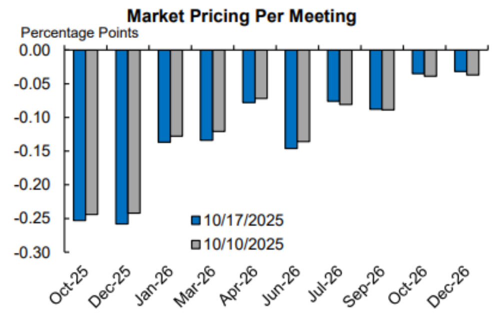
Three Points of Simmering Macro Uncertainty

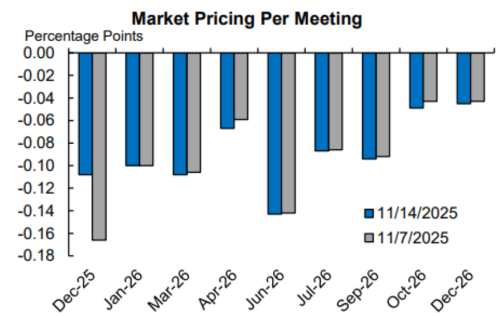
WEEKLY VIEW FROM THE DESK | November 17, 2025

LINK TO WEEKLY RETURNS TABLE

MACRO

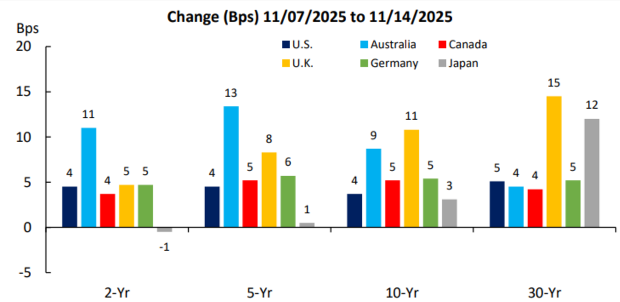
- Our latest edition starts with three areas of simmering macro uncertainty with recent developments. Of the many macro head fakes observed in recent years, participants may be on the cusp of another as they consider the rapid reduction in the probability for a Fed rate cut on Dec. 10. Prior to what was a relatively hawkish Fed meeting in late October, market pricing for a December cut exceeded 25 bps, and it subsequently slid to 11 bps late last week, indicating pricing that is roughly split between a cut and a pause (see the accompanying charts).
- However, some sought after information could emerge this week with the September payroll report that is set for release on Thursday. The data will likely include some shutdown-related noise after August showed tepid non-farm payroll additions of only 22k with an unemployment rate of 4.3%. Furthermore, the Fed has historically provided some indication of its collective thinking—e.g., in a high-visibility media placement—within 10 days of an upcoming meeting, which could be at some point next week.
- Government-related uncertainty also resurfaced in the UK last week amidst indications that tax increases in the upcoming budget were walked back. Although better data was cited, the reversion is more likely grounded in politics. While the yield on the 10-year UK gilt jumped late last week (see chart below), we don't expect a surge in volatility that resembles the 2022 selloff during the Truss administration.
- The UK budget uncertainty also highlights the role that the HM Treasury plays in monetary policy and with the Bank of England, including setting its inflation target. The oversight by the HM Treasury also includes an observer at policy meetings.
- Recent macro developments also include China's staunch response to comments from Japan regarding Taiwan. At a high level, the response raises the economic and security risks for Japan and the U.S.' regional allies. Geopolitical tensions also remain elevated in Eastern Europe amidst Russia's hybrid tactics involving jets, drones, and sabotage against those supporting its war on Ukraine. In sum, Russia's presumed actions feed into a protracted environment where neither intensification nor peace appear on the horizon.





DEVELOPED MARKET RATES

- Last week's DM rate selloff put the U.S. 10-year yield closer to the top of its recent range of about 3.95-4.20%, and it retraced a portion of that move as the yield fell to 4.10% on Tuesday. As the U.S. data releases resume, we're contemplating whether a catalyst might emerge that pushes the yield out of its current range.
- MBS spreads were relatively flat last week as premium coupons lagged. Faster than expected prepayment speeds drove flows into 30yr 5% and 4.5% issues, while reversing some of the underperformance. Convexity accounts were sellers when the 10-year yield reached 4.15% last week.



