

2025 Mid-Year Market Outlook

Helping Doctors Navigate Fragility, Find
Durability, and Embrace the Age of Alpha

JULY 2025

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Mid-Year Check-In: Staying Grounded Amid Shifting Headlines

For many doctors, 2025 has likely felt like another whirlwind – both on the job and in the markets. From sweeping fiscal legislation to tariff-driven market volatility and policy shifts out of Washington, the first half of the year demanded agility and clarity from investors.

At Earned, we've remained steady in our approach. Our 2025 Outlook – “Bridging the Divide: From Market Fragility to Portfolio Durability” – anticipated much of the current environment: full valuations in U.S. equities, inflation risks, and the importance of building resilient portfolios for the long term. As we move into the second half of the year, we believe the core message remains: durability and discipline are essential in an environment where surprises remain the norm.

Key Themes at Mid-Year

1. Fragility: Markets Still on a Knife's Edge

Markets entered 2025 priced for perfection. We've seen volatility return – especially following “Liberation Day” in April and the uncertainty surrounding sweeping fiscal legislation. Index concentration and high valuations remain stubborn risks. The S&P 500's top 10 stocks continue to dominate returns, exposing portfolios to sharp reversals if just a few companies stumble.

For doctors – many of whom rely on their portfolio growth to support retirement timelines, practice transitions, or legacy planning – this kind of fragility deserves attention.

2. Durability: Stability Doesn't Mean Settling

Our current allocation emphasizes diversified global equity exposure, flexible fixed income, and select real asset investments. These choices were built not just for growth but for resilience. International markets have outperformed U.S. equities year-to-date, and bond yields remain attractive even as credit spreads narrow.

For high-income doctors and healthcare professionals, durable portfolio construction provides peace of mind – especially when markets get noisy.

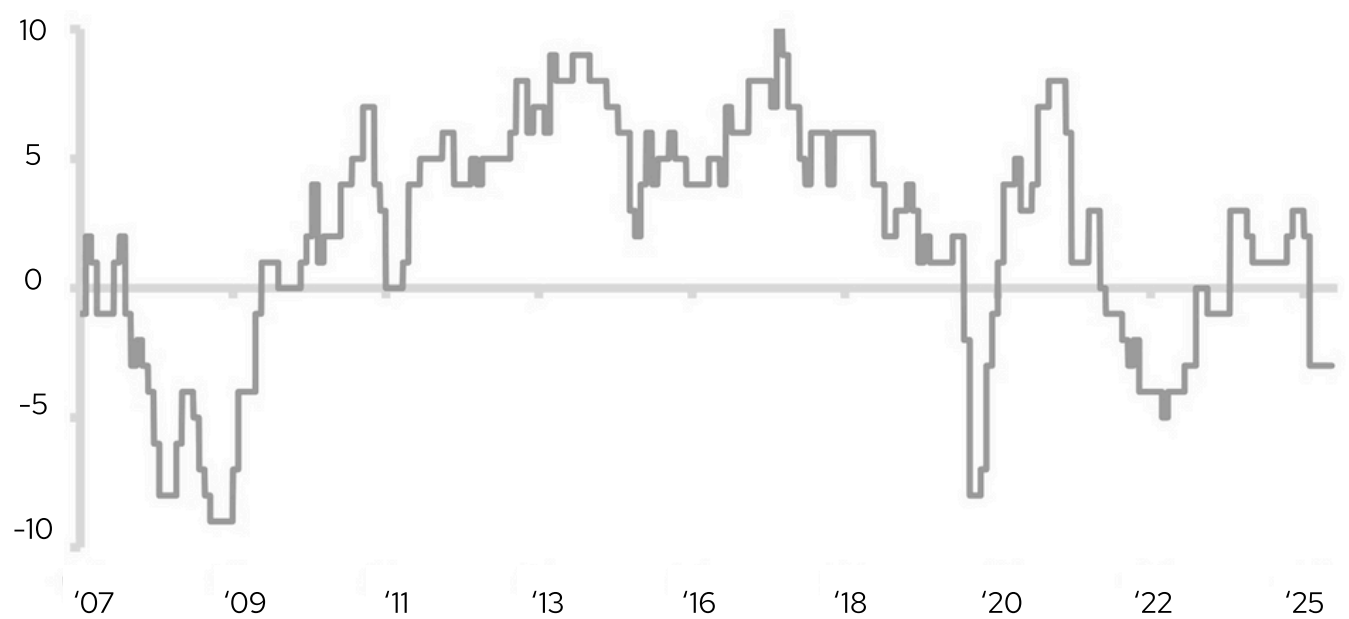
3. Age of Alpha: Being Selective Is a Superpower

We continue to favor active management and alternative investments, especially in a market with few “easy wins.” Alternatives such as private credit, real assets, and private equity may help navigate concentration risk and inflation uncertainty. With traditional asset classes offering fewer compelling opportunities, selectivity has never mattered more.

