



After a splendid evening, we are greeted by a sunlit day. Happy Thursday, everyone.

Over the past 24 hours, our focus has extended well beyond the real-time pulse of global markets. We've been closely observing the every move of an unorthodox political figure—Donald Trump. Each of his remarks has landed with the force and precision of a lightning strike, sending ripples through equities, cryptocurrencies, gold, and even oil.

His repeated assertion— “I want to see oil prices come down” — was more than a passing comment. It was a pointed signal, a direct challenge to prevailing global energy policy.

When he underscored the burden that elevated oil prices impose on everyday American households, markets had no choice but to recalibrate. Are we, perhaps, looking at the possibility of further releases from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve?

This isn't merely about the cost of filling up a tank—it touches the very core of inflation dynamics and economic sentiment across the board.



Next came an unmistakable signal regarding the advancement of cryptocurrency legislation.

This is the true game-changer.

When a message of this magnitude emanates from the highest

levels of Washington, it acts as a jolt of adrenaline for the crypto market. It is not merely a personal stance—it marks a broader shift: from ambiguity to clarity, from hesitation to engagement.

What we are witnessing is the beginning of a formalized regulatory framework, one capable of unlocking significant institutional capital. It lays the groundwork for renewed momentum—not only for Bitcoin, but across the broader spectrum of digital assets.

This political will is not abstract. It carries tangible implications: a more navigable environment for innovation, capital formation, and ultimately, value creation.

The overnight surge of ETH to \$3,400 is a case in point—a reflection of this powerful undercurrent beginning to materialize. It's no longer just a speculative narrative; it's becoming a credible store of wealth.

The question, then, is simple:

Are you positioned for what's coming?

Trump Has Draft of Letter to Fire Fed Chair. He Asked Republicans if He Should Send It.

The president waved a copy of a draft letter firing Jerome H. Powell at a meeting in the Oval Office with House Republicans. It remains to be seen whether he follows through with his threat.



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President Donald J. Trump and Federal Reserve Chair Jerome Powell at the White House in 2017. Tom Brenner for The New York Times

And of course, there was the unmistakable declaration of intent: to dismiss Jerome Powell.

This is not a matter of personal grievance. It represents a direct

intervention into the trajectory of Federal Reserve policy.

Should Powell indeed be forced to step down, markets would immediately turn to assessing the implications of a shift in leadership at the Fed—its timing, its tone, and its potential impact on the outlook for rate cuts and the broader interest rate environment.

In essence, it would drop a heavy stone into the still-forming consensus on equity valuations, crypto asset flows, and long-term capital allocation.

At last—almost in passing—there was that “TACO” moment.

Seemingly trivial, it was anything but. It was not just a dinner choice; it was a cultural signal, a gesture steeped in populist symbolism.

It said to his base, in plain language: I see you. I live your life. I'm one of you.

This distinctly Trumpian brand of emotional resonance—whether one approves of it or not—continues to bind together a core

constituency. And that constituency holds very real weight in shaping the contours of economic policy and investor sentiment moving forward.

Indeed, the rumor itself underscores a growing market paying attention to the widening rift between Donald Trump and Jerome Powell.

Inflationary pressures driven by tariffs are beginning to surface, and expectations for a Federal Reserve rate cut have been deferred. At this stage, a July rate cut appears highly unlikely; in my view, the earliest plausible window would be September.

Trump, however, is increasingly vocal in his desire to use rate cuts as a tool to stimulate economic growth—deepening his divergence with Chair Powell and heightening the probability that Powell may ultimately be removed from office.

Should Powell be dismissed, the impact on U.S. financial markets would be profound—potentially more destabilizing than even Nixon's intervention in the Federal Reserve during the 1970s. The

repercussions could stretch across the dollar and Treasury markets, raising the specter of a simultaneous breakdown in both.

The slight uptick in June CPI figures confirms that inflationary effects from tariffs are now making their way through the system. This reality may compel the Fed to maintain elevated interest rates for a longer period—perhaps even pushing the first cut out to December.

The Fed's persistent delay in loosening monetary policy has become a point of mounting dissatisfaction for Trump. He views rate cuts as a necessary mechanism to support economic expansion and ease the burden of national debt. In this context, Powell's removal is not a new impulse—it has long been part of Trump's strategic agenda.

It is important to clarify that all members of the Federal Reserve Board are nominated by the President of the United States and must be confirmed by Congress.

Each governor serves a 14-year term, non-renewable. However, once in office, a Federal Reserve governor cannot be dismissed by

the President, except in cases of severe misconduct—and even then, removal would require a congressional vote.

In fact, no sitting Federal Reserve governor has ever been removed from office. Not only has it never occurred, but the formal process has never even been initiated.