Source: PGIM

IG CORPORATES

- The U.S. IG market was unchanged last week on concerns about AI, tech valuations, and Fed uncertainty. Notable underperformers last week included Oracle (15 bps wider), Meta (5-7 bps wider), Beignet (a datacenter-related issue, 8 bps wider), Google (3-5 bps wider), and Berkshire's PacifiCorp (10-15 bps wider after an S&P downgrade). BDCs also traded wider due to lending concerns. Outperformers included Apache (5-10 bps tighter) after headlines of a potential merger with Repsol EMP (likely an all-stock deal).
- Last week's issuance totaled $28B, led by a $11B Verizon deal to fund its Frontier acquisition. Deals were 4.0x oversubscribed and came with a 2.5-bp concession (on average). We note that larger deals requiring concessions weighed on secondary spreads. For example, long tranches on the Verizon deal needed up to 10 bps of concessions. This week, estimates are for $35B-$40B in issuance, bringing the November total $120B. Our short-term outlook remains cautious, with focus on carry over outright spread tightening.
- In the EUR IG market, the risk-off note towards the end of last week was driven by weakness in U.S. equities and concerns about AI valuations. UK assets also came under pressure Last Friday with Gilt yields selling off on reports that the Chancellor was shelving plans to increase income tax as part of the upcoming budget. Secondary spreads closed the week unchanged at OAS+84.
- Primary issuance totaled ~€20B last week, due to the holiday-shortened week. The market continued to digest the issuance relatively well with books 3x oversubscribed (on average) and concessions in the 0-5 bps range. That stated, we also see relatively high attrition in deals

which are priced too aggressively. This week, dealers are calling for €15-25B in issuance, skewed toward corporates. Dealers continue to see little selling on weakness or to make room for new issues, with any exaggerated moves continuing appear more street-led for now.

LEVERAGED FINANCE

- U.S. HY bond spreads whipsawed last week, widening over 20 bps, only to end the week 8 bps tighter after the U.S government reopened. With economic data set to resume, investors began pricing in reduced prospects for a December rate cut. The solid start to the Q3 earnings season continued: 2.7-times more HY companies beat vs missed estimates, 1.5-times guided positive vs. negative, and one-third warned about inflationary pressures.
- BBs outperformed, followed by Bs, and CCCs, which posted negative returns. Among sectors, automotive, paper & packaging, and health care were the top performers, while housing, chemicals, and broadcasting were the weakest. Retail fund flows were net negative at $367M, adding to the $1.8B of net outflows over the last five weeks. Eight new issues totaling $7.4B priced, with approximately 60% of proceeds supporting acquisitions or general corporate purposes.
- The U.S. loan market held firm on returning retail inflows ($388M), positive earnings, hawkish Fed rhetoric, and the government reopening. Core performing credits, particularly CLO names, continued to show resilience, while lower-quality and distressed issues softened late in the week. The percentage of loans trading at or above par reached a three-month high of 51%. Primary activity was quiet, with nearly 80% of the $9.7B across 10 deals backing refi or repricing. However, the new-money forward calendar signals approximately $10 billion of issuance.
- European HY bonds and loans were steady, but a stark dispersion prevails—80% of the asset class remains resilient and able to tap the primary market, while the remainder sees continued volatility. This two-tiered market carries into European CLOs, with strong demand for CLOs with solid credits, but not for those including over-leveraged 2021 LBOs. Primary volumes were light and nearly all backed refinancing.

