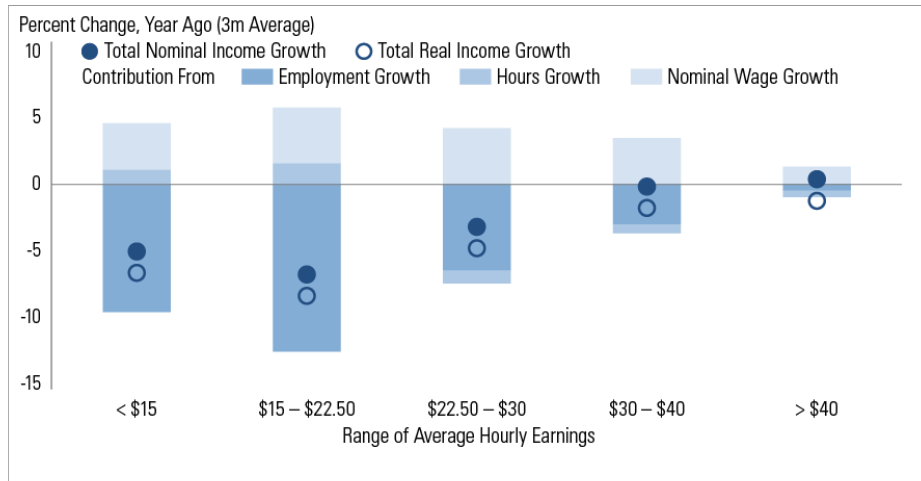


Perspectives from GSAM Strategic Advisory Solutions

Chart of the Week: K-Shaped Labor Market



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research.



LABOR

The economic recovery remains uneven across income brackets, with lower-income groups experiencing the greatest job losses given their concentrated employment in virus-sensitive sectors. While roughly half of the remaining job losses since February may be temporary in nature, we still believe continued fiscal support remains an important economic bridge for households to stay afloat until a vaccine is broadly distributed.

MARKET SUMMARY

GLOBAL EQUITIES: Equities climbed higher this past week as optimism surrounding a vaccine-led recovery overshadowed news of rising global COVID-19 death tolls. The S&P 500 ended the week higher at 1.72%, as investors remained optimistic about the FDA's Dec 10th emergency vaccine authorization meeting. The FTSE 100 closed higher by 2.89% following the announcement that the UK will begin administering vaccines in the coming week. The Euro Stoxx 600 gained 0.23%.

COMMODITIES: OPEC+ agreed to increase oil production by 500k barrels per day (bpd) starting January, bringing total production cuts down to 7.2mn bpd at the start of 2021. The countries decided against extending the current 7.7mn bpd production cut through at least March 2021, as was expected. Markets reacted positively to the news, with WTI and Brent crude ending the week at \$46.26 and \$49.25 per barrel, respectively.

ECONOMIC SUMMARY

MANUFACTURING: The US ISM Manufacturing index declined to 57.5 in November. The greater-than-expected decline was driven by a decrease in production, new orders, and employment. The Caixin China PMI Composite rose to 57.5 in November. New businesses, employment, inflationary pressures, and optimism about future services output drove the increase.

INFLATION: Euro area flash headline HICP inflation fell to -0.28% YoY in November, coming in just below consensus expectations. While core inflation rose in line with expectations, non-core components contributed negatively.

