Monthly **Market Review**

February 2025

US Equities Growing 'Not As Fond' Of Macro Outlook

Investors Show 'Love' For Fixed Income Markets As Economic Data Disappoints

Monthly Highlights

- Federal Reserve FOMC Minutes Reiterated Fed's 'Wait And See' Stance, As It Awaits Further Progress On Inflation And Fiscal Policy Clarity.
- Headline Inflation (+3.0% YoY) Rose to the Highest Level Since May 2024. 5-Year Inflation Expectations Rose to The Highest Level (+3.5%) Since April 1995.
- 10% Tariff on China Went into Place, 25% Tariffs on Imports From Canada/Mexico Delayed To March 4.
- Retail Sales Control Group Posted Largest Monthly Decline (-0.8% MoM) Since March 2023.
- Consumer Confidence Index Experienced Its Largest Monthly Drop Since August 2021.
- ISM Manufacturing Index Remained In Expansion Territory for the Second Month In A Row, Prices Paid Index Rose to the Highest Level Since June 2022.
- Global Economic Policy Uncertainty Index Rose To The Highest Level On Record.
- Investment Grade and High Yield Spreads Remained Near The Lowest Levels In Almost 20 Years.
- 10-Year Treasury Yield Declined 36 bps In February To Close Below Pre-Election Levels.
- European Equities Outperformed US For Second Straight Month; Outperforming US YTD By Widest Margin At This Juncture Since At Least 1998.
- S&P 500 Consumer Discretionary Sector Posted Largest Monthly Decline (-9.4%) Since Dec. 2022.

Economy | 'Heartfelt' Concern Over Disappointing US Economic Data

- The second reading of **4Q24 GDP** (+2.3% QoQ annualized) was unchanged from its first estimate. While the contribution from personal consumption expenditures held steady at 2.8%, government expenditure increased slightly from 0.4% to 0.5%—offset by a decrease in private investments from -1.0% to -1.1%. As of this writing, the Atlanta Fed GDPNow estimate for 1Q25 GDP is -2.8% QoQ, annualized.
- The **FOMC meeting minutes** reiterated that policymakers are in 'wait and see' mode, awaiting further progress on inflation and clarity on the new administration's policy initiatives.
- Since the Fed kicked off **QT** in 2022, the assets on its balance sheet have fallen from a peak of ~$9t to $6.8t—down ~$2.2t or ~24.5%. While Fed officials state that reserves remain 'abundant, ' it is expected that the QT process will conclude in mid-2025.
- **Trade Policy** is weighing on both business and consumer confidence. The 10% tariff on China was implemented in February, while the 25% tariff on Canada and Mexico was delayed until March 4.
- February **ISM Manufacturing PMI** (50.3) remained in expansion (a level above 50) for the second month in a row. The 'New Orders' subindex, however, fell into contraction (48.6) for the first time in four months.
- The **unemployment rate** ticked down to 4.0% in January. The economy added a less than expected, but still robust, **143k jobs**.
- The four-week average of **jobless claims** (224k) experienced its biggest weekly jump since Jan 2022, reaching a 2025 high. **Job openings** fell to 7.6 million.
- The pace of **headline CPI inflation** (+3.0% YoY) surprised to the upside, reaching the highest level since May 2024. Meanwhile, the pace of **core CPI** (+3.3% YoY) ticked back up from 3.2% the month prior. The good news from this report was that 'shelter' costs rose on a YoY basis at the slowest pace (+4.4%) in three years.
- **Consumer Confidence** (98.3) experienced its largest monthly decline since August 2021, reaching an eight-month low. The 'expectations' subindex fell below 80.
- **Retail Sales Control Group** (-0.8% MoM) experienced its worst monthly decline since March 2023, mostly attributed to a colder than average January in the US as well as an upward revision for December's print.
- **Housing data** in January was negative as building permits (-0.6%), housing starts (-9.8%), new home sales (-10.5%), and existing home sales (-4.9%) all declined MoM. The year-over-year pace of home prices (December Case Shiller 20-City Composite +4.5%) ticked higher for the third consecutive month despite lower demand and higher mortgage rates (30-year fixed rate above 7%).
- **China's Manufacturing PMI** (50.8) saw a slight increase, driven by growth in both 'output' and 'new orders.'
- **Euro Zone Manufacturing PMI** (47.6), while still in contraction, moved to a two-year high, as 'new orders' (domestic and abroad) reached their highest in ~3 years.

