THOUGHTS OF THE WEEK

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WEEKLY HEADINGS

The phrase "a picture paints a thousand words" seems truer than ever as images of lockdowns flood our newsfeeds. From the eerie emptiness of Time Square to closed retailers, there is concrete evidence that all are doing their part to combat the outbreak. This influx of time spent indoors has led some to start overdue projects and others to revive old hobbies. With today being National Crayon Day, we wonder how many people have rediscovered their love for art as a creative way to pass time. With the uncertainty surrounding the economic impact of COVID-19, 'giving color' to our market views is as much 'art' as 'science.' Although 'red' was the predominant color of most asset class returns in Q1, the combination of policymaker actions and a societal commitment to defeat the virus will hopefully lead to 'green' pastures.

Key Takeaways

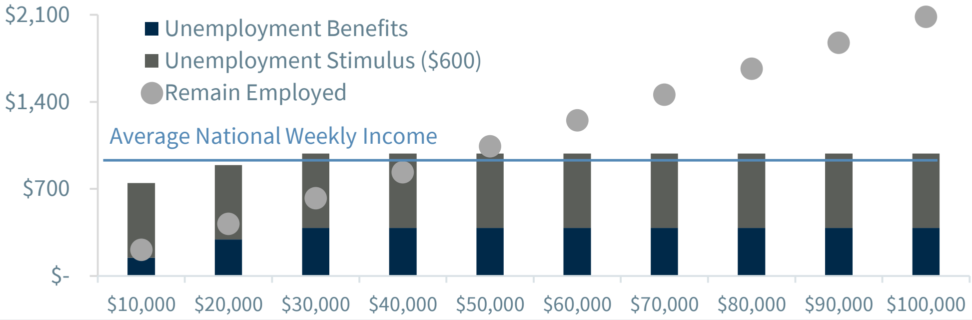
- Ultimate Economic Impact Of COVID-19 Still A 'Gray Area'
- The Fed Continues To Color 'Outside The Lines'
- Congress Discussing Another Fiscal Stimulus 'Masterpiece'

- **'Black' Swan Caused 'Gray' Areas For US Economy |** Between robust consumer spending and a resilient labor market, there was no significant indicator signaling that the US economy would be unable to extend its record long expansion in 2020. However, the COVID-19 outbreak in China unexpectedly escalated into a global pandemic, with the US now at the epicenter. With the case count reaching the ~250,000 milestone, social distancing is in full swing (Washington Post survey suggesting 91% of Americans were "staying home as much as possible.") Forecasting during an economic "black hole" is challenging. We know the data will be bad, but most markets have already begun pricing in the weakness. Until the duration and magnitude of the outbreak can be determined, the economic downturn will continue to be difficult to quantify. Our Healthcare Policy Analyst Chris Meekins** estimates the US will likely "turn the corner" on the virus by Memorial Day (40% chance) or July 4 (80% chance), so we will be sharpening our pencils to determine when, not if, the US economy will start to rebound.
- **Fed Action Is Not Out Of The 'Blue' |** The Federal Reserve's (Fed) proactive actions to bolster the economy and to assuage liquidity concerns should help avert the worst case scenario of a credit crisis and/or economic meltdown. Last week, Chair Powell remarked that the Fed's ammunition was not low, and the decision to temporarily ease capital requirements for big banks this week was a testament to his statement. The Fed has continued to color 'outside the lines' using non-traditional monetary policy tools to address the needs of the lending markets as well as provide a level of comfort for municipalities, investment-grade corporations and consumers alike. For example, the decision to expand the scope of purchases to include mortgaged-backed securities has directly benefited homebuyers and homeowners looking to refinance. While the steps undertaken thus far have led the balance sheet to exceed $5.8 trillion, we believe the Fed will remain aggressive and lay the foundation for a solid rebound in growth during 2H20.
- **Stimulus Seeks To Give Consumers The 'Green' Light |** Although the virus must be contained before the economy can return to normality, Congress has passed record setting fiscal stimulus packages that will allow US consumers to feel secure during this time of uncertainty and confident once retailers reopen. The Phase 3 effort was a 'work of art' as it addressed the needs of the nation's healthcare system, businesses of all size and households via direct aid and substantial loan allowances. For example, the $600 supplemental weekly unemployment benefit (on top of the regular benefit) allows the unemployed to receive an amount just above the average national weekly income level ($935). But the government's actions may not stop here, as Phase 4 discussions are already underway. Potential components of this stimulus package include infrastructure spending to create jobs, hazard pay for frontline responders, additional debt relief for consumers and funds for "hotspot" cities. While Congress will not resume official discussions until after its recess on April 20, rest assured that staffers and party negotiators are behind the scenes creating another 'masterpiece.'
- **'White' Flag May Be Waived On Oil Price War |** If the COVID-19 pandemic did not cause enough market turmoil, the oil price war between Saudi Arabia and Russia certainly made matters worse. With global oil demand already weakening, the rampant spike in oil production led oil prices to test the $20/bbl for the first time since 2001. With his re-election prospects at stake, President Trump has remained motivated to curtail any impending threats to the US economy. With oil at prices unsustainable and unprofitable for the global industry, the president urged both sides to call for an OPEC+ meeting (occurring Monday), and hopefully call a truce. Despite lower fuel prices being supportive for the consumer, the current levels are detrimental to US producers and the removal of any uncertainty should help mitigate equity market volatility in the near term.*

