CAPITAL MARKET SUMMARY

The S&P 500 Index® shrugged off an October correction to rise 11.69% during the final quarter of the year, driving the year-to-date gain up to 26.29%[1]. The market keyed in on declining interest rates as the 10-year treasury bond yield fell from just under 5% in October to slightly below 3.9% at year end[2]. This resulted in an "everything" rally which even saw lagging value-styled and small cap equities delivering gains that had been elusive throughout the first three quarters of 2023. The VIX® Index, a measure of expected market volatility, had risen at the end of the third quarter to 17.5. However, as markets rallied, the VIX fell, and the one-month contract concluded the quarter at 14[3].

In a vigorous year for the broader market, it is not surprising that defensive sectors lagged both throughout the year in addition to during the final quarter. Energy, however, is a bit of an outlier. After a tremendous gain in 2022 (65.72%), the sector languished throughout 2023 falling 6.94% in the fourth quarter as oil prices fell resulting in a loss of 1.33% on the year[1]. The defensive sectors, Utilities, Consumer Staples, and Healthcare finished the year down 7.08%, up 0.52%, and up 2.06% despite each rising between 5.5% and 8.6% in the fourth quarter. Real Estate and Financials were negative through three quarters of the year, but large returns in the fourth quarter resulted in each gaining more than 12% on the whole of the year[1]. The strongest sectors for the year were of the growth style including Consumer Discretionary, Communication Services, and Technology which rose 42.41%, 55.80%, and 57.84% for 2023[1]. Rounding out the list of sectors are Industrials and Materials, which rose 18.13% and 12.55% respectively[1]. Dispersion between growth and value styles was large throughout the year, and though most of the differential occurred in the year's first half, it still resulted in the Russell 1000 Growth Index® outperforming the Russell 1000 Value Index's® 11.46% gain by a whopping 31.22%[1]. Finally, smaller capitalization firms represented by the S&P 400 Mid Cap and S&P 600 Small Cap Indices®, rose 11.67% and 15.12% during the fourth quarter, though it is worth noting that at the start of October mid cap was only up a few percent and small cap was barely positive[1].

Per FactSet, earnings in the fourth quarter of 2023 are projected to show modest growth of 2.4%[4]. The third quarter saw growth of 4.9%, a strong reversal from three consecutive quarters of decline. Rising stock prices throughout the final quarter of the year caused the market's price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio to rise to 19.3 on a forward-looking basis[4]. This places valuation levels above both the 5- and 10-year averages of 18.8 and 17.6[4]. Firms issuing negative earnings guidance are now outnumbering those with positive guidance for the fourth quarter in a row. Corporate revenue in the fourth quarter is expected to demonstrate modest growth of 3.1%[4]. For the whole of 2023, FactSet is predicting meager earnings growth of just 0.6% with revenue set to grow 2.3%[4]. Given that inflation remains slightly above that level of revenue growth, it may be viewed as a "real" decline.

STRATEGIC ALLOCATION POSITIONING

Asset Class	Underweight			Neutral	Overweight		
	Max	Mod.	Slight		Slight	Mod.	Max
Cash					●		
Total Fixed Income				●			
Duration						●	
Credit		●					
Total Equity			●				
Domestic					●		
International			●				
Domestic Equity							
Large Cap		●					
Mid Cap				●			
Small Cap						●	
Growth		●					
Value						●	
International Equity							
Developed Markets					●		
Emerging Markets			●				

1 Morningstar.com (December 29, 2023)

2 CNBC.com. U.S. 10 Year Treasury. (January 3, 2024)

3 VixCentral.com (December 29, 2023)

4 FactSet. Earnings Insight. (June 30, 2023)

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Despite lagging the performance of U.S. equities, foreign stocks still made decent headway in 2023 after declining in the prior year. Developed international equity, represented by the MSCI EAFE Index®, rose 10.42% during the quarter to finish the year up 18.24%[1]. The MSCI EM Index®, corresponding to emerging market equity, was a laggard and underperformed developed markets during the fourth quarter as it rose 7.86% to conclude 2023 up just under 10%[1]. Since exchange rate changes are a large component of international stock returns, we will be monitoring economic activity and interest rate differentials between countries, attempting to take advantage of whatever circumstances are presented.

