MARKET MATTERS

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Key Highlights for October 2024

- Global equities and fixed income declined in October as rising bond yields weighed on performance across a broad swath of asset classes.
- The yield backup was most pronounced in the United States and United Kingdom. Government debt concerns mounted ahead of the US presidential election, and UK yields inflected sharply higher following the release of the Labour government's budget.
- Global equity markets fell for just the second time in the past 12 months. US stocks were relatively resilient, whereas Chinese equities faded from September's policy-induced rally.
- The US dollar broadly appreciated on strong economic data and expectations for slower Federal Reserve rate cuts, which also added upward pressure on bond yields. The Japanese yen weakened as a surprise election result cast fresh uncertainty on the country's outlook.

CAMBRIDGE ASSOCIATES

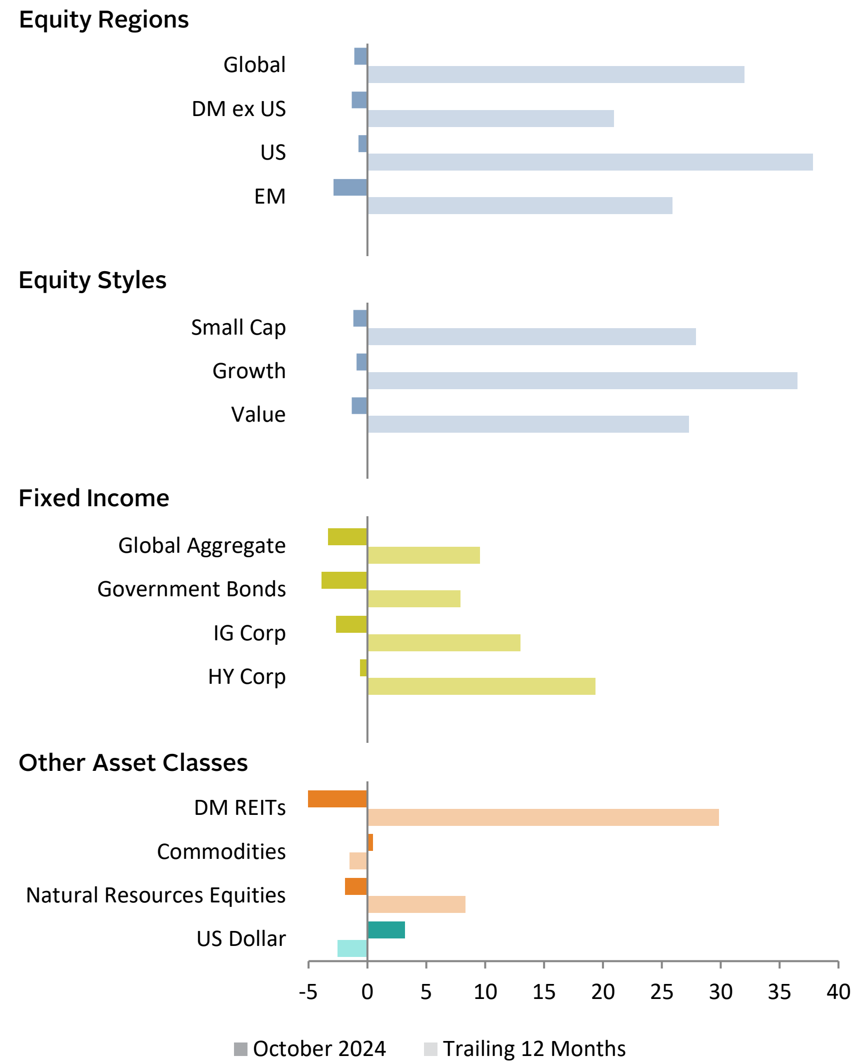
OCTOBER 31, 2024

A sharp rise in bond yields impacted asset class performance

Global Market Developments

- The rise in US Treasury yields was primarily attributed to three factors: stronger-than-expected US economic data, expectations for more gradual Fed rate cuts, and rising concerns over government debt sustainability ahead of the US presidential election. Indeed, the federal deficit and debt are likely to rise regardless of which major candidate wins, but to a greater extent under a Donald Trump administration, according to analysis by a nonpartisan think tank.
- The global macroeconomic and policy backdrop showed a marked divergence in October. While markets tempered Fed rate cut expectations, several other central banks eased, with some delivering outsized cuts of 50 basis points (bps). Additionally, non-US economic momentum appeared to wane, according to flash PMI readings across the United Kingdom, euro area, and Japan. These contributed to a resurgence in the US dollar, which appreciated more than 3%.
- October's macro dynamics weighed on equity market performance. Rate-sensitive sectors generally underperformed, while small caps and value stocks marginally lagged after outperforming last quarter. Non-US equities mostly declined more than US peers, with the latter buoyed by tech and financials exposure amid strong Q3 earnings reports.
- Chinese equities entered correction territory, closing more than 10% below their highs reached in early October. Coming off a significant rally in September, markets were generally underwhelmed by the lack of further clarity from additional policy announcements, and economic data continued to convey weak domestic demand. GDP expanded 4.6% year-over-year (YOY) in Q3, short of the stated government target of around 5%.

GLOBAL ASSET CLASS PERFORMANCE (%)



Sources: EPRA, FTSE International Limited, Intercontinental Exchange, Inc., MSCI Inc., National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Standard & Poor's, and Thomson Reuters Datastream. MSCI data provided "as is" without any express or implied warranties.
Notes: Fixed Income, DM REITs, Commodities, and Natural Resources Equities returns are in US dollars; all other returns are in local currency unless otherwise noted. Equity returns are net of dividend taxes.

US equities declined as a myriad of macro and earnings data impacted performance

US equities outperformed global equities thanks to concentrated gains in a single stock. Treasury yields, macro data, and earnings reports influenced relative performance within the US stock market, while volatility climbed ahead of the presidential election.

