

4Q23 MARKET OUTLOOK: SAILING IN STRANGE SEAS

- 1 Introduction | Setting Our Sights on The Future, Not Looking Back
- **2** Economy Navigating by the Stars Under Cloudy Skies as We Approach a Recession
- **3** Monetary Policy "Oh Captain My Captain"—Nearing the End of the Tightening Cycle
- 4 Politics | Guiding the Path to 2024
- **5** Fixed Income | Marco Polo as Lower Interest Rates Remain Elusive
- **6** Equities Earnings the 'Spinach' Needed to Fuel the Market Higher
- 7 Asset Allocation Lessons Learned from Jimmy Buffett





Introduction Looking Forward, Not Backwards

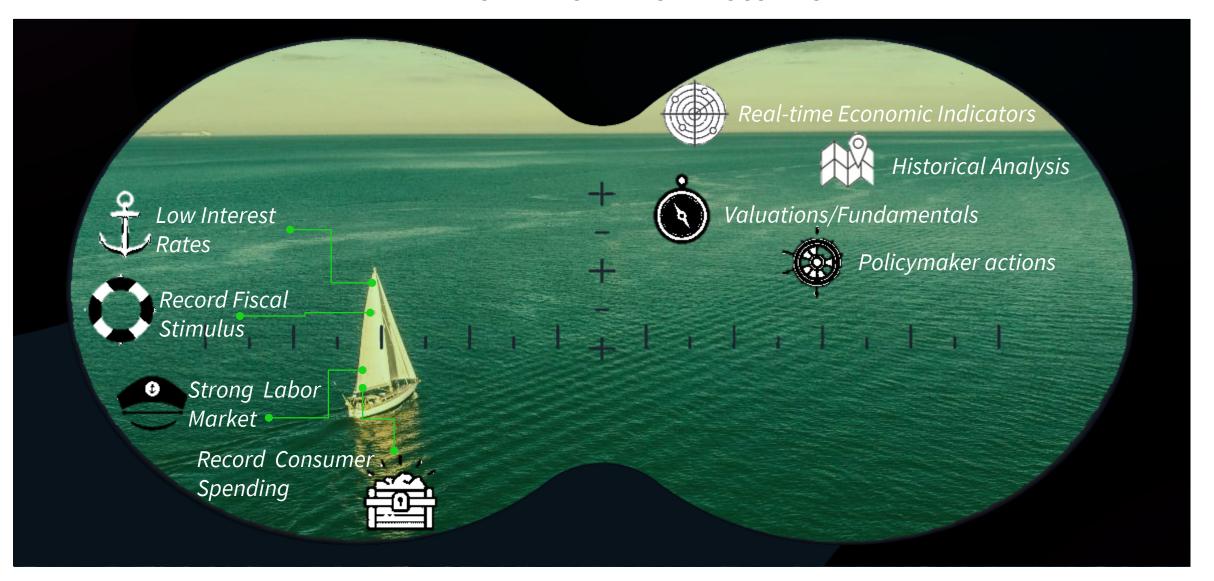
INSIGHT:

Experienced sailors know that you cannot look backwards to determine where you are going. Instead, they have to use the tools at their disposal to determine what lies ahead.

BOTTOM LINE:

After record fiscal stimulus, low interest rates and a solid job market, the winds are shifting for the economy and asset classes. Determining the future will be key for portfolio performance.

THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY BINOCULARS





ECONOMY Navigating by the Stars Under Cloudy Skies

INSIGHT:

The strength of the consumer has kept the economy afloat to this point. However, cracks are beginning to form as excess savings are depleted and fixed costs surge as a result of rising interest rates.

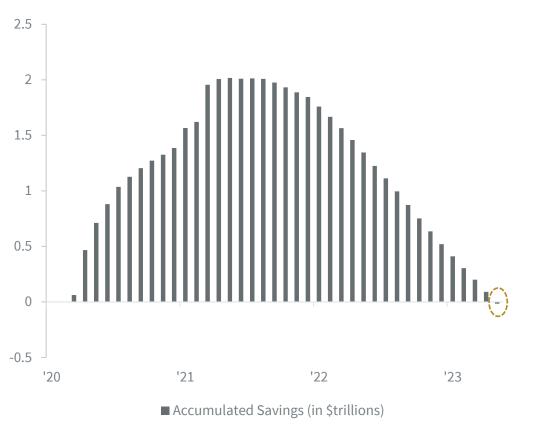
BOTTOM LINE:

Depleted excess savings, combined with credit tightening and job growth slowing, suggests the economy will slide into a mild recession beginning in 1Q24. Despite the slowdown, we expect 2024 GDP to rise 0.4% on an annual basis.

CONSUMER HEADWINDS BUILDING

DEPLETED EXCESS SAVINGS AND RISING EXPENSES WILL WEIGH ON CONSUMER SPENDING

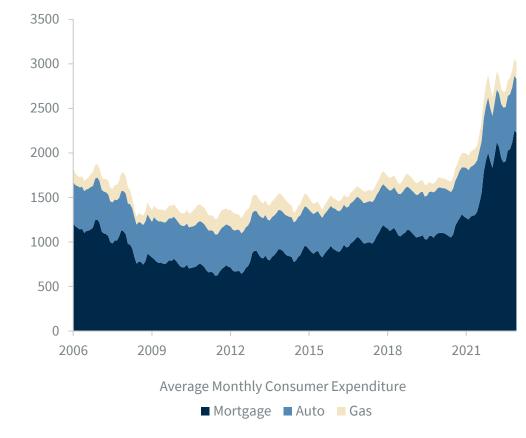
Excess Savings Depleted



+78%

Average Monthly
Consumer
Expenditure Since
Start Of COVID

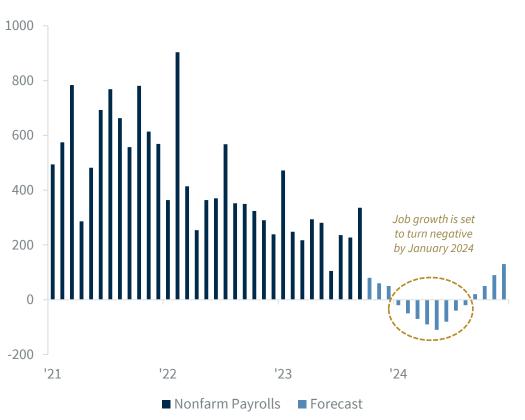
Surge in Mortgage, Auto and Gas Expenses