CHART OF THE WEEK

Phase 3 Stimulus Comes Through With Flying Colors

The $600 supplemental weekly unemployment benefit added in the Phase 3 stimulus package allows the unemployed to receive an amount just above the national weekly income level.



*See Charts of the week on page 3.
**Raymond James Equity Research

RAYMOND JAMES

ECONOMY

- The unemployment rate rose to 4.4%, from a 50-year low of 3.5% in February, and the highest since August 2017. This increase reflected greater job losses in lower-paying industries, with leisure and hospitality falling by 459,000, and restaurants and bars falling by 417,000.* Jobless claims surged to 6.6 million in the week ending March 28, double the previous week. In the last two weeks, 8.7 million people have filed claims (nearly 10 million on a seasonally adjusted basis), representing 5.3% of the labor force.
- Motor vehicle sales sank to an 11.4 million seasonally adjusted annual rate in March, vs. a 16.7 million pace in February – an unprecedented one month decline. The Conference Board's Consumer Confidence Index fell to 120.0 in March (vs. 132.6 in February), but the cutoff for the survey was March 19, missing the more severe weakness.
- The ISM Manufacturing Index fell back into contraction territory at 49.1 in March (vs. 50.1 in February).* However, longer supplier delivery times, which reflect supply chain disruptions rather than strong demand, added three points to the headline index.
- **Focus of the Week**: Next week, the minutes of the March 15 Federal Open Market Committee should reflect the state of economic uncertainty and unsettled credit market conditions at that time. Financial markets will be closed for the Good Friday holiday, but the Bureau of Labor Statistics will release the Consumer Price Index, which should reflect a large drop in gasoline prices.

April 6 – April 10

MON	WED FOMC Minutes	FRI Consumer Price Index Good Friday (Markets Closed)
TUE JOLTS	THU Producer Price Index Consumer Sentiment Jobless Claims	FUTURE EVENTS 4/15 Fed Beige Book 4/17 Leading Economic Indicators 4/24 Durable Goods Orders

US EQUITY

- Q1 2020 finished as one of the worst in history. At 2,500, the S&P 500 is up 12% from its closing lows on March 23. We view the recent bounce as part of the bottoming process, and believe there is still plenty of work to do before stocks can begin an enduring move higher.* The key remains the spread of the virus, and we continue to believe things will get worse before they get better. The number of COVID-19 cases continues to spike, and the economic outlook continues to deteriorate.
- It is impossible to have any certainty about 2020 earnings estimates. Therefore, we would start turning focus toward 2021 estimates, and the question will be the trajectory of corporate fundamentals following their current weakness (i.e., V-shaped, U-shaped, square root-shaped, etc.). Once equities find a bottom, low valuation will boost long-term returns as earnings eventually normalize. We believe the current volatility will prove to be a tremendous opportunity for long-term investors, but would accumulate in partial positions (reserving buying power as more clarity is gained on the duration and impact of the virus spread).
- **Focus of the Week:** We believe the equity market is currently moving into a third wave. The first wave was the 23 day -34% 'waterfall' selloff when uncertainty and fear of the situation was compounded by forced liquidations and credit concerns. The second wave was a six day 18% bounce as liquidity was restored and fiscal measures passed. We believe the next wave will be a pause or pullback as focus on the virus and potential length of the economic shutdown are contemplated. Outcomes (and forecasts) are all over the board, which is normal in a period of uncertainty due to a major catalyst.

