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What a Year 2020 Has Been

In the first quarter, global stock markets went from all-time market highs to a bear market (conventionally defined as a 20% equity market drop) in just 22 days, falling 34% in the process. Since then, through the end of the second quarter, global equities have rallied 38%, flirting with the start of a new bull market. The rally has been supported by massive global fiscal stimulus and central banks comprised of overly accommodative doves (those favoring easy monetary policy) — in this case, extremely dovish policy. At the start of the crisis, the Federal Reserve was growing its balance sheet through asset purchases by over \$100 billion per day. Thus far, the Fed has increased the size of its balance sheet by \$3 trillion to \$7 trillion. Central banks around the world — such as the European Central Bank — have also been extremely dovish in their monetary policy. Dovish monetary policy and aggressive global fiscal stimulus when mixed with reopening economies have proven potent, leading to the stock market returns we have seen thus far. But can this continue?

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Continued from Cover

What the Bulls say. Don't underestimate the power of aggressive monetary and fiscal policy, especially as the economy regains traction. U.S. new daily virus cases may be rising but daily deaths are falling, which may be the stat most important to consumers considering a return to "normal" spending behaviors. Also, discovery and production of a vaccine quicker than expected represents an upside surprise that could provide another boost to global equity markets. Valuations may be stretched but are supported by Fed statements that ZIRP (zero interest rate policy) will continue through at least 2022. In this TINA (there is no alternative) environment, stocks are the place to be.

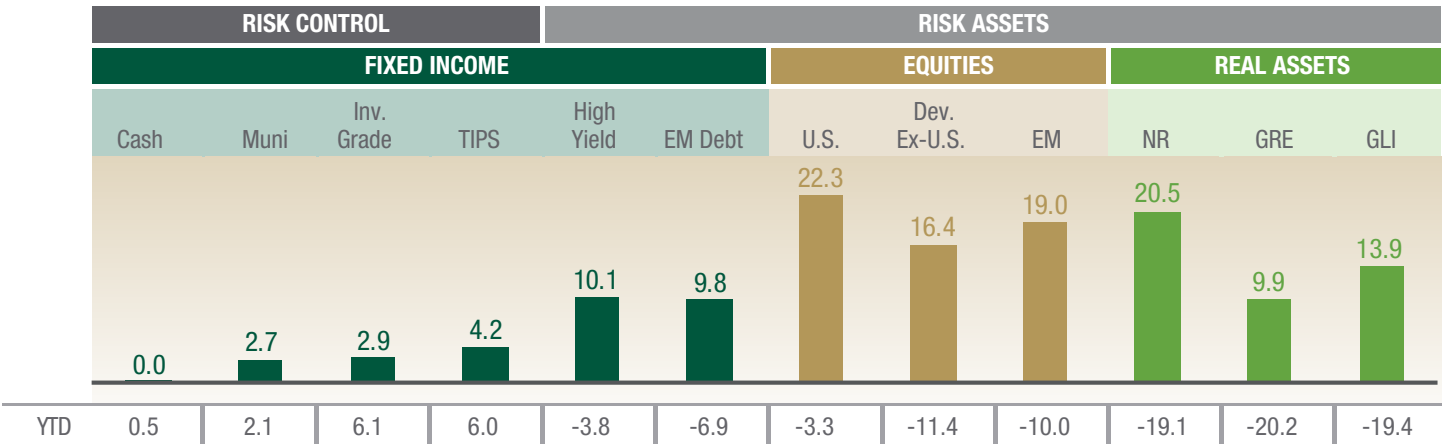
What the Bears say. Equity markets have bounced too far too fast leading to unjustifiably high valuations even in a low interest rate environment. There are still too many risks before we can call an end to

the virus-induced bear market. While Europe and China seem to have COVID-19 under control, U.S. cases are rising once again, and we may see states reinforce "stay at home" policies. Fiscal stimulus measures were only designed to replace lost economic activity, and may fall short if the pandemic continues. Even if the worst of the pandemic is over, we are dealing with growing China-U.S. tensions; relations are at their lowest point since the Nixon administration. Finally, we have the U.S. presidential election to consider. A Biden presidency and a Democratic sweep of Congress could lead to a rollback of the Trump administration tax and regulatory policy that helped propel stocks in recent years.