HEADWINDS FOR THE ECONOMY

A SLOWING LABOR MARKET COMBINED WITH TIGHTENING LENDING STANDARDS WILL WEIGH ON THE ECONOMY

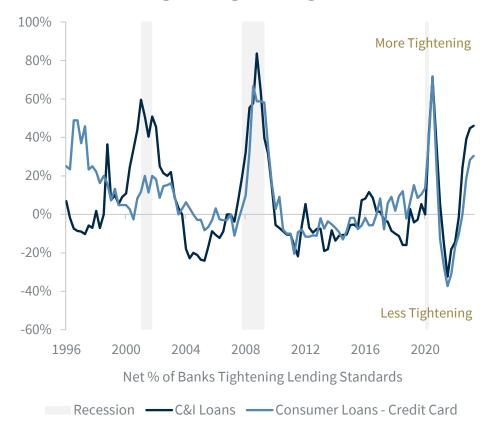
Job Growth Set to Turn Negative



7.2%

90-Day Credit Card Delinquencies Rose To The Highest Level Since 1Q12

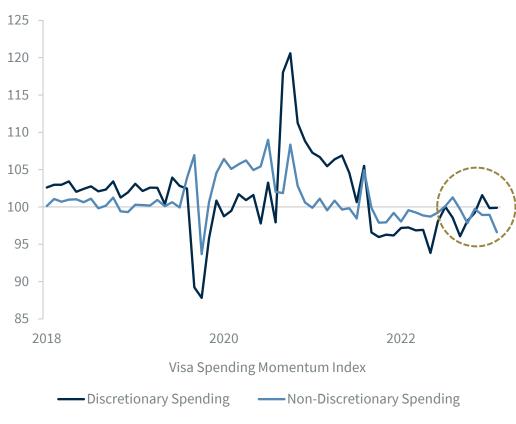
Banks Tightening Lending Standards



PAST THE SUMMER OF REVENGE TRAVEL

MOMENTUM IN CREDIT CARD SPENDING IS SLOWING AS TRAVEL-RELATED SPENDING SLOWS





5%

Only 5% Of Consumers Expect To Spend **More** This Holiday Shopping Season

33%

33% Of Consumers Expect To Spend **Less** This Holiday Shopping Season **Travel Spending Starting to Slow**

Surge in private jet travel was just another pandemic fad

JetBlue lowers Q3 revenue guidance as leisure bookings tail off

Is the party over? New data suggests revenge travel may be ending soon

Disney World Hasn't Felt This Empty in Years

'Florida fatigue' slows South Florida tourism this year, after pandemic breakout

Europe's Travel Revival Appears to be Slow

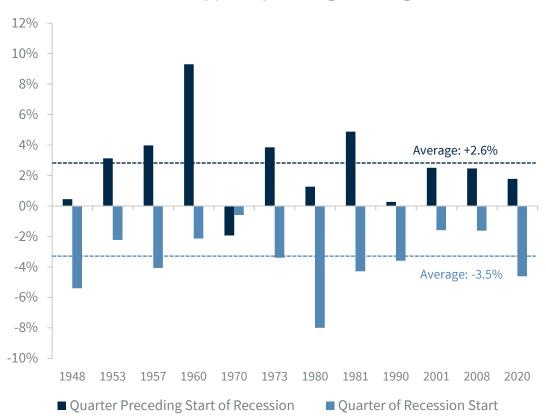
Luxury Brands See Drop In U.S., Where Aspirational Consumers Put New Purchases On Hold

Rolex and Patek Prices Fall to a Near Two-Year Low on the Secondary Market

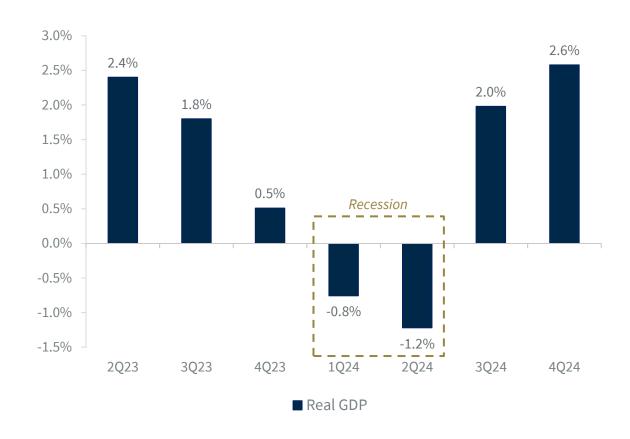
A RECESSION FORECAST TO BEGIN IN 1Q24

DESPITE INCREASED CALLS FOR A SOFT LANDING, WE FORECAST A MILD RECESSION TO BEGIN IN 1Q24

Economic Growth Typically Strong Leading into a Recession



Recession Forecasted to Start in First Quarter of 2024



WHY A RECESSION IS LIKELY TO BE MILD

WE EXPECT THE UPCOMING RECESSION TO BE MILD IN MAGNITUDE AND DURATION

Expected Recession vs. Historical Averages

Economic Contraction



-0.6%

-2.5%

Average Duration



6 months 10 months

Jobs Lost



0.5M

3.5M

Fixed Investment



-3.2%

-18.5%

S&P 500 Earnings



-0.5%

-24.4%

■ Forecast **■** Average



Source: FactSet, Data as of 9/30/2023.

+0.4%

2024 US GDP Forecast

12%

Of Survey Respondents **Do Not** Expect a Recession Over the Next 12 Months

Five Reasons Why We Expect a Mild Recession

- **Overall Healthy Consumer**—Not 1 Overleveraged Like Prior Cycles
- Still Healthy Job Market—Job Losses Will 2 be Less than Historical Average
- Few Excesses in the Economy—No Housing 3 Bubble, No Bloated Inventories
- **Solid Government Spending**—Likely to 4 Lead to Additional Investment
- 'Rolling Recessions'—Certain Areas of 5 **Economy Have Experienced Downturn**



Monetary Policy "Oh Captain My Captain"

INSIGHT:

The Fed continues on the path of tightening monetary policy. However moderating inflation and cooling economic activity should allow the Fed to end its tightening cycle in the fourth quarter.

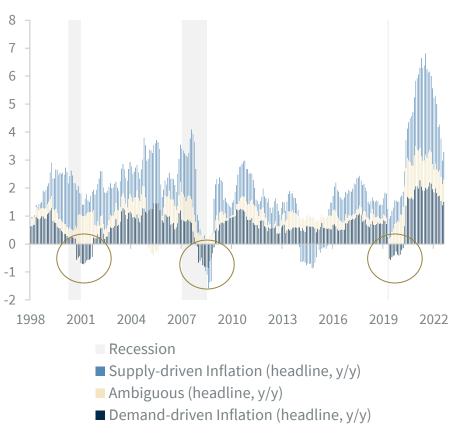
BOTTOM LINE:

We expect inflation to continue to moderate and the US economy to enter a recession in 1Q24. Additionally, we expect one more 25 bp rate hike in November and the Fed to begin cutting rates in mid-2024.

