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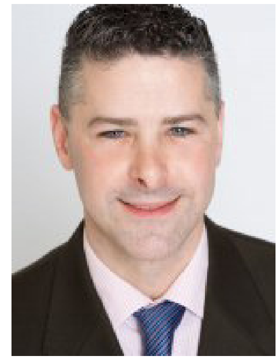


SEPTEMBER 2015

Market Update

(all values as of 08.31.2015)

Stock Indices:	
Dow Jones	16,528
S&P 500	1,972
Nasdaq	4,776
Bond Sector Yields:	
2 Yr Treasury	0.74%
10 Yr Treasury	2.21%
10 Yr Municipal	2.22%
High Yield	7.24%
YTD Market Returns:	
Dow Jones	-7.27%
S&P 500	-4.21%
Nasdaq	0.85%
MSCI-EAFE	-2.15%
MSCI-Europe	-2.72%
MSCI-Pacific	-1.24%
MSCI-Emg Mkt	-14.39%
US Agg Bond	0.51%
US Corp Bond	-0.84%
US Gov't Bond	0.27%
Commodity Prices:	
Gold	1,134
Silver	14.60
Oil (WTI)	48.02
Currencies:	
Dollar / Euro	1.11
Dollar / Pound	1.53
Yen / Dollar	121.66
Dollar / Canadian	.75

Current Environment - Macro Overview

China's move to devalue its currency aroused fears that an eminent currency war may evolve. China initiated the largest devaluation of its currency, known as the renminbi and as the yuan, in 20 years in response to exports that have dropped over 8% during the past year.

Markets worldwide interpreted China's devaluation of its currency as a signal that emerging markets everywhere were heading towards an economic slowdown. Both developed and emerging markets reacted to the announcement, bringing markets down globally.

China's government tried to stem the country's stock market fall as China's central bank cut interest rates and lowered the amount of reserves banks must hold. Chinese securities regulators also asked brokerage firms to contribute 100 billion yuan ($15.7 billion) to the nation's market rescue fund in addition to buying back shares in order to help stem an equity market collapse.

The IMF did acknowledge that China's currency has made broad strides in international commerce, yet it still lags behind other currencies on key metrics that determine the feasibility of adding the currency as a reserve currency. The IMF is still critical of China's policies towards the use and transparency of the country's currency, stating that particular hurdles must be achieved before it joins the basket of rival currencies.

Signs of slowing economic growth prompted commodities to slide in August reaching levels not seen in six years, yet ended the month with a strong rebound as slowdown fears dissipated. Historically, lower commodity prices act as a stimulus for economic growth.

The Commerce Department said new home sales increased 5.4 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 507,000 homes. Those sales, which account for 8.3 percent of the housing market, were up 25.8 % compared to July of last year.

The Commerce Department also released Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data revealing that the U.S. economy is growing much faster than initially thought, as GDP expanded at a 3.7% rate versus a 2.3% rate earlier in the year. Many economists believe that China's problems will not hinder U.S. economic growth.

Market analysts believe selective equity positions that avoid exposure to the Chinese economy may be favored by the international markets. Any indication of slowing global growth is also giving the Federal Reserve wiggle room to keep interest rates where they are relative to imposing any immediate rate hikes.

Sources: Commerce Dept., IMF, Reuters, People's Bank of China

Economists believe that China's problems will not hinder U.S. economic growth...with GDP expanding at a 3.7% rate

Here's What Happened to The Markets - Domestic Equity Markets

Equity markets react to several factors, including company earnings, economic developments, political turmoil, and currency dynamics. Because the world economy has become so interwoven, China's announcement that it was planning to devalue its currency disrupted both developed and emerging equity markets. China's aim is to stem the fall in exports by keeping its products inexpensive globally.

The reasoning behind the currency devaluation is a slowing Chinese economy, per the Chinese government. Thus, an economic slowdown for China translates into less buying by China as a whole from other countries. This is why emerging markets caught the brunt of the selloff, with the MSCI Emerging Market Index ending August, down 9.2%.

Developed equity markets, such as in Germany, Japan, and the U.S., also saw steep declines, since larger countries sell machinery and capital equipment to China.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average ended August down 6.6%, its worst monthly performance in five years. The S&P 500 Index fell 6.3% for the month and the technology heavy Nasdaq Index lost 6.9% in August.