Fixed Income

Fixed Income Investors 'Embrace' Macro Uncertainty And Falling Yields

- The **Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index** (+2.2% MoM) rallied for the eighth time in the last ten months and posted the best monthly gain since July 2024. All major fixed income sectors were in positive territory as interest rates (particularly on the long end of the Treasury curve) moved lower on building economic growth concerns.
- **Treasuries** (+2.2% MoM) rallied for the second consecutive month. The monthly gain was driven by a decline in longer-duration bond yields, as softening economic data and future growth concerns (e.g., employment, tariff impacts) led the 10-year Treasury yield to erase all of its post-election spike.
- **US investment grade bonds** (+2.0% MoM) rallied for the ninth time in the last 11 months. Despite a modest widening in spreads (+8 bps to 86 bps), investment grade bonds rallied as the index benefited from the decline in longer-duration bond yields due to the index's longer duration composition. All IG sectors were in positive territory.
- **Emerging market bonds** (+1.6% USD MoM) rallied for the third time in four months as falling global bond yields offset a modest widening in EM spreads.
- **International sovereign bonds** (G7 ex. US +1.5% MoM) posted the best monthly gain since September 2024. A weaker dollar, concerns surrounding tariffs, and continued global central bank easing all boosted international sovereign bond performance.
- **Municipals** (+1.0% MoM) rallied for the seventh time in nine months. All three municipal sectors (high yield, revenue, general obligation) were positive.
- **High yield bonds** (+0.7% MoM) rallied for the third time in four months and posted the best monthly gain since November. While high yield rallied and remains up 10.2% YoY, building economic growth concerns led high yield to underperform IG bonds for the first time in three months.

Equities

'No Love Lost' Between Equity Markets And Rising Investor Concerns

- **Global equities** (MSCI All Country World Index -0.6% USD MoM) declined for the third time in the past five months despite reaching an all-time high intra-month. US equities weighed on performance as international equities outperformed the US (MSCI EAFE, USD +2.0% MoM) for the third straight month marking the longest streak since January 2023.
- **US Small-Cap** equities (Russell 2000 -5.3% MoM) declined for the third time in five months and lagged large cap for the sixth time in the last seven months.
- **US Large-Cap** equities (S&P 500 -1.3% MoM) declined for the third time in the last five months. Despite a solid 4Q24 earnings season, US equities moved lower due to economic growth concerns, building economic policy uncertainty (which weighed on confidence), and tariff-related impacts.
- Five of the 11 **S&P 500 sectors** were in negative territory in February. Performance was weighed down by Consumer Discretionary (-9.4% MoM), which posted its worst monthly performance since December 2022. Defensive/interest rate sensitive sectors, such as Consumer Staples (+5.7% MoM) and Real Estate (+4.6% MoM), outperformed.
- **Japanese equities** (MSCI Japan -1.4% USD MoM) declined for the fourth time in six months and posted the worst monthly performance in four months.
- **EM equities** (MSCI EM, +0.5% USD MoM) rallied for the second consecutive month but lagged the developed markets (MSCI EAFE USD +2.0% MoM) for the third time in the past four months.
- Within EM, **Asia** (MSCI Asia ex JP, +1.1% USD MoM) outperformed **Latin America** (MSCI LATAM, -1.8% USD MoM) for the fifth time in the last six months.
- **European equities** (MSCI Europe ex UK +3.7% USD MoM) rallied for the second consecutive month. YTD, European equities have led US equities by the widest margin (10%) at this juncture since at least 1998.