Economic Backdrop: From Liberation to Limbo

After a year of ups and downs, the economy is still finding its footing – we’re in what you might call the “messy middle.” Some parts are gaining momentum, while others are slowing down. Earlier in the year, we saw a spike in spending as people and businesses rushed to get ahead of potential tariffs. But since then, things have cooled off. As the Strategas Economic Diffusion Index chart below shows, much of the economy is in wait-and-see mode – not quite speeding up, but not stalling out either.

Economic Balance Sheet Diffusion Index

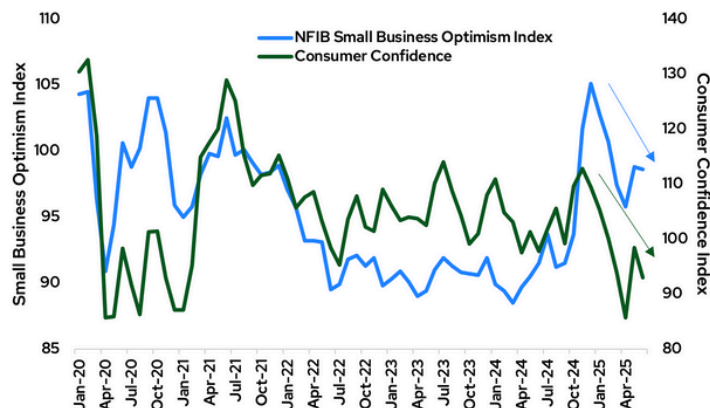


Strategas as of June 27, 2025

Assets	Neutral	Liabilities
Employment	Consumer Spending	Housing
	Business Confidence	Consumer Confidence
	Price Inflation	Government Deficit
	Credit Environment	Trade Deficit
	Wage Inflation	
	Manufacturing	
	Nonresidential Construction	
	Interest Rate Environment	
	Capital Expenditures	

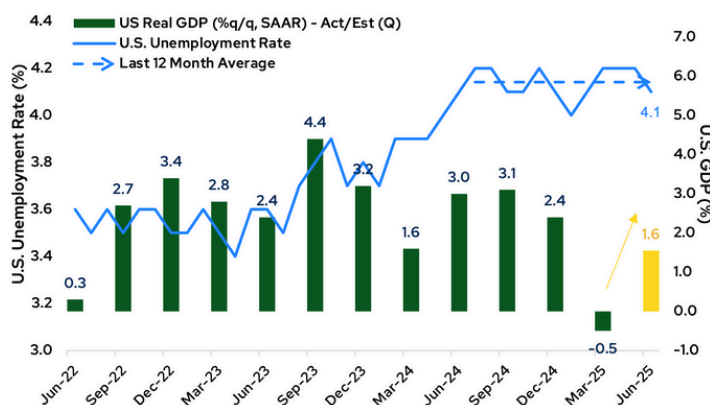
While the One Big Beautiful Bill (OB BB) brought short-term fiscal stimulus – including permanent tax relief and pro-growth incentives – its longer-term consequences are less clear. Inflation remains in check, but fragile. The labor market is holding up, yet consumer confidence has wavered. Policy risks – particularly around trade and central bank leadership – continue to cloud the horizon.

Small Business Optimism and Consumer Confidence



Sources: FactSet, NFIB, Conference Board. As of June 30, 2025

U.S. GDP and Unemployment Rate



Sources: FactSet, BEA, BLS. As of June 30, 2025. June 2025 GDP value is an estimate.

Our take? This is not a time for reactive shifts. It's a time to stay disciplined and focused on first principles:

**Diversify
with intent,
not by
default**

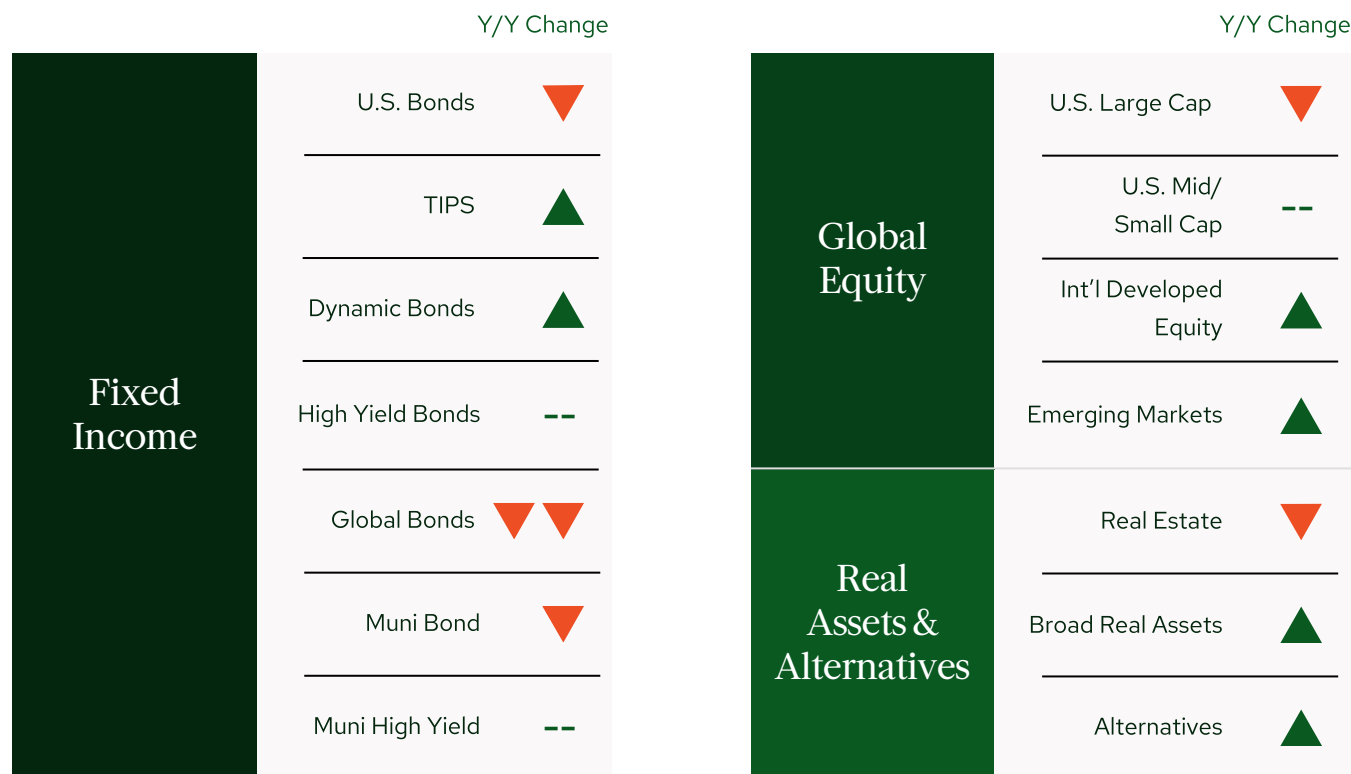
**Time is
your ally**

**Price
matters**

**Be
compensated
for calm**

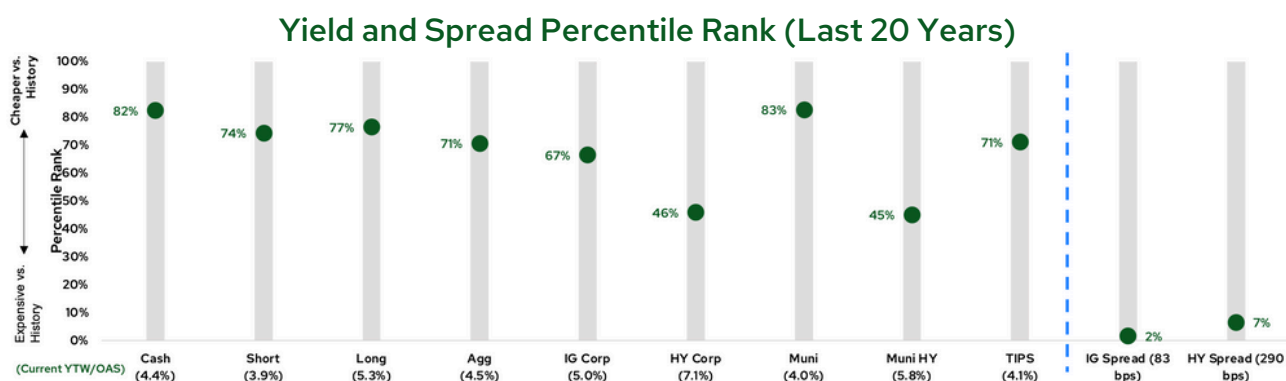
Portfolio Positioning at Mid-Year: What We're Watching

2025 Allocation Shifts



Fixed Income

We continue to see strong relative value in fixed income – especially core and dynamic bond strategies. While we're cautious on high yield given tight credit spreads, we are maintaining exposure.



Source: FactSet. As of June 30, 2025. YTW = Yield to Worst, OAS = Option Adjusted Spread. Cash = Bloomberg 1-3 Month U.S. Treasury Bills Index; Short = Bloomberg US Government/Credit 1-3 Year Index; Long = Bloomberg US Government/Credit Long Index; Agg = Bloomberg US Aggregate Index; IG Corp = Bloomberg US Corporate Investment Grade Index; HY Corp = Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Index; Muni = Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index; Muni HY = Bloomberg Municipal Bond High Yield Index; TIPS = Bloomberg US Treasury Inflation Protected Securities Index. Yield is based on yield to worst and spread is option adjusted spread in basis points.