EMERGING MARKETS

- EM hard currency spreads tightened last week as a weaker U.S. dollar and progress on trade deals helped. On a country-specific level, Argentina, Ecuador, Venezuela, and select African credits outperformed. Ecuador, El Salvador, and Guatemala also benefited from tariff removals. Panama was affirmed by Moody's at Baa3 with a negative outlook. South Africa was upgraded to BB from BB-. Senegal was downgraded to CCC+ as the IMF tries to determine if the country needs a "soft" restructuring. We remain cautious given tight spread levels, but if the broader narrative remains supportive (growth, rates, dollar), performance is likely to remain strong.
- EMFX saw positive performance despite higher U.S. Treasury yields. The intraday equity volatility has thus far not triggered FX volatility, helping to keep select high carry currencies in favor. CLP led gains. BRL, ZAR, and MXN also rose. CEE3 currencies also did well. Idiosyncratic EGP and TRY also continued to accrue positive returns. On Friday, news that the U.S. and Taiwan would not pursue anti-competitive FX interventions triggered upward moves in TWD and KRW.
- In EM local rates, Index yields were slightly lower. The long end of South Africa rallied after the formal adoption of a 3% inflation target and reduction in issuance. Brazil also rallied after weak retail sales and a lower inflation print increased the probability of a January rate cut, with the five-year part of the curve rallying as much as 25 bps. Colombia sold off after stronger retail sales and higher inflation repriced rate hike expectations, with the two-year IBR swap selling off by 50 bps.
- EM corporate spreads were unchanged. There were several new issues from Argentina corporates, with most settling around reoffer on the break. Q3 earnings continued, with some concerns around higher non-performing loans from Banco da Brasil, although capital remains strong. JPM introduced its estimate for 2026 EM corporate gross issuance at $460B, which is a 6% increase vs. the 2025 YTD issuance. Net issuance expectation remains at -$20B vs. -$24B for 2025 YTD.

SECURITIZED PRODUCTS

- CMBS conduit AAA spreads were marginally wider, while subordinate tranches were unchanged. SASB AAA floaters and fixed rates tightened, while subordinate tranches were flat. CRE CLO spreads were steady down the stack, with AAA new issues at +145. Five transactions priced-three SASB, one CRE CLO, and one agency. The SASB pipeline remains robust, while the recent uptick un CRE CLO issuance continues on tightening spreads.
- In RMBS, non-QM AAA spreads were flat at T+30 bps amid modest demand, while AA/A tranches tightened 5 bps. Spreads remain pressured on new issuance and macro volatility. Second-liens were mostly flat, with mezz tranches tightening on strong demand. CRTs edged wider in light volume but remain near YTD tights. Last week saw 10 deals totaling $4B come to market, lifting YTD volumes to $179B.
- U.S. AAA CLO spreads edged tighter last week, while benchmark mezzanine spreads were unchanged, with marginal firmness in BBBs. Reset transactions have exhibited mixed pricing outcomes, largely influenced by manager and CLO equity holder's motivations to price. Issuance reached $10.4B and €4.1B across 23 and 10 deals in the U.S. and European markets, respectively. The U.S. saw 11 new issues, nine resets, and three refis, while Europe saw five new issues and four resets, and one refi.
- ABS spreads were mixed-slightly tighter in the U.S. while edging wider in Europe. The uptick in primary market volumes continues and is expected to remain robust as dealers get ahead of the year-end holiday period. U.S. 2025 net issuance is projected to reach $65 billion, 50% of 2024. Meanwhile, European and Australian ABS issuance remains elevated with additional auto and consumer loan transactions.

MUNICIPALS

- The front end AAA tax-exempt munis yield curve drifted 2-3 bps wider two weeks ago, but the curve was unchanged last week despite some Treasury volatility. The two-year maturities are cheap vs. Treasuries, while the 10-year and long end appear rich on a historical basis. High-grade tax-exempt yields are also rich relative to taxable fixed income assets. As a result, there is little opportunity for crossover trades, but traditional tax-exempt investors still benefit from the tax exemption.
- This week's calendar is elevated, with $16B in issuance expected (inclusive of $3.4B in taxable muni issuance). That stated, due to demand, net supply is expected to be flat for November and turn negative in December. At the sector level, we expect heavy supply in prepaid gas as deals targeting the 10-12s portion of the curve from five issuers will come to market in the next week or so. While this will put some pressure on spreads, we expect improvement once these deals settle. The short-term outlook for tax-exempts remains positive, especially heading into the favorable year-end period.
- Taxable muni spreads are several bps wider. This excludes Illinois GO, which tightened after a Moody's upgrade. There are two large taxable deals this week: $2B from Ascension Health and $1B from Cornell University, both with strong demand. The short-term outlook for taxables remains positive, with a carry environment expected. That stated, spreads could widen 5-10 bps next year due to a large IG calendar (J.P. Morgan forecasts).