Commodities

Some Commodities 'Bloom' Due to Weaker Dollar and Tariff-Related Impacts

- The **Bloomberg Commodity Index** (+0.4% MoM) rose for the fourth consecutive month but remains down ~25% from recent highs. While a weaker dollar and stabilizing global demand (particularly in China and Europe) boosted overall commodity prices, elevated political uncertainty and tariff-related impacts led to dispersion beneath the surface.
- The **US Dollar Index** (-0.7% MoM) declined for the second straight month. While the US economy remains the standout on the global landscape, building growth concerns (e.g., reduced sentiment), narrowing interest rate differentials between the US and its DM counterparts, and rising expectations for more Fed rate cuts pressured the dollar lower.
- The **Bloomberg Energy Index** (+4.5% MoM) rallied for the fourth consecutive month. While crude oil (-3.8% MoM) posted its largest monthly decline in six months, natural gas (+26.0% MoM), which has the largest weighting in the Energy subsector, offset oil's declines as colder than normal weather in February in the US increased demand for natural gas. Natural gas posted its best monthly gain since September.
- The **Bloomberg Industrial Metals Index** (+2.4% USD MoM) rallied for the third time in five months as markets rose on a weaker dollar, tariff impacts, and signs of a potential stabilization in Chinese demand. Gains were largely driven by the rally in copper (+6.3% MoM) as markets priced in additional tariffs on copper imports in the coming months.
- The **Bloomberg Precious Metals Index** (-0.4% MoM) declined for the third time in the last four months as hopes of a near-term Russia/Ukraine resolution reduced demand for precious metals. Gains in gold (+0.5% MoM) were offset by silver (-2.4% MoM).
- **The Bloomberg Grains Index** (-3.8% MoM) declined for the third time in five months as soybean prices (-1.6%) were negative during the month.

Figure 1: Consumer Confidence Falters

The post-election bump in the Consumer Confidence Index has faded as the index posted its largest month-over-month drop since August 2021.

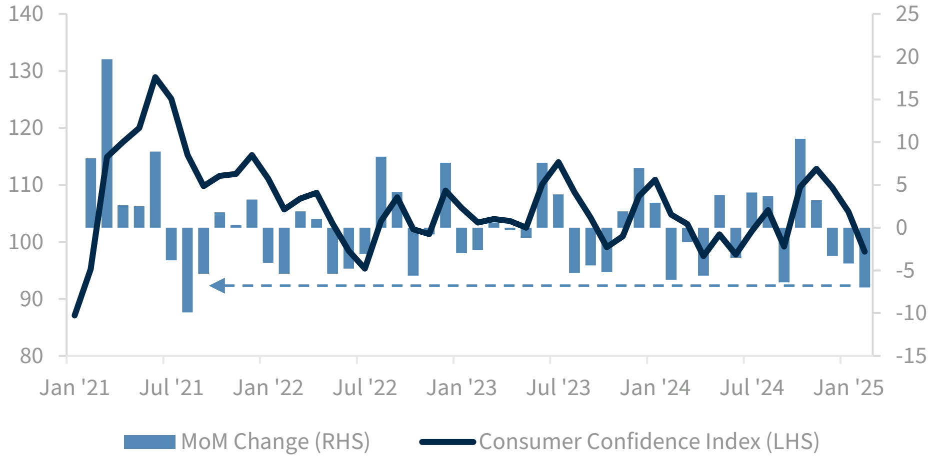

Figure 2: Five of 11 Sectors Negative in February

Five of the 11 S&P 500 sectors were negative in February, as Consumer Discretionary posted its largest monthly decline (-9.4%) since December 2022.

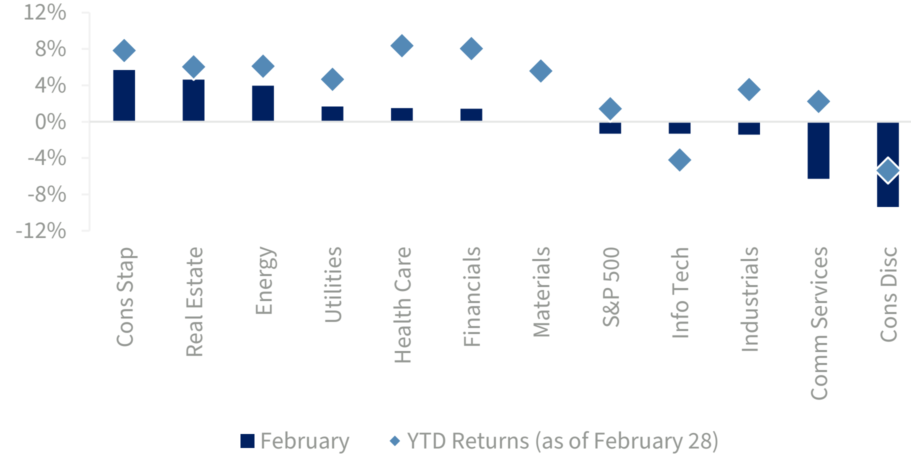

Figure 3: Growth Concerns Lead Treasury Yields Lower

The 10-year Treasury yield is down ~50 bps from recent highs and is now below pre-election levels on building economic growth concerns.