How this new environment is navigated by consumers and corporations will go a long ways towards determining whether the bulls or bears are right.

SECOND QUARTER 2020 TOTAL RETURNS (%)

Markets rebounded sharply in the second quarter but are still mostly negative year-to-date.

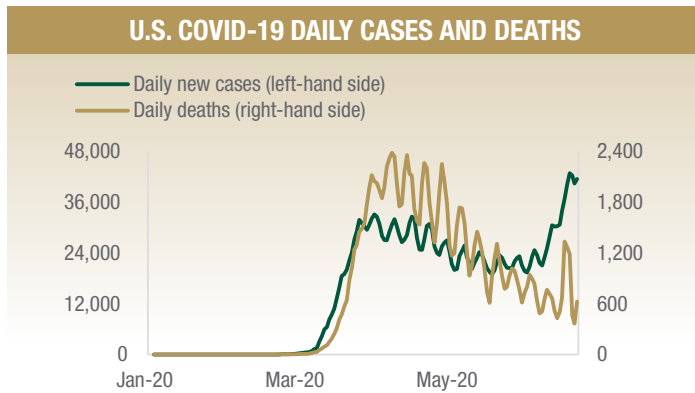


Source: Northern Trust Asset Management, Bloomberg. NR = Natural Resources; GRE = Global Real Estate; GLI = Global Listed Infrastructure. Indexes are gross of fees and disclosed on last page.

Key Developments

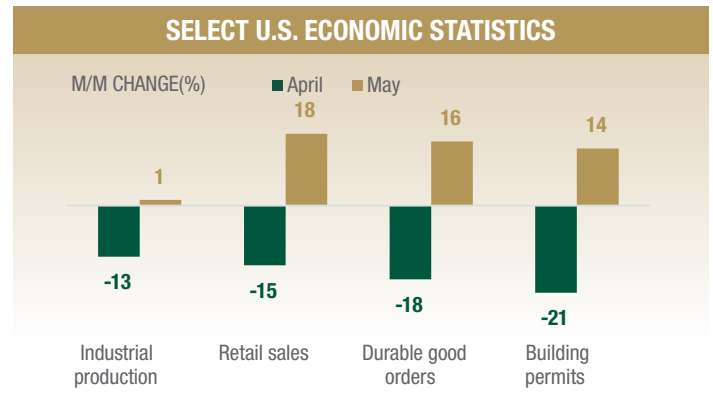
Coronavirus Second Wave?

COVID-19 cases have come in geographic waves. First it was China, then Europe and finally the U.S. However, while China and Europe seem to have their cases under control, the U.S. has experienced a reacceleration within its borders. Thus far, however, this has not stopped the stock market recovery rally. Investors are now focusing more on deaths than cases. And, while new cases have trended up, daily deaths continue to decline. As long as daily deaths decline, economies may remain open, pushing stocks higher.



The Bounceback

Reopened economies yield rebounding economic statistics. After a dismal April, where many stats were down sharply, most data snapped back nicely in May. Industrial production has been slow to start up again – but, importantly, retail sales increased 18% vs. April. Other data points have shown a similar rebound. May's rebound was not totally expected given how subdued economic activity had become. Continued improvement in the months ahead will paint a fuller picture. Early June economic data has been encouraging.



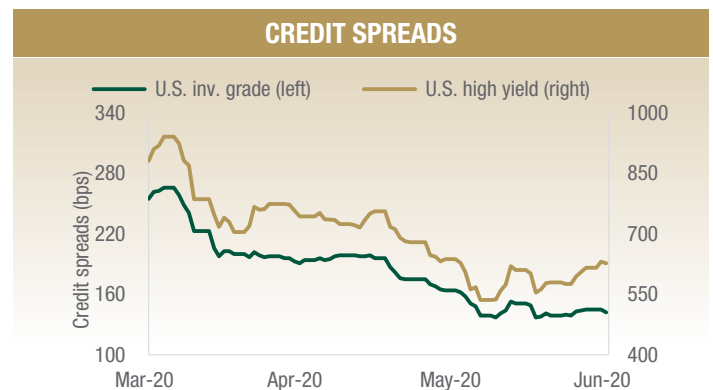
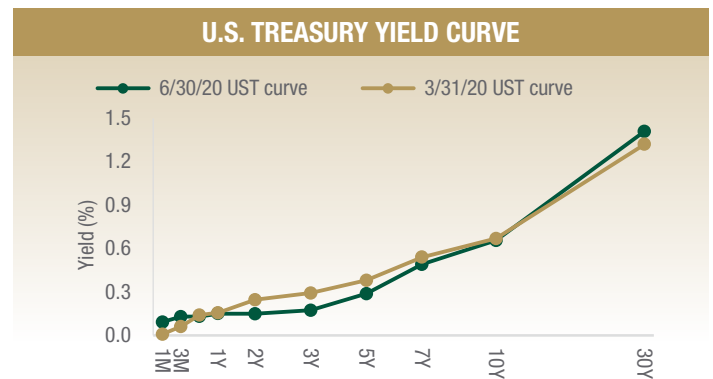
Market Review

