

Weekly Market Review

June 10, 2016

Chart of the Week



Weekly Highlights

- Domestic stocks remained relatively unchanged as investors digested economic data, including a slight increase in unit labor costs versus forecast, and a reduction in weekly jobless claims.
- World markets declined more than domestic, with emerging markets posting positive gains before declining sharply on Friday, and developed markets posting losses.
- U.S. Treasury yields fell, with a sharp drop on Friday as yields across the developed world fell.
- Commodity indices were up, and gold had a strong gain.

Talking Points

- Among equities, small caps slightly outperformed large caps, and growth stocks slightly underperformed value-oriented issues. Domestic stocks outperformed international equities. Developed markets underperformed emerging market stocks.
- Treasury yields declined, as investors continue to push down both domestic and global yields.
- Commodity indices were up as gold had a strong showing.
- The dollar index rose slightly against a basket of six major currencies.
- Among economic data released this week, labor costs beat the median forecast (4.5% vs 4.4%); productivity declined 60 bps, within expectations; and weekly jobless numbers came in at 264,000 vs the median forecast of 270,000.

Market Dashboard

	Last Price	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
S&P 500	2,096.07	-3.06	-0.15%	2.6%
Dow Industrials	17,865.34	58.28	0.33%	2.5%
Nasdaq	4,894.55	-47.97	-0.97%	-2.3%
Russell 2000	1,163.93	-0.20	-0.02%	2.5%
Euro Stoxx Index	332.92	-8.37	-2.45%	-9.0%
Shanghai Composite	2,927.16	13.65	0.47%	-17.3%
Russell Global	1,698.05	14.83	0.88%	2.4%

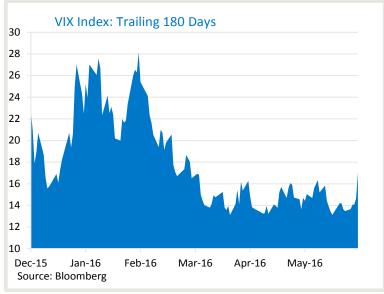
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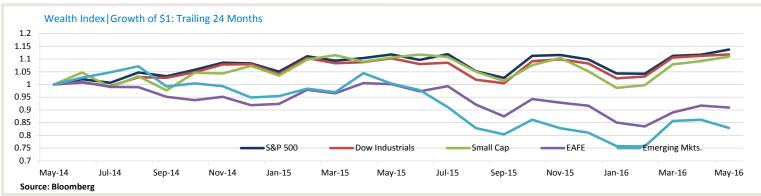
	Last Price	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Russell Global EM	2,661.82	66.07	2.55%	4.9%
10-Year US Treas.	1.64	-7 bps	NM	NM
DJ UBS Comm. ldx.	88.94	1.80	2.07%	13.2%
Gold	\$1,274.90	\$30.21	2.43%	20.1%
Crude Oil	\$48.97	\$0.33	0.68%	18.4%
Dollar Index	94.60	0.55	0.58%	-4.1%
VIX Index	17.03	3.56	26.43%	-6.5%

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		One Week	(YTD	
	Value		Growth	Value		Growth
L	0.04%	-0.15%	-0.33%	3.00%	1.78%	0.67%
	-0.17%	-0.35%	-0.54%	7.14%	4.32%	1.52%
S	0.40%	-0.02%	-0.46%	5.81%	2.47%	-0.81%
	Source: B	loomberg				

	% Wgt in	Week %	
	S&P 500	Chg.	YTD % Chg
Consumer Discretionary	12.4	-0.89%	0.29
Consumer Staples	10.3	1.01%	6.69
Energy	7.2	1.38%	11.89
Financials	15.9	-1.55%	-3.29
Health Care	14.6	-0.79%	-0.79
Industrials	10.2	0.84%	5.49
Information Technology	20.2	-0.32%	0.59
Materials	2.9	0.22%	9.3%
Telecom Services	2.7	2.78%	14.69
Utilities	3.4	0.86%	15.9%





The Economy and Markets

A Macro View - China Back in Focus

Next week, MSCI will decide whether to add Chinese A-shares to the MSCI Emerging Market Index. That situation has reawakened investor attention to Chinese stocks and the country's economy as a whole. Goldman Sachs reported this week that the Chinese government is understating the economy's leverage growth this year by almost 25%. As investors digest Goldman's report and await MSCI's decision, it is useful to take a step back to understand why China is so important to both the global economy and US investors.

