

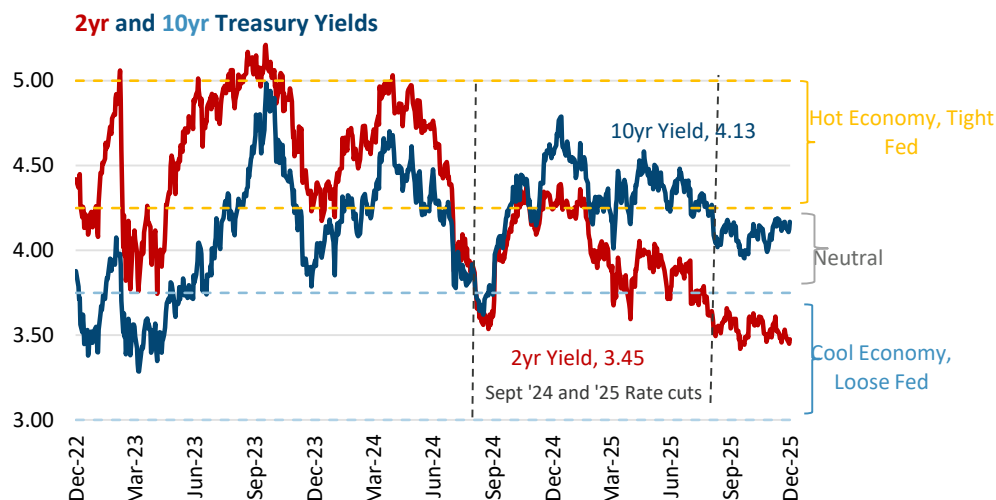
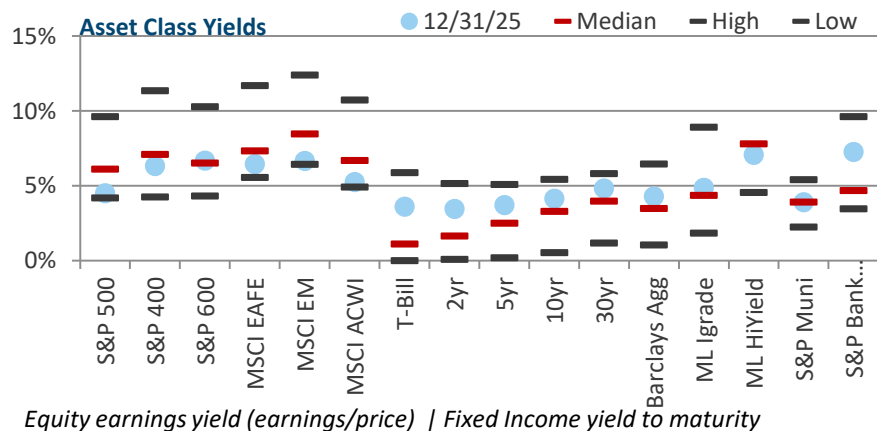
Major Asset Class Returns

Index	Q4'25	2025	2024
S&P 500	3%	18%	25%
S&P Mid Cap 400	2%	8%	14%
Russell 2000	2%	13%	12%
MSCI EAFE	5%	32%	4%
MSCI Emerging Markets	5%	34%	8%
MSCI All Country World	3%	23%	18%
T-Bill	1%	4%	5%
7-10yr Tsy	1%	8%	-1%
Barclays Aggregate	1%	7%	1%
ML Investment Grade	1%	8%	3%
ML High Yield	1%	9%	8%
S&P Muni	2%	4%	1%
S&P Bank Loan	2%	7%	9%

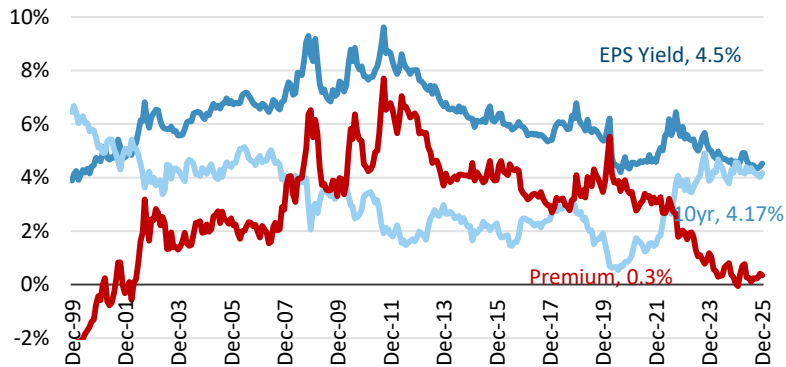
Overview: Equity markets closed out a strong 2025 with a positive Q4'25. The U.S.-centric S&P 500 (+3% Q4, +18% '25) and Russell 2000 (+2% Q4, +14% '25) were slightly outpaced by the international MSCI EM (+5% Q4, +34% '25) and MSCI EAFE (+5% Q3, +32% '25). Reflecting this mix, the MSCI ACWI (+3% Q4, +23% '25) was higher. For Fixed Income, the 10yr yield was flat, up 2 bps to 4.17% versus 4.15%, leaving it down from 4.57% on 12/31/24, a tailwind to returns for duration sensitive asset classes such as the Bloomberg/Barclays Aggregate (+1% Q4, +7% '25), 7-10yr Treasury (+1% Q4, +8% '25), and ML Igrade (+1% Q4, +8% '25). The S&P Muni (+2% Q4, +4% '25) is behind on the year due to concerns about less federal support for state budgets. With more credit than duration, the ML High Yield (+1% Q4, +8% '25) and the low duration S&P Bank Loan Index (+2% Q4, +7% '25) were comparable. Low duration T-Bills continued to tick higher (+1% Q4, +4% '25).