In this sense, President Trump would face significant institutional and legal barriers in attempting to remove Chairman Jerome Powell directly.

That said, the current administration appears to be probing for a procedural opening—applying pressure in hopes of forcing Powell's resignation. The prevailing narrative is that the Fed has lost its way and that a generational leadership shift is now necessary.

But what would markets face in the event of Powell's departure?

Such an event would likely trigger renewed inflation concerns, weaken confidence in the dollar, and drive yields on U.S. Treasuries higher as bond prices decline.

Conversely, equities might rise in the short term, as the prospect of

rate cuts would offer temporary relief to mounting debt burdens.

Still, that relief would come with a cost. While accommodative policy may delay the inevitable, it could also heighten the structural risks underlying America's long-term debt position.

How might one explain these inflation concerns in more accessible terms?

Consider the retail sales data released pre-market on Thursday: it indicated a modest rebound in consumer spending for June. On the surface, this suggests renewed consumer confidence. More precisely, it reflects a healthy labor market and relatively stable near-term business conditions—there are no signs of stagflation or imminent recession.

Yet therein lies the paradox. As spending improves, so too does the risk of rising prices. Strength in consumption tends to stoke inflationary pressures, especially in a late-cycle environment.

Now, should Powell step down, his successor would almost certainly align with President Trump’ s policy preferences—chief among them, a pivot toward rate cuts.

Put simply:

Lower interest rates → cheaper capital → increased borrowing/spending → stronger demand → upward pressure on prices → inflation reaccelerates.



What exactly is a “rate cut” ?

Think of it this way: a rate cut is just like a bank offering a discount

on the cost of borrowing.

Where you once paid 6% interest on a \$10,000 loan, now you might pay only 3%.

Would that make you more inclined to take out a loan—to buy a car, a house, start a business, or simply spend more?

That's the essence of monetary easing: making capital more accessible in order to stimulate economic activity and restore momentum to the system.

Now picture a familiar scene in an American supermarket:

The Federal Reserve cuts rates. Credit becomes cheaper. Consumers suddenly find themselves with more spending power—through expanded credit card limits or lower-interest loans.

Demand surges. Households are buying more eggs.

Suppliers, caught off guard by the sudden spike in volume, haven't scaled up production.

Eggs begin to run short—but people keep buying. The only available

market response? Raise prices.

This is what economists call demand-pull inflation—and the trigger, in this case, is monetary policy.

In simple terms:

Lower rates → increased purchasing power → rising demand → if supply lags, prices climb.

This is why interest rate policy, much like medicine, must be administered with precision.

A rate cut is not a blunt instrument—it's a dose, and the Federal Reserve must calibrate carefully. Because when mishandled, the cure can become the cause of its own unintended side effects.

How can we better understand, in simple terms, how interest rate cuts might undermine confidence in the U.S. dollar—and signal deeper vulnerabilities in the Treasury market?

“Dollar credibility” refers to the global trust placed in the U.S.

dollar, and its enduring role as the world's reserve currency.

That trust, however, is not unconditional. It can erode—particularly when monetary policy moves toward sustained easing.

Think of the dollar as a product in a global marketplace. Like any product, its appeal is linked to its yield—its capacity to generate returns.

When the Federal Reserve cuts interest rates, the return on dollar-denominated assets falls. That means lower yields for those holding U.S. bank deposits, Treasuries, or dollar reserves.

Now imagine you're holding capital. One bank offers 5% interest; another offers 3%. All else being equal, where would you place your funds? The answer is obvious.

In this way, rate cuts diminish the relative attractiveness of U.S. dollar assets. For global investors, central banks, and multinational trade participants, the calculus shifts.

Holding dollars begins to look less compelling. Alternative currencies or higher-yielding foreign assets begin to draw more

attention.

This dynamic introduces a risk: if confidence in the dollar's yield erodes too far, its global standing—and by extension, the stability of U.S. debt markets—may come under pressure.



Interest rate cuts are designed to inject more capital into the market —an attempt to stimulate economic activity. But when more dollars are released into circulation, the currency, much like any good facing excess supply, begins to encounter downward pressure on its value.

A weakening dollar means it takes more of it to acquire the same amount of foreign currency or goods.

For instance: if one dollar previously exchanged for 100 Japanese yen, after a rate cut and subsequent depreciation, it might only fetch 95 yen.

In practical terms, Japanese products become more expensive for American consumers—while U.S. exports, conversely, become more affordable to foreign buyers.

This dynamic has real consequences for savers and fixed-income investors. When you park capital in a bank account or hold U.S. Treasuries, your nominal returns may remain, but your actual purchasing power quietly diminishes.

Rational actors—those attentive to value erosion—will inevitably seek alternatives that better hedge against inflation. Historically, gold has served this purpose. Increasingly, so have high-performing digital assets like Bitcoin and Ethereum.

