WELLS FARGO
Investment Institute

Market Overview

August 2026

Capital market summary as of July 31, 2026

Equity Market	July	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year*	5 Year*	10 Year*
Dow Jones Industrial Average	0.38%	0.38%	10.17%	20.91%	15.94%	10.57%	13.40%
NASDAQ Composite Index	-3.19%	-3.19%	9.53%	20.86%	21.77%	12.40%	18.29%
S&P 500 Index	-0.06%	-0.06%	10.14%	19.56%	19.32%	12.86%	15.08%
Russell 1000 Index	-0.35%	-0.35%	9.93%	18.94%	18.98%	12.12%	14.82%
Russell 1000 Growth Index	-4.76%	-4.76%	0.32%	8.03%	19.28%	11.88%	17.46%
Russell 1000 Value Index	3.82%	3.82%	20.67%	31.19%	17.89%	11.83%	11.62%
Russell MidCap Index	-0.62%	-0.62%	14.59%	18.68%	14.77%	8.20%	11.43%
Russell MidCap Growth Index	-6.46%	-6.46%	0.35%	-2.66%	11.95%	4.41%	11.75%
Russell MidCap Value Index	1.47%	1.47%	19.32%	26.22%	15.42%	9.67%	10.33%
Russell 2000 Index	-3.03%	-3.03%	18.85%	34.18%	15.09%	7.11%	10.64%
Russell 2000 Growth Index	-5.86%	-5.86%	15.02%	28.42%	14.32%	5.07%	10.59%
Russell 2000 Value Index	0.01%	0.01%	23.00%	40.54%	15.89%	9.03%	10.31%
Russell 3000 Index	-0.47%	-0.47%	10.35%	19.60%	18.76%	11.82%	14.56%
MSCI EAFE Index (U.S Dollar)	1.97%	1.97%	12.00%	24.92%	16.53%	9.86%	9.87%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (U.S. Dollar)	-3.03%	-3.03%	20.27%	37.06%	19.89%	8.52%	9.64%

Fixed Income Market	July	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year*	5 Year*	10 Year*
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	-1.30%	-1.30%	-0.69%	2.71%	3.73%	-0.40%	1.35%
Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Bills (1–3 Month) Index	0.34%	0.34%	2.15%	3.93%	4.70%	3.68%	2.38%
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate 5–7 Year Bond Index	-0.95%	-0.95%	-0.60%	2.87%	4.36%	0.35%	1.65%
Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Government/Credit Bond Index	-0.43%	-0.43%	-0.02%	2.84%	4.44%	0.98%	1.85%
Bloomberg U.S. Government/Credit Bond Index	-1.29%	-1.29%	-0.80%	2.22%	3.55%	-0.62%	1.38%
Bloomberg U.S. Municipal Bond Index	-1.85%	-1.85%	0.43%	5.27%	2.98%	0.51%	1.95%
Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index	-0.25%	-0.25%	1.71%	5.17%	8.27%	4.04%	5.51%
J.P. Morgan GBI Global ex -U.S. (Unhedged)	-0.10%	-0.10%	-2.80%	-2.69%	-0.37%	-5.94%	-2.36%
J.P. Morgan EMBI Global (U.S. Dollar)	-1.54%	-1.54%	1.26%	7.65%	8.35%	2.09%	3.16%

Real Assets & Hedge Funds	July	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year*	5 Year*	10 Year*
HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index	-1.10%	-1.10%	6.25%	13.87%	10.43%	6.52%	6.94%
FTSE/EPRA NAREIT Developed Index	2.70%	2.70%	13.22%	18.85%	10.35%	2.47%	4.09%
Bloomberg Commodity Index	7.54%	7.54%	22.98%	35.53%	12.14%	10.57%	7.16%
MarketVector™ Digital Assets 100 Index	7.65%	7.65%	-30.36%	-49.06%	18.17%	1.57%	53.47%

Liquid Allocations	July	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year*	5 Year*	10 Year*
Moderate Income	-0.68%	-0.68%	3.35%	8.43%	8.18%	3.29%	4.81%
Moderate Growth & Income	-0.30%	-0.30%	7.55%	14.56%	12.02%	6.23%	8.07%
Moderate Growth	-0.10%	-0.10%	12.21%	21.74%	15.91%	8.90%	10.68%

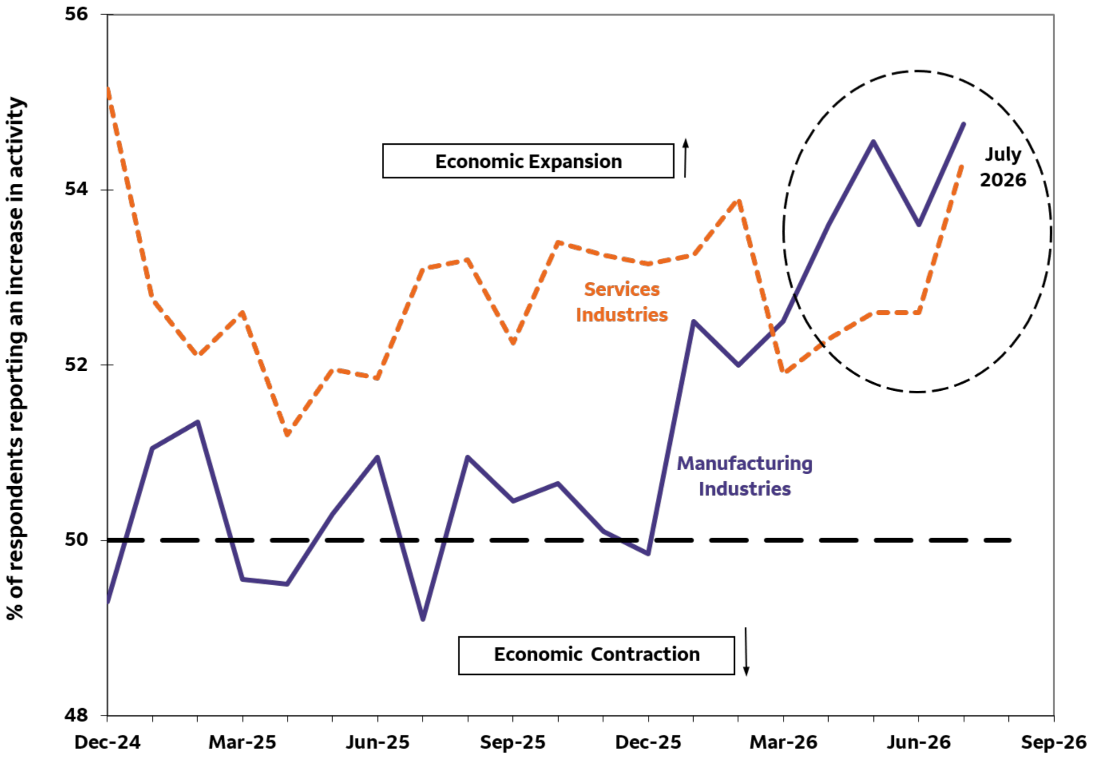
Sources: Bloomberg, ©Morningstar Direct, All Rights Reserved[i], and Wells Fargo Investment Institute. QTD = quarter-to-date. YTD = year-to-date. *Annualized returns. HFRI performance for the most recent month is preliminary. *Performance results for the Liquid Allocations are calculated based on blended index returns and are for illustrative purposes only.* An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Please see slides 11-12 for index definitions and allocation compositions.

U.S. economic overview

Solid economic momentum and inflation risks

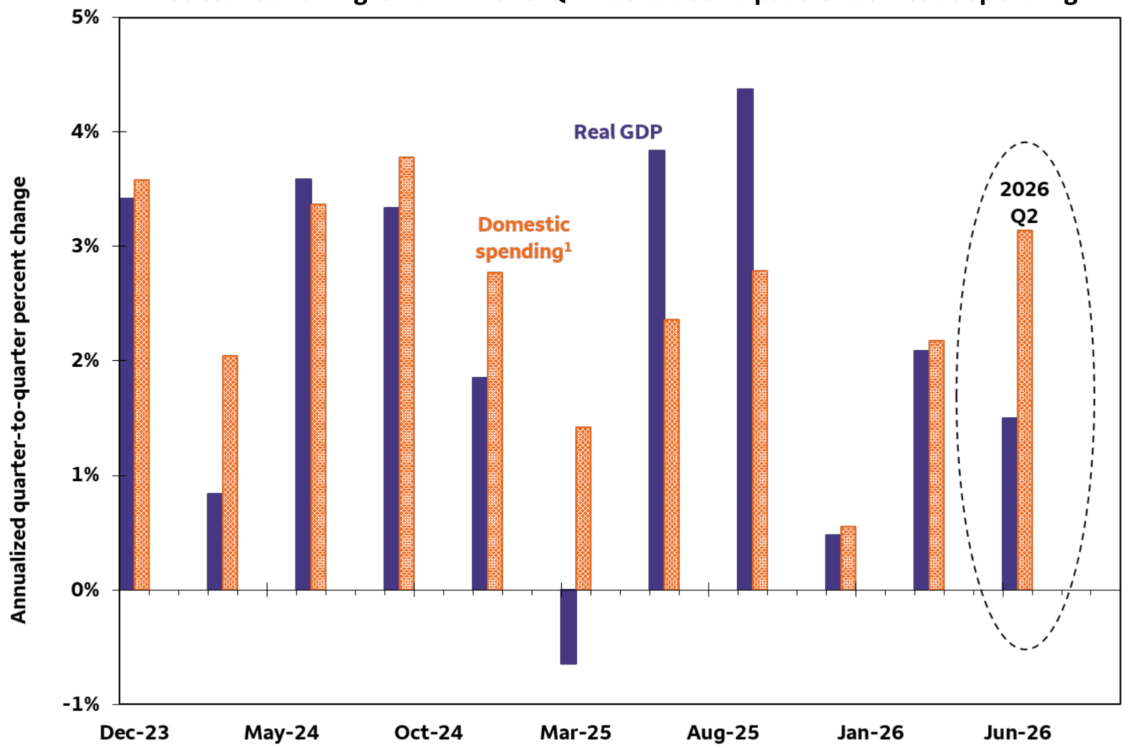
- The U.S. economy entered the third quarter with strong momentum. Labor market conditions remained tight, judging from a historically low unemployment rate through June. Although second-quarter gross domestic product grew at an annualized 1.5%, that headline figure was weighed down by a big increase in the trade deficit tied to strong import demand. As a result, it understated the strength of domestic demand, which continued to benefit from artificial intelligence (AI)-related investment and still resilient consumer spending.
- That strength carried into July. As of August 5, 2026, purchasing managers' indexes (PMIs) signaled strong, well-balanced growth across both manufacturing and services. Initial jobless claims fell to a 56-year low in mid-July, while chain-store sales growth remained strong despite recent slowing. Further evidence of economic strength came from an elevated economic surprise index through month-end. Companies also reported powerful second-quarter earnings growth, supporting equity markets. However, affordability problems tied to rising mortgage rates continued to weigh on housing, leaving weekly mortgage purchase applications (a proxy for housing demand) at a February low at the end of July.
- Re-emerging inflation risks, however, could test the economy's resilience directly by squeezing inflation-adjusted income, and indirectly, by pressuring housing and other credit-sensitive sectors through higher interest rates. A decline in the June Personal Consumption Expenditures (PCE) price deflator (the Federal Reserve's [Fed's] favored inflation gauge) to 3.7% from 4.1% in May was likely reversed in July by a rebound in fuel costs. Core inflation in the PCE deflator, which excludes food and energy costs, also edged lower, to 3.3% from May's 3.4% 12-month rate, in a sign of limited passthrough of higher fuel costs to other parts of the economy. Even so, both topline and core inflation remained well above the level consistent with the Fed's 2% target rate.