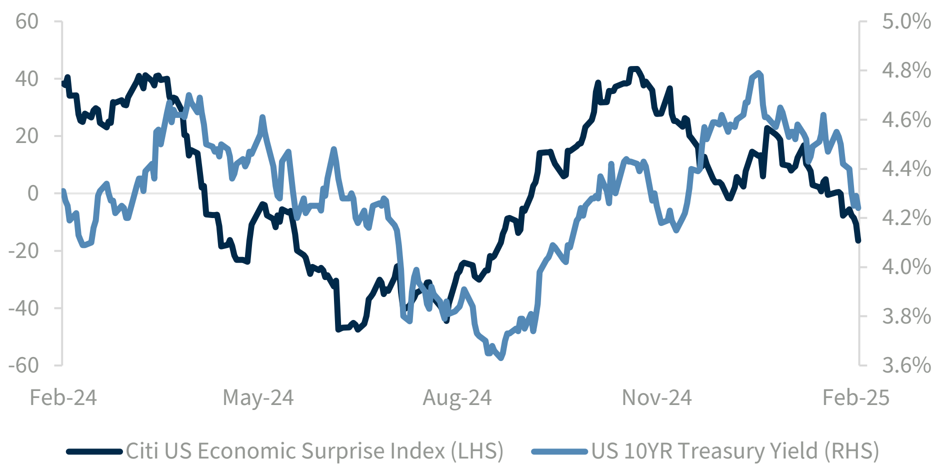

Figure 4: Tariff Fears Drive Gold To a New Record High

While prices moderated in the latter half of the month on optimism of a Russia/Ukraine deal, tariff-related uncertainty pushed gold prices above $2,900/oz intra-month for the first time.

Source: FactSet, as of February 28, 2025.

Fixed Income | Macro Fears Drive Bond Yields Lower

	February	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
US Aggregate	2.2%	2.7%	6.0%	-0.4%	-0.5%	1.5%
Treasuries	2.2%	2.7%	5.1%	-1.2%	-1.2%	1.0%
US Investment Grade	2.0%	2.6%	6.7%	0.4%	0.1%	2.5%
TIPS	1.7%	3.0%	6.9%	1.0%	2.8%	2.7%
EM Bonds	1.6%	2.7%	9.9%	2.9%	0.9%	3.3%
International Bonds	1.5%	2.0%	-1.7%	-8.4%	-6.3%	-1.9%
Municipals	1.0%	1.5%	3.1%	1.0%	0.7%	2.3%
High Yield	0.7%	2.0%	10.2%	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%

Equities | Large Cap Outperforms Small Cap

	February	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Russell 1000 Value	0.4%	5.1%	16.2%	8.7%	12.5%	9.0%
S&P 500	-1.3%	1.4%	19.1%	12.6%	16.9%	13.0%
DJ Industrial Average	-1.6%	3.0%	12.6%	9.0%	11.5%	9.2%
Russell 1000	-1.7%	1.4%	18.7%	12.1%	16.5%	12.7%
Russell 1000 Growth	-3.6%	-1.7%	20.6%	14.8%	19.7%	16.0%
Russell 2000 Value	-3.8%	-1.9%	8.6%	2.8%	10.3%	6.9%
Russell 2000	-5.3%	-2.9%	7.5%	3.3%	9.4%	7.2%
Russell 2000 Growth	-6.8%	-3.8%	6.4%	3.6%	7.9%	7.2%

Commodities & FX | Copper Soars In February

	February	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Copper	6.3%	13.0%	18.4%	0.7%	12.4%	5.4%
BBG Energy Index	4.5%	6.0%	0.0%	-7.4%	3.2%	-5.9%
BBG Industrial Metals	2.4%	3.4%	6.1%	-8.5%	7.1%	2.1%
Gold	0.5%	7.9%	39.4%	14.4%	12.7%	8.9%
BBG Commodity Index	0.4%	4.0%	6.3%	-3.6%	7.7%	-0.1%
BBG Precious Metals	-0.4%	6.8%	31.5%	7.7%	8.8%	5.3%
US Dollar Index	-0.7%	-0.8%	3.5%	3.6%	1.9%	1.2%
Crude Oil (WTI)	-3.8%	-2.7%	-11.2%	-10.0%	9.3%	3.4%