As the world's second-largest economy, China has its second-largest stock market. Its impact on global financial markets is real: Recall the sharp domestic equity sell-off in August 2015, when China allowed the yuan to drop against the US dollar. Because China's economy is second only to ours, investors must pay attention to what happens there, as it will have an impact on both their portfolios and the global economy. Even if they only invest in domestic equities, a portion of investors' portfolios is exposed to China via the revenues generated from US businesses that derive profits from outside the US. And potential financial contagion is yet another exposure risk.

That's why investors should pay heed to Goldman's report and MSCI's A-shares decision next week. As China's economy slows, its debt load could be an issue, as repaying it will be increasingly hard to do. Depending on whom you ask, China's national leverage, which includes public- and private-sector debt, is somewhere around 300% of the country's GDP. Some say it is 275%, and others say it is 325%, and therein lies the problem, as Goldman Sachs implied. No one knows what the real debt numbers are, and no matter who measures them, those numbers seem to be growing as China's economy is slowing. The dilemma combines a shadow banking system, a lack of understanding of where this debt resides (or even how to calculate it), and a lack of faith as to the quality of this debt. Sound familiar? Anybody who lived through 2008 can explain it.

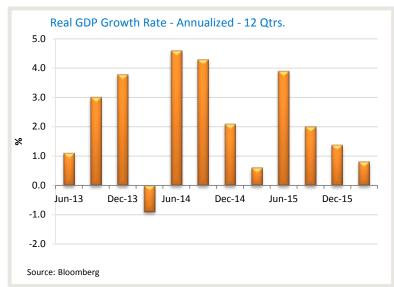
The US is not immune to high debt: Our total debt to GDP is around 335%, down from a peak of 365% in 2009. But the difference is in transparency—the market has a lot more faith in the accuracy and quality of our reported debt. Our reported numbers aren't perfect—they're just closer to being perfect. Investors have less confidence in China's official government numbers, as the Goldman Sachs report notes. The more uncertain investors are, the more reluctant they are to lend to China and Chinese companies. As witnessed during the credit crisis, as well as the numerous bank runs throughout history, confidence is everything when it comes to investing. Once investors lose confidence, they stop lending. And that is how financial crises begin.

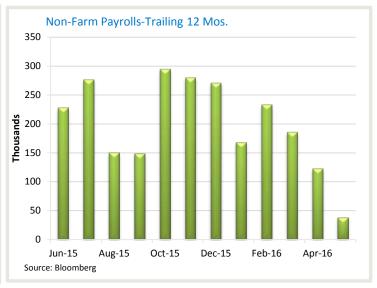
MSCI's EM Index A-shares decision next week coincides with rising investor concern over China's escalating leverage. As a reminder, 27% of the EM index comprises H-shares (shares listed in Hong Kong) and shares listed abroad. Adding A-shares will increase that figure to 40%, although the most likely scenario is that they will be added slowly to the index over time—the current proposal is to add 5% in the first year (less than 1% of the index weight). Despite this gradual approach, investors may feel the impact, signaling a glimpse of the future roadmap. A-shares include a high percentage of state-run companies that are less efficient and potentially have more problems with bad debt. When banks are removed, A-shares valuations tend to be much higher, and are higher still when state-run companies are not included. We believe that adding A-shares to the index will increase exposure to both debt-heavy, state-run companies and over-valued private enterprises. With more than \$1.5 trillion in assets in various MSCI indices, the addition of A-shares will force investors' exposure to them through both passive vehicles and active managers with tight benchmark constraints.

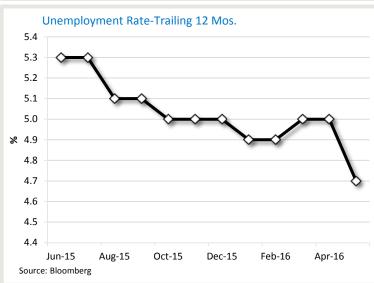
In reality, investors' direct and indirect exposure to China will likely increase in the coming years as its economy slows, debt concerns rise, and valuations become stretched. It's something investors should focus on.