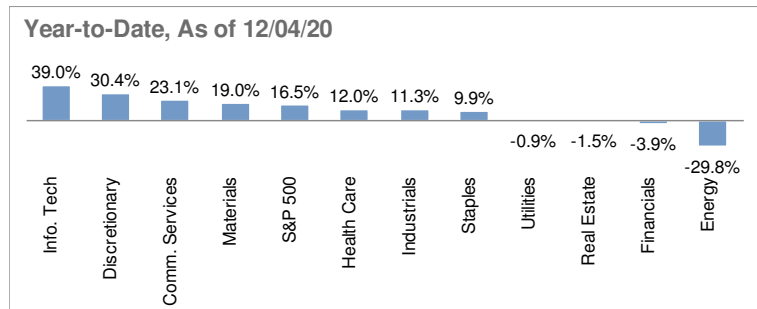
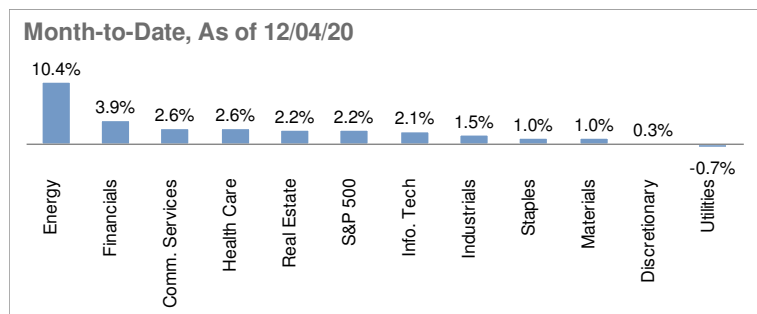
FIXED INCOME: Renewed efforts to advance US fiscal stimulus talks led government yields in major developed markets to soar this past week. The prospect of more aid also led inflation expectations higher. However, below-consensus economic prints for November's nonfarm payroll and manufacturing data weighed on market sentiment. The 10-year US Treasury yield saw a modest Friday pullback, but still ended higher at 0.97%. 10-year yields on UK Gilts and German Bunds rose 7 and 4 bps, respectively.

FX: The US dollar index hovered near its 32-month low this past week and ultimately closed at -1.24% against the backdrop of a continued risk asset rally, increased investor confidence in vaccine approval, and easy financial conditions. Meanwhile, hopes for a Brexit negotiation breakthrough led the British pound to appreciate 0.95% against the US dollar.

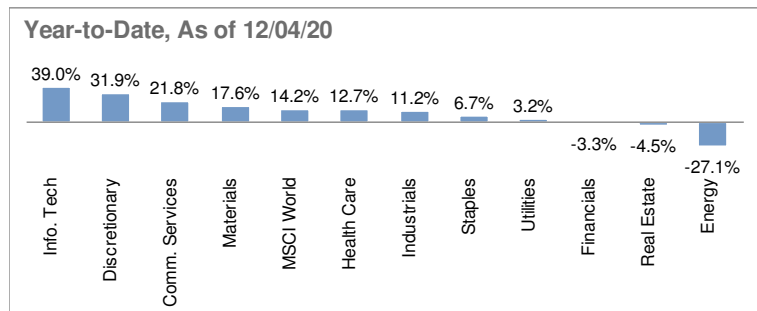
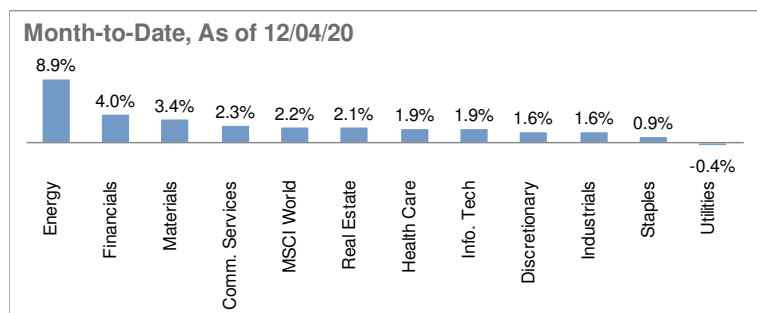
LABOR: The US nonfarm payrolls only added 245k jobs in November, sharply missing consensus expectations. Although headline unemployment declined to 6.7%, the slightly-below-consensus print could partially be attributed to a 560k drop in labor force participation. Record-level COVID cases and renewed business restrictions weighed on labor market recovery, with government and retail employees seeing the greatest declines in employment. US initial jobless claims fell to 712k for the week ended November 28, declining significantly more than expected.

Market Watch

S&P 500 Index Sector Returns



MSCI World Index Sector Returns



Economic Watch

Monday, December 7	Tuesday, December 8	Wednesday, December 9	Thursday, December 10	Friday, December 11	Critical Future Events
German IP MoM (Cons: 1.6%, Prior: 1.6%)	China CPI YoY (Cons: 0.0%, Prior: 0.5%)		UK IP YoY (Cons: -6.5%, Prior: -6.3%) US Jobless Claims (Cons: 725k, Prior: 712k) US Core CPI YoY (Cons: 1.6%, Prior: 1.6%) US CPI YoY (Cons: 1.1%, Prior: 1.2%)	US Core PPI YoY (Cons: 1.5%, Prior: 1.1%) US PPI YoY (Cons: 0.7%, Prior: 0.5%) UMich Cons. Sentiment (Cons: 76.0, Prior: 76.9)	Brexit Deadline - Dec 31 US Senate Decision - Jan 5

