CHIEF INVESTMENT OFFICE

Capital Market Outlook

October 6, 2025

All data, projections and opinions are as of the date of this report and subject to change.

IN THIS ISSUE

Macro Strategy—*Squaring The Circle Of Resurgent Growth And Lower Rate Expectations:* Although conditions have remained uneven across the economy, real gross domestic product (GDP) growth is back over 3%, led by strong productivity. Profits and margins have remained elevated, a positive for economic growth prospects. Along with easing uncertainty, fading tariff effects, and business investment tailwinds from One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) policies, this has improved confidence in the expansion and risk appetite. Yet, interest-sensitive sectors remain hampered by restrictive rates. Also, tariffs act as a tax, crimping labor demand even as broadening Artificial Intelligence (AI) adoption may lift potential output faster than demand. With soft hiring and subsiding pressures on inflation despite resilient growth and sharply higher tariffs, the Federal Reserve (Fed) eased by 0.25% in September, with broadening support for additional cuts through 2026. Markets agree with an outlook for lower rates, pricing in three to four more cuts through September 2026. Sustained growth with lower rates is favorable for risk assets.

Market View—*Don't Bet Against the "Comeback Kid":* The negative optics from Washington are top of mind for investors and among the most frequently discussed items with our clients. But that said, and with the lights off in Washington, we thought it would be a good time to remind investors that, while the U.S. public sector is a critical cog of the economy, the main engine of economic growth in the U.S. rests on the shoulders of the private sector. No economy in the world is better positioned to absorb exogenous shocks or unexpected policy air pockets. Case in point has been the record recovery in U.S. Equities: Between the April lows and the end of September, the S&P 500 staged its fourth-best rebound in history. The U.S. dollar, meanwhile, was said to be toast but instead actually gained in dominance in April. The U.S. federal government may be closed, but the other two engines of U.S. growth and earnings—consumers and corporations—are open and the key behind our U.S. bias in portfolios. Don't bet against U.S. Equities or the U.S. dollar.

Thought of the Week—*New Zealand's Greatest Export: One Inflation Target to Rule Them All*: The Fed's 2% inflation target has no empirical basis in U.S. inflation data; instead, it originally comes from New Zealand's central bank, which implemented an explicit target in 1988 to fight double-digit inflation. Despite former Fed Chair Ben Bernanke officially adopting the 2% target in 2012, U.S. inflation has remained elevated since the pandemic. This higher-than-2% level is not a new phenomenon—consumer price Index (CPI) has averaged 3.3% since 1914. In our view, the recent resumption of interest rate cuts indicates the Fed is comfortable remaining above target to support the labor market—consistent with emphasizing the "maximum employment" mandate as opposed to "price stability."

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Portfolio Considerations

Heading into the final months of the year with inflation running above trend and the employment data producing mixed signals, we'd use any equity weakness to increase tactical positioning through the new growth cycle.

We maintain an overweight in Equities with a preference for the U.S. relative to the rest of the world. The profit cycle is likely to be extended by tailwinds from fiscal stimulus and deregulation, all supportive of economic growth and risk assets.

As for Fixed Income, higher nominal and real yields provide attractive compensation for inflation and market risk. Longer-term Fixed Income offers meaningful returns relative to cash and therefore diversifies Equity risk over time with more stable income.

MACRO STRATEGY

Squaring The Circle Of Resurgent Growth And Lower Rate Expectations

Chief Investment Office, Macro Strategy Team

Within the gestalt mosaic of economic data, markets have discerned the contours of a sustained growth outlook. Upside GDP revisions have lifted growth above 3% over the past six months, supported by strong productivity, a rebound in consumer spending, and surging AI-related and intellectual property investment. Profits remain firm, inflation has stayed relatively contained despite tariffs, and stimulative OBBBA policies are only beginning to take effect. Risk assets have rallied on this outlook, but so has gold, considered a traditional "safe-haven" asset. What's more, markets are pricing in lower interest rates a year out, and the Fed has already trimmed its policy rate from 4.25% to 4% in September, with broadening support for further easing into 2026.