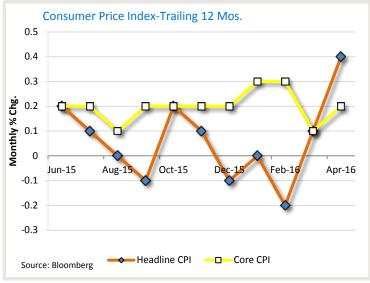
Ken Shaw, CFA SVP, Senior Investment Analyst, Investment Research

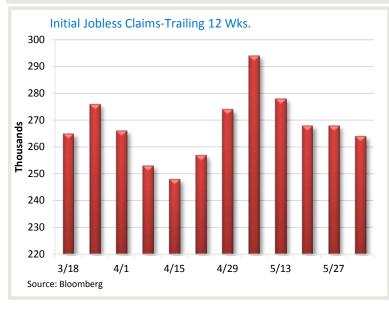
Economic Data

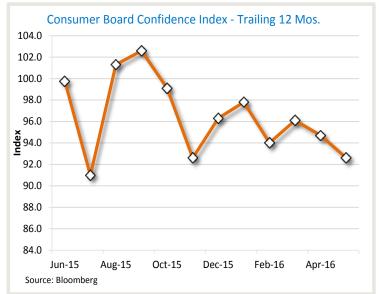












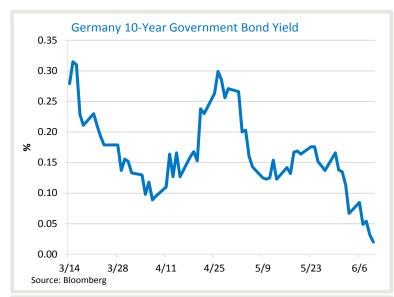
Eurozone

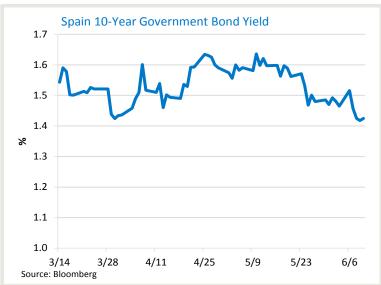
SELECTED EUROPEAN SOVEREIGN YIELD PERFORMANCE

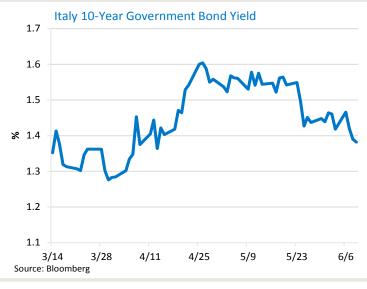
	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Germany 10-Yr. Govt.	0.02	5 bps	NM	NM
Greece 10-Yr. Govt.	7.41	-11 bps	NM	NM
Italy 10-Yr. Govt.	1.38	3 bps	NM	NM
Spain 10-Yr. Govt.	1.43	4 bps	NM	NM
Belgium 10-Yr. Govt.	0.43	2 bps	NM	NM

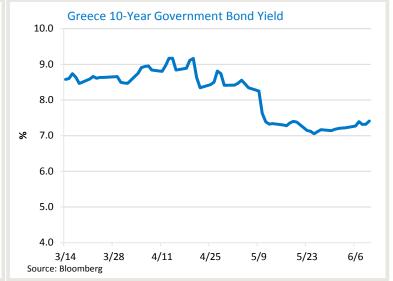
	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
France 10-Yr. Govt.	0.39	2 bps	NM	NM
Ireland 10-Yr. Govt.	0.73	0 bps	NM	NM
Portugal 10-Yr. Govt.	3.09	6 bps	NM	NM
Netherlands 10-Yr. Govt.	0.24	4 bps	NM	NM
U.K. 10-Yr. Govt.	1.23	4 bps	NM	NM

Source: Bloomberg Basis points (bps)









