



US Strategy Weekly

First Cut

The September Federal Reserve meeting is finally here and, in our view, the long-anticipated 25-basis-point cut in the fed funds rate is fully priced into stock prices. Nevertheless, barring some radical change in the economy, it is easy to build a case for 25-basis-point cuts in each of the next two Federal Reserve meetings this year. And since stocks tend to perform well in the six months following the first in a series of rate cuts, many forecasters, us included, are bullish for the rest of the year.

This bullish historical pattern related to Fed rate cuts may be why this September – a month that is typically the worst performing month in the calendar -- has been kinder to equity investors than normal, at least to date. But there are a number of roadblocks ahead this month. The fighting in both the Middle East and Ukraine appear far from over and in some ways is growing more dangerous than ever. The fiscal crisis facing France continues, even with the appointment of a new Prime Minister. Fitch's downgrade of France's credit rating may be the first of several downgrades, and it is increasing France's borrowing costs and deepening the crisis. And as President Trump arrives in Britain for an unprecedented second state visit, both the UK and the US face a similar combination of massive debt, weakening economies, and social unrest.

As we discuss this week, the fiscal year ends in September, and the government will shut down at 12:01 a.m. October 1st without a new law to keep funds flowing. House Republicans are unveiling legislation to fund the government through November 21st and it add security resources for government officials. But it is unclear if they have the votes to pass it. Democrats are demanding that any spending extension should tackle expiring health care subsidies that are due to expire at the end of the year.

The US debt crisis is real. In fiscal 2024, gross federal debt represented 122% of GDP and the Biden administration estimated this would soon rise to 130%. Debt held by the public (which includes the Federal Reserve but no other government agencies) was 97.8% of GDP in the same period.

Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent has indicated he has a long-term goal of lowering annual deficits to 3% of GDP. However, the administration's attempt to balance the budget is proving difficult. Even though tariffs and capital gains taxes are adding to Treasury revenue, outlays for Social Security and Medicare are up 8% and 10%, respectively, in fiscal 2025. At the end of August, the 12-month sum of deficits equaled 6.3% of GDP, down from 7.2% in January, but still historically high. See page 3.

And since federal deficits remain large, public debt issuance jumped to \$572.8 billion in July and remained high at \$439.3 billion in August. (September auctions are estimated to be roughly \$150 billion.) Quarterly data from the St. Louis Federal Reserve shows debt in Treasury bills was \$5.78 trillion in June after peaking at \$6.19 trillion in December. At mid-year this represented 16.4% of total federal debt, down from 17.5% at the end of 2024. The 3-month Treasury bill rate was 4.3% in June and the current 3-month constant maturity rate is 4.1%. More importantly, in fiscal 2024, interest expense represented 3.1% of GDP, higher than the 3.0% of GDP spent on defense. And though fiscal issues

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are not in the Federal Reserve's mandate, this helps explain why interest rates are important to the federal deficit and why President Trump would like to see the fed funds rate lower.

In our opinion, the recent statement from the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimating a revision of 911,000 fewer jobs for the 12 months ending in March 2025, is a disturbing development. This means that job growth averaged 70,000 per month for most of 2024 and not the 147,000 as reported. This is certainly a reason for the Fed to be cutting rates.

And while inflation data for August was mixed it should not derail the Fed from lowering rates. Headline CPI rose 2.9% YOY in August, up from July's 2.7% and the highest since January's 3.0%. Core CPI was unchanged at 3.1% YOY. Only three segments of the CPI index showed inflation growing at or below 2% in August. Transportation, food away from home, medical care, and other goods and services all showed prices rising more than 3% YOY. However, while housing, with a weighting of 44.4% in the CPI, rose 4% YOY, it continued to ratchet lower. See page 4.

The problems in the CPI are concentrated in the service sector, areas such as motor vehicle maintenance and repair where prices rose 8.5% YOY in August. It is noteworthy that energy commodity prices fell 6.2% YOY in August, but energy services rose 7.7% YOY. While new vehicle prices rose only 0.7% YOY, used car prices rose 6% YOY. All in all, inflation issues do not appear to be tariff related. See page 5.

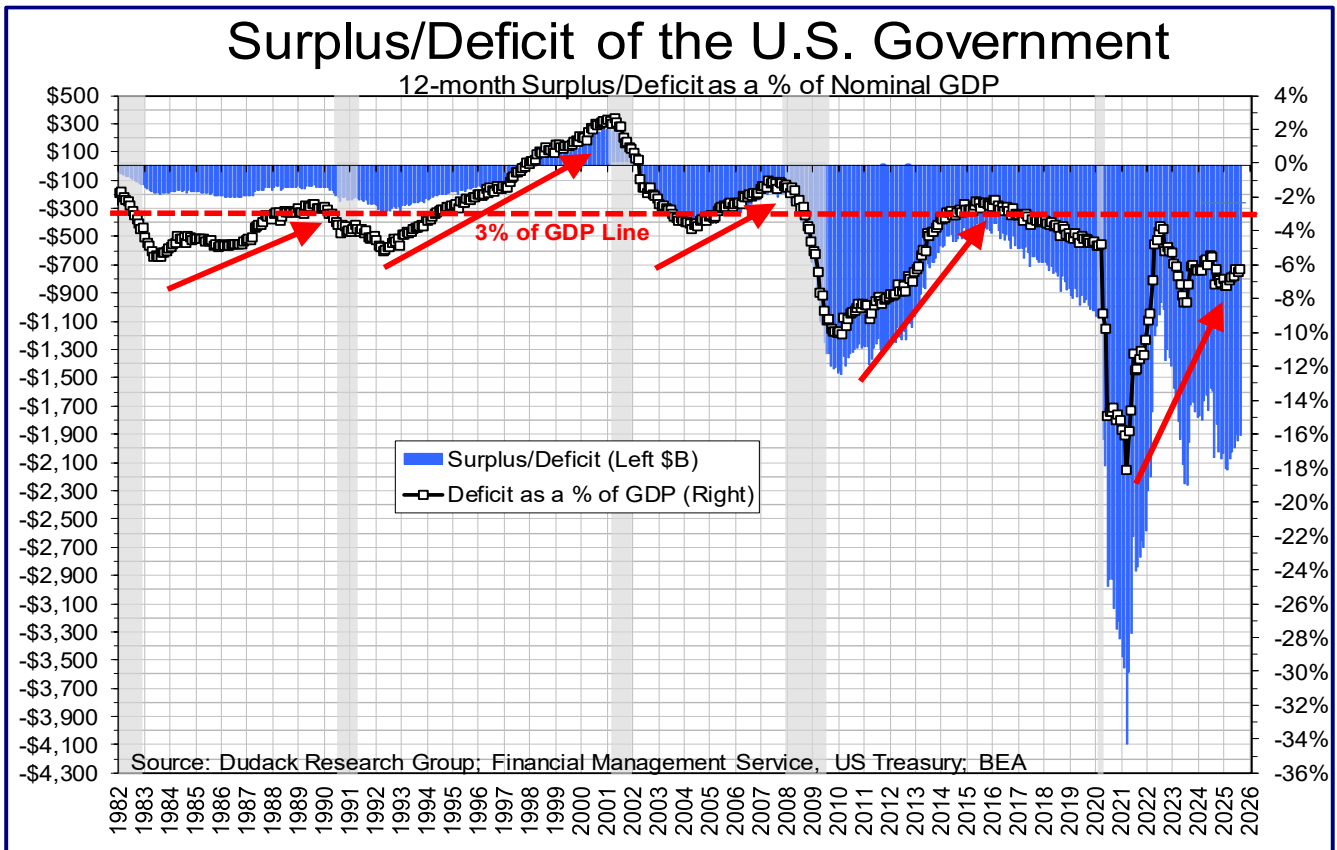
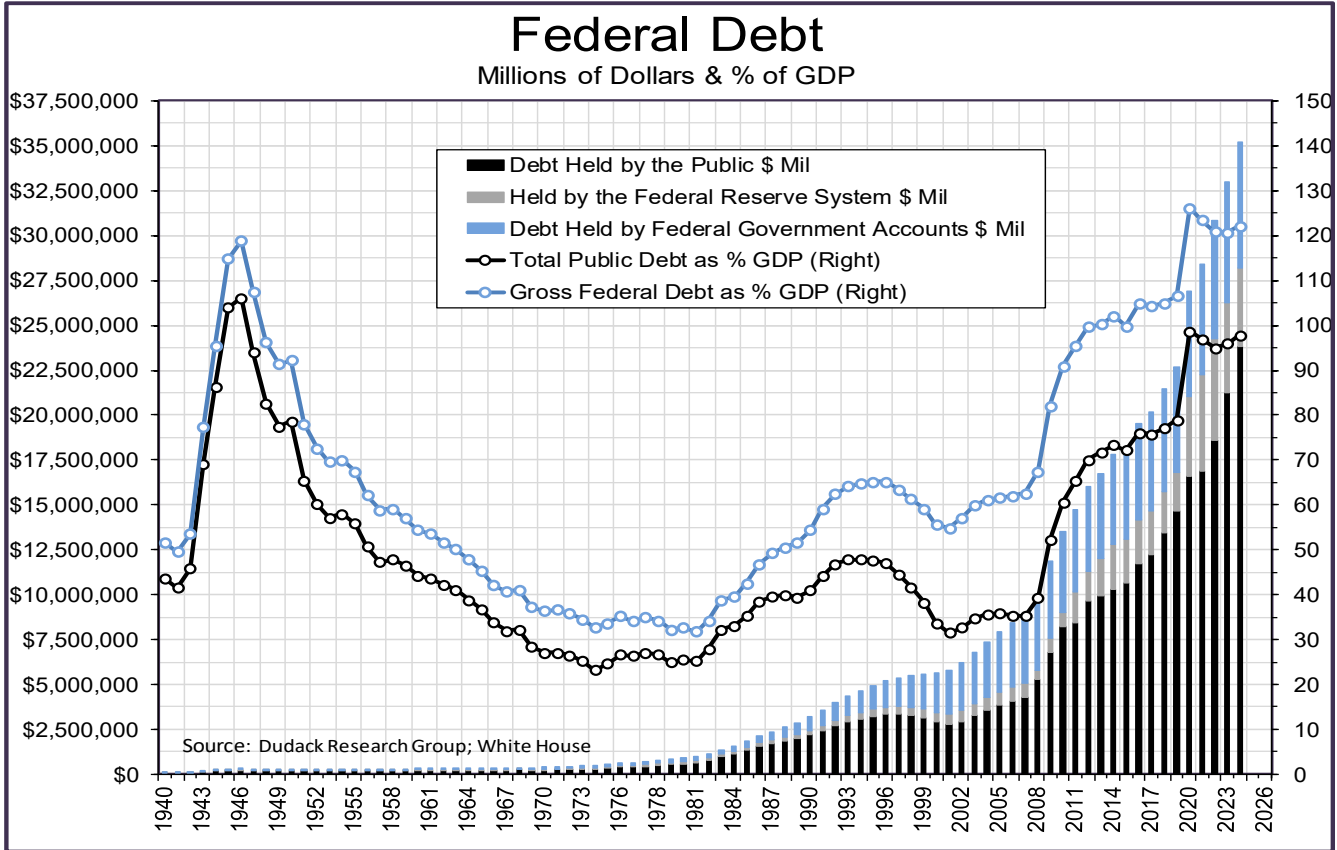
CPI, PPI, and import price indices have remained below the 3.5% long-term average for nearly two consecutive years; and with the fed funds rate at 4.33% and the PCE deflator at 2.6%, there is room for the Federal Reserve to have not one, but three consecutive 25 basis point cuts this year. See page 6.

Consumer spending was better than expected in August. Total motor vehicle unit sales were 16.5 million in August, up 5.5% YOY. And the impact of auto tariffs is clear from data that shows domestic light weight truck sales rose 12.5% YOY while foreign light weight truck sales fell 1.5% YOY. August retail sales surprised to the upside with headline sales increasing 5% YOY and sales excluding autos up 4.9% YOY. Retail sales for auto and other motor vehicle dealers rose 5.0% YOY in the first eight months of 2025. Miscellaneous store retailers saw sales increase 8.4% YOY in the same period and nonstore retailers had a 6.9% increase in sales year-to-date. See page 7. The consumer appears resilient.

Corporate earnings have also been resilient. In September, the 12-month sum of S&P 500 operating earnings showed a gain of 10.5% YOY. This was much better than analysts expected and is above the 75-year average of 8.1%. And though PE multiples are rich, the current earnings yield for the S&P 500 of 3.5%, when coupled with a dividend yield of 1.2%, comes to 4.7%. This compares well to a 10-year Treasury bond yield of 4%. Moreover, we expect positive earnings surprises will continue in coming quarters.

