

US Stock Express

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NASDAQ Forecasts (2025–2030)



NASDAQ Composite

From Copilot of Microsoft
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Year	Forecasted Close	% Change from 2025
2025	25,160	—
2026	30,281	+20.3%
2027	36,682	+45.9%
2028	44,455	+76.7%
2029	48,863	+94.3%
2030	53,505	+112.7%

Source: LongForecast [20]



NASDAQ 100

Year	Forecasted Close	% Change from 2025
2025	26,534	—
2026	30,281	+14.1%
2027	30,638	+15.5%
2028	30,908	+16.5%
2029	32,441	+22.3%
2030	32,375	+22.0%

Source: TradersUnion [22]



Interpretation:

- **NASDAQ Composite** benefits from broader sector recovery and rate cuts
- **NASDAQ 100** shows slower growth due to tech saturation and geopolitical headwinds

Forecast on NASDAQ 100 and NASDAQ Composite

Year (End-Dec)	Nasdaq-100		Nasdaq Composite	
	Forecast (Points)	Rationale	Forecast (Points)	Rationale
2025	24,500–26,000	+10–15% on rate relief/AI capex; post-cut rally fades into Q4 volatility. Avg: Goldman 25,200.	23,000–25,000	Mirrors 100's breadth; small-caps lag but tech drives.
2026	28,000–30,000	+15% as cuts deepen (to ~3.4%); Blackwell ramp, IT spend +9.7%.	27,000–29,000	Earnings +12%; China risks cap.
2027	32,000–35,000	+12% stabilization; AGI hype, but antitrust bites.	30,000–33,000	Broader participation; inflation rebound risk.
2028	36,000–40,000	+13% on global AI (\$1T market); quantum edges.	34,000–38,000	Rotation to value; tariffs headwind.
2029	41,000–45,000	+14% compounding; edge AI boom.	39,000–43,000	Steady 10%+ growth; bubble watch.
2030	47,000–52,000	+15% peak cycle; \$3T data center spend. High: 55,000 if no recession.	44,000–49,000	Cumulative +130% from now; diversified gains.

These are directional—volatility from elections/geopolitics could swing ±10%. Tech's moat endures, but diversify beyond Magnificent 7.

Fed Rate Cut Cycle and NASDAQ Forecasts

The Fed's September 18, 2025, 25bps cut (to 4.00–4.25%) kicked off a shallow easing cycle (2–3 more cuts by year-end, targeting 3.6% by Dec 2025 per dot plot), signaling a "soft landing" amid cooling jobs (unemployment at 4.3%) and sticky inflation (core PCE ~3%). This favors tech: Lower rates compress discount rates on future earnings, boosting growth multiples (Nasdaq's P/E ~32x vs. S&P's 22x), and cheapens capex for AI (\$200B+ in 2025). Historically, post-first-cut years see Nasdaq +14–20% (e.g., 1995, 2019), though "sell-the-news" dips (e.g., -2% post-Sep) are common if guidance is hawkish. Risks: Tariff inflation or recession could cap upside, but AI tailwinds (29% CAGR to 2028) dominate.