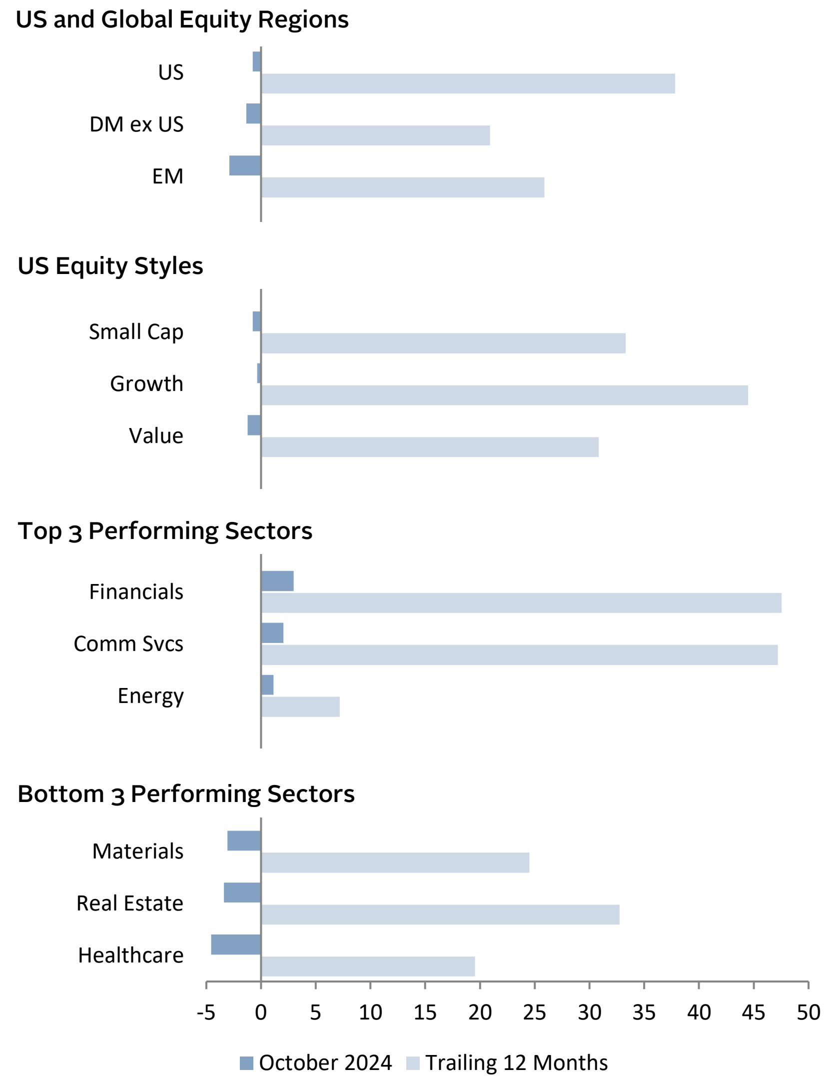
- Nvidia alone contributed more than 50 bps of gains to US equities in October. When excluded, the US equity decline nearly doubled to -1.4%. Rate-sensitive and defensive sectors generally lagged, given the upward pressure on bond yields, whereas financials were supported by better-than-expected Q3 earnings reports.

- US economic data broadly exceeded consensus forecasts. Inflation unexpectedly accelerated to 2.4% YOY in September, while job market data rebounded from the cooling seen in prior months. The first estimate of Q3 GDP growth came in at 2.8% annualized; other indicators such as PMIs and retail sales suggested ongoing economic strength.

- These data contributed to a repricing of Fed rate cut expectations, as markets currently expect roughly 50 bps of cuts by year end, a downward shift from just one month ago. Fed commentary also highlighted policymakers' expectations that a more measured approach to rate cuts may be appropriate.

- Analysts expect that Q3 earnings per share expanded 5.1% YOY versus the 4.3% expected at the beginning of the reporting season. Tech earnings generally surprised to the upside but concerns over significant artificial intelligence (AI) investment led to a sell-off late in the month. Materials, real estate, and consumer staples earnings underwhelmed, weighing on performance in October.

US EQUITY MARKET PERFORMANCE (%)



Sources: MSCI Inc. and Thomson Reuters Datastream. MSCI data provided "as is" without any express or implied warranties.
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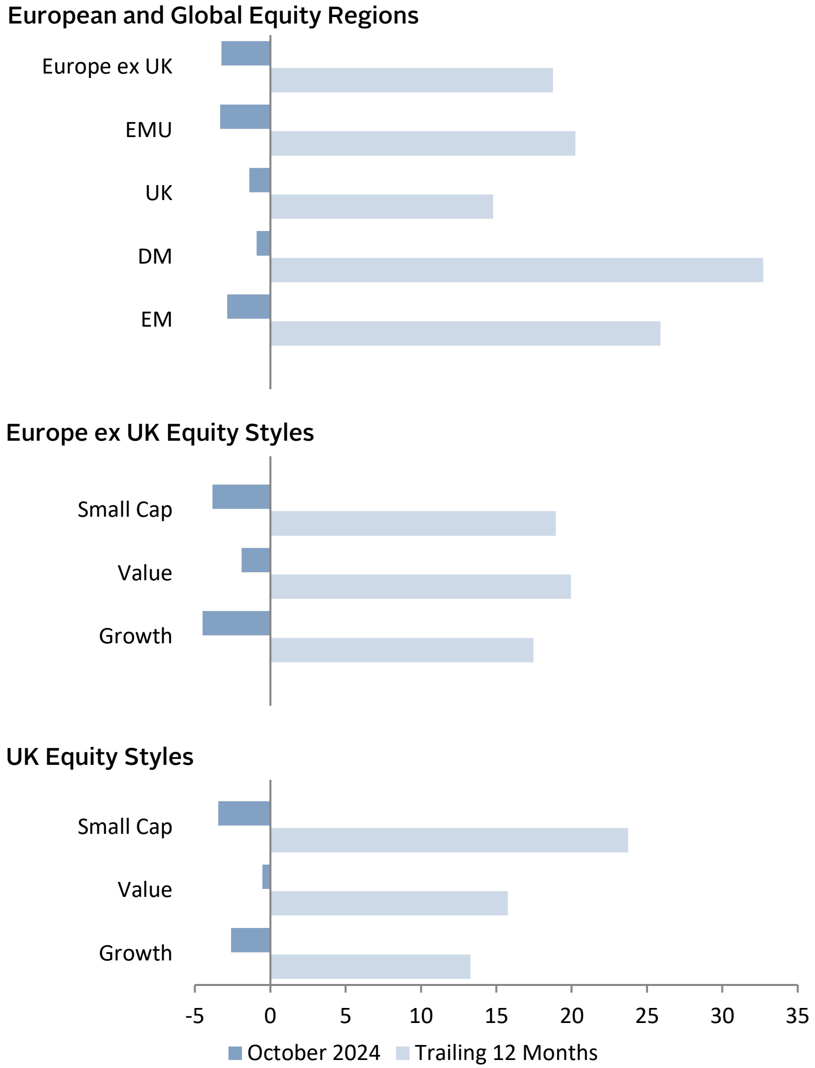
Signs of ongoing soft economic momentum weighed on European equities