FALLING INFLATION TO ALLEVIATE FED CONCERNS

INFLATION IS LIKELY TO CONTINUE TO MOVE ON A DOWNWARD PATH

Inflation to Roll Over with Slowing Demand

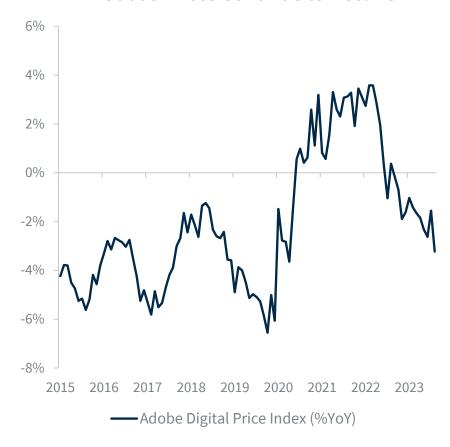


Inflation Declines

158 bps

In 12 Months Following Recession Start On Average

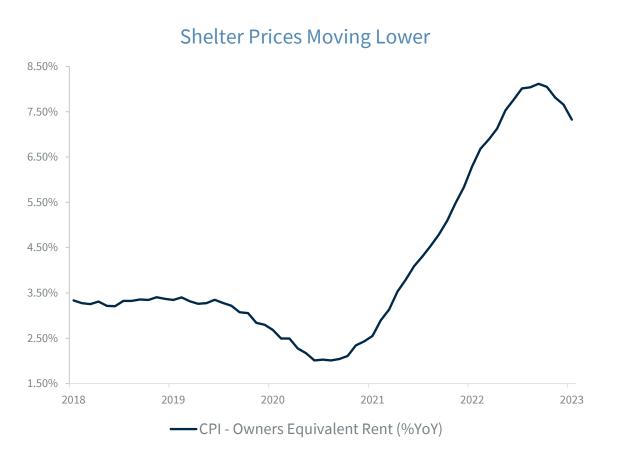
Goods Prices Continue to Decline



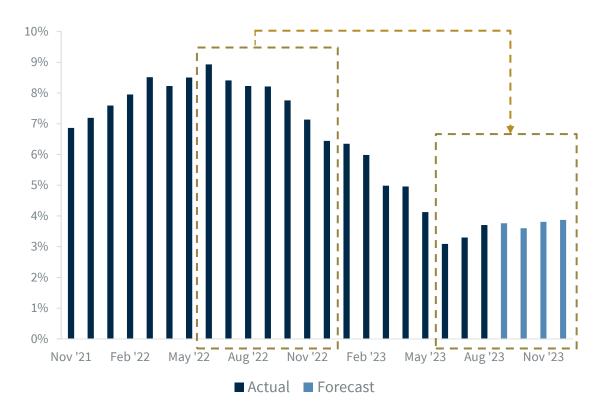
Source: FactSet, San Francisco Fed, Data as of 9/30/2023.

FALLING SHELTER PRICES SUPPORTIVE OF MODERATING INFLATION

EASING SHELTER PRICES AND CALENDAR EFFECTS WILL ALSO BE SUPPORTIVE OF MODERATING INFLATION



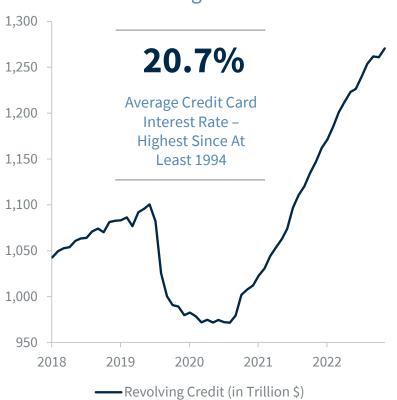
Hotter Months of Last Year Set to Roll Off



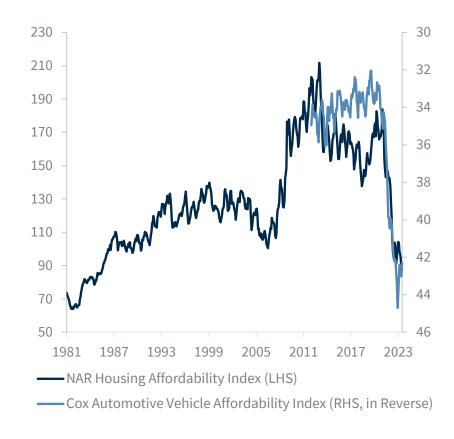
THE ECONOMY REMAINS INTEREST RATE SENSITIVE

THE US ECONOMY IS NOT COMPLETELY IMMUNE TO FED TIGHTENING

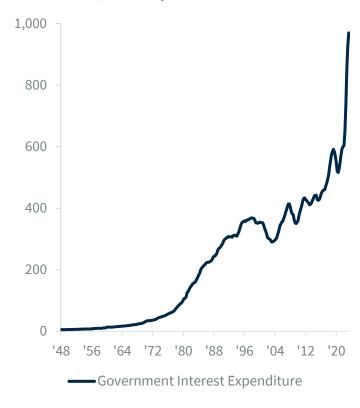
Revolving Credit at All-Time Highs Combined With Higher Credit Card Rates



Housing/Auto Affordability Plummet

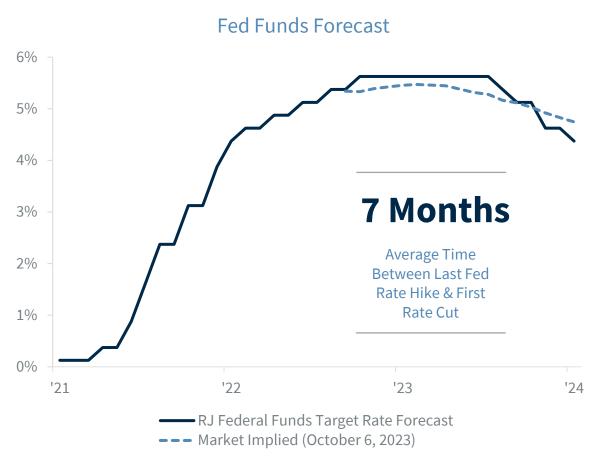


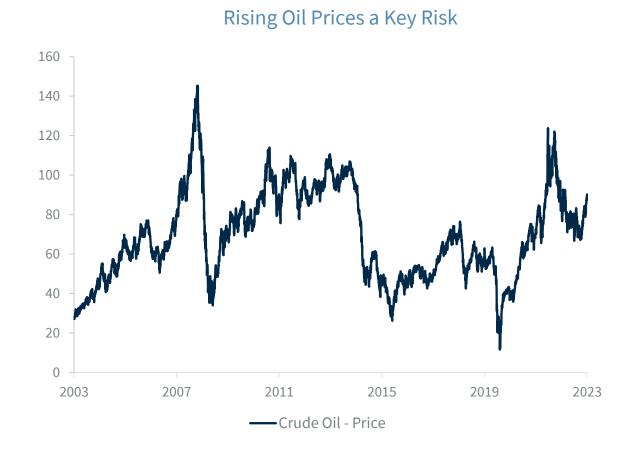
Government Interest Expense Surging (Quarterly Annualized)



THE FED IS NEARING THE TIGHTENING CYCLE FINISH LINE

WE EXPECT ONE MORE RATE HIKE IN 4Q BEFORE THE FED CUTS RATES IN MID-2024







Politics
Guiding the Path to 2024

INSIGHT:

The 2024 presidential election is a little more than a year away. With two unpopular candidates in the lead, the economy will be a driving factor in choosing the eventual winner.

BOTTOM LINE:

A lot can change between now and November 2024; however, history has shown that a recession in the 24 months leading up to the election has been a headwind for the incumbent.

