

# Quarterly Market Review

## World Equities ‘Celebrate’ Improving Global Economic Data

2Q 2024

‘Revolutionary’ AI Helps US Technology-Related Stocks Soar

### Quarterly Highlights

- Federal Reserve Keeps Interest Rates Unchanged At The June FOMC Meeting; Median 2024 Dot Projections Increase From 4.6% To 5.1%.
- As QT Pushes Into Its Fifteenth Month, The Fed’s Balance Sheet Is Down 19.3% From 2022 Peak.
- Headline Inflation (+3.3%) Decelerates To Its Slowest Pace Since April 2021.
- ISM Manufacturing Index Remains In Contraction Territory For Third Straight Month.
- Four-Week Average Of Jobless Claims Increased To 236k, The Highest Level Since September 2023.
- The Pace Of Home Price Increases (S&P/C-S) Decelerates For The First Time In Eleven Months.
- The Fed Maintains The 5.25-5.5% Target Rate.
- High Yield And Investment Grade Spreads Hit 2-3 Year Lows Intra-Quarter.
- S&P 500 Posts Best Start to a Presidential Reelection Year, Notches 31 Record Highs YTD.
- Tech Drives Performance, as S&P 500 ex-Mega Cap Tech In Negative Territory In 2Q24.
- Small-Cap Equities Underperform Large Cap By Widest Margin Since 1998 On YTD Basis.
- Emerging Market Equities Outpace Developed Market By The Widest Margin Since 4Q18.
- Metals Lead Commodity Rally, As Copper And Gold Touch Record Highs Intra-Quarter.

### Economy | ‘Dawn’s Early Light’ To Rate Cuts Approaches As Economy Slows.

- The **Atlanta Fed GDPNow** real GDP estimate for 2Q24 (+2.7% QoQ Ann.) moved lower amid a drop in contribution from consumer spending (+2.68% to +1.25%), partially offset by rising contribution from nonresidential fixed investments (+0.4% to +0.8%).
- In line with expectations, the Federal Reserve (Fed) kept the **target rate** unchanged at 5.25% in June. However, it released a more hawkish **Summary of Economic Projections**, lifting the median 2024 year-end rate to 5.1%, up from March’s 4.6% projection.
- As quantitative tightening pushes into its fifteenth month and the Fed presses forward with allowing maturing assets to roll off the balance sheet (albeit at a slower pace), the **Fed’s balance sheet** has fallen to \$7.2 trillion. This 19.3% decrease from its peak size in 2022 is another way Fed policy remains restrictive.
- **June ISM Manufacturing** (48.5) remained in contraction territory for the third consecutive month. Declining ‘Production’ and ‘Employment’ subindices drove the main index deeper into contraction. Most importantly, the ‘Prices Paid’ subindex has declined from as high as 60.9 in April—the highest since June 2022—to 52.1, a year-to-date low.
- The **unemployment rate** (4.0%) reached its highest level since January 2022, while the number of jobs added to the economy in May per the establishment report was **272k** (vs. **-408k** per the household survey).
- The **four-week average of Jobless Claims** increased to 236K—the highest since September 2023—as Job Openings, per JOLTS, declined by 296k jobs and fell to 8.1M—near the lowest levels since February 2021.
- The pace of **headline inflation** slowed to 3.3% YoY while that of **core CPI** slowed to 3.4% YoY. While still at elevated levels, May marked the first monthly decline in transportation services (-0.5%) since September 2021.
- **Consumer Confidence** in June declined to 100.4. However, consumers seemed more upbeat about the ‘present’ situation compared to their ‘expectations’ for the future. In fact, the Present Situation Index increased to 141.5 in June from a 140.8 reading in May.
- **Retail Sales Control Group** rose in May (+0.4% MoM) while Total Retail (and food services) sales were up only 0.1% MoM. Furthermore, the downward revisions to April point to a weaker start to 2Q24 for the US consumer.
- **Housing data** was negative in May as housing starts (-5.5%), building permits (-2.8%), existing home sales (-0.7%), and new home sales (-11.3%) all declined MoM. The pace of home price increases (April Case Shiller 20-City Composite +7.2% YoY) decelerated for the first time in eleven months amid a rise in housing inventory.
- **China’s Caixin PMI Manufacturing** (51.8) climbed for the fifth consecutive month to reach its highest level since at least June 2021.
- **Euro Zone Manufacturing PMI** (45.8) declined and moved further into contractionary territory. This marked the 24<sup>th</sup> consecutive month of contraction.

