Financials Sector

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Size of Sector & How it Compares to SP500

<u>Financials</u>	<u>SP500</u>
Index = 556.4	Index = $4,409.6$
Mkt Cap = 4.609 Trillion	Mkt Cap = 36.875 Trillion
P/E Last 12 Months = 19.3X	YTD Return = 14.8%
P/BV = 1.8X	12 - Month Return = 20.3%
	P/E Last 12 Months = 25.2X
	P/RV = 4.3V

^{*} Returns stated later

Included Industries - Looking at Inside Sector

Banks:

Weight in Sector = 24.36%

of Companies = 15

Insurance:

Weight in Sector = 16.52%

of Companies = 23

Financial Services:

Weight in Sector = 59.12%

Sub Industries of FS Weights:

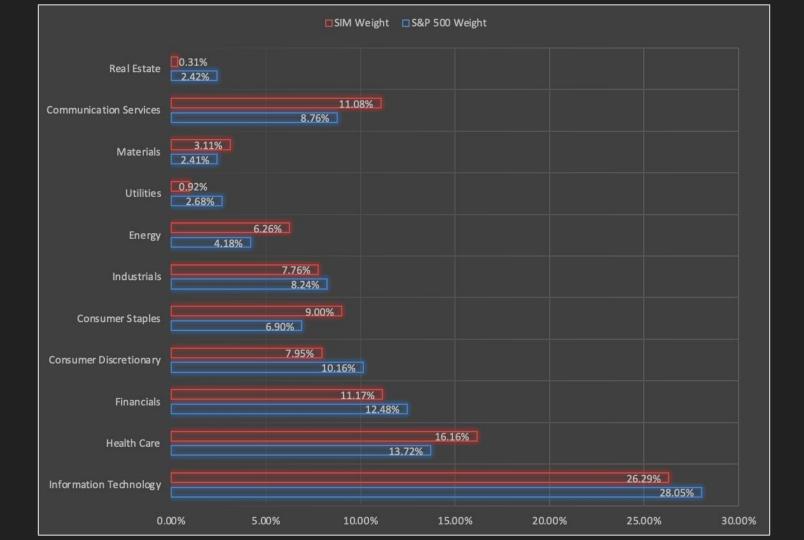
Capital Markets = 36.55%

Consumer Finance = 6.96%

[Multi-Sector Holdings &

Transaction & Payment Processing] = 56.49%

of Companies = 33



The Top Players

By Market Cap

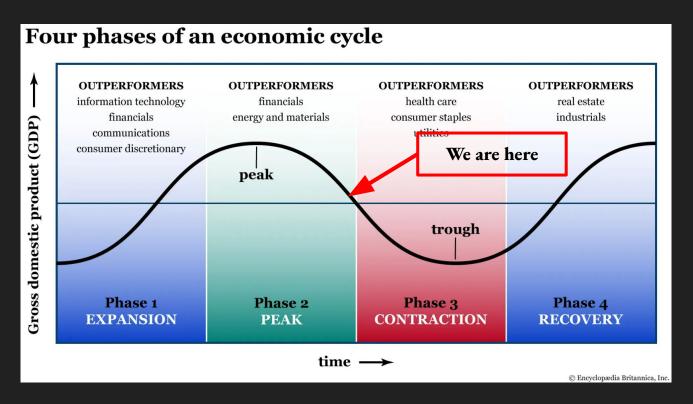
- Banks
 - ☐ JPM Chase \$418.65 Billion
 - ☐ Bank of America \$232.62 Billion
- ☐ <u>Insurance</u>
 - ☐ MetLife \$42.5 Billion
 - ☐ Progressive \$76.09 Billion
- ☐ Financial Services
 - ☐ Visa \$469 Billion
 - ☐ Mastercard \$356.81 Billion

YTD: (2.3) %
12 Months: 8.9 %
QTD: 3.95 %

Performance YTD, 12 Months, & QTD



Current Business Cycle



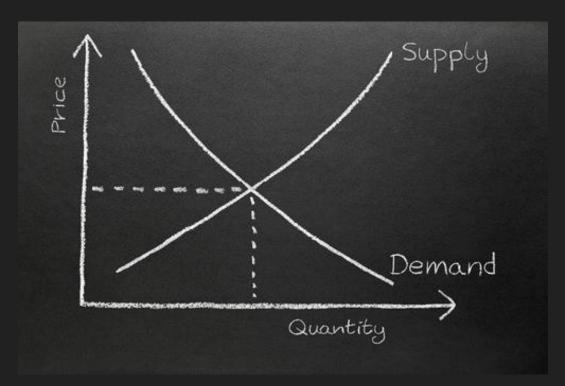
- Highly cyclical
- High interest rates & consumer spending = beneficial
- As consumer loses spending power, financial sector contracts

