,137,478	\$ 7,972,869	\$ 7,738,244	\$ (1,811,851)	\$ 2,835,391	\$ (234,625)	\$ 788,914	-26.07%	55.19%	-2.94%	11.35%
9th decile	1,372	\$ 8,461,941	\$ 6,697,267	\$11,446,466	\$11,552,523	\$ (1,764,674)	\$ 4,749,199	\$ 106,056	\$ 3,090,582	-20.85%	70.91%	0.93%	36.52%
Top decile	1,361	\$ 3,197,077	\$ 2,428,102	\$ 5,230,861	\$ 5,246,910	\$ (768,975)	\$ 2,802,759	\$ 16,049	\$ 2,049,834	-24.05%	115.43%	0.31%	64.12%
Global	42,445	\$87,330,562	\$62,247,496	\$74,920,290	\$87,744,240	\$ (25,083,065)	\$12,672,794	\$12,823,950	\$ 413,679	-28.72%	20.36%	17.12%	0.47%

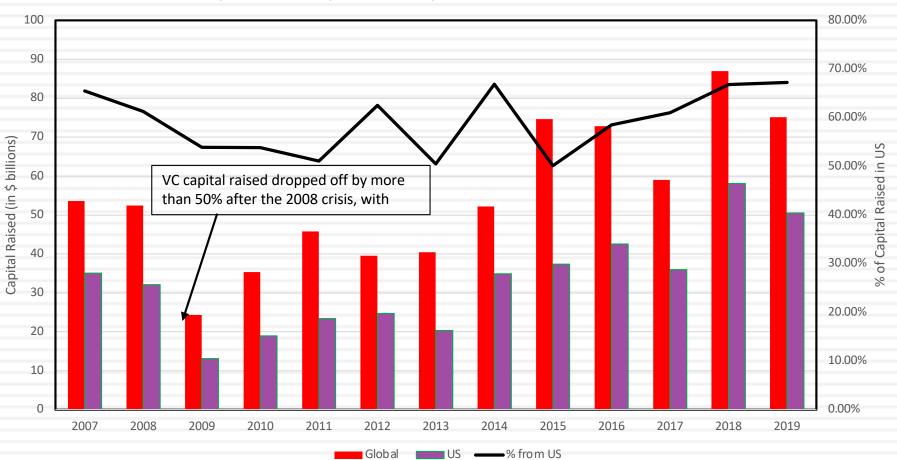
The Strong get stronger... The FANGAM stocks...



The Resilience of Risk Capital

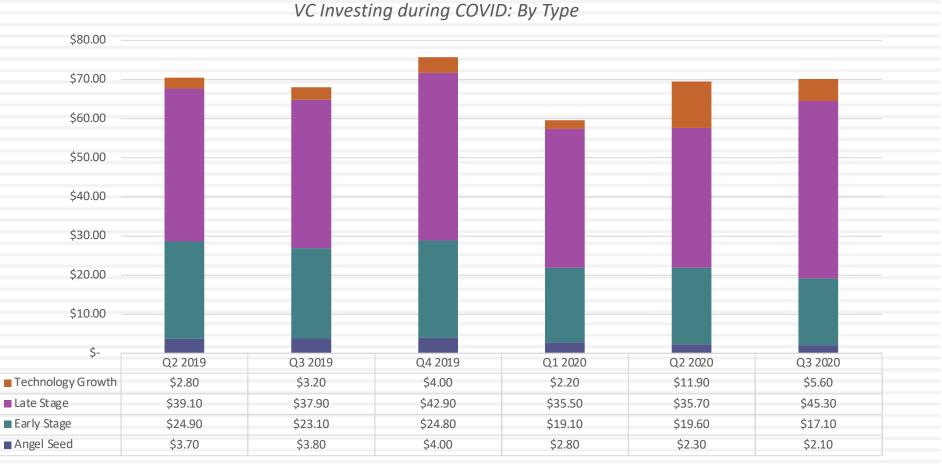
- Risk capital is capital invested in the riskiest investments. When investors get scared, a common by-product of crises, risk capital usually dries up, making it difficult for young cash-burning companies and aging, debt-laden companies to survive.
- With equity, risk capital shows up in private companies as venture capital investing and in public companies, as IPOs.
- With debt, risk capital is invested in the riskiest debt, in both public markets (as high yield, low rated bonds) and in private markets.

Venture Capital: Historical Perspective



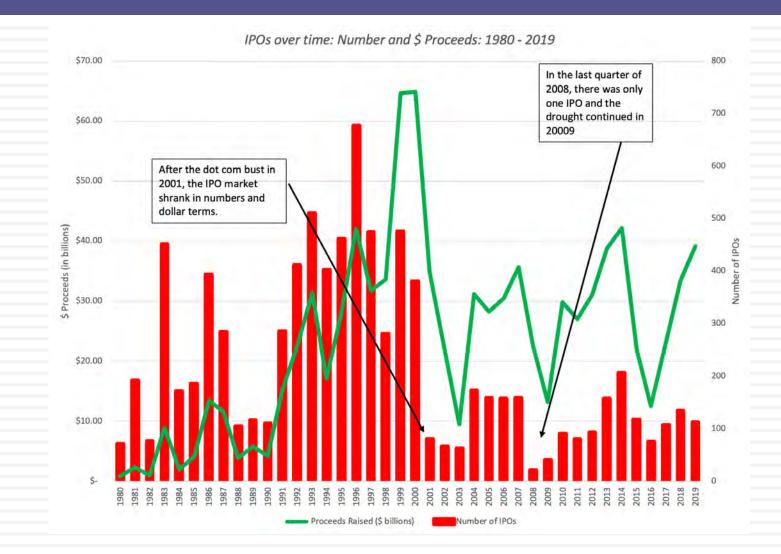
Capital Raised by Venture Capital: US and Global: 2007-2019

Venture Capital: The COVID effect



■ Angel Seed ■ Early Stage ■ Late Stage ■ Technology Growth

IPOs: A Historical Perspective



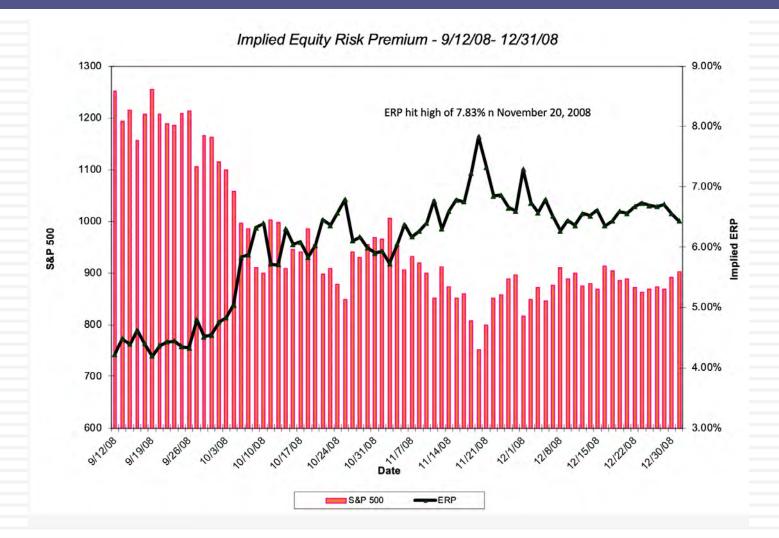
IPOs: The COVID effect



IPOs by Quarter: Including COVID quarters

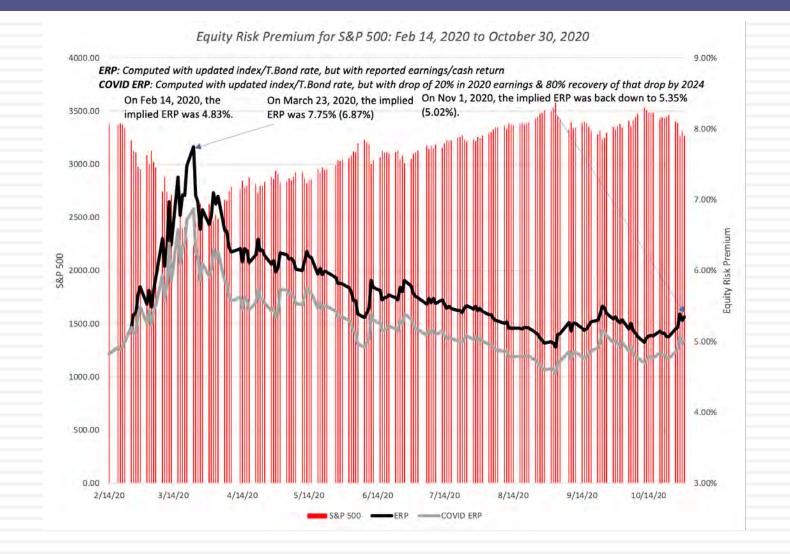
Number of IPOs Proceeds Raised (in \$ billion)