THE RETURNS TABLE AS OF NOVEMBER 14, 2025

				Yield / OAS change (bps)					Total return (%)				
	Duration	YTM	OAS	WTD	MTD	QTD	YTD	Prior year	WTD	MTD	QTD	YTD	Prior year
Sovereign rates													
U.S. 2-Year	1.87	3.61	---	4	3	0	-64	-74	-0.03	0.11	0.42	4.16	4.84
U.S. 5-Year	4.48	3.73	---	5	4	-1	-65	-59	-0.16	0.02	0.46	6.35	6.56
U.S. 10-Year	8.15	4.15	---	5	7	0	-42	-29	-0.26	-0.18	0.61	7.58	6.98
U.S. 10-Year Breakeven	--	2.30	---	1	-1	-7	-4	-4	---	---	---	---	---
U.S. 10-Year TIPS	4.37	1.83	---	3	7	5	-40	-27	-0.13	-0.33	0.20	8.76	8.09
U.S. 20-Year	12.52	4.72	---	5	9	2	-14	2	-0.59	-0.84	0.29	5.41	3.52
U.S. 30-Year	16.01	4.75	---	5	10	2	-3	16	-0.75	-1.18	0.20	4.48	1.76
U.S. SOFR	---	---	---	2	-27	-29	-54	-63	0.08	0.16	0.52	3.87	4.49
UK 10-Year	7.46	4.57	---	11	17	-12	1	9	-0.69	-1.00	1.40	4.45	4.37
Germany 10-Year	8.41	2.72	---	5	9	1	36	38	-0.37	-0.56	0.24	0.00	0.08
Switzerland 10-Year	9.47	0.14	---	4	4	-4	-13	-22	-0.45	-0.28	0.39	1.80	2.52
Japan 10-Year	8.38	1.71	---	3	4	6	62	65	-0.14	-0.28	-0.13	-3.32	-3.55
Australia 10-Year	7.97	4.44	---	9	14	14	8	-26	-0.61	-0.90	-0.49	3.79	7.28
Canada 10-Year	8.03	3.23	---	5	11	4	0	-6	-0.32	-0.68	-0.01	3.24	4.27
Major fixed income multi-sector indices		**YTW**											
Global Aggregate Unhedged	6.45	3.49	30	0	1	0	-5	-5	-0.11	-0.17	-0.43	7.45	6.85
Global Aggregate Hedged	6.45	3.49	30	0	1	0	-5	-5	-0.19	-0.27	0.51	4.58	5.09
U.S. Aggregate	6.10	4.39	29	0	1	1	-4	-3	-0.24	-0.21	0.41	6.57	6.45
Euro-Aggregate (Unhedged)	6.35	2.89	47	-1	1	-1	-15	-14	-0.12	-0.34	0.46	1.48	1.78
Japanese Aggregate	8.34	1.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.33	-0.59	-0.35	-4.32	-4.28
Major fixed income credit indices		**YTW**											
Mortgage-Backed (Agency)	5.69	4.72	28	1	0	-3	-15	-13	-0.30	-0.12	0.74	7.55	7.46
Global IG Corporate Bonds	6.03	4.38	84	0	4	6	-4	-2	-0.11	-0.27	-0.32	9.11	8.40
U.S. IG Corporate Bonds	6.98	4.89	82	0	4	8	2	5	-0.24	-0.43	-0.05	6.83	6.53
European IG Corporate	4.60	3.13	84	-1	7	5	-18	-15	-0.13	-0.50	0.20	2.96	3.37
U.S. High Yield Bonds	3.19	6.90	291	-6	10	24	4	37	0.05	-0.24	-0.09	7.13	7.21
European High Yield Bonds	3.03	5.37	299	0	9	18	-18	-23	-0.10	-0.30	-0.23	3.93	4.93
U.S. Leveraged Loans	0.3	8.15	461	1	7	10	-14	-4	0.09	0.13	0.43	5.14	6.18
European Leveraged Loans	0.3	7.35	480	-3	-6	11	8	24	0.20	0.38	0.17	3.48	4.40
EM Hard Currency Sovereigns	6.62	6.91	266	-6	3	-18	-60	-60	0.12	-0.27	1.85	12.90	12.41
EM Corporates	4.46	6.37	239	-2	3	6	-1	6	0.00	-0.02	0.54	7.92	7.94
EM Currencies	---	5.41	---	-1	-1	0	-3	-2	0.57	0.51	0.37	11.67	10.66
EM Local Rates	5.31	5.91	6	0	0	0	0	0	0.17	0.17	0.80	7.39	7.44
CMBS	3.85	4.50	75	-1	-2	0	-5	-12	-0.08	0.11	0.57	6.93	7.71
ABS	2.77	4.22	53	-1	-1	5	9	5	-0.04	0.09	0.47	5.11	5.90
CLOs	4.02	4.74	132	0	0	0	-8	-10	0.10	0.20	0.57	4.77	5.57
Municipal Bonds	6.18	3.57	---	0	0	-9	-17	-1	0.09	0.18	1.42	4.10	3.68

