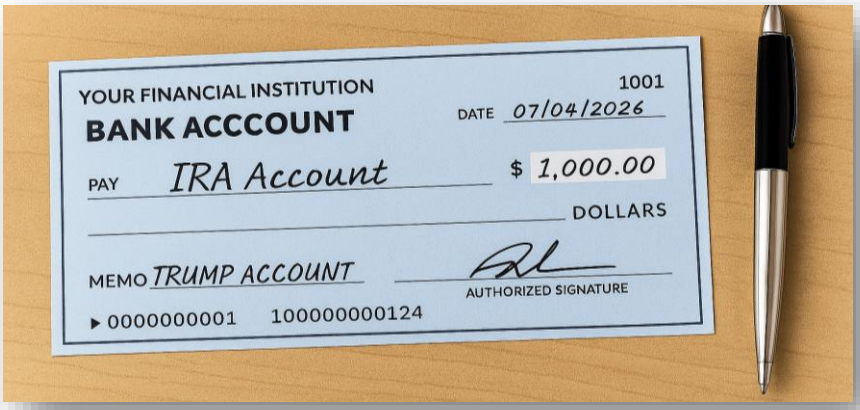
THE TRUMP ACCOUNT—

AN EXCITING COMPOUNDING OPPORTUNITY



QUIZ... If you make a one-time investment of $1,000 for your newborn grandchild and it doubles every 7 years, how much will your grandchild have in 70 years?

ANSWER... Over $1 million.

YEARS	VALUE
Start	$ 1,000
7	2,000
14	4,000
21	8,000
28	16,000
35	32,000
42	64,000
49	128,000
56	256,000
63	512,000
70	$ 1,024,000

To accomplish this, we need two things:

1. A rate of return of approximately 10.4% per year. Over the long-term, this is approximately the return for U.S. stocks.
2. Tax-deferred compounding, such as an IRA account.

Presently, a grandchild needs earned income to establish an IRA account.

> Assuming a grandchild begins to earn income at age 21, there would only be 49 years to compound until age 70. So the $1,000 IRA contribution would only grow to $128,000 instead of **$1,024,000**.

An Amazing Compounding Opportunity Starting 7/4/2026

Beginning next year, contributions of up to $5,000 per year can be made to a Trump Account for anyone ages 0-17.

> A Trump Account is similar to an after-tax IRA, but the child does not need earned income.

So you will soon be able to contribute to a newborn grandchild's Trump account and have the money compound for 70 rather than 49 years, as in our previous example.

The Magic of Compounding

If you make a single contribution of $5,000 on July 4, 2026, and the investment doubles every 7 years, in 70 years the account will be worth **$5,120,000**.

*BUT LET'S **THINK REALLY BIG.***

If $5,000 per year for 18 years is contributed to the Trump Account, and the investments double every 7 years, the account will be worth **$45.2 million** in 70 years.

Trump accounts are an amazing opportunity to establish a retirement fund for a child or grandchild. With 21 years of extra compounding (start at age 0 instead of age 21) you reap 8 times more money at age 70.

The final details about how Trump accounts will work have not yet been released. Contributions can't be made until 7/4/2026.

NOTE: I have illustrated compounding above using an approximation of historical stock returns. These returns may or may not be a good approximation of future returns.