Asset Class Yields: As of Q4'25, asset class yields (earnings yield for equities, yield to maturity for fixed income) for most equities are near average, except for the S&P 500 and MSCI EM, which are now near the low end of their ranges. For Fixed Income, short maturities (T-Bill through 5yr Treasury, Bank Loans) are well above average, while longer duration fixed income is just above average.

Interest Rates are In Line with Fed Policy and the Economy: The Fed resumed rate cuts in Q3, with a 25 bps rate cut at its 9/17/25 meeting, then followed with two more in Q4. Our "market expectations" model compares current market interest rates relative to the embedded Fed and economic expectations. Assuming 2% inflation and 2% trend growth, we get a 4% neutral interest rate, bracketed by a 50 bps 3.75% to 4.25% neutral range. The chart shows the 2yr (Fed policy) and 10yr (economy), as well as orange "Hot Economy, Tight Fed" and a blue "Cool Economy, Loose Fed" ranges. The 10yr (at 4.17%, at the breakpoint between a Neutral and Hot Economy) has held steady while the 2yr (at 3.48%, just pushing into the "Loose Fed" range) reflect the Fed's cuts. This suggests that, in general, interest rates are at a reasonable level.



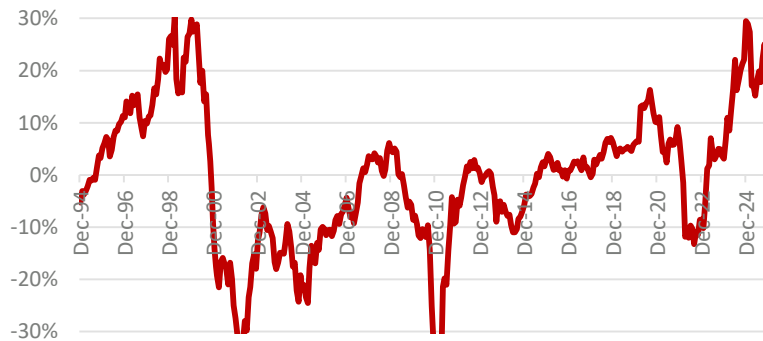
S&P 500 Forward Earnings Yield vs 10yr Tsy, 2000 to 2025



Interest Rates Pressure the Equity Premium: The chart to the left shows the earnings yield on the S&P 500, the yield on the 10yr Treasury, and the difference between the two, known as the Equity Premium. A higher Equity Premium means stock investors are getting more compensation relative to bonds. From 2002 to 2007, prior to the Fed's QE interventions, a 1-3% Equity Premium was common. Although the Premium briefly spiked in early April amidst the market decline, it has been close to 0% for most of 2025, and by the end of Q4 it was back down to .3%, as the rising stock market reduced the EPS yield. This relationship can improve by rates falling, stock prices falling, or earnings rising.

The last time the Earnings Yield Premium was negative was in 1999, coinciding with the market peak. The positive is that today's Equity Premium remains above zero and therefore is not as extreme as at the peak of the dot com bubble. The negative is that it is close, and this could make the stock market sensitive to interest rate moves. Higher interest rates would threaten to push the Equity Premium into negative territory, and thus if the 10yr Treasury yield were to rise over 4.5%, that could become a headwind for stocks.

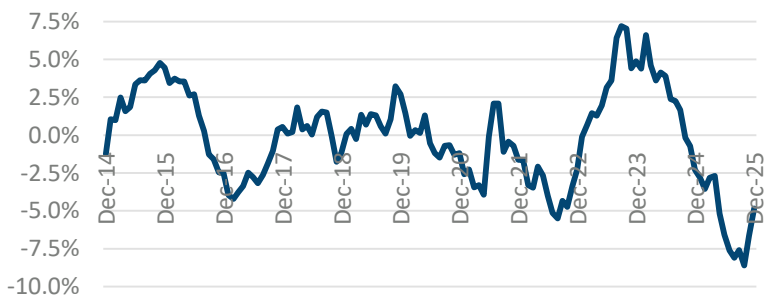
S&P 500 vs S&P Equal Weight, Rolling 2yr Relative Returns



Stock Market Returns Remain Concentrated: The concentrated market has been well documented and remains a prominent feature in stock returns. The chart to the left shows the rolling relative returns of the S&P 500 (which is weighted by market cap) and the S&P 500 Equalweight (where each member has a 0.2% weight). S&P 500 rolling two year returns have been higher since March 2023, or for nearly three years, the longest such period since a five year stretch from 1994 to 1999, and the gap has been over 20% for most of 2025, rivaled only by 1998 to 2000. For 2025, the S&P 500's 16% outperformed the S&P EW's 9% by 7%, following 12% outperformance in both 2024 and 2023. These three years are the largest calendar year S&P vs EW outperformance since 1999's 9% and 1998's 16%. This highly concentrated market is the result of a narrow group of stocks driving market returns.