Style Performance

US Equity Size & Style Returns

Value	Month-to-Date (as of 12/04/20)				Year-to-Date		
	Value	Core	Growth		Value	Core	Growth
3.04%	2.24%	1.48%		Large	2.01%	18.65%	34.36%
3.38%	2.68%	1.43%		Medium	3.71%	14.86%	31.23%
5.58%	4.01%	2.52%		Small	2.37%	14.84%	26.23%

MSCI World Size & Style Returns

Value	Month-to-Date (as of 12/04/20)				Year-to-Date		
	Value	Core	Growth		Value	Core	Growth
2.85%	2.19%	1.53%		Large	-2.04%	13.83%	30.64%
3.43%	2.35%	1.10%		Medium	-1.47%	12.71%	23.85%
4.42%	3.53%	2.60%		Small	0.46%	11.82%	22.83%

US Fixed Income Maturity and Quality Returns

Month-to-Date (as of 12/04/20)				Year-to-Date		
Short	Intermed.	Long		Short	Intermed.	Long
-0.09%	-0.25%	-2.83%	Government	4.20%	5.48%	15.73%
-0.01%	-0.13%	-1.14%	Corporate	4.99%	6.78%	12.30%
0.72%	0.77%	0.96%	High Yield	3.42%	4.81%	22.07%

European Fixed Income Maturity and Quality Returns

Month-to-Date (as of 12/04/20)				Year-to-Date		
Short	Intermed.	Long		Short	Intermed.	Long
-0.02%	-0.07%	-0.48%	Government	0.05%	2.65%	10.27%
0.03%	0.09%	-0.09%	Corporate	0.72%	2.89%	7.79%
0.59%			High Yield	2.09%		

Source: Bloomberg and GSAM. For style performance, Large, Mid, and Small for US Equity refer to the Russell 1000, Russell Midcap, and Russell 2000 indices, respectively. Value refers to companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower expected growth values, and Growth refers to higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. For US Fixed Income, Government, Corporate, and High Yield refer to the Barclays Treasury, Barclays Corporate Credit, and Barclays High Yield indices, respectively. Short, Intermediate, and Long refer to the Short, Intermediate, and Long segments of their respective curves. For European Fixed Income, Government, Corporate, and High Yield refer to the Barclays Euro Treasury Index, the Barclays Euro Corporate Index, and the Barclays Euro High Yield Index, respectively. Quality returns refers to the credit quality of asset classes ranging from Government, highest quality, to High Yield, lowest quality. Since August 24, 2016, the Barclays indices are co-branded "Bloomberg Barclays indices". Please see end disclosures for footnotes. **Past performance does not guarantee future results, which may vary.**