Increasingly well-balanced manufacturing and services activity this summer



Sources: Wells Fargo Investment Institute, Institute for Supply Management (ISM), and S&P Global Inc. Data as of August 5, 2026.

Modest real GDP growth in 2026 Q2 masks a solid pace of domestic spending



Sources: Wells Fargo Investment Institute and U.S. Commerce Department. Data as of July 30, 2026. Q2 = second quarter.

1. As measured by final sales to domestic purchasers. GDP = gross domestic product.

International economic overview

AI and trade major driver in Asia, Europe showed improvements

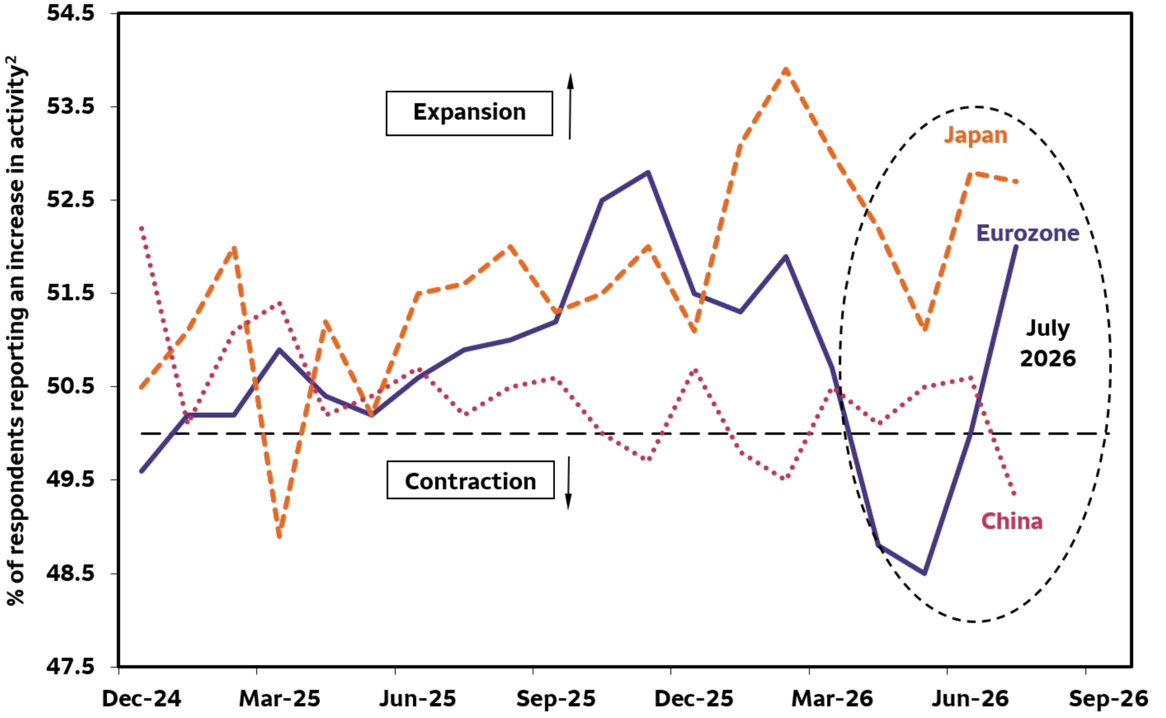
Europe

- Economic activity in the eurozone showed signs of a welcome revival as it entered the third quarter, though the bloc remains vulnerable to energy and other supply-chain disruptions from the conflict in the Middle East. Demand improved after a largely stagnant second quarter, with the July eurozone PMI Composite Index of manufacturing and services activity reaching an eight-month high. Growth was supported by Germany's first increase in business activity in four months, partially offset by France's marginal decline. The labor market also improved modestly, with employment rising for the first time this year. However, inflation was on the rise, again in July, climbing to 2.9% after easing in June to 2.8% on a temporary decline in fuel costs. The July increase included an uptick in the eurozone's core inflation, to 2.5% from 2.4% in June, signaling price pressures becoming increasingly pervasive.

Asia

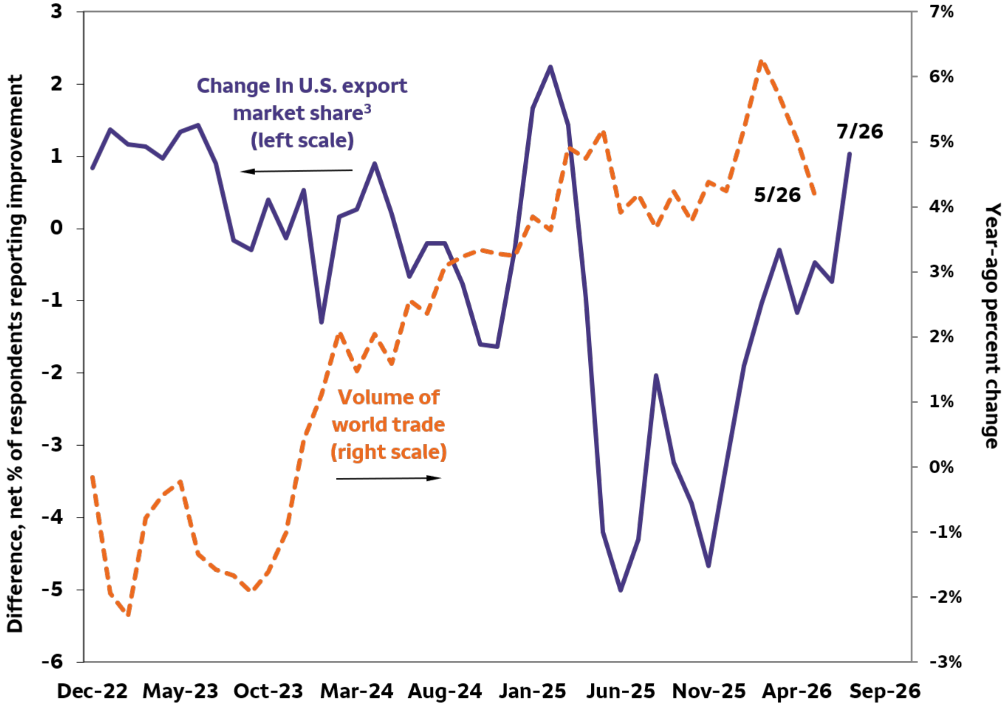
- Asia's growth remained uneven at mid-year. Economic growth in China's two-track economy slowed more than expected in the second quarter, to a late-2022 low of 4.3% from the first quarter's 5% rate. Strong exports were offset by weak domestic demand, drawing little fiscal-policy support. India's growth also slowed in July, with the HSBC Flash PMI data signaling the weakest expansion in private sector sales and output since early 2022. Strength was most apparent in economies like Taiwan and South Korea, continuing to benefit most from the "boom" in AI- related capital expenditures. Manufacturing growth in trade-sensitive Southeast Asia also rebounded in July as the S&P Global Association of Southeast Asian Nations Manufacturing PMI rose to a five-month high, signaling global trade's resilience to geopolitical disturbances.

China's struggling economy bucks a rebound in Japan and the eurozone



Sources: Wells Fargo Investment Institute, S&P Global, Inc., and China Federation of Logistics & Purchasing. Data as of July 30, 2026.

U.S. export market share improves amid a global trade slowdown



Sources: Wells Fargo Investment Institute, JPMorgan Chase, Inc., and CPB Economic Policy Analysis. Data as of August 4, 2026.
3. Based on the difference between U.S. vs. global purchasing-managers' indexes (PMIs) for manufactured export orders.

Stock market review and strategy

S&P 500 Index flat amid continued sector rotation

U.S. equities

- Stocks were essentially flat in July, with the S&P 500 Index down -0.1%, following a -1.0% decline in June. The stagnant market was driven by a continued rotation out of Information Technology into the Energy and Financials sectors of the S&P 500 Index that outperformed. The month ended with investors continuing to look through the uncertainties regarding the Iran war and the volatility in oil prices to focus on stronger fundamentals. U.S. Large Cap Equities (-0.1%) outperformed U.S. Mid Cap Equities (-0.6%) and U.S. Small Cap Equities (-3.0%).
- Seven of the 11 S&P 500 Index sectors posted positive returns, with Energy (+12.6%) and Financials (+6.2%) leading, while Information Technology (-3.4%) and Industrials (-3.0%) underperformed. Sector rotation within the S&P 500 Index benefitted Financials and defensive sectors, while a breakdown in the U.S.-Iran negotiations also helped the Energy sector.
- Five of the 11 Russell Midcap Index sectors posted gains, led by Energy (+8.0%) and Financials (+5.0%), while Telecommunication (-14.4%) and Technology (-5.7%) underperformed.
- Four of the 11 Russell 2000 Index sectors posted positive returns, led by Consumer Staples (+1.7%) and Energy (+1.6%), while Technology (-12.3%) and Telecommunication (-9.5%) lagged.