Financial Sector & Regulation

- Regulation is always a factor, especially true in current climate
- Potential regulations related to:
 - Consumer protection
 - More accurate financial reporting
 - Cyber/ IT protections
 - Continued sanctions on Russia
- Immediate result → uncertainty
- Long-term \rightarrow stability with increased costs



Supply & Demand



Supply driven by:

- Economic Conditions
- Economic Regulations
- Market dynamics

Demand driven by:

- Interest Rates
- Business Cycle
- Economic Data

Sector Segmentation

Sub-Industry (in TRILLIONS)	Market Cap	% of Market Cap 🕶
Banks	\$3.42	38.00%
Diversified Financial Services	\$2.08	23.11%
Capital Markets	\$1.72	19.11%
Insurance	\$1.45	16.11%
Consumer Finance	\$0.28	3.14%
Mortgage REITs	\$0.58	6.40%
TOTAL	\$ 9.00	100.00%

Porter's 5 Forces

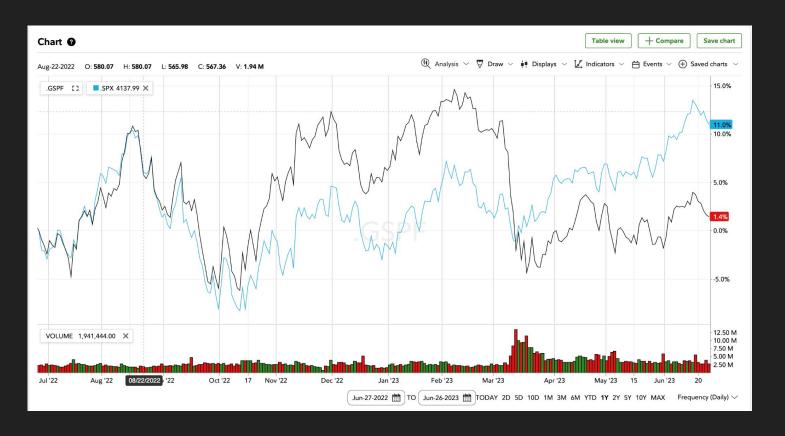
Threat of New Entrants	LOW	 Capital Requirements Government policies & regulations Consumer Trust 			
Supplier Bargaining Power	MODERATE	Economic factorsMarket SaturationGovernment oversight			
Buyer Bargaining Power	MODERATE	 Technological Developments Switching costs Rise of Unconventional Companies 			
Threat of Substitutes	HIGH	Technological DevelopmentsHigh quantity of substitutesUnconventional Firms			
Competitive Rivalry	HIGH	Number of competitorsSimilar productsIncreasing concentration			

Economic Analysis

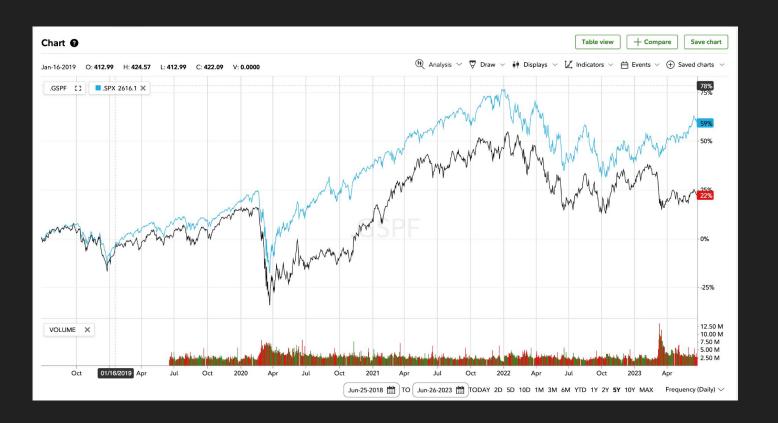
Economic Indicators Affecting Sector

- Economic Conditions in US (S&P 500)
- Interest Rates
- Consumer Spending & Credit
- Manufacturing and Housing Prices
- Regulations and Policy

