

Weekly Market Summary: March 21, 2011

Equity markets dropped again last week, driven lower by escalating tensions in Libya and the devastating impact of the earthquake and tsunami in Japan.

[Read the complete market summary.](#)

Weekly Market Update : March 14, 2011

Equity markets declined across the board last week. They were led lower by cyclical stocks and international markets.

Tensions across Africa and the Middle East, oil's rising cost—to more than \$106 per barrel—and questions about inflation and potential policy changes at central banks around the world weighed on investors' minds. [Read more](#) in this week's Market Summary (PDF, new window).

Small Gains in Equity Markets,

Rising Oil Prices: Weekly Market Summary

Equity markets managed to eke out small gains last week, despite a jump in volatility.

Tensions and violence continued to escalate in Africa and the Middle East. The threat of contagion across the region to larger oil-producing nations, such as Saudi Arabia, has pushed crude oil prices well above \$100 per barrel and has many investors seeking to reduce this risk from their portfolios.

[Read more in this week's Market Summary.](#) (PDF, new window)

Weekly Market Update, Feb. 14, 2011

Investment-grade corporate spreads continued to tighten last week, hitting a new 3-month low. Weekly high-yield bond performance was consistent with previous periods; the market returned 57 bps (0.57 percent). [Read more in our Weekly Market Update](#) (PDF, new window)

Weekly Market Update, Feb. 1, 2011

Treasuries were mixed last week, starting a little higher; rallying midweek with the State of the union address, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) announcement, and the strong 2-year Treasury auction; and selling off late in the week. [Read more now](#) (PDF, new window).

Implications of the State of the Union Address for Financial Markets

On Jan. 25, 2011, President Barack Obama delivered the annual State of the Union address. The tone of the speech—and the overall feel of the event itself—reflected some significant changes from years past. Much of the president's softer approach likely can be attributed to the shift of power in the House of Representatives to the Republicans, the result of last November's election. The president certainly struck a balance, keeping his rhetoric more middle-of-the-road than conservative or liberal.

That softer approach was also reflected in the fact that many members of Congress actually crossed party lines to sit together, rather than remaining on opposite sides of the aisle. This change, along with some refreshing and unexpected, albeit

vague, proposals announced by the president, seemed to create a sense of renewed willingness among Congressional members to work together. And if that happens, it could impact the financial markets.

What might we expect in the coming days and months?

The president's emphasis on the need for greater fiscal responsibility from the federal government, coupled with a goal of deficit reduction and a more pro-business stance, could lead to the greatest potential impact on both equity and fixed income markets.

Equity markets. If we had to point the needle in one direction, we would say most of the initiatives discussed in the State of the Union address should be viewed as positives for equity markets. It appears that the loss of Democratic control in the House, as well as fresh faces on the president's economic council, have certainly gained his attention. The result is a more accommodative, pro-business central government that understands the country's need to regain its global competitive advantage and recognizes that, to get there, the U.S. needs to grow its economy and become more of a producer and an innovator, not just a consumer.

Incentives for increased research and development for corporate America, as well as a reduction in the corporate tax rate—one of the highest in the developed world—could impact the markets. The rationale behind these initiatives is to drive both economic and job growth in the U.S. While a drop in tax rates could be immediately beneficial for corporate earnings, it is unclear whether any proposed programs will in fact be successful. The potential for trickle-down growth is there, but it will eventually boil down to what makes it into the final bill.

Fixed income markets. The impact of the president's speech on the debt markets may be a little harder to read in the short term. The State of the Union address, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) announcement on interest rates, and the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, all happened to occur in the same week, and they all could influence the market.

Treasuries rallied before and after the president's address, largely due to a well-received 2-year auction, the strongest in the last 10 auctions, as well as the president's comments about putting a freeze on spending. Capping the deficit is a popular topic these days, and the fixed income markets responded positively to the news. A reduction in the deficit also has the potential to make Treasuries more attractive not only domestically but also internationally, as China and Japan, for example, may be more prone to purchase Treasuries backed by a fiscally responsible government. On the other hand, it could have a negative impact on the eurozone, as investors seeking minimal risk may be more likely to return to a U.S. dollar-denominated Treasury instead of investing in countries that are at risk of default (i.e., Spain, Portugal, Italy).