So how do we square the circle of lower rate expectations in the face of rebounding growth? First, growth remains uneven and seemingly insufficient to keep unemployment from edging higher or to boost inflation much higher outside tariff effects. This suggests even faster potential output growth and disinflationary pressures. Also, spending is bifurcated, mainly driven by higher-income households benefiting from strong asset-price gains. Meanwhile, lower income households are squeezed by high borrowing costs, slowing wage and salary growth, and a higher sensitivity to tariffs. In fact, much of the spending reacceleration over the summer months came from reduced saving—a fragile foundation given an already modest personal saving rate.

Second, strong growth in itself doesn't mean rates should increase or stay high. As inflation returns to target (2%), rates must be cut lest they become restrictive against the lower inflation backdrop. Cyclical deviations of inflation and unemployment from their targets boost or reduce the neutral rate r*—the real rate where such deviations are zero—pushing the appropriate fed funds rate (FFR) higher or lower to close those gaps. When inflation and unemployment are at target, the FFR equals r* plus the inflation target, and it's neither stimulative nor restrictive.

While r* is unobservable, currently strong productivity, softening labor demand, and contained inflation despite sharply higher tariffs and growth reacceleration are consistent with demand lagging supply and indicative of a restrictive FFR. Indeed, a September Cleveland Fed report placed the nominal neutral rate at 3.7% in Q2—if with a wide confidence interval of 2.9% to 4.5%. The model assigned a 77% probability of restrictive policy at the time, when the FFR target was 4.25% to 4.50%.

Importantly, r* shifts with structural changes in the economy, anchoring policy rates higher or lower even if inflation is low and stable. For example, if demand is strong but restrained by slowing population growth just as potential output suddenly shifts much higher—say as a result of deregulation and a surge in AI-related productivity—r* itself would shift lower, putting downward pressure on the FFR.

In fact, Stephen Miran—on leave from his position as chairman of the White House Council of Economic Advisors and the Fed's new most dovish board member—argues that a careful evaluation of structural shifts in potential output growth and r* is particularly important amid today's momentous policy changes. Having dissented in favor of a 50 basis points (bps) September cut, he subsequently explained why he believes Fed policy must be substantially eased further.[1]

Mr. Miran starts with a nominal neutral rate baseline of 3.6% to 3.9% (near the Cleveland Fed estimate), which he adjusts for research-based effects of factors typically impacting r*. He then accounts for a negative impulse on the appropriate FFR from lower expected shelter inflation, as well as for policy effects on potential output. After netting out the impact of factors he considers most significant (demographics, immigration policy, tariffs, taxes, shelter inflation, as shown in Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 2), he arrives at an appropriate

Portfolio Considerations

Economic growth seems poised to remain robust while the real neutral rate may drift lower due to structural and policy changes. Stronger growth with contained inflation and moderate interest rates create a favorable mix for risk assets and a broader range of Equities.

[1] Nonmonetary Forces and Appropriate Monetary Policy, Economic Club of New York, September 22, 2025.

FFR 1.5 to 2.0 percentage points (pp) below current levels, largely due to a 1.20 pp net decline in r* (Exhibit 2).

Thus, on net, Mr. Miran roughly estimates the appropriate funds rate around 2% to 2.5% versus 4% currently. While it remains to be seen how much the Fed cuts, we would add that the Hutchins Center's Fiscal Impact Measure shows state and local fiscal policy modestly restrictive through 2027, and the Congressional Budget Office has reduced its deficit projections. A negative fiscal impulse (i.e., still high but lower deficits) reduces the neutral rate. Tariffs have so far acted as a tax, mainly crimping profit margins and restraining investment and hiring. According to Oxford Economics, evidence from the 2018 "trade war" also shows that adverse employment effects, with lags of six to nine months, outweighed inflation effects. In our view, this also puts downside pressure on interest rates.

AI also complicates the puzzle. Broadening adoption may widen the output gap by potentially displacing workers and restraining incomes, keeping demand below a rising supply potential. Until labor adjusts and new jobs emerge via "creative destruction," we believe disinflation could persist, also keeping policy rates under downward pressure.

While Mr. Miran's FFR view may be an outlier, markets also see the Fed erring on the side of accommodation amid rapid technological and policy change. Still, monetary policy can mainly address cyclical output gaps. If AI-driven supply structurally outpaces income and demand growth, non-monetary policy tools—such as a sovereign wealth fund distributing dividends to households as basic income—may be needed. Lower rate expectations, rumblings of such tools, and recently acquired government equity stakes in private firms, may hint in that direction.

Exhibit 1: Key Rough Adjustments To The Appropriate FFR As Per Mr. Miran.