From a technical perspective, the NYSE cumulative advance/decline line made a record high on September 15, 2025 and is bullish. The 10-day average of daily new highs is currently greater than 500, defining a broad-based advance. The AAll sentiment indices are more positive this week with recent readings showing bullishness at 28% and bearishness at 49.5%. This is nearing the 20/50 split that is rare and very positive. The one indicator that remains neutral is our 25-day up/down volume oscillator; and though this week's reading of 2.00 is closer to an overbought reading of 3.0 or greater, it is still short of a five-day overbought reading needed to confirm the recent market highs. This suggests the volume on the advance in July and August lacked convincing volume, and it leaves the market vulnerable to a pullback. Nonetheless, we would be a buyer on weakness.

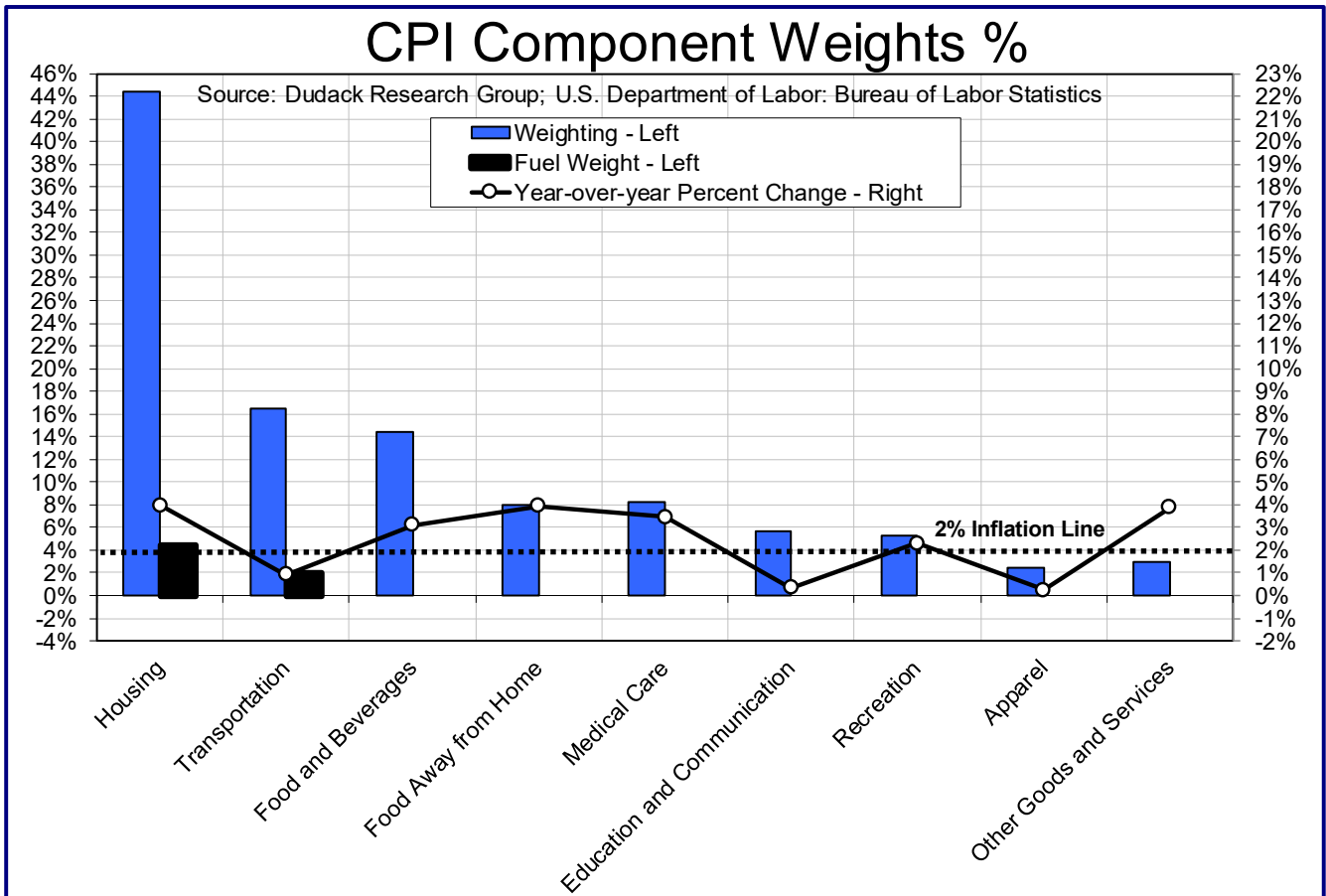
In fiscal 2024, gross federal debt represented 122% of GDP and the Biden administration estimated it would soon rise to 130%. Debt held by the public was 97.8% of GDP in the same period. The administration's attempt to balance the budget is proving difficult -- even though tariffs and capital gains taxes are adding to revenue. Outlays for Social Security and Medicare are up 8% and 10%, respectively, in fiscal 2025. At the end of August, the 12-month sum of deficits equaled 6.3% of GDP, down from 7.2% in January, but historically high.



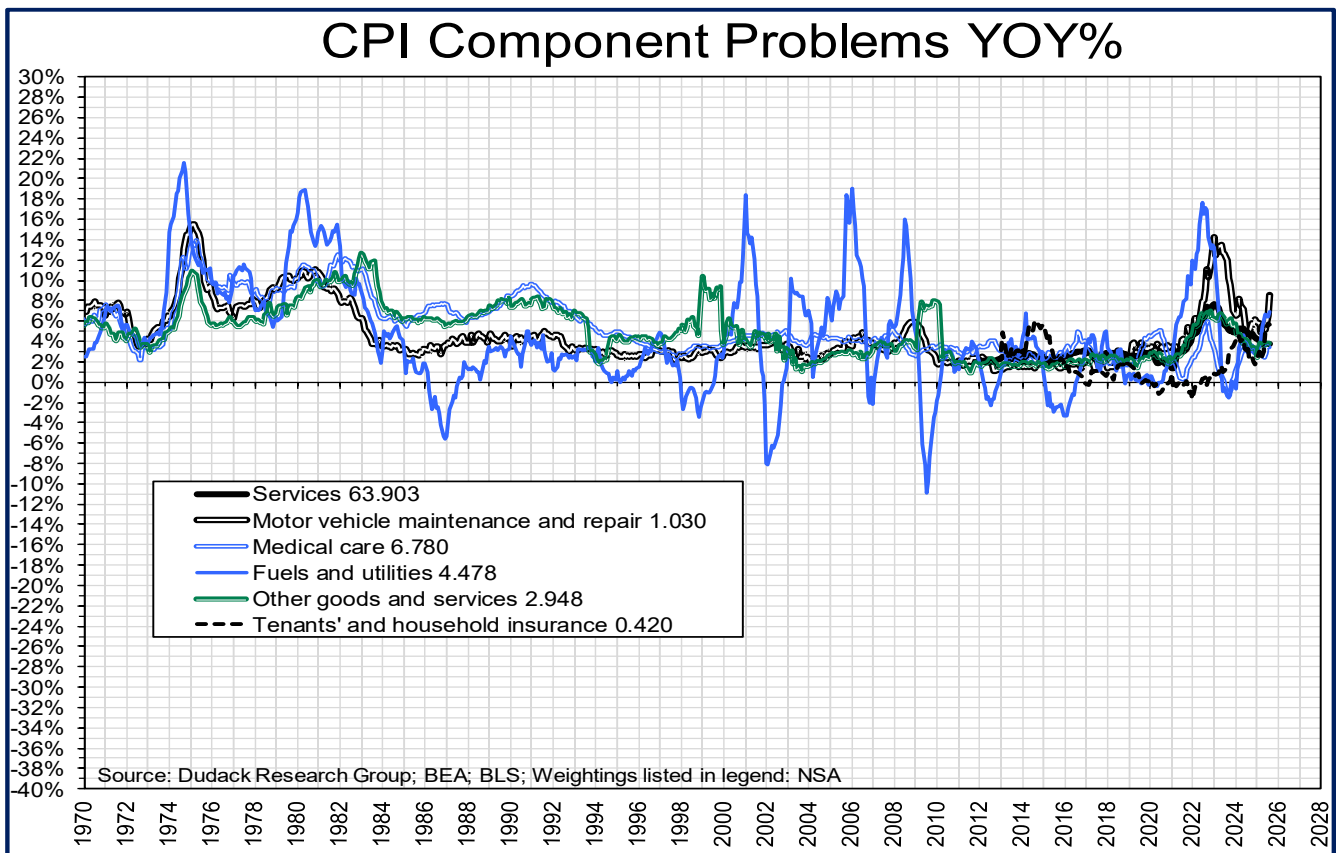
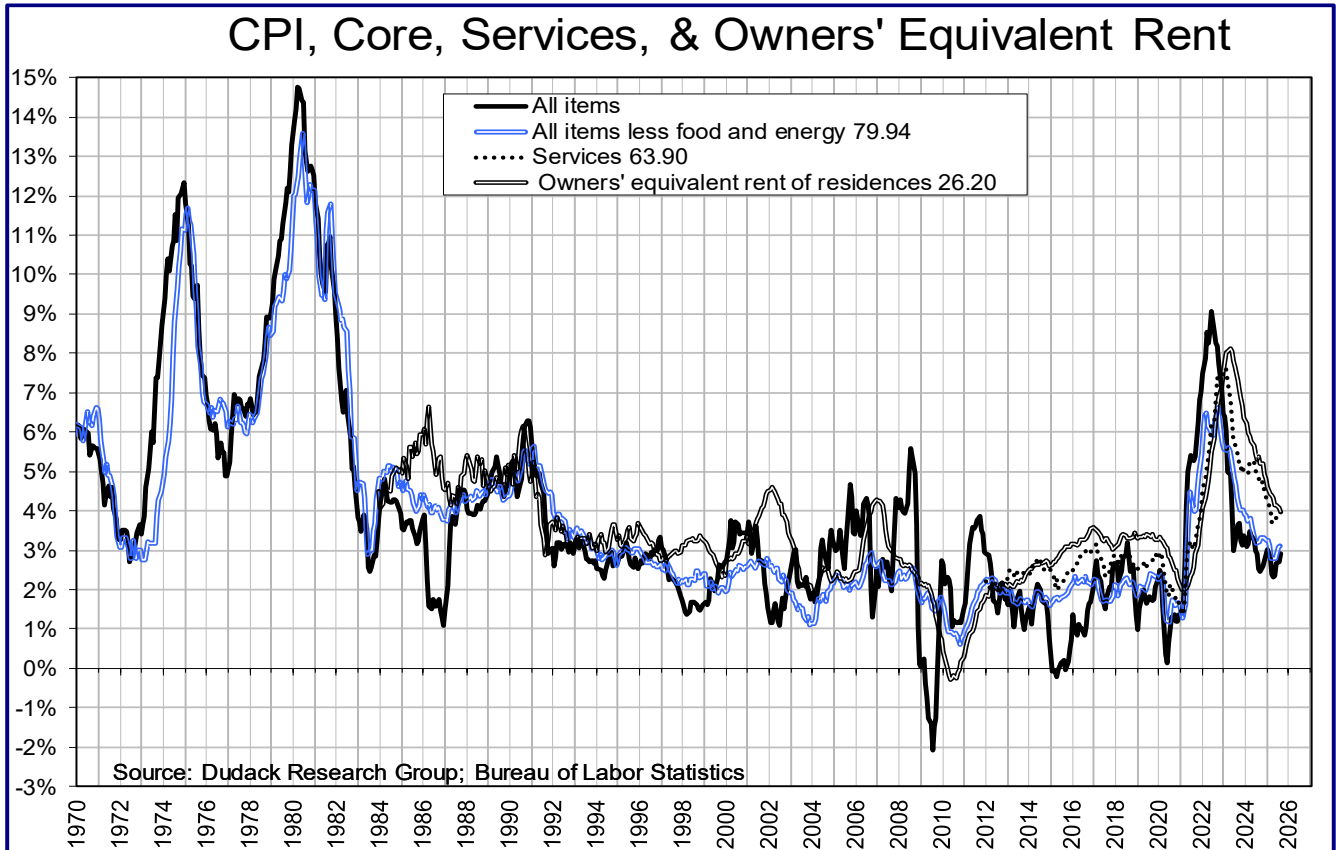
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CPI Components Weights - Not Seasonally Adjusted	Heavy	Component Weight*	Fuel Weight	Price Chg YOY%	Price Chg MOM%
Housing		44.4%	4.5%	4.0%	0.3%
<i>Owners' equivalent rent of residences</i>		26.2%		4.0%	0.4%
Fuels and utilities		4.5%		6.9%	-0.2%
Transportation		16.5%	1.9%	0.9%	0.2%
Food and beverages		14.5%		3.1%	0.4%
<i>Food at home</i>		8.0%		2.7%	0.4%
<i>Food away from home</i>		5.7%		3.9%	0.3%
<i>Alcoholic beverages</i>		0.8%		1.9%	0.6%
Medical care		8.3%		3.4%	0.0%
Education and communication		5.6%		0.3%	0.3%
Recreation		5.3%		2.3%	-0.1%
Apparel		2.5%		0.2%	2.2%
Other goods and services		2.9%		3.9%	0.2%
Special groups:					
Energy		6.4%		0.2%	-0.1%
All items less food and energy		79.9%		3.1%	0.3%
All items		100.0%		2.92%	0.29%