This is precisely why such assets are a core component of my [AI Center + Crypto Capital] quantitative allocation strategy.

They are not speculative adornments, but essential reserves. Do you understand how important it is?

What we refer to as the “credibility of the U.S. dollar” is, at its core, a reflection of global confidence in America’s fiscal stability, its ability to manage inflation, and its long-term solvency as a sovereign debtor.

As long as investors around the world believe the dollar will hold its value, they remain willing to hold dollar-denominated assets and to purchase U.S. Treasury bonds.

But when that confidence falters, we begin to see a familiar pattern: a broad selloff of dollar assets, followed by a demand for higher returns to compensate for increased perceived risk.

This is why U.S. Treasury yields tend to rise in tandem with weakening dollar credibility.

Put simply, bond yields represent the rate of interest a government must offer to attract buyers. When trust in the dollar erodes, the market demands a higher risk premium—otherwise, there is little incentive to lend.

It's no different from a company with deteriorating credit: it must offer higher interest to convince investors to take the risk.



A retrospective look at macro data through Acumeta's historical lens reveals a recurring pattern:

During the COVID crisis in 2020, the U.S. aggressively slashed interest rates and injected liquidity into the system. In response,

investors—concerned about potential dollar devaluation—turned to gold and Bitcoin as hedges against monetary instability.

Simultaneously, to sustain large-scale fiscal stimulus, the U.S. government was compelled to gradually raise Treasury yields in order to continue financing its debt.

This created a dual dynamic: a weakening of confidence in the dollar’ s long-term credibility, paired with a rise in Treasury yields.

In essence, rate cuts make money cheaper—eroding the perceived value of the dollar. When investors begin to question its store-of-value function, they no longer lend to the U.S. government unconditionally. To entice them back, the Treasury must offer higher returns.

Thus, while lower interest rates provided short-term relief for the debt burden, they also laid the groundwork for a deeper, longer-term sovereign financing challenge. The current administration’ s trade pressure strategy—particularly through tariffs—may buy time by coercing continued foreign demand for Treasuries. But the structural issue remains unresolved.

Folks,

By the time you're reading this, you'll understand why investing must focus on the cycle. Only by aligning with different macro environments can we identify the most effective trading strategies and portfolio structures.

Today, our [AI Center + Crypto Capital] quantitative portfolio is positioned within a rate-cutting demand cycle, coupled with sectors and industries shaped by mainstream policy and core interests.

There's little reason not to see this as a well-constructed, compelling setup for medium- and short-term returns.

Have you made your allocation? How much are you planning to allocate? I look forward to your engagement.

Of course, in our long-term plan, my quantitative strategy will also adapt with shifts in the cycle. Whether we can establish a long-term relationship will likely shape how your next chapter of wealth creation unfolds.



I look forward to building this friendship. It's just the beginning—and it holds the promise of a long, successful, and enjoyable partnership. Wouldn't you agree?

What is unfolding before us today has, in truth, been playing out behind the scenes for decades.

With Acumeta's support in reviewing historical data, I've found that today's circumstances bear striking resemblance to the conflict between President Lyndon B. Johnson and Federal Reserve Chairman William McChesney Martin in 1965.

As it becomes increasingly apparent that Jerome Powell's term as Fed Chair may be nearing its close, my dual-position thesis is simple:

To allocate more capital toward assets tied to AI and digital assets such as crypto—while remaining fully prepared to hedge and absorb the inevitable volatility that accompanies this transition.

Today, I'm continuing to share a component of the AI-centric applied technology portfolio: SOUN.

Consistent with several of our prior allocations, this is a company

with a market capitalization below \$10 billion, yet with notable traction in applied AI domains. In particular, AI voice services represent a core use case—one with persistent real-world demand. Within a rate-cutting cycle, I believe SOUN holds structural upside potential and deserves continued allocation.

This week, designated by Congress as “Crypto Week,” was intended to review three major legislative proposals concerning digital assets.

Due to the presence of over a dozen unexpected opposing votes, the House was initially unable to pass the measures. However, a second vote was held, in which the resolution to advance all three bills cleared the floor by a narrow margin—215 in favor, 211 against—thereby moving them into the formal legislative process.

In other words, the bill addressing stablecoin regulation has merely cleared the procedural hurdles ahead of a full vote; it has not yet been enacted into law.

And yet, even under these preliminary conditions, Ethereum (ETH)



continues to lead the crypto bull market, emerging as the top 1 digital asset.

It has become the default infrastructure for the tokenization of real-world assets—akin to how JPMorgan is top of mind when one thinks of institutional savings.

Just as the Interstate Highway System—be it I-95, I-40, or I-5—forms the backbone of modern transportation, Ethereum is rapidly becoming the foundational layer for on-chain economic activity.