**Fixed Income | Select Credit Leads Muted ‘Party’ For Fixed Income.**

- The **Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index** (+0.1% QoQ) rallied for only the second time in the last five quarters. Performance was bifurcated throughout the quarter, as most credit-related sectors were positive on the strength in risk assets, while the rise in longer duration Treasury yields weighed on performance.
- **High-yield bonds** (+1.1% QoQ) rallied for the seventh consecutive quarter, tying the longest streak of gains since 4Q17. High yield spreads declined to a 2.5 year low intra-quarter on the back of the strength in risk assets and as default rates remain depressed.
- **Emerging market bonds** (+0.7% USD QoQ) rallied for the third consecutive quarter as improving Chinese data, moderating inflation, and the start of global central bank easing supported EM bonds.
- **Treasurys** (+0.1% QoQ) rallied for the second time in the last five quarters. While bond yields modestly increased during the quarter (10-year and 2-year Treasury yields +17 and +10 bps respectively), elevated carry levels offset the drag from rising yields.
- **Municipals** (-0.02% QoQ) slightly declined for the fourth time in the last five quarters as elevated issuance amid fund redemptions was a headwind.
- **US Investment-grade bonds** (-0.1% QoQ) declined for the second consecutive quarter. While spreads modestly declined and fell intra-quarter to the lowest level (85 bps) in three years, the rise in longer-duration yields weighed on the asset class due to the index’s longer-duration profile.
- **International sovereign bonds** (G7 ex. US -4.9% QoQ) declined for the fourth time in the last five quarters as rising yields in Europe and Japan (JGB yields rose to the highest level since 2011) and strength in the dollar weighed on international bonds.

**Equities | US Equities See ‘Fireworks’ As S&P 500 Notches 31<sup>st</sup> Record High YTD.**

- **Global equities** (MSCI All Country World Index +3.1% USD QoQ) rallied for the sixth time in seven quarters. Global equities rallied on improving global economic data (particularly in Europe and China) and a solid 1Q24 earnings season (driven in large part by mega-cap tech companies tied to AI) in the US.
- **Emerging market equities** (MSCI EM +5.4% USD QoQ) rallied for the sixth time in the last seven quarters and outperformed their DM counterparts (MSCI EAFE -0.1%) by the widest margin (by 550 bps) since 4Q18.
- Within EM, **Asia** (MSCI Asia ex JP +7.6% USD QoQ) outperformed **LATAM** (MSCI LATAM -12.0% USD QoQ) by the widest margin since 1Q20.
- **US Large-Cap** equities (S&P 500 +4.3% QoQ) rallied for the sixth time in the last seven quarters. Large-cap equities have posted 31 record highs to start the year (the fifth most to start a year) and posted their best start to a presidential reelection year (+15%).
- Five of the 11 **S&P 500 sectors** were in positive territory led by tech-related sectors such as Info Tech (+13.8%) and Communication Services (+9.4%).
- **European equities** (MSCI Europe ex UK +0.1% USD QoQ) slightly rallied but lagged global equities for the fourth time in the last five quarters.
- **US Small-Cap** equities (Russell 2000 -3.3% QoQ) fell for only the second time in the last seven quarters but trailed large-cap US equities by the widest margin since 4Q21. On a YTD basis, small cap lagged large cap (lagging by 14.4%) by the largest margin since 1998.
- **Japanese equities** (MSCI Japan -3.8% USD QoQ) declined for the first time in three quarters, but rose on a local currency basis as weakness in the yen weighed on performance. In USD, Japan lagged global equities by the widest margin since 4Q21.