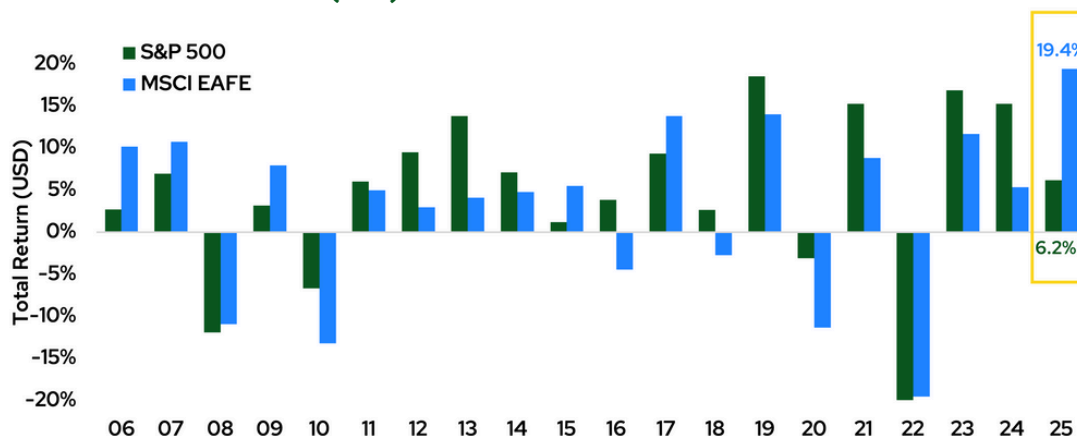
With long-term yields still elevated, fixed income offers a solid foundation for wealth preservation and cash flow planning – especially for retirement-focused clients or those planning practice exits.

See disclosures for list of indices representing each asset class. Past performance does not indicate future performance and there is a possibility of a loss. Indices cannot be invested in directly. Use of Indices and Benchmark Return Indices cannot be invested in directly. Index performance is reported gross of fees and expenses and assumes the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains.

Global Equities

We remain underweight U.S. large caps and overweight small/mid caps and international equities. Markets abroad have shown strong performance year-to-date, aided by favorable valuations, a weaker dollar, and more balanced policy responses.

First Half (6m) of the Calendar Year Performance



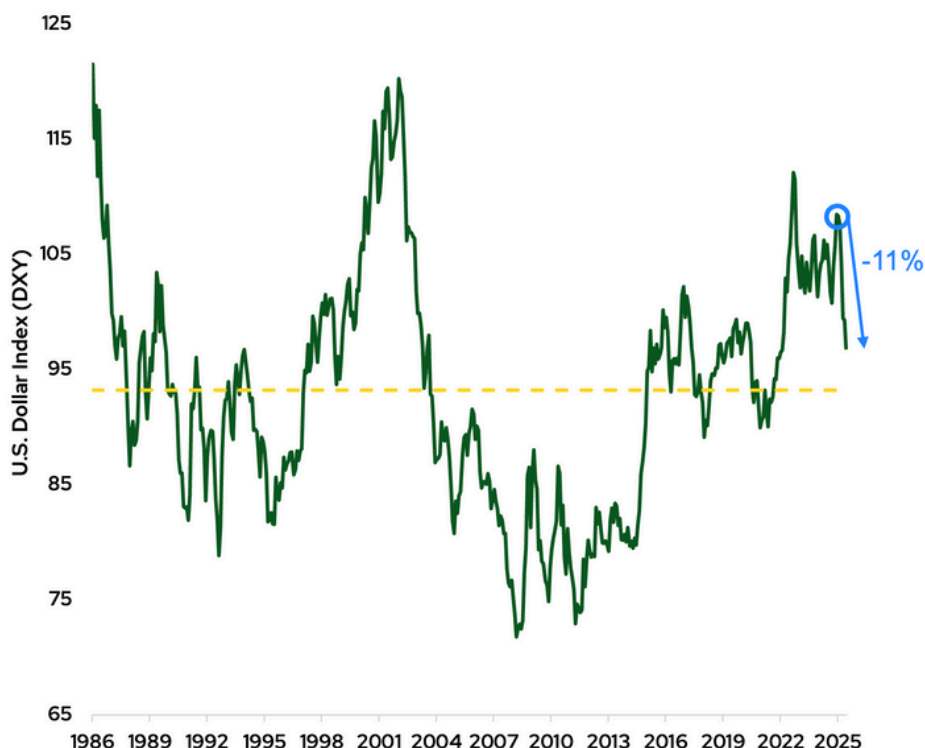
Source: Morningstar Direct. As of June 30, 2025. Returns are based on January 1 - June 30 for each period.

Many doctors' portfolios tend to skew heavily toward familiar U.S. companies. But today, adding international exposure may reduce risk while enhancing long-term return potential.