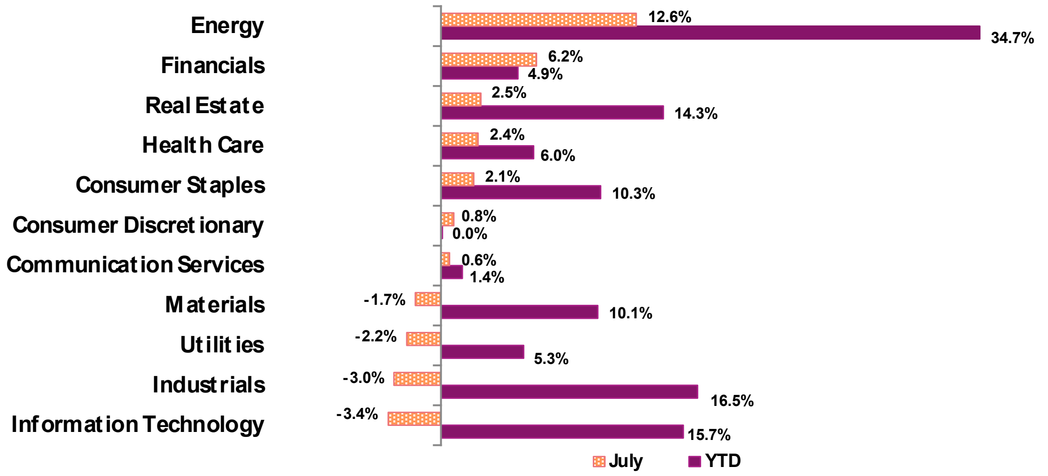
International equities[3]

- U.S. dollar-denominated Developed Market (DM) Equities (+2.0%) outperformed Emerging Market (EM) Equities (-3.0%) last month. U.S. dollar movements served as a headwind for both DM and EM equities to influence returns.
- Within DM Equities, the Pacific region (+2.7%) outperformed the Europe region (+1.6%). In the Pacific region, Hong Kong (+10.9%) and Singapore (+10.3%) outperformed while Japan (+1.0%) underperformed. In the Europe region, Norway (+11.6%) and the UK (+5.3%) outperformed while Netherlands (-9.4%) and Finland (-5.0%) underperformed.
- Regarding EM Equities, the Latin American region (+4.9%) outperformed both the Europe, Middle East, and Africa region (+1.4%) and the Asian region (-4.2%). Within the Latin American region, Colombia (+20.1%) was a notable outperformer, while Chile (-0.2%) and Mexico (+2.0%) underperformed. In the Europe, Middle East, and Africa region, Poland (+10.2%) and the Czech Republic (+8.7%) outperformed while Turkey (-2.9%) and Qatar (-2.8%) were notable underperformers. In the Asian region, China (+9.0%) and the Philippines (+6.2%) outperformed while Korea (-17.1%) and Taiwan (-5.3%) were notable underperformers.

Stock market total returns** Period ending July 31, 2026

Equity indexes	July	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year*	5 Year*
Global Market	0.1%	0.1%	11.6%	22.6%	18.8%	11.4%
Large Cap	-0.1%	-0.1%	10.1%	19.6%	19.3%	12.9%
Large Cap Growth	-4.8%	-4.8%	0.3%	8.0%	19.3%	11.9%
Large Cap Value	3.8%	3.8%	20.7%	31.2%	17.9%	11.8%
Mid Cap	-0.6%	-0.6%	14.6%	18.7%	14.8%	8.2%
Small Cap	-3.0%	-3.0%	18.9%	34.2%	15.1%	7.1%
Developed ex. U.S. (USD)	2.0%	2.0%	12.0%	24.9%	16.5%	9.9%
Developed Small Cap (USD)	2.0%	2.0%	10.1%	20.3%	15.3%	5.9%
Emerging Markets (USD)	-3.0%	-3.0%	20.3%	37.1%	19.9%	8.5%
Frontier Markets (USD)	0.5%	0.5%	11.0%	27.3%	21.3%	9.3%

S&P 500 Index sector returns



Sources: Bloomberg and Wells Fargo Investment Institute. Data as of July 31, 2026. QTD = quarter-to-date. YTD = year-to-date. *Annualized returns. **Index returns do not reflect the deduction of fees, expenses or taxes. An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Please see slides 11-16 for index definitions. 3. Regional and country returns are measured using the total U.S. dollar returns of their respective MSCI Index.

Bond market review and strategy

Yields higher following Fed meeting and inflation pressures

U.S. fixed income

- U.S. Treasury yields edged higher during the month, as inflation pressures continued to build and investors' confidence in the Fed's ability to contain inflation softened. Longer-term yields rose the most in July, as the term premium increased, reflecting heightened concerns about persistent inflation amid elevated oil prices.
- Investor appetite for credit exposure fell in July, with credit spreads rising in both U.S. Investment Grade (IG) Corporate Fixed Income and High Yield (HY) Taxable Fixed Income, though both remain near record lows. HY corporate bonds (-0.2%) outperformed IG (-1.7%), as HY generally has less exposure to rising rates. In our view, current yields near 5.0% for IG Corporate Fixed Income can provide portfolios with attractive income potential. We maintain a favorable view on IG Corporate Securities and neutral guidance on HY Taxable Fixed Income.
- Municipal bonds posted negative returns in July (-1.9%), as longer-term yields rose. Supply of municipal bonds was moderate, while demand remained strong. We believe municipal bonds may benefit in the coming months, as summer redemptions and dwindling supply converge. For investors in higher effective tax brackets, we believe municipal securities can play an important role in fixed-income positioning. However, we remain neutral on HY Municipal Bonds.

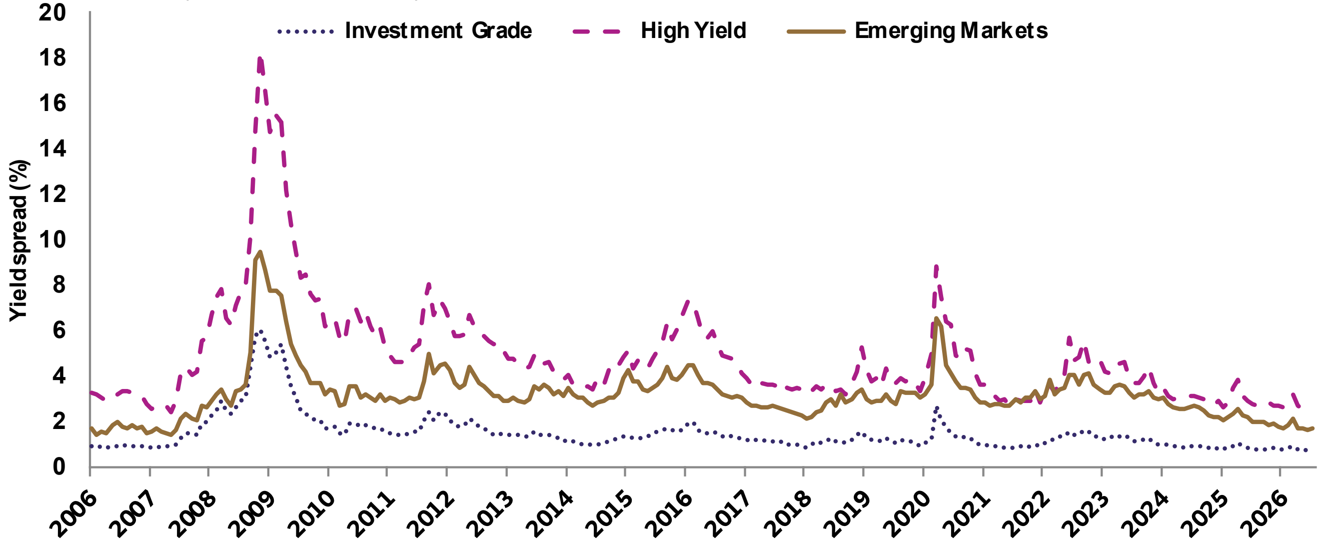
International fixed income

- Unhedged DM bond returns (-0.1%) outperformed hedged DM bonds[4] (-1.2%) in July, as hedged DM bonds did not benefit from a weaker U.S. dollar over the month. Bonds from Australia were one of the best performers in local-currency terms and continued to perform well in U.S. dollar terms. In contrast, Japanese bonds saw losses in local-currency terms but were the best performer in U.S. dollar terms amid currency intervention, which added significant value to the yen.
- U.S. dollar-denominated EM bonds (-1.5%) underperformed local-currency EM bonds[5] (+0.3%) in July on a weak month for the U.S. dollar. EM bond performance was mixed, with bonds from Zambia being a positive standout, while major index contributors like Mexico and Saudi Arabia were slightly negative. Zambian bonds gained heavily in the month, as a major loan from the African Development Bank helped the Zambian government buy back debt amid a major energy infrastructure project.

Fixed Income market total returns** Period ending July 31, 2026

Fixed Income indexes	July	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year*	5 Year*
Global Multiverse	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.6%	1.9%	3.3%	-1.6%
U.S. Inv Grade Taxable	-1.3%	-1.3%	-0.7%	2.7%	3.7%	-0.4%
U.S. Treasury Bills	0.3%	0.3%	2.1%	3.9%	4.7%	3.7%
U.S. Short-Term Taxable	0.1%	0.1%	1.0%	3.4%	4.6%	2.1%
U.S. Interm-Term Taxable	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.6%	2.9%	4.4%	0.4%
U.S Long-Term Taxable	-3.9%	-3.9%	-3.2%	0.5%	0.7%	-5.3%
U.S. Treasury	-1.1%	-1.1%	-0.8%	2.0%	2.9%	-0.9%
U.S. Corporate	-1.7%	-1.7%	-0.8%	2.5%	4.6%	-0.3%
U.S. Municipal	-1.9%	-1.9%	0.4%	5.3%	3.0%	0.5%
U.S. TIPS	-0.7%	-0.7%	0.5%	2.6%	3.7%	0.3%
U.S. High Yield	-0.2%	-0.2%	1.7%	5.2%	8.3%	4.0%
Developed ex. U.S. (unhedged)	-0.1%	-0.1%	-2.8%	-2.7%	-0.4%	-5.9%
Emerging Market (USD)	-1.5%	-1.5%	1.3%	7.7%	8.3%	2.1%

Credit spreads to Treasury securities



Sources: Bloomberg and Wells Fargo Investment Institute. Data as of July 31, 2026. QTD = quarter-to-date. YTD = year-to-date. *Annualized returns. **Index returns do not reflect the deduction of fees, expenses or taxes. An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Please see slides 11-16 for index definitions. 4. As measured by the JPMorgan GBI Global ex-U.S. (Hedged) Index. 5. As measured by the JPMorgan GBI-EM Global Composite (Unhedged) Index.