While the 1999 concentrated market resolved itself with a major pullback, such a move is not necessary to resolve the concentrated market. After 2020's concentrated market, the market broadened in 2021 amidst optimism over the reopening economy. Whether it could be due to economic optimism or, perhaps, sentiment on AI shifting from a narrow group of beneficiaries to a broader set, there is the potential for market returns to be positive and broaden out at the same time.

MSCI Quality Factor vs S&P 500 Rolling 12 month Returns



Quality Lags: Quality has lagged by a record amount in 2025. For stocks, "Quality" represents stocks with better balance sheets, above average return on capital, and strong cash flow generation. The chart to the left shows the relative 1 year returns of the MSCI Sector Neutral Quality Index ETF (QUAL), a good proxy for "Quality" stocks. On a rolling 1 year basis, QUAL lagged the S&P 500 by a record 9% as of October. This is the largest gap in the 10 year history of the ETF, as well as the prior decade-long history of the underlying index.

For calendar 2025, QUAL returned 11.5% versus 16.4% for the S&P 500, lagging by 4.9%, which is the largest calendar year gap since the ETF's inception in 2014. A bounceback in Quality could also be part of a broadening market scenario.

Equity Markets Summary

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Headline Indices	Q4'25	2025	2024	Fwd PE*	Avg PE**	+/- avg
Dow	4.0%	14.9%	15.0%			
Nasdaq	2.7%	21.1%	29.6%			
Russell 2000	2.2%	12.8%	11.5%			
Asset Classes	Q4'25	2025	2024	Fwd PE*	Avg PE**	+/- avg
S&P 500	2.7%	17.9%	25.0%	22.1	16.3	36%
S&P Mid Cap 400	1.6%	7.5%	13.9%	15.8	14.1	12%
S&P Small Cap 600	1.7%	6.0%	8.7%	14.9	15.3	-3%
MSCI EAFE	4.9%	31.9%	4.3%	15.4	13.6	13%
MSCI Emerging Markets	4.8%	34.4%	8.1%	15.0	11.8	27%
MSCI AC World	3.4%	22.9%	18.0%	19.0	14.9	27%
S&P 500 Sectors	Q4'25	2025	2024	Fwd PE*	Avg PE**	+/- avg
Consumer Discretionary	0.7%	6.0%	30.1%	29.6	20.3	46%
Consumer Staples	0.0%	3.9%	14.9%	21.9	18.2	20%
Energy	1.5%	8.7%	5.7%	15.9	13.4	19%
Financials	2.0%	15.0%	30.6%	16.3	13.1	24%
Healthcare	11.7%	14.6%	2.6%	18.5	16.1	15%
Industrials	0.9%	19.4%	17.5%	23.9	16.5	45%
Technology	1.4%	24.0%	36.6%	26.7	17.7	50%
Materials	1.1%	10.5%	0.0%	19.0	16.0	19%
Communication Services	7.3%	33.6%	40.2%	22.2	17.9	24%
Utilities	-1.4%	16.0%	23.4%	17.9	15.2	17%
Growth vs Value	Q4'25	2025	2024	Fwd PE*	Avg PE**	+/- avg
S&P Growth	2.2%	22.2%	36.1%	26.7	19.1	40%
S&P Value	3.2%	13.2%	12.3%	18.5	13.6	36%
International	Q4'25	2025	2024	Fwd PE*	Avg PE**	+/- avg
Eurozone	5.2%	41.3%	3.4%	14.9	12.5	19%
Germany (DAX)	2.6%	23.0%	18.8%	15.2	12.7	20%
UK (FTSE)	6.2%	21.5%	5.7%			
Japan (Nikkei)	12.2%	28.7%	21.3%			
MSCI Asia Pac xJapan	3.6%	30.2%	10.6%	17.2	14.6	18%
S. Korea (KOSPI)	23.1%	75.6%	-9.6%	20.8	18.3	14%
India (Sensex)	6.4%	10.4%	9.5%			
China (Shenzhen)	0.5%	29.3%	6.5%	10.5	10.0	5%
S&P Latin America 40	8.5%	54.0%	-12.2%	10.1	11.1	-9%
Brazil (Bovespa)	10.2%	34.0%	-10.4%	@NA	10.1	#VALUE!
Mexico	3.5%	35.2%	-10.4%	12.9	13.9	-7%

Asset Classes: The S&P 500 (+2.7% Q4, +17.9% '25), Russell (+2.2% Q4, +12.8% '25) MSCI EM (+4.8% Q4, +34.4% '25) and the MSCI EAFE (+4.9 Q4, +31.9% '25) were all higher. Thus the global MSCI ACWI (+3.4% Q4, +122.9% '25) was higher. Comparing the tech-driven NASDAQ (+2.7% Q4, +21.1% '25) to the traditional Dow Jones (+4.0% Q4, +14.9% '25), it lagged for the quarter but outperformed for the year. Valuations (based on forward PE vs their 20yr average) for the S&P 500 are 36% above average, while the rest are 10% to 30% above average. Only the S&P 600 SmallCap Index is close to average, at a slight 3% discount.