The Bloomberg Commodity Index® fell 4.63% in the final quarter of the year to finish down just under 8%[1]. Within the index, agricultural commodities fell marginally during the quarter and concluded the year down 4.44%[1]. Energy commodities declined significantly as West Texas Intermediate (U.S. oil benchmark) dropped by 17.48% during the fourth quarter reversing a 15% gain during the first nine months of the year resulting in a 1.97% decline on the full year[1]. Natural gas dropped 14.17% during the quarter, but its loss on the year totaled 43.82% after rising double digits for the prior three years[1]. Precious metals were the primary component of commodities driving positive returns. Gold rose 11.02% during the quarter to gain 13.45% on the year while silver rose 7.29% to eke out a slight gain on the year[1].

2021 and 2022 marked the first time where the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index® fell for two consecutive years. A 4%+ rise in November helped to cap off a 6.82% quarter for the index which caused returns for the whole of 2023 to rise from negative territory to 5.53%[1]. Foreign bond makers, with lower rates and greater interest rate sensitivity gained 8.1% for the quarter to also finish the year in positive territory at 5.72%[1]. Declining inflation estimates caused the Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) Index to underperform normal government bonds by just under 1% for the quarter. TIPS still rose 3.90% on the year while the treasury index gained 4.09%[1]. Municipal bonds also had a strong quarter, gaining 7.89% to finish the year up 6.40%[1]. Non-traditional fixed income assets rode the “risk-on” rally in equity markets and all categories delivered positive results. Bank loans, the best fixed income asset class in 2022 as interest rates rose, were the weakest in the fourth quarter of 2023 and rose just 2.87% but remain up 13.32% on the year[1]. Convertible bonds and high yield corporate bonds returned 6.65% and 7.16% during the quarter to be up 14.15% and 13.44% for 2023[1]. Emerging market bonds rose just over 8% for the quarter and 9% exactly for the year[1]. Finally, interest rate sensitive high yield municipal bonds gained 9.21% after entering the quarter flat on the year[1]. We expect fixed income volatility to remain above historical averages, but likely less so than what was experienced over the past two years.

Capital Market Outlook

Akin to the experience of 2022, much of 2023 endured a steady rise in interest rates on long-term government bonds such as the U.S. 10-year treasury. After reaching a crescendo in mid-October at a yield of nearly 5%, both stocks and bonds began to rally[5]. The 10-year bond yield retreated to under 4% and the S&P 500 Index® jumped 11.69% last quarter to finish up 26.29% for 2023[6]. The MSCI ACWI ex-USA Index®, which includes both developed and emerging market foreign equity, gained almost 9% during the final quarter of the year to rise 15.62% for the year[2]. Emerging markets dragged returns down as they only rose 9.83% in the 12-month period[2]. The Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index®, which fell by a record 13.01% during 2022 reversed losses experienced during the first three quarters, concluding the year with a gain of 5.53%[2]. With 2023 now in the history books, we will focus on

5 CNBC.com. U.S. 10 Year Treasury. (December 29, 2023)

6 Morningstar. (September 30, 2023)

continued

both active and potential global conflicts, Federal Reserve policy, and market conditions as we adjust portfolio positioning throughout the year.

In early 2022, Russia commenced their invasion of neighboring Ukraine causing supply chains and international relations to be stressed globally. Now coming up on its 2-year anniversary, most of the conflict remains frozen[7]. Russia is currently holding much of the eastern and south-eastern portions of the country, tentatively connecting the Crimean peninsula with the Russian mainland. Despite significant assistance from the U.S. and European allies, Ukraine has been unable to make much headway in reclaiming territory[8]. While this has been the conflict dominating headlines, we believe the current stalemate is likely to result in minimal investment implications though we are tracking a variety of other potential regional clashes.