This structural role has created sustained demand, driving prices higher—not through speculation alone, but through genuine utility and network gravity.

Importantly, we are not yet at the peak. The eventual passage of these regulatory frameworks is likely to unlock even broader market participation—and with it, further appreciation.

Yo! Over the past 24 hours alone, we've witnessed how profoundly Donald Trump's words and actions—ranging from energy policy to digital assets, from financial leadership to the cadence of everyday

culture—continue to shape the contours of our investment landscape.

This is not a coincidence. It is the exercise of a very specific kind of influence.

As investors, we must look beyond the surface of economic data. We are called to examine the structural logic behind these broader political signals—and to consider how precisely they activate the market’s most responsive nerves.

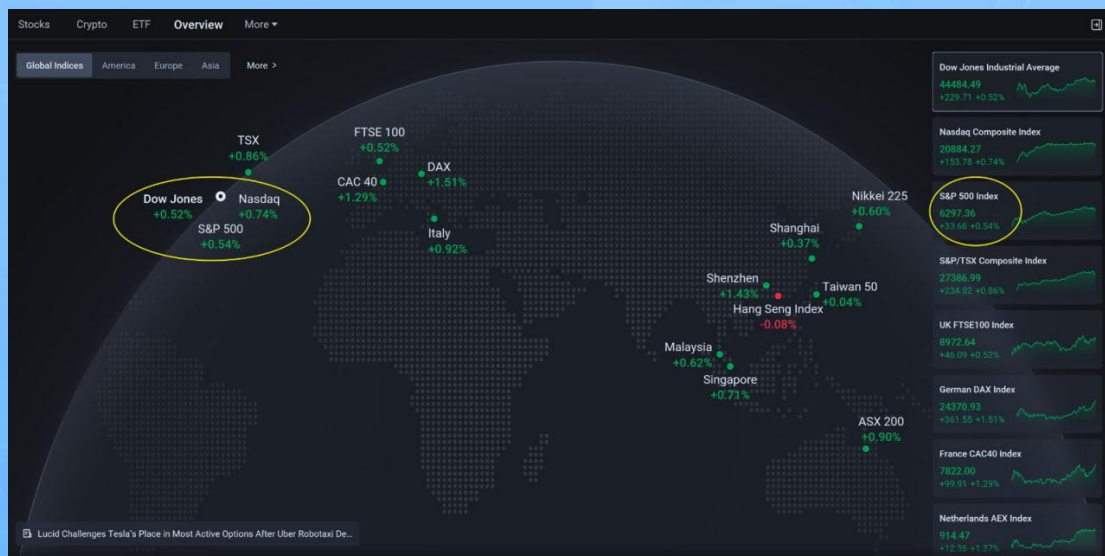
This is not mere political theater. It is a consequential performance, deeply entwined with the fate of our individual and collective capital.

The outlook for U.S. equities has become increasingly clear. I encourage you to continue tracking my ACQP quantitative portfolio series and prepare your trading assets accordingly—there remains ample room for your returns to grow.

For those newer to the markets: don’t forget to send a screenshot of your trading dashboard to my assistant. You’ll receive access to

compensation-backed verification services, along with a few generous surprises.

After the close, we'll continue our conversation—with more stories of the trad.



A happy Thursday afternoon.

Generates something
Good afternoon, folks.

As sunlight poured once again over Wall Street this Thursday, U.S.

equities surged in response to yet another round of what the markets have come to recognize as the “TACO” effect—Trump Always Chickens Out. Like the Thanksgiving turkey that inevitably lands on the table, volatility followed in the wake of political reversal: the Powell resignation rumor folded, September rate cut expectations were swiftly repriced, and markets responded in kind.

Bitcoin rallied past \$120,000. Ethereum advanced above \$3,400. IWY soared 12%.

This is not merely a bull market—it is, in many ways, the Super Bowl of capital flows.

If you're looking to make sense of these shifts—not through hype, but with clarity and conviction—join us for our upcoming forum session. It's a space designed not for spectacle, but for rigorous exchange and long-view insight.

Much like an Independence Day gathering—intimate, candid, and deeply American in spirit—our programming convenes specialists in on-chain analytics, quantitative systems, and macro frameworks.

Together, we use the Acumeta strategy to decode the market.



A closer observation of the S&P 500 (.SPX) makes it clear: as anticipated in yesterday's closing analysis, the market is in the midst of a renewed wave of dip-buying by bullish investors, and today's performance has continued that upward trajectory almost flawlessly.

Indeed, the growing enthusiasm among long positions signals a broader pattern—Trump's tariff rhetoric appears to be met with increasing concessions. This outcome is, in fact, aligned with what he ultimately seeks. Tariffs, in this case, are not ends in themselves, but instruments to elicit certain terms from the other side, while

creating the policy space needed to introduce new initiatives—particularly in securing enough buyers for the upcoming wave of U.S. debt issuance.