European equities lagged. **Europe ex UK** weighed on broader performance amid soft economic data, despite an upside surprise to GDP data late in the month. **UK equities** saw milder declines as cooling inflation raised the odds of near-term rate cuts.

- The European Central Bank (ECB) cut rates by 25 bps, bringing the deposit facility rate to 3.25%. The move was expected, as September's inflation (1.7% YOY) was below target for the first time since 2021. Markets tempered near-term rate cut expectations after October headline and core inflation came in hotter than expected at 2.0% and 2.7% YOY, respectively.
- Economic data were largely mixed. Eurozone Q3 GDP growth topped expectations at 0.4% quarter-over-quarter (QOQ), driven by Germany's surprise expansion (0.2%). However, German growth in the prior quarter was downwardly revised by 20 bps to -0.3%. October flash PMI data suggested broader economic activity contracted for a second straight month, while the labor market showed signs of gradual softening.
- Market expectations for Bank of England (BOE) rate cuts firmed. UK inflation cooled more than expected in September to 1.7% YOY, services inflation cooled, and wage growth moderated. UK GDP expanded in August (0.2% MOM) after stagnating in the prior two months, while October PMI data suggested that business activity grew at its slowest pace in 11 months.
- The UK government released its widely anticipated budget, which increased taxes, spending, and adjusted the definition of public debt to support capital investment. Still, the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) forecasts suggested tepid growth implications and higher inflation and interest rates.

EUROPEAN EQUITY MARKET PERFORMANCE (%)



Sources: MSCI Inc. and Thomson Reuters Datastream. MSCI data provided "as is" without any express or implied warranties.
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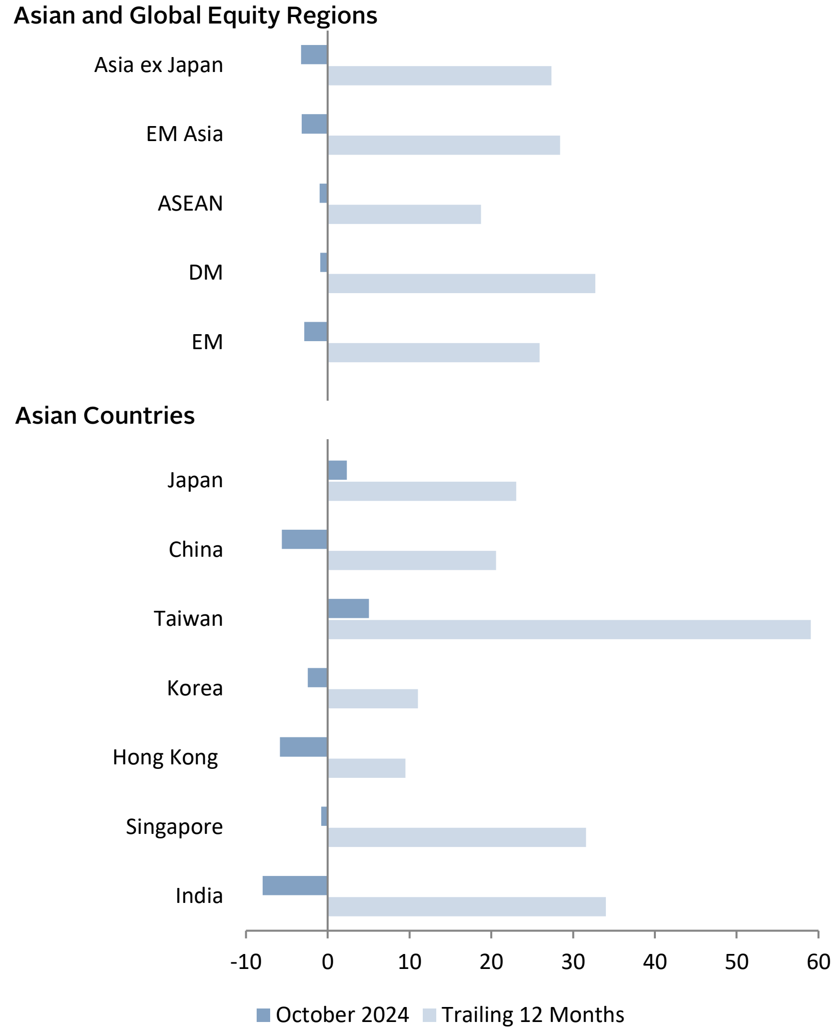
Idiosyncratic factors led to disparate performance among Asian equities

Asian equities were mixed in October. Japanese equities gained but a sharply weaker yen meant declines in major currency terms. Chinese equities declined, partially offsetting the massive rally from late September's stimulus announcements.