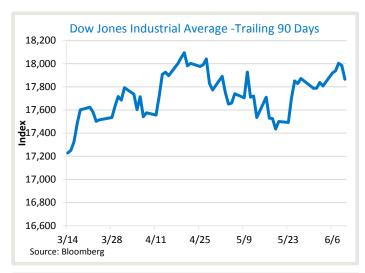
Equities

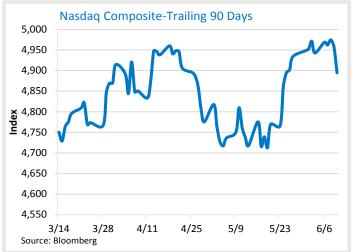
WORLD MARKET PERFORMANCE

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
S&P 500	2,096.07	-3.06	-0.15%	2.55%
Dow Industrials	17,865.34	58.28	0.33%	2.53%
Nasdaq Composite	4,894.55	-47.97	-0.97%	-2.25%
Russell Global	1,698.05	14.83	0.88%	2.4%
Russell Global EM	2,661.82	66.07	2.55%	4.9%
S&P/TSX (Canada)	14,037.54	-189.24	-1.33%	7.90%
Mexico IPC	45,177.50	-750.73	-1.63%	5.12%
Brazil Bovespa	49,422.16	-1197.34	-2.37%	14.01%
Euro Stoxx 600	332.92	-8.37	-2.45%	-8.99%
FTSE 100	6,115.76	-93.87	-1.51%	-2.03%
IBEX 35 (Spain)	8,490.50	-311.10	-3.53%	-11.04%

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Swiss Market Index	7,922.71	-225.69	-2.77%	-10.15%
CAC 40 Index (France)	4,306.72	-115.06	-2.60%	-7.12%
DAX Index (Germany)	9,834.62	-268.64	-2.66%	-8.46%
Irish Overall Index	6,228.24	-174.31	-2.72%	-8.30%
Nikkei 225	16,601.36	-40.87	-0.25%	-12.78%
Hang Seng Index	21,042.64	183.42	0.88%	-3.98%
Shanghai Composite	2,927.16	13.65	0.47%	-17.29%
Kospi Index (S. Korea)	2,017.63	32.52	1.64%	2.87%
Taiwan Taiex Index	8,715.48	123.91	1.44%	4.53%
Tel Aviv 25 Index	1,430.44	-14.42	-1.00%	-6.43%
MICEX Index (Russia)	1,903.61	16.77	0.89%	8.08%

Source: Bloomberg; Index % change is based on price.









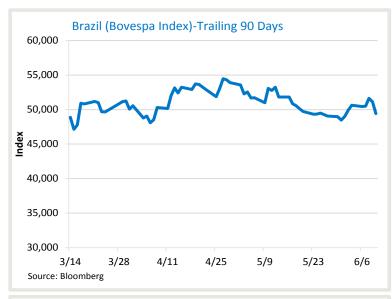
Equities – Emerging and Frontier Markets

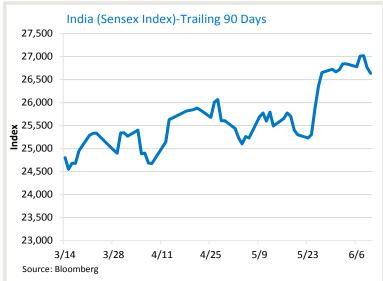
EMERGING AND FRONTIER MARKET PERFORMANCE

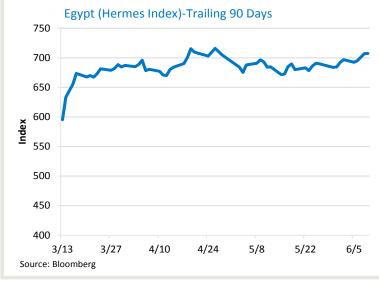
EMERGING AND FROM					
Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %		
45,177.50	-750.73	-1.6%	5.1%		
49,422.16	-1197.34	-2.4%	14.0%		
1,903.61	16.77	0.9%	8.1%		
840.05	-39.46	-4.5%	-12.2%		
76,887.31	-1252.20	-1.6%	7.2%		
707.23	10.50	1.5%	12.2%		
3,833.42	32.11	0.8%	-5.1%		
6,606.92	118.13	1.8%	-4.4%		
1,148.28	-7.35	-0.6%	-1.8%		
496.79	2.66	0.5%	-6.7%		
	45,177.50 49,422.16 1,903.61 840.05 76,887.31 707.23 3,833.42 6,606.92 1,148.28	Last Change 45,177.50 -750.73 49,422.16 -1197.34 1,903.61 16.77 840.05 -39.46 76,887.31 -1252.20 707.23 10.50 3,833.42 32.11 6,606.92 118.13 1,148.28 -7.35	Last Change % Chg. 45,177.50 -750.73 -1.6% 49,422.16 -1197.34 -2.4% 1,903.61 16.77 0.9% 840.05 -39.46 -4.5% 76,887.31 -1252.20 -1.6% 707.23 10.50 1.5% 3,833.42 32.11 0.8% 6,606.92 118.13 1.8% 1,148.28 -7.35 -0.6%		