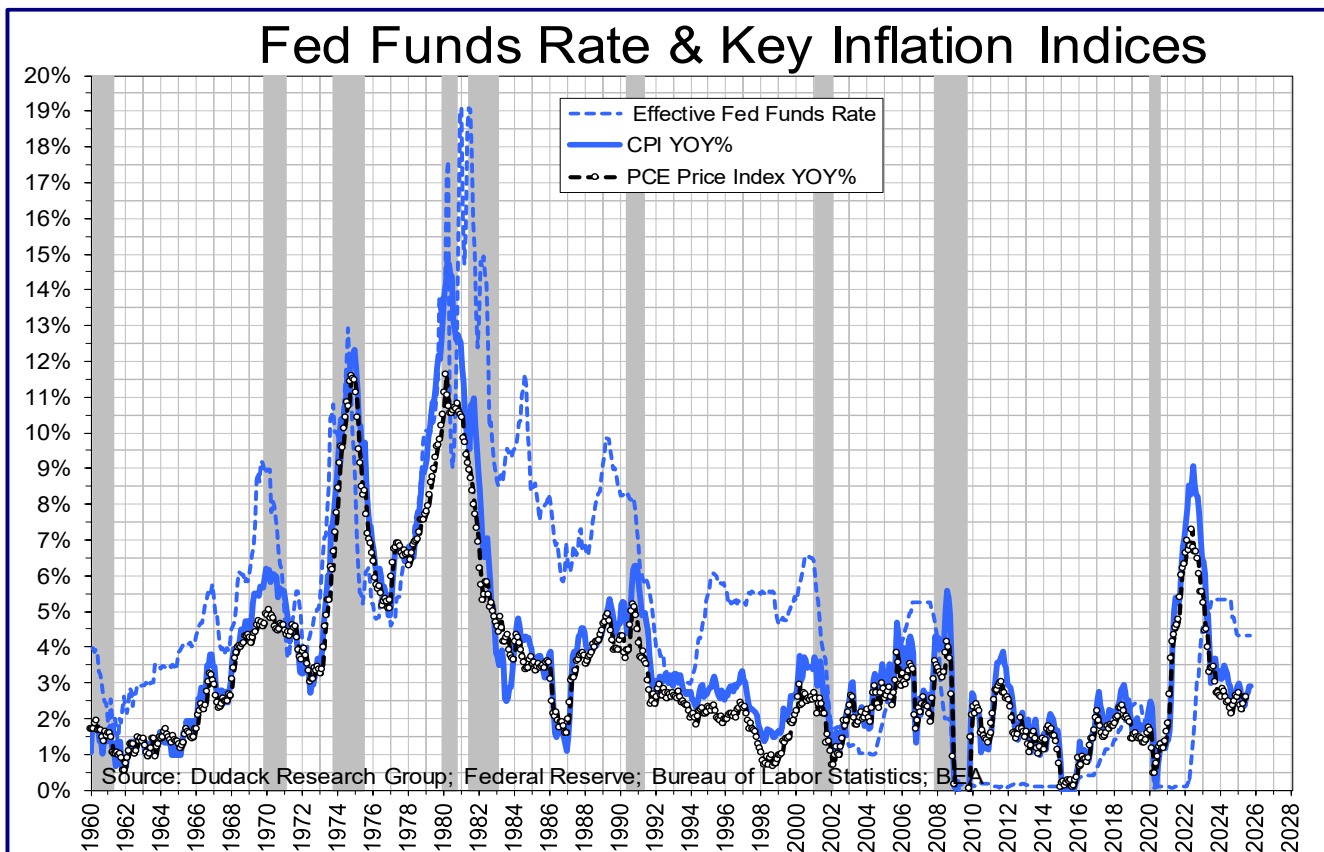
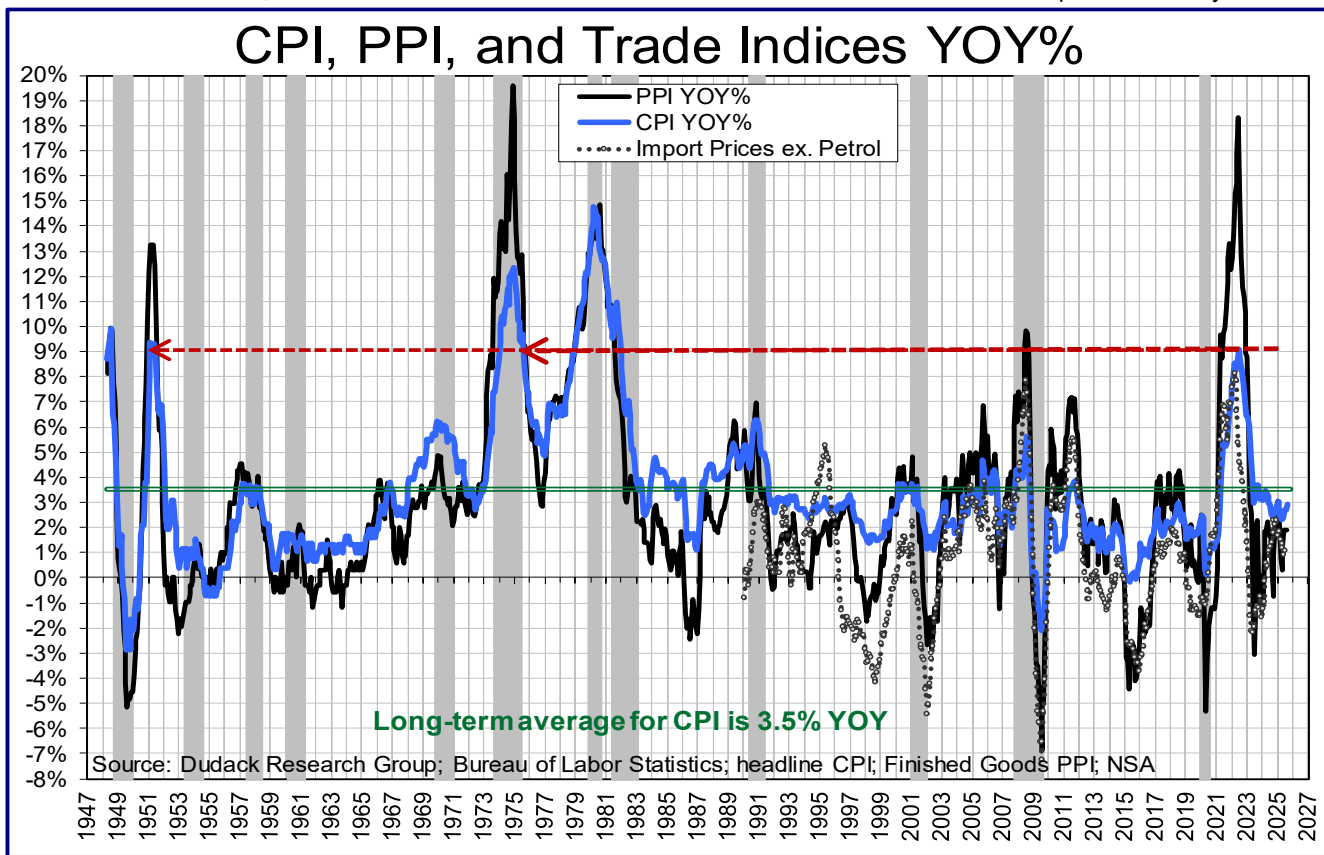
Source: Dudack Research Group; BLS; *Jul. 2025 weightings; Italics=sub-component; blue>headline



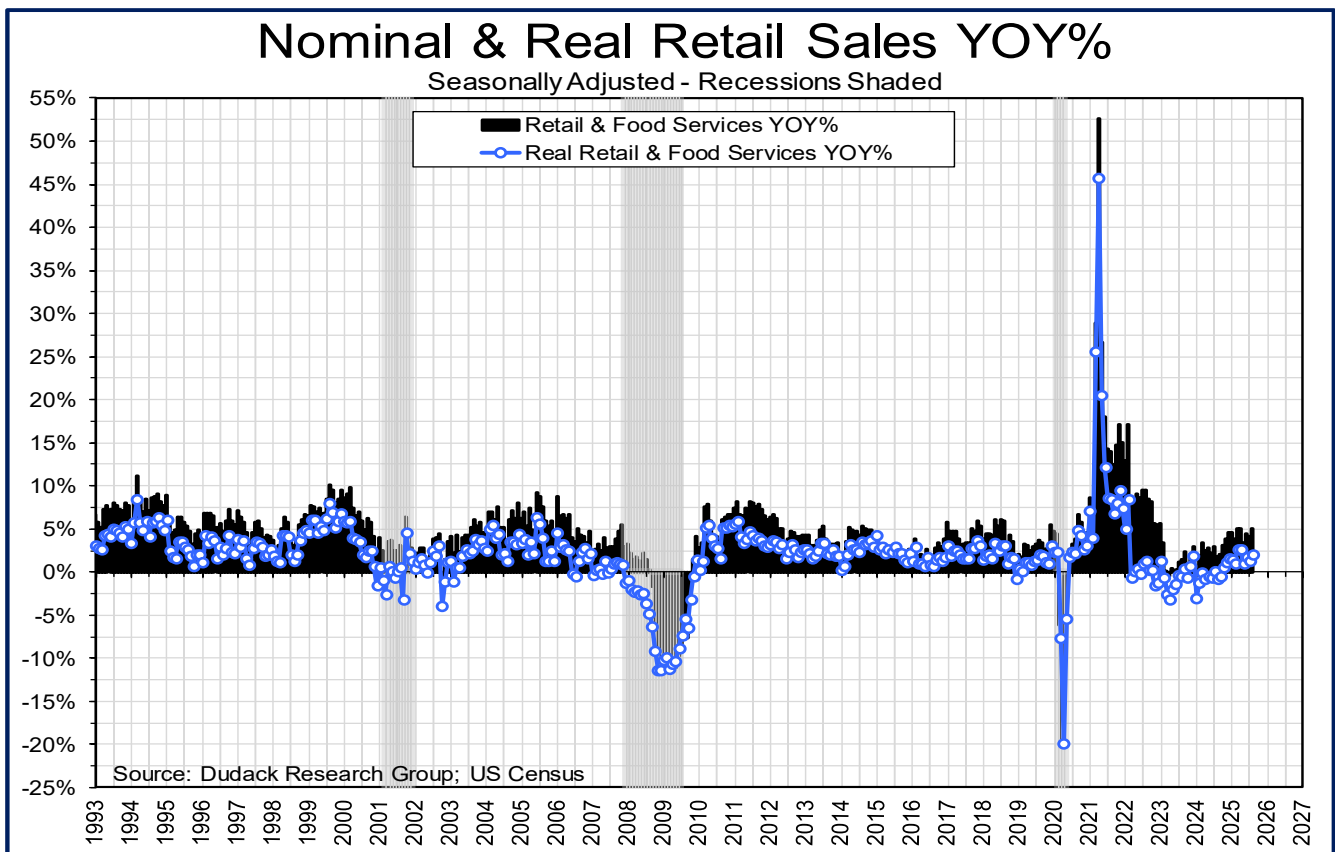
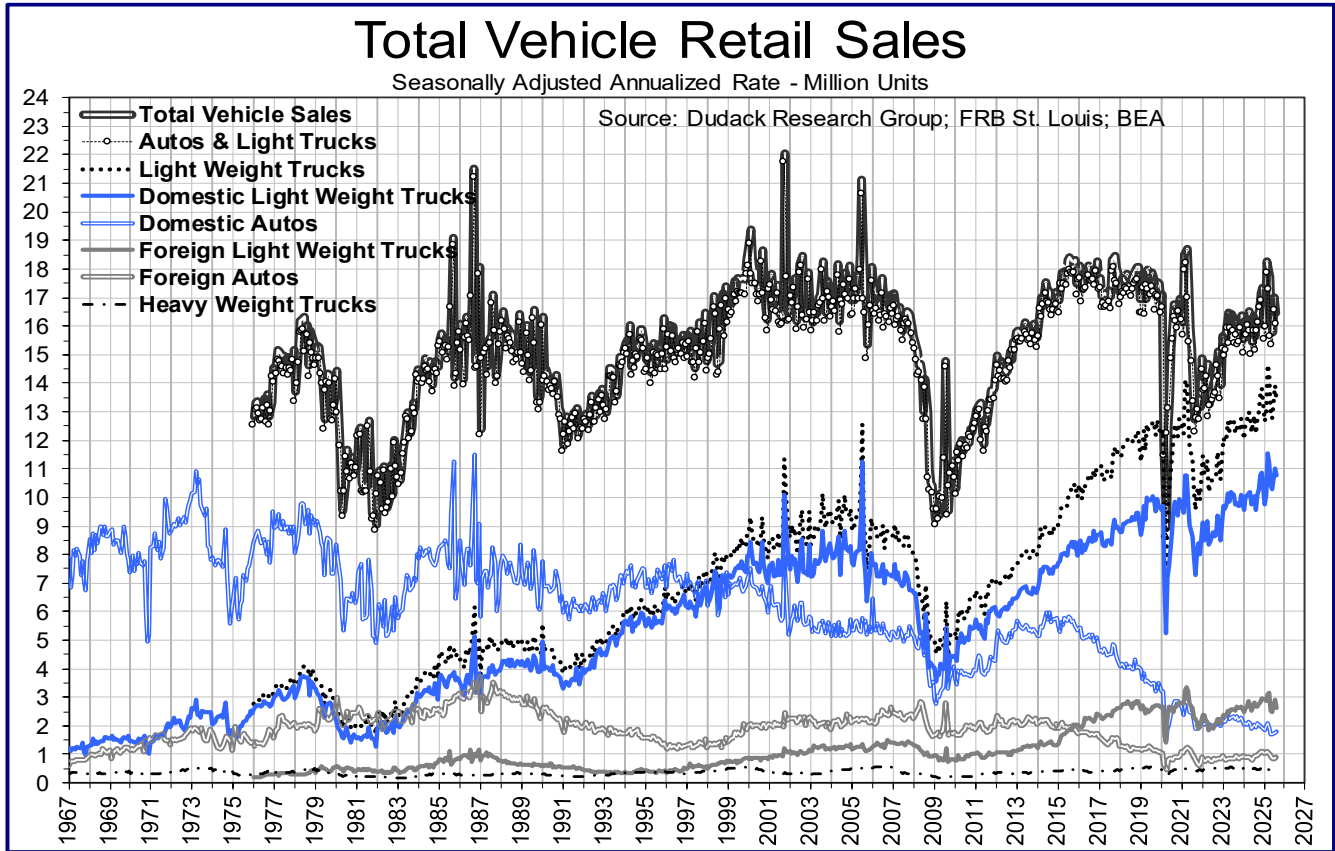
The problems in the CPI are concentrated in the service sector and in areas such as motor vehicle maintenance and repair where prices rose 8.5% YOY in August. It is noteworthy that energy commodity prices fell 6.2% YOY in August, but energy services rose 7.7% YOY. Used car prices rose 6% YOY while new vehicle prices rose only 0.7% YOY. All in all, inflation issues do not appear to be tariff related.