- The Bank of Japan (BOJ) left policy unchanged but set the stage for further normalization. Economic data were generally softer, with October's PMI turning contractionary amid subdued new order inflows. Exports and retail sales data also underwhelmed. The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) unexpectedly lost its majority for the first time in 15 years, introducing fresh uncertainty to the policy outlook.
- Chinese economic data continued to convey relatively weak domestic demand. Inflation softened to just 0.4% YOY, import growth stalled, and loan growth was lower than expected. Although some economic green shoots emerged late in the month with industrial production and retails sales surprising to the upside, lack of further clarity on policy measures to boost underlying demand weighed on sentiment.
- Indian equities plunged amid hotter-than-expected inflation in September (5.5% YOY), softening growth indicators, and foreign investor outflows. Indian equities remain richly priced after strong performance in recent years on superior economic growth, leaving them vulnerable to disappointing data.
- Taiwan excelled thanks to Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC), which is now among the ten largest stocks in global equity indexes. The firm reported record profits and raised its outlook, providing bullish commentary on chip demand due to broader investment in AI capabilities.

ASIAN EQUITY MARKET PERFORMANCE (%)



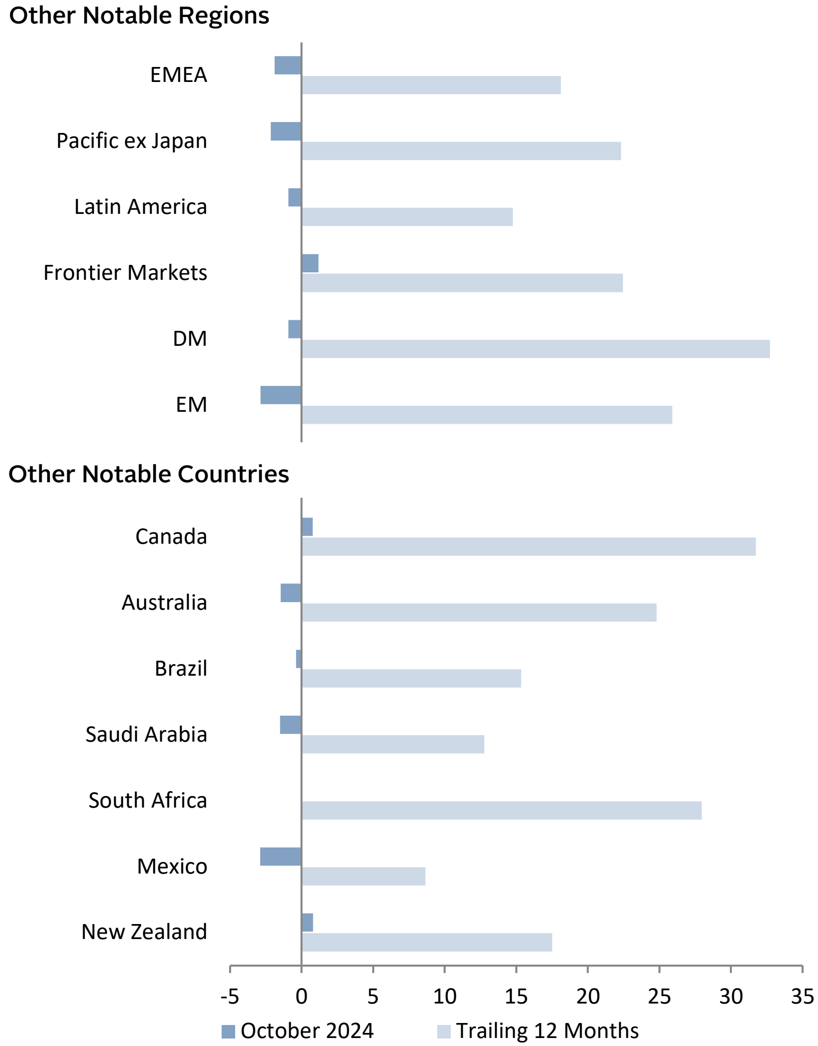
Sources: MSCI Inc. and Thomson Reuters Datastream. MSCI data provided "as is" without any express or implied warranties.
Notes: All returns are in local currency unless otherwise noted. Equity returns are net of dividend taxes. Countries are ordered by weight in the MSCI ACWI. Asia ex Japan and ASEAN include both developed and emerging, as defined by MSCI.

Central bank rate cuts supported outperformance in several other major economies

Canadian and New Zealand equities were among the top-performing developed markets countries, as the Bank of Canada (BOC) delivered an outsized rate cut and the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) cut rates for the second time this cycle. Australia lagged as economic data kept expectations intact for a delayed easing cycle by the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA).

- The BOC cut rates by 50 bps to 3.75%, marking its fourth consecutive cut and the largest this cycle. The outsized move was widely expected as inflation eased to 1.6% YOY in September, below the bank's target. Policymakers flagged additional rate cuts ahead to stave off further economic softness ahead of looming mortgage renewals in 2025.
- The RBNZ cut its official cash rate by 50 bps to 4.75%, after a 25-bp reduction in August. Inflation cooled to 2.2% YOY in Q3, coming in near the midpoint of the 1% to 3% target range. Notably, domestic price pressures were softer than RBNZ projections. The central bank is expected to deliver a similar cut in November, citing that economic growth remained weak from subdued consumer spending and business investment.
- Australian headline inflation cooled to 2.8% YOY in Q3. However, core prices remained stickier at 3.5% YOY as services inflation accelerated. The RBA has flagged upside risk to inflation from ongoing excess demand, recent income tax cuts, and tight labor market conditions. Economists do not expect the central bank to begin cutting policy rates until early 2025.

NOTABLE EQUITY MARKET PERFORMANCE (%)



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Global bond yields climbed, highlighted by surging US Treasury and UK gilt yields

- Broad US fixed income suffered its deepest drawdown since April, as strong economic data led markets to pare back near-term Fed rate cut expectations. Indeed, ten-year US Treasury yields climbed 47 bps to 4.28%, closing the month at their highest levels since July. Yields on the policy-sensitive two-year note climbed to a similar extent, up 50 bps to 4.16%. Markets reduced the odds of larger rate cuts over the remainder of 2024, contributing to upward pressure on yields.