Real Assets review and strategy

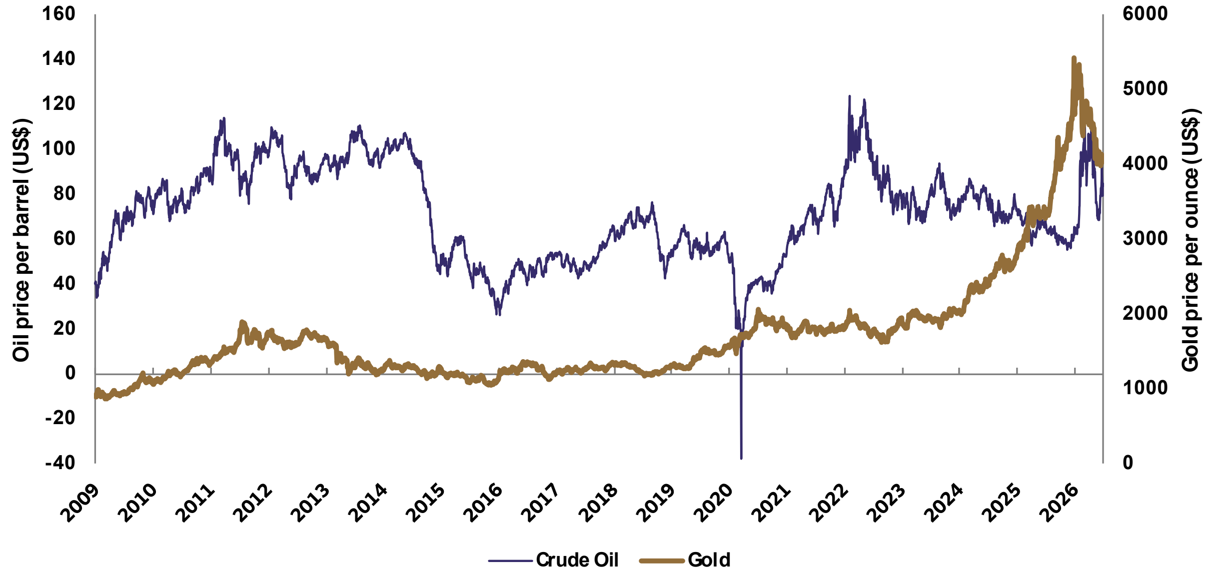
Divided outlook within commodities

- **Energy:** The Bloomberg Commodity Energy Subindex rose by 15.6% in July, outperforming the BCOMTR[6]. Re-escalations in the Middle East and constrained traffic through the Strait of Hormuz were strong tailwinds for prices during the month. While we believe prices will subside in 2027, near-term supply risks, multi-year low inventories, and volatile geopolitics could drive periods of spiking prices.
- **Metals:** Precious Metals underperformed the BCOMTR in July with a -0.2% return. A stronger U.S. dollar, rising real yields, and concerns over the path of Fed interest-rate policies continue to be strong headwinds. While we continue to see underlying strength in central bank purchases, which rebounded in the second quarter, Fed policy uncertainty will be a headwind. Industrial Metals underperformed the BCOMTR but still rose by 3.7% in July. Near-term headwinds in interest rates remain; however, the fundamental supply and demand outlook remains constructive. Our view is that sluggish globally mined copper production will be a tailwind as thematic trends, such as the buildout of data centers, electrification, and AI-related investment, continue to drive demand growth. Therefore, we remain favorable and believe the sector offers attractive opportunities, as an ancillary trend to the AI investment theme.
- **Agriculture**: Agricultural commodity prices underperformed the BCOMTR but still rose by 6% in July. Grain prices have benefited from stronger demand and slower production from select grains, resulting in tightening inventories. Additionally, the potential for a strong El Niño could support prices further. However, we remain neutral on the sector in part due to the strong harvests from Latin America.
- **Digital Assets:** We favor exposure using cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin and Ethereum, and specifically prefer their respective spot exchange-traded funds (ETFs). While recent price action has been weak in the face of interest-rate headwinds, weak sentiment, and large ETF outflows, we remain constructive on the long-term trends of institutional adoption, investor accessibility, and growing interest in digital assets.

Real Assets total returns** Period ending July 31, 2026

REIT/Commodity indexes	July	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year*	5 Year*
Public Real Estate	2.7%	2.7%	13.2%	18.8%	10.3%	2.5%
U.S. REITs	2.4%	2.4%	17.7%	19.5%	10.2%	3.3%
International REITs	3.5%	3.5%	1.8%	8.8%	7.8%	-1.3%
S&P Golan Sachs Commodity (GSCI)	12.6%	12.6%	39.7%	41.6%	15.2%	15.7%
Bloomberg Commodity	7.5%	7.5%	23.0%	35.5%	12.1%	10.6%
Commodities (RICI)	8.9%	8.9%	32.0%	36.3%	12.7%	13.2%
Global Infrastructure	0.2%	0.2%	10.2%	16.8%	16.2%	11.7%
MLPs	7.6%	7.6%	27.4%	26.6%	23.7%	23.9%
MarketVector™ Digital Assets 100 Index	7.7%	7.7%	-30.4%	-49.1%	18.2%	1.6%
Bitcoin	7.3%	7.3%	-28.2%	-46.0%	29.1%	8.7%
Ether	18.2%	18.2%	-37.5%	-50.2%	0.1%	-5.7%

Crude oil versus gold



Sources: Bloomberg and Wells Fargo Investment Institute. Data as of July 31, 2026. QTD = quarter-to-date. YTD = year-to-date. REITs = real estate investment trusts. *Annualized returns. **Index returns do not reflect the deduction of fees, expenses or taxes. An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Please see slides 11-16 for index definitions. 6. Bloomberg Commodity Total Return Index.

Alternatives review and strategy

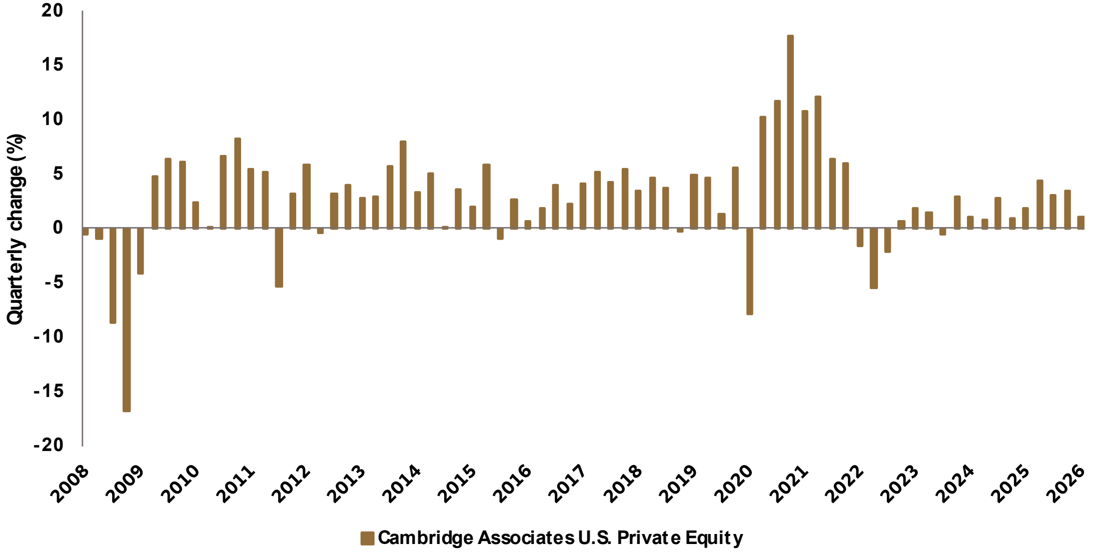
Hedge funds broadly lower in July, Equity Hedge struggled

- Arbitrage (Unfavorable): We remain unfavorable on Arbitrage sub-strategies. Given the sub-strategy's more defensive, absolute-return oriented positioning, we prefer other Relative Value sub-strategies, such as Long/Short Credit, which are flexible in adjusting market exposure.
- Long/Short Credit (Favorable): We favor Long/Short Credit sub-strategies that may adjust to evolving credit conditions and potentially benefit from periods of heightened market volatility.
- Structured Credit/Asset-Backed (Neutral): We remain neutral on the Structured Credit/Asset Backed sub-strategies. An improving economy in the year ahead may bode well for structured credit, yet concerns remain on collateral quality and areas of weakness in consumer credit.
- Discretionary (Favorable): We continue to favor Macro – Discretionary sub-strategies, as we expect geopolitical uncertainty and macroeconomic-driven market trends and trade policy shifts to continue in 2026. We believe Discretionary sub-strategies have the potential to benefit from their ability to position for market trends in the year ahead.
- Systematic (Unfavorable): We downgraded Macro – Systematic to unfavorable in late 2025, as these diversifying sub-strategies may underperform other strategies during periods that are characterized by frequent market trend reversals, which we believe will likely persist.
- Activist (Neutral): We remain neutral on Activist sub-strategies. The sub-strategies tend to have more concentrated holdings and a higher exposure to the broader equity market relative to other hedge-fund strategies. As such, the sub-strategies are more susceptible to losses, especially during market volatility.
- Distressed Credit (Favorable): We continue to favor Distressed Credit sub-strategies. As elevated interest rates flow through the economy, we believe higher debt-service levels and slower growth will meaningfully impact many small- and mid-sized businesses and create opportunities for Distressed Credit sub-strategies.
- Merger Arbitrage (Favorable): We remain favorable on Merger Arbitrage sub-strategies. We believe the recovery in merger and acquisition activity, reduced regulatory hurdles, and improving economic growth through 2026 will provide a constructive backdrop for Merger Arbitrage sub-strategies.
- Equity Market Neutral (Unfavorable): Equity Market Neutral sub-strategies are generally low return and low volatility, and they may underperform other Equity Hedge sub-strategies in a rising equity market, which we expect as the broad economy recovers. We prefer Long/Short Equity sub-strategies over Equity Market Neutral in the current environment.
- Long/Short Equity (Favorable): We favor Long/Short Equity sub-strategies, as we expect the category to benefit from a constructive environment for equities. Additionally, we believe the sub-strategies may also benefit from their focus on security selection.