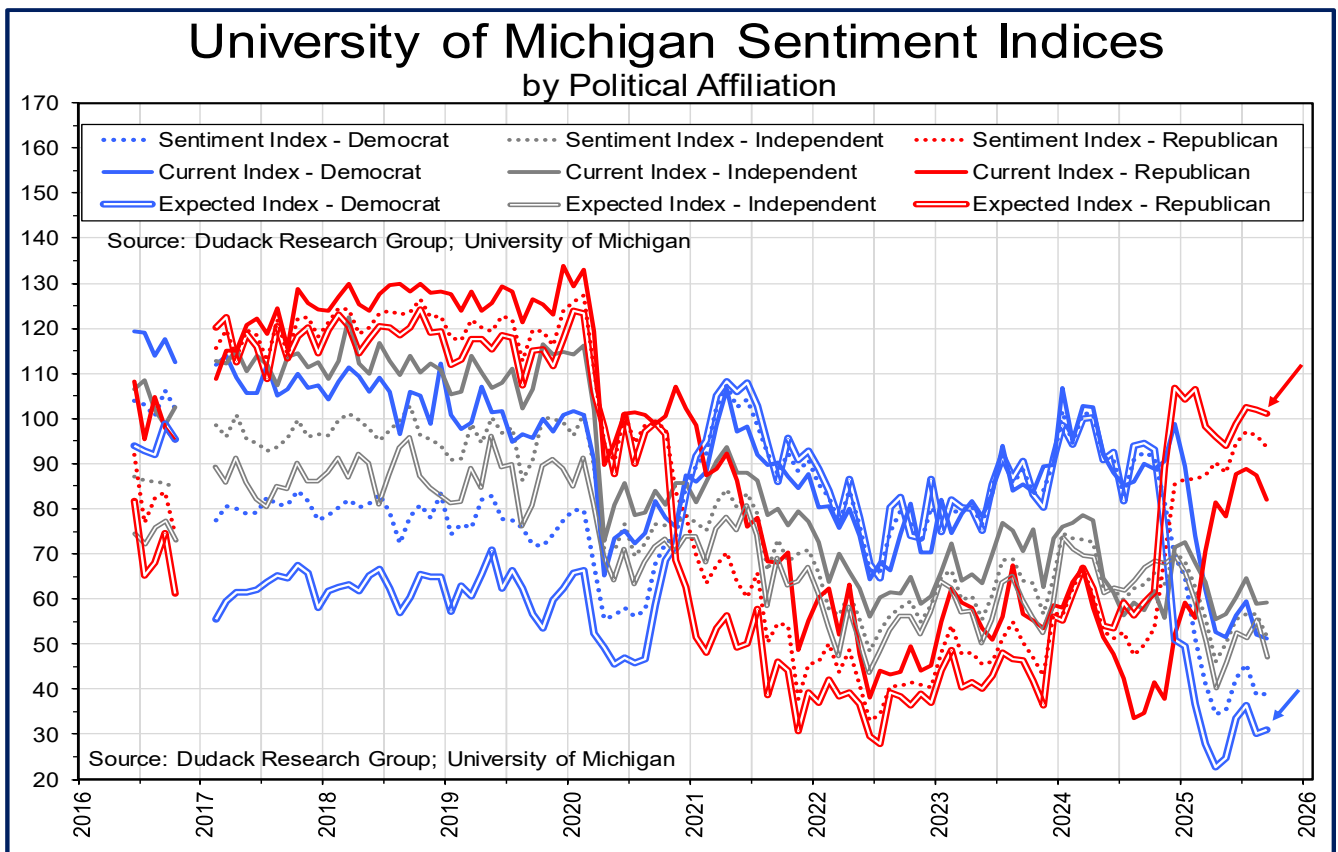
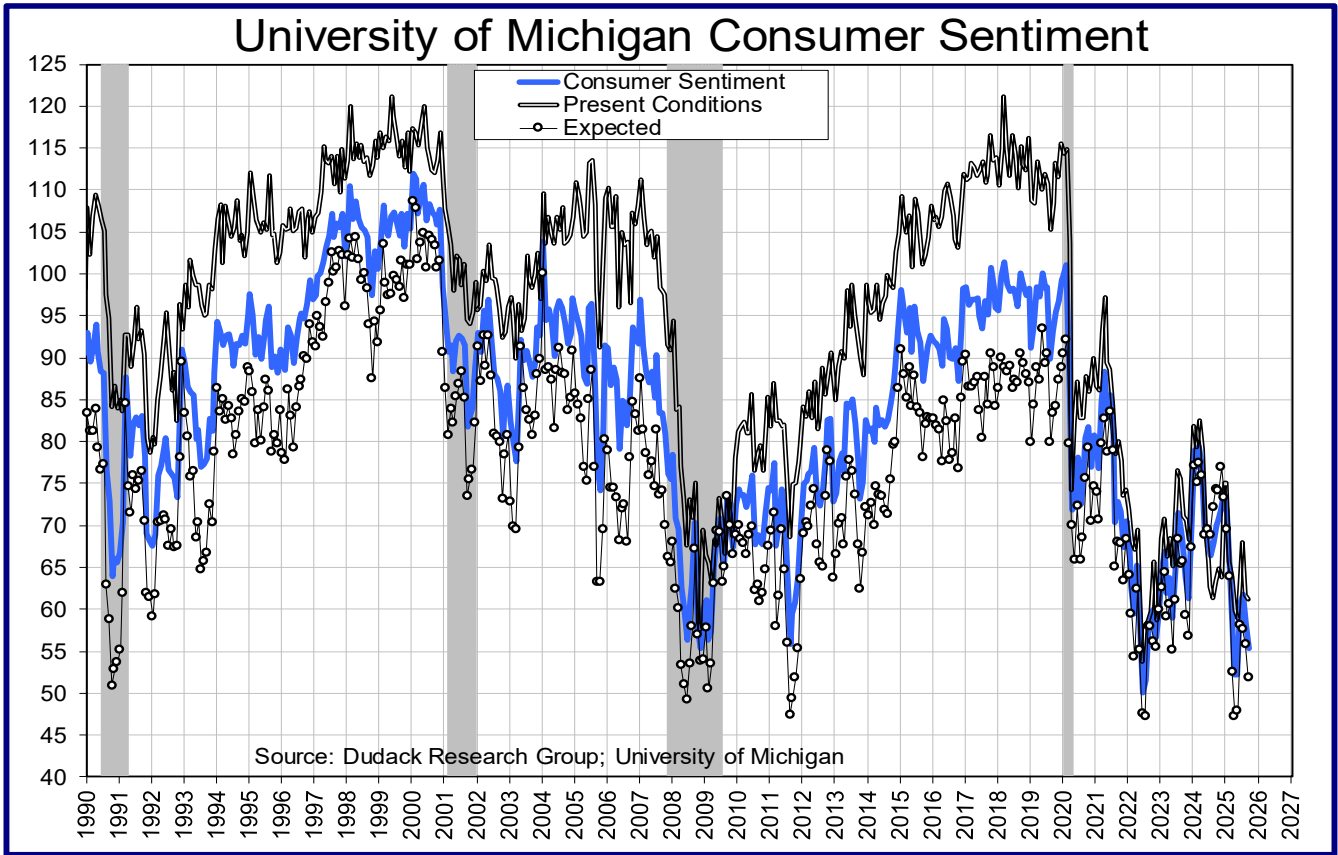
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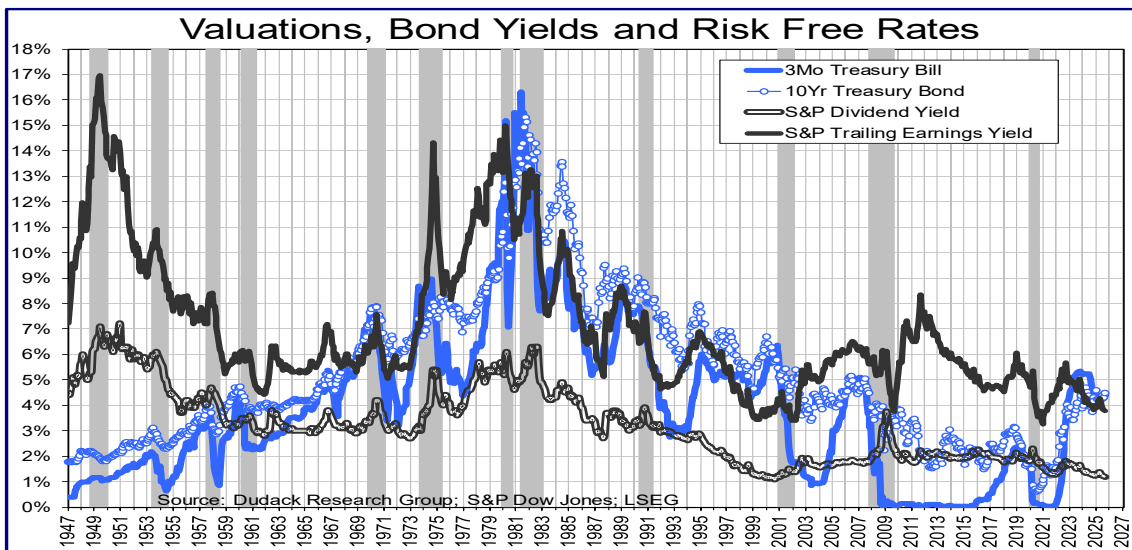
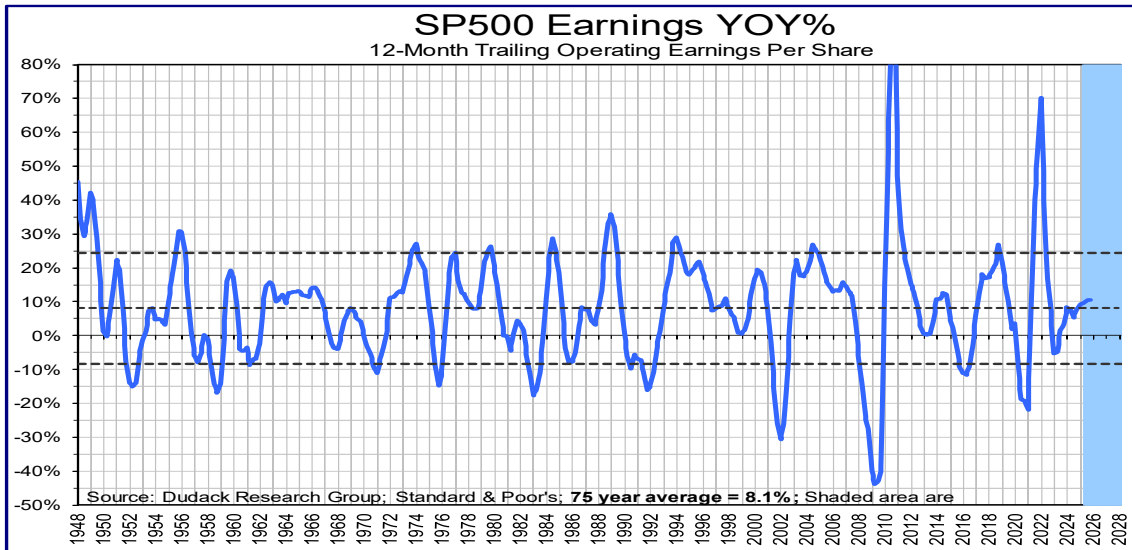
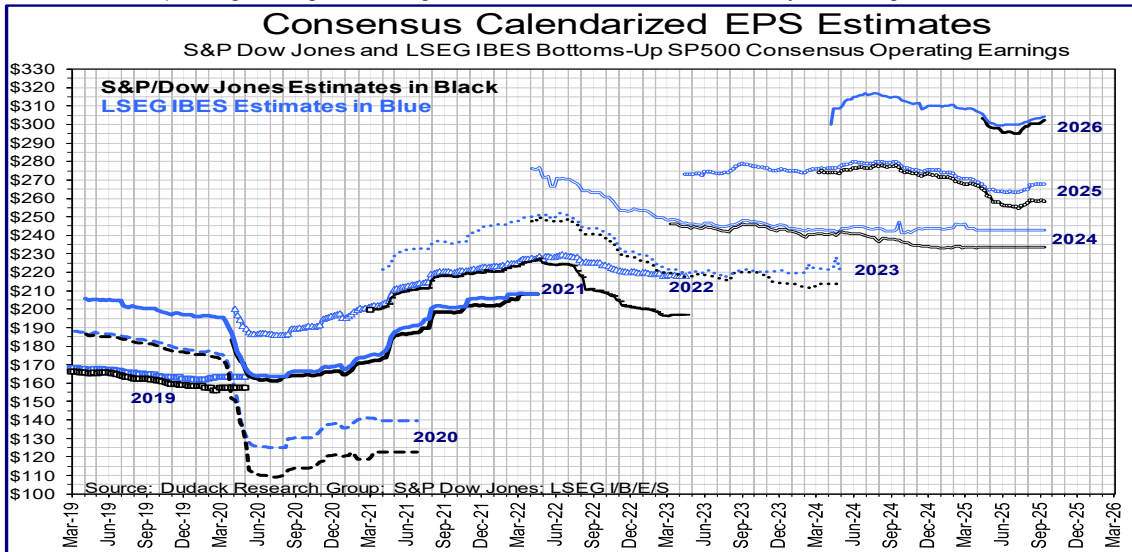
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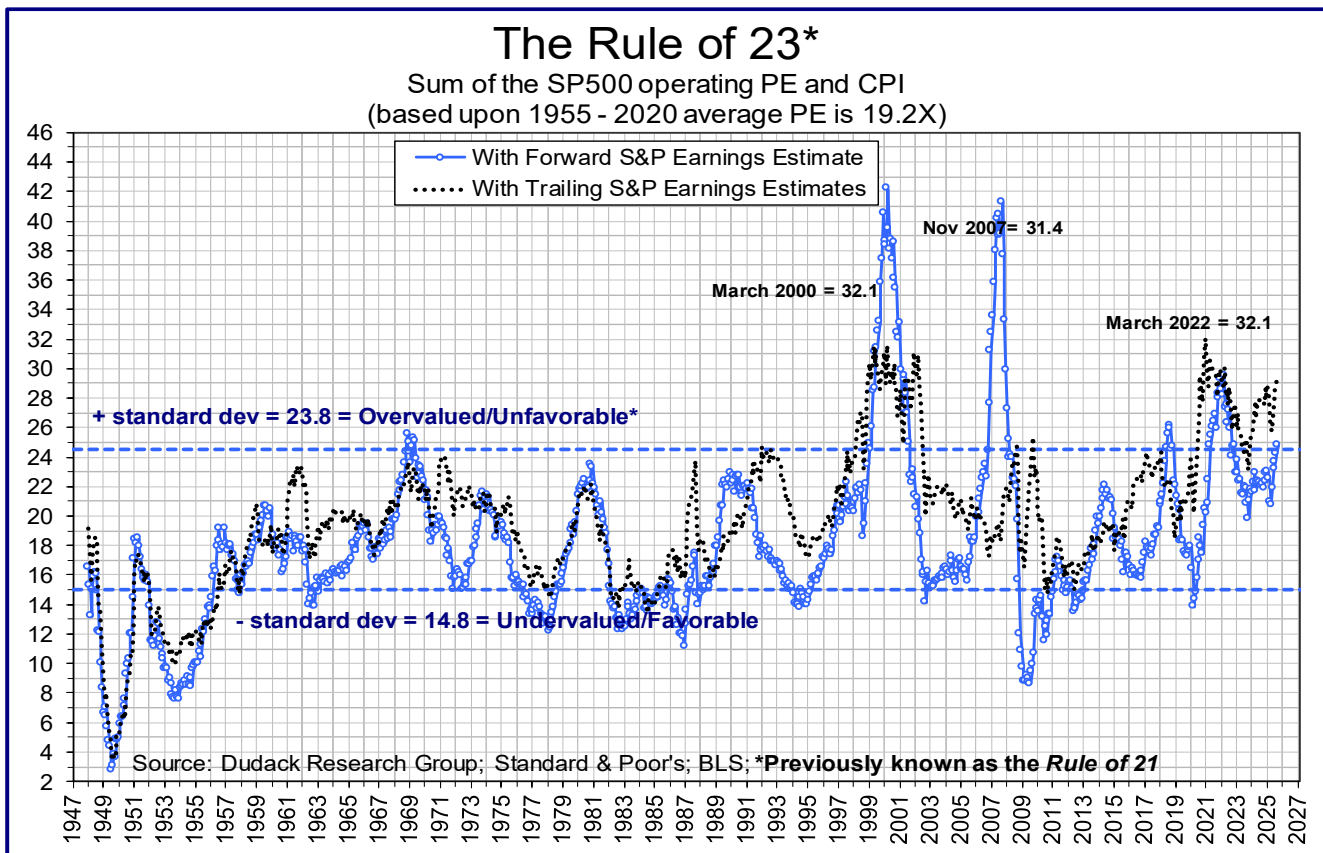
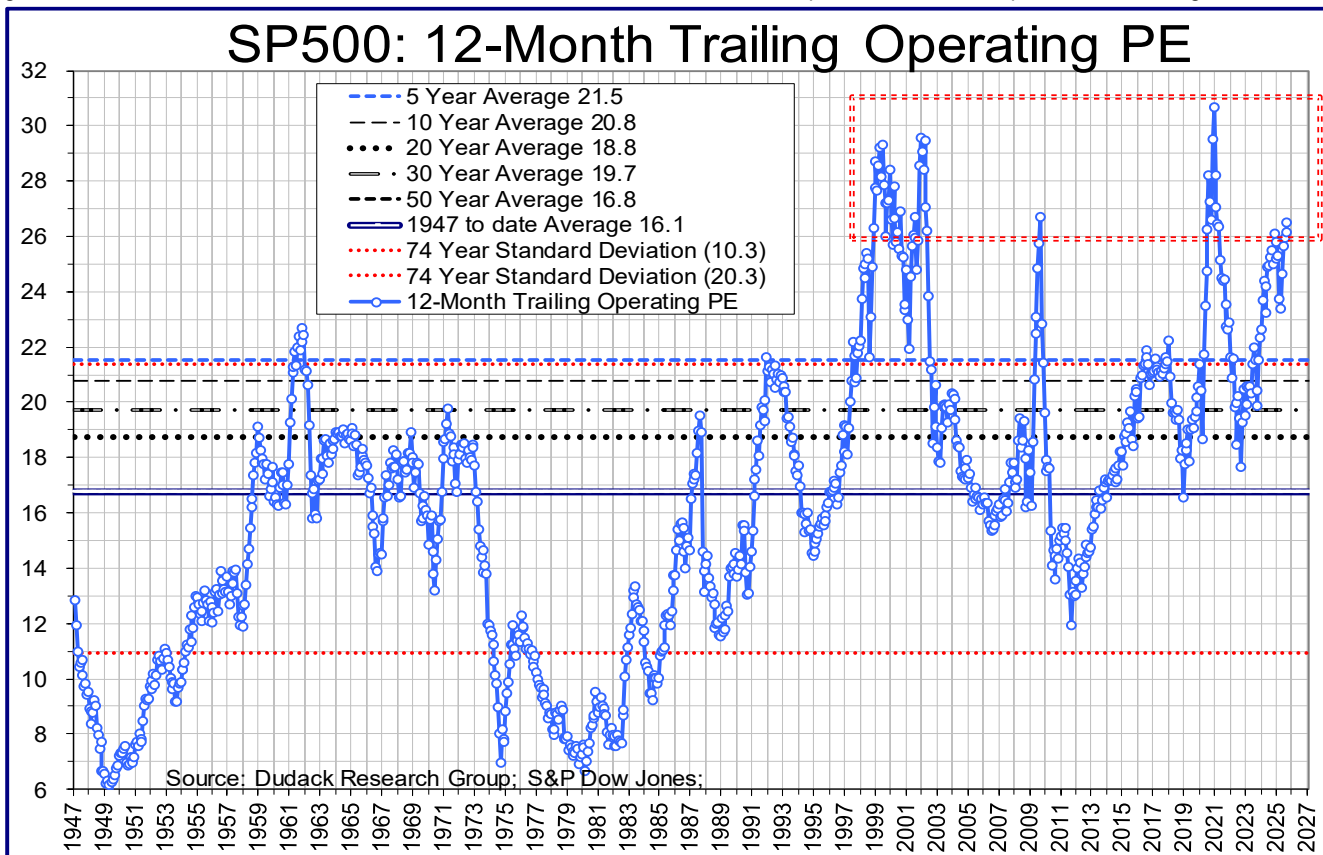
The headline Michigan consumer sentiment survey fell 2.8 points in September to 55.4. The present conditions index was 61.2, down marginally from 61.7; but expectations were 51.8 down 4.1 points. Sentiment surveys have less value in the current environment due to the political bias embedded in the data. For example, the expectations index for those who identify as Republican was 101.1 in September and 31.1 for those who identify as Democrat. This massive division in expectations is not realistic and makes the results of the survey statistically irrelevant, in our view.



