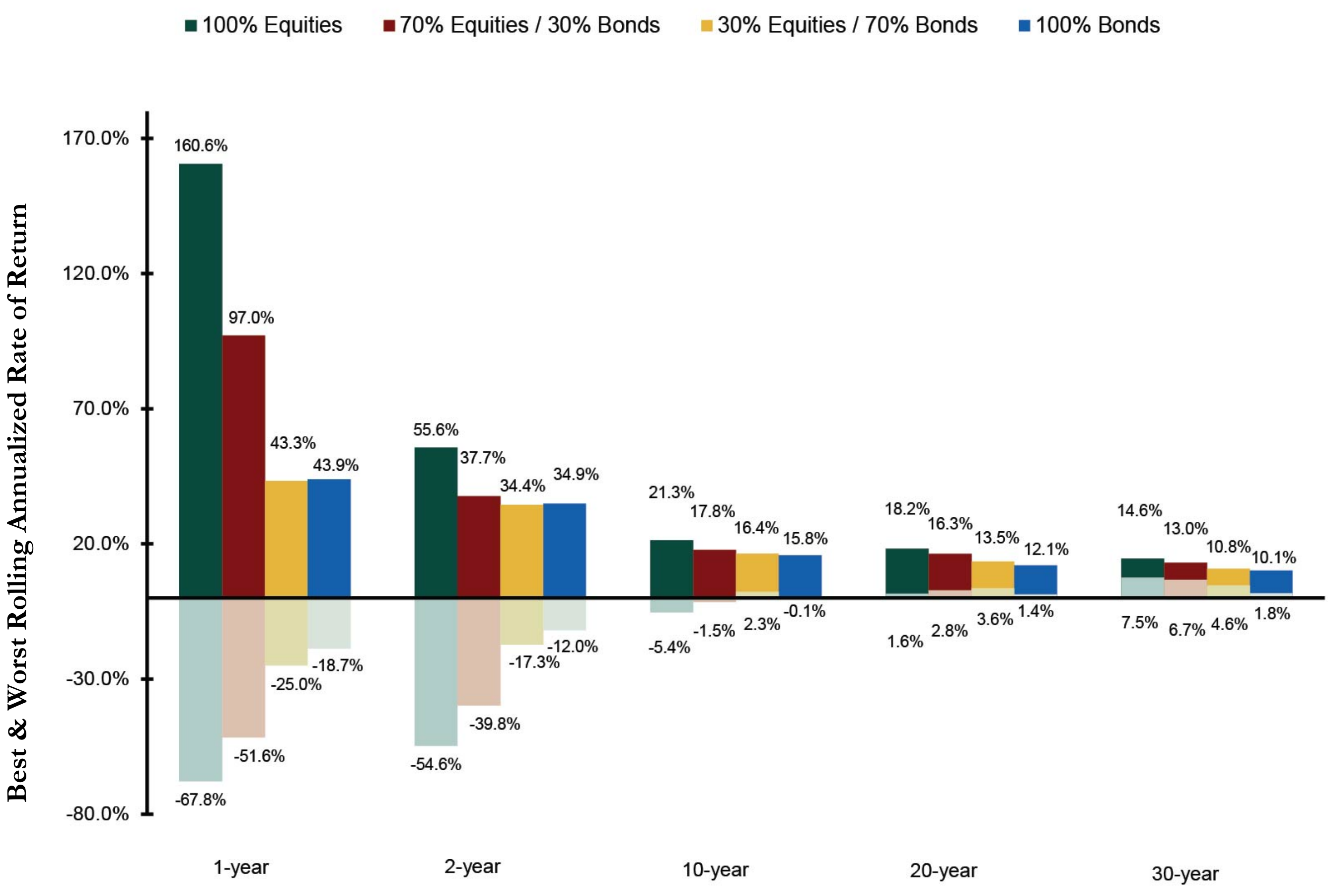
Asset Allocation and Historical Returns

In Fisher Investments' view, asset allocation—the mix of stocks, bonds, cash and/or other securities—is the most important factor determining long-term portfolio performance. The asset allocation suitable to each investor depends on a number of factors, most importantly the investor's investment objectives and financial situation.

Different asset allocations have different risk and return characteristics. The graph below shows stocks have had greater upside and downside potential relative to bonds or a mix of stocks and bonds over short to intermediate time horizons (1-10 years). Although stocks have demonstrated higher maximum and minimum returns over long time horizons (30 years), history suggests over shorter time periods investors should expect portfolios with high equity allocations to experience higher levels of volatility relative to portfolios with greater exposure to fixed income.

S&P 500 Stock Index / US 10-Year Government Bond Index



Source: Global Financial Data, as of 3/6/2025. Average rate of return from 12/31/1925 through 12/31/2024. Equity return based on the S&P 500 Total Return Index. Fixed income return based on Global Financial Data, Inc.'s USA 10-Year Government Bond Index.

Investing in securities involves a risk of loss. Past performance is never a guarantee of future returns. Investing in foreign stock markets involves additional risks, such as the risk of currency fluctuations. The foregoing constitutes the general views of Fisher Investments and should not be regarded as personalized investment advice or a reflection of the performance of Fisher Investments or its clients. Nothing herein is intended to be a recommendation or a forecast of market conditions. Rather it is intended to illustrate a point. Current and future markets may differ significantly from those illustrated herein. Not all past forecasts were, nor future forecasts may be, as accurate as those predicted herein.

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