Interest Rates

The Fed's steadfast commitment to using its full toolkit to support economic growth left the U.S. yield curve largely unchanged during the quarter. Fed officials are now projecting no rate hikes through 2022 as the central bank aims to put the economy on track for full employment. Massive Treasury issuance lifted yields on short-term debt securities a tad from historic lows, though markets absorbed the supply rather easily. In sum, U.S. interest rates remained moored at low levels by COVID-19 growth disruptions and a dovish Fed.

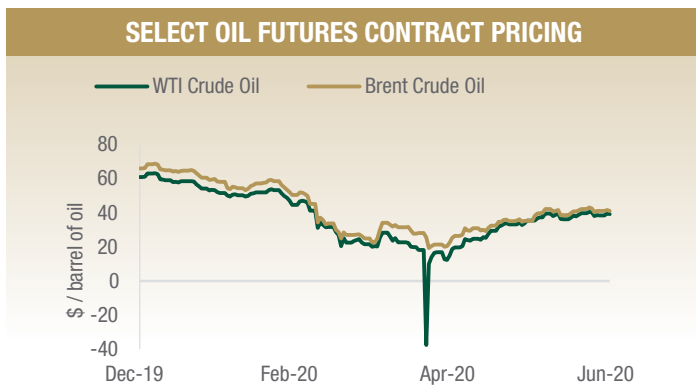
Credit Markets

Fed support for fixed income markets helped reverse a majority of the year's credit spread widening driven by liquidity challenges. While credit conditions notably improved — high yield spreads declined from the quarter's high of 942 basis points (bps) to 627 bps — there is still room for normalization as high yield and investment grade spreads remain above early-2020 levels. Higher quality securities within the high yield space led the improvement as economic growth concerns continued to weigh on lower-rated securities.



Oil Market Dysfunction

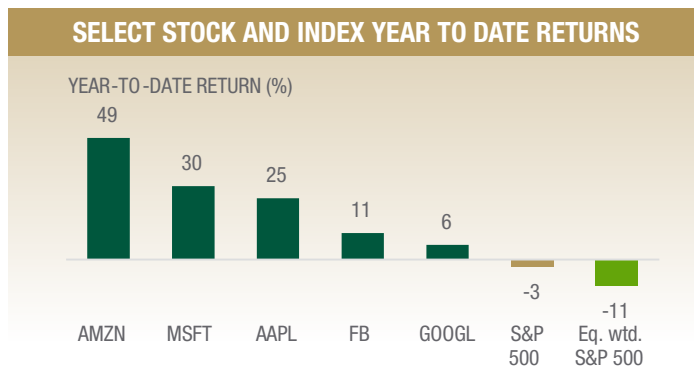
West Texas Intermediate Crude futures hit an unprecedented -\$38 in April. Oil supply and demand dynamics are bad, but not this bad. Instead this was very much a technical phenomenon (Europe's Brent Crude futures better reflected economic reality). Futures contract holders are expected to take delivery at expiration. Generally, contracts are unloaded to those who actually want the oil, but storage facilities were mostly full. As such, investors unloading contracts had to actually pay to avoid oil showing up on the doorstep.