- With about 1.5 million undocumented immigrants already out of the country and 2 million projected to have left by year-end, reduced housing demand is seen easing shelter inflation. Given the lags involved and the 16% weight of shelter inflation in the Fed's personal consumption expenditures (PCE) inflation target, Mr. Miran estimates a 0.4 pp decline in PCE inflation by early 2028, lowering the appropriate FFR by about 0.5 pp.
- Slower population growth reduces demand and investment needs, trimming r* by about 0.4 pp.
- Loans and loan-guarantee pledges of about $900 billion related to recent East Asian trade deals boost capital inflows, trimming r* by another 0.2 pp.
- Tariffs reduce fiscal deficits, trimming r* by about 0.5 pp.
- Deregulation tends to boost supply faster than demand, widening the output gap and reducing the appropriate FFR by 0.3 pp. This is partly offset by higher productivity and output effects, which boost r*.
- OBBBA tax policies have offsetting effects, reducing r* by about 0.2 pp on net (higher investment demand increases r*, while higher economic growth increases national saving and reduces r*).

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics/Haver Analytics. Data as of September 11, 2025.

Exhibit 2: Large Downdraft On The Appropriate FFR, As Per Mr. Miran.

	Standard Taylor Rule		Balanced-Approach Taylor Rule	
Ex-Ante Appropriate FFR (bps)	426		396	
Effect on Optimal FFR of:	Low	High	Low	High
Forces Affecting Inflation:				
Rent Disinflation	-47	-60	-47	-60
Forces Affecting r*:				
Deregulation+ Energy	4	20	4	20
OBBBA	-6	-31	-6	-31
Population Growth	-36	-36	-36	-36
Trade Policy	-62	-73	-62	-73
Forces Affecting Output Gap:				
Deregulation+ Energy	*-11*	*-32*	*-23*	*-63*
OBBBA	*8*	*8*	*16*	*16*
Ex-post Appropriate FFR (midpoint, bps)	249		206	

Source: Stephen Miran; Economic Club of New York. Data as of September 22, 2025. Standard Taylor Rule: FFR=r*+current inflation + 0.5x (inflation-target inflation) + 0.5x (output-potential output). In the Balanced-Approach, the coefficient for the output gap is double the inflation-gap coefficient to reflect a greater focus on the output, and unemployment, gap.

MARKET VIEW

Don't Bet Against the "Comeback Kid"

Joseph P. Quinlan, Managing Director and Head of CIO Market Strategy

Ariana Chiu, Assistant Vice President and Wealth Management Analyst

The negative optics from Washington are top of mind for investors and among the most frequently discussed items with our clients. Tariffs, budget deficits, the Fed's independence, geopolitics, immigration and now the government shutdown: Let's face it, there is no shortage of hot topics emanating from the nation's capital.

But that said, and with the lights off in Washington, we thought it would be a good time to remind investors that, while the U.S. public sector is a critical cog of the economy, the main engine of economic growth in the U.S. rests on the shoulders of the private sector. The latter accounts for around 83% of U.S. GDP, roughly 85% of overall U.S. employment, and a similar percentage (85%) of total wages and compensation of U.S. workers (see Exhibit 3A). It is the private sector that creates jobs and income, underpins capital investment and drives technological innovation—all of which are supportive and reinforcing of America's omnipotent global competitiveness.

Yes, a functioning—rather than dysfunctional—public sector is an essential ingredient to economic growth. However, in the end, investors need to see through the toxic soup of the government shutdown and realize that no economy in the world is as resilient, dynamic and diversified as the U.S. economy—and therefore best positioned to absorb exogenous shocks or unexpected policy air pockets (aka government shutdowns).

Exhibits 3B and 3C speak to the resilience of U.S. Equities this year, specifically the S&P 500. The latter's comeback since the April 8 bottom has been nothing short of astounding relative to historical norms. Indeed, the current rally is the fourth strongest in history, with Q3 uptick in the S&P 500 (+7.8%) among the strongest in 50 years. Between the April lows and the end of September, the S&P 500 climbed 34%, a rebound underpinned by a number of variables, including U.S. tariff rates that were less-than-feared, a capital expenditures boom (think data centers) underwritten by U.S. mega-technology companies, solid U.S. consumer spending, pro-growth policies on the fiscal and monetary front, and a weaker U.S. dollar.