International Equities (in USD) | Europe In The Lead In February And YTD

	February	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
MSCI Europe ex UK	3.7%	11.4%	9.7%	8.2%	10.6%	6.8%
MSCI UK	3.5%	8.9%	19.0%	7.8%	9.8%	4.2%
MSCI EAFE	2.0%	7.3%	9.5%	7.0%	9.2%	5.8%
MSCI Asia ex JP	1.1%	1.8%	15.0%	1.3%	4.9%	4.6%
MSCI EM	0.5%	2.3%	10.9%	0.9%	4.7%	3.9%
MSCI AC World	-0.6%	2.8%	16.1%	9.7%	13.3%	9.7%
MSCI Japan	-1.4%	0.2%	1.9%	5.4%	7.6%	5.8%
MSCI LATAM	-1.8%	7.6%	-16.7%	1.1%	2.3%	1.7%

S&P 500 Sectors | Six Of The Eleven Sectors Positive In February

	February	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Consumer Staples	5.7%	7.9%	19.0%	8.4%	12.0%	8.9%
Real Estate	4.6%	6.0%	15.1%	2.0%	6.8%	6.9%
Energy	4.0%	6.1%	9.6%	12.9%	19.9%	5.6%
Utilities	1.7%	4.7%	31.9%	8.7%	8.4%	9.4%
Health Care	1.5%	8.4%	3.8%	6.4%	11.9%	9.4%
Financials	1.4%	8.1%	31.5%	12.8%	16.8%	12.5%
Materials	0.0%	5.6%	4.0%	4.2%	13.3%	7.8%
Information Technology	-1.3%	-4.2%	19.8%	18.8%	24.4%	21.4%
Industrials	-1.4%	3.5%	14.9%	12.9%	15.1%	10.9%
Communication Services	-6.3%	2.3%	30.7%	15.5%	16.4%	10.9%
Consumer Discretionary	-9.4%	-5.4%	18.5%	8.4%	14.5%	12.4%

Key Asset Class Levels

	February	Start of Year	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
S&P 500	5,955	5,882	5,070	4,374	2,954	2,105
DJIA	43,841	42,544	38,949	33,893	25,409	18,133
MSCI AC World	863	841	758	698	513	432
S&P 500 Dividend Yield	1.58	1.60	1.84	1.95	2.65	2.46
1-3M T-Bills (Cash, in %)	4.30	4.28	5.40	0.20	1.36	0.01
2YR Treasury Yield (in %)	3.99	4.25	4.65	1.45	0.88	0.63
10YR Treasury Yield (in %)	4.20	4.58	4.27	1.83	1.12	2.00
30Yr Treasury Yield (in %)	4.47	4.78	4.40	2.16	1.67	2.60
EURUSD	1.04	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.10	1.12
Crude Oil - WTI ($/bbl)	70	72	79	96	45	50
Gold ($/oz)	2867	2641	2043	1901	1567	1213

Data as of February 28, 2025: Asset classes ranked by February performance.

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 | Currency investing 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.

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 TREASURYS | 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.

TREASURY INFLATION-PROTECTED SECURITIES (TIPS) | TIPS provide protection against inflation by adjusting their principal amount annually based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and then paying interest on that new amount. The principal amount is readjusted every year based on the prior year’s CPI, meaning it can go down as well as up 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.

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.

Disclosures continued

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.

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.

Disclosures continued

FIXED INCOME DEFINITION

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 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.

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 index reflects the returns that are potentially available through an unleveraged investment in the futures contracts on energy commodities.

OTHER DEFINITIONS

CITIGROUP ECONOMIC SURPRISE INDEX | Citigroup Economic Surprise Index represents the sum of the difference between official economic results and forecasts. With a sum over 0, its economic performance generally beats market expectations. With a sum below 0, its economic conditions are generally worse than expected.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDEX | The Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) measures the degree of optimism of consumers regarding current and expected economic conditions.

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.

GLOBAL ECONOMIC POLICY UNCERTAINTY INDEX | The Global Economic Policy Uncertainty (GEPU) index measures how often newspapers mention economic policy uncertainty. It's a GDP-weighted average of national economic policy uncertainty (EPU) indices.

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