		Total return (%)				
	Level	WTD	MTD	QTD	YTD	Prior year
Equity / volatility indices						
S&P 500 Index	6,734	0.1	-1.5	0.8	15.8	14.7
DAX	23,877	1.3	-0.3	0.0	19.9	23.9
Stoxx 600	575	1.8	0.6	3.2	16.9	17.3
Nikkei 225	50,377	0.2	-3.9	12.1	28.6	33.3
Shanghai Composite	3,990	-0.1	0.9	2.9	22.0	21.1
MSCI ACWI Index	995	0.5	-1.0	1.2	20.3	19.2
FTSE 100	9,698	0.3	0.1	4.1	22.6	24.4
MOVE Index	80	7.1	19.7	2.3	-19.3	-19.8
VIX Index	20	3.9	13.7	21.8	14.3	38.6

		Change (%)				
	Spot	WTD	MTD	QTD	YTD	Prior year
FX / commodities						
EUR / USD	1.2	0.5	0.7	-1.0	12.2	10.4
USD / JPY	154.6	0.7	0.4	4.5	-1.7	-1.1
GBP / USD	1.3	0.1	0.1	-2.0	5.2	4.0
EUR / CHF	0.9	-0.9	-0.6	-1.3	-1.8	-1.6
USD / CHF	0.8	-1.4	-1.3	-0.3	-12.5	-10.8
USD (DXY)	99.3	-0.3	-0.5	1.6	-8.5	-6.9
Oil	60.1	0.6	-1.5	-3.7	-16.2	-12.5
Gold	4084.1	2.1	2.0	5.8	55.6	59.2

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European Investment Grade Corporate Bonds: Bloomberg Barclays European Corporate Bond Index (unhedged): The Bloomberg Barclays Euro-Aggregate: Corporates bond Index is a rules-based benchmark measuring investment grade, EUR denominated, fixed rate, and corporate only. Only bonds with a maturity of 1 year and above are eligible.

U.S. High Yield Bonds: ICE BofAML U.S. High Yield Index: The ICE BofAML U.S. High Yield Index covers US dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have a below investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch), at least 18 months to final maturity at the time of issuance, and at least one year remaining term to final maturity as of the rebalancing date.