**Commodities | Commodities ‘Earn Their Stripes’ On Strength In Metals.**

- The **Bloomberg Commodity Index** (+1.5% QoQ) rallied for the third time in four quarters as commodities continue to climb from recent lows. Despite a stronger dollar, commodities rallied as improving global economic activity (particularly in EM) supported the asset class.
- The **US Dollar Index** (+1.3% QoQ) rallied for the second consecutive quarter and remains near year-to-date highs. The US dollar was supported by widening interest rate differentials and the strength in US economic growth relative to its DM counterparts. The Japanese yen was particularly weak, as the yen fell to the lowest level vs. the dollar on record.
- The **Bloomberg Industrial Metals Index** (+8.3% USD QoQ) rallied for the first time in three quarters. Rebounding global manufacturing activity, record highs for copper, and continued strength in aluminum all drove the subindex higher.
- The **Bloomberg Precious Metals Index** (+6.5% QoQ) increased for the third consecutive quarter as gold (+4.5% QoQ) prices rose to an all-time high intra-quarter. Silver (+18.6%) also rallied.
- The **Bloomberg Energy Index** (+1.6% QoQ) rallied for the third time in four quarters. While energy rallied on the back of a surge in natural gas (+47.4% QoQ) due to slower than expected inventory builds, crude oil (-2.0% QoQ) declined as OPEC left its production quotas unchanged at its June meeting and signaled that they may be rolled back in 2025.
- The **Bloomberg Softs Index** (+0.02% QoQ) slightly rallied for the fifth time in the last six quarters.
- The **Bloomberg Grains Index** (-7.0% QoQ) declined for the seventh consecutive quarter—marking the longest streak of declines since 1999.

Figure 1: Still-Strong, But Weakening Labor Market

Job openings, per the JOLTS report, have declined by ~4 million jobs since their peak in March 2020, reaching ~8 million job openings—near its lowest level since February 2021.

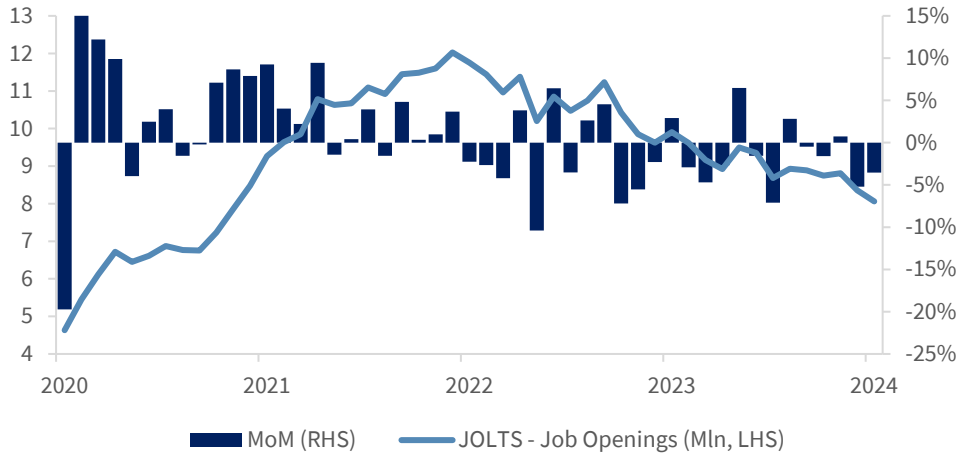


Figure 2: Info Tech Sector Leads The Way

Five of eleven S&P 500 sectors were in positive territory for the quarter, with the rally led by the Info Tech (+13.8%) and Communication Services (+9.4%) sectors.