Against this backdrop, U.S. economic growth and U.S. earnings have held up much better than expected. The economy expanded by a much-stronger-than-anticipated rate of 3.8% in Q2, while the Atlanta Fed tracker for real growth in Q3 is presently hovering around 3.8% as well. Q2 earnings, meanwhile, surprised to the upside in Q2 (12% growth year-over-year (YoY)), with margin expansion and earning revisions to the upside. Similar dynamics are expected to unfold in Q3, with the consensus expecting 8% YoY earnings growth.

Exhibit 3C speaks to the U.S. Equity rally versus the rest of the world. While much market commentary continues to tout the fact that major U.S. indexes are lagging their global peers year-to-date, that's not the case since the April lows. Yes, the uber upswing in the Magnificent 7[2] has given the S&P 500 a powerful nudge forward, but even U.S. Small-caps (Russell 2000 Index) have outperformed Japan Nikkei, the MSCI Emerging Market (EM) Index and even gold over the past six months. Ditto for the S&P 500, outpacing the German DAX, the French CAC, the FTSE 100 and emerging market giant MSCI India. As the year comes to an end, we would not be surprised to see a narrowing of the year-to-date outperformance of the Rest of World versus the U.S.

That's another way of saying that the great market comeback of 2025 isn't over—not with a confluence of factors all supportive of more upside to both growth and earnings.

The U.S. federal government may be closed, but the other two engines of U.S. growth and earnings—consumers and corporations—are open. Consumers, notably high-income households, are consuming and in great shape to keep consuming given that total U.S. household net worth now stands at a record $176 trillion. Households now hold financial assets worth $135 trillion while having more equity in their homes[3] than ever before. Against this backdrop, U.S. consumer debt to net worth is presently at a 60-year low.

Investment Implications

April brought concerns of a U.S. recession, the end of U.S. exceptionalism in equity markets, and the downfall of the U.S. dollar. The recovery since then in markets and economy has been a testament to why we continue to have a U.S. tilt in portfolios: Backstopped by a resilient consumer and strong corporate balance sheets, U.S. earnings and economic growth should continue to be supported from here. Stay long the U.S.

[2] Apple, Amazon, Alphabet, Nvidia, Meta, Microsoft, and Tesla.

[3] Federal Reserve. Data as of Q2 2025.

Corporate balance sheets are also quite healthy owing to the combination of more available cash, lower debt financing of the past decade, and elevated profit margins, along with capital depreciation allowances under the OBBBA. Throw in productivity-enhancing breakthroughs in artificial intelligence, cloud computing, robotics and related automated-like activities, and you have the ingredients for more upside in U.S. earnings and Equities. Adding more fuel to the fire: easier financial conditions and the fiscal stimulus from the OBBBA.

There are potential headwinds to the current comeback, including the following: Current valuations are demanding, reducing the margin of error for many firms as Q3 earnings seasons kicks off. A weaker-than-expected labor market could trigger concerns of a growth slowdown, while higher-than-anticipated inflation readings could pose a problem for the Fed and market expectations of more Fed cuts next year. Any one of these factors could trigger a near-term market pullback, which we would view as an opportunity to lean into gaining more exposure to U.S. Equities.

Hold the Obituary on the U.S. Dollar. Finally, while on the topic of comebacks, let's not forget the U.S. dollar, which, according to a great deal of market commentary back in April, was roadkill owing to the protectionist, insular policies of the Trump administration. Nothing could be further from the truth. Indeed, as Exhibit 3D highlights, the U.S. dollar's dominant role in the global economy has actually increased this year based on the latest data from the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

According to the BIS, daily foreign exchange turnover reached a stunning $9.6 trillion in April 2025 on the back of elevated foreign exchange volatility and the surge in trading volume following the imposition of U.S. tariffs. Just as stunning, the U.S. dollar was on one side of 89.2% of all trades in April 2025, up from 88.4% in 2022 (Exhibit 3D). The euro and sterling's share declined over the same period, while the yen's share held steady. The Chinese renminbi and Swiss franc gained in market share but were light years away from the dominant role of the greenback.

The key takeaway from the above: Don't bet against the U.S. dollar or U.S. Equities.

Exhibit 3: Taking Stock of the Comeback Kid.