FIXED INCOME

- There are numerous programs that the Fed has implemented which are helping the liquidity in the marketplace. These programs provide loan backstops and credit protection for financial institutions, primary dealers, and large-, mid- and small-businesses. Other support provides credit to employers and enables issuance and support of credit to consumers and businesses.
- **Focus of the Week:** The market dislocation is less of a credit issue than one of liquidity. Uncertainty and extreme volatility has created an inability to fairly value the market for a number of credits, confusing investors and trading desks alike. Valuations are often outside the context of the market. Spreads that reached record levels have narrowed during the week but still remain wide relative to where they were at the start of the year.*

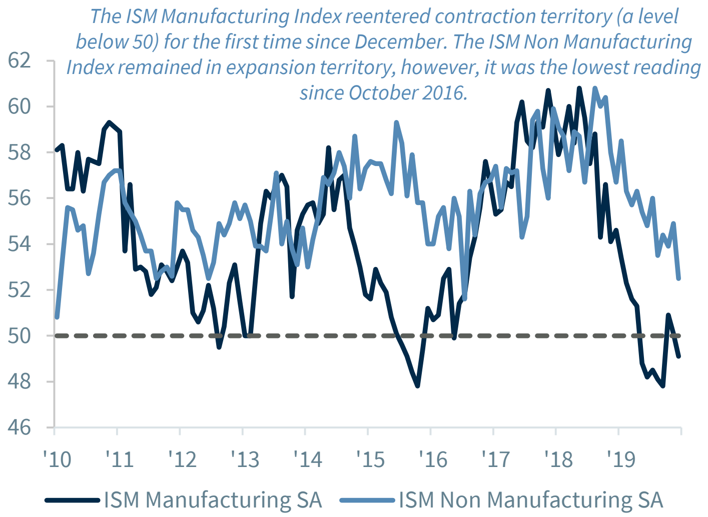
POLITICAL & COMMODITIES

- With the CARES Act fiscal stimulus measure signed, attention now turns to implementation and discussions are beginning on additional measures out of Washington. At a preliminary stage, conversations on a phase 4 stimulus are focusing on funding for state and local governments, more small business relief, and potential infrastructure investment. The timing, size, and politics of these discussions will remain in flux, and are likely to be influenced by implementation of the CARES Act. The market will be analyzing the expanded Small Business Administration (SBA) loan program's timing, ability to scale to meet demand, borrower eligibility, and whether the $349 billion funding amount is enough to avoid mass layoffs and bankruptcies. Should demand quickly exhaust funding, we expect increased pressure on Congress to produce an expansion of funding a further fiscal relief package.
- After declining over 50% since the beginning of the year due to the Saudi/Russia price war and slowing global demand amid the COVID-19 pandemic, oil prices rallied over 24% on April 2 as President Trump suggested that Russia and Saudi Arabia will announce a deal to cut oil production.* However, this increase in oil prices is based on a speculative headline. The 'fix' to the glut will need to come overwhelmingly from demand: lifting the lockdowns and travel bans, etc. – which is why the focus should be firmly on the demand side of the equation.
- **Focus of the Week:** Instead of taking aggressive action to stop the spread of COVID-19 in the form of a national time out, the responses have focused on different levels of restrictions in different areas and providing temporary relief via a massive stimulus bill. We will continue to see areas of spread until we take more aggressive action or reach herd immunity. Since last week, the number of identified cases in the US has increased more than 3x and the number of deaths has increased more than 5x. We now have ~250,000 cases identified in the US and ~5,700 identified deaths. The US is now the global leader in the number of identified cases, though it still trails Italy and Spain in number of deaths. The virus is likely going to continue to spread to other metropolitan areas and around the nation. The mitigation measures in areas like New York are showing early signs of working and we believe the peak in the number of hospitalizations and deaths is on pace to occur in the next week.