Alternatives total returns** Period ending July 31, 2026

Alternative indexes	July	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Year*	5 Year*
Global Hedge Fund	-1.1%	-1.1%	6.2%	13.9%	10.4%	6.5%
Relative Value	0.2%	0.2%	4.0%	7.4%	7.9%	5.5%
Arbitrage	0.7%	0.7%	4.0%	7.4%	7.5%	4.9%
Long/Short Credit	-0.4%	-0.4%	2.2%	5.1%	7.7%	4.4%
Structure Credit/Asset Backed	0.7%	0.7%	3.9%	7.0%	8.4%	6.1%
Macro	-0.3%	-0.3%	5.9%	14.7%	6.1%	5.4%
Systematic	-0.5%	-0.5%	6.9%	15.6%	4.6%	4.5%
Discretionary	-0.9%	-0.9%	4.9%	14.3%	10.8%	6.5%
Event Driven	-1.8%	-1.8%	5.2%	10.3%	10.5%	6.5%
Activist	1.1%	1.1%	7.6%	13.5%	10.1%	5.6%
Distressed Securities	-2.2%	-2.2%	6.3%	11.2%	10.6%	6.7%
Merger Arbitrage	-0.4%	-0.4%	3.8%	7.5%	8.4%	6.1%
Equity Hedge	-1.8%	-1.8%	7.4%	17.0%	13.1%	7.3%
Directional Equity	-2.1%	-2.1%	7.7%	17.7%	13.3%	7.3%
Equity Market Neutral	0.4%	0.4%	3.8%	8.8%	9.9%	6.8%

Private Capital Index returns



Sources: ©Morningstar Direct, All Rights Reserved [i], Cambridge Associates, and Wells Fargo Investment Institute. Data as of July 31, 2026. Cambridge Associates data through March 31, 2026. QTD = quarter-to-date. YTD = year-to-date. *Annualized returns. **Index returns do not reflect the deduction of fees, expenses or taxes. Performances for the most recent month are preliminary from HFR. An index is unmanaged and not available for direct investment. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** Please see slides 11-16 for index definitions.

Disclosures (1 of 2)

Forecasts are not guaranteed and based on certain assumptions and on views of market and economic conditions which are subject to change.

A periodic investment plan such as dollar cost averaging does not assure a profit or protect against a loss in declining markets. Since such a strategy involves continuous investment, the investor should consider his or her ability to continue purchases through periods of low price levels.

Asset class risks
Cryptocurrency and other digital assets often involve significant risks and can be highly volatile. Their value may fluctuate substantially, and investors could lose all or a significant portion of their investment. Digital assets may be subject to market, liquidity, regulatory, and operational risks and may be subject to heightened risks of fraud, cyber incidents, and market manipulation. Digital assets may not provide the same regulatory protections as traditional investment products and often are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC), or any government agency. Investors should carefully consider their investment objectives, risk tolerance, and financial circumstances before investing in cryptocurrency or other digital assets.

Alternative Investments, such as hedge funds and private capital funds, are not appropriate for all investors. They are speculative and involve a high degree of risk that is only for those investors who have the financial sophistication and expertise to evaluate the merits and risks of an investment in a fund and for which the fund does not represent a complete investment program.

Hedge funds trade in diverse complex strategies that are affected in different ways and at different times by changing market conditions. Strategies may, at times, be out of market favor for considerable periods with adverse consequences for the investor. **Arbitrage strategies** expose a fund to the risk that the anticipated arbitrage opportunities will not develop as anticipated, resulting in potentially reduced returns or losses to the fund. **Relative Value** strategies seek to make profits by arbitrage opportunities between two related securities. These arbitrage opportunities might come in the way of pricing discrepancies between two securities or between securities and derivative instruments. **Event Driven** strategies involve investing in opportunities created by significant transactional events, such as spinoffs, mergers and acquisitions, bankruptcy reorganization, recapitalization and share buybacks. Managers who use such strategies may invest in, and might sell short, the securities of companies where the security's price has been, or is expected to be, affected by a distressed situation. **Equity Hedge** strategies maintain positions both long and short in primarily equity and equity derivative securities. Investing in **Distressed companies** is speculative and subject to greater levels of credit, issuer and liquidity risks and the repayment of default obligations contains significant uncertainties such companies may be engaged in restructurings or bankruptcy proceedings. **Macro** strategies base their investment decisions on the anticipated price movement of stock markets, interest rates, foreign exchange, and physical commodities. These price movements result from many factors including forecasted shifts in world economies. Exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives are often used to magnify these price movements. The fixed income securities used in the structured credit relative value strategy may include CMBS, RMBS, ABS CLOs and other debt securities. They are subject to security-specific risks in addition to the risks associated with fluctuations in interest rates, credit/default, liquidity and forced deleveraging. **Long/short credit** strategies invest in the global credit markets which may be volatile. The risks associated with this strategy include investments in debt securities and the use of short selling and derivatives.

Private capital investments are complex, speculative investment vehicles that are not appropriate for all investors. The funds use complex trading strategies, including hedging and leveraging through derivatives and short selling and other aggressive investment practices. It is possible to lose your entire investment investing in these funds. Leverage can significantly increase return potential but create greater risk of loss. Derivatives generally have implied leverage which can magnify volatility and may entail other risks such as market, interest rate, credit, counterparty and management risks. Short selling involves leverage and theoretically unlimited loss potential since the market price of securities sold short may continuously increase.

Equity securities are subject to market risk which means their value may fluctuate in response to general economic and market conditions, the prospects of individual companies, and industry sectors. Investments in equity securities are generally more volatile than other types of securities. Small and Mid-cap stocks are generally more volatile, subject to greater risks and are less liquid than large company stocks. Small- and mid-cap stocks are generally more volatile, subject to greater risks and are less liquid than large company stocks. Growth stocks may be more volatile than other stocks and there is no guarantee growth will be realized. There are no guarantees that value stocks will increase in value or that their intrinsic values will eventually be recognized by the overall market. Both growth and value types of investing tend to shift in and out of favor.

Investments in fixed-income securities are subject to interest rate and credit risks. Bond prices fluctuate inversely to changes in interest rates. Therefore, a general rise in interest rates can result in the decline in the bond's price. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer will default on payments of interest and principal. High yield fixed income securities are considered speculative, involve greater risk of default, and tend to be more volatile than investment grade fixed income securities. If sold prior to maturity, fixed income securities are subject to market risk. All fixed income investments may be worth less than their original cost upon redemption or maturity.

U.S. government securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the federal government as to payment of principal and interest. Unlike U.S. government securities, agency securities carry the implicit guarantee of the U.S. government but are not direct obligations. Payment of principal and interest is solely the obligation of the issuer. If sold prior to maturity, both types of debt securities are subject to market risk.

Although Treasuries are considered free from credit risk they are subject to other types of risks. These risks include interest rate risk, which may cause the underlying value of the bond to fluctuate.

Municipal bonds offer interest payments exempt from federal taxes, and potentially state and local income taxes. These bonds are subject to interest rate and credit/default risk. Quality varies widely depending on the specific issuer. Municipal securities may also be subject to the alternative minimum tax and legislative and regulatory risk which is the risk that a change in the tax code could affect the value of taxable or tax-exempt interest income.

Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) are subject to interest rate risk, especially when real interest rates rise. This may cause the underlying value of the bond to fluctuate more than other fixed income securities.

Disclosures (2 of 2)

Asset class risks (continued)

Mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to the risks associated with debt securities and to prepayment, extension and call risks. Changes in prepayments may significantly affect yield, average life and expected maturity. Extension risk is the risk that rising interest rates will slow the rate at which mortgages are prepaid. Call risk is the risk that If called prior to maturity, similar yielding investments may not be available for the Fund to purchase. These risks may be heightened for longer maturity and duration securities.

Investing in foreign securities presents certain risks not associated with domestic investments, such as currency fluctuation, political and economic instability, and different accounting standards. This may result in greater share price volatility. These risks are heightened in emerging and frontier markets.

Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to that of the U.S. dollar. Exchange rate movement between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies may cause the value of a portfolio's investments to decline.

Exposure to the commodities markets may subject an investment to greater share price volatility than an investment in traditional equity or debt securities. Investments in commodities may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity. Investing in precious metals involves special risk considerations such as severe price fluctuations and adverse economic and regulatory developments which could materially and adversely affect an investment.

Investing in physical commodities, such as gold, silver, palladium and other precious metals, exposes a portfolio to material risk considerations such as potentially severe price fluctuations over short periods of time and storage costs that exceed the custodial and/or brokerage costs associated with a portfolio's other holdings.

Investment in securities of Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) involves certain risks which differ from an investment in the securities of a corporation. MLPs may be sensitive to price changes in oil, natural gas, etc., regulatory risk, and rising interest rates. A change in the current tax law regarding MLPs could result in the MLP being treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes which would reduce the amount of cash flows distributed by the MLP. Other risks include the volatility associated with the use of leverage; volatility of the commodities markets; market risks; supply and demand; natural and man-made catastrophes; competition; liquidity; market price discount from Net Asset Value and other material risks.