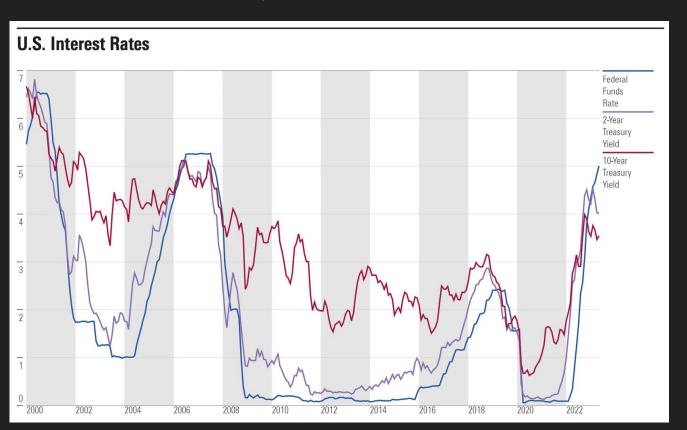
S&P 500 vs. Financial Sector Performance: 1 Year



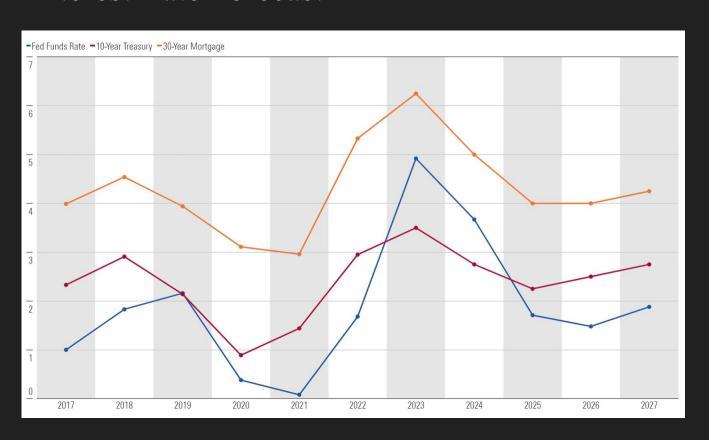
S&P 500 vs. Financial Sector Performance: 5 Year



Historical Treasury Interest Rates



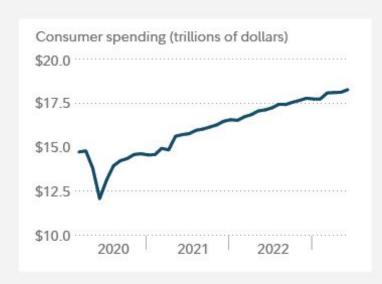
Interest Rate Forecast



Consumer Spending & Credit

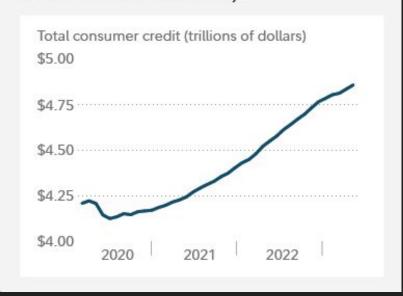
CONSUMER SPENDING

Spending is holding up, underpinned by the strong employment backdrop.



CONSUMER CREDIT

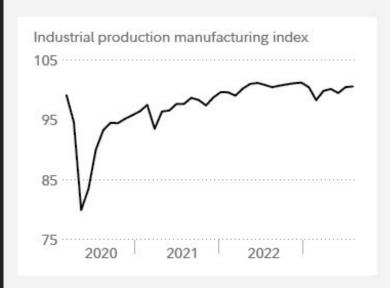
Growth in consumer borrowing has slowed from its peak last summer, and delinquencies are still low relative to history.



Manufacturing and Housing

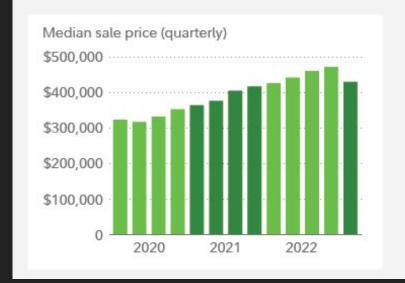
MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing activity, a leading indicator of the broader cycle, has stalled.



HOUSING

Housing prices have softened, following 2 years of slowing housing activity as mortgage rates rose.



Regulations and Policy



Fed Bank Stress Test

- In 2023, 23 banks will be tested.
- That's down from 34 banks in 2022, as the Fed decided in 2019 to allow banks with between \$100 billion and \$250 billion in assets to be tested every other year.
- Powell anticipates stricter requirements will fall primarily on banks with over \$100 billion in assets, sparing small lenders.