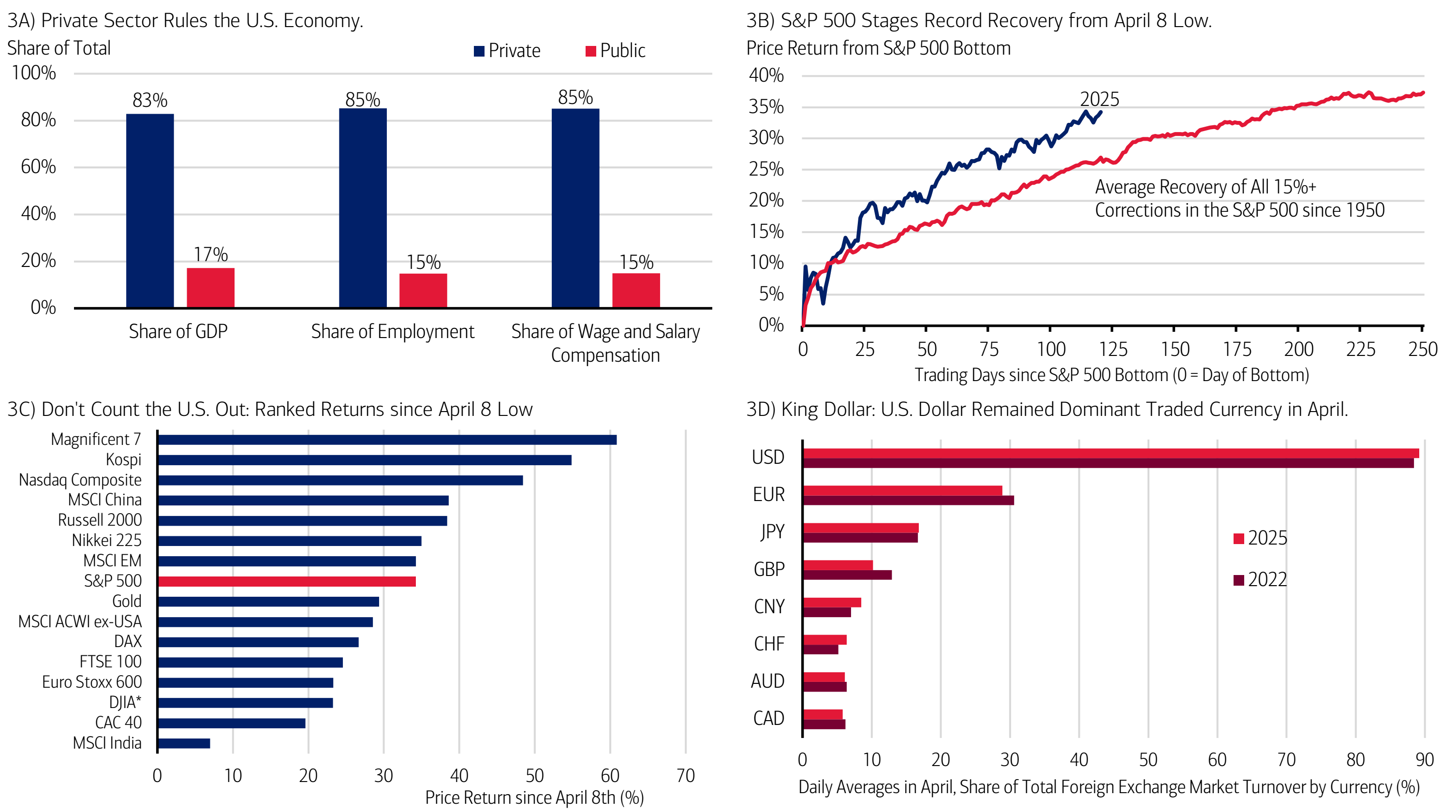


Exhibit 3A) Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics. GDP data as of Q2 2025. Employment and compensation data as of August 2025. Data as of October 1, 2025. Exhibit 3B) Source: Bloomberg. Data as of October 1, 2025. Exhibit 3C) *Dow Jones Industrial Average. Returns in USD terms. Source: Bloomberg. Data as of October 1, 2025. Exhibit 3D) Source: Bank of International Settlements. Data as of September 30, 2025. **Past performance** is **no guarantee of future results.** Please refer to index definitions at the end of this report. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

THOUGHT OF THE WEEK

New Zealand's Greatest Export: One Inflation Target to Rule Them All

Chief Investment Office, Fixed Income Strategy Team

The Kiwis' wingspans stretch farther than you think: It was New Zealand's central bank (Reserve Bank of New Zealand—RBNZ) that originally formalized inflation targeting of 2%, which then spread globally and was officially adopted by the Fed in 2012.