European High Yield Bonds: ICE BofAML European Currency High Yield Index: This data represents the ICE BofAML Euro High Yield Index value, which tracks the performance of Euro denominated below investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the euro domestic or eurobond markets. Qualifying securities must have a below investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P, and Fitch). Qualifying securities must have at least one year remaining term to maturity, a fixed coupon schedule, and a minimum amount outstanding of €100 M. ICE Data Indices, LLC, used with permission. ICE DATA INDICES, LLC IS LICENSING THE ICE DATA INDICES AND RELATED DATA "AS IS," MAKES NO WARRANTIES REGARDING SAME, DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE SUITABILITY, QUALITY, ACCURACY, TIMELINESS, AND/OR COMPLETENESS OF THE ICE DATA INDICES OR ANY DATA INCLUDED IN, RELATED TO, OR DERIVED THEREFROM, ASSUMES NO LIABILITY IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR USE, AND DOES NOT SPONSOR, ENDORSE, OR RECOMMEND PGIM FIXED INCOME OR ANY OF ITS PRODUCTS OR SERVICES.

U.S. Senior Secured Loans: The iBoxx USD Leveraged Loan index family represents the main sections of the USD leveraged loan market. Index constituents are derived using selection criteria such as loan type, minimum size, liquidity, credit ratings, initial spreads and minimum time to maturity.

European Senior Secured Loans: The index universe of the S&P UBS Western European Leveraged Loan Index is meant to represent assets or activity in Western Europe, and includes loans denominated in EUR, GBP, or USD.

Emerging Markets U.S.D Sovereign Debt: JP Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Diversified: The Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Diversified (EMBI Global) tracks total returns for U.S.D-denominated debt instruments issued by emerging market sovereign and quasi-sovereign entities: Brady bonds, loans, and Eurobonds. It limits the weights of those index countries with larger debt stocks by only including specified portions of these countries' eligible current face amounts of debt outstanding. To be deemed an emerging market by the EMBI Global Diversified Index, a country must be rated Baa1/BBB+ or below by Moody's/S&P

rating agencies. Information has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but J.P. Morgan does not warrant its completeness or accuracy. The Index is used with permission. The Index may not be copied, used, or distributed without J.P. Morgan's prior written approval.

Emerging Markets Local Debt (unhedged): JPMorgan Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets Global Diversified Index: The Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets Global Diversified Index (GBI-EM Global) tracks total returns for local currency bonds issued by emerging market governments.

Emerging Markets Corporate Bonds: JP Morgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index Broad Diversified: The CEMBI tracks total returns of U.S. dollar-denominated debt instruments issued by corporate entities in Emerging Markets countries.

Emerging Markets Currencies: JP Morgan Emerging Local Markets Index Plus: The JP Morgan Emerging Local Markets Index Plus (JPM ELMI+) tracks total returns for local currency–denominated money market instruments.

Municipal Bonds: Bloomberg Barclays Municipal Bond Indices: The index covers the U.S.D-denominated long-term tax-exempt bond market. The index has four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds, and pre-refunded bonds. The bonds must be fixed-rate or step ups, have a dated date after Dec. 13, 1990, and must be at least 1 year from their maturity date. Non-credit enhanced bonds (municipal debt without a guarantee) must be rated investment grade (Baa3/BBB-/BBB- or better) by the middle rating of Moody's, S&P, and Fitch.

U.S. Treasury Bonds: Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury Bond Index: The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury Index measures U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, nominal debt issued by the U.S. Treasury. Treasury bills are excluded by the maturity constraint but are part of a separate Short Treasury Index.

Mortgage Backed Securities: Bloomberg Barclays U.S. MBS - Agency Fixed Rate Index: The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) Index tracks agency mortgage backed pass-through securities (both fixed-rate and hybrid ARM) guaranteed by Ginnie Mae (GNMA), Fannie Mae (FNMA), and Freddie Mac (FHLMC). The index is constructed by grouping individual TBA-deliverable MBS pools into aggregates or generics based on program, coupon and vintage.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities: Bloomberg Barclays CMBS: ERISA Eligible Index: The index measures the performance of investment-grade commercial mortgage-backed securities, which are classes of securities that represent interests in pools of commercial mortgages. The index includes only CMBS that are Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, which will deem ERISA eligible the certificates with the first priority of principal repayment, as long as certain conditions are met, including the requirement that the certificates be rated in one of the three highest rating categories by Fitch, Inc., Moody's Investors Services or Standard & Poor's.