Another market-mover, the FOMC announcement on the afternoon of January 26 actually reversed the previous day's rally, as policymakers decided to keep interest rates low for an extended period. The Fed stated that while it continued to see some improvement in economic conditions, job and real estate markets remained depressed. In addition, the quantitative easing program—through which the Fed is purchasing Treasuries in an effort to stimulate growth—is likely to reach its \$600 billion limit, which could contribute to ongoing volatility in the fixed income markets.

The third potential market-mover, the World Economic Forum, also kicked off on January 26. This annual event brings together

business and political leaders from around the world. This year, topics will include issues like world trade, currency rates, government debt, and inflation. Investors will be watching closely for information regarding the economic health of the global economy.

Because the president's State of the Union address provided little actual detail as to how the various initiatives will be accomplished, it's still too early to tell how the markets will ultimately respond. But if the president is able to take steps to curb spending and reduce the deficit, while increasing investment in research and development, it could add up to a positive environment for the equity and fixed income markets—and for investors.

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This was authored by Jim McAllister and Fred DeBaets, senior research analysts at Commonwealth Financial Network. © 2011 Commonwealth Financial Network®

**Tom Chester now a CERTIFIED
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Thomas C.
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Thomas C. Chester, financial advisor at Allen Insurance and Financial, has achieved the designation of CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™ Professional.

The CFP® designation has become the most recognized in the financial planning community. Requirements include meeting stringent education and experience standards and a rigorous 10-hour exam. Chester joins his colleague Michael Pierce as the second CFP® on the Allen Insurance and Financial staff.

Chester, of Lincolnville, graduated from the University of Massachusetts-Lowell with a bachelor of science in business administration and a concentration in marketing. Before joining the Allen Insurance and Financial, he was a financial advisor at Bancnorth Investment Planning's local office. His previous work experience includes Eaton Vance Wealth Management in Boston.

He has expertise in the fields of life and health insurance and is an Investment Adviser Representative of Commonwealth Financial Network, a Registered Investment Adviser.

He is a past officer at the Camden-Rockport-Lincolnville Chamber

of Commerce, past president of the West Bay Rotary Club and a past trustee for the Watershed Community School.

Weekly Market Update, Jan. 24, 2011

Most equity markets lost ground during the holiday-shortened week, with only one of the major domestic indices—the Dow Jones Industrial Average—posting a positive return. [Read more now](#) (PDF, new window).

Weekly Market Update, Jan. 18, 2011

Last week's auction for the 10-year Treasury note saw the highest demand since the debt yielded 4 percent back in April. The bid to cover was 3.30 percent, the second highest since April, as institutional investors and foreign central banks were very active in the auction. Yield on the 10-year fell to 3.36 percent, while short yields were little changed, at 0.60 percent. [Read more now.](#) (PDF, new window)

A Quick Guide to the Key Provisions of the Tax Relief Act of 2010

The Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 was signed into law on December 17, 2010. Without this compromise legislation, income and estate tax rates for most Americans would have increased. But this reprieve is only temporary, as most of the new tax provisions expire at the end of 2012. Here's a quick guide to the key provisions.

Individual income tax rates: Rates will remain at the 2010 levels for 2011 and 2012 for all taxpayers, including couples with income over \$250,000 and single taxpayers with income over \$200,000. The lowest marginal tax bracket will remain at 10 percent and the highest will stay at 35 percent.

Capital gains and qualified dividends: Long-term capital gains and qualified dividend rates will remain at a maximum tax rate of 15 percent for 2011 and 2012. Taxpayers in the 10-percent and 15-percent brackets qualify for a 0-percent tax rate on all or some of their capital gain income. This provision is good news to taxpayers who rely on dividend income; without Congressional action, dividends would have been subject to tax rates as high as 39.60 percent in 2011.