S&P Sectors: Sector performance was relatively clustered in Q4, outside of a jump in Healthcare (+12% Q4, +15% '25) and Communications (+7% Q4, +34% '25). Eight of the 10 sectors were around 0% Discretionary (+1% Q4, +6% '25) Utilities (-1% Q4, +16% '25), Industrials (+1% Q4, +19% '25), Financials (+2% Q4, +15% '25), Energy (+2% Q4, +9% '25), Technology (+1% Q4, +24% '25) and Staples (0% Q4, +4% '25). Technology sector's forward PE of 27, a 50% premium to its average, remains the highest, followed by Industrials (24 PE, 45% premium) and Consumer Discretionary (30 PE, 46% premium). With a Q4 rally, Healthcare (15% premium) has joined the other sectors between 15% and 30%.

Growth vs Value: Q4 2025 saw Value slightly outperform Growth, by a margin of 3% versus 2%. For 2025, Growth has almost returned double Value, 22% versus 13%.

Global Markets: Globally, most markets were higher in Q4 as, generally speaking, tariff agreements with the U.S. have been less disruptive than feared. In EAFE, Q4 returns were led by Japan (+12% Q4, +29% '25) outpacing Europe (+5% Q4, +41% '25), although Europe remains higher for the year.

Emerging Markets rose, with China (+1% Q4, +29% '25), S&P Latin America Index (+9% Q4, +54% '25), and Asia xJapan (+4% Q4, +30% '25) all higher.

Fixed Income Markets Summary

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Headline Indices	Q4'25	2025	2024	Yield	Spread	Avg*	+/- avg
Bloomberg Barc Agg	1.1%	7.3%	1.3%	4.32%	0.15%	0.37%	-0.22%
ML Investment Grade	0.8%	7.8%	2.8%	4.88%	0.71%	1.09%	-0.38%
ML High Yield	1.3%	8.5%	8.2%	7.08%	2.91%	4.44%	-1.54%
S&P Nat'l Muni	1.5%	3.8%	1.3%	3.93%	-0.24%	0.75%	-0.99%
S&P Leveraged Loan	1.8%	7.2%	8.8%	7.29%	3.65%	3.92%	-0.27%
T-Bill	1.0%	4.3%	5.3%				
NYMEX 7-10yr Tsy	1.1%	8.4%	-0.7%				
Treasury Yields	12/31/25	9/30/25	12/31/24			Avg*	+/- avg
T-Bill	3.63%	3.94%	4.32%			1.13%	2.50%
2yr	3.48%	3.61%	4.24%			1.66%	1.82%
5yr	3.73%	3.74%	4.38%			2.52%	1.21%
10yr	4.17%	4.15%	4.57%			3.29%	0.88%
30yr	4.84%	4.73%	4.78%			3.99%	0.86%
10yr Sovereign Yields	12/31/25	9/30/25	12/31/24			Avg*	+/- avg
US	4.17%	4.15%	4.57%			2.43%	1.74%
Germany	2.86%	2.71%	2.35%			1.31%	1.55%
Japan	2.07%	1.63%	1.09%			0.29%	1.78%
UK	4.47%	4.70%	4.56%			2.02%	2.45%
France	@NA	3.53%	@NA			1.62%	#VALUE!
Spain	@NA	3.20%	@NA			2.38%	#VALUE!
Italy	3.54%	3.53%	3.51%			3.51%	0.03%
China	1.65%	1.82%	2.21%			3.27%	-1.62%
Brazil	13.69%	15.25%	12.44%			11.29%	2.40%
Mexico	8.78%	9.25%	9.89%			6.97%	1.81%

Asset Classes: The bond market earned its coupon in Q4, as interest rates were flat, as illustrated by the returns of the Bloomberg Barclays Aggregate Bond Index (+1% Q4, +7% '25).