There are special risks associated with an investment in real estate, including the possible illiquidity of the underlying properties, credit risk, interest rate fluctuations, and the impact of varied economic conditions. Other risks associated with investing in listed REITs include the use of leverage, unexpected reductions in common dividends, increases in property taxes, and the impact to listed REITs from new property development.

Sector risks

Sector investing can be more volatile than investments that are broadly diversified over numerous sectors of the economy and will increase a portfolio's vulnerability to any single economic, political, or regulatory development affecting the sector. This can result in greater price volatility. Risks associated with the **Consumer Discretionary** sector include, among others, apparel price deflation due to low-cost entries, high inventory levels and pressure from e-commerce players, reduction in traditional advertising dollars, increasing household debt levels that could limit consumer appetite for discretionary purchases, declining consumer acceptance of new product introductions, and geopolitical uncertainty that could affect consumer sentiment. **Consumer Staples** industries can be significantly affected by competitive pricing particularly with respect to the growth of low-cost emerging market production, regulation, the performance of the overall economy, interest rates, and consumer confidence. **Communication Services** companies are vulnerable to their products and services becoming outdated because of technological advancement and the innovation of competitors. Companies in the communication services sector may also be affected by rapid technology changes; pricing competition, large equipment upgrades, substantial capital requirements and government regulation and approval of products and services. In addition, companies within the industry may invest heavily in research and development which is not guaranteed to lead to successful implementation of the proposed product. **Energy** sector may be adversely affected by changes in worldwide energy prices, exploration, production spending, government regulation, and changes in exchange rates, depletion of natural resources, and risks that arise from extreme weather conditions. Investing in the **Financial** services companies will subject an investment to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the sector. Some of the risks associated with investment in the **Health Care** sector include competition on branded products, sales erosion due to cheaper alternatives, research and development risk, government regulations and government approval of products anticipated to enter the market. There is increased risk investing in the **Industrials** sector. The industries within the sector can be significantly affected by general market and economic conditions, competition, technological innovation, legislation and government regulations, among other things, all of which can significantly affect a portfolio's performance. **Materials** industries can be significantly affected by the volatility of commodity prices, the exchange rate between foreign currency and the dollar, export/import concerns, worldwide competition, procurement and manufacturing and cost containment issues. **Real estate** investments have special risks, including possible illiquidity of the underlying properties, credit risk, interest rate fluctuations, and the impact of varied economic conditions. Risks associated with the **Technology** sector include increased competition from domestic and international companies, unexpected changes in demand, regulatory actions, technical problems with key products, and the departure of key members of management. Technology and Internet-related stocks, especially smaller, less-seasoned companies, tend to be more volatile than the overall market. **Utilities** are sensitive to changes in interest rates, and the securities within the sector can be volatile and may underperform in a slow economy.

Index definitions (1 of 6)

Broad-based indexes are unmanaged and not available for direct investment.

<u>**Allocation Compositions (Slide 2)**</u>

Moderate Income Liquid = 2% Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Bills (1–3 Month) Index, 60% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 4% Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index, 5% J.P. Morgan EMBI Global, 18% S&P 500 Index, 5% Russell Midcap Index, 4% MSCI EAFE Index, 2% Bloomberg Commodity Index.

Moderate Growth & Income Liquid = 2% Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Bills (1–3 Month) Index, 30% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 6% Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index, 5% J.P. Morgan EMBI Global, 30% S&P 500 Index, 8% Russell Midcap Index, 8% MSCI EAFE Index, 5% MSCI Emerging Markets Index, 4% Bloomberg Commodity Index, 2% MarketVector™ Digital Assets 100 Index.

Moderate Growth Liquid = 2% Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Bills (1–3 Month) Index, 8% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, 3% Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index, 37% S&P 500 Index, 11% Russell Midcap Index, 4% Russell 2000 Index, 15% MSCI EAFE Index, 12% MSCI Emerging Markets Index, 5% Bloomberg Commodity Index, 3% MarketVector™ Digital Assets 100 Index.

<u>**Equities (Slide 2)**</u>

Dow Jones Industrial Average is an unweighted index of 30 blue-chip industrial U.S. stocks.
NASDAQ Composite Index measures the market value of all domestic and foreign common stocks, representing a wide array of more than 5,000 companies.
S&P 500 Index is a market capitalization-weighted index composed of 500 widely held common stocks that is generally considered representative of the US stock market.
Russell 1000 Index measures the performance of the 1,000 largest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represents approximately 90% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index.
Russell 1000 Growth Index measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.
Russell 1000 Value Index measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.
Russell MidCap Index measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index.
Russell MidCap Growth Index measures the performance of those Russell Midcap companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.
Russell MidCap Value Index measures the performance of those Russell Midcap companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.
Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000® Index, which represents approximately 8% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index.
Russell 2000 Growth Index measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.
Russell 2000 Value Index measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.
Russell 3000 Index measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization, which represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.
MSCI EAFE Index (U.S Dollar) 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.
MSCI Emerging Market Index (U.S. Dollar) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of emerging markets.

<u>**Fixed income (Slide 2)**</u>

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based measure of the investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market.
Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Bills (1–3 Month) Index includes all publicly issued zero-coupon U.S. Treasury Bills that have a remaining maturity of less than 3 months and more than 1 month, are rated investment grade, and have $250 million or more of outstanding face value. In addition, the securities must be denominated in U.S. dollars and must be fixed rate and non convertible.
Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate 5–7 Year Bond Index is composed of the Bloomberg U.S. Government/Credit Index and the Bloomberg U.S. Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, and includes Treasury issues, agency issues, corporate bond issues, and mortgage-backed securities with maturities of 5-7 years.
Bloomberg U.S. Intermediate Government/Credit Bond Index is the intermediate component of the Bloomberg U.S. Government/Credit Index which is generally representative of government and investment grade corporate debt securities.
Bloomberg U.S. Government/Credit Bond Index is a market-weighted index generally representative of intermediate and long-term government and investment grade corporate debt securities having maturities of greater than one year.
Bloomberg U.S. Municipal Bond Index is an unmanaged index composed of long-term tax-exempt bonds with a minimum credit rating of Baa.
Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Bond Index covers the universe of fixed-rate, noninvestment-grade debt.
J.P. Morgan GBI (Global Bond Index) Global ex -U.S. (Unhedged) in USD is a representative of the total return performance in U.S. dollars on an unhedged basis of major non-U.S. bond markets.
J.P. Morgan EMBI (Emerging Market Bond Index) Global (U.S. Dollar) currently covers 27 emerging market countries. Included in the EMBI Global are U.S.-dollar-denominated Brady bonds, Eurobonds, traded loans, and local market debt instruments issued by sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities.

Index definitions (2 of 6)

Real assets and hedge funds (Slide 2)

HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index is designed to be representative of the overall composition of the hedge fund universe. It is comprised of all eligible hedge fund strategies; including but not limited to convertible arbitrage, distressed securities, equity hedge, equity market neutral, event driven, macro, merger arbitrage, and relative value arbitrage. The strategies are asset weighted based on the distribution of assets in the hedge fund industry.

FTSE/EPRA NAREIT Developed Index is designed to track the performance of listed real-estate companies and REITs in developed countries worldwide.

Bloomberg Commodity Index is comprised of 23 exchange-traded futures on physical commodities weighted to account for economic significance and market liquidity.

MarketVector™ Digital Assets 100 Index is a market cap-weighted index which tracks the performance of the 100 largest and most liquid digital assets in the global cryptocurrency market, rebalanced monthly. Base date 31 December 2014, with a base value of 100.00. Larger assets (e.g., Bitcoin, Ethereum) have proportionally greater influence on the index. MarketVector uses verified market data to calculate daily market caps.

Economic indexes (Slides 3-4)

Consumer Price Index (CPI) produces monthly data on changes in the prices paid by urban consumers for a representative basket of goods and services.

Dow Jones Total Stock Market Index is a market-capitalization weighted index that represents the top 95% of the U.S. stock market based on market capitalization.

HSBC Flash Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) is an advance estimate of the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) for a given month, based on a large subset of the full monthly survey responses.

Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) is an indicator of the economic health of the manufacturing sector. The PMI index is based on five major indicators: new orders, inventory levels, production, supplier deliveries and the employment environment.

Bloomberg U.S. Economic Surprise Index measures how data releases differ from consensus expectations. A positive reading indicates data is exceeding forecasts, while a negative reading indicates underperformance.

U.S. Citi Economic Surprise Index is constructed using weighted historical standard deviations of surprises (difference between actual releases and Bloomberg surveys) different macroeconomic indicators, where the weights depend on the announcement's effect on the foreign exchange markets.

Johnson Redbook Same-store Sales Index is a weekly, sales-weighted, year-over-year same-store sales growth measure for large U.S. general merchandise retailers (approx. 9,000 stores), representing over 80% of official retail sales.

Equities (Slide 5)

Global Market Equity: **MSCI AC World Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of 23 developed and 23 emerging markets.

Large Cap Equity: **S&P 500 Index** is a market capitalization-weighted index composed of 500 widely held common stocks that is generally considered representative of the US stock market. Returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gain distributions.

Large Cap Growth Equity: **Russell 1000 Growth Index** measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. **Russell 1000 Index** measures the performance of the 1,000 largest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represents approximately 90% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index. The **Russell 3000 Index** measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. companies based on total market capitalization, which represents approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

Large Cap Value Equity: **Russell 1000 Value Index** measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

Mid Cap Equity**: Russell Midcap Index** measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index, which represent approximately 25% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000 Index.

Small Cap Equity: **Russell 2000 Index** measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index, which represents approximately 8% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 3000 Index.

Developed Market ex. U.S. Equity: **MSCI EAFE Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of 21 developed markets, excluding the US & Canada.

Developed Small Cap Equities: The **MSCI EAFE Small Cap Index** is an equity index which captures small cap representation across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada. With 2,282 constituents, the index covers approximately 14% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

Emerging Markets: **MSCI Emerging Markets Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of 23 emerging market countries.

Frontier Market Equity: **MSCI Frontier Markets Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of frontier markets.