Meanwhile, China has bolstered their antagonistic stance regarding Taiwan by raising the quantity of threats and military patrols as Taiwan approached a presidential election on January 13[9]. Nearby North Korea continues to assist Russia's campaign in Ukraine and is keeping neighboring South Korea on edge[10]. Middle East tensions are elevated with Israel's Gaza campaign still ongoing, concerns about a northern front with Lebanon, and with the Houthis in Yemen whose missile attacks have cut off most shipping in the Red Sea[11]. The western hemisphere, not wanting to be left out, has seen tension rise between the nations of Venezuela and Guyana. In October 2023, the Venezuelan government proclaimed ownership of a long-disputed region, Essequibo, which happens to account for ¾ of Guyana's landmass. While both countries have proclaimed that they will not resort to violence over the territory, there have been significant military buildups in Venezuela, Brazil, and even the United Kingdom has sent a ship to Guyana's aid[12]. Most of these global hotspots are unlikely to cause major market problems, but it is important to be aware of what they are so that any necessary actions can be swiftly implemented.

Contrary to most of the world, the U.S. economy is largely insulated from geopolitical turmoil. Thus, we will now focus on the largest participant in domestic financial markets, the Federal Reserve (Fed). The Fed's response to the 2020 Covid-19 pandemic was nothing short of prolific.

In addition to changing a variety of regulations to assist citizens and small businesses, they instituted a multitude of lending facilities to assist larger firms as well as maintain credit creation in the economy. These include but are not limited to the Municipal Liquidity Facility, the Commercial Paper Funding Facility, the Money Market Mutual Fund Liquidity Facility, and the Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility[13]. Each of these served different purposes in backstopping the economy during a period of significant turmoil. A separate component of the Fed's economic assistance came in the form of debt purchases. Since congress appropriated large sums of money during the pandemic, the Fed stepped in to buy the bonds which helped keep interest rates low during this time period. Pre-pandemic, in January 2020, the Fed owned $4.17 trillion in government bonds[14]. By April 2022, the pandemic bond buying drove this figure up to $8.96 trillion, more than doubling its balance sheet[10]. Next, the Fed began to allow the bonds on their balance sheet to run off as they mature. This process was paused and even partially reversed course during the March 2023 banking crisis as the Fed sought to support markets, but quickly was reinitiated after markets calmed.

7 Council on Foreign Relations. Global Conflict Tracker. War in Ukraine. Center for Preventive Action. (October 17, 2023)

8 Institute for the Study of War. Russian Offensive Campaign Assessment. (January 6, 2024)

9 Reuters.com. Yew Lun Tian and James Pomfret. 'Hawkish' China military squeeze on Taiwan likely after election. (January 3, 2024)

10 Forbes.com. David Axe. Russia Got 7,500-Pound Rockets from North Korea - And Promptly Blew Up a Pair of Ukrainian Supply Bases. (January 5, 2024)

11 CNN.com. Anna Cooban. Houthi Attacks Close Vital Red Sea Route for Maersk's Container Ships. (January 5, 2024)

12 U.S. News & World Report. U.S. Defense Official to Visit Guyana Amid Border Tensions With Venezuela. (January 8, 2024)

13 Federal Reserve. Coronavirus Disease 2019. Funding, Credit, Liquidity, and Loan Facilities. (January 8, 2024)

14 Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Assets: Total Assets (Less Eliminations from Consolidation): Wednesday Level (October 4, 2023)

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One may ask, "What is the concern with the Fed reducing their balance sheet? It was lower before, right?" Well, that would be true, as prior to 2008, it had never exceeded $1 trillion, but it is also important to recognize why it happened in the first place[10]. The balance sheet initially expanded as part of a quantitative easing program. The idea was to buy U.S. treasuries from bondholders. This would stimulate the struggling economy at the time by suppressing bond yields (and raising prices), and the expectation that the bondholders who sold their treasuries to the Fed would then go buy other assets such as corporate bonds or stocks[15]. Therefore, when these policies are reversed, and the Fed reduces the size of its balance sheet, we believe that it could be a headwind for both equities and fixed income assets.

Balance sheet management has only been utilized as a major tool in the Fed's arsenal since 2008. Before then, their fundamental implement for setting policy was the Federal Funds rate which is the overnight lending rate between banking institutions. Interest rate policy remains quite important to achieving their congressionally mandated objectives including full employment and low inflation. After raising rates vigorously between the end of 2021 and the end of 2023, our confidence is growing that we have seen the top in yields now that this is set between 5.25% and 5.50%[16].