The S&P Dow Jones consensus earnings estimate for calendar 2025 was \$258.24, down \$0.46, this week. The earnings forecast for 2026 was \$302.43, up \$0.90. The LSEG IBES estimate for 2025 is \$267.77, up \$0.05, and the 2026 estimate is \$304.59, up \$0.47. The IBES estimate for 2027 is \$344.16, up \$0.46. Although PE multiples are rich, the current earnings yield of 3.5% and dividend yield of 1.2% compare well to a 10-year Treasury bond yield of 4%. Plus, the 12-month sum of operating earnings shows a gain of 10.5% YOY, better than the 75-year average of 8.1% YOY.

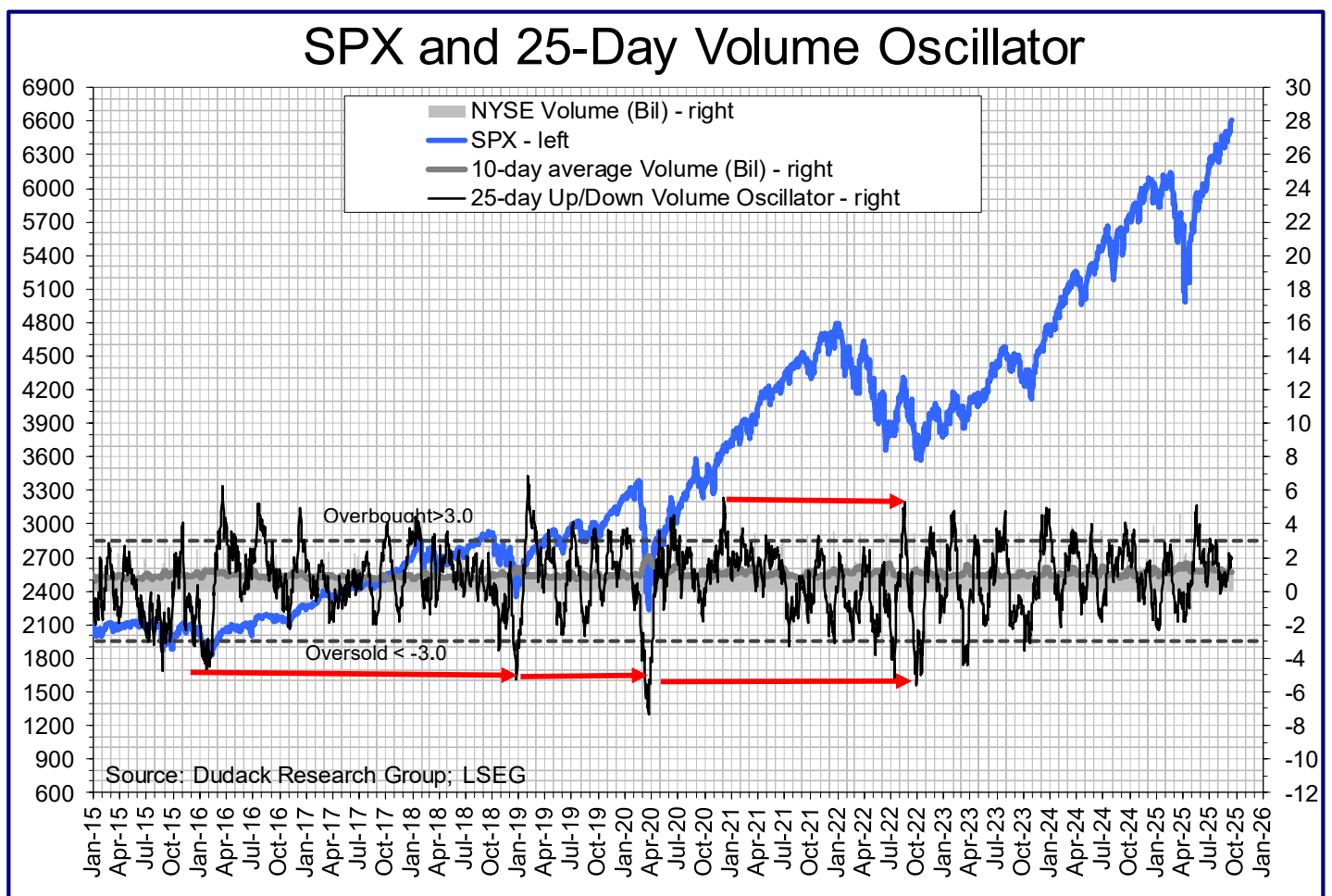


The SPX **trailing** 4-quarter operating earnings multiple is 26.5 times after reaching a recent intra-month low of 20.7 times earnings in early April. PE multiples remain stable in the face of rising stock prices due to higher earnings results, but the trailing PE is above both the 50-year average of 16.8 times and the 5-year average of 21.5. Including 2026 S&P Dow Jones estimates, the **12-month forward** PE multiple is 21.9 times and back above its long-term average of 17.9 times. When this PE is added to inflation of 2.9%, it comes to 24.8, which places it above the top of the normal range of 15.0 to 24.1.

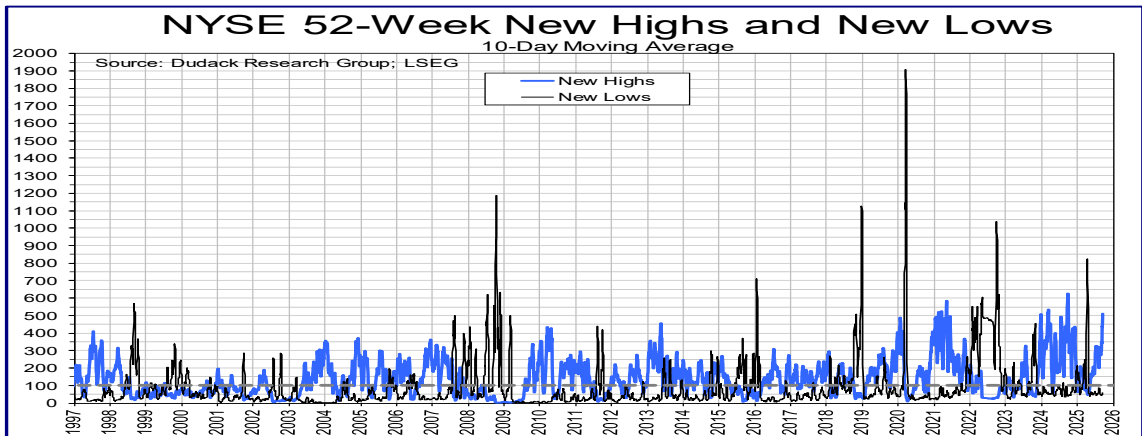
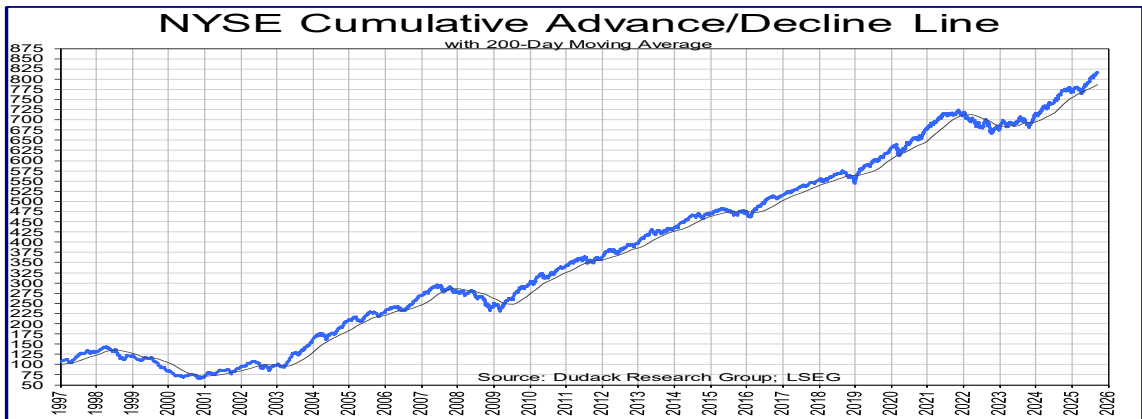
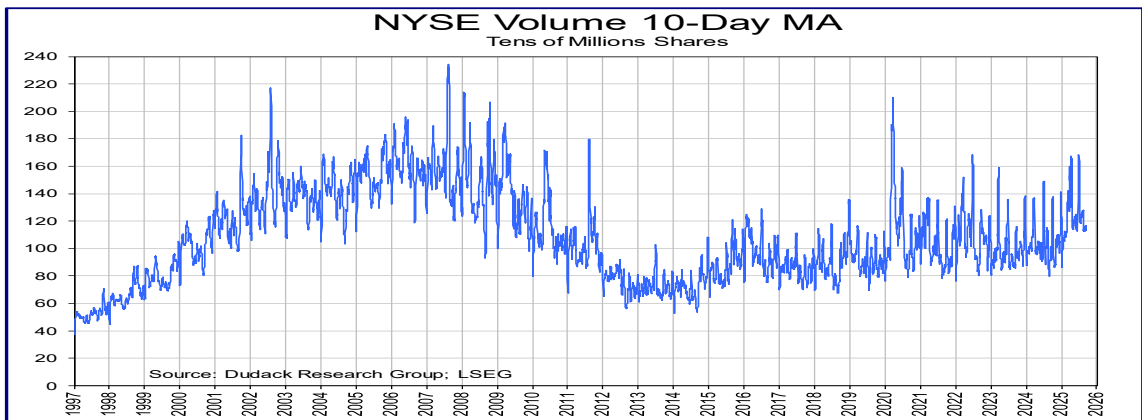
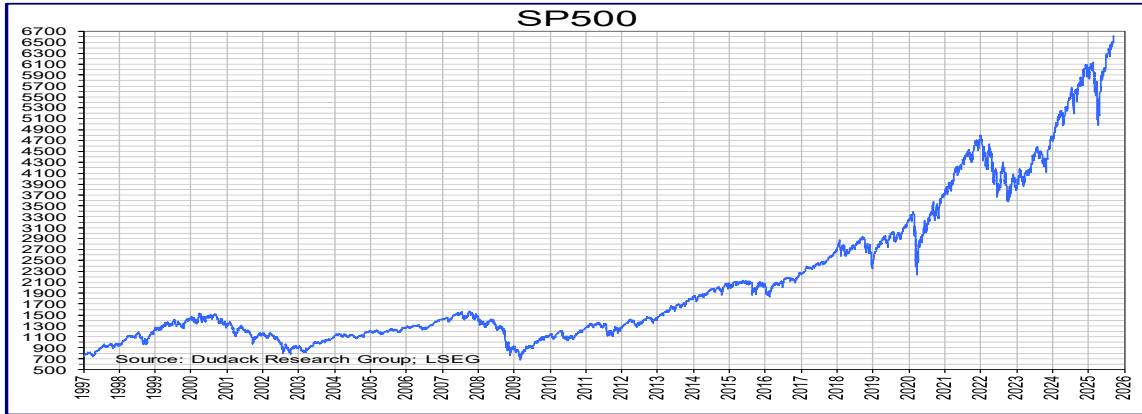


The 25-day up/down volume oscillator is at 2.00, up this week, but still neutral. The last positive readings in this indicator were the one-day overbought readings of 3.15 on July 3 and 3.05 on July 25. These readings followed the indicator being overbought for 9 of eleven days in May during which it reached a peak high of 5.10 on May 16. The 5.10 reading was the highest overbought reading since August 18, 2022 which appeared shortly after the market rebounded from its June 16, 2022 low. All in all, this was very positive performance and characteristic of a bull market cycle.