Palmer Square AAA CLO DM Index represents the discount margin of CLO AAA rated tranches in the Palmer Square CLO Senior Index, which is designed to reflect the investable universe of U.S CLO senior original rated AAA and AA debt issued after Jan 1, 2011.

Global Aggregate Bond Index is a measure of global investment grade debt from twenty four local currency markets. This multi-currency benchmark includes treasury, government-related, corporate and securitized fixed-rate bonds from both developed and emerging markets issuers.

U.S. Aggregate Bond Index: Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index: The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index covers the U.S.D-denominated, investment-grade, fixed-rate or step up, taxable bond market of SEC-registered securities and includes bonds from the Treasury, Government-Related, Corporate, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM passthroughs), ABS, and CMBS sectors. Securities included in the index must have at least 1 year until final maturity and be rated investment-grade (Baa3/ BBB-/BBB-) or better using the middle rating of Moody's, S&P, and Fitch.

Euro Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, euro-denominated, fixed rate bond market, including treasuries, government-related, corporate and securitized issues. Inclusion is based on currency denomination of a bond and not country of risk of the issuer.

Japanese Aggregate Bond Index The Japanese Aggregate Index contains fixed-rate investment-grade securities denominated in Japanese yen and registered as domestic bonds. The index is composed primarily of local currency sovereign debt but also includes government-related, corporate, and securitized bonds.

The S&P 500® is widely regarded as the best single gauge of large-cap U.S. equities. There is over U.S.D 9.9 trillion indexed or benchmarked to the index, with indexed assets comprising approximately U.S.D 3.4 trillion of this total. The index includes 500 leading companies and captures approximately 80% coverage of available market capitalization.

The DAX Index is a total return index of 30 selected German blue chip stocks traded on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. The equities use free float shares in the index calculation. The DAX has a base value of 1,000 as of December 31, 1987. As of June 18, 1999 only XETRA equity prices are used to calculate all DAX indices.

The STOXX 600 Index is derived from the STOXX Europe Total Market Index (TMI) and is a subset of the STOXX Global 1800 Index. With a fixed number of 600 components, the STOXX Europe 600 Index represents large, mid and small capitalization companies across 17 countries of the European region.

The Nikkei 225 Index is a price-weighted average of 225 top-rated Japanese companies listed in the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The Nikkei Stock Average was first published on May 16, 1949.

Shanghai Composite Index is a capitalization-weighted index. The index tracks the daily price performance of all A-shares and B-shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. The index was developed on December 19, 1990.

MSCI ACWI is a free-float weighted equity index. It was developed with a base value of 100 as of December 31 1987. MXWD includes both emerging and developed world markets.

FTSE 100 is a capitalization-weighted index of the 100 most highly capitalized companies traded on the London Stock Exchange. The equities use an investibility weighting in the index calculation. The index was developed with a base level of 1000 as of December 30, 1983.

MOVE Index is a yield curve weighted index of the normalized implied volatility on 1-month Treasury options. It is the weighted average of volatilities on the CT2, CT5, CT10, and CT30. (weighted average of 1m2y, 1m5y, 1m10y and 1m30y Treasury implied vols with weights 0.2/0.2/0.4/0.2, respectively).

VIX Index is a financial benchmark designed to be an up-to-the-minute market estimate of the expected volatility of the S&P 500® Index, and is calculated by using the midpoint of real-time S&P 500 Index (SPX) option bid/ask quotes.

Bloomberg Commodity Index Bloomberg Commodity Index (BCOM) 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. Roll period typically occurs from 6th-10th business day based on the roll schedule.

The U.S. Dollar Index indicates the general international value of the USD. The USDX does this by averaging the exchange rates between the USD and major world currencies. The ICE US computes this by using the rates supplied by some 500 banks.

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