Real Assets & Alternatives

With inflation risks still lurking, we've maintained our allocation to real assets. We are also allocating to select private equity and credit strategies for qualified clients. These asset classes may provide added durability and offer attractive long-term growth.

U.S. Dollar Index (DXY)



Source: FactSet. As of June 30, 2025.

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Mid-Year Perspective: What This Means for You

At Earned, we understand that most doctors don't have time to track every economic headline or market shift – and you shouldn't have to. That's why we build portfolios designed to absorb shocks, capture opportunity, and help you stay focused on your practice, family, and life goals.

We're not recommending drastic changes. Instead, we reaffirm our current positioning and encourage proactive planning conversations around:

Rebalancing portfolios
to reflect recent gains
and risk exposures

Evaluating allocations
to fixed income, global
equities, and
alternatives

Reviewing financial
plans in light of
upcoming practice
transitions or tax law
changes



Final Thoughts: Stay Focused, Stay Patient

Just as your patients trust your clinical judgment to guide them through uncertainty, we aim to be your financial partner through economic change. The markets will continue to shift – but with a well-constructed strategy and an aligned plan, you can move forward with confidence.

As always, we're here to answer questions, refine strategies, or discuss any aspect of your financial journey.

Let's continue making your wealth work as hard as you do. **You've earned it.**



Bill Martin, CFA
Chief Wealth Officer | Earned

You work hard.
Your money should too.

Book a meeting with us today and take the next step toward aligning your wealth strategy with your professional and personal goals.



Disclosures

This report is intended for the exclusive use of clients or prospective clients (the “recipient”) of Fiducient Advisors and the information contained herein is confidential and the dissemination or distribution to any other person without the prior approval of Fiducient Advisors is strictly prohibited. Information has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, though not independently verified. Any forecasts are hypothetical and represent future expectations and not actual return volatilities and correlations will differ from forecasts. This report does not represent a specific investment recommendation. The opinions and analysis expressed herein are based on Fiducient Advisor research and professional experience and are expressed as of the date of this report. Please consult with your advisor, attorney and accountant, as appropriate, regarding specific advice. Past performance does not indicate future performance and there is risk of loss.

Comparisons to any indices referenced herein are for illustrative purposes only and are not meant to imply that actual returns or volatility will be similar to the indices. Indices cannot be invested in directly. Unmanaged index returns assume reinvestment of any and all distributions and do not reflect our fees or expenses.

When referencing asset class returns or statistics, the following indices are used to represent those asset classes, unless otherwise noted. Each index is unmanaged, and investors can not actually invest directly into an index:

Domestic equity returns based on the following indices: Large Value: Russell 1000 Value TR USD, Large Core: Russell 1000 TR USD, Large Growth: Russell 1000 Growth TR USD, Mid Value: Russell Mid Cap Value TR USD, Mid Core: Russell Mid Cap TR USD, Mid Growth: Russell Mid Cap Growth TR USD, Small Value: Russell 2000 Value TR USD, Small Core: Russell 2000 TR USD, Small Growth: Russell 2000 Growth TR USD

Factor returns based on the following indices: Earnings Yield: MSCI USA Barra Earnings Yield NR USD, Low Leverage: MSCI USA Barra Low Leverage NR USD, Low Volatility: MSCI USA Barra Low Volatility NR USD, Momentum: MSCI USA Barra Momentum NR USD, Value: MSCI USA Barra Value NR USD

S&P 500 sector performance based on the following indices: S&P 500 Sec/Commun Services TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Financials TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Energy TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Industrials TR USD, S&P 500 TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Health Care TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Cons Disc TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Utilities TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Cons Staples TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Materials TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Information Technology TR USD, S&P 500 Sec/Real Estate TR USD

International Developed equity returns based on the following indices: Large Value: MSCI EAFE Large Value NR USD, Large Core: MSCI EAFE Large NR USD, Large Growth: MSCI EAFE Large Growth NR USD, Mid Value: MSCI EAFE Mid Value NR USD, Mid Core: MSCI EAFE Mid NR USD, Mid Growth: MSCI EAFE Mid Growth NR USD, Small Value: MSCI EAFE Small Value NR USD, Small Core: MSCI EAFE Small Cap NR USD, Small Growth: MSCI EAFE Small Growth NR USD

International equity returns based on the following indices: Large Value: MSCI ACWI ex USA Large Value NR USD, Large Core: MSCI ACWI ex USA Large NR USD, Large Growth: MSCI ACWI ex USA Large Growth NR USD, Mid Value: MSCI ACWI ex USA Mid Value NR USD, Mid Core: MSCI ACWI ex USA Mid NR USD, Mid Growth: MSCI ACWI ex USA Mid Growth NR USD, Small Value: MSCI ACWI ex USA Small Value NR USD, Small Core: MSCI ACWI ex USA Small NR USD, Small Growth: MSCI ACWI ex USA Small Growth NR USD