- Bond market volatility climbed to its highest level in a year, and the Treasury term premium rose sharply, suggesting markets priced in greater risk and uncertainty in the outlook. The timing coincided with the looming US presidential election, where both candidates' fiscal policies are expected to further increase the US budget deficit and government debt issuance.

- Declines for euro-denominated bonds were more muted than their US counterparts, as the ECB cut rates and economic data were generally soft. Still, ten-year German bund yields rose 26 bps to 2.39%, their highest level in three months.

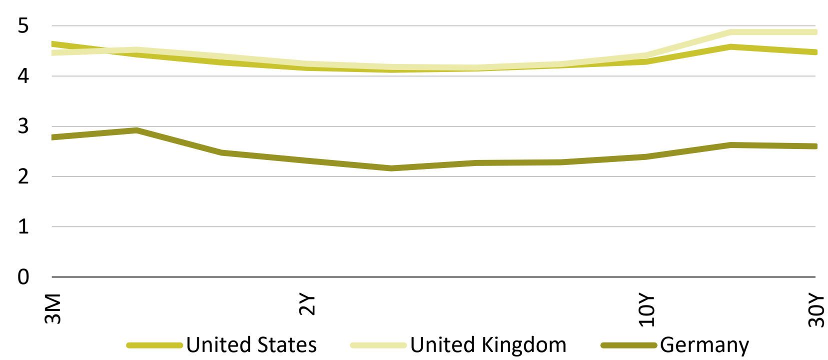
- UK gilts suffered the steepest declines among sterling-denominated bond performance. Ten-year gilt yields rose 42 bps to 4.41%, with roughly half of the rise occurring in the last four trading days of the month. Investors grew wary of increased spending and borrowing plans in the Labour government's budget proposal, particularly as UK debt sales were already expected to hit the highest levels on record (excluding the extraordinary early COVID-19 period). In addition, OBR forecasts suggested the inflationary impacts of the budget may limit the BOE's ability to cut policy interest rates.

FIXED INCOME INDEX PERFORMANCE (%)

	Returns (LC)		Yields	
Fixed Income	**Oct-2024**	**TTM**	**-1Y**	**Current**
US Dollar–Denominated				
Aggregate	-2.5	10.5	5.65	4.73
Treasury	-2.4	8.4	5.03	4.27
IG Corp	-2.4	13.6	6.35	5.16
HY Corp*	-0.5	16.5	4.37	2.82
TIPS	-1.8	8.6	2.60	2.00
Muni	-1.5	9.7	4.49	3.66
Euro-Denominated				
Government Bonds	-1.0	7.8	2.15	2.22
IG Corp	-0.3	8.8	4.50	3.34
HY Corp*	0.6	13.1	4.73	3.20
UK Sterling–Denominated				
Gilts	-2.5	5.6	4.75	4.62
IG Corp	-1.2	9.6	6.39	5.58
HY Corp*	1.3	17.0	6.19	4.03
Linkers	-2.0	5.7	1.32	1.27

* High-yield index yield data represent option-adjusted spread.

GLOBAL YIELD CURVES (%)



Economic data, shifting central bank expectations, and political updates drove currency markets

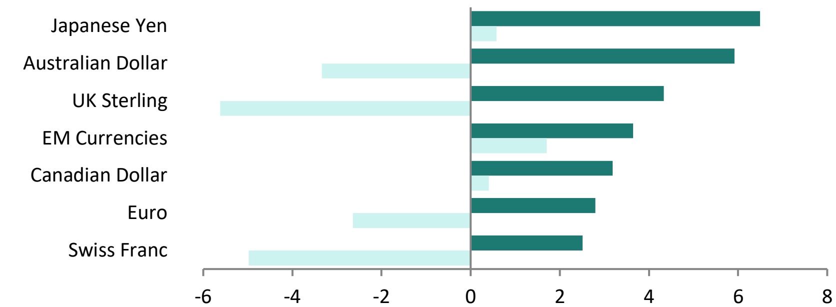
- The US dollar appreciated in October, gaining more than 3% versus a basket of major peers. Stronger-than-forecast economic data, a reduction in Fed rate cut expectations, and shifting presidential election odds catalyzed sharp upward pressure on US interest rates, supporting the greenback. In addition, the US dollar typically appreciates during periods of heightened equity market volatility.

- The euro generally appreciated as GDP and inflation data late in the month came in better than anticipated, contributing to reduced near-term rate cut expectations. These factors outweighed broader economic malaise, an ECB rate cut, and longer-term easing expectations remaining well-anchored, suggesting developments in other currency markets may have played a larger role in October's performance.

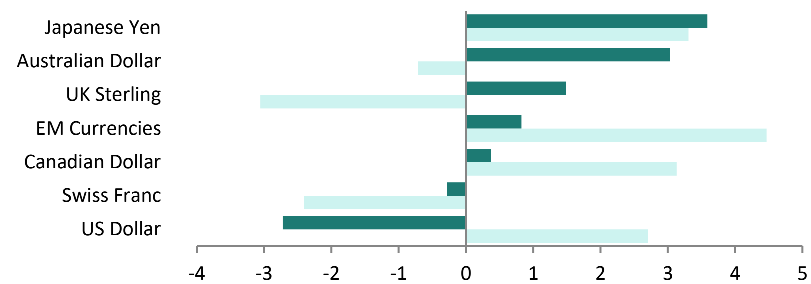
- UK pound sterling mostly depreciated as softer inflation raised the odds of BOE rate cuts into year end. The release of the Labour government's budget also contributed to a sell-off late in the month as traders balked at the higher borrowing plans and tepid impact on forecasted economic growth.