The Fed will now have to manage expectations of rates being at a peak and perhaps heading for a decline as 2024 elapses against a declining balance sheet which will add supply to the market. Of course, greater supply leads to lower prices, and since we are talking about bonds, this would also mean higher yields. So, yes, there will be two forces at play here. The first will be the Fed keeping a lid on short-term rates, and the second will be the push for higher yields due to the Fed owning fewer bonds itself. Despite inflation being unlikely to fall to 2% in 2024, we still expect the Fed to be more inclined to ease rather than tighten policy. This positioning is evident in many of our portfolios via exposure to longer-term investment grade bonds. As 2024 plays out, we will cautiously monitor the Federal Reserve's policy path as they attempt to deliver a "soft landing" for the economy.

Turning to market sentiment, participants were certainly enthusiastic at the end of 2023. The American Association of Individual Investors survey indicated that "bulls" outnumbered "bears" by a ratio of 2:1[17]. It may come as a surprise that entering 2023, the sentiment was diametrically opposite in favor of the bear camp. Historically, this has served as a contrarian indicator, and we view the current optimism with a degree of skepticism. Though we can see paths for the market to perform well, a combination of high valuations, declining global economic activity, and the effect of elevated yields is expected to function as a substantial headwind for equity returns.

Stock performance in 2023 was impelled higher by the "Magnificent Seven," a group of large cap growth-styled stocks that accounted for a great deal of the broader market's total gain on the year. After their rise, these seven firms accounted for 30% of the S&P 500's total value and trade at a price-to-earnings (P/E) multiple of 31x[18]. Robust equity performance has driven the whole market to a P/E of 19.5, almost 20% above its 30-year average[19]. Of course, as we just noted, the main driver of this is a small group of very large companies and this leaves the remaining firms in the index with a P/E of just 17.1[15]. Mid and small cap firms are trading even more inexpensively

15 Forbes. Anna-Louise Jackson. Quantitative Easing Explained. (March 18, 2023)

16 CME Group. Fed Watch Tool. (January 10, 2024)

17 American Association of Individual Investors. Investor Sentiment Survey. (January 5, 2024)

18 BCA Research. Global Investment Strategy. Strategy Outlook - 2024 Key Views

19 JPMorgan Guide to the Markets. Q1 2024. (December 31, 2023)

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at just 14.8 and 14.6 times their earnings[20]. We believe that these pockets of lower valuation represent opportunities for client investment, and we have allocated toward these holdings.

Economic activity around the world has been flailing after advancing remarkably in the post-pandemic period. Purchasing Managers Indices (PMIs), separated into manufacturing and service sub-indices, are showing declines across the board in Europe, mixed results in Asia, and even in the U.S., manufacturing is in contraction while services eke out small gains[15]. Further, global support delivered by governments during the pandemic is now receding quickly and the excess household savings that it generated is evaporating quickly[14].

We also cannot ignore the effects of elevated interest rates. Although they are off their peak, the cost of borrowing is much higher than it has been since 2007. This makes things more difficult for both businesses and individuals. For businesses, it has two main effects: higher costs for investment and capital equipment and, just as importantly, reduced earnings as more will have to be utilized to service debt. The effect on individuals is different, but not dissimilar. Individuals may feel "locked-in" to their home due to having a mortgage rate below that of market rates. The more time that elapses, however, the greater the number of individuals that will find themselves in circumstances where they need to move. One can then extrapolate this to other types of purchases also such as autos, vacations, or home improvements as these expenditures are all likely to decline due to rising financing costs. Simply put, the combination of higher interest outlays reducing corporate earnings and higher costs to finance capital goods with lower consumer capacity to spend and invest is likely to limit gains in the equity market.

Overall, we enter 2024 identifying a variety of headwinds. It is easy to be lulled into complacency by the ebullient market performance experienced last year, but a tumultuous world, a recently aggressive central bank, and high current valuations are likely to make a repeat performance difficult. Therefore, most of our portfolios are positioned slightly defensively and we will be ready to take advantage of potential market dislocations that provide attractive opportunities. Additionally, we continue to maintain reduced exposure to foreign equities and an elevated cash position to take advantage of the 5% interest rates that currently exists for the first time since 2007. As 2024 elapses, we will continue to diligently sift through opportunities and monitor potential concerns as we navigate markets throughout the year.