WASHINGTON COMPOSITION

GOVERNMENT COMPOSITION HAS SHIFTED IN EIGHT OF THE LAST NINE ELECTIONS

2005
President
House
Senate







2007 President House Senate







2009 President House





Senate



2011 2013
President President House House







2015
President
House







2017President
House
Senate



















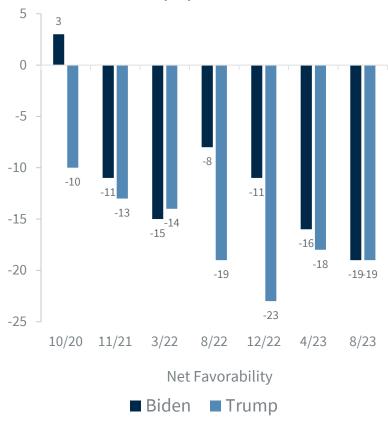




THE ECONOMY IS A MAJOR DRIVER OF ELECTION OUTCOMES

A POTENTIAL RECESSION WILL BE A KEY STORY IN THE 2024 ELECTION

Two Unpopular Candidates



Source: FactSet, Data as of 9/26/2023.

Walking the Recession Plank

Trump

Bush I

Carter

Ford

Hoover

Taft

President Recession? Reelected?

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

No

No

No

No

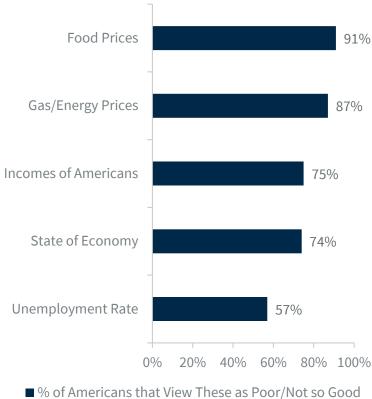
No

No

President	Recession?	Reelected?
Obama	No	Yes
Bush II	No	Yes
Clinton	No	Yes
Reagan	No	Yes
Nixon	No	Yes
LBJ	No	Yes
Eisenhower	No	Yes
Truman	No	Yes
FDR	No	Yes
FDR	No	Yes
FDR	No	Yes
Wilson	No	Yes

Source: FactSet, Strategas Research, Data as of 9/26/2023. Recessions are counted if they occurred within two years of election.

"It's the Economy Stupid!"



1

Source: ABC News/Washington Post, Data as of 9/26/2023.



Fixed Income Marco Polo and the El

Marco Polo and the Elusive Interest Rate Decline

INSIGHT:

Like Marco Polo, calls for lower interest rates have remained elusive to this point. However, moderating inflation, a mild recession and the end of the Fed's tightening cycle should push yields lower.

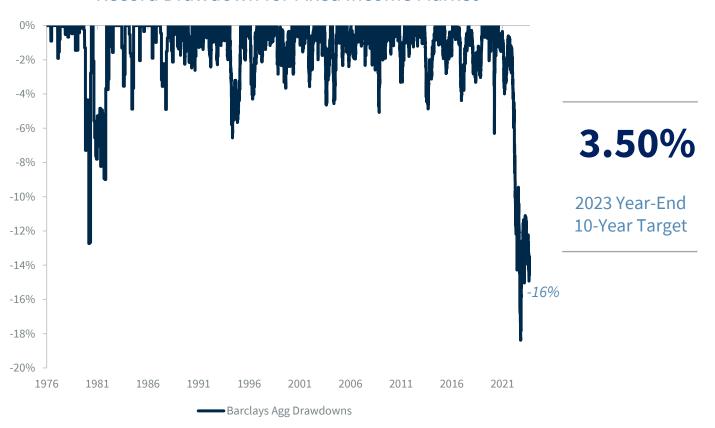
BOTTOM LINE:

We expect 10-year Treasury yields to decline to 3.50% over the next 12 months. In an environment where growth will be challenged, we prefer to focus on high quality bonds, such as Treasurys and investment grade corporate bonds.

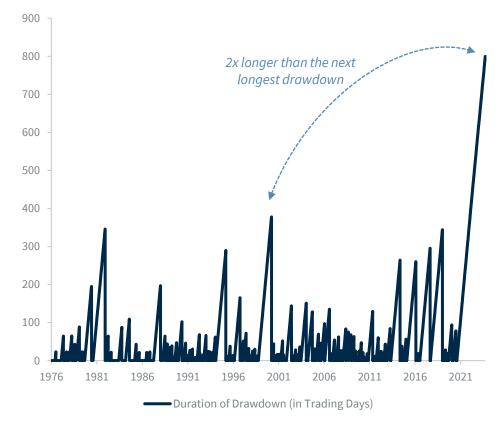
RECORD DRAWDOWN IN THE FIXED INCOME MARKET

THE FIXED INCOME MARKET HAS SEEN A RECORD DRAWDOWN IN MAGNITUDE AND DURATION

Record Drawdown for Fixed Income Market



Record Duration of Drawdown in Fixed Income



MARKET POSITIONING HAS BEEN OFFSIDES ALL YEAR

FIFTH TIME THIS YEAR THAT MARKET COULD BE WRONG FOOTED

Headlines

Performance Since

S&P Could Fall 24% This Year

+10.2%

Forbes - January 9, 2023

The harsh reality for investors eyeing tech stocks in 2023

+33.8%

Yahoo Finance - January 2, 2023

Analysts Sound Warning On Financial

+6.4%

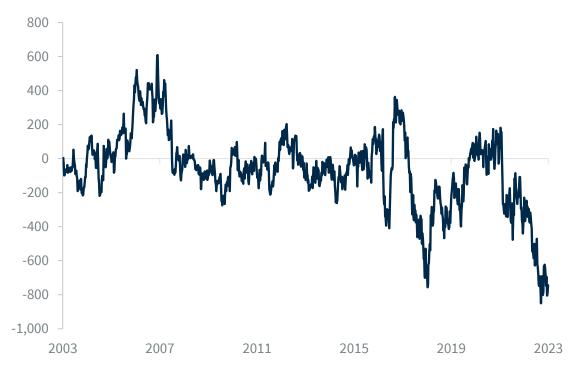
Investors.com - March 20, 2023

Energy stocks: Keep them, just don't expect them to outperform this year, strategist says

Yahoo Finance - May 17, 2023

+15.3%

Investors Have Never Been This Short Bonds



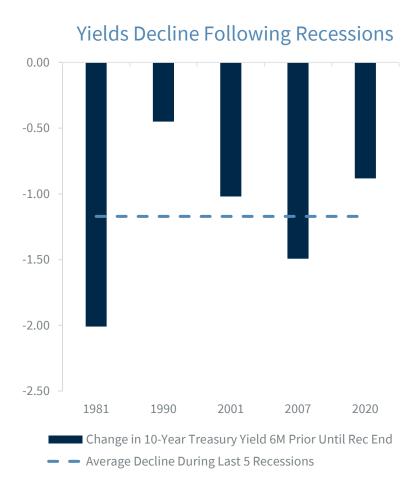
Contracts, in 000s)

Source: FactSet, Data as of 9/30/2023.