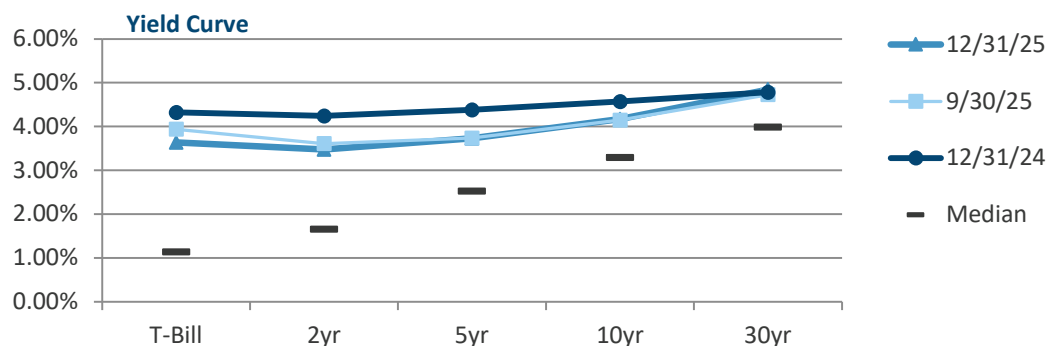
Duration: Flat rates means duration did not impact prices in Q4, though lower rates for the year added to 2025 returns. This was evident in the Treasury market by comparing the longer duration 7-10 year Treasury Index (+1% Q4, +8% '25) to the zero-duration 90-day T-Bill (+1% Q4, +4% '25).

Credit: Credit sensitive fixed income benefited from higher income. The ML High Yield Index (+1% Q4, +9% '25) and the low-duration S&P Leveraged Loan Index (+2% Q4, +7% '25) both benefited. With more balanced exposures to duration and credit, the ML Investment Grade Index (+1% Q4, +8% '25) has delivered similar returns for the year. One area that remains impacted by shifting government policy is the S&P Nat'l Muni Index (+2% Q4, +4% '25), which made up some ground as concerns over federal support for state budgets faded in Q4. Across the credit spectrum, spreads are still at or below average, which leaves less of a cushion if the economic backdrop should deteriorate.

Treasury Yields: Rates were steady in Q4, as markets weighed solid economic data versus the prospect of additional Fed rate cuts. The 10yr Treasury yield was 4.17% on 12/31/25, flat versus 4.15% on 9/30/25, and down from 4.57% as of 12/31. The 2yr declined 13 bps to 3.48% from 3.61% on 9/30/25 and from 4.24% on 12/31/24, reflecting the Fed restarting its rate cut cycle.

Yield Curve: The yield curve is the best tool to examine rate shifts across different maturities. As noted above, the 10yr (+2 bps) rose slightly while the 2yr (-13 bps) fell in Q4, so the curve steepened. For 2025, the 76 bps decline in the 2yr has outpaced the 60 bps decline in the 10yr, a slight steepening that reflects the market pricing rate cuts in the short term.

Global Rates: Globally, interest rates were slightly higher, with the German 10yr yield up 15 bps to 2.86% and Japanese rates up 44 bps to 2.07%.



Major Economic Indicators and Consensus Forecasts

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	2026/2027 Average Forecast				Actual		
	12m ch	Dec-25	Sep-25	Dec-24	Jun-25	Avg*	+/- avg
US GDP	-0.10	1.85	1.80	1.95	2.08	2.33	-0.24
EU GDP	-0.05	1.30	1.30	1.35	1.55	1.57	-0.02
Japan GDP	-0.15	0.75	0.75	0.90	1.98	0.96	1.02
UK GDP	-0.28	1.18	1.25	1.45	1.42	1.94	-0.52
China GDP	0.28	4.40	4.20	4.13	5.24	7.70	-2.46
US CPI	0.35	2.70	2.73	2.35	2.94	2.76	0.18
EU CPI	0.05	1.95	1.90	1.90	2.04	2.10	-0.06
Japan CPI	0.10	1.93	1.75	1.83	2.75	1.30	1.45
China CPI	-0.63	0.88	1.18	1.50	-0.39	1.45	-1.83
US UnN	0.05	4.30	4.35	4.25	4.30	3.95	0.35
EU UnN	-0.18	6.20	6.15	6.38	6.40	7.20	-0.80
Japan UnN	0.15	2.40	2.30	2.25	2.60	2.50	0.10
UK UnN	0.75	4.90	4.60	4.15	5.10	4.13	0.97
China UnN	0.05	5.10	5.05	5.05	5.20	5.10	0.10

GDP: Shifting economic forecasts show how the economic outlook has been relatively unchanged during the quarter. Compared to 9/30/25, U.S. GDP growth has increased 5 bps, from 1.80% to 1.85%. Yet on a year over year basis, forecasts are still 10 bps lower. Globally, this same pattern of higher sequential but lower year over year GDP forecasts is evident as tariff risks first emerged, but have since faded a bit.

CPI: Tariffs are more prominent for inflation, as U.S. CPI forecasts have risen 35 bps to 2.70% over the past year, though are a few bps lower over the past quarter. EU inflation expectations, meanwhile, have been flat over the past 12 months, and that is part of why the ECB has set notably lower rates than the Federal Reserve.

Unemployment: Unemployment forecasts have stayed steady, as 4.30% is within the 5 bps range of the past year. The unemployment rate has not softened as much as payrolls (growth has slowed from a monthly pace of 150,000 to under 100,000), but caution on the labor market has been key to the Fed restarting its rate cut cycle on 9/17/25.