20 Yardeni.com. Stock Market P/E Ratios. (January 10, 2024)

Economic Perspectives

Economic Growth & Profits

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) for the third quarter of 2023, according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), came in at an annualized rate of +4.9% versus +2.1% in the second quarter of 2023. The increase in real GDP reflected increases in consumer spending, inventory increases and state and local government spending that were partly offset by a decrease in non-residential fixed investment[21].
- Nominal GDP (not inclusive of inflation) rose 8.3% on an annualized basis to \$27.61 trillion[21].
- Real Gross Domestic Income (GDI) rose by 1.5% over the same period while corporate profits increased by \$9.0 billion[21].

Interest Rate Policy

- On December 13, the Federal Reserve maintained their interest rate policy by holding the Federal Funds Rate in a range of 5.25% to 5.50%. The Committee explained that "Recent indicators suggest that growth of economic activity has slowed from its strong pace in the third quarter...Inflation has eased

21 U.S. Department of Commerce: Bureau of Economic Analysis - Gross Domestic Product: 3rd Quarter 2023 (December 21, 2023)

continued

over the past year but remains elevated." In determining the extent of additional policy firming that may be appropriate to return inflation to two percent over time, the Committee will consider the cumulative tightening of monetary policy, the lags with which monetary policy affects economic activity and inflation, and economic and financial developments[22].

- Holdings of government, agency, and mortgage bonds will continue to be reduced according to the Committee's previously announced plans.

- As they consider the appropriate stance of monetary policy, the Federal Reserve also reiterated their prior commentary that, "The Committee's assessments will take into account a wide range of information, including readings on labor market conditions, inflation pressures and inflation expectations, and financial and international developments[22]."

Employment

- Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 199,000 in November driving the official unemployment rate to 3.7%. The labor force participation rate regained a tenth of a percent that it had lost during the United Autoworkers Union strike and now sits at 62.8%, just 0.5% shy of its pre-pandemic level[23].

- In November, job gains were led by healthcare, government, and manufacturing (strike ending) which gained 77,000, 49,000, 28,000 jobs respectively[23].

- The average workweek for all employees on private non-farm payrolls increased by a tenth of an hour to 34.4 hours during November. Additionally, average hourly earnings continue to rise, growing 12 cents to $34.10, a level 4.0% higher than one-year ago[23].

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the broader U-6 measurement of unemployment declined to 7.0% but is 0.3% above the reading from a year ago[23].

Inflation

- According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose 0.1% in November on a seasonally adjusted basis. This resulted in a total 12-month increase of 3.1%. The largest contributors on a year-over-year basis were transportation services (+10.1%) and shelter (+6.5%). Offsetting these were energy (-5.4%) and used vehicles (3.8%)[24].

- Core-CPI, a popular indicator that looks at all items except food and energy, remained higher at 4.0%[24]. Energy's decline served to push the broader metric lower while Core CPI remained elevated on a relative basis, mostly due to continued inflationary pressure within transportation services and the housing market.

Risks and Observations

- Much of the decline experienced by the market throughout 2022 has been reversed and stocks are again in the range of all-time highs. Volatility made an appearance in multiple instances throughout the year such as during the failure of a few regional banks in March or throughout the hostilities in eastern Europe and the middle east. The market was able to look past these issues as inflation continued to decline while the Federal Reserve ceased interest rate increases and tamed the tone of its commentary.

- Inflation, the primary concern of 2022, has moved significantly lower, yet remains above the Federal Reserve's target of 2%. Our expectation of inflation continuing to

22 U.S. Federal Reserve - Federal Reserve Issues FOMC Statement (December 13, 2023)

23 U.S. Department of Labor: Bureau of Labor Statistics - The Employment Situation – November 2023 (December 8, 2023)

24 U.S. Department of Labor: Bureau of Labor Statistics - Consumer Price Index, November 2023 (December 12, 2023)

continued

decline throughout 2023 seems to be coming to fruition, but we expect the pace to slow and for it to be some time before we revert to levels that we had become accustomed to over the prior decades. The easiest progress likely has already been made and we expect further declines in the inflation rate to be harder to come by. Specifically, we will continue to monitor the housing market as shelter inflation may be the most difficult to break.

- Last quarter, we noted that global conflict was elevated throughout the world and, for the first time in decades, focused outside of the Middle East. While Russia's war in Ukraine and China's bellicose commentary regarding Taiwan persist as concerns, war has again broken out in the middle east. We will actively dissect these and other potential flashpoints regularly throughout the remainder of the year as we search for investible opportunities.