- The Japanese yen and Australian dollar stood out for their widespread weakness. In Japan, the BOJ held policy steady—as expected—keeping rates at low levels, while the LDP lost its outright majority, raising uncertainty over the policy outlook. The Aussie dollar was impacted by lower industrial metals prices, soft economic data out of China, and cooling headline inflation, despite ongoing expectations that the RBA will remain on hold over the next several months.

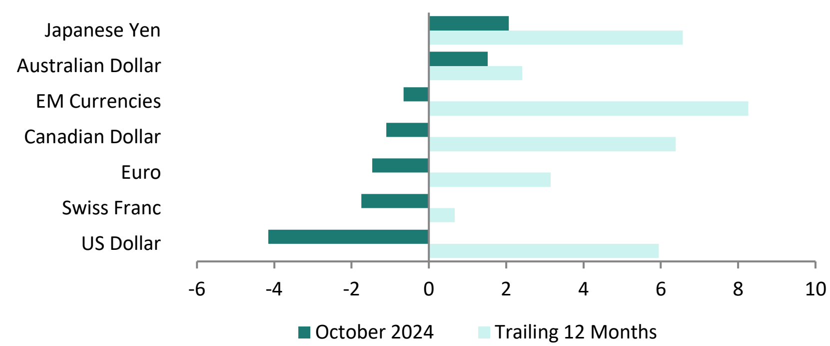
US DOLLAR PERFORMANCE VS VARIOUS CURRENCIES (%)



EURO PERFORMANCE VS VARIOUS CURRENCIES (%)



POUND STERLING PERFORMANCE VS VARIOUS CURRENCIES (%)



Source: Thomson Reuters Datastream.
Note: EM currencies based on an equal-weighted basket of 20 emerging markets currencies.

Real assets generally declined amid higher rates, but gold prices continued climbing

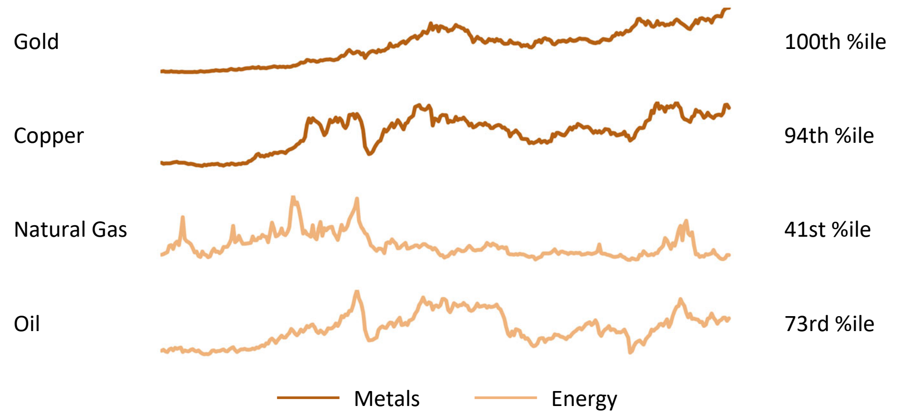
- **Commodities** were mixed in October, as gains for energy and precious metals were partially offset by declines for industrial metals and agriculture. Global oil prices closed around $73/barrel (up 1.9%), paring a surge early in the month that sent prices north of $80/barrel. Escalating conflict in the Middle East contributed to the initial rise, but fears of a severe supply shock abated after Israel opted to not target Iranian energy facilities in retaliatory strikes. Industrial metals declined as optimism surrounding Chinese stimulus announcements faded.
- **Global natural resources equities** declined amid softer-than-expected Q3 earnings reports and muted price movement from underlying commodities. Earnings across the energy and materials sectors contracted on a YOY basis in Q3, with the latter delivering one of the largest downside surprises.
- **REITs** steeply declined, as higher bond yields weighed on interest rate–sensitive real estate. US data showed that existing home sales slid to a 14-year low in September, highlighting that higher rates have quelled real estate activity.
- **Gold** prices rose to a fresh nominal all-time high, closing the month at $2,741/troy ounce. Seen as a safe haven, gold was bid higher by increased volatility heading into the US election, mounting expectations for higher government borrowing needs in the coming years, and escalating Middle East tensions. The yellow metal shrugged off higher real rates and US dollar strength, which are typically headwinds to performance.

REAL ASSETS PERFORMANCE (%)

Real Assets	Oct-2024	Trailing 12 Months
S&P GSCI™	0.5	-1.5
Energy Index	1.5	-7.4
Industrial Metals Index	-2.6	13.0
Precious Metals Index	3.9	37.4
Agriculture Index	-3.6	-7.1
Bloomberg Commodities	-1.9	-1.2
DM Natural Resources Equities	-1.9	8.3
Alerian MLP	-1.3	22.3
Gold	4.1	37.3
DM REITs	-5.0	29.8
US REITs	-3.6	34.1
DM Infrastructure	-1.4	23.8

SELECT COMMODITY NOMINAL PRICE PERFORMANCE

January 31, 2000 – October 31, 2024



Sources: Alerian, Bloomberg L.P., CME Group Inc., EPRA, FTSE International Limited, Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited, Intercontinental Exchange, Inc., MSCI Inc., National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Standard & Poor's, and Thomson Reuters Datastream. MSCI data provided "as is" without any express or implied warranties.
Notes: Returns for Commodities, DM Natural Resources Equities, and Gold are in US dollars; all other returns are in local currency unless otherwise noted. Equity returns are net of dividend taxes. Gold performance based on spot price return. The S&P GSCI is a production-weighted commodity futures index. The Bloomberg Commodity Index is weighted based on both production and futures market liquidity, with exposure to commodity groups and individual commodities capped at 33% and 15%, respectively. Between rebalancings, weightings may fluctuate to levels outside these limits. Price percentiles calculated based on start dates as follows: November 1979 for gold, June 1988 for natural gas, April 1990 for oil, and July 1993 for copper. Oil based on the Brent Crude Oil global benchmark.