Emerging Markets equity returns based on the following indices: Large Value: MSCI EM Large Value NR USD, Large Core: MSCI EM Large NR USD, Large Growth: MSCI EM Large Growth NR USD, Mid Value: MSCI EM Mid Value NR USD, Mid Core: MSCI EM Mid NR USD, Mid Growth: MSCI EM Mid Growth NR USD, Small Value: MSCI EM Small Value NR USD, Small Core: MSCI EM Small NR USD, Small Growth: MSCI EM Small Growth NR USD

Equity country returns based on the following indices: Belgium: MSCI Belgium NR USD, Canada: MSCI Canada NR USD, France: MSCI France NR USD, Germany: MSCI Germany NR USD, Italy: MSCI Italy NR USD, Japan: MSCI Japan NR USD, Netherlands: MSCI Netherlands NR USD, Sweden: MSCI Sweden NR USD, Switzerland: MSCI Switzerland NR USD, UK: MSCI United Kingdom NR USD, USA: MSCI USA NR USD, Brazil: MSCI Brazil NR USD, China: MSCI China NR USD, India: MSCI India NR USD, Mexico: MSCI Mexico NR USD, South Korea: MSCI Korea NR USD, ACWI ex US: MSCI ACWI ex USA NR USD, EAFE: MSCI EAFE NR USD, EM: MSCI EM NR USD

Commodity Performance based on the following indices: Energy: Bloomberg Sub Energy TR USD, Industrial Metals: Bloomberg Sub Industrial Metals TR USD, Precious Metals: Bloomberg Sub Precious Metals TR USD, Agriculture: Bloomberg Sub Agriculture TR USD

REIT sector performance is based on the following indices: FTSE Nareit Equity Health Care TR, FTSE Nareit Equity Lodging/Resorts TR, FTSE Nareit Equity Office TR, FTSE Nareit Equity Data Centers TR, FTSE Nareit Equity Diversified TR, FTSE Nareit Equity Specialty TR, FTSE Nareit Equity Retail TR, FTSE Nareit Equity Residential TR, FTSE Nareit Equity Industrial TR, FTSE Nareit Equity Self Storage TR

Disclosures – Index & Benchmark Definitions

Index & Benchmark Definitions

Fixed Income

- Bloomberg 1-3 Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index is designed to measure the performance of public obligations of the U.S. Treasury that have a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to 1 month and less than 3 months.
- Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate 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.
- Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex. USD Indices represent a broad-based measure of the global investment-grade fixed income markets. The two major components of this index are the Pan-European Aggregate and the Asian-Pacific Aggregate Indices. The index also includes Eurodollar and Euro-Yen corporate bonds and Canadian government, agency and corporate securities.
- Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Index covers the universe of fixed rate, non-investment grade debt. Eurobonds and debt issues from countries designated as emerging markets (sovereign rating of Baa1/BBB+/BBB+ and below using the middle of Moody's, S&P, and Fitch) are excluded, but Canadian and global bonds (SEC registered) of issuers in non-EMG countries are included.
- Bloomberg US Government/Credit 1-3 Year Index is the 1-3 year component of the U.S. Government/Credit Index, which includes securities in the Government and Credit Indices. The Government Index includes treasuries and agencies, while the credit index includes publicly issued U.S. corporate and foreign debentures and secured notes that meet specified maturity, liquidity, and quality requirements.
- Bloomberg US Government/Credit Long Index is the Long component of the U.S. Government/Credit Index, which includes securities in the Government and Credit Indices. The Government Index includes treasuries and agencies, while the credit index includes publicly issued U.S. corporate and foreign debentures and secured notes that meet specified maturity, liquidity and quality requirements.
- Bloomberg US Treasury Inflation Protected Securities Index consists of Inflation-Protection securities issued by the U.S. Treasury.
- Bloomberg Muni Index is a rules-based, market-value-weighted index engineered for the long-term tax-exempt bond market. Bonds must be rated investment-grade by at least two ratings agencies.
- Bloomberg High Yield Municipal Bond Index covers the universe of fixed rate, non-investment grade debt.
- Bloomberg Intermediate U.S. Gov't/Credit is the Intermediate component of the U.S. Government/Credit index, which includes securities in the Government and Credit Indices. The Government Index includes treasuries and agencies, while the credit index includes publicly issued U.S. corporate and foreign debentures and secured notes that meet specified maturity, liquidity, and quality requirements.
- JPMorgan GBI-EM Global Diversified tracks the performance of local currency debt issued by emerging market governments, whose debt is accessible by most of the international investor base.
- ICE BofA US 3M Tbill Index is an unmanaged index that is comprised of a single U.S. Treasury issue with approximately three months to final maturity, purchased at the beginning of each month and held for one full month.
- Bloomberg US Treasury Bellwether Indices are a series of benchmarks tracking the performance and attributes of eight on-the-run US Treasuries that reflect the most recently issued 3m, 6m, 2y, 3y, 5y, 10y and 30y securities.