Foreign Exchange: Currencies were relatively flat versus the dollar in Q4, after the weak dollar was a major story in the first half of the year (the 15% H1 decline in the dollar index was the largest since 1973). The euro (0% Q4, +13% '25) was flat while the yen (-6% Q4, 0% ytd) was lower. After boosting international stock returns in the first half, the impact was minimal in Q4.

Foreign Exchange	Q4'25	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Euro	0%	13%	-6%	4%	-6%	-7%
Yen (Japan)	-6%	0%	-10%	-6%	-11%	-10%
Pound (UK)	0%	7%	-2%	6%	-11%	-1%
Yuan (China)	2%	4%	-3%	-2%	-8%	3%
Won (S. Korea)	-3%	2%	-11%	-2%	-6%	-9%
Real (Brazil)	-3%	13%	-11%	9%	5%	-7%
Peso (Mexico)	2%	16%	-19%	15%	5%	-3%
Commodities	Q4'25	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Oil	\$57 -9%	-11%	1%	-10%	6%	56%
Gold	\$4,368 14%	67%	26%	15%	0%	-4%
Copper	\$5.63 17%	41%	3%	2%	-1%	27%

Commodities: Oil was 9% lower in Q4, falling from \$62 to \$57/bbl, as the risk to the global economy from tariffs continued to weigh on it. Since the start of 2023 (after the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022), oil has been in a \$60-\$95 trading range, ebbing and flowing based on market sentiment on the global economy. Gold jumped 14% in Q4 for a 67% '25 gain, as the prospect of a trade war offered a win-win for gold: a risk off / safety boost AND an inflation hedge. Finally, copper was up 17% in Q4, as an accident at a major mine caused supply disruptions, adding to its +41% '25.