Source: Northern Trust Asset Management, Bloomberg. Top chart: data is 3-day rolling average. Data through 6/30/2020. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

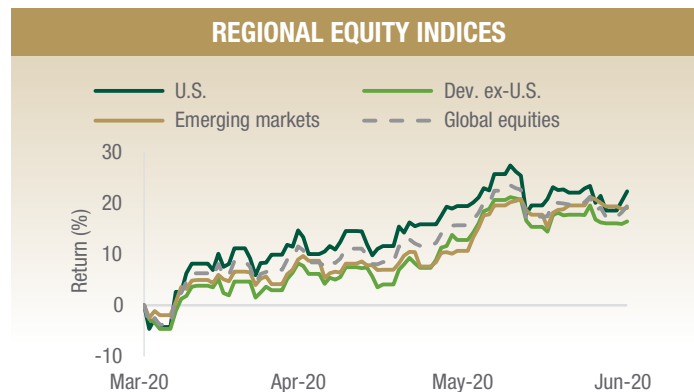
Big Tech Reigns

Despite having a hard time dealing with COVID-19 spread, U.S. stock markets have done the best year-to-date. Much of that can be attributed to the "big 5" U.S. tech companies (Amazon, Microsoft, Apple, Facebook and Google). These companies represent 22% of the S&P 500 (and 12% of the MSCI ACWI), and they all have had positive returns in 2020. For a sense of these stocks' impact, the S&P 500 is down 3% through the end of Q2; meanwhile the equal-weighted S&P 500 (reducing the impact of the "big 5") is down 11%.



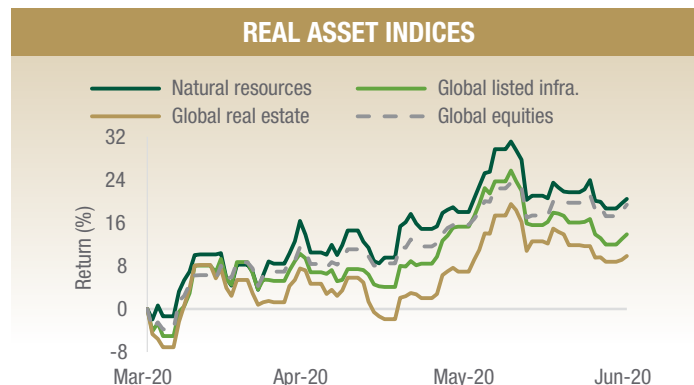
Equities

In a remarkable rebound from the largest quarterly decline since 2008, global equities shot up 19.4%. Equity returns grew on the back of tremendous policy support and a pickup in economic activity alongside eased lockdown restrictions. Virus outbreaks in areas of the developing world and U.S. threatened gains, but still failed to reverse the risk-on rally. While all major regions participated in the rebound, U.S. equities led the pack (22.3%) as investors showed a willingness to pay a historically high price for resilient U.S. companies.



Real Assets

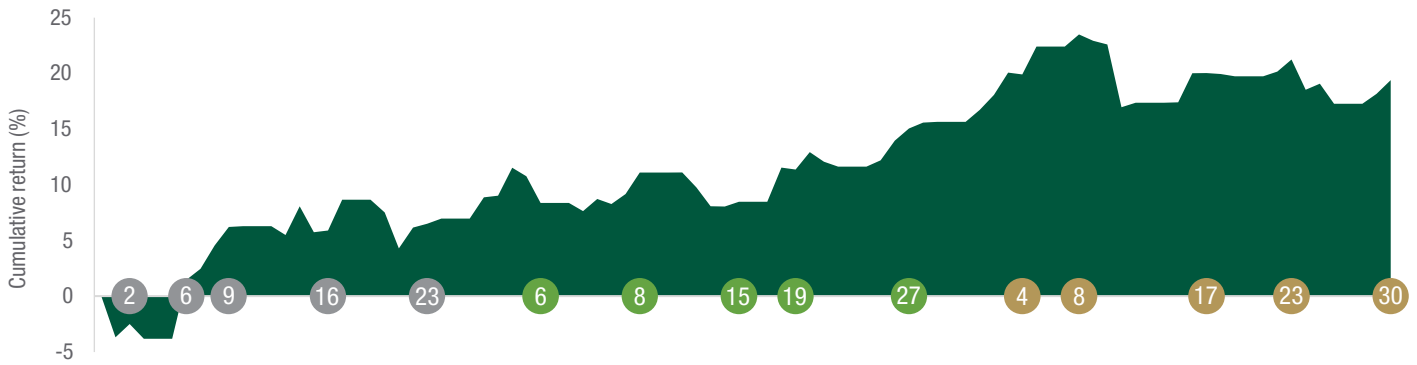
Hopes that global stimulus and economic re-openings will revive demand for natural resources, in conjunction with some normalization of oversupply in oil markets, lifted natural resources 20.5%. Global real estate and global listed infrastructure participated in the quarter's risk-asset rebound, but not nearly to the extent of natural resources and global equities. Asset values in certain property segments within global real estate remain under pressure from virus-driven impairment (e.g. retail, office, hotel and resorts).