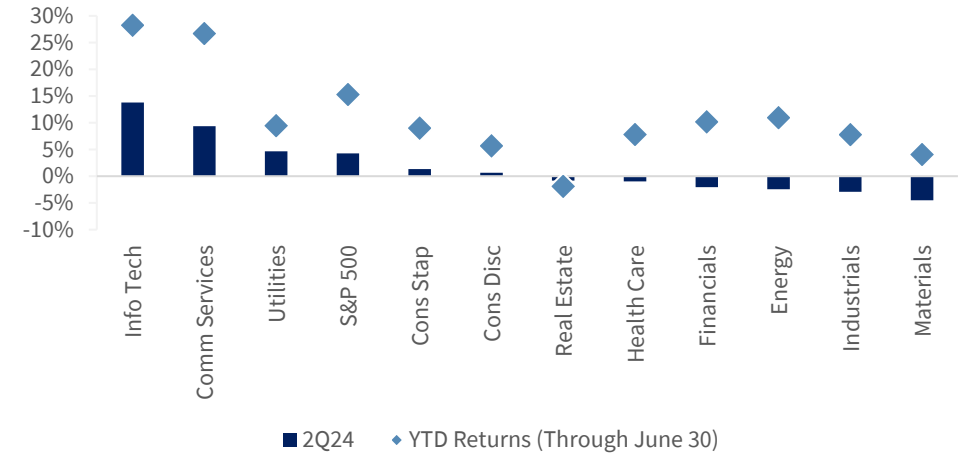


Figure 3: US Yield Curve Inversion Streak Endures

As economic data has yet to slow considerably, the 3-month and 10-year Treasury yield spread remained inverted for the 429th consecutive trading day—the longest streak on record.

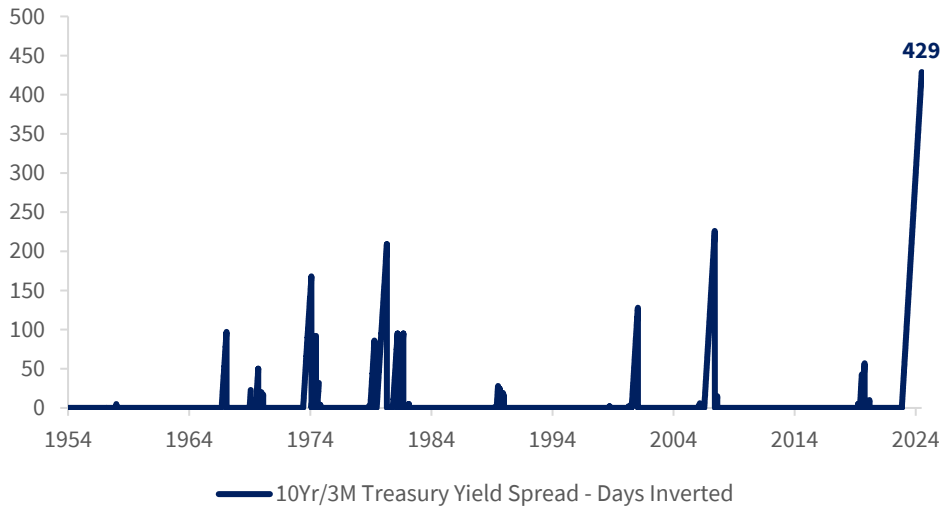


Figure 4: US Dollar Strength Gains Traction

Widening interest rate differentials and the strength in US economic growth relative to its DM counterparts have provided a tailwind for the US dollar in recent months.



## Fixed Income | Strong Gains In June Push Q2 Agg Performance Into Positive Territory

	June	2Q24	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
TIPS	0.8%	<b>1.1%</b>	1.4%	4.3%	0.4%	2.7%	2.0%
High Yield	0.9%	<b>1.1%</b>	2.6%	10.4%	1.6%	3.9%	4.3%
EM Bonds	0.6%	<b>0.7%</b>	2.2%	8.0%	<b>-2.2%</b>	0.5%	2.5%
Treasuries	1.0%	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	1.5%	<b>-3.3%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	0.9%
US Aggregate	0.9%	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>	2.6%	<b>-3.0%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	1.3%
Municipals	1.5%	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	3.2%	<b>-0.9%</b>	1.2%	2.4%
US Investment Grade	0.6%	<b>-0.1%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>	4.6%	<b>-3.0%</b>	0.6%	2.3%
International Bonds	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>-4.9%</b>	<b>-9.6%</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>	<b>-11.3%</b>	<b>-6.6%</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>