Policymakers at the RBNZ conceived of a 0% to 2% CPI target range in the wake of double-digit inflation during the 1980s. First, in 1989, the RBNZ passed a bill making the central bank independent from political pressure and committing the RBNZ governor to an inflation target. However, the bill did not specify an explicit target; the RBNZ eventually settled on a range of 0% to 2% to anchor the public's inflation expectations.

This began a global trend, with the central banks of Canada and the U.K. establishing similar targets in 1991 and 1992, respectively, and others following suit throughout the 1990s and 2000s, including the ECB in 1998.

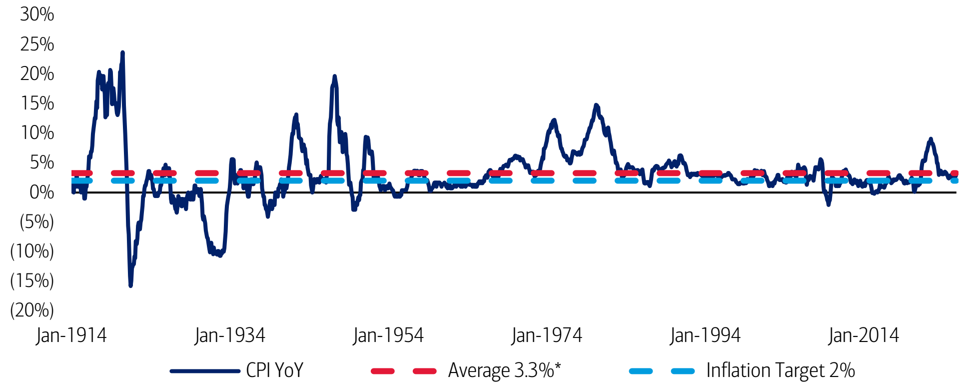
Meanwhile, the Fed was late to the party; it had long aimed for price stability without cementing an explicit target. Chair Alan Greenspan, whose term ran from 1987 to 2006, adopted a loose 2% level at the Fed only as an internal and informal target. His successor, Ben Bernanke, took a different stance, having publicly and officially announced a 2% PCE target in 2012.

With an August 2020 announcement, the Fed shifted the focus of the dual mandate of price stability and maximum employment toward bolstering the labor market after a decade of slower-than-anticipated inflation. They got more than they bargained for; since early 2021, CPI has consistently exceeded 2% and has recently stalled around 3%.

This 2% inflation level, set almost arbitrarily by the RBNZ, has absolutely no empirical basis in historical U.S. inflation data; average CPI from 1914 onward is 3.3%—well above the Fed's ostensible target. Even the 'Goldilocks' economy of the 1980s and 1990s saw CPI run above target for most of the period, also averaging 3.3%.

Some have questioned how realistic the Fed's 2% target is—and how committed the central bank is to achieving it. With the recent resumption of rate cuts, the Federal Open Market Committee may be content to pay lip service to the target while letting inflation remain moderately higher. Given the lack of empirical grounding for the 2% inflation target and the benefits to nominal GDP, corporate profits and markets with slightly higher inflation, this may be a benign outcome. We believe that investors should maintain well-diversified portfolios, recognize the inflation-hedging properties of Equities over the long term, and extend duration out to at least a strategic duration target as real yields are substantially positive.

Exhibit 4: Like Middle-Earth, The 2% Inflation Target May Be Just Fantasy.



*The average inflation from 1983-1999 was also 3.3%. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Bloomberg. Data as of September 11, 2025.

Portfolio Considerations

With inflation likely staying slightly above the Fed's 2% target over the near term and with additional rate cuts on the horizon, Fixed Income investors should consider extending duration out to at least a strategic duration target in well-diversified portfolios as Fixed Income is currently priced at reasonable "real yields" and cash returns may lag inflation.