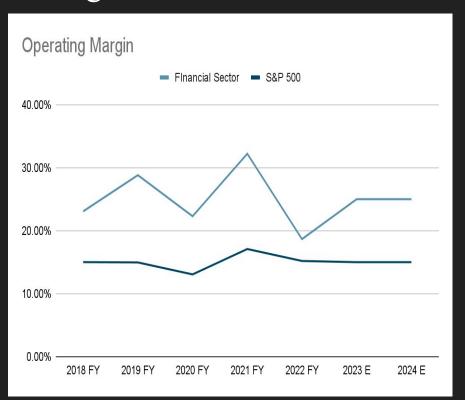
Expected Revenue Growth

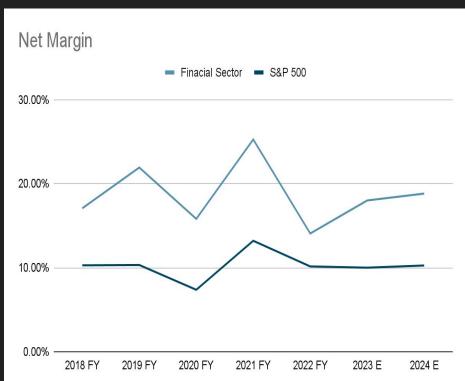
- Expected revenue growth for fiscal year 2023: -3.7%
- Expected revenue growth for fiscal year 2024: 5.2%
- 5 year historical revenue growth rate: 3.1%
- 3 year historical revenue growth rate: 1.4%

Expected Earnings Growth

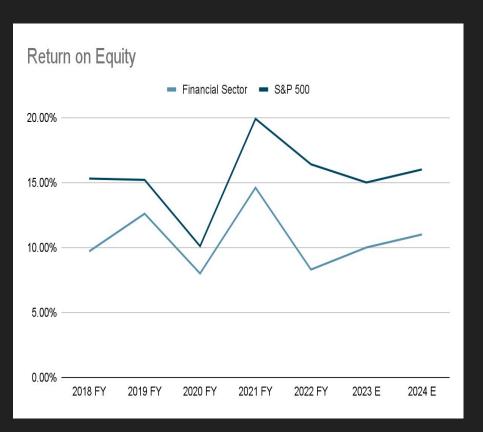
- Expected EPS growth for fiscal year 2023: -3.2%
- Expected EPS growth for fiscal year 2024: 9.5%
- 5 year historical EPS growth rate: 1.9%
- 3 year historical EPS growth rate: -1.6%

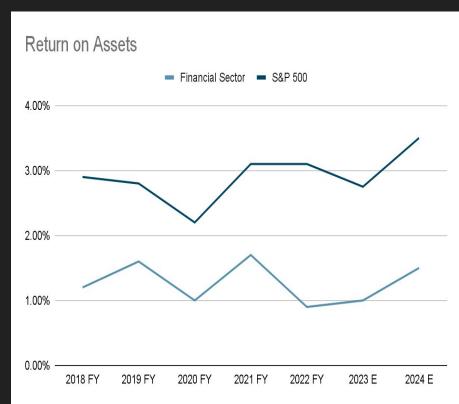
Margins





Returns







	Ticker	P/E (TTM)	P/B (TTM)	P/S (TTM)	P/CF (TTM)	Beta (24M)	
American Express	AXP	17.66 19.45	4.80 4.53	2.41 2.74	7.43 12.15	1.25	5 year Avg 3 year Avg
Bank of America	BAC	8.33 12.34	0.88 <mark>1.16</mark>	2.38 3.41	7.95 <mark>26.51</mark>	1.06	
Citigroup	С	6.32 8.93	0.48 0.71	1.25 1.99	23.39 50.24	0.90	
Discover Financial	DFS	7.77 10.65	2.23 2.36	2.88 3.16	4.07 4.38	1.18	
Fidelity	FIS		1.15 2.04	2.17 5.02	8.50 19.85	1.15	
JPMorgan Chase	JPM	10.24 11.86	1.47 1.57	3.19 3.50	10.74 <mark>15.88</mark>	0.98	
SP500		25	4.2	1.61	11.45		
SP500 Fin		18.6 14.56	1.8	2.5 2.4			

Trends

- Investors seem to be most optimistic about the Diversified Financials
 - trading above its 3y average of 27.4x
- Investors are pessimistic about the Banks
 - trading below its 3y average of 12.1x
- Analysts are most optimistic about Mortgage REITs
- Banks on the other hand are projected for a flat growth