Source: Northern Trust Asset Management, Bloomberg. UST = U.S. Treasury. Indexes are gross of fees.

Market Events

■ 2Q 2020 global equity total return: 19.4%



APRIL	MAY	JUNE
<p>2 Four months after the first case surfaced in China, confirmed COVID-19 cases reach one million globally.</p>	<p>6 Trial data on COVID-19 drug Remdesivir shows faster recovery time for virus patients by an average of 31%.</p>	<p>4 The European Central Bank expands its Pandemic Emergency Purchase Program by €600 billion, extending the program into 2021.</p>
<p>6 The Federal Reserve announces three new emergency lending facilities designed to implement the CARES Act.</p>	<p>8 April's U.S. labor report reveals a rise in the unemployment rate to 14.7% and 20.5 million lost jobs due to lockdown restrictions.</p>	<p>8 The S&P 500 goes positive for the year, riding a wave of unprecedented monetary and fiscal stimulus.</p>
<p>9 European Union finance ministers agree to a €540 billion coronavirus rescue package.</p>	<p>15 U.S.-China trade tensions renew as the U.S. announces tighter restrictions on supplying chips to China's telecommunications company Huawei.</p>	<p>17 The Federal Reserve announces that it will buy corporate bonds included in a diversified custom index until credit markets show sustained improvement.</p>
<p>16 President Trump outlines plan for reopening economy, placing the emphasis on states to make individual decisions.</p>	<p>19 France and Germany agree to support a €500 billion European Union aid package for worst hit countries.</p>	<p>23 U.S. COVID-19 confirmed cases and hospitalizations continue to rise at a faster pace in Arizona, Florida, California, and Texas.</p>
<p>23 Congress passes new fiscal relief supplement to the CARES Act worth \$484 billion aimed at replenishing funds for small businesses and hospitals.</p>	<p>27 Hong Kong loses special trading status with the U.S. as the U.S. stated that Hong Kong is no longer politically autonomous from China.</p>	<p>30 Following a spike in U.S. COVID-19 cases, Europe extends the travel ban on U.S. citizens.</p>

Indexes used: Bloomberg Barclays (BBC) 1-3 Month UST (Cash); BBC Municipal (Muni); BBC Aggregate (Inv. Grade); BBC TIPS (TIPS); BBC High Yield 2% Capped (High Yield); JP Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified (Em. Markets Fixed Income); MSCI U.S. Equities IMI (U.S. Equities); MSCI World ex-U.S. IMI (Dev. ex-U.S. Equities); MSCI Emerging Market Equities IMI (Em. Markets Equities); S&P Global Natural Resources (Natural Resources); MSCI ACWI IMI Core Real Estate (Global Real Estate); S&P Global Infrastructure (Global Listed Infrastructure).

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From the Managing Director

Dear Clients and Friends,

I hope you and your loved ones are well. The financial markets have responded well since our last newsletter, in part due to significant advances in treating COVID-19 and recent progress on vaccines from multiple laboratories. The power of the Federal Reserve Bank and Congress to provide significant funding to our economy will support the functioning of the financial markets, and market participants have been willing to look past the economic damage from the virus towards powerful trends in technology and health care that will benefit our economy for years to come. As of this writing, markets have seen additional strength in July.

Our wealth management team is healthy and working hard to ensure that our client needs are being met every day. We have adjusted well to the new environment, and we hope that you and your family are healthy and find time this summer to enjoy family and friends. My conversations with colleagues and clients frequently turn from

business topics to discussions about finding joy from simple activities that we would not find noteworthy in the past, such as the pleasure of a daily walk, a drive to get ice cream with children or grandchildren, or taking a short vacation to a new destination within driving distance. We hope you find simple pleasures this summer, and as always, we look forward to staying connected with you.

Sincerely,

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Chief Operating Officer, Enterprise Bank



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