Index Returns | 2009 to Present

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	Q4'25	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Dow	4.0%	14.9%	15.0%	16.2%	-6.9%	20.9%	9.7%	25.3%	-3.5%	28.1%	16.5%	0.2%	10.0%	29.7%	10.2%	8.4%	14.1%	22.7%
Nasdaq	2.6%	20.4%	28.6%	43.4%	-33.1%	21.4%	43.6%	35.2%	-3.9%	28.2%	7.5%	5.7%	13.4%	38.3%	15.9%	-1.8%	16.9%	43.9%
Russell 2000	2.2%	12.8%	11.5%	16.9%	-20.4%	14.8%	20.0%	25.5%	-11.0%	14.6%	21.3%	-4.4%	4.9%	38.8%	16.3%	-4.2%	26.9%	27.2%
S&P 500	2.7%	17.9%	25.0%	26.3%	-18.1%	28.7%	18.4%	31.5%	-4.4%	21.8%	12.0%	1.4%	13.7%	32.4%	16.0%	2.1%	15.1%	26.5%
S&P Mid Cap 400	1.6%	7.5%	13.9%	16.4%	-13.1%	24.8%	13.7%	26.2%	-11.1%	16.2%	20.7%	-2.2%	9.8%	33.5%	17.9%	-1.7%	26.6%	37.4%
S&P Small Cap 600	1.7%	6.0%	8.7%	16.1%	-16.1%	26.8%	11.3%	22.8%	-8.5%	13.2%	26.6%	-2.0%	5.8%	41.3%	16.3%	1.0%	26.3%	25.6%
MSCI EAFE	4.9%	31.9%	4.3%	18.9%	-14.0%	11.8%	8.3%	22.7%	-13.4%	25.6%	1.5%	-0.4%	-4.5%	23.3%	17.9%	-11.7%	8.2%	32.5%
MSCI Emerging Markets	4.8%	34.4%	8.1%	10.3%	-19.7%	-2.2%	18.7%	18.9%	-14.2%	37.8%	11.6%	-14.6%	-1.8%	-2.3%	18.6%	-18.2%	19.2%	79.0%
MSCI All Country World	3.4%	22.9%	18.0%	22.8%	-18.0%	19.0%	16.8%	27.3%	-8.9%	24.6%	8.5%	-1.8%	4.7%	23.4%	16.8%	-6.9%	13.2%	35.4%
S&P Growth	2.2%	22.2%	36.1%	30.0%	-29.4%	32.0%	33.5%	31.1%	0.0%	27.4%	6.9%	5.5%	14.9%	32.8%	14.6%	4.7%	15.1%	31.6%
S&P Value	3.2%	13.2%	12.3%	22.2%	-5.2%	24.9%	1.4%	31.9%	-9.0%	15.4%	17.4%	-3.1%	12.4%	32.0%	17.7%	-0.5%	15.1%	21.2%
Barclays Aggregate Bond	1.1%	7.3%	1.3%	5.5%	-13.0%	-1.5%	7.5%	8.7%	0.0%	3.5%	2.6%	0.5%	6.0%	-2.0%	4.2%	7.8%	6.5%	5.9%
ML Investment Grade	0.8%	7.8%	2.8%	8.4%	-15.4%	-1.0%	9.8%	14.2%	-2.2%	6.5%	6.0%	-0.6%	7.5%	-1.5%	10.4%	7.5%	9.5%	19.8%
ML High Yield	1.3%	8.5%	8.2%	13.4%	-11.2%	5.4%	6.2%	14.4%	-2.3%	7.5%	17.5%	-4.6%	2.5%	7.4%	15.6%	4.4%	15.2%	57.5%
S&P Nat'l Muni	1.5%	3.8%	1.3%	6.2%	-8.1%	1.6%	4.9%	7.4%	1.0%	5.1%	0.4%	3.3%	8.9%	-3.3%	6.5%	11.2%	2.0%	12.2%
S&P Leveraged Loan	1.8%	7.2%	8.8%	13.2%	-0.7%	3.5%	2.8%	10.7%	-0.6%	3.3%	10.9%	-2.8%	1.0%	5.0%	10.5%	0.6%	9.7%	52.2%
T-Bill	1.0%	4.3%	5.3%	5.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.6%	2.2%	1.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%
7-10yr Tsy	1.1%	8.4%	-0.7%	3.6%	-14.9%	-3.1%	10.0%	8.5%	0.9%	2.6%	1.1%	1.6%	9.0%	-6.0%	4.2%	15.6%	9.4%	-6.0%
International	Q4'25	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
MSCI Eurozone	5.2%	41.3%	3.4%	23.9%	-17.2%	14.3%	8.5%	24.2%	-16.2%	29.0%	2.2%	-0.8%	-7.7%	30.0%	22.5%	-16.9%	-3.4%	32.8%
Germany (DAX)	2.6%	23.0%	18.8%	20.3%	-12.3%	15.8%	3.5%	25.5%	-18.3%	12.5%	6.9%	9.6%	2.7%	25.5%	29.1%	-14.7%	16.1%	23.8%
UK (FTSE)	6.2%	21.5%	5.7%	3.8%	0.9%	14.3%	-14.3%	12.1%	-12.5%	7.6%	14.4%	-4.9%	-2.7%	14.4%	5.8%	-5.6%	9.0%	22.1%
Japan (Nikkei)	12.0%	26.2%	19.2%	28.2%	-9.4%	4.9%	16.0%	18.2%	-12.1%	19.1%	0.4%	9.1%	7.1%	56.7%	22.9%	-17.3%	-3.0%	19.0%
MSCI Asia Pac xJapan	3.6%	30.2%	10.6%	7.7%	-17.2%	-2.7%	22.8%	19.5%	-13.7%	37.3%	7.1%	-9.1%	3.1%	3.7%	22.6%	-15.4%	18.4%	73.7%
S. Korea (KOSPI)	23.1%	75.6%	-9.6%	18.7%	-24.9%	3.6%	30.8%	7.7%	-17.3%	21.8%	3.3%	2.4%	-4.8%	0.7%	9.4%	-11.0%	21.9%	49.7%
India (Sensex)	6.4%	10.4%	9.5%	20.3%	5.8%	23.2%	17.2%	15.7%	7.2%	29.6%	3.5%	-3.7%	31.9%	10.7%	28.0%	-23.6%	19.1%	83.3%
China (Shenzhen)	0.5%	29.3%	6.5%	-7.0%	-21.9%	8.6%	35.2%	36.0%	-33.3%	-3.6%	-14.7%	63.4%	33.9%	20.0%	1.4%	-32.9%	7.1%	116.9%
S&P Latin America 40	8.5%	54.0%	-22.2%	34.0%	11.4%	-12.7%	-11.3%	13.9%	-6.0%	26.9%	32.5%	-30.9%	-11.1%	-12.3%	6.4%	-18.3%	16.7%	97.1%
Brazil (Bovespa)	10.2%	34.0%	-10.4%	22.3%	4.7%	-11.9%	2.9%	31.6%	15.0%	26.9%	38.9%	-13.3%	-2.9%	-15.5%	7.4%	-18.1%	1.0%	82.7%
Mexico	2.2%	29.9%	-13.7%	18.4%	-9.0%	20.9%	1.2%	4.6%	-15.6%	8.1%	6.2%	-0.4%	1.0%	-2.2%	17.9%	-3.8%	20.0%	43.5%
S&P 500 Sectors	Q4'25	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Consumer Discretionary	0.7%	6.0%	30.1%	42.4%	-37.0%	24.4%	33.3%	27.9%	0.8%	23.0%	6.0%	10.1%	9.7%	43.1%	23.9%	6.1%	27.7%	41.3%
Consumer Staples	0.0%	3.9%	14.9%	0.5%	-0.6%	18.6%	10.7%	27.6%	-8.4%	13.5%	5.4%	6.6%	16.0%	26.1%	10.8%	14.0%	14.1%	14.9%
Energy	1.5%	8.7%	5.7%	-1.3%	65.7%	54.6%	-33.7%	11.8%	-18.1%	-1.0%	27.4%	-21.1%	-7.8%	25.1%	4.6%	4.7%	20.5%	13.8%
Financials	2.0%	15.0%	30.6%	12.1%	-10.5%	35.0%	-1.7%	32.1%	-13.0%	22.2%	22.8%	-1.5%	15.2%	35.6%	28.8%	-17.1%	12.1%	17.2%
Healthcare	11.7%	14.6%	2.6%	2.1%	-2.0%	26.1%	13.4%	20.8%	6.5%	22.1%	-2.7%	6.9%	25.3%	41.5%	17.9%	12.7%	2.9%	19.7%
Industrials	0.9%	19.4%	17.5%	18.1%	-5.5%	21.1%	11.1%	29.4%	-13.3%	21.0%	18.9%	-2.5%	9.8%	40.7%	15.3%	-0.6%	26.7%	20.9%
Technology	1.4%	24.0%	36.6%	57.8%	-28.2%	34.5%	43.9%	50.3%	-0.3%	38.8%	13.8%	5.9%	20.1%	28.4%	14.8%	2.4%	10.2%	61.7%
Materials	1.1%	10.5%	0.0%	12.5%	-12.3%	27.3%	20.7%	24.6%	-14.7%	23.8%	16.7%	-8.4%	6.9%	25.6%	15.0%	-9.8%	22.2%	48.6%
Telecom	7.3%	33.6%	40.2%	55.8%	-39.9%	21.6%	23.6%	32.7%	-12.5%	-1.3%	23.5%	3.4%	3.0%	11.5%	18.3%	6.3%	19.0%	8.9%
Utilities	-1.4%	16.0%	23.4%	-7.1%	1.6%	17.7%	0.5%	26.3%	4.1%	12.1%	16.3%	-4.8%	29.0%	13.2%	1.3%	19.9%	5.5%	11.9%