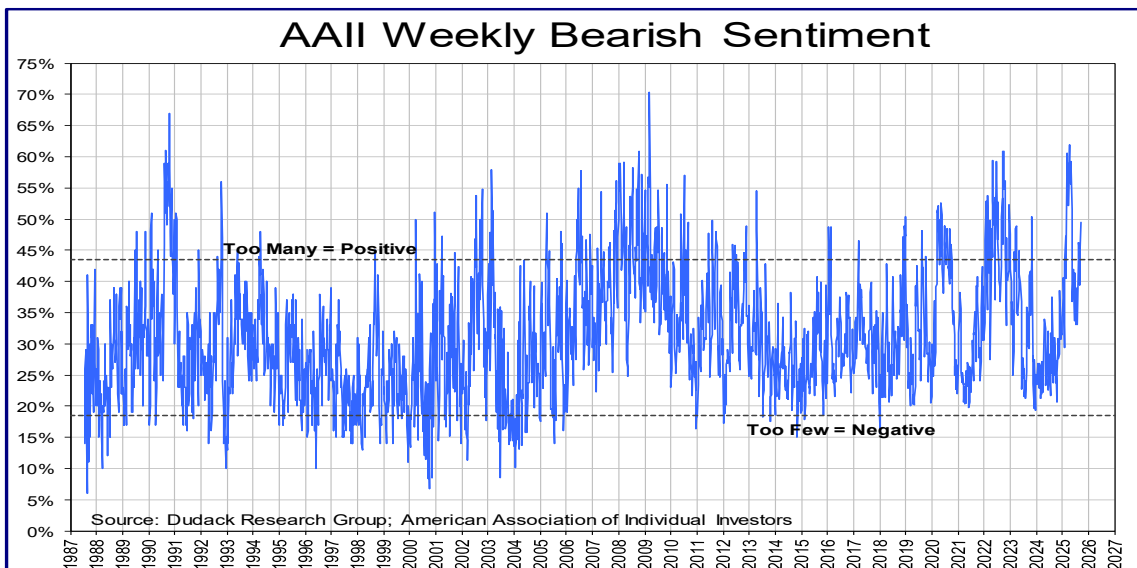
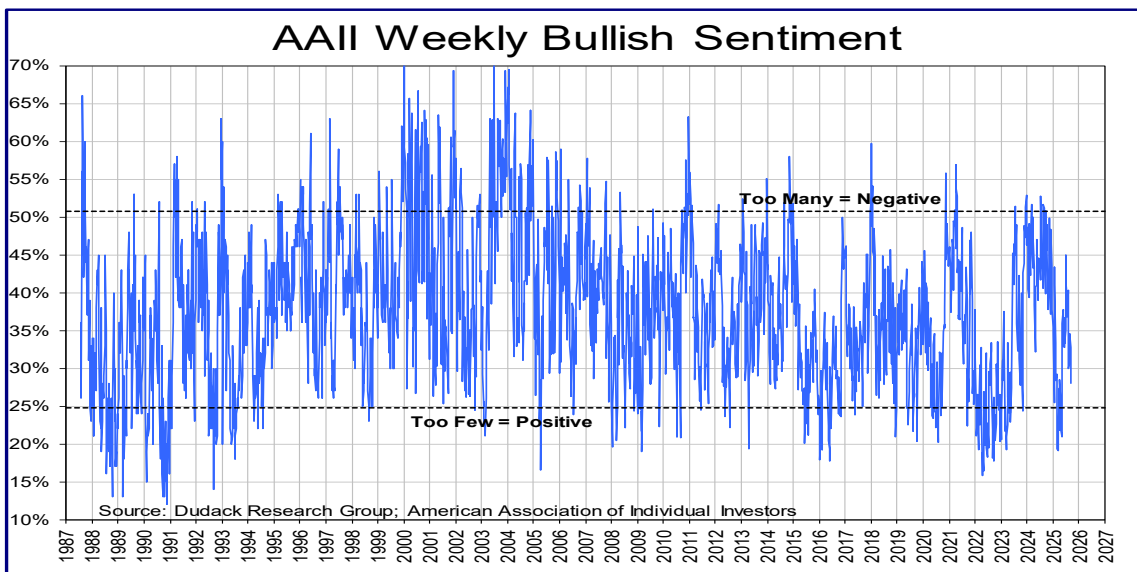
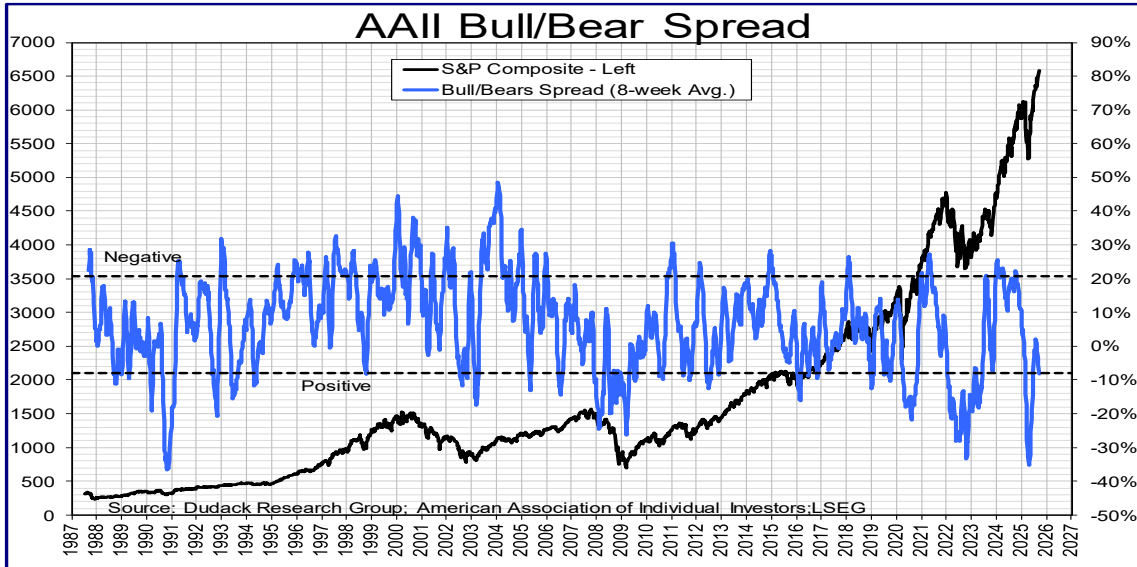
However, despite the readings made in July, this indicator is yet to confirm the string of recent new highs made by the popular indices in August and September. To do so, the oscillator should record an overbought reading of 3.0 or higher for a minimum of five consecutive trading days. At present, this indicator suggests advancing volume has been weakening. The longer this disparity continues, the greater the risk is that equities experience a near-term pullback.



The 10-day average of daily new highs is 511 this week and new lows are averaging 60. This combination of daily new highs above 100 and new lows below 100 is positive. On April 11, the 10-day new low index (823) was the highest since the September-October 2022 low (882). The NYSE cumulative advance/decline line made a new high on September 15, 2025. In sum, technical indicators are bullish.



Last week's AAI survey showed bullishness fell 4.7% to 28.0% and bearishness rose 6.1% to 49.5%. Bullishness is below average, and bearishness is above average. A 20%/50% is rare and bullish. The April 2, 2025 reading of 61.9% bearishness was a new high for this cycle and favorable. The 8-week bull/bear is -8.2% and positive again after 10 neutral weeks. These readings were the most positive since the November 21, 1990 reading of minus 36.3%, just after the S&P 500 low on October 11, 1990 at 295.47, down 20%.



GLOBAL MARKETS AND COMMODITIES - RANKED BY YEAR-TO-DATE TRADING PERFORMANCE

Index/EFT	Symbol	Price	5-Day%	20-Day%	QTD%	YTD%
iShares MSCI South Korea Capped ETF	EWY	80.69	7.7%	9.9%	12.4%	58.6%
iShares Silver Trust	SLV	40.53	3.9%	12.0%	17.8%	47.0%
Silver Future	Slc1	42.47	3.9%	12.1%	18.5%	46.8%
iShares MSCI Austria Capped ETF	EWO	30.77	-0.8%	-4.9%	4.7%	46.7%
iShares MSCI Mexico Capped ETF	EWV	66.80	4.0%	8.9%	10.3%	42.7%
SPDR Gold Trust	GLD	339.59	1.7%	10.5%	11.4%	40.3%
iShares MSCI Brazil Capped ETF	EWZ	30.69	3.9%	8.8%	6.4%	36.3%
iShares China Large Cap ETF	FXI	41.05	2.7%	7.1%	11.7%	34.9%
iShares MSCI Singapore ETF	EWS	28.92	1.3%	4.3%	11.3%	32.4%
iShares MSCI Hong Kong ETF	EWH	21.74	0.8%	2.6%	9.5%	30.5%
iShares MSCI Germany ETF	EWG	41.15	-0.8%	-3.4%	-2.7%	29.3%
Nasdaq Composite Index Tracking Stock	ONEQ.O	97.49	3.2%	14.5%	21.7%	28.2%
iShares MSCI Emerg Mkts ETF	EEM	53.03	3.6%	6.2%	9.9%	26.8%
Vanguard FTSE All-World ex-US ETF	VEU	71.64	1.8%	3.0%	6.6%	24.8%
iShares MSCI Canada ETF	EWC	50.08	1.6%	5.9%	8.4%	24.3%
iShares MSCI BRIC ETF	BKF	45.33	2.9%	6.9%	9.3%	24.2%
iShares MSCI United Kingdom ETF	EWU	41.89	0.3%	1.5%	5.5%	23.6%
iShares MSCI EAFE ETF	EFA	93.35	1.0%	1.3%	4.4%	23.5%
SPDR S&P Semiconductor ETF	XSD	306.05	4.0%	9.0%	19.3%	23.2%
Communication Services Select Sector SPDR Fund	XLC	118.52	2.6%	6.3%	9.2%	22.4%
iShares MSCI Taiwan ETF	EWT	63.32	2.8%	4.8%	10.3%	22.3%
iShares MSCI Japan ETF	EWJ	81.35	1.6%	1.5%	8.5%	21.2%
iShares US Telecomm ETF	IYZ	31.81	0.4%	4.4%	6.8%	18.6%
Technology Select Sector SPDR	XLK	272.37	2.6%	2.5%	7.6%	17.1%
NASDAQ 100	NDX	24274.25	1.8%	2.4%	7.0%	15.5%
iShares Russell 1000 Growth ETF	IWF	463.36	2.2%	3.2%	9.1%	15.4%
Industrial Select Sector SPDR	XLI	151.83	1.1%	0.9%	2.9%	15.2%
Shanghai Composite	.SSEC	3861.87	1.4%	4.5%	12.1%	15.2%
iShares MSCI Australia ETF	EWA	27.38	1.8%	2.0%	4.0%	14.8%
SP500	.SPX	6606.76	1.4%	2.4%	6.5%	12.3%
iShares Russell 1000 ETF	IWB	361.87	1.1%	2.4%	6.6%	12.3%
Utilities Select Sector SPDR	XLU	84.14	1.1%	-1.7%	3.0%	11.2%
Financial Select Sector SPDR	XLF	53.56	0.4%	2.1%	2.3%	10.8%
SPDR Homebuilders ETF	XHB	115.02	-0.9%	1.5%	16.7%	10.1%
SPDR S&P Retail ETF	XRT	87.48	0.9%	4.7%	13.5%	9.9%
iShares Russell 2000 Growth ETF	IWO	314.12	1.1%	4.9%	9.9%	9.1%
iShares Russell 1000 Value ETF	IWD	201.49	-0.1%	1.6%	3.7%	8.8%
PowerShares Water Resources Portfolio	PHO	71.55	0.7%	-1.3%	2.3%	8.8%
Consumer Discretionary Select Sector SPDR	XLY	242.18	2.8%	5.7%	11.4%	7.9%
SPDR S&P Bank ETF	KBE	59.87	-1.4%	3.5%	7.4%	7.9%
iShares Russell 2000 ETF	IWM	238.28	0.6%	4.9%	10.4%	7.8%
SPDR DJIA ETF	DIA	458.78	0.2%	2.1%	4.1%	7.8%
Materials Select Sector SPDR	XLB	90.66	0.1%	0.7%	3.2%	7.7%
DJIA	.DJI	45757.90	0.1%	1.8%	3.8%	7.6%
iShares Nasdaq Biotechnology ETF	IBB.O	140.94	-1.4%	1.6%	11.4%	6.6%
iShares Russell 2000 Value ETF	IWN	174.99	0.2%	5.0%	10.9%	6.6%
Gold Future	GCc1	3158.10	0.1%	0.6%	1.6%	5.8%
iShares iBoxx \$ Invest Grade Corp Bond	LQD	112.26	0.8%	2.3%	2.4%	5.1%
Energy Select Sector SPDR	XLE	89.78	2.5%	4.9%	5.9%	4.8%
iShares MSCI Malaysia ETF	EWM	25.54	1.5%	2.2%	4.9%	4.1%
iShares US Real Estate ETF	IYR	96.75	-0.3%	1.5%	2.1%	4.0%
iShares 20+ Year Treas Bond ETF	TLT	90.35	1.3%	4.6%	2.4%	3.5%
iShares MSCI India ETF	INDA.K	53.87	2.2%	2.2%	-3.3%	2.3%
Consumer Staples Select Sector SPDR	XLP	79.76	-1.2%	-2.8%	-1.5%	1.5%
United States Oil Fund, LP	USO	75.67	3.1%	3.9%	3.5%	0.2%
Health Care Select Sect SPDR	XLV	136.93	-1.2%	0.5%	1.6%	-0.5%
iShares DJ US Oil Eqpt & Services ETF	IEZ	19.14	1.4%	8.8%	12.8%	-3.4%
Oil Future	CLc1	64.57	3.1%	2.8%	-0.8%	-10.0%