- Financial stability, specifically in the global banking system, became a major subject of concern in March as a small group of banks were put into receivership. We continue to cautiously monitor the situation and believe that in the short run, this issue is likely to be contained due to rapid governmental actions which created a liquidity safety net if banks held government guaranteed securities. The recent decline in interest rates will also serve to improve bank balance sheets, but that would reverse if rates increased again.

- Finally, we continue to monitor the actions of the Federal Reserve. With the federal funds rate now targeted at 5.25% - 5.50%, our confidence grows that hikes are behind us. However, we expect the effects of these hikes to continue to filter into the economy as time elapses. Further, as the Federal Reserve continues to shrink its balance sheet, markets may feel pressure due to a large source of demand no longer existing. With such a large sway over the broader economy, any change in expectations for Federal Reserve action is likely to influence our portfolio construction.

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Disclosure

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Index Returns Table

Index	Total Return (%) 3 Mo (Mo-End) USD	Total Return (%) 1 Yr (Mo-End) USD	Total Return (%) Annualized 3 Yr (Mo-End) USD	Total Return (%) Annualized 5 Yr (Mo-End) USD	Total Return (%) Annualized 10 Yr (Mo-End) USD
DJ Industrial Average TR USD	13.09	16.18	9.38	12.47	11.08
S&P 500 TR USD	11.69	26.29	10.00	15.69	12.03
S&P 400 Mid Cap TR USD	11.67	16.44	8.09	12.62	9.27
S&P 600 Small Cap TR USD	15.12	16.05	7.28	11.03	8.66
MSCI KLD 400 Social GR USD	12.17	28.63	9.96	16.21	12.12
MSCI EAFE NR USD	10.42	18.24	4.02	8.16	4.28
MSCI EM NR USD	7.86	9.83	-5.08	3.69	2.66
Bloomberg U.S. Agg Bond TR USD	6.82	5.53	-3.31	1.10	1.81
Bloomberg Global Agg Bond TR USD	8.10	5.72	-5.51	-0.32	0.38
S&P GSCI Spot	-12.14	-12.20	9.37	7.43	-1.65
S&P Target Risk Cons. TR USD	7.95	10.94	0.06	4.60	3.76
S&P Target Risk Mod. TR USD	8.40	12.41	1.01	5.66	4.48
S&P Target Risk Aggr. TR USD	10.21	18.40	4.71	9.78	7.20

Source: Morningstar® as of December 31, 2023

The Dow Jones Industrial Average is a price-weighted average of 30 significant stocks traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and the NASDAQ. The MSCI U.S. Broad Market Index is comprised of nearly 100% of the total market capitalization of U.S. stocks traded on the NYSE and the NASDAQ. The S&P 500 Index is a market capitalization free-float adjusted index of the prices of 500 large capitalization common stocks traded in the United States. The S&P 400 Mid Cap Index serves as a barometer for the U.S. mid-cap equities sector and includes stocks with total market capitalization that ranges from roughly $750 million to $3 billion. The S&P 600 Small Cap Index covers a broad range of U.S. small cap stocks and is weighted according to market capitalization covering about 3-4% of the total market for U.S. equities. The MSCI KLD 400 Social Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index designed to target U.S. companies that have positive environmental, social, and governance (ESG) characteristics. The MSCI EAFE Index is a market capitalization weighted index and is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets (Europe, Australasia, and Far East) excluding the U.S. and Canada. The MSCI EM NR USD Index is a free-float adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance in the global emerging markets. The Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index is a market-capitalization weighted index that is considered to be representative of U.S. traded investment grade bonds. The Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index includes government securities, mortgage-backed securities, asset-based securities and corporate securities to simulate the universe of bonds in the market. The S&P GSCI Spot is a composite index of commodity sector returns which represents a broadly diversified, unleveraged, long-only position in commodity futures. The S&P Target Risk series of indices comprise multi asset class indices that correspond to a particular risk tolerance with varying levels of exposure to equities and fixed income intended to represent stock and bond allocations across a risk spectrum. The market indices referenced are unmanaged. You cannot invest directly in an index.

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