The Price of Equity Risk: The 2008 Crisis



37

The Price of Equity Risk: COVID



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July
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5	Ando	orra		7.	08%	9.4	9%	8.03	%	Italy	1	7.37%	6 1	0.04%]
	Aust	ria		5.	59%	6.7	4%	5.81	%	Jerse	ey .	5.89%	6	7.30%	1
1, 2020	Belgi	ium	-	53	80%	7.1	2%	6.12	%	Liech	htenstein	5,20%	6 1	6.01%	1
	Cypr	us		8.	16%	П.	51%	9.64	%	Luxe	embourg	5.20%	6	6.01%	
$\tilde{\mathbf{N}} = \mathbf{I}$	Denr	nark		5.	20%	6.0	1%	5.23	%	Malt	a	6.04%	6	7.56%	
1	Finla	nd		5.	59%	6.7	4%	5.81	%	Neth	erlands	5,20%	6	6.01%	
- I	Frank	oe		5.	69%	6.9	2%	5.96	%	Nory	way	5.20%	6	6.01%	
	Gern	nany		5.	20%	6.0	1%	5.23	%	Port	ugal	7.37%	6 1	0.04%	
hinr	Gree	ce		9,	64%	14.	25%	11.8	4%	Spai	n	6.77%	0 1	8.93%	
₹— Ľ	Guer	nsey	c	6.	77%	8.9	3%	6.12	%	Swe	den	5,20%	6	6.01%	
	Icela	nd		6.	04%	7.5	6%	6.48	%	Swit	zerland	5.20%	6	6.01%	
1	Irelar	nd		6.	04%	7.5	6%	6.48	%	Turk	ey	9.64%	6 1	4.25%	
	Isle o	of Ma	an	5.	69%	6.9	2%	5.96	%	Unit	ed Kingdom	5.69%	6 1	6.92%	
L.			V	-		1				2	()				
Ц)					Country	1/2	0	4/20	
										_	Angola	11.6	-		-
Canada		-	5.	20	1%	6.0	1%	5.2	3%		Benin	10.6	3%	16.08	9
United	-	tor		_	1%	_	1%		_	-	Botswana	6.04	1%	7.569	6
United	ota	ico_	2	4	e no.	0,0	1 30	2.4	570	×	Burkina Fasc	10.6	3%	16.08	3
			200	-	07.0	1707	100	000	12	~	Cameroon	10.6	3%	16.08	7
Argentin	a	14.		-	-	97%		86%	5		Cape Verde	10.6	3%		-
Belize	_	11.	-	-	17.9	-	-	25%		1	Congo (DR)	12.5	-		-
Bolivia	-	8.7	5%	6	14.2	25%	11,	84%	-	Th	Congo (Rep)	-	-	22.49	-
Brazil		8.1	6%	6	11.5	51%	9.0	54%		1	Côte d'Ivoire	8.75	_	12.60	-
Chile		5.8	9%	6	7.3	0%	6.2	26%		2	Egypt	10.6	-	-	_
Colombi	a	7.0	8%	6	9.4	9%	8.0)3%			Ethiopia	9.64	-	14.25	-
Costa Ri	_	9.6	_	-		18%	-	32%			Gabon Ghana	12.5	_		-
Ecuador		11.	_	-	24.3	-	-	92%			Kenya	11.6.	-	-	-
El Salvad	dor	n.	-	-	17.5	-	-	79%			Mali	11.6	_		-
	-	-	_	-	-		-				Morocco	7.66	_	10.58	-
Guatema		-	6%	-	_	58%	-	90%			Mozambique		-	-	-
Hondura	IS	9.6	_	-	-	25%	-	84%			Namibia	8.16	-	11.51	-
Mexico	-	6.3	8%	a i	8.2	1%	7.5	58%			Niger	11.6	-		-
Nicaragu	la	10.	639	ю	17.9	1%	14.	79%			Nigeria	10.6	3%	16.08	2
Panama		6.7	7%	6	8.9	3%	7.5	58%			Rwanda	10.6	3%		
Paraguay	/	7.6	6%	6	10.5	58%	8.9	0%			Senegal	8.75	%	12.60	_
Peru		6.3	-	_	8.2	_	-	9%	1		South Africa	7.37	-	10.58	-
Surinam	e	10.	-	-		18%	-	79%			Swaziland	10.6			-
	-	_	85	-	-	9%	-	3%			Tanzania	9.64	_	14.25	-
Uruguay			_	-		_	-				Togo	11.6		17.91	-
Venezue	Ia	22,	999	10	29.4	HO'%	27.	14%			Tunisia	10.6		16.08	-

len	5.20%	6.01%	5.23%	
erland	5.20%	6.01%	5.23%	
ey	9.64%	14.25%	11.84%	
d Kingdom	5.69%	6.92%	5.96%	
2.0			d	Ş
Country	1/20	4/20	7/20	-
Angola	11.629	\$ 17.919	6 14.79%	1
Benin	10.639	\$ 16.089	6 13.32%	
Botswana	6.04%	7.56%	6.48%	1
Burkina Fasc	10.639	\$ 16.089	6 13.32%	
Cameroon	10.639	\$ 16.089	6 13.32%	
Cape Verde	10.639	\$ 16.089	6 13.32%	
Congo (DR)	12,599	\$ 19.739	6 16.25%	
Congo (Rep)	14.089	\$ 22.499	6 18.46%	
Côte d'Ivoire	8.75%	12.609	6 10.52%	
Egypt	10.639	16.089	6 13.32%	
Ethiopia	9.64%	14.259	6 13.32%	
Gabon	12.599	19.739	6 16.25%	
Ghana	11.629	17.919	6 14.79%	
Kenya	10.639	16.089	6 13.32%	
Mali	11.629	17.919	6 14.79%	
Morocco	7.66%	10.589	8.90%	
Mozambique	14.089	22.499	6 18.46%	
Namibia	8.16%	11.519	9.64%	
Niger	11.629	\$ 17.919	6 14.79%	
Nigeria	10.639	16.089	6 13.32%	
Rwanda	10.639	16.089	6 13.32%	
Senegal	8.75%	12.609	6 10.52%	
South Africa	7.379	10.589	8.90%	
Swaziland	10.639	16.089	6 13.32%	
Tanzania	9.64%	14.259	6 11.84%	
Togo	11.629	* 17.919	6 14.79%	
Tunisia	10.639			
Uganda	10.639	16.089	6 13.32%	
Zambia	14.089	\$ 27.979	6 22.86%	

8.46%

6.12%

5.23%

5.23%

6.48%

5.23%

5.23%

8.46% 7.58%

	Albania	9.	64%	14	.25%	D	.84%	1
	Armenia		75%	_	.60%).52%	
	Azerbaijan		16%	11	.51%	_	.64%	
	Belarus	11	.62%	_	.91%	14	1.79%	
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	11	.62%	17	.91%	-	1.79%	-
	Bulgaria	7.	08%	_	.49%	8	.03%	
	Croatia	8.	16%	T	.51%	9	.64%	
	Czech Republic	5.	80%	7	.12%	6	.12%	
	Estonia	5.	89%	7	.30%	6	26%	
	Georgia	8.	16%	11	.51%	9	.64%	
	Hungary	7.	37%	10	0.04%	8	.46%	
	Kazakhstan	7.	37%	10	0.04%	8	.46%	
à	Kyrgyzstan	10	.63%	10	.08%	13	3.32%	
ŝ	Latvia	6.	38%	8	21%	6	.99%	
	Lithuania	6.	38%	8	21%	6	.99%	
1	Macedonia	8.	75%	_	.60%	10	.52%	
)	Moldova	11	.62%	17	.91%	14	1.79%	
,	Montenegro	9.	64%	_	25%	_	.84%	
(Poland	6.	04%	7	56%	6	.48%	
2	Romania	7.	37%	10	.04%	8	.46%	
	Russia	7.	37%	10	0.04%	8	.46%	
	Serbia	8.	75%	12	.60%	10	.52%	
	Slovakia	6.	04%	7	56%	6	.48%	1
	Slovenia	6.	77%	8	.93%	7	58%	4
	Tajikistan	11	.62%	17	.91%	14	1.79%	ľ
	Ukraine	12	59%	19	.73%	14	1.79%	h
1	Uzbekistan	9.	64%	14	.25%	11	.84%	14
1	(_)
	Abu Dhabi	_	5.69		6.92		5.96	-
	Bahrain	-	10,63	_	16.08		13.32	-
	Iraq		12.59	_	19.73			-
	Israel	-	5.89	-	7.30	-	6.26	-
	Jordan	-	9.64		14.25	-	11.84	-
	Kuwait	-	5.69	-	6.92		5.96	_
	Lebanon Oman	-	7.66	_	27.97	_	10.52	_
	Qatar		5.80	_	7.12	-	6.12	_
	Ras Al Khaimah (Emirate o	Ð	12.59	-	19.73		6.48	-
	Saudi Arabia	1)	5.89	_	7.30	1.00	6.26	-
	Sharjah		6.38			-	8.03	_
	United Arab Emirates		5.69	-	9.49		5.96	
ļ						-		
	Region Africa		W	eigl	nted Av 12.4			P
	Asia		+		6.78	_		
	Australia & New Zealand				5.23	3%		
	Caribbean Central and South America				13.3			
	Eastern Europe & Russia		+		8.42		,	
	Middle East				7.7()%		
	North America Western Europe				5.23			
	Global		+		6.76			