Itemized deductions and personal exemptions: Taxpayers will use their itemized deductions and personal exemptions regardless of their income. Repeal of the itemized deduction and personal exemption phaseouts will continue through 2012. (For some

taxpayers, several itemized deductions are not recognized under the Alternative Minimum Tax calculation.)

Marriage penalty: The standard deduction for married couples who file jointly will continue to be double the deduction for single filers through 2012.

Alternative Minimum Tax: The 2010 and 2011 AMT exemptions were increased, resulting in a reduction of the impact of the AMT on middle class taxpayers. More significantly, certain nonrefundable personal credits can be used to offset AMT liability for 2010 and 2011. These include the Child Tax Credit, Child and Dependent Care Credit, Nonbusiness Energy Property Credit, and others.

Charitable IRA: For tax years 2010 and 2011, taxpayers over age 70½ are permitted to make a tax-free transfer of up to \$100,000 from their IRAs to qualified charities. Transfers intended to qualify for the 2010 tax year can be made as late as January 31, 2011. Making a transfer from your IRA can satisfy some or all of your required minimum distribution.

Payroll tax reduction: In 2011, payroll taxes will be reduced 2 percent. Because the tax act was passed so close to the start of 2011, expect some delay before the reduction is reflected in your paycheck.

Energy-efficient improvement credit: Expenses paid for energy-efficient furnaces, water heaters, insulation, windows, doors, and other qualified property may qualify for a credit through 2011, although the maximum lifetime credit is reduced to \$500 for 2011. If a credit was taken in a prior year, no further credit is available.

Other deductions: The expanded student loan interest and Coverdell education savings deductions were extended through

2012. State and local sales tax, higher education tuition, and teacher's classroom expense deductions were extended only through 2011. Please note: Although it is not a deduction, you can still exclude from income up to \$5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance for higher education.

Other credits: Tax credits directly reduce your tax liability and are potentially more valuable than deductions. The refundable Child Tax Credit, the expanded Child and Dependent Care Credit, and the American Opportunity Tax Credit (formerly the Hope Credit) have been extended through 2012.

Business tax extenders: Several business-related tax provisions scheduled to expire in 2010 were extended. If you are a business owner, contact your tax advisor as to provisions that may affect you.

Estate and gift taxes: Based on the expiration of previous legislation, there was no estate tax for taxpayers who died in 2010. There was also no automatic "step-up in basis" that brought an heir's basis in his or her inheritance up to fair market value. So, in 2010, some beneficiaries realized a higher income tax impact when they sold the inherited assets than they would have paid in estate taxes. Congress attempted to fix this inequity by giving executors the choice of tax treatments. Executors for decedents who died in 2010 have the choice of:

1. A \$5 million exemption and a 35-percent top estate tax rate or
2. No estate tax, but a cap on an income tax basis increase for estate assets.

The lifetime gift tax exclusion for gifts transferred in 2010 remains \$1 million. For deaths after December 31, 2010, the estate tax returns. The new act reunifies the gift and estate

tax exemption and increases it to \$5 million per taxpayer, with a maximum tax rate of 35 percent. This means that you can potentially give away \$5 million during your lifetime without tax impact. The generation-skipping tax exemption will also increase to \$5 million. Remember that, for lifetime gifts, you can apply a \$13,000 per donee annual exclusion to your gifts before you tap into your unified credit exclusion. Married couples can double the annual exclusion and gift \$26,000 per donee.

A new provision added to the tax code is the portability provision, which permits a spouse to apply the unused portion of a deceased's spouse's \$5 million exemption to increase the surviving spouse's available exemption. In light of the new estate provisions, 2011 is a good time to have your estate planning documents reviewed by your attorney to ensure the language is flexible enough to adapt to your goals.

This material has been provided for general informational purposes only and does not constitute either tax or legal advice. Investors should consult a tax or legal professional regarding their individual situation.