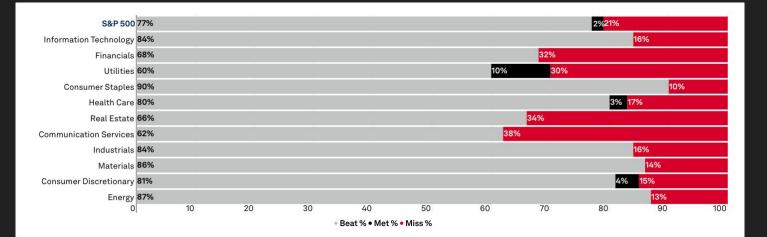


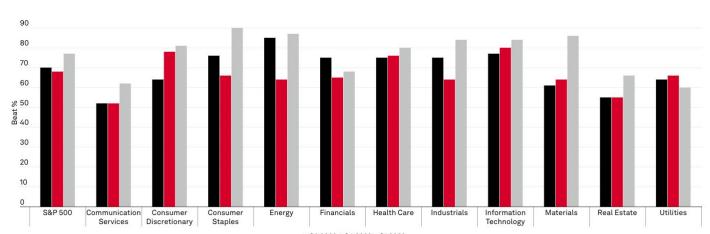


Recommendation for SIM

- Maintain rating: Underweight increase from -1.3% to -1%
- Take 33-50% of unrealized losses on FIS
- Replace with AXP, JPM ,SCHW and if allowed, gold (Overweight banks & FS)
- Rates expected to rise = more interest income
- Goal: further diversify our sector in high risk environment but keep underweight so we don't miss out on potential expected "fair value upside"
- Financials already make up a large portion of SP500 & SIM

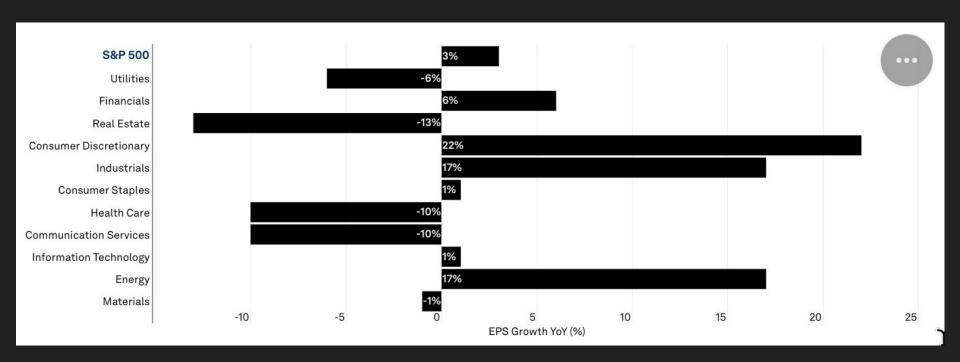
APPENDIX

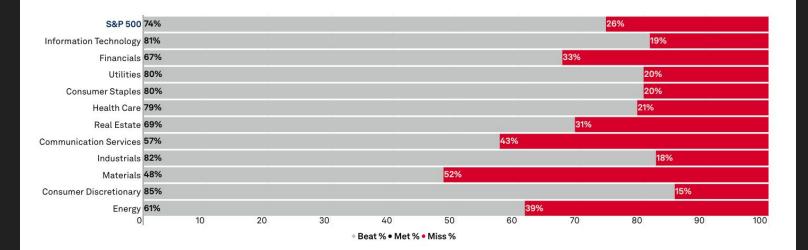


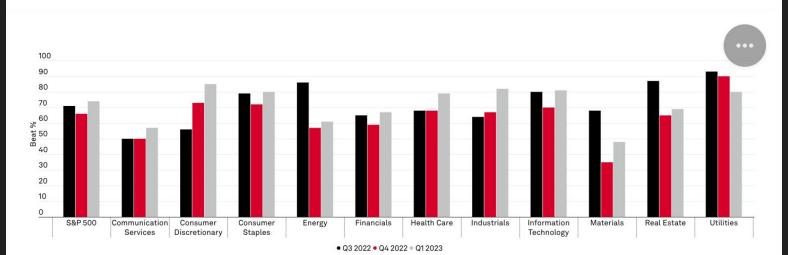


• Q3 2022 • Q4 2022 • Q1 2023

EPS YoY GROWTH 1Q23







REVENUE GROWTH YoY 1Q23