Equities

	Total Return in USD (%)			
	Current	WTD	MTD	YTD
DJIA	46,758.28	1.1	0.8	11.3
NASDAQ	22,780.51	1.3	0.5	18.6
S&P 500	6,715.79	1.1	0.4	15.3
S&P 400 Mid Cap	3,288.93	0.7	0.8	6.6
Russell 2000	2,476.18	1.8	1.6	12.2
MSCI World	4,337.29	1.5	0.7	18.3
MSCI EAFE	2,810.41	2.7	1.6	27.1
MSCI Emerging Markets	1,373.89	3.7	2.1	30.2

Fixed Income†

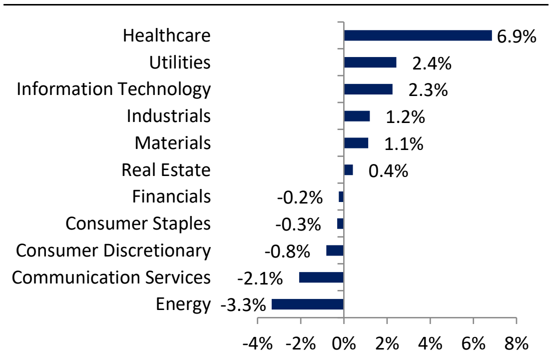
	Total Return in USD (%)			
	Current	WTD	MTD	YTD
Corporate & Government	4.22	0.44	0.20	6.15
Agencies	4.06	0.29	0.14	5.03
Municipals	3.64	0.33	0.21	2.86
U.S. Investment-Grade Credit	4.34	0.46	0.24	6.39
International	4.78	0.57	0.29	7.19
High Yield	6.68	0.23	0.11	7.34
90 Day Yield	3.95	3.95	3.93	4.31
2 Year Yield	3.58	3.64	3.61	4.24
10 Year Yield	4.12	4.18	4.15	4.57
30 Year Yield	4.71	4.75	4.73	4.78

Commodities & Currencies

	Total Return in USD (%)			
Commodities	Current	WTD	MTD	YTD
Bloomberg Commodity	262.88	0.3	0.7	10.2
WTI Crude $/Barrel††	60.88	-7.4	-2.4	-15.1
Gold Spot $/Ounce††	3886.54	3.4	0.7	48.1

	Total Return in USD (%)			
Currencies	Current	Prior Week End	Prior Month End	2024 Year End
EUR/USD	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.04
USD/JPY	147.47	149.49	147.90	157.20
USD/CNH	7.14	7.14	7.13	7.34

S&P Sector Returns



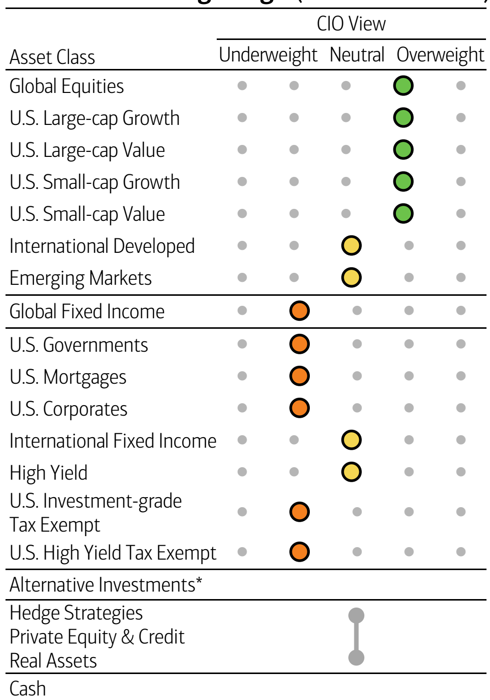
Sources: Bloomberg, Factset. Total Returns from the period of 09/29/2025 to 10/3/2025. †Bloomberg Barclays Indices. ††Spot price returns. All data as of the 10/3/2025 close. Data would differ if a different time period was displayed. Short-term performance shown to illustrate more recent trend. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.**

Economic Forecasts (as of 10/3/2025)