Equity

- **The S&P 500 Index** is a capitalization-weighted index designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries.
- **Russell 3000 Index** is a market-cap-weighted index which consists of roughly 3,000 of the largest companies in the U.S. as determined by market capitalization. It represents nearly 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.
- **Russell 1000 Index** consists of the largest 1000 companies in the Russell 3000 Index.
- **Russell 1000 Growth Index** measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with higher P/B ratios and higher forecasted growth values.
- **Russell 1000 Value Index** measures the performance of those Russell 1000 companies with lower P/B ratios and lower forecasted growth values.
- **Russell Mid Cap Index** measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index.
- **Russell Mid Cap Growth Index** measures the performance of those Russell Mid Cap companies with higher P/B ratios and higher forecasted growth values.
- **Russell Mid Cap Value Index** measures the performance of those Russell Mid Cap companies with lower P/B ratios and lower forecasted growth values.
- **Russell 2000** consists of the 2,000 smallest U.S. companies in the Russell 3000 index.
- **Russell 2000 Growth Index** measures the performance of the Russell 2000 companies with higher P/B ratios and higher forecasted growth values.
- **Russell 2000 Value Index** measures the performance of those Russell 2000 companies with lower P/B ratios and lower forecasted growth values.
- **MSCI USA Barra Earnings Yield Index** is a long/short (130/30) index that targets high exposure to the earnings yield factor, low exposure to other style and industry factors, and low tracking error relative to the MSCI USA Index, its parent index. The earnings yield factor combines current and historical earnings-to-price ratios with a measure of analyst-predicted earnings-to price ratios.
- **MSCI USA Barra Low Leverage Index** The index is derived from the parent index, MSCI Investable Market, and seeks to target exposure to low leverage companies as defined by the Barra Equity Model. The index is rebalanced monthly subject to tracking error and turnover constraints.
- **MSCI USA Barra Low Volatility Index** aims to reflect the performance characteristics of a minimum variance strategy applied to the large and mid cap USA equity universe. The index is calculated by optimizing the MSCI USA Index, its parent index, in USD for the lowest absolute risk (within a given set of constraints). Historically, the index has shown lower beta and volatility characteristics relative to the MSCI USA Index.
- **MSCI USA Barra Momentum Index** is derived from the parent index, MSCI Investable Market, and seeks to target exposure to companies with positive price momentum as defined by the Barra Equity Model. The index is rebalanced monthly subject to tracking error and turnover constraints.
- **MSCI USA Barra Value Index** is derived from the parent index, MSCI Investable Market, and seeks to target exposure to companies with value characteristics as defined by the Barra Equity Model. The index is rebalanced monthly subject to tracking error and turnover constraints.
- **MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex. U.S. Index** captures large and mid-cap representation across Developed Markets countries (excluding the United States) and Emerging Markets countries. The index covers approximately 85% of the global equity opportunity set outside the U.S.
- **MSCI EAFE Index** is an equity index which captures large and mid-cap representation across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the U.S. and Canada. The index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.
- **MSCI Emerging Markets Index** captures large and mid-cap representation across Emerging Markets countries. The index covers approximately 85% of the free-float adjusted market capitalization in each country.

Disclosures – Index & Benchmark Definitions

- **MSCI EAFE Large Value Index** captures large cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield.
- **MSCI EAFE Large Cap Index** is an equity index which captures large cap representation across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada. The index covers approximately 70% of the free-float adjusted market capitalization in each country.
- **MSCI EAFE Large Growth Index** captures large cap securities exhibiting overall growth style characteristics across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada. The growth investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using five variables: long-term forward EPS growth rate, short-term forward EPS growth rate, current internal growth rate and long-term historical EPS growth trend and long-term historical sales per share growth trend.
- **MSCI EAFE Mid Value Index** captures mid cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield.
- **MSCI EAFE Mid Cap Index** is an equity index which captures mid cap representation across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada. The index covers approximately 15% of the free-float adjusted market capitalization in each country.
- **MSCI EAFE Mid Cap Growth Index** captures mid cap securities exhibiting overall growth style characteristics across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada. The growth investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using five variables: long-term forward EPS growth rate, short-term forward EPS growth rate, current internal growth rate and long-term historical EPS growth trend and long-term historical sales per share growth trend.
- **MSCI EAFE Small Cap Value Index** captures small cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the US and Canada. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield.
- **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. The index covers approximately 14% of the free float adjusted market in each country.
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- **MSCI ACWI (All Country World Index) ex USA Large Value Index** captures large-cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across Developed Markets countries (excluding the US) and Emerging Markets (EM) countries. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield.
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- **MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Large Value Index** captures large-cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across Emerging Markets (EM) countries. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield.
- **MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Large Index** includes large-cap representation across Emerging Markets countries. The index covers approximately 70% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.
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- **MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Small Cap Index** includes small cap representation across Emerging Markets countries. The index covers approximately 14% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. The small cap segment tends to capture more local economic and sector characteristics relative to larger Emerging Markets capitalization segments. **MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Small Growth Index** captures small cap securities exhibiting overall growth style characteristics across Emerging Markets (EM) countries. The growth investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using five variables: long-term forward EPS growth rate, short-term forward EPS growth rate, current internal growth rate and long-term historical EPS growth trend and long-term historical sales per share growth trend.