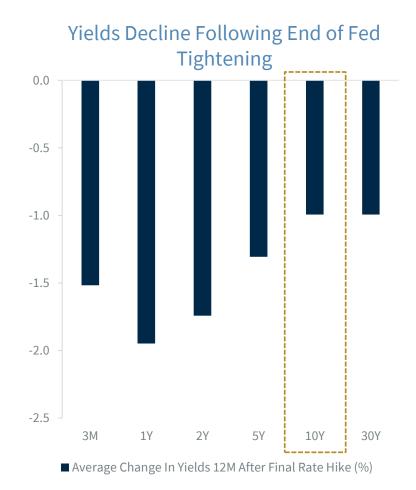
Stocks

YIELDS LIKELY TO DECLINE FROM CURRENT LEVELS

SLOWING ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, MODERATING INFLATION, AND THE END OF THE FED TIGHTENING CYCLE SHOULD PUSH YIELDS LOWER



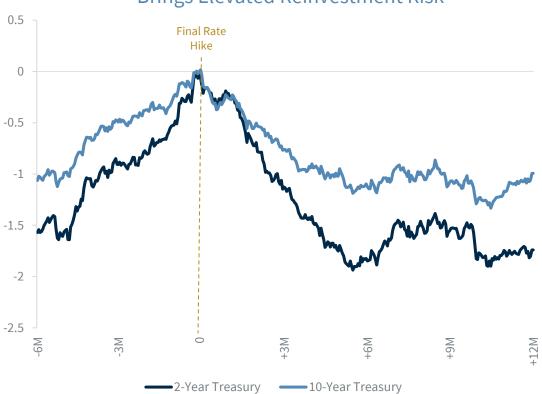




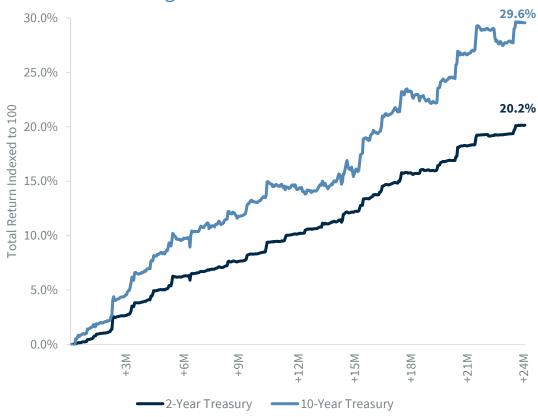
LOOK TO LENGTHEN DURATION

INTEREST RATES ARE LIKELY TO MOVE LOWER OVER THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS

Yield Decline Following End of Fed Tightening Brings Elevated Reinvestment Risk



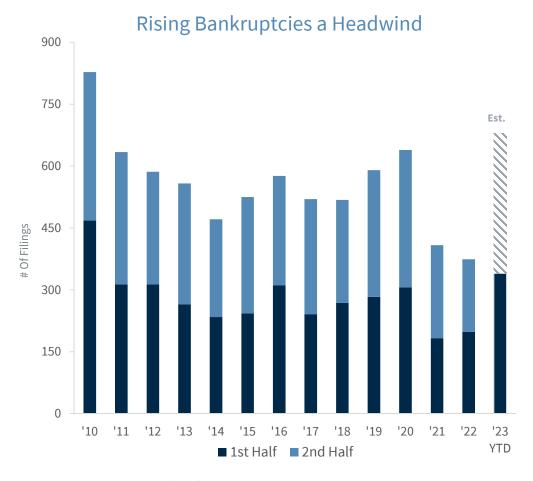
Look to Lengthen Duration in Current Environment



Source: FactSet, Data as of 9/25/2023. Data incorporates the last 8 tightening cycles.

HEADWINDS FOR HIGH YIELD BUILDING

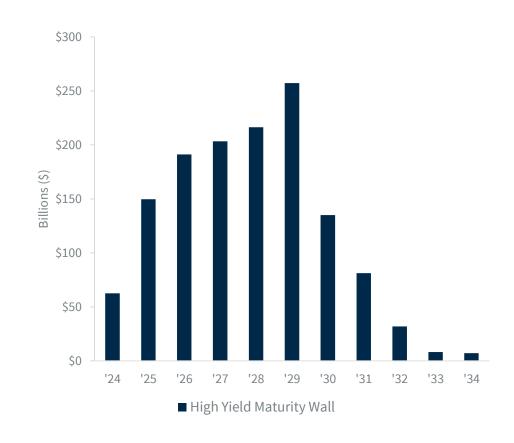
HIGH YIELD LIKELY TO BE CHALLENGED IN RECESSIONARY ENVIRONMENT



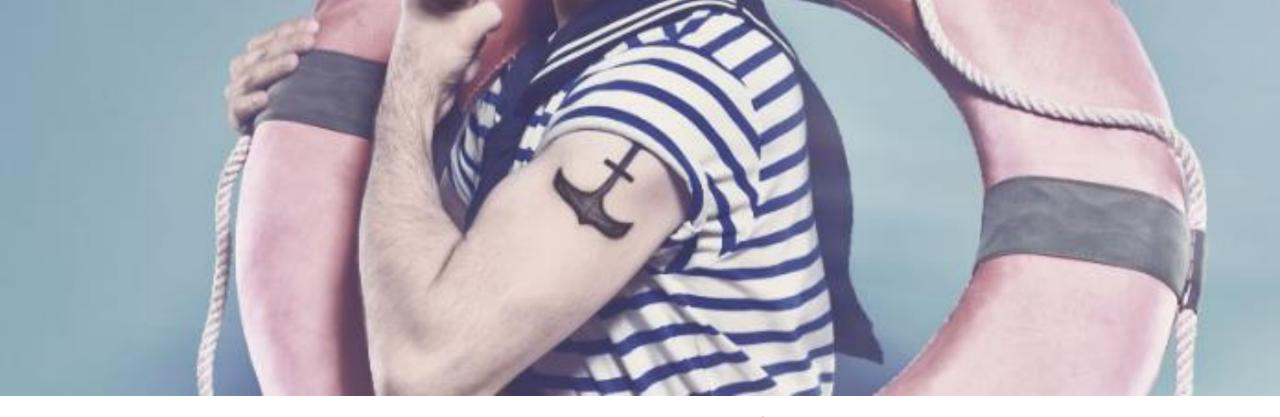
\$63 Billion

In Defaults
Expected In 2024,
8th Largest Annual
Amount On Record

Looming HY Refinancing Risk



Source: FactSet, Bloomberg. Data as of 9/24/2023.



6

Equities

Earnings Will Need to be the Fuel (i.e., Popeye's Spinach) to Drive the Market Higher

INSIGHT:

Throughout the current bull market, P/E expansion has been the driver of equity market returns. However, at this stage, earnings will be needed to propel the market higher.

BOTTOM LINE:

We expect earnings to be challenged in the face of a mild recession. As a result, we forecast subdued equity returns over the next 12 months. We continue to favor the Tech, Health Care, Energy and Financials sectors.