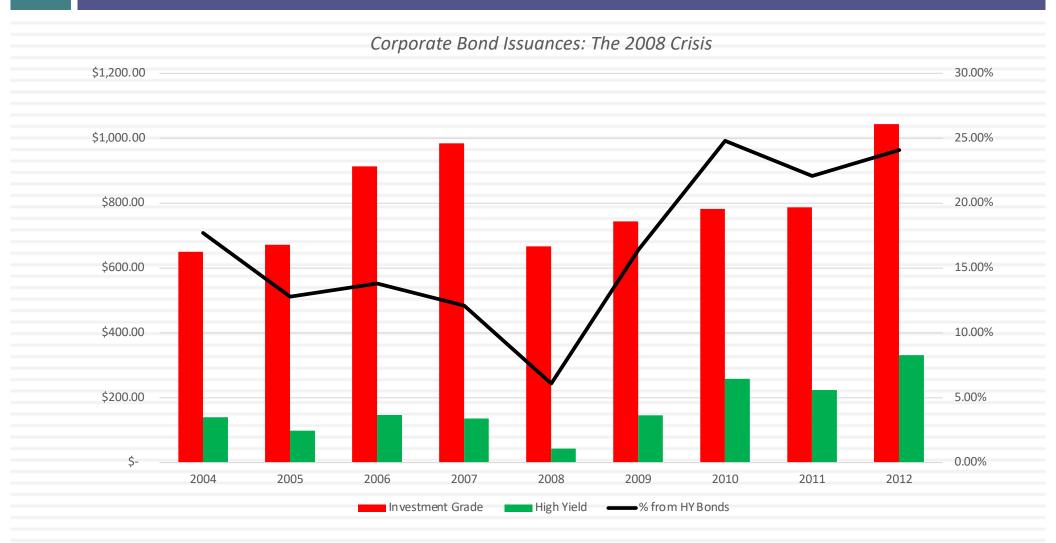
	PRS	1-Jan	1-Apr	1-Jul
Algeria	55	11.62%	17.91%	22,86%
Brunei	80	5,59%	6.74%	6.48%
Sambia	63.5	11.62%	17.91%	14.79%
Suinea	54	15.06%	24.30%	22,86%
Guinea-Bissau	62	11.62%	17.91%	16.25%
Suyana	65	11.62%	17.91%	13.32%
Haiti	54.5	14.08%	22.49%	22.86%
ran	58.5	11.62%	17.91%	18,46%
Korea, D.P.R.	50.3	17.03%	27.97%	22.86%
iberia	53.5	21.71%	31.93%	22,86%
ibya	58.3	8,16%		18.46%
Madagascar	63	10.63%	16.08%	14.79%
Malawi	57.8	11.62%	17.91%	18.46%
Myanmar	62.8	11.62%	17.91%	14.79%
Sierra Leone	59	15.06%		18.46%
Somalia	50.5	17.03%	27.97%	22,86%
Sudan	36.3	21.71%	31.93%	27.14%
Syria	53.8	17.03%	27.97%	22,86%
emen, Republic	50	17.03%		27.14%
limbabwe	51.3	17.03%	27.97%	22,86%
			1011858	13 370
			10.08%	13 329
Cambodia China		10.63%	16.08%	13.32%
China				6.26%
		5.89%	7.30%	6.26%
China Fiji		5.89% 8.75%	7.30% 12.60%	6.26% 10.52%
China Fiji Hong Kong		5.89% 8.75% 5.69%	7.30% 12.60% 7.12%	6.26% 10.52% 6.12%
China Fiji Hong Kong India Indonesia		5.89% 8.75% 5.69% 7.08%	7.30% 12.60% 7.12% 9.49% 9.49%	6.26% 10.52% 6.12% 8.46% 8.03%
China Fiji Hong Kong India		5.89% 8.75% 5.69% 7.08% 7.08%	7.30% 12.60% 7.12% 9.49%	6.26% 10.52% 6.12% 8.46%
China Fiji Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan		5.89% 8.75% 5.69% 7.08% 7.08% 5.89%	7.30% 12.60% 7.12% 9.49% 9.49% 7.30% 6.92%	6.26% 10.52% 6.12% 8.46% 8.03% 6.26%
China Fiji Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Korea		5.89% 8.75% 5.69% 7.08% 7.08% 5.89% 5.69%	7.30% 12.60% 7.12% 9.49% 9.49% 7.30%	6.26% 10.52% 6.12% 8.46% 8.03% 6.26% 5.96%
China Fiji Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Korea Laos		5.89% 8.75% 5.69% 7.08% 7.08% 5.89% 5.69% NA	7.30% 12.60% 7.12% 9.49% 9.49% 7.30% 6.92% 8.21%	6.26% 10.52% 6.12% 8.46% 8.03% 6.26% 5.96% 6.99%
China Fiji Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Korea Laos Macao		5.89% 8.75% 5.69% 7.08% 5.89% 5.69% NA 5.80%	7.30% 12.60% 7.12% 9.49% 9.49% 7.30% 6.92% 8.21% 7.12%	6.26% 10.52% 6.12% 8.46% 8.03% 6.26% 5.96% 6.99% 6.12% 6.99%
China Fiji Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Korea Laos Macao Malaysia		5.89% 8.75% 5.69% 7.08% 5.89% 5.69% NA 5.80% 6.38%	7.30% 12.60% 7.12% 9.49% 9.49% 7.30% 6.92% 8.21% 7.12% 8.21%	6.26% 10.52% 6.12% 8.46% 8.03% 6.26% 5.96% 6.99% 6.12% 6.99%
China Fiji Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Korea Laos Macao Malaysia Maldives Mauritius		5.89% 8.75% 5.69% 7.08% 5.89% 5.69% NA 5.80% 6.38% 10.63%	7.30% 12.60% 7.12% 9.49% 9.49% 7.30% 6.92% 8.21% 7.12% 8.21% 16.08%	6.26% 10.52% 6.12% 8.46% 8.03% 6.26% 5.96% 6.99% 6.12% 6.99% 14.79%
China Fiji Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Korea Laos Macao Malaysia Maldives		5.89% 8.75% 5.69% 7.08% 5.89% 5.69% NA 5.80% 6.38% 10.63% 6.77%	7.30% 12.60% 7.12% 9.49% 9.49% 7.30% 6.92% 8.21% 7.12% 8.21% 16.08% 8.93%	6.26% 10.52% 6.12% 8.46% 8.03% 6.26% 5.96% 6.99% 6.12% 6.99% 14.79% 14.79%
China Fiji Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Korea Laos Macao Malaysia Malaysia Maldives Mauritius Mongolia Pakistan	uinea	5.89% 8.75% 5.69% 7.08% 5.89% 5.69% NA 5.80% 6.38% 10.63% 6.77% 11.62%	7.30% 12.60% 7.12% 9.49% 9.49% 7.30% 6.92% 8.21% 7.12% 8.21% 16.08% 8.93% 17.91% 17.91%	6.26% 10.52% 6.12% 8.46% 8.03% 6.26% 5.96% 6.99% 6.12% 6.99% 14.79% 14.79% 14.79%
China Fiji Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Korea Laos Macao Malaysia Malaysia Maldives Mauritius Mongolia Pakistan Papua New G	uinea	5.89% 8.75% 5.69% 7.08% 5.89% 5.69% NA 5.80% 6.38% 10.63% 6.77% 11.62% 11.62% 10.63%	7.30% 12.60% 7.12% 9.49% 7.30% 6.92% 8.21% 7.12% 8.21% 16.08% 8.93% 17.91% 17.91% 16.08%	6.26% 10.52% 6.12% 8.46% 8.03% 6.26% 5.96% 6.99% 6.12% 6.99% 14.79% 14.79% 14.79% 14.79% 14.79%
China Fiji Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Korea Laos Macao Malaysia Malaysia Maldives Mauritius Mongolia Pakistan Papua New G Philippines	uinea	5.89% 8.75% 5.69% 7.08% 5.89% 5.69% NA 5.80% 6.38% 10.63% 6.77% 11.62% 11.62% 10.63% 7.08%	7.30% 12.60% 7.12% 9.49% 7.30% 6.92% 8.21% 7.12% 8.21% 16.08% 8.93% 17.91% 17.91% 16.08% 9.49%	6.26% 10.52% 6.12% 8.46% 8.03% 6.26% 5.96% 6.99% 6.12% 6.99% 14.79% 14.79% 14.79% 14.79% 14.79% 13.32% 8.03%
China Fiji Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Korea Laos Macao Malaysia Malaysia Maldives Mauritius Mongolia Pakistan Papua New G Philippines Singapore		5.89% 8.75% 5.69% 7.08% 5.89% 5.69% NA 5.80% 6.38% 10.63% 6.77% 11.62% 11.62% 10.63% 7.08% 5.20%	7.30% 12.60% 7.12% 9.49% 7.30% 6.92% 8.21% 7.12% 8.21% 16.08% 8.93% 17.91% 16.08% 9.49% 6.01%	6.26% 10.52% 6.12% 8.46% 8.03% 6.26% 5.96% 6.99% 6.12% 6.99% 14.79% 14.79% 14.79% 14.79% 13.32% 8.03% 5.23%
China Fiji Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Korea Laos Macao Malaysia Malaysia Maldives Mauritius Mongolia Pakistan Papua New G Philippines Singapore Solomon Islar		5.89% 8.75% 5.69% 7.08% 5.89% 5.69% NA 5.80% 6.38% 10.63% 6.77% 11.62% 11.62% 10.63% 7.08% 5.20% 11.62%	7.30% 12.60% 7.12% 9.49% 7.30% 6.92% 8.21% 7.12% 8.21% 16.08% 8.93% 17.91% 16.08% 9.49% 6.01% 17.91%	6.26% 10.52% 6.12% 8.46% 8.03% 6.26% 5.96% 6.99% 6.12% 6.99% 14.79% 14.79% 14.79% 13.32% 8.03% 5.23% 14.79%
China Fiji Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Korea Laos Macao Malaysia Malaysia Malaysia Maldives Mauritius Mongolia Pakistan Papua New G Philippines Singapore Solomon Islar Sri Lanka		5.89% 8.75% 5.69% 7.08% 5.89% 5.69% NA 5.80% 6.38% 10.63% 6.77% 11.62% 11.62% 10.63% 5.20% 11.62% 10.63%	7.30% 12.60% 7.12% 9.49% 7.30% 6.92% 8.21% 7.12% 8.21% 16.08% 8.93% 17.91% 16.08% 9.49% 6.01%	6.26% 10.52% 6.12% 8.46% 8.03% 6.26% 5.96% 6.99% 6.12% 6.99% 14.79% 14.79% 14.79% 13.32% 8.03% 5.23% 14.79% 13.32%
China Fiji Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Korea Laos Macao Malaysia Malaysia Maldives Mauritius Mongolia Pakistan Papua New G Philippines Singapore Solomon Islar		5.89% 8.75% 5.69% 7.08% 5.89% 5.69% NA 5.80% 6.38% 10.63% 6.77% 11.62% 11.62% 10.63% 7.08% 5.20% 11.62%	7.30% 12.60% 7.12% 9.49% 7.30% 6.92% 8.21% 7.12% 8.21% 16.08% 8.93% 17.91% 16.08% 9.49% 6.01% 17.91%	6.26% 10.52% 6.12% 8.46% 8.03% 6.26% 5.96% 6.99% 6.12% 6.99% 14.79% 14.79% 14.79% 13.32% 8.03% 5.23% 14.79%
China Fiji Hong Kong India Indonesia Japan Korea Laos Macao Malaysia Malaysia Malaysia Maldives Mauritius Mongolia Pakistan Papua New G Philippines Singapore Solomon Islar Sri Lanka		5.89% 8.75% 5.69% 7.08% 5.89% 5.69% NA 5.80% 6.38% 10.63% 6.77% 11.62% 11.62% 10.63% 5.20% 11.62% 10.63%	7.30% 12.60% 7.12% 9.49% 7.30% 6.92% 8.21% 7.12% 8.21% 16.08% 8.93% 17.91% 16.08% 9.49% 6.01% 17.91% 16.08%	6.26% 10.52% 6.12% 8.46% 8.03% 6.26% 5.96% 6.99% 6.12% 6.99% 14.79% 14.79% 14.79% 13.32% 8.03% 5.23% 14.79% 13.32%

Australia	5.20%	6.01%	5.23%
Cook Islands	9.64%	14.25%	11.84%
New Zealand	5.20%	6.01%	5.23%

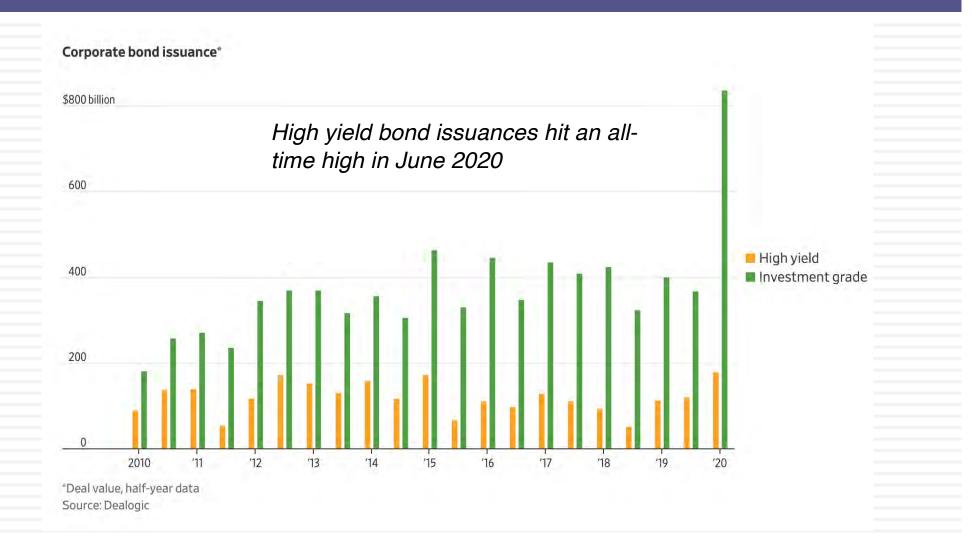
Blue: ERP on 7/1/20 *Red: ERP on 4/1/20 Green: ERP on 1/1/20*