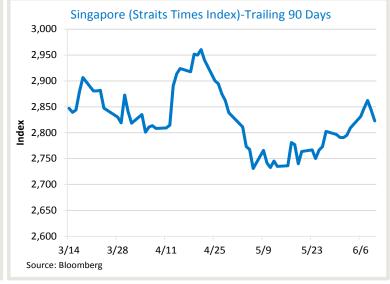
	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Hang Seng Index	21,042.64	183.42	0.9%	-4.0%
India (Sensex 30)	26,635.75	-207.28	-0.8%	2.0%
Malaysia (KLCI Index)	1,641.22	4.76	0.3%	-3.0%
Singapore (Straits Times Index)	2,822.97	13.74	0.5%	-2.1%
Thailand (SET Index)	1,429.21	-7.22	-0.5%	11.0%
Indonesia (Jakarta)	4,848.06	-5.87	-0.1%	5.6%
Pakistan (Karachi KSE 100)	36,940.88	-282.12	-0.8%	12.6%
Vietnam (Ho Chi Minh)	629.84	7.96	1.3%	8.8%
Sri Lanka (Colombo)	6,530.50	11.27	0.2%	-5.3%
Cambodia (Laos)	1,130.16	-6.82	-0.6%	-3.7%

Source: Bloomberg; Index % change is based on price.









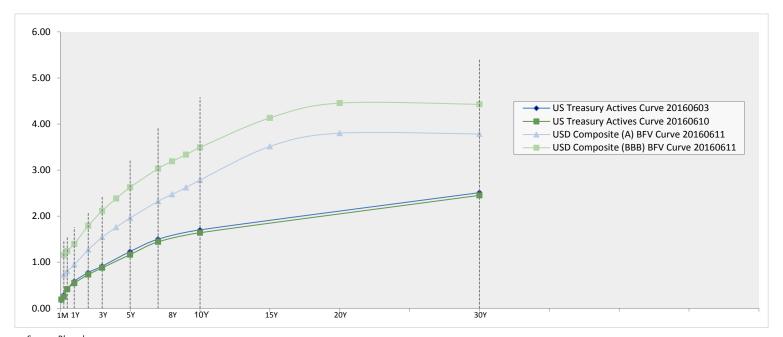
Interest Rates

SELECTED INTEREST RATES

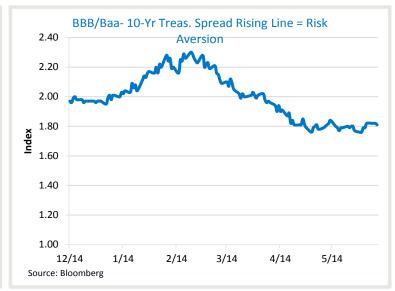
	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
2-Yr. U.S. Treasury	0.73%	1 bps	NM	NM
5-Yr. U.S. Treasury	1.17%	-7 bps	NM	NM
10-Yr. U.S. Treasury	1.64%	-7 bps	NM	NM
30-Yr. U.S. Treasury	2.45%	-7 bps	NM	NM
German 10-Yr. Govt.	0.02%	5 bps	NM	NM
France 10-Yr.	0.39%	2 bps	NM	NM
Italy 10-Yr.	1.38%	3 bps	NM	NM
Fed 5-Yr Fwd BE Inf.	1.48%	2 bps	NM	NM