## Commodities & FX | Commodities Soar In Q2 Except For Oil

	June	2Q24	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Copper	<b>-4.6%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	12.9%	16.8%	0.8%	10.1%	3.2%
BBG Industrial Metals	<b>-5.7%</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	6.1%	7.1%	<b>-1.0%</b>	6.0%	1.0%
BBG Precious Metals	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	12.0%	16.1%	4.4%	7.8%	2.7%
Gold	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	12.9%	21.3%	9.7%	10.6%	5.9%
BBG Energy Index	3.6%	<b>1.6%</b>	5.1%	0.2%	3.2%	<b>-1.9%</b>	<b>-10.8%</b>
BBG Commodity Index	<b>-1.9%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	2.4%	<b>-0.5%</b>	2.2%	4.9%	<b>-2.8%</b>
US Dollar Index	1.1%	<b>1.3%</b>	4.5%	2.9%	4.6%	1.9%	2.9%
Crude Oil (WTI)	5.9%	<b>-2.0%</b>	13.8%	15.4%	3.5%	6.9%	<b>-2.5%</b>

## S&P 500 Sectors | Tech-Related Stocks Continue To Lead the Way

	June	2Q24	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Info Tech	9.3%	<b>13.8%</b>	28.2%	41.8%	19.8%	27.2%	22.8%
Comm Services	4.8%	<b>9.4%</b>	26.7%	44.9%	6.4%	14.7%	9.9%
Utilities	<b>-5.5%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	9.4%	7.8%	5.9%	6.1%	8.0%
Cons Stap	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	9.0%	8.2%	7.1%	9.5%	8.9%
Cons Disc	4.9%	<b>0.6%</b>	5.7%	13.1%	2.3%	10.5%	12.2%
Real Estate	2.3%	<b>-0.8%</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>	6.4%	<b>-1.2%</b>	4.5%	7.1%
Health Care	1.9%	<b>-1.0%</b>	7.8%	11.7%	6.7%	11.5%	11.1%
Financials	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>	10.2%	24.2%	5.9%	10.6%	10.6%
Energy	<b>-1.3%</b>	<b>-2.4%</b>	10.9%	15.9%	24.4%	13.0%	3.3%
Industrials	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	7.8%	15.5%	7.8%	11.5%	10.4%
Materials	<b>-3.0%</b>	<b>-4.5%</b>	4.0%	8.7%	4.5%	10.9%	8.1%

## Equities | Large Cap Outperforms Small Cap In Q2

	June	2Q24	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Russell 1000 Growth	6.7%	<b>8.3%</b>	20.7%	33.5%	11.3%	19.3%	16.3%
S&P 500	3.6%	<b>4.3%</b>	15.3%	24.6%	10.0%	15.0%	12.9%
Russell 1000	3.3%	<b>3.6%</b>	14.2%	23.9%	8.7%	14.6%	12.5%
DJ Industrial Average	1.1%	<b>-1.7%</b>	3.8%	13.7%	4.3%	8.0%	8.8%
Russell 1000 Value	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>-2.2%</b>	6.6%	13.1%	5.5%	9.0%	8.2%
Russell 2000 Growth	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>-2.9%</b>	4.4%	9.1%	<b>-4.9%</b>	6.2%	7.4%
Russell 2000	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>-3.3%</b>	1.7%	10.1%	<b>-2.6%</b>	6.9%	7.0%
Russell 2000 Value	<b>-1.7%</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>	<b>-0.8%</b>	10.9%	<b>-0.5%</b>	7.1%	6.2%

## International Equities (in USD) | Excluding Japan, Asian Equities Soar In Q2

	June	2Q24	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
MSCI Asia ex JP	4.3%	<b>7.6%</b>	9.9%	13.3%	<b>-5.4%</b>	3.8%	4.5%
MSCI EM	4.0%	<b>5.4%</b>	7.7%	13.0%	<b>-4.7%</b>	3.5%	3.2%
MSCI UK	<b>-1.8%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	6.9%	12.5%	6.9%	5.7%	2.7%
MSCI AC World	2.3%	<b>3.1%</b>	11.6%	19.9%	5.9%	11.3%	9.0%
MSCI Europe ex UK	<b>-2.4%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	6.2%	12.3%	3.8%	8.4%	5.6%
MSCI EAFE	<b>-1.6%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>	5.7%	12.1%	3.4%	7.0%	4.8%
MSCI Japan	<b>-0.7%</b>	<b>-3.8%</b>	6.5%	13.5%	2.7%	7.0%	5.9%
MSCI LATAM	<b>-6.0%</b>	<b>-12.0%</b>	<b>-15.5%</b>	<b>-5.1%</b>	1.5%	0.6%	0.1%