APPENDIX

CAMBRIDGE
ASSOCIATES

MAJOR ASSET CLASS PERFORMANCE (%)

	Oct-2024				Trailing 12 Months			
Global Equity Regions	**LC**	**US$**	**£**	**€**	**LC**	**US$**	**£**	**€**
Global	-1.1	-2.2	2.0	0.5	32.0	32.8	25.3	29.3
DM ex US	-1.3	-5.1	-1.0	-2.4	20.9	23.8	16.9	20.6
US	-0.8	-0.8	3.5	2.0	37.8	37.8	30.1	34.2
EM	-2.9	-4.4	-0.3	-1.8	25.9	25.3	18.3	22.0
Global Fixed Income								
Global Aggregate	-3.4	-3.4	0.8	-0.6	9.5	9.5	3.4	6.7
Government Bonds	-3.9	-3.9	0.3	-1.2	7.9	7.9	1.9	5.1
IG Corp	-2.7	-2.7	1.5	0.1	13.0	13.0	6.6	10.0
HY Corp	-0.6	-0.6	3.7	2.2	19.4	19.4	12.7	16.2
Other Global Asset Classes								
DM REITs	-5.0	-5.0	-0.9	-2.4	29.8	29.8	22.5	26.4
DM Natural Resources Equities	0.0	-1.9	2.3	0.8	6.9	8.3	2.2	5.4
Inflation-Linked Bonds	-3.5	-3.5	0.6	-0.8	9.2	9.2	3.0	6.3
Commodities	0.5	0.5	4.8	3.3	-1.5	-1.5	-7.0	-4.1

Sources: Bloomberg Index Services Limited, EPRA, FTSE International Limited, MSCI Inc., National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Standard & Poor's, and Thomson Reuters Datastream. MSCI data provided "as is" without any express or implied warranties.
Note: Local currency returns for the Bloomberg fixed income indexes, the Bloomberg Commodity Index, and the FTSE® Developed REITs are in USD terms.

DEVELOPED MARKETS PERFORMANCE (%)

	Oct-2024				Trailing 12 Months			
Equities (MSCI)	**LC**	**US$**	**£**	**€**	**LC**	**US$**	**£**	**€**
Developed Markets	-0.9	-2.0	2.3	0.8	32.7	33.7	26.2	30.2
US	-0.8	-0.8	3.5	2.0	37.8	37.8	30.1	34.2
Canada	0.8	-2.3	1.9	0.4	31.7	31.2	23.8	27.7
UK	-1.4	-5.5	-1.4	-2.8	14.8	21.6	14.8	18.4
Japan	2.3	-3.9	0.3	-1.2	23.0	22.3	15.5	19.1
Israel	1.5	1.2	5.6	4.0	46.6	53.2	44.6	49.2
Europe ex UK	-3.3	-6.0	-1.9	-3.4	18.8	22.7	15.8	19.4
EMU*	-3.3	-6.0	-1.9	-3.3	20.3	23.5	16.6	20.2
Austria	1.3	-1.5	2.8	1.3	24.2	27.5	20.4	24.2
Belgium	-1.2	-3.9	0.3	-1.2	22.1	25.4	18.3	22.1
Denmark	-3.2	-5.9	-1.8	-3.3	13.6	16.8	10.2	13.7
Finland	-3.1	-5.7	-1.6	-3.1	10.8	13.8	7.4	10.8
France	-3.8	-6.4	-2.3	-3.8	10.2	13.2	6.9	10.2
Germany	-1.8	-4.5	-0.4	-1.8	28.6	32.0	24.6	28.6
Ireland	-5.5	-8.1	-4.1	-5.5	32.6	36.2	28.5	32.6
Italy	0.6	-2.1	2.1	0.6	29.7	33.2	25.7	29.7
Netherlands	-8.9	-11.3	-7.4	-8.8	21.4	24.6	17.6	21.3
Norway	2.2	-2.4	1.8	0.3	6.1	7.5	1.4	4.6
Portugal	-9.9	-12.4	-8.6	-9.9	-5.6	-3.1	-8.5	-5.6
Spain	-1.3	-4.0	0.2	-1.3	32.5	36.1	28.4	32.5
Sweden	-3.6	-8.7	-4.8	-6.2	26.3	31.9	24.5	28.4
Switzerland	-3.1	-5.5	-1.4	-2.8	14.5	20.5	13.7	17.3
Pacific ex Japan	-2.2	-6.3	-2.2	-3.7	22.3	25.7	18.7	22.4
Australia	-1.5	-7.0	-2.9	-4.4	24.8	29.1	21.8	25.7
Hong Kong	-5.9	-5.9	-1.9	-3.3	9.5	10.2	4.0	7.3
Singapore	-0.8	-3.3	0.9	-0.6	31.6	35.8	28.1	32.2
New Zealand	0.8	-5.7	-1.6	-3.1	17.5	20.2	13.5	17.1

* MSCI EMU Index tracks ten developed nations in the European Economic and Monetary Union.

EMERGING MARKETS PERFORMANCE (%)