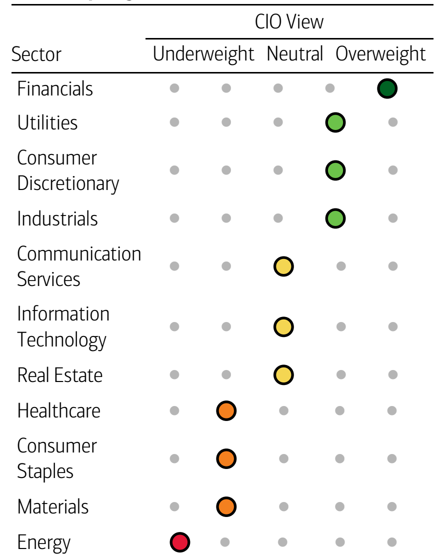
	Q1 2025A	Q2 2025A	Q3 2025A	Q4 2025E	2025E	2026E
Real global GDP (% y/y annualized)	-	-	-	-	3.2	3.0
Real U.S. GDP (% q/q annualized)	-0.6	3.8	2.7*	1.6	2.0	1.9
CPI inflation (% y/y)	2.7	2.5	2.9*	3.1	2.8	3.0
Core CPI inflation (% y/y)	3.1	2.8	3.1*	3.1	3.0	2.9
Unemployment rate (%)	4.1	4.2	4.3*	4.4	4.2	4.5
Fed funds rate, end period (%)	4.38	4.38	4.13	3.88	3.88	3.13

The forecasts in the table above are the base line view from BofA Global Research. The Global Wealth & Investment Management (GWIM) Investment Strategy Committee (ISC) may make adjustments to this view over the course of the year and can express upside/downside to these forecasts. Historical data is sourced from Bloomberg, FactSet, and Haver Analytics. **There can be no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved. Economic or financial forecasts are inherently limited and should not be relied on as indicators of future investment performance.**
A = Actual. E = Estimate. *Data as of October 3, 2025.
Sources: BofA Global Research; GWIM ISC as of October 3, 2025.

Asset Class Weightings (as of 9/2/2025)



CIO Equity Sector Views



*Many products that pursue Alternative Investment strategies, specifically Private Equity and Hedge Funds, are available only to qualified investors. CIO asset class views are relative to the CIO Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) of a multi-asset portfolio. Source: Chief Investment Office as of September 2, 2025. All sector and asset allocation recommendations must be considered in the context of an individual investor's goals, time horizon, liquidity needs and risk tolerance. Not all recommendations will be in the best interest of all investors.

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Index Definitions

Securities indexes assume reinvestment of all distributions and interest payments. Indexes are unmanaged and do not take into account fees or expenses. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Indexes are all based in U.S. dollars.

S&P 500 Index is a stock market index tracking the stock performance of 500 leading companies listed on stock exchanges in the United States.

S&P 500 Price Return Index is a total return index that reflects both changes in the prices of stocks in the S&P 500 Index as well as the reinvestment of the dividend income from its underlying stocks.

Consumer Price Index is a statistical estimate of the level of prices of goods and services bought for consumption purposes by households. It is calculated as the weighted average price of a market basket of consumer goods and services.

Kospi Index is the index of all common stocks traded on the Stock Market Division—previously, Korea Stock Exchange—of the Korea Exchange.

Nasdaq Composite is a stock market index that includes almost all stocks listed on the Nasdaq stock exchange.

MSCI China Index captures large and mid cap representation across China A shares, H shares, B shares, Red chips, P chips and foreign listings.

Russell 2000 Index is a small-cap U.S. stock market index that makes up the smallest 2,000 stocks in the Russell Index.

Nikkei 225 Index is a stock market index for the Tokyo Stock Exchange. It is a price-weighted index, operating in the Japanese Yen, and its components are reviewed twice a year.

MSCI Emerging Market Index captures large and mid cap representation across 24 Emerging Markets countries.

MSCI All-Country World ex-U.S. Index captures large and mid cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries (excluding the US) and 24 Emerging Markets countries.

DAX Index is a stock market index consisting of the 40 major German blue chip companies trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. It is a total return index.

FTSE 100 Index is the benchmark index for the top 100 companies by market capitalization listed on the London Stock Exchange. It's a market-capitalization weighted index, meaning larger companies have a greater impact on its value.

Euro Stoxx 600 Index is a broad measure of the European equity market. With a fixed number of 600 components, the index provides extensive and diversified coverage across 17 countries and 11 industries within Europe's developed economies, representing nearly 90% of the underlying investable market.

Dow Jones Industrial Average Index is a stock market index of 30 prominent companies listed on stock exchanges in the United States.

CAC 40 Index is a benchmark French stock market index. The index represents a capitalization-weighted measure of the 40 most significant stocks among the 100 largest market caps on the Euronext Paris. It is a price return index.

MSCI India Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Indian market.

Important Disclosures

Investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

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