Aswath Damodaran

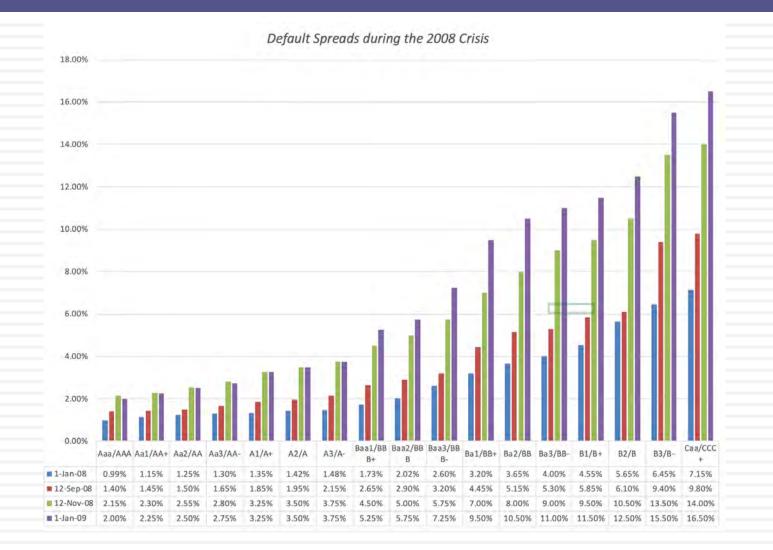
Corporate Bond Issuance: The 2008 Crisis



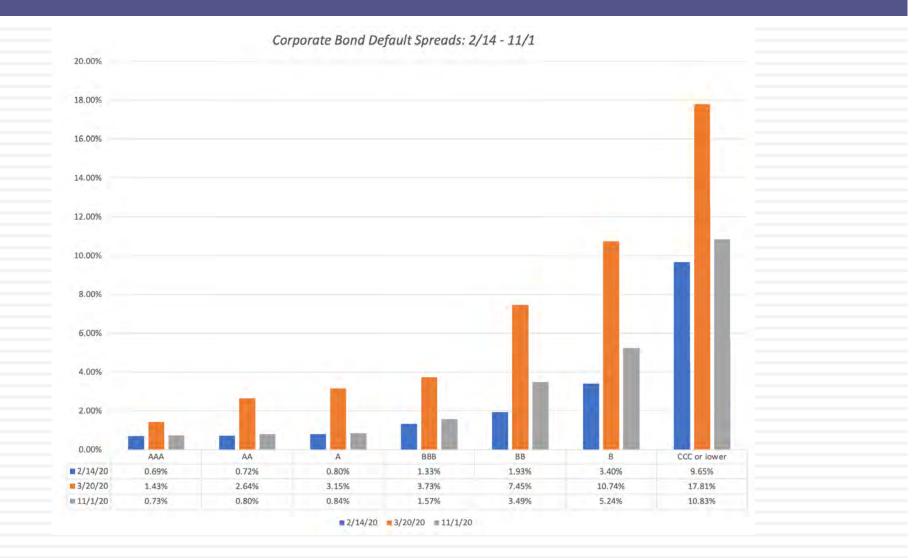
Corporate Bond Issuance: The COVID effect



The Price of Bond Market Risk: The 2008 Crisis



The Price of Bond Market Risk: The COVID effect



What's different?

- <u>Crisis Origins</u>: This crisis started at a time, when capital markets were buoyant and investors were eagerly taking on risk, with risk premiums in both equity and bond markets at close to decade-level lows, with a global economic shut down, with a cessation of most business activity.
 - With a Timer: That shut down came with a time frame, though there was uncertainty not only about when economic activity would start up again, but how vigorously it would return.
- The Fed Effect: The decisive turnaround in markets happened on March 23, which coincidentally or otherwise was the date that the Fed announced it would be a backstop in private lending markets.
- Investor Composition: Investors have become more global and more willing to use passive investment vehicles, allowing for momentum to feed on itself more easily.

Lesson 3: There is no smart money...

- In investing mythology, there are smart investors and stupid investors.
 - Smart investors sense when markets are going to turn, and get in sooner than others, and get out sooner than others. After every crisis, there are a few who are anointed as gurus. They are also much better at picking the right stocks to buy and sell
 - Stupid investors are uninformed, act on emotion, and panic quickly.
- Professional money managers and talking heads on financial TV land are smart investors. Retail investors are stupid investors.

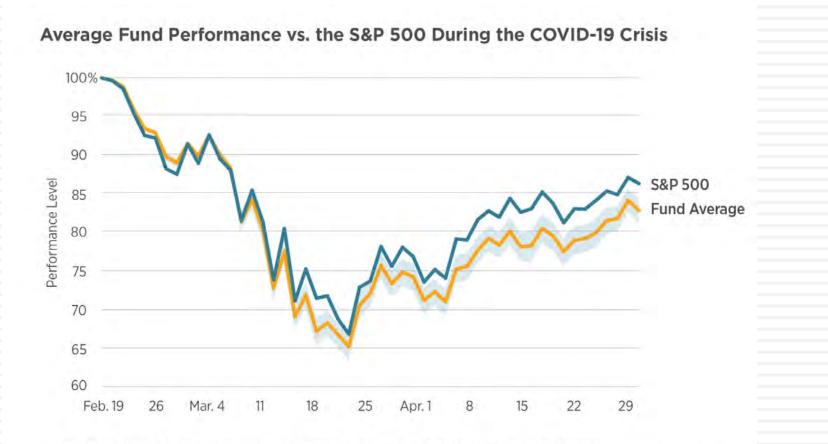
One test: Active vs Passive

- In passive investing, as an investor, you allocate your wealth across asset classes (equities, bonds, real assets) based upon your risk aversion, liquidity needs and time horizon, and within each class, rather than pick individual stocks, bonds or real assets, you invest in index funds or exchange traded funds (ETFs) to cover the spectrum of choices.
- In active investing, you try to time markets (by allocating more money to asset classes that you believe are under valued and less to those that you think are over valued) or pick individual assets that you believe offer the potential for higher returns.
- Active investing covers a whole range of different philosophies from day trading to buying entire companies and holding them for the long term.

The Lead In



The Crisis Test: Active Mutual Funds

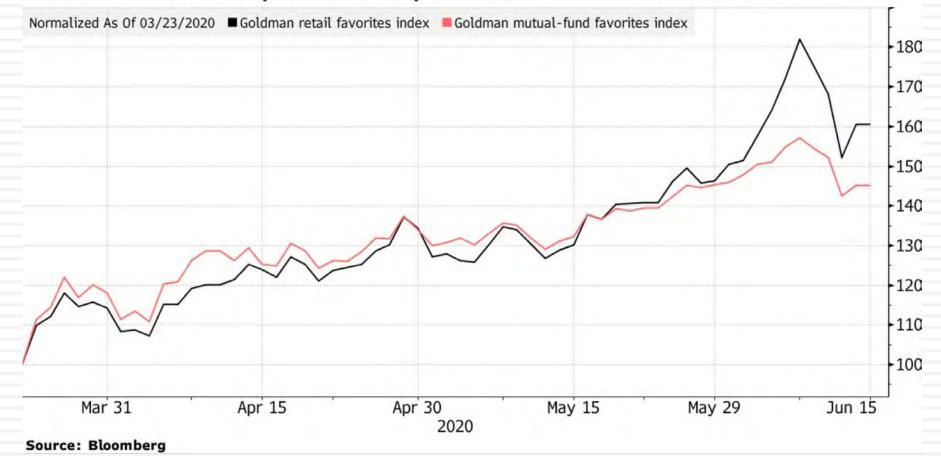


Notes: The figure plots the performance of the average equity mutual fund against the S&P 500 from February 20 to April 30, 2020. Both price indices are initialized at 100 on February 19, 2020 and are computed by compounding daily returns. The shaded blue area represents 95% confidence intervals.

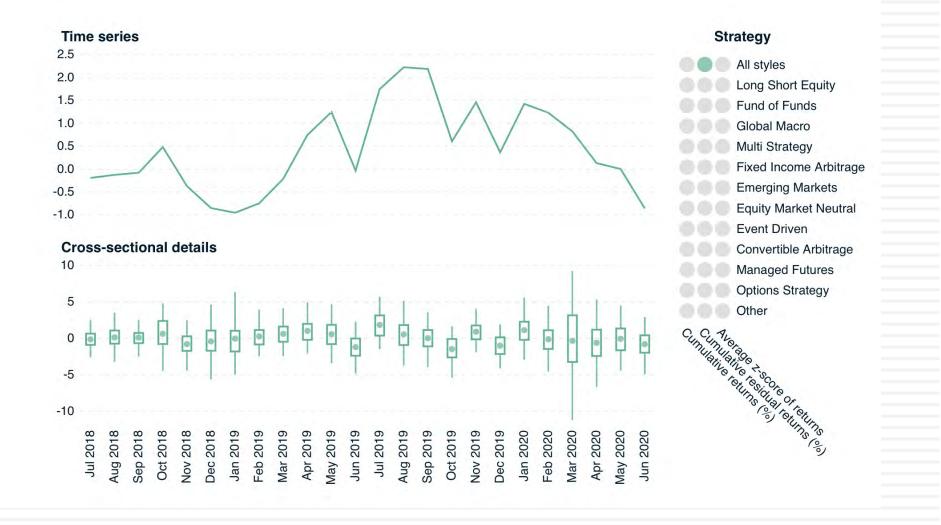
Fiedman

And "dumb" money is beating "smart" money

All Hail Retail Small investors' stock picks have outperformed mutual-fund favorites