CHOPPY FEW MONTHS FOLLOWING SMOOTH SAILING FOR EQUITY MARKET

WHILE SAILING TO ITS YEAR-END DESTINATION, THE S&P MAY FACE TAILWINDS AND HEADWINDS. JUST AS A SAILBOAT TACKS TO PROGRESS IN THE DESIRED DIRECTION, THE STOCK MARKET FLUCTUATES UP AND DOWN TOWARD ITS YEAR-END TARGET.

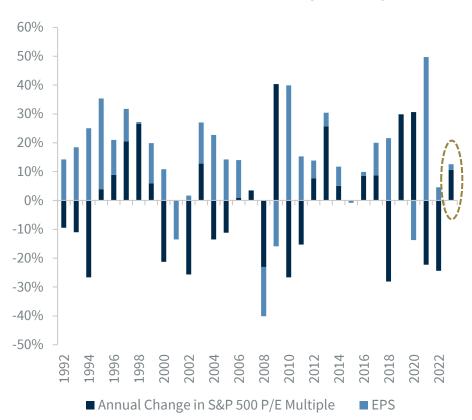


Source: Investment Strategy, FactSet. Data as of 9/30/2023.

EARNINGS NEED TO BE THE FUEL TO DRIVE THE MARKET HIGHER

WHILE P/E EXPANSION HAS DRIVEN THE MARKET YEAR-TO-DATE, EARNINGS WILL NEED TO PROPEL THE MARKET HIGHER

Solid Start to Year Driven by P/E Expansion



Reasons for PE Expansion Year-to Date

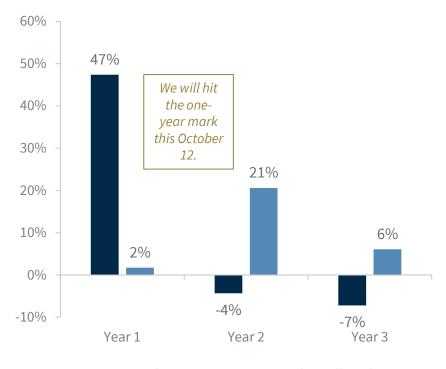
Less Aggressive Fed

Moderating Inflation

Better Than Expected Economy

Improving Sentiment

Earnings Are the Driver at this Stage of Cycle



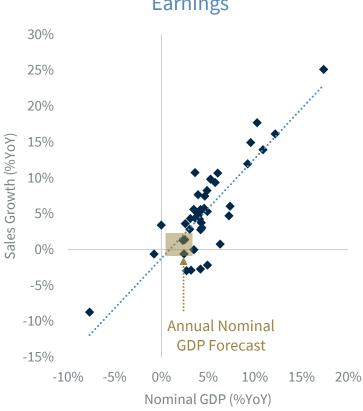
Contribution to Equity Return by Bull Market Year

■ Change in P/E ■ Earnings Growth

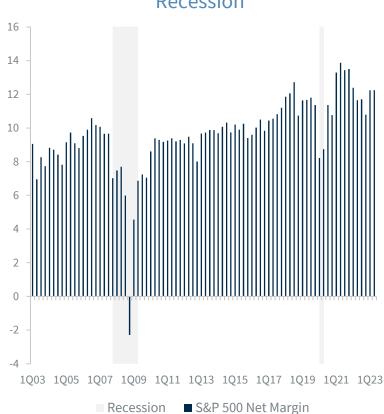
EARNINGS ARE LIKELY TO TREAD WATER

HEADWINDS FOR EARNINGS OVER THE NEXT 12 MONTHS

Top-Line Sales Move With Nominal Earnings



Margins Come Under Pressure During Recession



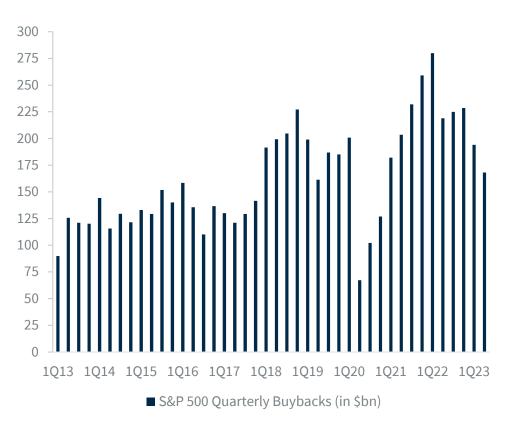
Earnings to Tread Water in 2024



CHOPPY WATERS FOR EQUITY MARKET IN NEAR TERM

NEAR-TERM HEADWINDS LIKELY TO LEAD TO CHOPPY WATERS FOR EQUITY MARKET

Corporate Activity (e.g., Buybacks) Slowing



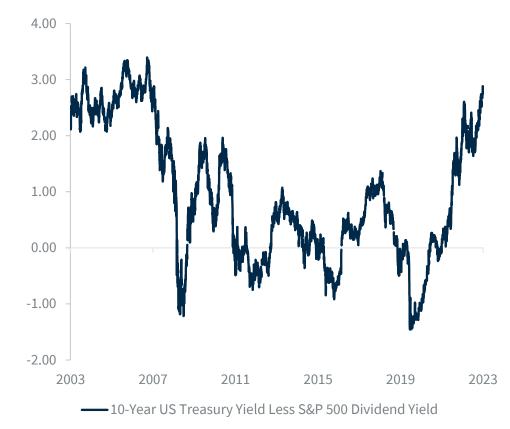
4,400

Year-End 2023 S&P 500 Target

4,650

12-Month S&P 500 Target

Equities No Longer As Attractive vs. Bonds



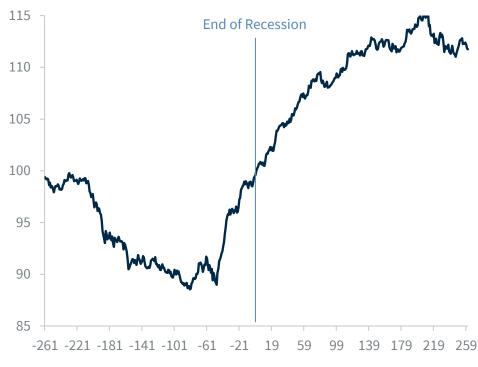
WHY WE REMAIN OPTIMISTIC LONGER TERM ON THE EQUITY MARKET

WE REMAIN OPTIMISTIC ON THE EQUITY MARKET LONGER TERM

Five Winds in the Equity Market Sails Longer Term

- Macro Factors (Final Fed Rate Hike, Falling Interest Rates) Supportive
- 2 Markets Typically Rally Following Recession
- 3 Still in **Early Stages** of Bull Market Voyage
- 4 Record Amount of Cash On Sidelines
- 5 Subdued Investor Sentiment

Return Following Recession Leads to Upside Longer Term



Average S&P 500 Performance Surrounding End of Recession (indexed to end of recession)

SECTOR SPOTLIGHT

BUILDING THE FLEET OF OUR FAVORITE SECTORS



- Should benefit from long-term trend in Al
- Highest margins of any sector
- Consistently beat earnings estimates
- Well-diversified business strategy of mega-cap companies

- Trading at discount to historical average
- Trades well in sprints and climbs
- Aging demographics
- Historically strong earnings and revenue growth (good visibility)