Take, for instance, the reentry of NVIDIA's H20 chips into the Chinese market. This development suggests that progress has been made in tariff negotiations. The implication is clear: China has likely accepted at least some of the new demands put forth by the Trump administration.



Since the market is moving in an ideal direction, why should we

have any doubts about the prospects of the [AI Center + Crypto Capital] quantitative portfolio?

Today, let's turn our attention to the subtle signals in the market, and use those to discuss some of the finer details within this portfolio.

Through a deeper, more structured breakdown, I hope to help you discover a renewed sense of conviction and trust in this strategy.

Let's begin with two of the most fundamental components of the portfolio: IWY / PFF.

Yes, these are two important ETFs. Please be clear—they are ETFs, not ETH. That distinction between letters is one I hope you truly notice.

So, what exactly is an ETF?

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ETF stands for Exchange-Traded Fund.

An ETF is an investment vehicle that functions like a “basket of assets” —bundling together stocks, bonds, or other holdings—which can be bought and sold on the exchange just like a single stock.

When you buy shares of an ETF, you’ re essentially purchasing a small portion of everything inside that basket—saving yourself the trouble of selecting each individual stock.

A Simple Analogy:

Buying a single stock is a bit like walking into a grocery store and picking up just one apple—or perhaps a carton of milk.

You choose exactly what you want, and all the risk is concentrated in that one or two items you've selected.

Buying an ETF, on the other hand, is more like purchasing a carefully arranged fruit basket.

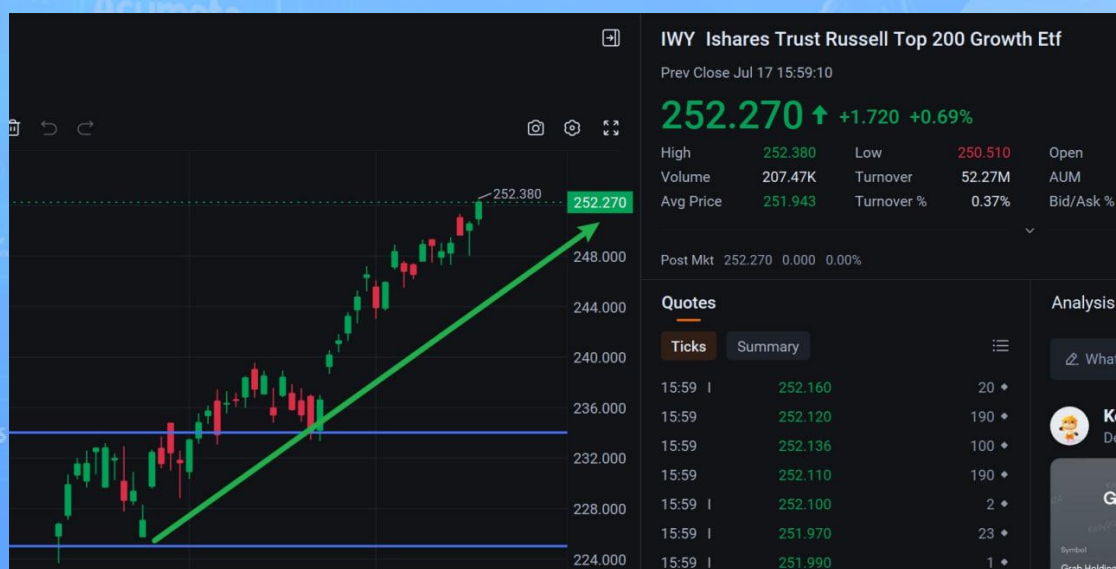
This basket has already been assembled for you, with a thoughtful mix of different fruits: apples, bananas, strawberries, blueberries—

and maybe even a few small packets of nuts.

When you buy that basket, you're gaining exposure to all of its contents in one go.

The essence of an ETF is this: it takes a large collection of different stocks, bundles them into a single fund, and then makes that fund tradable on a stock exchange, just like any ordinary stock.

So, when you buy one share of an ETF, you're effectively investing in hundreds—or even thousands—of companies or assets that the fund holds.



First, Let's Decode IWY—What Does This ETF Represent?

IWY is the ticker symbol for the iShares Russell Top 200 Growth ETF.

This fund invests in the “growth-oriented” segment of the largest 200 companies within the Russell 2000 Index—specifically, those firms considered to have strong potential for above-average revenue and earnings expansion.

In practical terms, this typically means large-cap technology leaders and innovation-driven enterprises, companies the market views as engines of future economic performance.