Sources: S&P, MSCI, Dow Jones, Reuters, Bloomberg

Fixed Income Update - Global Bond Markets

Commodity dependent nations such as Canada, Australia and New Zealand saw their currencies plummet during the month of August when their exports and China's economic slow down hindered growth. Typically, Treasury prices tend to rise in value during times of turbulence sending their yields lower. The benchmark 10-year Treasury did fall below 2% briefly during the turmoil, yet ended the month at 2.21%. China has been steadily selling part of its massive inventory of U.S. Treasuries, a significant portion of its $3.5 trillion in foreign exchange reserves. The concern is that such large liquidations are having an affect on credit availability and liquidity concerns throughout the markets. Apparently during the turmoil, China had to liquidate U.S. Treasuries in order to shore up liquidity throughout the Chinese financial markets.

China currently holds the single largest amount of exchange reserves of all nations, totaling $3.5 trillion, according to the IMF. China also holds an estimated $1.47 trillion in U.S. Treasuries. In essence China would have to sell a large amount of its Treasury inventory in order to buy its own currency and to keep it from falling too fast. Federal Reserve data identified holdings of U.S. Treasury securities held by foreign entities as plunging by over $15 billion for the month of August. Adding to the market uncertainty, the Federal Reserve stopped buying U.S. Treasuries when it concluded its Quantitative Easing (QE) program in November 2014.

Optimistically, New York Federal Reserve President, William Dudley, suggested that circumstances made it "less compelling" to raise rates. Market analysts wagered that there was a 73% chance of the fed raising rates by year end in early August, but then lowered the odds by less than 50% by month end.

Saudi Arabia announced plans to issue $27 billion in bonds, a move aimed to possibly stem a drop in government revenue due to the collapse in oil prices.

Sources: Federal Reserve, IMF

China Exported Over $4.6 Trillion In Goods To The U.S. During 2014

International Events - International Equity Markets

International equity and bond markets reacted to China's currency devaluation fairly negatively. The concern being that China's move might prompt another currency war, leading to emerging markets devaluing their currencies in order to maintain competitiveness in the export market.

China's key stock market index, the Shanghai Composite, fell 12.5% in August, one of the worst months for the index ever.

Since June 2014, the currencies of Russia, Colombia, Brazil, Turkey, Mexico and Chile have fallen by between 20% and 50% against the dollar, while the Malaysian ringgit and Indonesian rupiah are at their weakest since the Asian financial crisis of 1998. Such declines hinder global trade as those same nations trying to export goods end up paying more for essential imported goods. The dynamic of a devaluing currency leads to higher costs of imported goods. Thus, devaluing worldwide currencies may lead to an economic slowdown due to less demand.

Of the larger emerging economies, Brazil is experiencing one of the more severe downturns. Brazil's government reported in late August that its economy had officially entered into a recession, as well as suffering from growing inflation from a weakening Brazilian currency, the real. As exports have fallen, especially to the country's largest trade partner, China, unemployment has increased from 6.8% to 8.3% in the past year.

Absent from headlines for a few weeks, the Greek stock market opened for the first day of trading after being closed for five weeks following Greece's credit crisis. Greek stocks dropped by over 16% when trading resumed.

Sources: Bloomberg, Reuters, EuroStat

U.S. Import/Export Imbalance With China - International Trade Overview

The recent market slump was essentially brought upon as China sought to devalue its currency in order to combat a fall in exports.

Over the past year, China has seen its exports fall by 8%, a drop that has led to various economic issues throughout the country. One of China's largest export markets is the U.S. where an insatiable demand for inexpensive Chinese products has increased over the decades.

China's ability to supply low cost labor and reduced manufacturing costs has allowed the country to capture some of the manufacturing jobs lost in the United States. The controversies ignited by such job losses have become a focal point for politicians and Presidential candidates in the U.S.