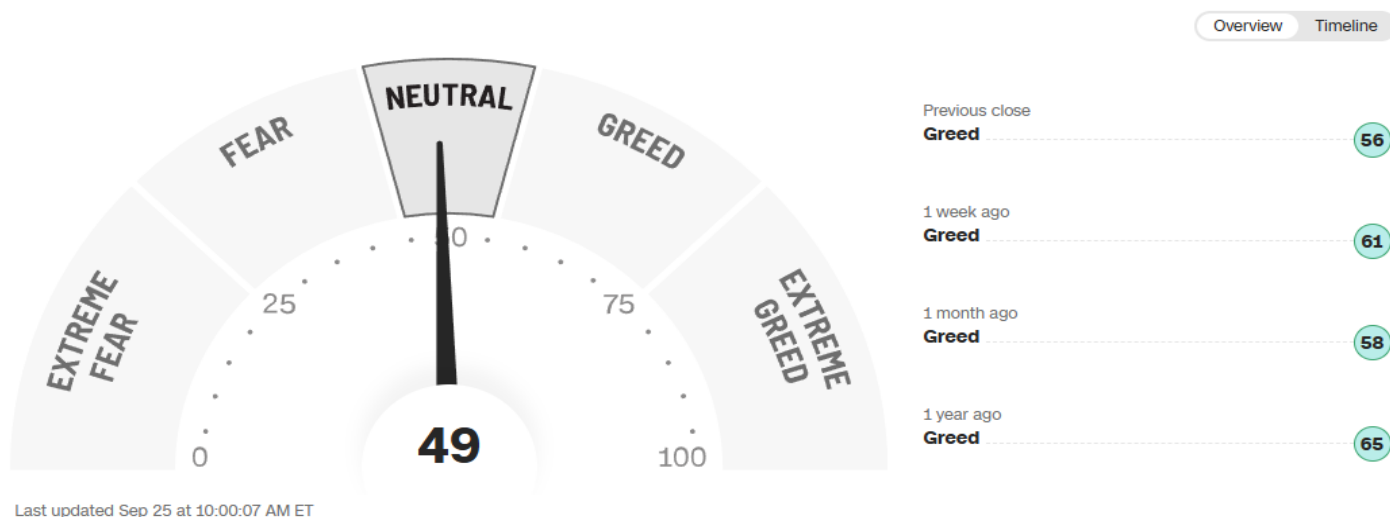
Forecasts blend consensus from CoinPriceForecast, LongForecast, Traders Union, WalletInvestor, and Trading Economics (as of Sep 25, 2025). Current levels: Nasdaq-100 ~22,500; Composite ~21,500. Assumes 12–15% annual tech EPS growth, 4–5% GDP, and 2–3% Fed funds by 2027. Upside skewed by AI; downside if geopolitics flare.

*Risk disclosure: Price can go up and down at any moment, use free money to trade and bear the risk according to your own capital;
 Never trade with money that has a deadline for withdrawal.
 All suggestions are for reference only, even AI cannot be 100% reliable, final decision still lies upon investors.
 Copy trading cannot replicate another trader's background or psychological state.*

Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now?

[Learn more about the index](#)



North East West South is **NEWS**

Huawei's rotating chairman, Eric Xu, announced a high-profile three-year development blueprint at the Huawei Connect conference on September 18th. He admitted that the company's semiconductor product performance still lags behind NVIDIA's, but stated that through a three-pronged strategy of "brute force expansion, massive interconnectivity, and policy support," he hopes to narrow the gap with NVIDIA by 2028, or even surpass it, openly challenging its market dominance.

Danish police said today that following the closure of Copenhagen Airport due to drone interference, drones have been spotted at four more airports in the country, one of which was closed for several hours.

U.S. Special Envoy Steve Witkoff said today that President Trump has presented a Gaza peace plan to regional countries and expects a breakthrough soon. French President Emmanuel Macron believes the plan will include the proposals he presented to Trump.

The United States announced a reduction in tariffs on EU car imports to 15%, retroactively effective August 1st, to implement the terms of a previously announced trade agreement between the two sides.

A research team led by Distinguished Professor Chen Junwei of the Department of Materials Science at National Taiwan University (NTU), in collaboration with TSMC, has achieved a significant breakthrough in the development of next-generation two-dimensional atomic-layer materials for semiconductor devices. The team has grown large-area single- and double-atomic layers of tungsten diselenide (WSe₂) and fabricated them into high-performance transistors. Their findings were recently published in Nature Communications.

CN Huawei’s Chip Roadmap: A Bold Challenge to NVIDIA

At the **Huawei Connect** conference on **Sept 18, 2025**, rotating chairman **Eric Xu** unveiled a three-year blueprint to rival NVIDIA’s dominance in AI hardware:

Huawei’s Strategy:

1. **Brute Force Expansion:** Scaling chip clusters massively
2. **Massive Interconnectivity:** Launching *UnifiedBus*, 62× faster than NVIDIA’s NVLink144 [9]
3. **Policy Support:** Leveraging state subsidies and regulatory protection

From Copilot of Microsoft
FROM COPILLOT OF MICROSOFT

Chip Roadmap:

Year	Chip	Focus	Key Feature
2026	Ascend 950PR / 950DT	Inference / Training	Proprietary HBM memory
2027	Ascend 960	Double compute & memory	Atlas 960 supernode
2028	Ascend 970	4 Tbit/s interface	15,488-chip clusters

Huawei’s **Atlas platforms** will link thousands of chips into “supernodes,” aiming to **outperform NVIDIA’s NVL144 and xAI Colossus** systems by 2027 [12].