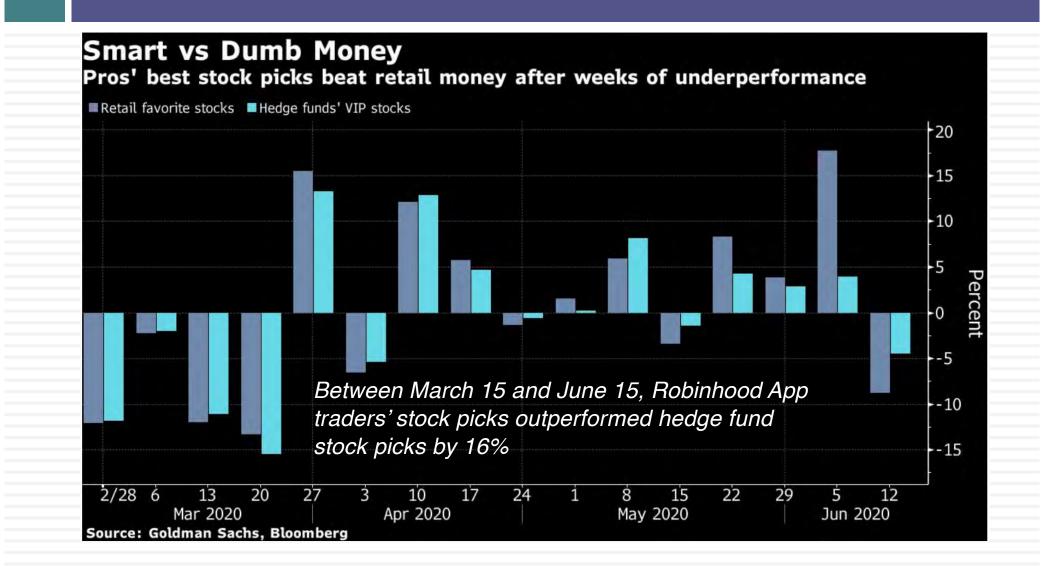


The Crisis Test: Hedge Funds



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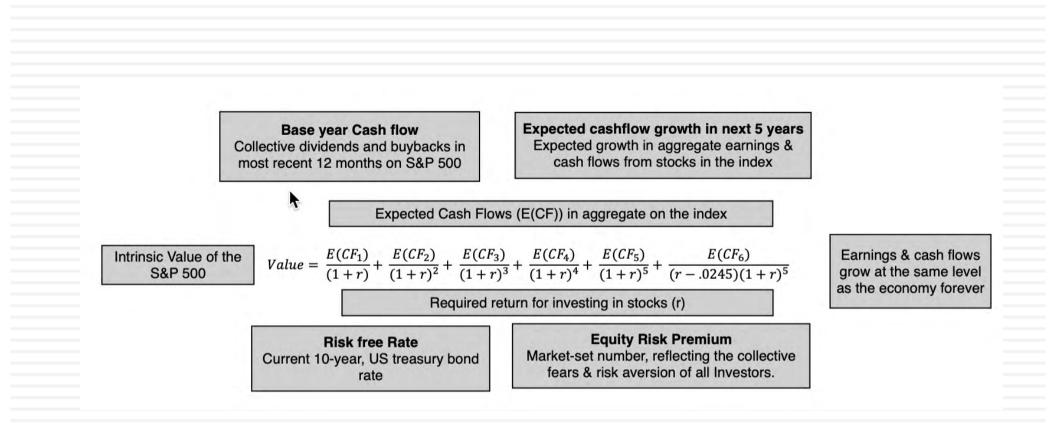
The Robinhood Phenomenon



A Different Classification

- Humble vs Arrogant: I think that investors are better grouped into humble and arrogant, with
 - Humble investors recognizing that success, when it comes, is as much a function of luck as it is of skill, and failure, when it too arrives, is part of investing and an occasion for learning.
 - Arrogant investors claim every investing win as a sign of their skill and view every loss as an affront, doubling down on their mistakes.
- If I had to pick someone to manage my money, the quality that I would value the most in making that choice is humility, since humble investors are less likely to overpromise and overcommit.

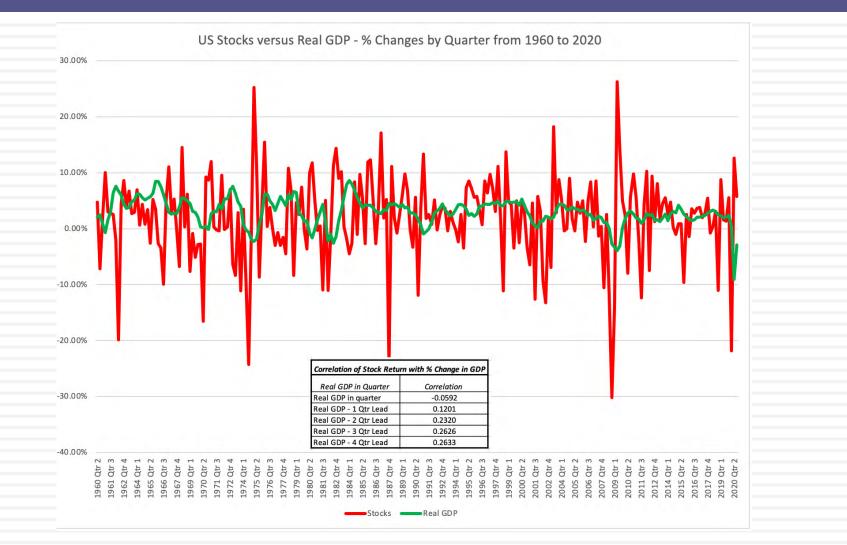
Lesson 4: The fundamentals matter, more than ever... in a crisis



Market Worries

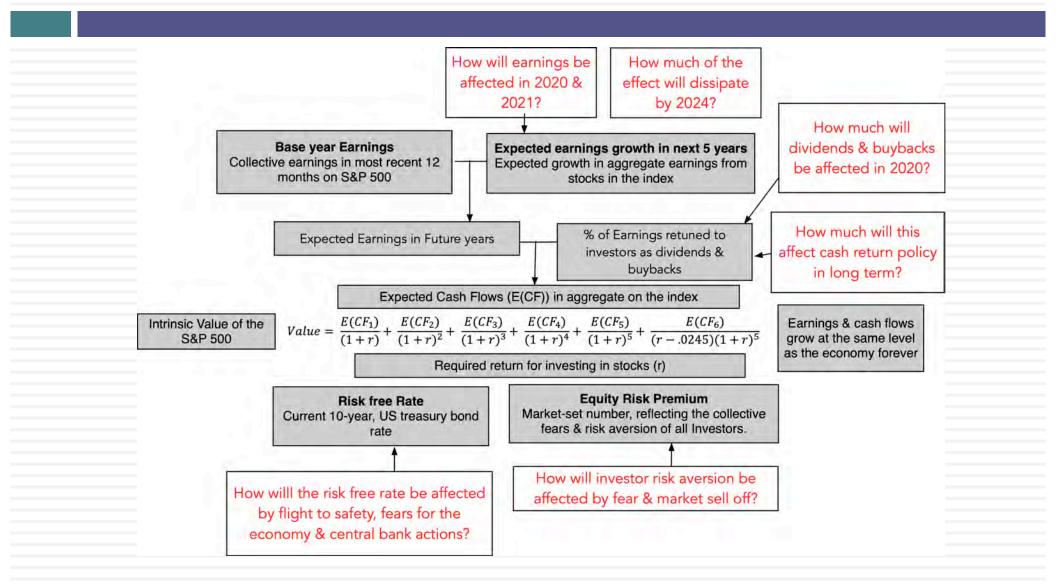
- Disconnect from economic news: For some, the skepticism comes from the disconnect with macroeconomic numbers that are abysmal, as unemployment claims climb into the tens of millions and consumer confidence hovers around historic lows. I will spend the first part of this section arguing that this reflects a fundamental misunderstanding of what markets try to do, and a misreading of history.
- In denial? For others, the question is whether markets are adequately reflecting the potential for long term damage to earnings and cash flows, as well as the cost of defaults, from this crisis. Since that answer to that question lies in the eyes of the beholder, I will provide a framework for converting your fears and hopes into numbers and a value for the market.

Explaining the disconnect...



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Value Drivers for the Index



1. Earnings

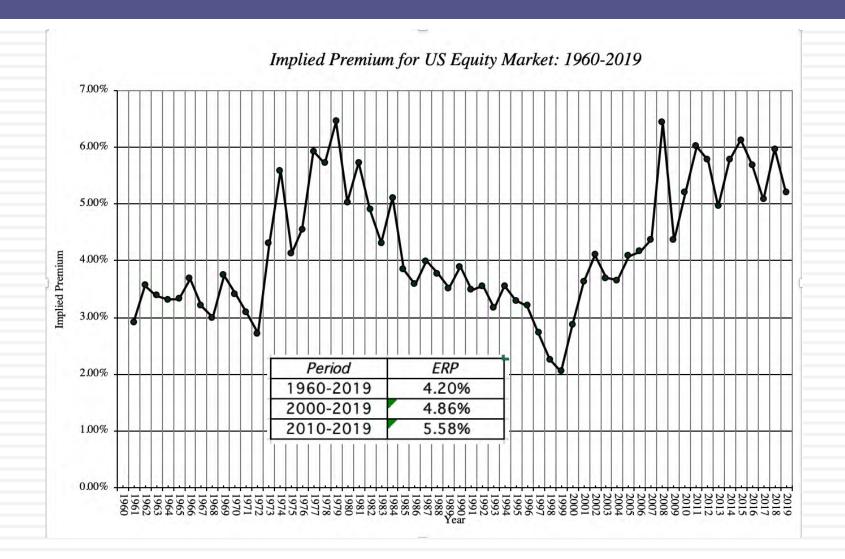
1	Estimated S&P 500 Ear	nings (Ed Yardeni)	Bottom-up Estimates (Analyst Consensus of				
Year	Earnings on Index		Year	Earnings on Index			
2019		163	2019	17.22.1	162.97		
2020	-23.31%	125	2020	-20.10%	130.21		
2021	24.00%	155	2021	27.65%	166.21		
2022	16.13%	180	2022	14.76%	190,75		

Firm	Strategist	2020 S&P Target	
	Savita Subramanian	\$125.00	
Barclays	Maneesh Deshpande	\$137.00	
BMO	Brian Belski	\$130.00	
BTIG	Julian Emanuel	\$127.00	
Canaccord Genuity	Tony Dwyer	\$125.00	
CFRA	Sam Stovall	\$129.84	
Citigroup	Tobias Levkovich	\$131.50	
	Jonathan Golub	\$125.00	
Deutsche Bank	Binky Chadha	\$133.00	
Goldman Sachs	David Kostin	\$130.00	
JPMorgan Chase	Dubravko Lakos-Bujas	\$136.00	
Morgan Stanley	Mike Wilson	\$130.00	
Oppenheimer	John Stoltzfus	Suspended	
	Lori Calvasina	Suspended	
UBS	Keith Parker	\$126.00	
Wells Fargo Investment Institute	Darrell Cronk	\$130.00	
	High Value	\$137.00	
-	Low Value	\$125.00	
	Median	\$130.00	