Alternatives & Miscellaneous

- **S&P Real Asset Index** is designed to measure global property, infrastructure, commodities, and inflation-linked bonds using liquid and investable component indices that track public equities, fixed income, and futures. In the index, equity holds 50% weight, commodities 10%, and fixed income 40%.
- **FTSE Nareit Equity REITs Index** contains all Equity REITs not designed as Timber REITs or Infrastructure REITs.
- **FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index** is designed to track the performance of listed real estate companies and REITS worldwide.
- **FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed ex US Index** is a subset of the FTSE EPRA Nareit Developed Index and is designed to track the performance of listed real estate companies and REITS in developed markets excluding the US.
- **Bloomberg Commodity Index** is calculated on an excess return basis and reflects commodity futures price movements. The index rebalances annually weighted 2/3 by trading volume and 1/3 by world production and weight-caps are applied at the commodity, sector and group level for diversification.
- **HFRF Fund Weighted Composite Index** is a global, equal-weighted index of over 2,000 single-manager funds that report to the 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 twelve (12) month track record of active performance. The HFRF Fund Weighted Composite Index does not include Funds of Hedge Funds.
- **HFRF Fund of Funds Composite Index** is a global, equal-weighted index of all fund of hedge funds that report to the 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 twelve (12) month track record of active performance.
- **The Alerian MLP Index** is a float adjusted, capitalization-weighted index, whose constituents represent approximately 85% of total float-adjusted market capitalization, is disseminated real-time on a price-return basis (AMZ) and on a total-return basis.

Additional Information

- Equity sector returns are calculated by S&P, Russell, and MSCI for domestic and international markets, respectively. S&P and MSCI sector definitions correspond to the GICS® classification (Global Industry Classification System); Russell uses its own sector and industry classifications.
- MSCI country indices are free float-adjusted market capitalization indices that are designed to measure equity market performance of approximately 85% of the market capitalization in each specific country.
- Currency returns are calculated using FactSet's historical spot rates and are calculated using the U.S. dollar as the base currency.

Disclosures – Material Risks & Limitations

Fixed Income securities are subject to interest rate risks, the risk of default and liquidity risk. U.S. investors exposed to non-U.S. fixed income may also be subject to currency risk and fluctuations.

Cash may be subject to the loss of principal and over longer period of time may lose purchasing power due to inflation.

Domestic Equity can be volatile. The rise or fall in prices take place for a number of reasons including, but not limited to changes to underlying company conditions, sector or industry factors, or other macro events. These may happen quickly and unpredictably.

International Equity can be volatile. The rise or fall in prices take place for a number of reasons including, but not limited to changes to underlying company conditions, sector or industry impacts, or other macro events. These may happen quickly and unpredictably. International equity allocations may also be impact by currency and/or country specific risks which may result in lower liquidity in some markets.

Real Assets can be volatile and may include asset segments that may have greater volatility than investment in traditional equity securities. Such volatility could be influenced by a myriad of factors including, but not limited to overall market volatility, changes in interest rates, political and regulatory developments, or other exogenous events like weather or natural disaster.

Private Equity involves higher risk and is suitable only for sophisticated investors. Along with traditional equity market risks, private equity investments are also subject to higher fees, lower liquidity and the potential for leverage that may amplify volatility and/or the potential loss of capital.

Private Credit involves higher risk and is suitable only for sophisticated investors. These assets are subject to interest rate risks, the risk of default and limited liquidity. U.S. investors exposed to non-U.S. private credit may also be subject to currency risk and fluctuations.

Private Real Estate involves higher risk and is suitable only for sophisticated investors. Real estate assets can be volatile and may include unique risks to the asset class like leverage and/or industry, sector or geographical concentration. Declines in real estate value may take place for a number of reasons including, but are not limited to economic conditions, change in condition of the underlying property or defaults by the borrow.

Marketable Alternatives involves higher risk and is suitable only for sophisticated investors. Along with traditional market risks, marketable alternatives are also subject to higher fees, lower liquidity and the potential for leverage that may amplify volatility or the potential for loss of capital. Additionally, short selling involved certain risks including, but not limited to additional costs, and the potential for unlimited loss on certain short sale positions.