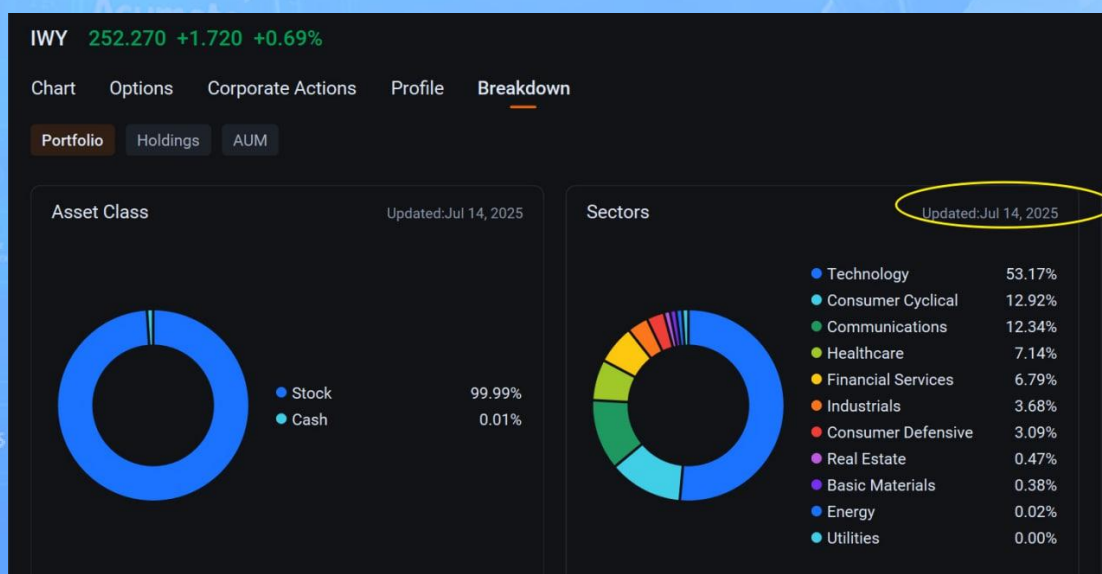
Growth-oriented companies tend to reinvest the majority—or even all—of their profits back into the business. These funds are channeled toward research and development, market expansion, strategic acquisitions, and other efforts aimed at accelerating long-term growth.

Unlike mature, value-oriented companies that routinely return capital to shareholders via dividends, growth firms rarely prioritize high payouts. As a result, IWY generally offers very low dividend yields.

The core thesis behind IWY lies in capital appreciation.

As these large-cap growth stocks continue to deliver earnings that exceed expectations, and as market optimism about their future remains strong, their stock prices tend to rise—driving IWY’s net asset value upward.

It’s akin to planting a young, fast-growing sapling: the goal is not to collect a few fruits each year, but to one day see it mature into a towering tree.



The Russell Top 200 Growth Index tracks a selection of large-cap U.S.

growth stocks—typically around 100 to 130 high-growth companies such as Apple, Microsoft, and NVIDIA—with a strong emphasis on the technology sector.

The Federal Reserve’s anticipated rate cut in September, along with pro-AI policy support under the Trump administration—such as the Stargate Project and a proposed \$5 trillion AI infrastructure initiative—have had a direct and positive impact on the Russell 200.

A rate cut, in essence, refuels the economic engine by reducing borrowing costs and enabling technology firms to expand more aggressively, thereby driving up share prices across the Russell 200.

For example, NVIDIA utilized low-interest financing to construct a new AI data center. As a result, its stock rose by 15% in July 2025, contributing to a 12% gain in IWY.

A rate cut functions much like the kickoff of the Super Bowl: the tech companies within the Russell 200 become the star quarterbacks—able to run faster with cheaper capital—while investors rush to buy tickets (shares).

Meanwhile, AI-focused stimulus acts as a kind of performance enhancer for this “racehorse.” With both policy and capital directed toward innovation, the technology firms within the Russell 200 stand to benefit directly, fueling a sharp rise in their equity valuations.



PFF is the ticker symbol for the iShares Preferred and Income Securities ETF.

If IWY can be thought of as a “growth-oriented fruit basket,” then

PFF is one composed specifically of “income-generating bonds” — though in this case, the “bonds” are traded in the form of equity.

The fund primarily invests in preferred shares, a distinct class of securities that combine features of both stocks and bonds.

The defining characteristic of preferred shares is their ability to pay fixed or floating dividends on a regular basis—commonly referred to as distributions. These payments are made prior to any dividends issued to common shareholders and are typically set at a predetermined rate.

In periods of weak corporate earnings, preferred shareholders are still prioritized ahead of common shareholders when it comes to dividend payments. This makes preferred shares behave, in many respects, more like fixed-income instruments—offering a greater degree of stability in their yield profile.