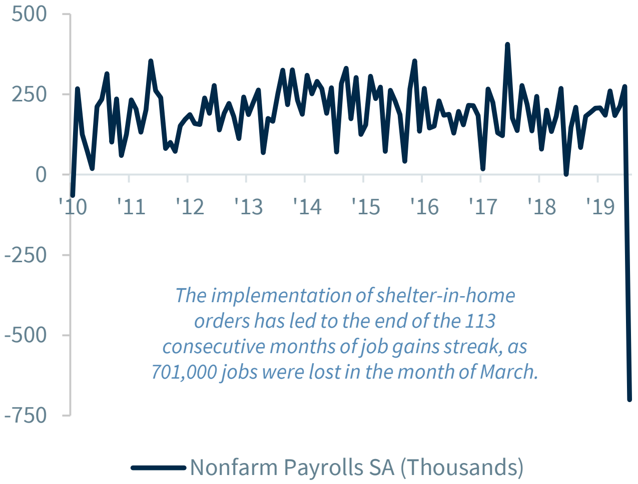
*See Charts of the week on page 3.

Charts of the Week

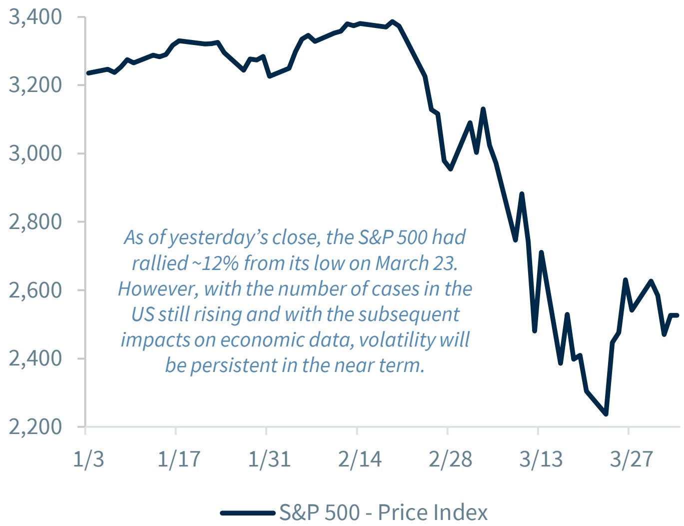
Non-Manufacturing ISM Remains In Expansion Territory