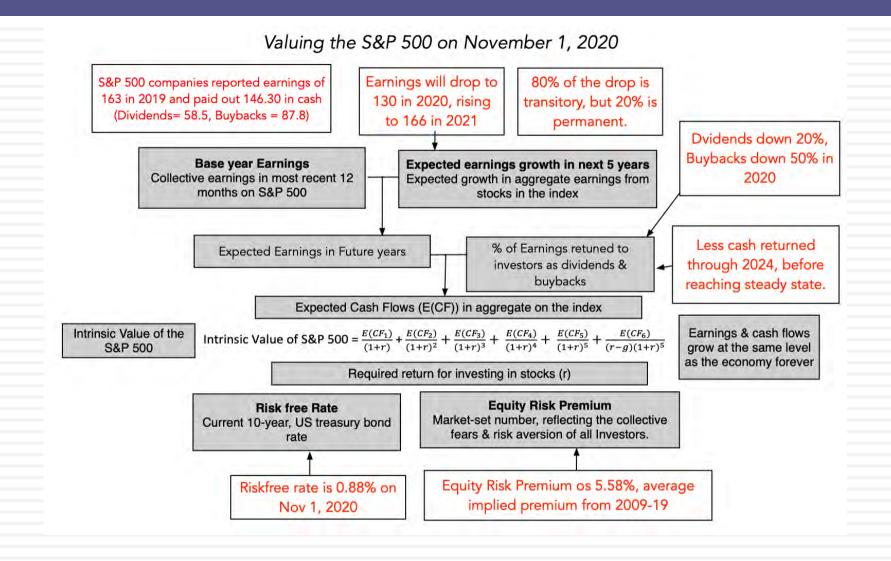
2. Cash Flows

		58	P 500			
Year	Market value	Earnings	Dividends	Buybacks	Cash Returned as % of Earnings	Cash Returned as % of Market Cap
2001	1148.09	38.85	15.74	14.34	77.43%	2.62%
2002	879.82	46.04	15.96	13.87	64.78%	3.39%
2003	1111.91	54.69	17.88	13.70	57.74%	2.84%
2004	1211.92	67.68	19.01	21.59	59.99%	3.35%
2005	1248.29	76.45	22.34	38.82	80.01%	4.90%
2006	1418.30	87.72	25.04	48.12	83.40%	5.16%
2007	1468.36	82.54	28.14	67.22	115.53%	6.49%
2008	903.25	49.51	28.45	39.07	136.37%	7.47%
2009	1115.00	56.86	21.97	15.46	65.82%	3.36%
2010	1257.64	83.77	22.65	32.88	66.28%	4.42%
2011	1257.60	96.44	26.53	44.75	73.91%	5.67%
2012	1426.19	96.82	31.25	44.65	78.39%	5.32%
2013	1848.36	104.92	34.90	53.23	84.00%	4.77%
2014	2058.90	116.16	39.55	62.44	87.79%	4.95%
2015	2043.94	100.48	43.41	64.94	107.83%	5.30%
2016	2238.82	106.26	45.70	62.32	101.66%	4.82%
2017	2673.61	124.51	48.93	60.85	88.17%	4.11%
2018	2506.85	152.78	54.39	96.11	98.51%	6.00%
2019	3230.78	163.00	58.50	87.81	89.76%	4.53%
				Median	83.40%	4.82%
				High	136.37%	7.47%
				Low	57.74%	2.84%

3. Equity Risk Pricing



My Story for the Market

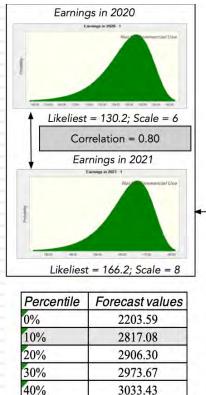


My Valuation of the Index

		in 2021 and 191 over 80% of the lo		buybacks by 50% in 2020, and cash returned lower through 2024						
		Ear	nings and Cash Ret	urn: Pre- ve	ersus Post-C	Corona Estin	nates			
		Pre-Coro	na	1.11	Post-Corona			Corol	a Effect	
	Year	Earnings	Cash Return	Earnings	Ca	ish Return	Ear	rnings	Cash Return	
	2020	169.29	151.24	130.21		97.66		3.09%	-35.43%	
	2021	175.83	156.34	166.21		129.92		.47%	-16.90%	
0	2022	182.61	161.60	173.14	-	140.81		.19%	-12.87%	
Growth rate in	2023	189.66	167.04	180.36	_	152.39		.90%	-8.77%	
erpetuity capped at riskfree rate (2.00%)	2024	196.98	172.66	187.89	164.69		-4.62%		-4.62%	
A	• 2025	200.92	176.12	191.65		167.99	-4	.0270	-4.62%	
	-		+	-						
After year 5, risk free			Last 12 months	1	2	3	4	5	Terminal Yea	
rate rises to 2% & ERP	Expected Earnings	\$163.00	130.21	166.21 173.14		180.36	187.89	191.65		
drops back to 4.82%, the long term average.	Expected cash payo	ut (dividends + buyback	s) 89.75%	75.00%	78.16%	81.33%	84.49%	87.65%	87.65%	
ale long term areneger	Expected Dividends	s + Buybacks =	\$146.30	\$97.66	\$129.92	\$140.81	\$152.39	\$164.69	167.99	
Riskfree rate for next	Expected Terminal	Value =			1	-		\$3,481.65		
5 years is T.Bond rate	Present Value =			\$ 91.73	\$ 114.63	\$ 116.70	\$ 118.64	\$2,666.40	1	
of 0.88%	Intrinsic Value of In	ndex =		3108.09						
0.88%+5.58% = 6.46% RP stays at 5.58%, average from		lue of S&P 500 =				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			5.000	

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Facing up to uncertainty



3091.51

3150.60

3217.16

3299.18

3415.91

4495.29

50%

60%

70%

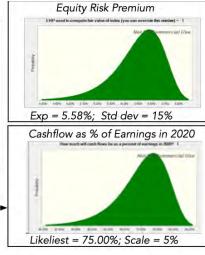
80%

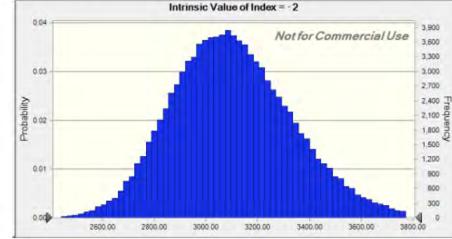
90%

100%



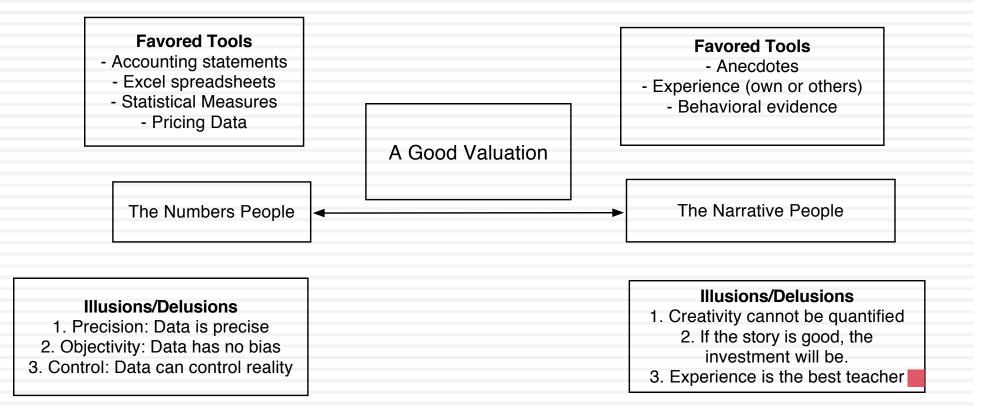
If earnings are lower than expected, less cash will be returned





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Lesson 5: Stories + Numbers



From story to numbers and beyond..

	Step 1: Develop a narrative for the business that you are valuing								
->	In the narrative, you tell your story about how you see the business evolving over								
	time.								
	Step 2: Test the narrative to see if it is possible, plausible and probable There are lots of possible narratives, not all of them are plausible and only a few of them are probable.								
	illein are probable.								
	Step 3: Convert the narrative into drivers of value								
	Take the narrative apart and look at how you will bring it into valuaton inputs starting with potential market size down to cash flows and risk. By the time you are done, each part of the narrative should have a place in your numbers and each number should be backed up by a portion of your story.								
	Step 4: Connect the drivers of value to a valuation								
	Create an intrinsic valuation model that connects the inputs to an end-value for the business.								
	Step 5: Keep the feedback loop open Listen to people who know the business better than you do and use their								
	suggestions to fine tune your narrative and perhaps even alter it. Work out the effects on value of alternative narratives for the company.								

Aswath Damodaran

Tesla

A Teenage Phenom faces growing (up) pains!

Tesla will grow as a high-end auto company, delivering \$100 billion in revenues in year 10. In the face of stronger competition, Tesla's brand name and battery technology will allow it to deliver on profitability (with margins in the 75th percentile of auto firms) and raise enough capital to cover its large reinvestment needs for much of the next decade. While Tesla's operating risk will move towards average over time, its debt burden puts it at risk of default, and that risk has risen to 20%. There is a floor to operating value at \$35-\$40 billion, at which the firm will be attractive as an acquisition target to an auto or (more likely) a large tech firm. Overlying all of this is the danger that Elon Musk will put the company's potential at risk, by either over reaching on product offerings or committing financial malpractice.

					The	Assum	ptions	, ²			
	В	Base year	Years 1-5	Ye	ars 6-10		and the second second	10000	After year 10	L	ink to story
Revenues (a)	\$	22,594	30.00%	•	2.26%	[2.26%		
Operating margin (b)		1.98%	1.98%	> 1	10.00%	1		1	10.00%		
Tax rate	í lesi	25.00%	25.00%	>2	25.00%	1			25.00%		
Reinvestment (c)			Sales to capital ratio	2.00		ĺ.	RIR =		22.60%		
Return on capital	1	1.67%	Marginal ROIC =	24.53	%			_	10.00%		
Cost of capital (d)			7.87%		8.00%	L		÷	8.00%	-	
				-	The	Cash	Flows			A second of the	
	Rev	venues 🛛	Operating Margin	EBIT	2. 2. Y. T	EBIT	(1-t)	Rein	vestment	FCFF	
1	\$	29,372	3.58%	\$	1,053	\$	1,053	\$	3,389	\$	(2,337
2	\$	38,184	5.19%	\$	1,981	\$	1,981	\$	4,406	\$	(2,425
3	\$	45,821	6.79%	\$	3,112	\$	3,112	\$	3,818	\$	(706
4	\$	54,985	8.40%	\$	4,616	\$	3,751	\$	4,582	\$	(83)
5	\$	65,982	10.00%	\$	6,598	\$	4,949	\$	5,498	\$	(550
6	\$	76,837	10.00%	\$	7,684	\$	5,763	\$	5,428	\$	335
7	\$	86,752	10.00%	\$	8,675	\$	6,506	\$	4,958	\$	1,549
8	\$	94,869	10.00%	\$	9,487	\$	7,115	\$	4,058	\$	3,057
9	\$	100,379	10.00%	\$	10,038	\$	7,528	\$	2,755	\$	4,773
10	\$	102,647	10.00%	\$	10,265	\$	7,699	\$	1,134	\$	6,564
Terminal year	\$	104,967	10.00%	\$	10,497	\$	7,873	\$	1,779	\$	6,093
				1.5	1	he Va	lue				
Terminal value		_		\$	106,156	£					
PV(Terminal value)				\$	49,594						
PV (CF over next 10 year	ars)			\$	2,461						
Value of operating assets =			\$	52,055			-				
Adjustment for distress				\$	5,206	1	Default pr	obab	ility (based on rating) =	20.00%	
- Debt & Minority Interests				\$	14,658						
+ Cash & Other Non-operating assets			\$	2,198							
Value of equity		\$	34,389			-					
- Value of equity optio	ns			\$	805	32 m	nillion opt	ions (CEO package & convertil	bles), deep out o	of the money right now.
Number of shares				Per-	176.42	1.11					
Value per share				\$	190.36				Stock was trading at =	\$185.50	