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Think of PFF as the portfolio that pays you a monthly paycheck.

Its primary appeal lies in its relatively stable—and often generous—dividend yield.

PFF regularly distributes dividends received from its holdings of preferred shares, typically on a monthly basis, directly to ETF investors.

For those who prioritize steady cash flow and reliable income, PFF presents a compelling choice.

The potential for capital appreciation in PFF is generally quite limited. Preferred shares tend to exhibit lower price volatility

compared to common stocks.

The bulk of PFF’ s returns come from its consistent dividend payments rather than significant price appreciation.

It functions more as an instrument for stable income generation than as a vehicle for aggressive capital growth.

It’ s akin to owning a fruit tree that reliably bears fruit year after year—you mainly rely on the harvest, not how tall the trunk grows.

Do you see the advantages in that?

What Are Preferred Shares?

Think of a company as a large family that needs capital to grow.

It can “raise money” in two primary ways: by issuing common stock or by issuing preferred stock.

Common stockholders are like the true “heads” of the family.

They hold voting rights and have a say in major decisions. When the family business prospers, they receive the largest share of profits. But if things go south, they are the last to receive whatever remains. (High risk, high reward, with governance rights.)

Preferred shares, on the other hand, are designed for investors seeking steady income, who are willing to forego voting rights and some growth potential in exchange for lower risk and fixed returns.

A Plain-English Illustration:

Preferred shares are like the family's "nannies or stewards on a fixed salary."

They do not have voting rights and do not participate in family decisions, but they enjoy certain "privileges":

Priority in Payouts:

When the family business prospers, they receive a fixed "salary" (dividend) earlier and more reliably than the "owners" (common shareholders).

Priority in Repayment:

If the family business unfortunately goes bankrupt, they recover their principal before the “owners” (common shareholders).

Put simply, preferred shares blend characteristics of both “stocks” and “bonds.”

Like stocks, they pay dividends—usually fixed.

Like bonds, they have priority in dividends and principal repayment, but no voting rights.

PFF is an ETF dedicated to preferred shares, offering stable returns and a steady paycheck every month.

IWY: Suited for investors seeking long-term capital appreciation, relying on steady stock price growth. It embodies confidence in future economic expansion and technological innovation.

PFF: Designed for those prioritizing stable cash flow and income, with a lower risk tolerance. It offers bond-like regular income but

typically yields higher returns than conventional bonds.

Understanding the fundamental logic behind these two ETFs reveals they are not substitutes, but rather complementary components that serve distinct roles within a portfolio strategy. They form the cornerstone of my quantitative portfolio—a foundation of security.

If you believe in America's technological prowess and its status as a global leader, then holding these two key ETFs obtains benefits for your cognitively.

Allocating roughly 20% of your portfolio to this base reflects a bedrock of trust—trust that is evident in everyday life. As long as technology enhances your daily living, your mobility, and your cognitive capacity, it warrants a place in your holdings. Have you held it?

Of course, some newcomers may be wondering about the only power utility stock in my portfolio's construction: VST.



What is VST? You can think of Vistra as an “all-around player” in electricity.

It’s not just a power plant—it sells electricity to big corporations, small businesses, and regular households like ours. It also trades electricity on the wholesale market.

And it doesn’t just rely on traditional natural gas or coal. It’s actively developing new energy sources like nuclear, solar, and battery storage.

So it’s not one of those traditional power companies that simply charges you based on how much electricity you use. It’s more like a savvy operator—going wherever there’s profit to be made or growth to be found across the entire electricity value chain.



Energy: The Lifeblood of AI and the Foundation of Computational Power

As AI reshapes the world at an unprecedented pace, a parallel contest—largely unnoticed—is quietly unfolding beneath the surface of the compute race: the global competition for energy.

From breakthroughs in chip performance to the training of large-scale models, from the operation of data centers to the development of industrial ecosystems, energy remains the central variable running through every layer of AI's value chain.

While the AI race may appear to be a contest of algorithms and hardware, it is, at its core, a deeper struggle over energy availability,

reliability, and cost efficiency.

The explosive growth of AI depends on vast amounts of computational power—and every unit of compute rests on an even greater volume of energy consumption.

Training a single large-scale model like GPT-3 consumes as much electricity as 120 average American households use in a year.

According to data observed by Acumeta, the International Energy Agency projects that by 2030, global electricity demand from data centers will double compared to 2024.

The Reality That “Compute Is Power” Places Energy at the Heart of AI Deployment

The equation is increasingly clear: without sufficient energy, even the most advanced chips and sophisticated algorithms are rendered inert. Computational capacity is, in essence, a function of electricity.