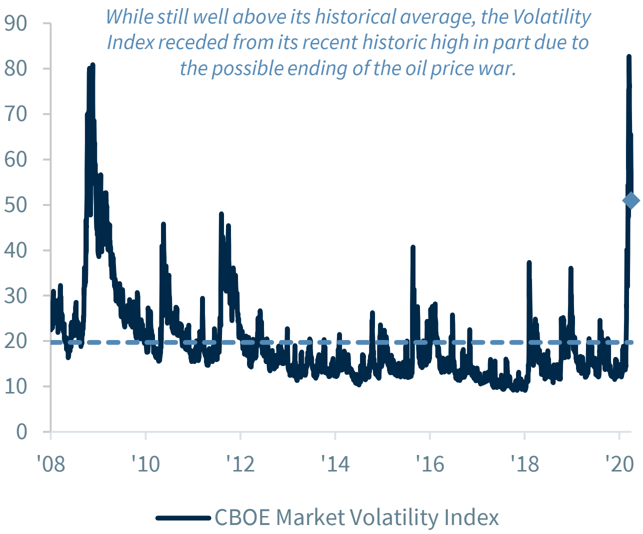
Payrolls Ends Record Streak



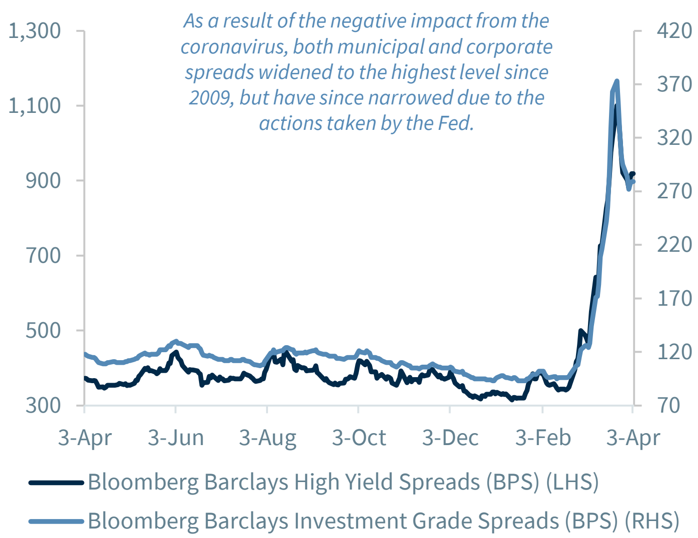
Bounce As Part Of Bottoming Process



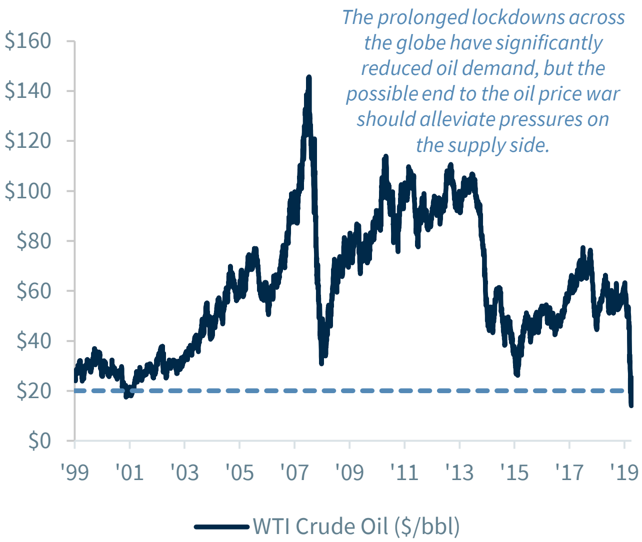
Market Volatility Declines Further From Peak



Spreads Widen Sharply



Pressure On Oil Prices Continues



Asset Class Performance | Distribution by Asset Class and Style (as of April 2)**

Weekly Returns (as of April 2)

US Equities (Russell indices)

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large Cap	-4.4%	-4.2%	-4.1%
Mid Cap	-7.1%	-6.6%	-6.0%
Small Cap	-8.5%	-7.9%	-7.5%

International Equities (MSCI indices)

	Dev. Mkt	World	Emerg. Mkt
Large Cap	-3.1%	-3.1%	-0.7%
Mid Cap	-4.0%	-5.0%	-0.6%
Small Cap	-2.7%	-4.8%	0.8%

Fixed Income (Bloomberg Barclays indices)

	1-3 YR	Medium	Long
Treasury	0.0%	0.4%	1.7%
Invest. Grade	0.8%	1.7%	1.7%
High Yield	0.2%	1.6%	2.2%

Year-to-Date Returns (April 2)

US Equities (Russell indices)

	Value	Blend	Growth
Large Cap	-28.5%	-22.2%	-16.3%
Mid Cap	-34.7%	-30.0%	-22.8%
Small Cap	-39.6%	-34.7%	-29.9%

International Equities (MSCI indices)