Weekly Market Recap

Index Returns				
	1 week	MTD	QTD	YTD
Equities				
S&P 500	1.72%	2.18%	10.35%	16.50%
DJ Industrial Average	1.16%	2.05%	9.28%	8.28%
Russell 2000	2.04%	4.01%	25.76%	14.84%
Russell Midcap	2.03%	2.68%	17.62%	14.86%
STOXX Europe 50 (€)	0.36%	1.38%	10.98%	-2.98%
STOXX Europe 600 (€)†	0.23%	1.22%	9.35%	-3.29%
MSCI EAFE Small Cap	1.48%	2.76%	12.83%	8.43%
FTSE 100 (£)	2.89%	4.55%	12.22%	-10.46%
DAX (€)	-0.28%	0.06%	4.22%	0.38%
FTSE MIB (€)	-0.78%	0.53%	16.74%	-3.55%
CAC 40 (€)†	0.23%	1.68%	16.81%	-4.67%
SWISS MKT (CHF)	-1.27%	-1.04%	1.90%	1.05%
TOPIX (¥)	-0.58%	1.20%	9.28%	5.55%
Hang Seng (HKD)	-0.18%	1.89%	14.56%	-1.73%
MSCI World	1.52%	2.23%	11.83%	14.21%
MSCI China Free†	-2.41%	0.40%	5.00%	19.54%
MSCI EAFE	1.03%	2.32%	13.48%	5.85%
MSCI EM	1.66%	3.82%	15.79%	14.74%
MSCI Brazil (BRL)	2.68%	4.29%	20.20%	-0.32%
MSCI India (INR)	3.05%	3.05%	13.73%	12.45%
MSCI Russia (RUB)	1.61%	3.07%	12.68%	-0.37%
Fixed Income				
Barclays Aggregate	-0.42%	-0.49%	0.04%	6.84%
Barclays Euro Aggregate	1.38%	1.36%	4.54%	12.22%
Barclays US High Yield	0.86%	0.79%	5.31%	5.96%
Barclays Euro High Yield (€)	0.65%	0.59%	4.99%	2.09%
Barclays Muni Aggregate	0.13%	0.06%	1.27%	4.64%
Barclays TIPS	0.11%	-0.10%	0.39%	10.18%
JPM EMBI Gbl. Divers.	0.66%	0.80%	4.66%	4.12%
JPM GBI-EM Gbl. Divers.	1.61%	1.85%	7.89%	1.07%
Other				
DJ US Real Estate	1.63%	2.45%	7.64%	-5.36%
FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Dvlpd. Ex-US	0.77%	1.88%	11.80%	-8.34%
S&P GSCI	0.13%	0.77%	8.86%	-27.47%
Alerian MLP *	4.89%	8.70%	40.44%	-24.38%
US Dollar Index	-1.24%	-1.32%	-3.37%	-5.93%
VIX	-0.24%	1.07%	-21.16%	50.87%

Commodities				
	12/04/20	11/30/20	09/30/20	12/31/19
WTI Oil (\$/barrel)	\$46.26	\$45.34	\$40.22	\$61.06
Brent Oil (\$/barrel)	\$49.25	\$47.59	\$40.95	\$66.00
Gold (\$/oz)	\$1840.00	\$1780.90	\$1902.60	\$1529.30
Natural Gas (\$/mmBtu)	\$2.58	\$2.88	\$2.53	\$2.19

Currencies				
	12/04/20	11/30/20	09/30/20	12/31/19
Euro (\$/€)	1.2138	1.1947	1.1716	1.1229
Pound (\$/£)	1.3444	1.3343	1.2898	1.3265
Japanese Yen (¥/\$)	104.09	104.33	105.51	108.59
Swiss Franc (CHF/€)	1.0808	1.0829	1.0795	1.0853
Chinese Yuan Renminbi (CNY/\$)	6.5270	6.5864	6.7975	6.9615

Rates & Spreads				
	12/04/20	11/30/20	09/30/20	12/31/19
Rates				
Fed Funds Target	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%	1.75%
Secured Overnight Financing Rate *	0.08%	0.09%	0.08%	1.55%
ECB Depo Rate	-0.50%	-0.50%	-0.40%	-0.40%
3-Month US Dollar Libor	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%	1.91%
US Treasuries 2-Year	0.15%	0.15%	0.12%	1.56%
US Treasuries 10-Year	0.97%	0.84%	0.68%	1.91%
US Treasury 2-10 Slope	0.82%	0.70%	0.55%	0.35%
German Bunds 2-Year	-0.75%	-0.74%	-0.70%	-0.60%
German Bunds 10-Year	-0.55%	-0.57%	-0.52%	-0.18%
Japanese Govt Bonds 10-Year	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%	-0.01%
UK Gilts 10-Year	0.35%	0.30%	0.23%	0.82%
Swiss Govt Bonds 10-Year	-0.52%	-0.52%	-0.49%	-0.47%
French OATs 10-Year	-0.31%	-0.33%	-0.24%	0.12%
Italian BTPs 10-Year	0.62%	0.63%	0.87%	1.41%
Spanish Bonos 10-Year	0.08%	0.08%	0.25%	0.47%
Spreads				
HY Corp. Spread (bps)	381	414	521	336
Bank Loan Spread (bps) *	508	522	579	461
IG Corp. Spread (bps)	99	104	136	93
EMD Spread (bps)	367	389	441	298