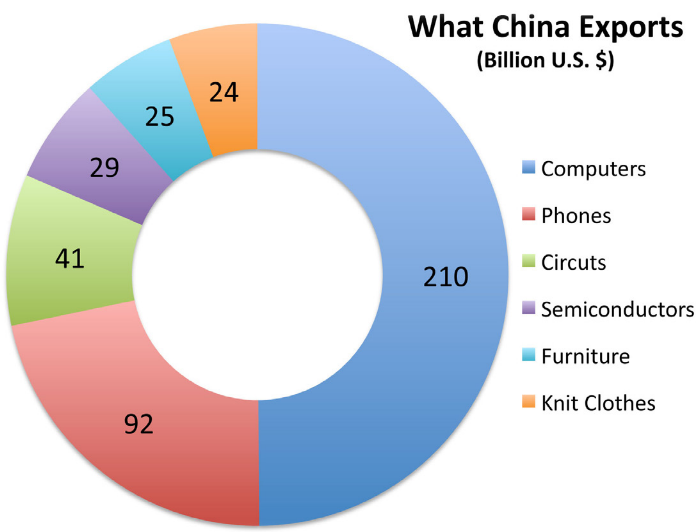
Several factors affect the amount of exports and imports between the U.S. and China, including the value of the dollar, the health of the U.S. labor market, manufacturing trends and foreign policy initiatives.

Sources: U.S.Commerce, WorldBank

Exports Account For Less Than 14% Of The United States GDP

What China Exports - Market Fact

In the past twenty-plus years, China has evolved from a heavy equipment machinery exporter to a prominent leader in technology product exports. Large international conglomerates have established an enormous manufacturing presence throughout China, utilizing its cheap labor and quick turn around times. China's manufacturing plants are among the most modern in the world, producing large capacities almost entirely for export.



As the world's appetite for electronic devices has grown, so has China's ability to manufacture and export these devices. As a product exporter, China is able to manufacture and export finished products worldwide. In addition, China is also an exporter of components, which may be used in the manufacture and assembly of products in other countries, such as the United States. By exporting components in addition to finished products, China is able to hedge against tariff issues and labor costs should they become a factor.

Sources: WTO, IMF, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

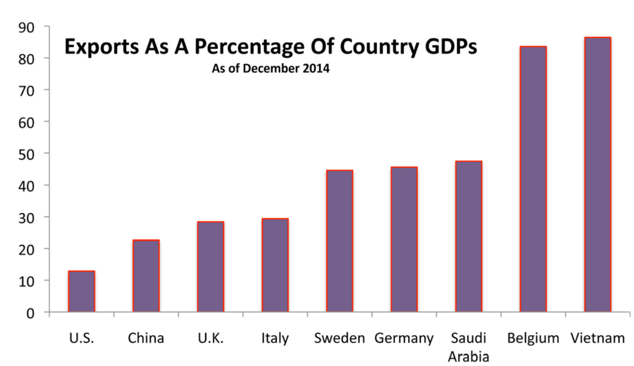
Exports As A Percentage Of Country GDPs - Global Economy

Countries whose economies are largely based on exports tend to be much more sensitive to global economic data. China's announcement that its economy and its exports were shrinking affected many countries dependant on selling China products and services.

Some countries tend to export a specialized product or commodity, while others have the ability to export a host of various products catering to different markets worldwide. Saudi Arabi's primary export is crude oil, while China's primary exports include electronics. Saudi Arabia is sensitive to oil price fluxuations as well as global growth, whereas China's exports are more sensitive to the world's growing middle class, whose demand for phones and computers has escalated over the years.

Countries that have a significant dependence on exports tend to experience more volatile economies than those countries whose exports represent a smaller portion of their Gross Domestic Production (GDP). International markets have recognized the U.S. economy as one of the most stable and consistent internationally, where less than 14% of the country's GDP is based on exports.

Sources: World Bank, IMF, CIA FactBook



*Market Returns: All data is indicative of total return which includes capital gain/loss and reinvested dividends for noted period. Index data sources; MSCI, DJ-UBSCI, WTI, IDC, S&P. The information provided is believed to be reliable, but its accuracy or completeness is not warranted. This material is not intended as an offer or solicitation for the purchase or sale of any stock, bond, mutual fund, or any other financial instrument. The views and strategies discussed herein may not be appropriate and/or suitable for all investors. This material is meant solely for informational purposes, and is not intended to suffice as any type of accounting, legal, tax, or estate planning advice. Any and all forecasts mentioned are for illustrative purposes only and should not be interpreted as investment recommendations. Quint Wealth Management, Inc. (Quint Investments & Insurance) is a Registered Investment Adviser in New York. We are allowed to do business in New York and other states where we are registered, exempted, or excluded from registration. Investments involve risk and unless otherwise stated, are not guaranteed. Be sure to first consult with a qualified financial adviser and/or tax professional before implementing any strategy discussed herein. Insurance products and services are offered and sold through Quint Risk Management, Inc. and individually licensed and appointed insurance agents.