Jun-19

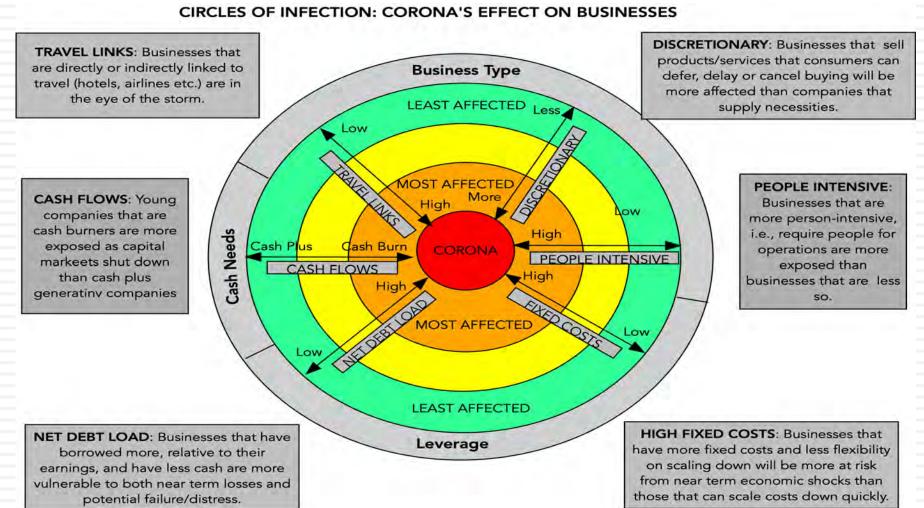
Tesla

Silence is golden!

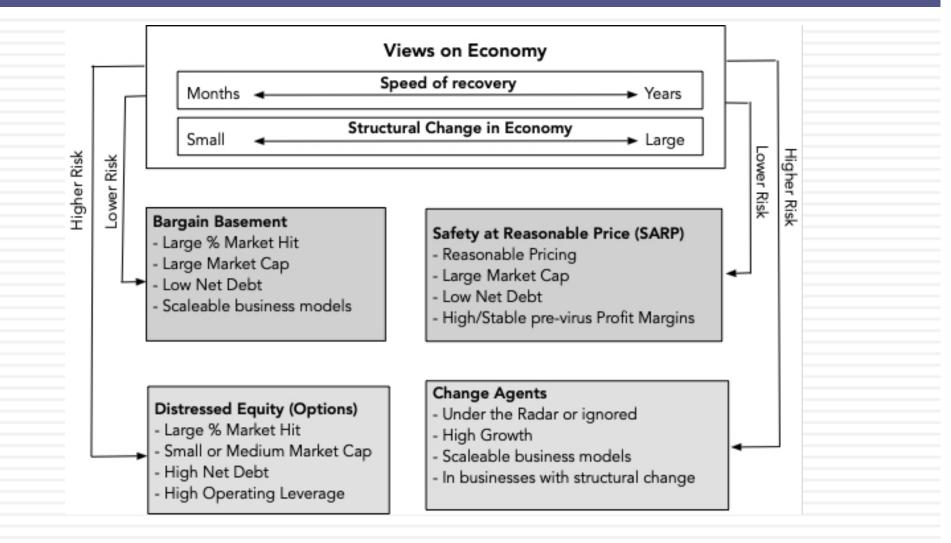
With the wind behind its back, Tesla has consolidated its hold on the electric car market and will continue to grow that market, at the expense of conventional car makers. Pushing its production towards 2 million cars by 2030, it will also be able to deliver higher margins than conventional auto companies in steady state. The rise in its market capitalization has reduced its cost of capital and the chance of failure. While Tesla will be able to invest less than other auto companies to add to capacity, its need to ramp up production will require more capital, creating negative cash flows in the near years. While other revenue sources (green energy, driverless cars in ride sharing) will supplement revenues, it will remain at its core an electric car company.

					The	Assu	mptions		A second s		A Contraction of the second
	B	Base year	Years 1-5	Ye	ars 6-10				After year 10	L	ink to story
Revenues (a)	\$	24,578	25.00%	+	1.75%				1.75%	Growth in EV m advantage work	arket & Tesla's early mover in its favor.
Operating margin (b)	1.6.	1.60%	1.60%	→ 1	.2.00%	1	_		12.00%	Continued econ	omies of scale & brand
Tax rate	E.	25.00%	25.00%	2	5.00%				25.00%	Global tax rate	
Reinvestment (c)			Sales to capital ratio	3.00			RIR =		17.50%	Capacity build u reinvestment in	ip allows for less the near years.
Return on capital)	1.59%	Marginal ROIC =	34.86	%		1.5.6		10.00%	Cost of entry wi	Il limit competition.
Cost of capital (d)			7.00% 🗕		7.40%		2		7.40%	Moves to media	n company cost of capital
					Th	e Cas	h Flows	1.			
	Rev	venues	Operating Margin	EBIT		EBIT	(1-t)	Rei	nvestment	FCFF	
1	\$	30,723	3.68%	\$	1,132	\$	849	\$	2,048	\$	(1,199
2	\$	38,403	5.76%	\$	2,213	\$	1,660	\$	2,560	\$	(900
3	\$	48,004	7.84%	\$	3,764	\$	2,823	\$	3,200	\$	(377
4	\$	60,005	9.92%	\$	5,953	\$	4,465	\$	4,000	\$	464
5	\$	75,006	12.00%	\$	9,001	\$	6,751	\$	5,000	\$	1,750
6	\$	90,270	12.00%	\$	10,832	\$	8,124	\$	7,632	\$	492
7	\$	104,442	12.00%	\$	12,533	\$	9,400	\$	7,086		2,314
8	\$	115,983	12.00%	\$	13,918	\$	10,438	\$	5,770	\$	4,668
9	\$	123,406	12.00%	\$	14,809	\$	11,107	\$	3,711		7,395
10	\$	125,566	12.00%	\$	15,068	\$	11,301	\$	1,080	\$	10,221
Terminal year	\$	127,763	12.00%	\$	15,332	\$	11,499	\$	2,012	\$	9,486
						The V	alue				
Terminal value				\$	167,901	-					
PV(Terminal value)				\$	84,402						
PV (CF over next 10 year				\$	12,988						
Value of operating asse				\$	97,390						
Adjustment for distres				\$	4,869				Probability of failure =	10.00%	
- Debt & Minority Inte				\$	14,708						
+ Cash & Other Non-o	perat	ing assets		\$	6,514		_				
Value of equity				\$	84,326		_				
- Value of equity optio	ns			\$	8,822	-					
Number of shares					177.00						
Value per share				\$	426.58	1			Stock was trading at =	\$581.00	

The Virus Effect: A Picture (in March 2020)



Investing in a post-virus economy (March 2020)



When a crisis hits, the dark side beckons...

- During a crisis, you will be told that you can no longer value companies with fundamentals, and that you have to play the trading game.
 - If your concept of valuation is downloading last year's financials for a company into a spread sheet and then using historical growth rates, with some mean reversion thrown in, to forecast future numbers, they are right.
 - If your notion of valuation is more dynamic and forward-looking, it is precisely at times like these that you need to go back to basics.
- More importantly, your story for the company matters more than ever before, since the numbers can no longer be used as a crutch.

How crises affect stories...

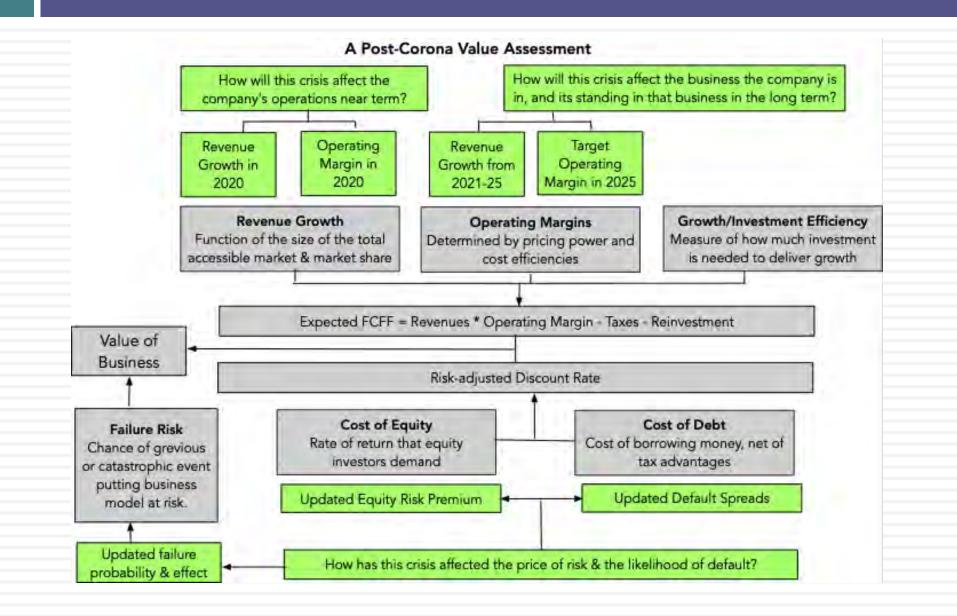
Stories can expand: For some companies, a crisis can expand stories

- By allowing them to reach new customers and devise new business models that have staying power (Zoom, Peloton)
- By being in the right place at the right time (Moderna)
- By handicapping or damaging the competition (Tesla, Airbnb)
- <u>Stories can contract</u>: For other companies, a crisis can shrink stories
 - By making their markets smaller (cruise lines definitely, airlines maybe)..
 - By being in the wrong place at the wrong time (commodity companies)
- And the risk of failure becomes real and un-ignorable: And for all companies, a crisis can increase the likelihood of failure (story break).

A Roadmap to Story Telling & Valuation in a crisis

- 1. <u>Separate the near term from the long term</u>: During a crisis, the near-term effects are likely to be both large and unpredictable (negative for most companies, but positive for a few). Estimate the near term effects on earnings and cash flows, using all of the information you have and bringing in views on how the macro economy will evolve.
- <u>Revisit your story for the company</u>: Evaluate how your story for the company has changed as a result of the crisis, and play out its effect on your long term value inputs (revenue growth, margins and reinvestment)
- Bring in failure risk: For your story to play out, the company has to survive. Incorporate, as best as you can, the likelihood that your company will not make it through.