Global Equity Valuations

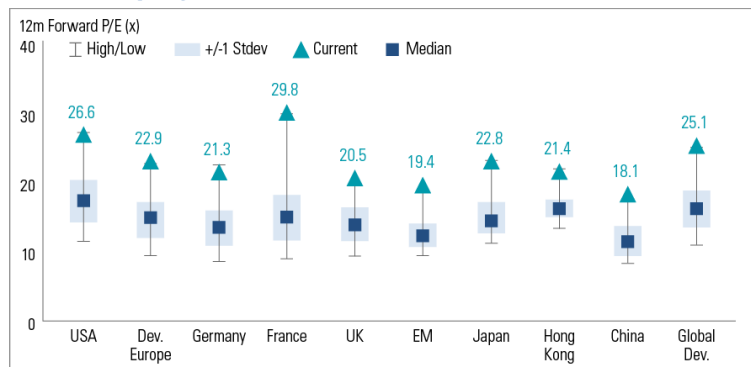


Chart Source: GSAM and Bloomberg as of close of trading on November 30, 2020. Chart data shows next 12 month P/E ratio from December 2010 to the current period. 12m forward P/E(x) refers to price-to-earnings ratio for the next 12 months, which is a valuation measure applied to respective broad equity indices. Please see additional disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Weekly Market Recap Notes:

All data is denominated in USD unless noted otherwise.

† Data is released weekly, as of Monday.

If data displays an asterisk:

* Data is lagged by 1 day.

** Data is lagged by 2 days.

Source: GSAM. **Past performance does not guarantee future results, which may vary. Please see end disclosures for footnotes.**

Important Information

Page 1 Chart of the Week Notes:

As of November 28, 2020. The chart shows the factors contributing to changes in labor income during the COVID-19 pandemic within each wage bucket compared to one year ago, by percent change. “K-Shape” refers to different parts of the economy recovering at different rates. “Employment growth” refers to job gains/losses.

Page 1 Market Summary Notes:

“FDA” stands for Food and Drug Administration. “OPEC+” refers to the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allies. “WTI” stands for West Texas Intermediate crude oil, a common US benchmark for oil prices. “Brent” is a global benchmark for oil prices worldwide.

Page 1 Economic Summary Notes:

“ISM” stands for Institute for Supply Management. “PMI” stands for Purchasing Managers’ Index. “HICP” stands for Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices. “YoY” stands for year-over-year.

Page 2 Style Performance Notes:

For US Fixed Income, Government, Corporate, and High Yield refer to the Bloomberg Barclays US Treasury, the Bloomberg Barclays US Corporate Credit, and the Bloomberg Barclays US High Yield indices, respectively. For European Fixed Income, Government, Corporate, and High Yield refer to the Bloomberg Barclays Euro Treasury Index, the Bloomberg Barclays Euro Corporate Index, and the Bloomberg Barclays Euro High Yield Index, respectively. Short, Intermediate, and Long refer to the Short, Intermediate, and Long segments of their respective curves. Quality returns refers to the credit quality of asset classes ranging from Government, highest quality, to High Yield, lowest quality. Since August 24, 2016, the Barclays indices are co-branded “Bloomberg Barclays indices”.

Page 2 Economic Watch Notes:

“German IP MoM” refers to German Industrial Production, month-over-month. “China CPI YoY” refers to the Chinese Consumer Price Index, year-over-year. “UK IP YoY” refers to United Kingdom’s Industrial Production, year-over-year. “US Jobless Claims” refers to the number of people filing to receive unemployment insurance benefits for the week ending November 28. “US Core CPI YoY” refers to the US Consumer Price Index excluding food and energy, year-over-year. “US CPI YoY” refers to the US Consumer Price Index, year-over-year. “US Core PPI YoY” refers to the US Producer Price Index excluding food and energy, year-over-year. “US PPI YoY” refers to the US Producer Price Index, year-over-year. “UMich Cons. Sentiment” refers to the University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index.

Page 3 Global Equity Valuations Chart Notes:

Earnings are forward looking Bloomberg estimates of operating earnings per share over the next four quarters, which may exclude one-time extraordinary gains and losses. Please see index disclosures for additional definitions on the indices.

USA is represented by the MSCI USA Index, Dev. Europe is represented by MSCI Europe Index, Germany is represented by MSCI Germany Index, France is represented by MSCI France Index, UK is represented by MSCI UK Index, EM is represented by MSCI EM Index, Japan is represented by MSCI Japan Index, Hong Kong is represented by MSCI Hong Kong Index, China is represented by MSCI China Index, Global Dev. is represented by MSCI World Index.