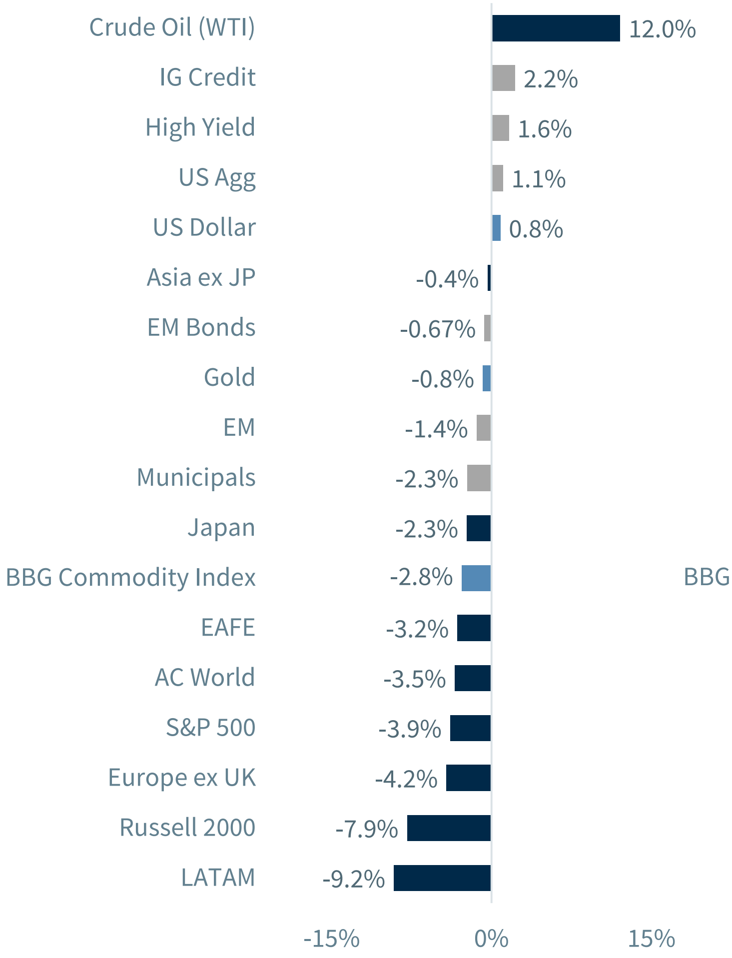
	Dev. Mkt	World	Emerg. Mkt
Large Cap	-22.0%	-20.6%	-18.8%
Mid Cap	-25.6%	-27.4%	-24.9%
Small Cap	-27.6%	-31.4%	-26.7%

Fixed Income (Bloomberg Barclays indices)

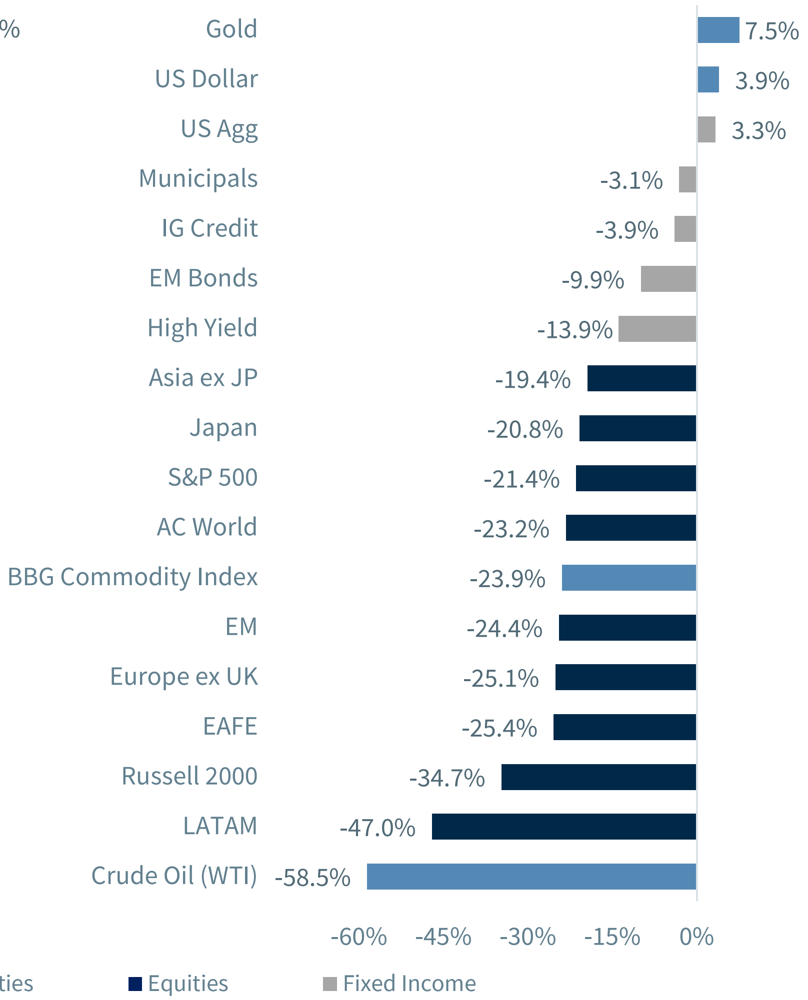
	1-3 YR	Medium	Long
Treasury	0.6%	6.7%	12.7%
Invest. Grade	-0.7%	-3.3%	-4.1%
High Yield	-12.9%	-13.9%	-14.2%