A Post-Corona Version



Tesla The Payoff to Flexibility Jule With the wind behind its back, Tesla has consolidated its hold on the electric car market and will continue to grow that market, at the expense of conventional car

makers. As the crisis handicaps its more indebted, slower moving competitors, Tesla will consolidate its hold on the electric car market and push its production towards 2.5 million cars by 2030, it will also be able to deliver higher margins than conventional auto companies in steady state, using software sales to compliment auto sales. The drop in risk free rates has reduced its cost of capital and the chance of failure. Tesla's more flexibile investment policies will allow it to be more efficient in generating growth. While other revenue sources (green energy, driverless cars in ride sharing) will supplement revenues, it will remain at its core an electric car

Jul-20

				-	The	Assu	mptions				
	Bo	ase year	Years 1-5	Ye	ars 6-10				After year 10	Linkt	o story
Revenues (a)	\$	26,022	33.00%	-	0.67%				0.67%	Growth in EV market advantage work in it	: & Tesla's early mover s favor.
Operating margin (b)		4.07%	4.07%		10.25%	į		1	10.25%	Continued economi	es of scale & brand
Tax rate	2	25.00%	25.00%		25.00%	1			25.00%	Global tax rate	A. A
Reinvestment (c)			Sales to capital ratio	3.00			RIR =		6.70%	Capacity build up all reinvestment in the	
Return on capital		3.90%	Marginal ROIC =	26.47	%				10.00%	Cost of entry will lim	it competition.
Cost of capital (d)			6.04%	+	6.00%			1	6.00%	Moves to median co	mpany cost of capital
					Th	e Cas	h Flows				
	Reve	enues	Operating Margin	EBIT		EBIT	(1-t)	Rein	nvestment	FCFF	
1	\$	34,609	5.31%	\$	1,836	\$	1,377	\$	2,862	\$	(1,485
2	\$	46,030	6.54%	\$	3,011	\$	2,258	\$	3,807	\$	(1,549
3	\$	61,220	7.78%	\$	4,762	\$	3,571	\$	5,063	\$	(1,492
4	\$	81,423	9.01%	\$	7,339	\$	5,505	\$	6,734	\$	(1,230
5	\$	108,293	10.25%	\$	11,100	\$	8,325	\$	8,957	\$	(632
6	\$	137,027	10.25%	\$	14,045	\$	10,534	\$	14,367	\$	(3,833
7	\$	164,526	10.25%	\$	16,864	\$	12,648	\$	13,749	\$	(1,101
8	\$	186,904	10.25%	\$	19,158	\$	14,368	\$	11,189	\$	3,179
9	\$	200,242	10.25%	\$	20,525	\$	15,394	\$	6,669	\$	8,725
10	\$	201,583	10.25%	\$	20,662	\$	15,497	\$	671	\$	14,826
Terminal year	\$	202,934	10.25%	\$	20,801	\$	15,601	\$	1,045	\$	14,555
	i i s					The V	/alue				
Terminal value				\$	273,083	1		1			
PV(Terminal value)				\$	152,086	1.					
PV (CF over next 10 ye	ars)			\$	6,497						
Value of operating asso	ets =			\$	158,583						
Adjustment for distres	S			\$	7,929				Probability of failure =	10.00%	
- Debt & Mnority Inte	rests			\$	15,200						
+ Cash & Other Non-o	perati	ng assets		\$	8,080	1					
Value of equity				\$	143,534						
- Value of equity optic	ons			\$	31,546						
Number of shares				1	179.50	1					
Value per share				\$	623.89				Stock was trading at =	\$1.366.00	

Mar-20 The Story Boeing is in deep trouble. Already exposed to significant pain because of its mishandling of the Boeing 737 Max, which caused revenues to plummet in 2019, the company is facing a mountain of pain with the Corona Virus decimating the airline business (Boeing's customers). I assume more pain the year to come, with revenues

dropping even with the 737 Max returning to the fold and increased losses. After that, i assume that there will be higher growth, as airlines start playing catch up and buy more aircraft from a duopoly. I assume that margins will revert back to pre-2018 levels over the next 5 years and that during the next year, Boeing is exposed to a risk of failure, not so much because it will go out of business (it is too big to fail) but from needing a bailout from the government that is large enough to wipe out equity (as was the case with GM in 2009).

Boeing

					The	Assun	nptions		man and		
	Base	e year	Years 1-5	Ye	ars 6-10			1	After year 10		Link to story
Revenues (a)	\$	76,559	15.00%		2.00%			l	2.00%		
Operating margin (b)	-2.	75%	-2.75% 💳	*	9.60%	,			9.60%		
Tax rate	25.	.00%	25.00%	>2	5.00%	-			25.00%		
Reinvestment (c)		1000	Sales to capital ratio	3.79			RIR =	-	20.00%		
Return on capital	-10	.42%	Marginal ROIC =	74.72	%	_			10.00%		
Cost of capital (d)			9.25%	*	7.50%			15	7.50%		
	1	_		(The	Cash	Flows				
and the second second	Reven	ues	Operating Margin	EBIT		EBIT	(1-t)	Rein	nvestment	FCFF	
1	\$	68,903	-5.00%	\$	(3,445)	\$	(3,445)	\$	(2,019)	\$	(1,426
2	\$	79,239	4.73%	\$	3,751	\$	3,675	\$	2,726	\$	949
3	\$	91,124	9.60%	\$	8,749	\$	6,562	\$	3,135	\$	3,427
4	\$ 1	04,793	9.60%	\$	10,061	\$	7,546	\$	3,605	\$	3,941
5	\$ 1	20,512	9.60%	\$	11,571	\$	8,678	\$	4,146	\$	4,532
6	\$ 1	35,455	9.60%	\$	13,005	\$	9,754	\$	3,941	\$	5,813
7	\$ 1	48,730	9.60%	\$	14,280	\$	10,710	\$	3,501	\$	7,209
8	\$ 1	59,439	9.60%	\$	15,308	\$	11,481	\$	2,824	\$	8,657
9	\$ 1	66,773	9.60%	\$	16,012	\$	12,009	\$	1,934	\$	10,075
10	\$ 1	70,108	9.60%	\$	16,333	\$	12,249	\$	880	\$	11,370
Terminal year	\$ 1	73,510	9.60%	\$	16,659	\$	12,494	\$	2,499	\$	9,996
	1.000				7	he Va	lue				
Terminal value				\$	181,737					-	
PV(Terminal value)				\$	78,764						
PV (CF over next 10 ye	ars)			\$	29,119						
Value of operating asso	ets =			\$	107,883						
Adjustment for distres	s			\$	10,788				Probability of failure =	20.00%	
- Debt & Minority Interests				\$	28,580						
+ Cash & Other Non-o	perating	g assets		\$	10,030						
Value of equity				\$	78,545						
- Value of equity optic	ns			\$							
Number of shares			1.1	2 -	566.00						
Value per share			-	\$	138.77				Stock was trading at =	\$127.68	(*************************************

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Boeing

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Terminal year	\$ 1	73,510	9.60%	\$	16,659	\$	12,494	\$	2,499	\$	9,996
	1.000				7	he Va	lue				
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PV(Terminal value)				\$	78,764						
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Value of equity				\$	78,545						
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Number of shares			1.1	2 -	566.00						
Value per share			-	\$	138.77				Stock was trading at =	\$127.68	

Company	Base Year Numbers	Valuation Story	Valuation Inputs	Value per	Share	(Simulation)	Pricing per share	
	Revenues = \$75 B	User Base pays off:	Rev Growth = 10%	10th:	\$	267.77	8	10.00
	EBIT = \$27.9 B	Immense & Intense user	Target Margin = 40%	25th:	\$	293.89	Price =	\$262.59
acebook Amazon Vetflix Google/ Alphabet	Oper. margin =44.3%	base allows for continued	Sales to capital = 2.64	Median:	\$	327.68	Under/Over =	Under valued
	Rev Growth (LTM) = 13.02%	ad growth & new business	Cost of capital = 6.08%	75th:	\$	364.79	% under/over	-19.86%
		potential.		90th:	\$	398.85	IRR	7.16%
	Revenues = \$ 322 B	Disruption Platform rolls	Rev Growth = 20%	10th:		\$1,479.65		
	EBIT = \$16.7 B	on : Continue to expand	Target Margin = 12%	25th:	\$	1,969.46	Price =	\$3,260.48
Amazon	Oper. margin = 7.99%	into new businesses,	Sales to capital = 1.94	Median:	\$	2,778.22	Under/Over =	Over valued
	Rev Growth (LTM) = 31.58%	delaying profitability to	Cost of capital = 6.11%	75th:	\$	3,617.74	% under/over	17.36%
		deliver higher growth.		90th:	\$	4,295.58	IRR	5.77%
	Revenues = \$ 22.6 B	Streaming Player: Wiith	Value/Existing Subscriber = \$446.	10th:	\$	312.79		
	# Subscribers = 192.3 mil	new competitors, will	Growth in Subscribers = 12%	25th:	\$	372.49	Price =	\$484.53
Netflix	Growth in LTM = 27.3%	continue to add	Growth in Content Costs = 5%	Median:	\$	445.53	Under/Over =	Over valued
Netflix	Cost/New Subscriber = \$103	subscribers, but struggle	Cost of capital (Existing)= 6.5%	75th:	\$	1 X X X X	% under/over	8.75%
	Content Cost = \$9.95 B	to control content costs.	Cost of capital (New) = 7.5%	90th:	\$	585.58	IRR	6.16%
	Revenues = \$166 B	More than a Search	Rev Growth = 8%	10th:	\$	1,165.57		
	EBIT = \$33.4 B	Engine: While the search	Target Margin = 24%	25th:	\$	1,267.31	Price =	\$1,544.61
Google/	Oper. margin = 23.8%	box will continue to be the	Sales to capital = 2.64	Median:	\$		Under/Over =	Over valued
Alphabet	Rev Growth (LTM) = 5.22%	money-maker, other bets	Cost of capital = 6.25%	75th:	\$	121 F 215 1 1 1 1	% under/over	9.78%
		will start to pay off in growth.		90th:	\$	1,676.02	IRR	5.87%
1	Revenues = \$274 B	Cash Machine revs up:	Rev Growth = 8%	10th:	\$	285.67		
	EBIT = \$52.6 B	The iPhone will keep the	Target Margin = 26%	25th:	\$	312.28	Price =	\$462.83
Apple	Oper. margin = 25.9%	cash machine going up,	Sales to capital =4.00	Median:	\$		Under/Over =	Over valued
	Rev Growth (LTM) = 7.07%	but services business will	Cost of capital = 6.58%	75th:	\$	a Cherry A. S.	% under/over	32.15%
		be growth driver.		90th: \$	425.04	IRR	5.30%	
	Revenues = \$143 B	Old company Reborn:	Rev Growth = 12%	10th:	\$	143.98		
	EBIT = \$52.6 B	Cloud/software business	Target Margin = 40%	25th:	\$	157.81	Price =	\$209.70
Microsoft	Oper. margin =40.1%	mix will continue to	Sales to capital = 1.44	Median:	\$	176.66	Under/Over =	Over valued
	Rev Growth (LTM) = 13.65%	deliver growth with high	Cost of capital = 7.11%	75th:	\$	1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	% under/over	18.70%
Vetflix Google/ Alphabet		margins.		90th:	\$	214.83		6.32%