Index definitions (3 of 6)

Equities (Slide 5)

MSCI Chile Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Chilean market.
MSCI China Index captures large and mid-cap representation across China H shares, B shares, Red Chips and P Chips.
MSCI Colombia Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Colombian market.
MSCI Czech Republic Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Czech Republic market.
MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Asia Index captures large and mid cap representation across 8 Emerging Markets countries.
MSCI Emerging Markets EMEA Index captures large and mid cap representation across 11 Emerging Markets (EM) countries* in Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA).
MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Latin America Index captures large and mid cap representation across 5 Emerging Markets (EM) countries* in Latin America.
MSCI Europe Index captures large and mid cap representation across 15 Developed Markets (DM) countries in Europe.
MSCI Finland Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Finnish equity market.
MSCI Hong Kong Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid-cap segments of the Hong Kong market.
MSCI Japan Index is a free-float weighted equity index composed of companies domiciled in Japan.
MSCI Korea Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the South Korean market.
MSCI Mexico Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Mexican market.
MSCI Netherlands Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Netherlands market.
MSCI Norway Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Norwegian market.
MSCI Pacific Index captures large and mid cap representation across 5 Developed Markets (DM) countries in the Pacific region.
MSCI Philippines Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Philippines market.
MSCI Poland Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Polish market.
MSCI Qatar Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Qatari market.
MSCI Singapore Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Singapore market.
MSCI Taiwan Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Taiwan market.
MSCI Turkey Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Turkish market.
MSCI United Kingdom Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the UK market.
S&P 500 Consumer Discretionary Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® consumer discretionary sector.
S&P 500 Consumer Staples Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® consumer staples sector.
S&P 500 Energy Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® energy sector.
S&P 500 Financials Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® financials sector.
S&P 500 Health Care Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® health care sector.
S&P 500 Industrials Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® industrials sector.
S&P 500 Information Technology Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® information technology sector.
S&P 500 Materials Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® materials sector.
S&P 500 Real Estate Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® real estate sector.
S&P 500 Utilities Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS utilities sector.
S&P 500 Equal Weight Index is the equal-weight version of the widely-used S&P 500. The index includes the same constituents as the capitalization weighted S&P 500, but each company in the S&P 500 EWI is allocated a fixed weight - or 0.2% of the index total at each quarterly rebalance.

Index definitions (4 of 6)

<u>**Fixed Income (Slide 6)**</u>

Global Multiverse Fixed Income: **Bloomberg Multiverse Index** provides a broad-based measure of the global fixed-income bond market. The index represents the union of the Global Aggregate Index and the Global High-Yield Index and captures investment grade and high yield securities in all eligible currencies.

U.S. Inv Grade Taxable Fixed Income: **Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index** is composed of the Bloomberg Capital U.S. Government/Credit Index and the Bloomberg Capital U.S. Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, and includes Treasury issues, agency issues, corporate bond issues, and mortgage-backed securities.

U.S. Treasury Bills Fixed Income**: Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Bills Index** includes all publicly issued zero-coupon U.S. Treasury Bills that have a remaining maturity of less than 3 months and more than 1 month, are rated investment grade, and have $250 million or more of outstanding face value. In addition, the securities must be denominated in U.S. dollars and must be fixed rate and non convertible.

Short, Intermediate and Long Term Fixed Income: **Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index** is made up of the Bloomberg U.S. Government/Corporate Bond Index, Mortgage-Backed Securities Index, and Asset-Backed Securities Index, including securities that are of investment grade quality or better, have at least one year to maturity, and have an outstanding par value of at least $100 million.

U.S. Treasury Fixed Income: **Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Index** includes public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with a remaining maturity of one year or more.

U.S. Corporate Fixed Income: **Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Bond Index** includes publicly issued U.S. corporate and Yankee debentures and secured notes that meet specified maturity, liquidity, and quality requirements.

U.S. Municipal Fixed Income: **Bloomberg U.S. Municipal Bond Index** represents municipal bonds with a minimum credit rating of at least Baa, an outstanding par value of at least $3 million, and a remaining maturity of at least one year. The Index excludes taxable municipal bonds, bonds with floating rates, derivatives, and certificates of participation.

U.S. TIPS Fixed Income: **Bloomberg Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) Index** includes all publicly issued, investment-grade U.S. TIPS with an outstanding face value of more than $250 million and that have at least one year to maturity.

U.S. High Yield Fixed Income: **Bloomberg U.S. High Yield Bond Index** is an unmanaged index that tracks the performance of below investment grade U.S. dollar-denominated corporate bonds publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market.

Developed ex. U.S. Fixed Income: **JPMorgan GBI Global ex-U.S. (Unhedged)** in USD is an unmanaged index market representative of the total return performance in U.S. dollars on an unhedged basis of major non-U.S. bond markets.

Emerging Market Fixed Income**: JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global (EMBI Global),** which currently covers 27 emerging market countries. Included in the EMBI Global are U.S.-dollar-denominated Brady bonds, Eurobonds, traded loans, and local market debt instruments issued by sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities.

JPMorgan Non-U.S. Global Government Bond Index (Hedged) is a representative of the total return performance, on a hedged basis, of major non-U.S. bond markets. It is calculated in U.S. dollars.

JPMorgan GBI Emerging Markets Global Diversified (Local Currency) (USD Unhedged) tracks the performance of bonds issued by emerging market governments and denominated in the local currency of the issuer.

<u>Real Assets (Slide 7)</u>

Public Real Estate: **FTSE/EPRA NAREIT Developed Index** is designed to track the performance of listed real estate companies and REITs worldwide.

U.S. REITs**: FTSE NAREIT U.S. All Equity REITs Index** is designed to track the performance of REITs representing equity interests in (as opposed to mortgages) on properties. It represents all tax-qualified REITs with more than 50 percent of total assets in qualifying real estate assets, other than mortgages secured by real property that also meet minimum size and liquidity criteria.

International REITs: **FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed ex U.S. Index** is designed to track the performance of listed real estate companies in developed countries worldwide other than the U.S.

S&P Golan Sachs Commodity Index (GSCI) is a composite index of commodity sector returns representing unleveraged, long-only investment in commodity futures that is broadly diversified across the spectrum of commodities. The index is includes futures contracts on 24 physical commodities of which Energy represents nearly 70%.

Bloomberg Commodity Index is comprised of 23 exchange-traded futures on physical commodities weighted to account for economic significance and market liquidity.

Bloomberg Commodity Energy Subindex is a commodity group subindex 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 Precious Metals Subindex is a commodity group subindex of the Bloomberg CITR. It is composed of futures contracts on gold and silver. It reflects the return on underlying commodity future price movements only and is quoted in USD.

Commodities (RICI): **The Rogers International Commodity Index** is a U.S. dollar based index representing the value of a basket of commodities consumed in the global economy. Representing futures contracts on 37 physical commodities, it is designed to track prices of raw materials not just in the U.S. but around the world.

Global Infrastructure**: S&P Global Infrastructure Index** provides liquid and tradable exposure to 75 companies from around the world that represent the listed infrastructure universe. To create diversified exposure, the index includes three distinct infrastructure clusters: utilities, transportation and energy.

MLPs: **Alerian MLP Index** is the leading gauge of energy infrastructure Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs). The capped, float-adjusted, capitalization-weighted index, whose constituents earn the majority of their cash flow from midstream activities involving energy commodities, is disseminated real-time on a price-return basis (AMZ) and on a total-return basis (AMZX).

MarketVector™ Digital Assets 100 Index is a market cap-weighted index which tracks the performance of the 100 largest and most liquid digital assets in the global cryptocurrency market, rebalanced monthly. Base date 31 December 2014, with a base value of 100.00. Larger assets (e.g., Bitcoin, Ethereum) have proportionally greater influence on the index. MarketVector uses verified market data to calculate daily market caps.

Bitcoin was proposed in a white paper in 2008 by a pseudonymous software developer going by the name of Satoshi Nakamoto. It is a decentralized, fully independent, digital or virtual currency also known as a cryptocurrency. No institution controls the Bitcoin network and it is not tied to a country as transactions can be performed cryptographically without the need for a central issuing authority.

Ether (ETH) is the native token for Ethereum and is used to pay for transaction fees on the Ethereum platform. **Ethereum** is an open source blockchain platform that supports smart contracts and enables decentralized applications. Ethereum was first described in a white paper in 2013.

Bloomberg Commodity Total Return Index reflects the returns that are potentially available through an unleveraged investment in the futures contracts on 19 physical commodities comprising the Index plus the rate of interest that could be earned on cash collateral invested in specified Treasury Bills. The Index is a rolling index rebalancing annually.

Bloomberg Agriculture Subindex Total Return Index reflects the returns of an index composed of futures contracts on coffee, corn, cotton, soybeans, soybean oil, soybean meal, sugar, and wheat.

Bloomberg Energy Subindex Total Return Index reflects the returns of an index composed of futures contracts on crude oil, heating oil, unleaded gasoline, and natural gas.

Bloomberg Industrial Metals Subindex Total Return Index reflects the returns of an index composed of longer-dated future contracts on aluminum, copper, nickel, and zinc.

Bloomberg Precious Metals Subindex Total Return Index reflects the returns that are potentially available through an unleveraged investment in the futures contracts on precious metals commodities.

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Alternative Assets (Slide 8)

Global Hedge Funds: **HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index** is a global, equal-weighted index of over 2,000 single-manager funds that report to HFR Database. Constituent funds report monthly net-of-all-fees performance in U.S. dollars and have a minimum of $50 million under management or a 12-month track record of active performance. The HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index does not include Funds of Hedge Funds.

Relative Value: **HFRI Relative Value Index:** maintains positions in which the investment thesis is predicated on realization of a valuation discrepancy in the relationship between multiple securities. Managers employ a variety of fundamental and quantitative techniques to establish investment theses, and security types range broadly across equity, fixed income, derivative or other security types. Fixed income strategies are typically quantitatively driven to measure the existing relationship between instruments and, in some cases, identify attractive positions in which the risk adjusted spread between these instruments represents an attractive opportunity for the investment manager. RV position may be involved in corporate transactions also, but as opposed to ED exposures, the investment thesis is predicated on realization of a pricing discrepancy between related securities, as opposed to the outcome of the corporate transaction.