Asset Class Performance | Weekly and Year-to-Date (as of April 2)**

Week-to-Date***



Year-to-Date***



**Weekly performance calculated from Thursday close to Thursday close.

***Assumes all asset classes are priced in US dollars unless otherwise noted. Ranked in order of performances (best to worst).

Weekly Data**

Data as of April 2

U.S Equities

Index	Price	Weekly	MTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
S&P 500	2526.9	(3.9)	(2.2)	(21.4)	(10.1)	4.3	6.3	10.2
DJ Industrial Average	21413.4	(5.0)	(2.3)	(25.0)	(18.2)	1.2	3.8	7.0
NASDAQ Composite Index	7487.3	(4.0)	(2.8)	(16.6)	(4.6)	8.2	8.9	12.0
Russell 1000	2655.0	(4.2)	(2.5)	(22.2)	(8.0)	4.6	6.2	10.4
Russell 2000	2698.5	(7.9)	(5.8)	(34.7)	(24.0)	(4.6)	(0.2)	6.9
Russell Midcap	4259.7	(6.6)	(4.0)	(30.0)	(18.3)	(0.8)	1.8	8.8

Equity Sectors

Sector	Price	Weekly	MTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
Materials	274.3	(5.1)	(3.2)	(28.5)	(20.7)	(3.8)	(0.1)	5.0
Industrials	483.2	(7.1)	(3.2)	(29.4)	(23.6)	(2.8)	2.4	8.2
Comm Services	147.1	(3.3)	(2.2)	(18.8)	(7.2)	(1.0)	2.9	7.8
Utilities	272.8	(3.1)	(3.2)	(16.2)	(3.9)	5.1	7.5	10.1
Consumer Discretionary	764.3	(6.5)	(3.6)	(22.2)	(15.0)	4.4	6.5	13.1
Consumer Staples	566.0	2.2	1.0	(11.8)	1.5	3.2	5.3	10.0
Health Care	1020.7	0.6	(1.1)	(13.7)	(2.1)	7.7	6.0	12.6
Information Technology	1378.4	(4.9)	(2.5)	(14.1)	5.8	16.6	16.6	15.5
Energy	232.4	(0.6)	4.0	(48.5)	(50.8)	(20.6)	(13.6)	(3.5)
Financials	333.4	(7.7)	(3.6)	(34.4)	(22.0)	(3.5)	2.5	6.4
Real Estate	183.3	(5.3)	(4.8)	(23.1)	(16.1)	1.3	2.2	9.4

Fixed Income

Index	Yield	Weekly	MTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
3-Months Treasury Bill (%)	0.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.5	2.1	1.7	1.1	0.6
2-Year Treasury (%)	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.8	5.3	2.5	1.7	1.3
10-Year Treasury (%)	0.6	1.7	0.6	12.7	19.7	7.5	4.2	5.4
Barclays US Corporate High Yield	9.8	1.6	(1.4)	(13.9)	(8.5)	0.3	2.5	5.5
Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate	1.6	1.1	0.2	3.3	9.4	4.9	3.4	4.0
Bloomberg Barclays Municipals		(2.3)	(2.5)	(3.1)	1.4	3.1	2.7	3.9
Bloomberg Barclays IG Credit	3.5	2.2	(0.3)	(3.9)	5.0	4.1	3.3	4.9
Bloomberg Barclays EM Bonds	7.1	(0.7)	(0.5)	(9.9)	(3.4)	1.3	3.1	5.0