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Equity securities are more volatile than bonds and subject to greater risks. Small and mid-sized company stocks involve greater risks than those customarily associated with larger companies. Bonds are subject to interest rate, price and credit risks. Prices tend to be inversely affected by changes in interest rates. Unlike stocks and bonds, U.S. Treasuries securities are guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest if held to maturity. 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. Income from municipal securities is generally free from federal taxes and state taxes for residents of the issuing state. While the interest income is tax-free, capital gains, if any, will be subject to taxes. Income for some investors may be subject to the federal Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT). Investments in foreign securities entail special risks such as currency, political, economic, and market risks. These risks are heightened in emerging markets. 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.

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Index Benchmarks

Equities

The **S&P 500 Index** is the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Prices Index of 500 stocks, an unmanaged index of common stock prices. The **Dow Jones Industrial Average Index** is a price-weighted average of 30 actively traded blue-chip stocks. The **Russell 1000 Index** is a market-cap weighted index that measures the performance of the 1,000 largest companies in the Russell 3000 Index. The **Russell Mid Cap Index** measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index, which represent approximately 30% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000 Index. The **Russell 2000 Index** is an unmanaged index of common stock prices that measures the performance of the 2000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index. The **MSCI EAFE Index** is a free-float weighted equity index, which covers developed markets countries in Europe, Australasia, Israel, and the Far East. The **MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that captures large and mid-cap representation across five EM countries in Latin America. The **MSCI Frontier Markets Index** is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that captures large and mid-cap representation across 22 frontier markets countries. The **STOXX Europe 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 18 countries of the European region. The **Japan TOPIX Index** is a capitalization-weighted index of the largest companies and corporations that are found in the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The **German DAX** is a capitalization-weighted blue chip stock market index consisting of the 30 major German companies trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

The **Shanghai Composite** is a market capitalization weighted index of all A-shares and B-shares that trade on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. **Euro Stoxx 50 Index**, Europe's leading Blue-chip index for the Eurozone, provides a Blue-chip representation of supersector leaders in the Eurozone. The **Financial Times Stock Exchange (FTSE) 100 Index** is an index of the 100 companies listed on the London Stock Exchange with the highest market capitalization. **FTSE MIB Index** is composed of 40 Italian equities and seeks to replicate the broad sector weights of the Italian stock market. **CAC 40 Index** is composed of the 40 largest equities listed in France. **SWISS Market Index** is composed of the largest and most liquid stocks traded on the Geneva, Zurich, and Basel Stock Exchanges. **Hang Seng Composite Index** covers about 95% of the total market capitalization of companies listed on the Main Board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. **MSCI World Index**, is a broad global equity index that represents large and mid-cap equity performance across 23 developed markets countries. It covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. **CSI 300 Index** covers 300 stocks traded in the Shanghai and Shenzhen stock exchanges. **MSCI China Index** captures large and mid cap representation across China H shares, B shares, Red chips, P chips and foreign listings (e.g. ADRs). With 461 constituents, the index covers about 85% of this China equity universe. Currently, the index also includes Large Cap A shares represented at 5% of their free float adjusted market capitalization. **MSCI Brazil Index** covers about 85% of the total market capitalization of the Brazilian equity universe. **MSCI India Index** covers about 85% of the total market capitalization of the Indian equity universe. **MSCI Russia Index** covers about 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in Russia.

The **CBOE Volatility Index (VIX)** is a leading measure of market expectations of near-term volatility conveyed by S&P 500 Index option prices.

Fixed Income

The **Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index** represents an unmanaged diversified portfolio of fixed-income securities, including US Treasuries, investment-grade corporate bonds, and mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities. The **Bloomberg Barclays US High-Yield Index** covers the USD-denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. The **Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Municipal Bond Index** is an unmanaged broad-based total return index composed of approximately 8,000 investment grade, fixed rate, and tax-exempt issues, with a remaining maturity of at least one year. The **Bloomberg Barclays US High Yield Municipal Bond Index** (formerly the Lehman Brothers High Yield Municipal Bond Index) is an unmanaged index made up of bonds that are noninvestment grade, unrated, or rated below Ba1 by Moody's Investors Service with a remaining maturity of at least one year. The **J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index-Global (EMBI Global Index)** is an unmanaged market capitalization Index that tracks total returns for USD-denominated debt instruments issued by emerging market sovereign and quasi-sovereign issuers. The **J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets Global Diversified (GBI-EM Global Index)** is a market capitalization Index that tracks the performance of local currency debt issued by emerging market governments. **Bloomberg Barclays Euro Aggregate Index** refers to the Bloomberg Barclays EuroAgg Index. The index measures the market of 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. **Bloomberg Barclays Euro High Yield Index** refers to the Bloomberg Barclays Euro High Yield 3% Issuer Capped Index. The index measures the of non-investment grade, fixed-rate corporate bonds denominated in USD. Inclusion is based on the currency of issue, and not the domicile of the issuer. The index excludes emerging market debt.