Blue to orange represents best to worst return for each period. Index data is total return.

Index Definitions

Index	Description
Equity	
S&P 500	Large US companies (\$10b+ market cap)
S&P Mid Cap 400	Medium US companies (\$5-10b market cap)
Russell 2000, S&P Small Cap 600	Small US companies (<\$5b market cap)
MSCI Europe Australia Far East	Foreign Developed. Returns are in US\$
MSCI Emerging Markets	Emerging Markets. Returns are in US\$
Fixed Income	
Barclays Aggregate	Represents the entire US bond market
S&P 3mo Tbill	Short term Treasury Bills
Barclays 7-10yr Tsy	Ten Year Treasury Bonds
Barclays 10yr TIPS	Treasury Inflation Protected Securities
S&P Nat'l Muni	Municipal Bonds
BofA/ML Corp	Investment Grade (Higher Credit Quality) Corporate Bonds
BofA/ML High Yield	High Yield (Lower Credit Quality) Corporate Bonds
S&P Leveraged Loan 100	Floating Rate Bank Loans
BofA / ML EM Debt	Emerging Market Debt
Alternatives	
HFRI Fund of Funds	Represents the entire hedge fund universe

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The information contained herein is based upon sources believed to be true and accurate. Sources include: *Factset Research Systems Inc.*, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Congressional Budget Office, Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System, Fred: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Economic Research, U.S. Department of the Treasury

- The Standard & Poor's 500 is a market capitalization weighted index of 500 widely held domestic stocks often used as a proxy for the U.S. stock market. The Standard & Poor's 400 is a market capitalization weighted index of 400 mid cap domestic stocks. The Standard & Poor's 600 is a market capitalization weighted index of 600 small cap domestic stocks.
- The NASDAQ Composite Index measures the performance of all issues listed in the NASDAQ stock market, except for rights, warrants, units, and convertible debentures.
- The MSCI EAFE Index (Europe, Australasia, Far East) is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets, excluding the US & Canada. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance of 21 emerging markets. The MSCI All Country World Index is a free float adjusted market capitalization index designed to measure the performance of large and mid and cap stocks in 23 developed markets and 24 emerging markets. With over 2,800 constituents it represents over 85% of the global equity market.
- The Barclays Aggregate Index represents the total return performance (price change and income) of the US bond market, including Government, Agency, Mortgage and Corporate debt.
- The BofA Merrill Lynch Investment Grade and High Yield Indices are compiled by Bank of America / Merrill Lynch from the TRACE bond pricing service and intended to represent the total return performance (price change and income) of investment grade and high yield bonds.
- The S&P/LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan 100 is designed to reflect the largest facilities in the leveraged loan market. It mirrors the market-weighted performance of the largest institutional leveraged loans based upon market weightings, spreads and interest payments.
- The S&P Municipal Bond Index is a broad, comprehensive, market value-weighted index. The S&P Municipal Bond Index constituents undergo a monthly review and rebalancing, in order to ensure that the Index remains current, while avoiding excessive turnover. The Index is rules based, although the Index Committee reserves the right to exercise discretion, when necessary.
- The BofA Merrill Lynch US Emerging Markets External Sovereign Index tracks the performance of US dollar emerging markets sovereign debt publicly issued in the US and eurobond markets.
- The HFRI Fund of Funds index is compiled by the Hedge Funds Research Institute and is intended to represent the total return performance of the entire hedge fund universe.