Commodities

Index	Price	Weekly	MTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
WTI Crude ($/bl)	25.3	63.6	26.0	(58.6)	(59.5)	(20.6)	(12.4)	(11.4)
Gold ($/Troy Oz)	1616.8	(1.1)	0.5	6.7	25.3	9.1	6.2	3.7
Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index	61.5	(2.8)	(0.5)	(23.9)	(24.8)	(10.3)	(9.2)	(7.5)

Currencies

Currency	Price	Weekly	MTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
US Dollar Index	100.2	0.8	1.1	3.9	2.9	(0.1)	0.5	2.2
US Dollar per Euro	1.1	(1.5)	(1.0)	(3.2)	(2.9)	0.5	(0.0)	(2.2)
US Dollar per British Pounds	1.2	2.0	(0.2)	(6.6)	(5.0)	(0.3)	(3.5)	(2.1)
Japanese Yen per US Dollar	108.0	(1.4)	0.0	(0.6)	(3.0)	(1.0)	(2.0)	1.4

International Equities

Index	Price	Weekly	MTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year
MSCI AC World	431.3	(3.5)	(2.5)	(23.2)	(14.0)	1.2	2.8	6.1
MSCI EAFE	1506.7	(3.2)	(3.4)	(25.4)	(17.8)	(2.5)	(1.1)	2.7
MSCI Europe ex UK	1585.7	(4.2)	(3.2)	(25.1)	(15.7)	(1.7)	(0.8)	3.1
MSCI Japan	2689.4	(2.3)	(5.0)	(20.8)	(11.6)	(0.4)	1.0	3.5
MSCI EM	838.5	(1.4)	(1.1)	(24.4)	(19.3)	(1.6)	(0.6)	0.7
MSCI Asia ex JP	553.0	(0.4)	(1.3)	(19.4)	(15.5)	0.9	1.1	3.7
MSCI LATAM	1535.2	(9.2)	(2.6)	(47.0)	(42.4)	(13.4)	(6.8)	(6.8)
Canada S&P/TSX Composite	9274.8	(2.0)	(2.1)	(23.2)	(19.5)	(5.5)	(2.7)	0.8

**Weekly performance calculated from Thursday close to Thursday close.

DISCLOSURES

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Diversification and asset allocation do not ensure a profit or protect against a loss.

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

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

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

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

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DATA SOURCES

FactSet.

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.

MID GROWTH | **Russell Mid Cap Growth Total Return Index:** This index contains stocks from the Russell Midcap Index with a greater-than-average growth orientation. The stocks are also members of the Russell 1000 Growth Index. 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. This index includes the effects of reinvested dividends.

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.

MID BLEND | **Russell Mid Cap Total Return Index:** This index consists of the bottom 800 securities in the Russell 1000 Index as ranked by total market capitalization. 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.

MID VALUE | **Russell Mid Cap Value Total Return Index:** This index contains stocks from the Russell Midcap Index with a less-than-average growth orientation. The stocks are also members of the Russell 1000 Value Index. 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 Barclays US Agg Bond Total Return Index:** The index is a measure of the investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable bond market of roughly 6,000 SEC-registered securities with intermediate maturities averaging approximately 10 years. The index includes bonds from the Treasury, Government-Related, Corporate, MBS, ABS, and CMBS sectors.

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

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

MUNICIPAL | **Bloomberg Barclays 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.

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.

NASDAQ COMPOSITE INDEX | The **Nasdaq Composite Index** is the market capitalization-weighted index of over 3,300 common equities listed on the Nasdaq stock exchange.

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.

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).

VIX | The CBOE Volatility Index, known by its ticker symbol VIX, is a popular measure of the stock market's expectation of volatility implied by S&P 500 index options.

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.

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