My Take:

Huawei isn’t trying to beat NVIDIA chip-for-chip. It’s betting on **scale, interconnect speed, and domestic control**. If successful, it could redefine AI infrastructure—especially in markets where NVIDIA is banned.

U.S. GPS Chip Export Bill: Surveillance Meets Sanctions

The **Chip Security Act**, introduced in May 2025, proposes **mandatory GPS-style tracking** on all exported AI chips [19]:

- Applies to chips under ECCNs 3A090, 4A090, etc.
- Requires **location verification**, tamper alerts, and ongoing reporting
- Targets **China and Russia** as primary sanction zones

Is It Already in Effect?

Though **not officially passed**, multiple sources suggest **de facto enforcement** is underway via export license conditions [17].

CN Impact on China: Can It Survive Without NVIDIA?

▼ Short-Term Pain:

- Loss of access to H100, A100, H20, and RTX6000D
- CUDA ecosystem fragmentation
- Slower scaling of LLMs and AI training

▲ Long-Term Adaptation:

- **Huawei’s Ascend chips** now match or exceed NVIDIA’s China-compliant models [1][2]
- **Cambricon Technologies** saw a 4,000% revenue surge in H1 2025 [4]
- **Alibaba, Baidu, ByteDance** shifting to internal chip designs

Verdict:

China is **accelerating toward self-sufficiency**. While performance gaps remain, **massive state investment, alternative architectures, and cluster-based scaling** may allow China to thrive without NVIDIA by 2028.

Comments on Huawei's Three-Year AI Chip Blueprint

From GROK of X.AI

Huawei's announcement at the Huawei Connect 2025 conference on September 18 marks a bold, transparent pivot in its AI ambitions, breaking from years of secretive development under U.S. sanctions. Rotating Chairman Eric Xu's candid admission—that Huawei's semiconductors still trail NVIDIA's in raw performance—is refreshing in an industry rife with hype, but his "three-pronged strategy" (brute-force scaling of production, massive interconnectivity for cluster efficiency, and leveraging Chinese policy incentives like subsidies and domestic mandates) positions this as a pragmatic war of attrition rather than overnight disruption. The roadmap—Ascend 950 series (Q1/Q4 2026), Ascend 960 (Q4 2027), and Ascend 970 (Q4 2028)—promises generational doublings in FP4/FP8 compute (e.g., 950 at 2 PFLOPS FP4, scaling to 8 PFLOPS by 970), interconnect bandwidth (2 TB/s to 4 TB/s), and memory access (via proprietary HBM, up to 144GB/4 TB/s on 950DT). Specialized variants like the 950PR (prefill/inference) and 950DT (decoding/training) show Huawei tailoring for real workloads, while in-house HBM circumvents supply chokepoints dominated by SK Hynix/Samsung.

This isn't just chip talk—it's ecosystem warfare. The accompanying Atlas SuperPoD/SuperCluster (e.g., 950 with 8,192 chips, claiming 6.7x NVIDIA NVL144's power; 960 with 15,488 chips for 4 ZFLOPS FP4) targets hyperscale AI training, rivaling NVIDIA's GB200/DGX in deployment scale. Xu's goal to "narrow the gap by 2028 or surpass" NVIDIA is audacious but grounded: Huawei's CANN software (set for open-sourcing by end-2025) and "supernode" architecture could erode NVIDIA's CUDA moat in China, where Beijing's push for domestic adoption (e.g., Alibaba/Tencent mandates) creates a captive market.

Globally, it's a wake-up call—NVIDIA's China revenue has cratered 20-30% post-sanctions, and Huawei's clusters (e.g., outperforming xAI's Colossus by 1.3x on paper) could capture 20-30% of China's \$100B+ AI infra spend by 2028. Risks? Execution on SMIC's 5-7nm nodes lags TSMC's 3nm, efficiency gaps persist (Huawei chips ~70-80% of NVIDIA in clusters), and U.S. escalation could throttle tool access. Still, this blueprint accelerates China's self-reliance, potentially flipping the script from "catch-up" to "coexistence" in a bifurcated AI world.