Other

The **S&P 500 Utilities Sector** comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® utilities sector. The **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.

The **S&P GSCI Commodity Index** is a composite index of commodity sector returns, representing an unleveraged, long-only investment in commodity futures that is broadly diversified across the spectrum of commodities. The **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. The **USD Index** tracks the value of the USD relative to 6 major foreign currencies. It is not possible to invest directly in an unmanaged index. The **Housing Starts** refers to US Housing Starts.

Commodities

WTI Oil refers to West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil, a land-locked crude, delivered via pipeline into Cushing, Oklahoma. **Brent Oil** refers to Brent crude oil, a waterborne crude oil produced in the North Sea. **OPEC** refers to the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. The **Gold Spot** price is quoted as US Dollars per Troy Ounce.

Currencies

Euro (\$/€) refers to the Euro's exchange rate with the Dollar. **Pound (\$/£)** refers to the British Pound's exchange rate with the US Dollar. **Japanese Yen (¥/\$)** refers to the US Dollar's exchange rate with the Japanese Yen. **Swiss Franc (CHF/€)** refers the Euro's exchange rate with the Swiss Franc. **Chinese Yuan Renminbi (CNY/\$)** refers to the US Dollar's exchange rate with the Chinese Yuan Renminbi.

Rates

The **federal funds rate** is the interest rate at which depository institutions lend balances at the Federal Reserve to other depository institutions overnight. The **LIBOR** is the USD-denominated London Interbank Offered Rate, and is the average of interest rates estimated by each of the leading banks in London that it would be charged were it to borrow from other banks. The **2-Year Treasury** is a US Treasury debt obligation that has a maturity of 2 years. The **10-Year Treasury** is a US Treasury debt obligation that has a maturity of 10 years. The **2-10 Treasury Slope** is the difference between the 10-Year Treasury and the 2-Year Treasury. The **Core-Periphery spreads** refers to the spread between sovereign debt yields of core European countries and peripheral European countries. The **German Bunds 2-Year** is a German debt obligation that has a maturity of 2 years. The **German Bunds 10-Year** is a German debt obligation that has a maturity of 10 years. The Japanese Govt Bonds 2-Year is a Japanese debt obligation that has a maturity of 2 years. The **Japanese Govt Bonds 10-Year** is a Japanese debt obligation that has a maturity of 10 years. The **UK Gilts 10-Year** is a UK debt obligation that has a maturity of 10 years. The **Swiss Govt Bonds 10-Year** is a Swiss debt obligation that has a maturity of 10 years. The **French OATs 10-Year** is a French debt obligation that has a maturity of 10 years. The **Italian BTPs 10-Year** is a Italian debt obligation that has a maturity of 10 years. The **Spanish Bonos 10-Year** is a Spanish debt obligation that has a maturity of 10 years.

Spreads

High Yield (HY) Corporate Spread is the Barclays US Corporate High Yield Average Option Adjusted Spread (OAS), which measures the spread between the US Treasury yield curve and the Barclays US Corporate High Yield curve. The **Bank Loan Spread** is the daily discount margin (3-year life) of the Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan Index, which is designed to mirror the investable universe of the USD-denominated leveraged loan market. The **Investment Grade (IG) Corporate Spread** is the Barclays US Aggregate Corporate Average OAS, which measures the spread between the US Treasury yield curve and the Barclays US Corporate Average curve. The **EMD Spread** is the J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Sovereign Spread, which measures the spread between the US Treasury yield curve and the J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Sovereign curve.

Although certain information has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, we do not guarantee its accuracy, completeness or fairness. We have relied upon and assumed without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of all information available from public sources.

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Compliance Code: 224085-OTU-1313730