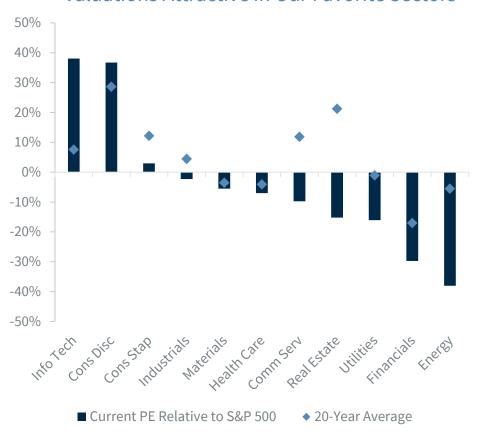
- · Loan growth stabilizing
- Healthy EPS and revenue growth
- Corporate activity picking up
- Oversold sentiment a positive
- Healthy stress tests = increased dividends and buybacks

- Highest dividend + buyback yield of any sector
- Elevated oil prices
- Continued investment in green energy
- Increased capital discipline

LOOKING INTO OUR FAVORITE SECTORS

VALUATIONS AND POSITIONING ARE A FEW REASONS WHY WE LIKE OUR FAVORITE SECTORS

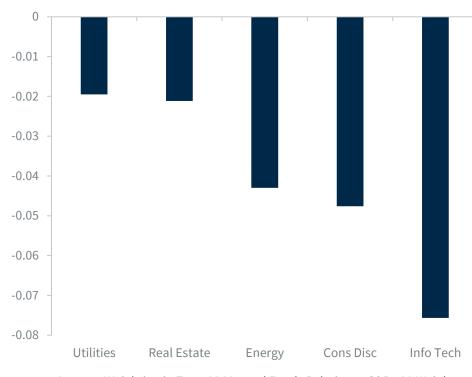
Valuations Attractive in Our Favorite Sectors



7.2%

Magnitude Of Tech
Earnings Beats Vs.
Expectations—the Most
Of Any Sector Over Last
Ten Years

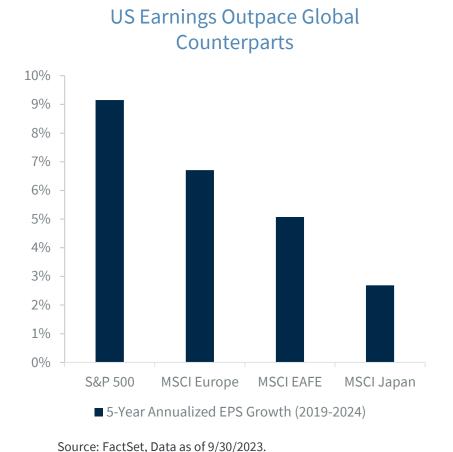
Tech the Largest Underweight Relative to Current Market Cap of Any Sector



■ Average Weighting in Top 100 Mututal Funds Relative to S&P 500 Weight

FAVOR THE US OVER DEVELOPED MARKETS

CONTINUE TO FAVOR THE US OVER INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPED MARKETS; OPPORTUNITIES ARISING IN EMERGING MARKETS



Five Reasons We See Opportunities in Emerging Markets

- Macro Factors (Final Fed Rate Hike, Falling Interest Rates)
 Supportive
- 2 Falling Inflation Supportive of EM Starting Rate Cuts
- 3 Still in **Early Stages** of Bull Market Voyage
- India and Mexico to Benefit from Friendshoring
- 5 Peak China Pessimism?

Peak China Pessimism?

US commerce secretary says companies see China as 'uninvestable'

China GDP: annual forecasts cut to below Beijing's target due to weak exports, property crisis

'Avoid China' sentiment drives investors to U.S stocks:

Western firms shift investment from China to India as worries mount

China is looking less desirable to investors

China losing its shine: Foreign businesses pack up and venture to new horizons



Asset Allocation Preparing to Enjoy Margaritaville

INSIGHT:

Similar to Jimmy Buffett's famous songs, visiting 'Margaritaville' and 'Enjoying a Cheeseburger in Paradise' is the goal of every long-term investor.

BOTTOM LINE:

A balanced, well-rounded, and consistent long-term focused strategy is essential. Focus on diversification and asset allocation to help get you across your finish line.

STICK TO INVESTING STRATEGY

OUTSIZED POSITIVE MARKET RETURNS OFTEN FOLLOW NEGATIVE EQUITY INVESTOR FLOWS



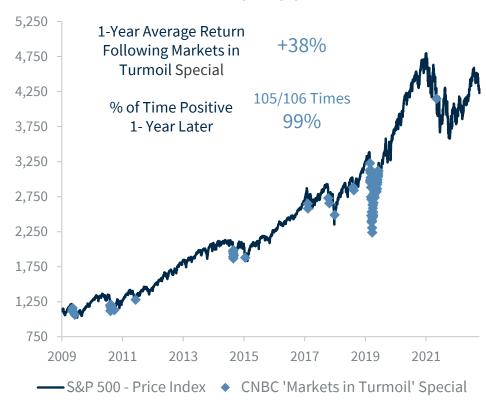
Return During Month of Next Month Return

Flow (Avg)

"B oth an 1.93% oth -W

"Be fearful when others are greedy and greedy when others are fearful."
-Warren Buffett





Source: FactSet (ETF US Large Cap Equity Flows), Data from 2010-2023, Data as of 9/30/2023.

(Avg)

■ After Month of Equity Outflow ■ After Month of Equity Inflow

3%

2%

1%

0%

-1%

LESSONS FROM JIMMY BUFFETT

JIMMY BUFFETT TURNED MUSIC AND LIFESTYLE INTO A \$1 BILLION EMPIRE



"Without geography
you're nowhere."
You Need to Have a Plan and Strategy

"It takes no more time to see the good side of life than it takes to see the bad."

Bad News 'Sells;' Balance Optimism with Pessimism





"Go fast enough to get there but slow enough to see. Moderation seems to be the key." Match Your Risk Tolerance to Goals and Objectives "I can't change the direction of the wind, but I can adjust my sails to always reach my destination."

Monitor Your Progress; Make Adjustments as Needed



"Breathe in, breathe out, move on..."

"Quitting doesn't enter my mind."

Do Not Panic, Keep to Your Long-Term Plan

"It's 5 O'Clock Somewhere,"
"Cheeseburger in Paradise," and
"Margaritaville"!

The Goal of Investing—Long-Term Success



— Jimmy Buffett

UPCOMING WEBINARS

Nov 6 | 4:00 pm E.T.

Market Outlook and Timely Investment Topics

This presentation will discuss recent market and economic trends and impacts.

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DISCLOSURES

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INTERNATIONAL INVESTING | International investing involves additional risks such as currency fluctuations, differing financial accounting standards, and possible political and economic instability. These risks are greater in emerging markets. Investing in emerging markets can be riskier than investing in well-established foreign markets.

SECTORS | Sector investments are companies engaged in business related to a specific economic sector and are presented herein for illustrative purposes only and should not be considered as the sole basis for an investment decision. Sectors are subject to fierce competition and their products and services may be subject to rapid obsolescence. There are additional risks associated with investing in an individual sector, including limited diversification.