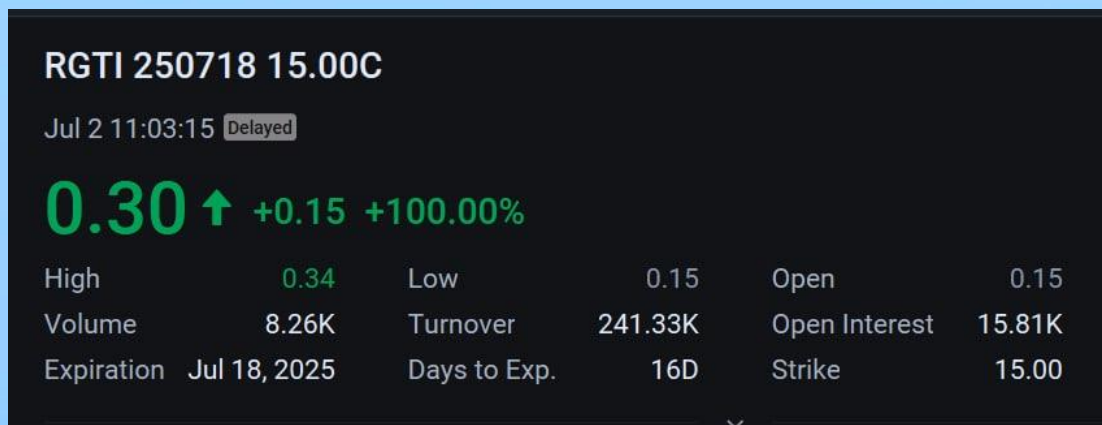
In the United States, aging infrastructure and the slow pace of grid

expansion have made it difficult to accommodate the soaring power demands of AI data centers. This has begun to directly constrain the release of compute potential. Moreover, the persistent “thirst” for energy inherent to these systems requires an energy supply that is not only abundant but also reliably stable.

As the global gap in AI computing capabilities gradually narrows, energy—its availability, stability, and cost structure—is emerging as the defining variable. Nations or enterprises with access to ample, low-cost, and dependable electricity will hold a structural advantage in the unfolding AI economy: they will be able to build at greater scale and commercialize more rapidly through cost discipline.

For VST, the transformation of the power grid and the evolving energy landscape point not to a temporary tailwind, but to a long-term structural opportunity. One might ask: Was its breakout moment yesterday, today, or in the future?

Generates something



Within our AI-focused portfolio, these names we've captured are, quite frankly, a rare delicacy.

If you happened to be enjoying an afternoon coffee—perhaps with a sweet donut on the side—it would be akin to holding RGTI in your portfolio: smooth, satisfying, and deeply rewarding.

Yes, the core link between this stock and AI lies in its role within quantum computing systems—specifically, the processors that significantly enhance AI computational capabilities.

I began sharing this opportunity when the stock was trading near \$12, inviting your participation with conviction. At the same time, I provide a security-verified, compensation-backed service to support the decision.



Were you in?

I also released an options signal on RGTI at that moment: 250718
45.00 CALL

That signal reflected my belief that the stock would reach \$15 by that point in time—a position rooted in deep confidence in the underlying technology. Looking back, everything has unfolded exactly as expected.

If you held that option and exercised it at expiry, you secured RGTI at a \$15 basis, while also benefiting from the premium—capturing a dual-layered return profile. Did you follow through?

If you missed it—do you want to learn how this works?

Generates something



Folks!

This is a marathon-level investment decision—one that speaks not merely to opportunity, but to vision and alignment. Today, whether you’ve chosen to engage with us or are still weighing other institutions, I trust you are preparing to make a decision that will shape the arc of your financial future.

The [AI Center + Crypto Capital] Quantitative Portfolio isn’t just a product—it is a redefinition of asset allocation in the age of intelligent capital. The question is: are you ready to move in stride with us?

Ultimately, I believe you’ll choose us because we speak from a place of long-term conviction and principled integrity.

I extend to you a sincere invitation: to stand with us on the day

Acumeta goes public for the first time—a moment we’ve built toward with care and quiet strength. The seeds of that future are being planted now, in the soil of friendship and shared purpose. Our quantitative community forum is not a slogan—it’s becoming a source of grounded insight and support in an often noisy market.

I also hope you’ll take part in the small but intentional tasks. When you respond to these calls, through my assistant, what awaits you is not just a token of thanks, but a meaningful gesture of partnership.

Today’s Challenge: Share what you learned, and get a small surprise.

When do you believe rate cuts will begin? Do you agree with my timeline? Do you personally welcome such a shift?

What is your current largest equity holding, and what was the reasoning behind your selection?

Which ETF have you chosen for long-term allocation—and what makes you committed to its path?



Please send your responses to my assistant. May this thoughtful participation become a quiet yet powerful omen—of clarity, of commitment, and of future value.

See you Friday.