## Key Asset Class Levels

	2Q24	Start of Year	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
DJIA	<b>39,119</b>	37,690	33,853	34,283	26,600	16,852
S&P 500	<b>5,460</b>	4,770	4,377	4,291	2,942	1,961
Gold (\$/oz)	<b>2337</b>	2072	1922	1781	1414	1320
MSCI AC World	<b>802</b>	727	674	722	523	428
Crude Oil - WTI (\$/bbl)	<b>81</b>	72	70	73	58	106
2YR Treasury Yield (in %)	<b>4.72</b>	4.25	4.78	0.25	1.74	0.43
1-3M T-Bills (Cash, in %)	<b>5.35</b>	5.26	5.24	0.04	2.09	0.01
10YR Treasury Yield (in %)	<b>4.37</b>	3.86	3.71	1.48	2.00	2.53
30Yr Treasury Yield (in %)	<b>4.54</b>	4.02	3.81	2.10	2.53	3.36
S&P 500 Dividend Yield	<b>1.40</b>	1.53	1.60	1.42	2.02	2.13
EURUSD	<b>1.07</b>	1.10	1.09	1.19	1.14	1.36

## DISCLOSURES

**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.

**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.

**CURRENCIES** | Investing in currencies is generally considered speculative because of the significant potential for investment loss. These markets are likely to be volatile and there may be sharp price fluctuations even during periods when prices overall are rising.

**COMMODITIES** | Investing in commodities is 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.

**HIGH YIELD SECURITIES** | High yield securities involve additional risks and are not appropriate for all investors.

**SMALL-CAP STOCKS** | Small-cap stocks involve greater risks and are not suitable for all investors.

## DEFINITIONS

**ISM MANUFACTURING INDEX** | The ISM manufacturing index, also known as the purchasing managers' index (PMI), is a monthly indicator of U.S. economic activity based on a survey of purchasing managers at more than 300 manufacturing firms.

**CASE-SHILLER HOME PRICE INDEX** | The S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Home Price NSA Index seeks to measure the value of residential real estate in 20 major U.S. metropolitan areas: Atlanta, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New York, Phoenix, Portland, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Tampa and Washington, D.C.

**PRESENT SITUATION INDEX** | The Present Situation Index measures overall consumer sentiment regarding the present economic situation.

## DOMESTIC EQUITY DEFINITION

**LARGE GROWTH | Russell 1000 Growth Total Return Index:** This index represents a segment of the Russell 1000 Index with a greater-than-average growth orientation. Companies in this index have higher price-to-book and price-earnings ratios, lower dividend yields and higher forecasted growth values. This index includes the effects of reinvested dividends.

**SMALL GROWTH | Russell 2000 Growth Total Return Index:** This index represents a segment of the Russell 2000 Index with a greater-than-average growth orientation. The combined market capitalization of the Russell 2000 Growth and Value Indices will add up to the total market cap of the Russell 2000.

**LARGE BLEND | Russell 1000 Total Return Index:** This index represents the 1000 largest companies in the Russell 3000 Index. This index is highly correlated with the S&P 500 Index. This index includes the effects of reinvested dividends.

**SMALL BLEND | 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.

**LARGE VALUE | Russell 1000 Value Total Return Index:** This index represents a segment of the Russell 1000 Index with a less-than-average growth orientation. Companies in this index have low price-to-book and price-earnings ratios, higher dividend yields and lower forecasted growth values. This index includes the effects of reinvested dividends.

**SMALL VALUE | Russell 2000 Value Total Return Index:** This index represents a segment of the Russell 2000 Index with a less-than-average growth orientation. The combined market capitalization of the Russell 2000 Growth and Value Indices will add up to the total market cap of the Russell 2000. This index includes the effects of reinvested dividends.