The U.S. GPS Chip-Tracking Bill: Harm to China and Self-Sufficiency Prospects

The "Chip Security Act" (introduced May 2025 by Sen. Tom Cotton, with bipartisan House backing from Rep. Bill Huizenga et al.) mandates location-verification tech (e.g., embedded GPS-like trackers) in export-controlled AI chips (ECCNs 3A090/4A090) to detect diversions to sanctioned entities in China/Russia. It's not yet law—stuck in committee amid debates on feasibility (e.g., performance hits, hacking risks)—but rumors of "carrying out now" stem from August 2025 Reuters reports of secret U.S. trackers in high-risk shipments, enforced via Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS) with FBI/HSI involvement. If passed (likely in lame-duck session, per bipartisan momentum), it could generate \$500M+ in compliance costs for NVIDIA/AMD while closing smuggling loopholes (e.g., gray-market H100s to Huawei via third countries).

Great harm to China? Moderately disruptive, but not existential. It escalates the "kill chain" on imports—China's already rerouted via proxies (e.g., Malaysia/Singapore hubs), but trackers could slash 40-60% of illicit inflows, per CSIS estimates, delaying military AI (e.g., drone swarms) by 6-12 months. Economic hit: \$10-20B in foregone compute for hyperscalers like Baidu, forcing pricier workarounds. Geopolitically, it signals U.S. resolve, potentially spurring EU/Japan alignment and widening the tech chasm.

Can China survive without NVIDIA? Absolutely, with caveats—Huawei's roadmap proves it. Domestic alternatives (Ascend, Biren BR100, Moore Threads MTT) now cover 80-90% of inference needs, per TrendForce, and policy mandates (e.g., "no foreign chips" for state AI) ensure adoption. By 2028, Huawei's clusters could match 70% of NVIDIA's cluster efficiency at half the cost, fueled by \$50B+ in state R&D (e.g., SMIC's 5nm yields rising to 60%). Survival mode: Full self-reliance in "walled garden" AI (e.g., DeepSeek's efficient training cuts compute 50%), but global lag in AGI pursuits. Long-term, it accelerates bifurcation—China leads in applied AI (surveillance/autos), U.S. in foundational models—but no collapse; think Soviet tech resilience, upgraded with market scale.

From GROK of X.AI



World Observation

Day 1311
Russia/Ukraine Conflict

Riding the AI Waves

(27) NVDA vs HUAWEI

After talking about the Money Triangle of NVDA, OpenAI and ORCL, we turn to another page concerning the battle between Huawei and NVDA. But not yet finished, please refer to the last item of North, East, West, South is News, we still have another story on TSM, and not yet finished, next week, we will have

The AI waves are brilliant and splendid. It will not end so soon.

Its no doubt that Huawei is chasing near NVDA but not chasing up. The gap is still quite large. How large it is, will be explicit in the following issues. Mind that the US sanction is not so complete, because chips still can be re-exported through the third, fourth or fifth..... countries to China and Russia. That's why they need to install GPS system on export of chips. The bill not yet passed, but actually carrying on.

If the bill is passed, what would happen? China still can establish data center overseas such as in Singapore or elsewhere, and that why the bill is still pending now.

However, Jensen Huang told Bloomberg that Huawei is really a threat to NVDA, and is chasing quite nearby. Why he says so, simply because he wanted to have more help and fund from White House. We can see the Defense Department, every time they say their enemy is quite strong or

weapons are chasing quite near US. The aim is to get more funds. It became an unwritten law indeed.

But as the case develops Huawei would develop more chips for domestic usage, and overseas buyers of course still stick to NVDA. If you understand the sales of Chinese commercial plane C919, you will know more. Such as in case of software, people would like to use Microsoft Windows, they can use Chinese domestic version of Windows, but hard to merge into international style. Microsoft has worldwide market and costumers, therefore their development and fund can support them for future and deeper research.

In case of commercial sales, of course Huawei can get more market share for they have a lot of local fans which will only buy Huawei. Would it affect the profit margin of NVDA? It depends on the development of AI. The demand of AI is so great, that means NVDA can also double its business shortly. You can see that Jensen Huang is always saying that the demand will be double and double year by year. Their infinite triangle will push ORCL or OpenAI into Top 10 market capitalization soon.

Being an investor, we have to know what is in the competition and how it develops. But one more thing we have to prepare well, when AI continues to develop, a lot of jobs will be replaced by humanoid robots or capable AI users. This is more important.

So I asked Grok and Copilot to give forecast on NASDAQ 100 and NASDAQ Composite for the next 5 years. Mind that there will be an AI bloom in 2029 and 2030. Why? Because the landing on Mars will be either in 2030 or 2029. This time, would not be just a 3-year project of Moon Landing which ended in 1972. Both US and China already had a 20-year project on the Mars. So please prepare well before it is too late.