	Oct-2024				Trailing 12 Months			
Equities (MSCI)	**LC**	**US$**	**£**	**€**	**LC**	**US$**	**£**	**€**
Emerging Markets	-2.9	-4.4	-0.3	-1.8	25.9	25.3	18.3	22.0
EM Asia	-3.2	-4.6	-0.4	-1.9	28.4	28.9	21.6	25.5
China	-5.6	-5.9	-1.8	-3.3	20.6	21.7	14.9	18.5
China A-Shares	-1.4	-2.8	1.4	0.0	11.0	14.2	7.7	11.1
India	-8.0	-8.3	-4.3	-5.7	34.0	32.7	25.2	29.2
Indonesia	-1.4	-4.9	-0.8	-2.2	7.8	9.1	3.0	6.2
Korea	-2.4	-7.5	-3.5	-5.0	11.0	8.6	2.5	5.8
Malaysia	-2.3	-8.0	-4.1	-5.5	14.7	24.8	17.8	21.5
Philippines	-2.2	-5.7	-1.6	-3.0	25.7	22.7	15.8	19.5
Taiwan	5.0	3.7	8.2	6.6	59.1	61.0	52.0	56.8
Thailand	0.8	-3.9	0.3	-1.2	9.1	16.2	9.7	13.1
EM EMEA	-1.9	-3.2	1.0	-0.5	18.1	18.8	12.1	15.7
Czech Republic	2.2	-0.9	3.4	1.8	6.0	5.7	-0.2	2.9
Egypt	-3.1	-4.4	-0.3	-1.7	34.1	-15.3	-20.0	-17.5
Greece	-6.6	-9.2	-5.2	-6.6	15.0	18.2	11.5	15.0
Hungary	-0.6	-6.0	-1.9	-3.3	31.3	26.4	19.3	23.1
Kuwait	-1.4	-1.9	2.4	0.9	11.1	12.1	5.8	9.2
Poland	-4.5	-8.6	-4.6	-6.0	8.8	14.4	8.0	11.4
Qatar	-0.6	-0.6	3.7	2.1	17.5	17.5	10.9	14.4
Saudi Arabia	-1.5	-1.6	2.6	1.1	12.8	12.6	6.3	9.7
South Africa	0.0	-2.5	1.7	0.2	28.0	35.7	28.1	32.1
Turkey	-9.4	-9.7	-5.8	-7.2	34.4	10.9	4.6	7.9
UAE	-1.9	-1.9	2.3	0.8	15.5	15.5	9.0	12.4
EM Latin America	-0.9	-5.1	-1.0	-2.5	14.8	2.4	-3.3	-0.3
Brazil	-0.4	-5.5	-1.4	-2.8	15.3	0.8	-4.9	-1.9
Chile	1.4	-5.3	-1.2	-2.6	18.0	10.2	4.0	7.3
Colombia	5.1	-0.6	3.7	2.2	40.6	31.8	24.4	28.3
Mexico	-2.9	-5.0	-0.9	-2.3	8.6	-2.1	-7.6	-4.7
Peru	-1.8	-1.8	2.4	0.9	60.9	60.9	51.8	56.6
Frontier Markets	1.2	-0.6	3.7	2.2	22.5	21.5	14.7	18.3

Sources: MSCI Inc. and Thomson Reuters Datastream. MSCI data provided "as is" without any express or implied warranties.
Note: Equity returns are net of dividend taxes.

Global Asset Class Performance Exhibit

Equity region and style performances are represented by the following indexes: MSCI ACWI (Global), MSCI World ex US (DM ex US), MSCI US (US), MSCI Emerging Markets (EM), MSCI ACWI Small Cap (Small Cap), MSCI ACWI Growth (Growth), and MSCI ACWI Value (Value). Fixed income performances are represented by the following indexes: Bloomberg Global Aggregate (Global Aggregate), Bloomberg Government Bond (Government Bonds), Bloomberg Corporate Investment Grade Bond (IG Corp), and Bloomberg Corporate High Yield Bond (HY Corp). Other asset class performances are represented by the following indexes: FTSE EPRA NAREIT Developed Total Return (DM REITs), S&P GSCI™ Commodity Total Return (Commodities), MSCI World Natural Resources (Natural Resources Equities), and United States Dollar DXY (US Dollar).

Equity Performance Exhibits

All data are total returns unless otherwise noted. Total return data for all MSCI indexes are net of dividend taxes.

US Equity Market Performance chart includes performance for the MSCI US, MSCI World ex US, MSCI Emerging Markets, MSCI US Small Cap, MSCI US Growth, and MSCI US Value indexes. The sector performance is represented by the relevant MSCI US sector indexes.

European Equity Market Performance chart includes performance for the MSCI Europe ex UK, MSCI EMU, MSCI UK, MSCI World, MSCI Emerging Markets, MSCI Europe ex UK Small Cap Index, MSCI Europe ex UK Growth, MSCI Europe ex UK Value, MSCI UK Small Cap, MSCI UK Growth, and MSCI UK Value indexes.

Asian Equity Market Performance chart includes performance for the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan, MSCI ASEAN, MSCI EM Asia, MSCI World, and MSCI Emerging Markets indexes. The Asian country equity performances are represented by the relevant MSCI country index. Asia ex Japan includes China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand. EM Asia includes China, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Thailand. ASEAN includes Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

Notable Equity Market Performance chart includes performance for MSCI Emerging Markets EMEA, MSCI Pacific ex Japan, MSCI Emerging Markets Latin America, and MSCI Frontier Markets indexes. The Other Notable Country equity performances are represented by the relevant MSCI country index.

Fixed Income Performance Table

US dollar–denominated performances are represented by the following indexes: Bloomberg US Aggregate (Aggregate), Bloomberg US Treasury (Treasury), Bloomberg US Corporate Investment Grade (IG Corp), Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield (HY Corp), Bloomberg US TIPS (TIPS), and Bloomberg US Municipal Bond (Muni). Euro-denominated performances are represented by the following indexes: FTSE Europe Government Bond (Government Bonds), Bloomberg Euro-Aggregate Corporate Bond (IG Corp), and Bloomberg Pan-European High Yield Bond (Euro) (HY Corp). UK Sterling–denominated performance are represented by the following indexes: FTSE British Government All Stocks Bond (Gilts), Bloomberg Sterling Aggregate Corporate Bond (IG Corp), ICE BofA Sterling High Yield Bond (HY Corp), and Bloomberg Sterling Inflation Linked GILT (Linkers).

Real Assets Performance Table

Real assets performances are represented by the following indexes: S&P GSCI™ Index, S&P GSCI™ Energy Index, S&P GSCI™ Industrial Metals Index, S&P GSCI™ Precious Metals Index, S&P GSCI™ Agriculture Index, Bloomberg Commodity TR Index, MSCI World Natural Resources Index, Alerian MLP Index, LBMA Gold Price, FTSE® NAREIT All Equity REITs Index, FTSE® EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate Index, and the MSCI World Core Infrastructure Index.