Arbitrage: **HFRI RV: Multi-Strategy Index:** multi-strategies employ an investment thesis predicated on realization of a spread between related yield instruments in which one or multiple components of the spread contains a fixed income, derivative, equity, real estate, MLP or combination of these or other instruments. Strategies are typically quantitatively driven to measure the existing relationship between instruments and, in some cases, identify attractive positions in which the risk adjusted spread between these instruments represents an attractive opportunity for the investment manager.

Long/Short Credit: **HFRI Relative Value Fixed Income—Corporate Index i**ncludes strategies predicated on realization of a spread between related instruments in which one or multiple components of the spread is a corporate fixed-income instrument. Strategies are designed to isolate attractive opportunities between a variety of fixed income instruments, typically realizing an attractive spread between multiple corporate bonds or between a corporate and risk free government bond. They typically involve arbitrage positions with little or no net credit market exposure but are predicated on specific, anticipated idiosyncratic developments.

Structured Credit/Asset Backed: HFRI Relative Value Fixed Income-Asset Backed Index includes strategies predicated on realization of a spread between related instruments in which one or multiple components of the spread is a fixed-income instrument backed by physical collateral or other financial obligations (loans, credit cards) other than those of a specific corporation. Strategies are designed to isolate attractive opportunities between a variety of fixed income instruments specifically securitized by collateral commitments, which frequently include loans, pools and portfolios of loans, receivables, real estate, machinery or other tangible financial commitments. Investment thesis may be predicated on an attractive spread given the nature and quality of the collateral, the liquidity characteristics of the underlying instruments and on issuance and trends in collateralized fixed-income instruments, broadly speaking. In many cases, investment managers hedge, limit, or offset interest-rate exposure in the interest of isolating the risk of the position to strictly the disparity between the yield of the instrument and that of the lower-risk instruments.

Macro: **HFRI Macro Index:** Investment Managers which trade a broad range of strategies in which the investment process is predicated on movements in underlying economic variables and the impact these have on equity, fixed income, hard currency and commodity markets. Managers employ a variety of techniques, both discretionary and systematic analysis, combinations of top down and bottom up theses, quantitative and fundamental approaches and long and short term holding periods. Although some strategies employ RV techniques, Macro strategies are distinct from RV strategies in that the primary investment thesis is predicated on predicted or future movements in the underlying instruments, rather than realization of a valuation discrepancy between securities. In a similar way, while both Macro and equity hedge managers may hold equity securities, the overriding investment thesis is predicated on the impact movements in underlying macroeconomic variables may have on security prices, as opposes to EH, in which the fundamental characteristics on the company are the most significant are integral to investment thesis.

Systematic Macro: **HFRI Macro Systematic Diversified Index**: Diversified strategies employing mathematical, algorithmic and technical models, with little or no influence of individuals over the portfolio positioning. Strategies are designed to identify opportunities in markets exhibiting trending or momentum characteristics across individual instruments or asset classes. Strategies typically employ quantitative processes which focus on statistically robust or technical patterns in the return series of the asset, and they typically focus on highly liquid instruments and maintain shorter holding periods than either discretionary or mean-reverting strategies. Although some strategies seek to employ counter-trend models, strategies benefit most from an environment characterized by persistent, discernible trending behavior. Typically have no greater than 35 percent of portfolio in either dedicated currency or commodity exposures over a given market cycle.

Discretionary Macro: **HFRI Macro Discretionary Thematic Index**: Strategies primarily rely on the evaluation of market data, relationships and influences, as interpreted by individuals who make decisions on portfolio positions; strategies employ an investment process most heavily influenced by top-down analysis of macroeconomic variables. Investment Managers may trade actively in developed and emerging markets, focusing on both absolute and relative levels on equity markets, interest rates/fixed income markets, currency and commodity markets; they frequently employ spread trades to isolate a differential between instrument identified by the Investment Manager as being inconsistent with expected value. Portfolio positions typically are predicated on the evolution of investment themes the Manager expects to develop over a relevant time frame, which in many cases contain contrarian or volatility-focused components.

Index definitions (6 of 6)

__Alternative Assets (Slide 8)__

***Event Driven:* HFRI Event Driven Index:** Investment Managers who maintain positions in companies currently or prospectively involved in corporate transactions of a wide variety including but not limited to mergers, restructurings, financial distress, tender offers, shareholder buybacks, debt exchanges, security issuance or other capital structure adjustments. Security types can range from most senior in the capital structure to most junior or subordinated, and frequently involve additional derivative securities. Event Driven exposure includes a combination of sensitivities to equity markets, credit markets and idiosyncratic, company specific developments. Investment theses are typically predicated on fundamental characteristics (as opposed to quantitative), with the realization of the thesis predicated on a specific development exogenous to the existing capital structure.
***Activist:* HFRI Event Driven Activist Index**: Strategies may obtain or attempt to obtain representation on the company's board of directors in an effort to impact the firm's policies or strategic direction and in some cases may advocate activities such as division or asset sales, partial or complete corporate divestiture, dividends or share buybacks, and changes in management. Strategies employ an investment process primarily focused on opportunities in equity and equity-related instruments of companies that are currently or prospectively engaged in a corporate transaction, security issuance/repurchase, asset sales, division spin-off or other catalyst-oriented situation. These involve both announced transactions and situations in which no formal announcement is expected to occur. Activist strategies would expect to have greater than 50 percent of the portfolio in activist positions, as described.
***Distressed Credit:* HFRI Event Driven Distressed/Restructuring Index**: Strategies focus on corporate fixed-income instruments, primarily corporate credit instruments of companies trading at significant discounts to their value at issuance or obliged (par value) at maturity as a result of either formal bankruptcy proceedings or financial-market perception of near-term proceedings. Managers are typically actively involved with the management of these companies; they are frequently involved on creditors' committees in negotiating the exchange of securities for alternative obligations, either swaps of debt, equity or hybrid securities. Managers employ fundamental credit processes focused on valuation and asset coverage of securities of distressed firms; in most cases portfolio exposures are concentrated in instruments that are publicly traded, in some cases actively and in others under reduced liquidity but in general for which a reasonable public market exists. Strategies employ primarily debt (greater than 60 percent) but also may maintain related equity exposure.
***Merger Arbitrage:* HFRI Event Driven Merger Arbitrage Index:** Strategies primarily focus on opportunities in equity and equity-related instruments of companies that are currently engaged in a corporate transaction. Merger Arbitrage involves primarily announced transactions, typically with limited or no exposure to situations in which no formal announcement is expected to occur. Opportunities are frequently presented in cross-border, collared, and international transactions that incorporate multiple geographic regulatory institutions, typically with minimal exposure to corporate credits. Strategies typically have over 75 percent of positions in announced transactions over a given market cycle.
***Equity Hedge:* HFRI Equity Hedge (Total) Index**: Investment Managers who maintain positions both long and short in primarily equity and equity derivative securities. A wide variety of investment processes can be employed to arrive at an investment decision, including both quantitative and fundamental techniques; strategies can be broadly diversified or narrowly focused on specific sectors and can range broadly in terms of levels of net exposure, leverage employed, holding period, concentrations of market capitalizations and valuation ranges of typical portfolios. EH managers would typically maintain at least 50 percent exposure to, and may in some cases be entirely invested in, equities, both long and short.
***Directional Equity:* HFRX Equity Hedge Multi-Strategy Index**: Managers maintain positions both long and short in primarily equity and equity-derivative securities. A wide variety of investment processes can be employed to arrive at an investment decision, including both quantitative and fundamental techniques; strategies can be broadly diversified or narrowly focused on specific sectors and can range broadly in terms of levels of net exposure, leverage, holding period, concentrations of market capitalizations, and valuation ranges of typical portfolios. Managers typically do not maintain more than 50 percent exposure to any one Equity Hedge sub-strategy.
***Equity Market Neutral:* HFRI Equity Hedge Equity Market Neutral Index:** Strategies employ sophisticated quantitative techniques to analyze price data to ascertain information about future price movement and relationships between securities. These can include both Factor-based and Statistical Arbitrage/Trading strategies. Factor-based investment strategies include strategies predicated on the systematic analysis of common relationships between securities. In many cases, portfolios are constructed to be neutral to one or multiple variables, such as broader equity markets in dollar or beta terms, and leverage is frequently employed to enhance the return profile of the positions identified. Statistical Arbitrage/Trading strategies consist of strategies predicated on exploiting pricing anomalies which may occur as a function of expected mean reversion inherent in security prices; high-frequency techniques may be employed; trading strategies may also be based on technical analysis or designed opportunistically to exploit new information that the investment manager believes has not been fully, completely, or accurately discounted into current security prices. Strategies typically maintain characteristic net equity market exposure no greater than 10 percent long or short.
The **Cambridge Associates LLC U.S. Private Equity Index®** uses a horizon calculation based on data compiled from more than 1,400 institutional-quality buyout, growth equity, private equity energy, and subordinated capital funds formed between 1986 and 2021. The funds included in the index report their performance voluntarily and therefore the index may reflect a bias towards funds with records of success. Funds report unaudited quarterly data to Cambridge Associates when calculating the index. The index is not transparent and cannot be independently verified because Cambridge Associates does not identify the funds included in the index. Because Cambridge Associates recalculates the index each time a new fund is added, the historical performance of the index is not fixed, can't be replicated and will differ over time from the day presented. The returns shown are net of fees, expenses and carried interest. Index returns do not represent fund performance.
MSCI All Country World Index (MSCI ACWI) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of 23 developed and 26 emerging markets.

Note: HFRI Indices have limitations (some of which are typical of other widely used indices). These limitations include survivorship bias (the returns of the indices may not be representative of all the hedge funds in the universe because of the tendency of lower performing funds to leave the index); heterogeneity (not all hedge funds are alike or comparable to one another, and the index may not accurately reflect the performance of a described style); and limited data (many hedge funds do not report to indices, and, therefore, the index may omit funds, the inclusion of which might significantly affect the performance shown. The HFRI Indices are based on information self-reported by hedge fund managers that decide on their own, at any time, whether or not they want to provide, or continue to provide, information to HFR Asset Management, L.L.C. Results for funds that go out of business are included in the index until the date that they cease operations. Therefore, these indices may not be complete or accurate representations of the hedge fund universe and may be biased in several ways. Returns of the underlying hedge funds are net of fees and are denominated in USD.

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