## 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.

**MUNICIPAL | Bloomberg Municipal Total Return Index:** The index is a measure of the long-term tax-exempt bond market with securities of investment grade (rated at least Baa by Moody's Investors Service and BBB by Standard and Poor's). This index has four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds, and prerefunded bonds.

## US INDEXES AND EQUITY SECTORS DEFINITION

**DOW JONES INDUSTRIAL AVERAGE (DJIA) |** The **Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA)** is an index that tracks 30 large, publicly-owned companies trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and the NASDAQ.

**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.

## 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.

**BLOOMBERG BARCLAYS CAPITAL AGGREGATE BOND TOTAL RETURN INDEX |** This index represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar denominated. The index covers the U.S. investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. The index is designed to minimize concentration in any one commodity or sector. It currently has 22 commodity futures in seven sectors. No one commodity can compose less than 2% or more than 15% of the index, and no sector can represent more than 33% of the index (as of the annual weightings of the components).

**EMERGING MARKETS ASIA | MSCI EM Asia Net Return Index:** The index captures large- and mid-cap representation across eight Emerging Markets countries. With 554 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

**EMERGING MARKETS LATIN AMERICA | 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.

**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.

**PACIFIC 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.

**FOREIGN DEVELOPED MARKETS | MSCI EAFE Net Return Index:** This index is designed to represent the performance of large and mid-cap securities across 21 developed markets, including countries in Europe, Australasia and the Far East, excluding the U.S. and Canada. 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 21 countries.

**EUROPE EX UK | MSCI Europe Ex UK Net Return Index:** The index captures large and mid cap representation across 14 Developed Markets (DM) countries in Europe. With 337 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization across European Developed Markets excluding the UK.

**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.

**MSCI ACWI |** The MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI) is a stock index designed to track broad global equity-market performance. Maintained by Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI), the index comprises the stocks of nearly 3,000 companies from 23 developed countries and 25 emerging markets.

**MSCI UK |** The MSCI United Kingdom Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the UK market. With 79 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in the UK



## COMMODITY DEFINITIONS

**US DOLLAR INDEX** | The US dollar index (USDX) is a measure of the value of the US dollar relative to the value of a basket of currencies of the majority of the US's most significant trading partners. This index is similar to other trade-weighted indexes, which also use the exchange rates from the same major currencies.

**BLOOMBERG COMMODITY INDEX** | Bloomberg Barclays Commodity Index is a commodity group sub index of the Bloomberg CTR. 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.

**BLOOMBERG INDUSTRIAL METALS INDEX** | Bloomberg Industrial Metals Index is composed of futures contracts on aluminum, copper, nickel and zinc. It reflects the return of underlying commodity futures price movements only. It is quoted in USD.

**BLOOMBERG SOFTS INDEX** | Bloomberg Softs Index is a commodity group sub index of the Bloomberg CI. It is composed of futures contracts on coffee, cotton and sugar. It reflects the return of underlying commodity futures price movements only and is quoted in USD.

**BLOOMBERG PRECIOUS METALS INDEX** | Bloomberg Precious Metals index is a commodity group sub index of the Bloomberg CI. It is composed of futures contracts on gold and silver. It reflects the return of underlying commodity futures price movements only and is quoted in USD.

**BLOOMBERG GRAINS INDEX** | Bloomberg Grains Index is a commodity group subindex of the Bloomberg CI. It is composed of futures contracts on corn, soybeans and wheat. It reflects the return of underlying commodity futures price movements only and is quoted in USD.

**BLOOMBERG ENERGY INDEX** | The Bloomberg Energy aims to track the performance of an equal-weighted basket of 12 energy commodity futures contracts. It reflects the return of underlying commodity futures price movements only and is quoted in USD.

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## DATA SOURCES:

FactSet, as of 6/30/2024

# RAYMOND JAMES

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: THE RAYMOND JAMES FINANCIAL CENTER  
880 CARILLON PARKWAY // ST. PETERSBURG, FL 33716 // 800.248.8863

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