OIL | Investing in oil involves special risks, including the potential adverse effects of state and federal regulation and may not be suitable for all investors.

WEST TEXAS INTERMEDIATE | West Texas Intermediate can refer to a grade or a mix of crude oil, and/or the spot price, the futures price, or the assessed price for that oil; colloquially WTI usually refers to the price of the New York Mercantile Exchange WTI Crude Oil futures contract itself.

CURRENCIES | Currencies investing are generally considered speculative because of the significant potential for investment loss. Their markets are likely to be volatile and there may be sharp price fluctuations even during periods when prices overall are rising.

GOLD | Gold is subject to the special risks associated with investing in precious metals, including but not limited to: price may be subject to wide fluctuation; the market is relatively limited; the sources are concentrated in countries that have the potential for instability; and the market is unregulated.

FIXED INCOME | Fixed-income securities (or "bonds") are exposed to various risks including but not limited to credit (risk of default of principal and interest payments), market and liquidity, interest rate, reinvestment, legislative (changes to the tax code), and call risks. There is an inverse relationship between interest rate movements and fixed income prices. Generally, when interest rates rise, fixed income prices fall and when interest rates fall, fixed income prices generally rise.

US TREASURIES | US Treasury securities are guaranteed by the US government and, if held to maturity, generally offer a fixed rate of return and guaranteed principal value.

US TREASURY INDEX | An index based on recent auctions of US Treasury bills and is commonly used as a benchmark when determining interest rates, such as mortgage rates.

CAPEX | CAPEX Capital Expenditures are funds used by a company to acquire, upgrade, and maintain physical assets such as property, plants, buildings, technology, or equipment. CapEx is often used to undertake new projects or investments by a company.

FIXED INCOME DEFINITION

AGGREGATE BOND | **Bloomberg US Agg Bond Total Return Index:** The index is a measure of the investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable bond market of roughly 6,000 SEC-registered securities with intermediate maturities averaging approximately 10 years. The index includes bonds from the Treasury, Government-Related, Corporate, MBS, ABS, and CMBS sectors.

HIGH YIELD | Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Total Return Index: The index measures the USD-denominated, high yield, fixed-rate corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below.

CREDIT | Bloomberg US Credit Total Return Index: The index measures the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, taxable corporate and government related bond markets. It is composed of the US Corporate Index and a non-corporate component that includes foreign agencies, sovereigns, supranationals and local authorities.

US DOLLAR | The U.S. Dollar Index is an index (or measure) of the value of the United States dollar relative to a basket of foreign currencies, often referred to as a basket of U.S. trade partners' currencies. The Index goes up when the U.S. dollar gains "strength" (value) when compared to other currencies.

200 DAY MOVING AVERAGE | The 200-day moving average is a popular technical indicator which investors use to analyze price trends. It is simply a security's average closing price over the last 200 days.



US INDEXES AND EQUITY SECTORS DEFINITION

S&P 500 | The **S&P 500 Total Return Index**: The index is widely regarded as the best single gauge of large-cap U.S. equities. There is over USD 7.8 trillion benchmarked to the index, with index assets comprising approximately USD 2.2 trillion of this total. The index includes 500 leading companies and captures approximately 80% coverage of available market capitalization.

RUSSELL 2000 | Russell 2000 Total Return Index: This index covers 2000 of the smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which ranks the 3000 largest US companies by market capitalization. The Russell 2000 represents approximately 10% of the Russell 3000 total market capitalization. This index includes the effects of reinvested dividends.

INTERNATIONAL EQUITY DEFINITION

EMERGING MARKETS EASTERN EUROPE | MSCI EM Eastern Europe Net Return Index: The index captures large- and mid-cap representation across four Emerging Markets (EM) countries in Eastern Europe. With 50 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

EMERGING MARKETS | MSCI Emerging Markets Net Return Index: This index consists of 23 countries representing 10% of world market capitalization. The index is available for a number of regions, market segments/sizes and covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each of the 23 countries.

MSCI EAFE | The MSCI EAFE (Europe, Australasia, and Far East) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure developed market equity performance, excluding the United States & Canada. The EAFE consists of the country indices of 22 developed nations.

GERMAN BUND | A bund is a debt security issued by Germany's federal government, and it is the German equivalent of a U.S. Treasury bond.

SMALL CAP | Investing in small-cap stocks generally involves greater risks, and therefore, may not be appropriate for every investor. The prices of small company stocks may be subject to more volatility than those of large company stocks.

LARGE-CAP STOCK | also known as big caps are shares that trade for corporations with a market capitalization of \$10 billion or more. Large-cap stocks tend to be less volatile during rough markets as investors fly to quality and stability and become more risk-averse

MSCI AC WORLD EX-US | The MSCI AC ex USA Index captures large and mid cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries (excluding the US) and 26 Emerging Markets (EM) countries*. With 2,215 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the global equity opportunity set outside the US.

LATAM | MSCI EM Latin America Net Return Index: The index captures large- and mid-cap representation across five Emerging Markets (EM) countries in Latin America. With 116 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

ASIA EX-JAPAN | MSCI Pacific Ex Japan Net Return Index: The index captures large- and mid-cap representation across four of 5 Developed Markets (DM) countries in the Pacific region (excluding Japan). With 150 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

JAPAN | MSCI Japan Net Return Index: The index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Japanese market. With 319 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in Japan.

COMMODITIES DEFINITION

BLOOMBERG COMMODITY INDEX | Bloomberg Commodity Index is a commodity group sub index of the Bloomberg CITR. The index is composed of futures contracts on crude oil, heating oil, unleaded gasoline and natural gas. It reflects the return on fully collateralized futures positions and is quoted in USD.

WTI | West Texas Intermediate can refer to a grade or a mix of crude oil, and/or the spot price, the futures price, or the assessed price for that oil; colloquially WTI usually refers to the price of the New York Mercantile Exchange WTI Crude Oil futures contract or the contract itself.

BLOOMBERG EMERGING MARKETS AGGREGATE BOND INDEX | The Bloomberg s Emerging Markets Aggregate Bond Index is a flagship hard currency Emerging Markets debt benchmark that includes USD-denominated debt from sovereign, quasi-sovereign, and corporate EM issuers.

ZILLOW OBSERVED RENT INDEX | A measure of the typical home value and market changes across a given region and housing type. It reflects the typical value for homes in the 35th to 65th percentile range. Available as a smoothed, seasonally adjusted measure and as a raw measure.

ADOBE DIGITAL PRICE INDEX | The Digital Price Index is the most comprehensive measure of inflation in the digital economy, and it's made possible by the ability of Adobe Analytics to turn terabytes of data into useable insights.

NAR HOUSING AFFORDABILITY INDEX | The Housing Affordability Index measures whether or not a typical family earns enough income to qualify for a mortgage loan on a typical home at the national and regional levels based on the most recent price and income data.

COX AUTOMOTIVE INDEX | The Cox Automotive/Moody's Analytics Vehicle Affordability Index measures the ability of a household earning the median income to afford the purchase of an average-priced automobile.

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