Outperformed SP500
Underperformed SP500

Source: Dudack Research Group; LSEG

Priced as of September 16, 2025

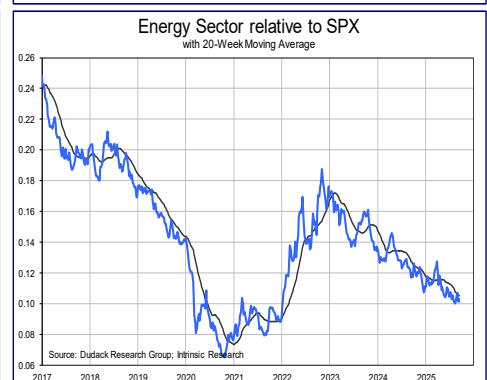
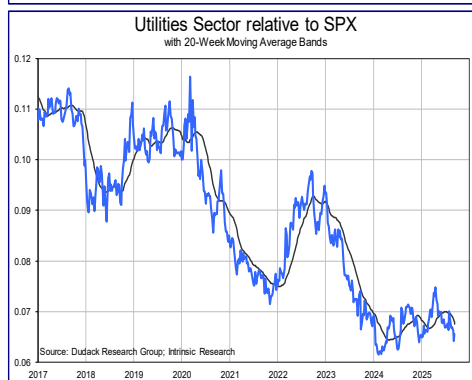
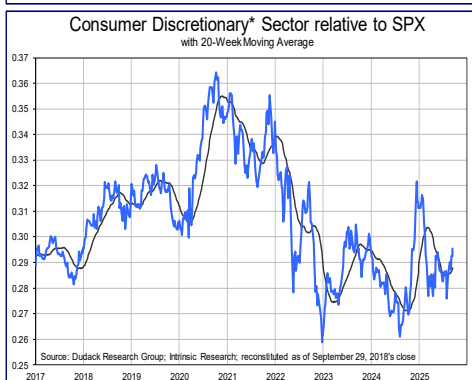
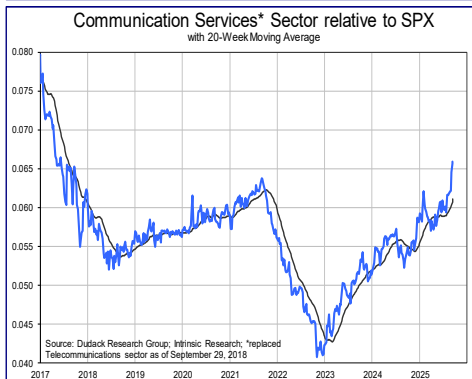
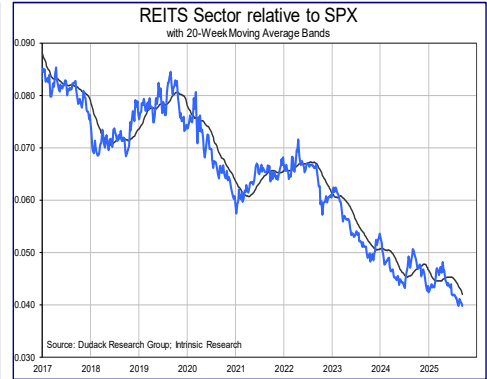
Blue shading represents non-US and yellow shading represents commodities

SECTOR RELATIVE PERFORMANCE – RELATIVE OVER/UNDER/ PERFORMANCE TO S&P 500

DRG Recommended Sector Weights

Overweight		Neutral		Underweight
Communication Services Technology Consumer Discretionary Financials		Healthcare Staples Utilities Industrials		REITS Materials Energy

11/19/2024: Upgraded Consumer Discretionary from N to O; Downgraded Healthcare from O to N. 9/10/2024: Upgraded Utilities from U to N; Downgraded Energy from N to U.



2025 Performance - Ranked	
SP500 Sector	% Change
S&P COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES	27.4%
S&P INFORMATION TECH	17.6%
S&P INDUSTRIALS	14.8%
S&P 500	12.3%
S&P FINANCIAL	10.5%
S&P UTILITIES	10.3%
S&P MATERIALS	8.4%
S&P CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY	6.5%
S&P ENERGY	4.1%
S&P CONSUMER STAPLES	3.2%
S&P REITS	2.6%
S&P HEALTH CARE	-0.9%

Source: Dudack Research Group; Refinitiv; Monday closes

US Asset Allocation

	Benchmark	DRG %	Recommendation
Equities	60%	60%	Neutral
Treasury Bonds	30%	30%	Neutral
Cash	10%	10%	Neutral
	100%	100%	

Source: Dudack Research Group; 11/26/2024: moved 5% cash to equities

DRG Earnings and Economic Forecasts

	S&P 500 Price	S&P Dow Jones Reported EPS**	S&P Dow Jones Operating EPS**	DRG Operating EPS Forecast	DRG EPS YOY %	LSEG IBES Consensus Bottom-Up \$ EPS**	LSEG IBES Consensus Bottom-Up EPS YOY%	S&P Op PE Ratio	S&P Divd Yield	GDP Annual Rate	GDP Profits post-tax w/ IVA & CC	YOY %
2008	903.25	\$14.88	\$49.51	\$49.51	-40.0%	\$65.47	-23.1%	18.2X	2.5%	0.1%	\$1,029.90	-9.8%
2009	1115.10	\$50.97	\$56.86	\$56.86	14.8%	\$60.80	-7.1%	19.6X	2.6%	-2.6%	\$1,182.90	14.9%
2010	1257.64	\$77.35	\$83.77	\$83.77	47.3%	\$85.28	40.3%	15.0X	1.9%	2.7%	\$1,456.50	23.1%
2011	1257.60	\$86.95	\$96.44	\$96.44	15.1%	\$97.82	14.7%	13.0X	2.0%	1.6%	\$1,529.00	5.0%
2012	1426.19	\$86.51	\$96.82	\$96.82	0.4%	\$103.80	6.1%	14.7X	2.1%	2.3%	\$1,662.80	8.8%
2013	1848.36	\$100.20	\$107.30	\$107.30	10.8%	\$109.68	5.7%	17.2X	2.0%	2.1%	\$1,648.10	-0.9%
2014	2127.83	\$102.31	\$113.02	\$113.01	5.3%	\$118.78	8.3%	18.8X	2.2%	2.5%	\$1,713.10	3.9%
2015	2043.94	\$86.53	\$100.45	\$100.45	-11.1%	\$117.46	-1.1%	20.3X	2.1%	2.9%	\$1,664.20	-2.9%
2016	2238.83	\$94.55	\$106.26	\$106.26	5.8%	\$118.10	0.5%	21.1X	1.9%	1.8%	\$1,661.50	-0.2%
2017	2673.61	\$109.88	\$124.51	\$124.51	17.2%	\$132.00	11.8%	21.5X	1.8%	2.5%	\$1,816.60	9.3%
2018	2506.85	\$132.39	\$151.60	\$151.60	21.8%	\$161.93	22.7%	16.5X	1.9%	3.0%	\$2,023.40	11.4%
2019	3230.78	\$139.47	\$157.12	\$157.12	3.6%	\$162.93	0.6%	20.6X	1.8%	2.6%	\$2,065.60	2.1%
2020	3756.07	\$94.14	\$122.38	\$122.38	-22.1%	\$139.72	-14.2%	30.7X	1.6%	-2.2%	\$1,968.10	-4.7%
2021	4766.18	\$197.87	\$208.17	\$208.17	70.1%	\$208.12	49.0%	22.9X	1.3%	6.1%	\$2,382.80	21.1%
2022	3839.50	\$172.75	\$196.95	\$196.95	-5.4%	\$218.09	4.8%	19.5X	1.7%	2.5%	\$2,478.80	4.0%
2023	4769.83	\$192.43	\$213.53	\$213.53	8.4%	\$221.36	1.5%	22.3X	1.5%	2.9%	\$3,101.80	25.1%
2024	5614.66	\$210.17	\$233.36	\$233.36	9.3%	\$242.73	9.7%	25.2X	1.3%	2.8%	\$3,312.00	6.8%
2025E	~~~~~	\$239.18	\$258.25	\$270.00	15.7%	\$267.77	10.3%	22.8X	1.3%	NA	NA	NA
2026E	~~~~~	\$278.68	\$302.43	\$310.50	15.0%	\$304.59	13.8%	19.4X	1.3%	NA	NA	NA
2019 1Q	2834.40	\$35.02	\$37.99	\$37.99	4.0%	\$39.15	2.8%	18.5	1.9%	2.5%	\$2,124.50	4.7%
2019 2Q	2941.76	\$34.93	\$40.14	\$40.14	3.9%	\$41.31	0.8%	19.0	1.9%	3.4%	\$2,147.20	3.7%
2019 3Q	2976.74	\$33.99	\$39.81	\$39.81	-3.8%	\$42.14	-1.2%	19.5	1.9%	4.8%	\$2,220.30	7.2%
2019 4Q	3230.78	\$35.53	\$39.18	\$39.18	11.8%	\$41.98	1.9%	20.6	1.8%	2.8%	\$2,199.60	4.8%
2020 1Q	2584.59	\$11.88	\$19.50	\$19.50	-48.7%	\$33.13	-15.4%	18.6	2.3%	-5.5%	\$1,993.80	-6.2%
2020 2Q	4397.35	\$17.83	\$26.79	\$26.79	-33.3%	\$27.98	-32.3%	35.1	1.9%	-28.1%	\$1,785.00	-16.9%
2020 3Q	3363.00	\$32.98	\$37.90	\$37.90	-4.8%	\$38.69	-8.2%	27.3	1.7%	35.2%	\$2,386.80	7.5%
2020 4Q	3756.07	\$31.45	\$38.19	\$38.19	-2.5%	\$42.58	1.4%	30.7	1.6%	4.4%	\$2,137.60	-2.8%
2021 1Q	3972.89	\$45.95	\$47.41	\$47.41	143.1%	\$49.13	48.3%	26.4	1.5%	5.6%	\$2,401.00	20.4%
2021 2Q	4297.50	\$48.39	\$52.03	\$52.03	94.2%	\$52.58	87.9%	24.5	1.3%	6.4%	\$2,596.30	45.5%
2021 3Q	4307.54	\$49.59	\$52.02	\$52.02	37.3%	\$53.72	38.8%	22.7	1.4%	3.5%	\$2,553.30	7.0%
2021 4Q	4766.18	\$53.94	\$56.71	\$56.71	48.5%	\$53.95	26.7%	22.9	1.3%	7.4%	\$2,521.90	18.0%
2022 1Q	4530.41	\$45.99	\$49.36	\$49.36	4.1%	\$54.80	11.5%	21.6	1.4%	-1.0%	\$2,497.90	4.0%
2022 2Q	3785.38	\$42.74	\$46.87	\$46.87	-9.9%	\$57.62	9.6%	18.5	1.7%	0.3%	\$2,712.60	4.5%
2022 3Q	3585.62	\$44.41	\$50.35	\$50.35	-3.2%	\$56.02	4.3%	17.6	1.8%	2.7%	\$2,754.60	7.9%
2022 4Q	3839.50	\$39.61	\$50.37	\$50.37	-11.2%	\$53.15	-1.5%	19.5	1.7%	3.4%	\$2,700.10	7.1%
2023 1Q	4109.31	\$48.41	\$52.54	\$52.54	6.4%	\$53.08	-3.1%	20.5	1.7%	2.8%	\$2,588.60	3.6%
2023 2Q	4450.38	\$48.58	\$54.84	\$54.84	17.0%	\$54.29	-5.8%	21.4	1.5%	2.4%	\$2,601.80	-4.1%
2023 3Q	4288.05	\$47.65	\$52.25	\$52.25	3.8%	\$58.41	4.3%	20.4	1.6%	4.4%	\$2,697.90	-2.1%
2023 4Q	4769.83	\$47.79	\$53.90	\$53.90	7.0%	\$57.16	7.5%	22.3	1.5%	3.2%	\$2,803.20	3.8%
2024 1Q	5254.35	\$47.37	\$54.63	\$54.63	4.0%	\$56.56	6.6%	24.4	1.3%	1.6%	\$2,726.80	5.3%
2024 2Q	5521.50	\$53.12	\$58.36	\$58.36	6.4%	\$60.40	11.3%	25.2	1.3%	3.0%	\$3,141.60	20.7%
2024 3Q	5521.50	\$51.99	\$59.16	\$59.16	13.2%	\$63.21	8.2%	24.4	1.3%	3.1%	\$3,128.50	16.0%
2024 4Q	5881.63	\$57.69	\$61.21	\$61.21	13.6%	\$65.00	13.7%	25.2	1.3%	2.4%	\$3,312.00	18.2%
2025 1QP	5611.85	\$53.89	\$57.51	\$63.75	16.7%	\$63.07	11.5%	23.8	1.4%	-0.5%	\$3,203.60	17.5%
2025 2QE	6204.95	\$58.94	\$63.99	\$65.25	11.8%	\$67.00	10.9%	25.7	1.2%	3.3%	\$3,266.20	4.0%
2025 3QE*	6606.76	\$61.68	\$67.05	\$68.00	14.9%	\$67.48	6.8%	24.8	1.4%	NA	NA	NA
2025 4QE	NA	\$64.67	\$69.70	\$73.00	19.3%	\$70.32	8.2%	25.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
2026 1QE	NA	\$64.04	\$70.16	\$73.31	15.0%	\$70.89	12.4%	24.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
2026 2QE	NA	\$68.91	\$74.74	\$75.04	15.0%	\$75.32	12.4%	23.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
2026 3QE	NA	\$71.69	\$77.61	\$78.20	15.0%	\$78.23	15.9%	22.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
2026 4QE	NA	\$74.04	\$79.92	\$83.95	15.0%	\$80.98	15.2%	21.8	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: DRG; S&P Dow Jones **quarterly EPS may not sum to official CY estimates; LSEG IBES Consensus estimates

*9/16/2025

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“Neutral”: Neutral relative to S&P Index weighting

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