	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Prime Rate	3.50%	0.00	NM	NM
Fed Funds Rate	0.50%	0.00	NM	NM
Discount Rate	1.00%	0.00	NM	NM
LIBOR (3 Mo.)	0.66%	-3 bps	NM	NM
Bond Buyer 40 Muni	2.83%	-11 bps	NM	NM
Bond Buyer 40 G.O.	3.18%	NA	NM	NM
Bond Buyer 40 Rev.	3.38%	NA	NM	NM

Source: Bloomberg







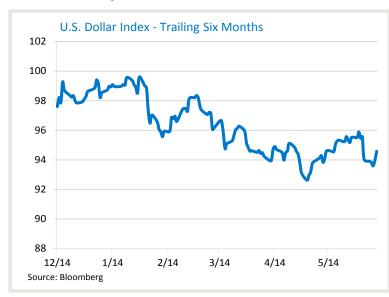
Currencies

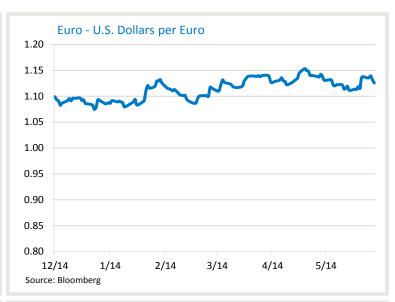
SELECTED CURRENCY PERFORMANCE

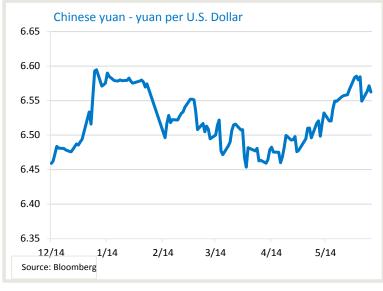
	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Dollar Index	94.60	0.550	0.58%	-4.11%
Euro	1.13	-0.011	-0.97%	3.64%
Japanese Yen	106.94	0.440	-0.41%	12.39%
British Pound	1.43	-0.024	-1.67%	-3.13%
Canadian Dollar	1.28	-0.018	1.40%	8.46%

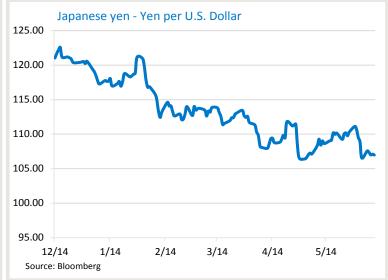
	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Chinese Yuan	6.56	0.013	-0.20%	-1.05%
Swiss Franc	0.96	-0.012	1.21%	3.93%
New Zealand Dollar	0.71	0.010	1.49%	3.38%
Brazilian Real	3.43	-0.104	3.03%	15.69%
Mexican Peso	18.63	0.039	-0.21%	-7.64%

Source: Bloomberg









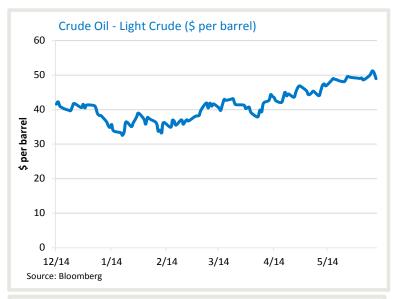
Commodities

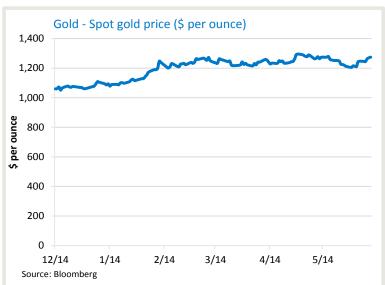
SELECTED COMMODITY MARKET PERFORMANCE

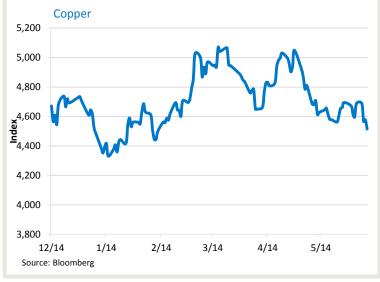
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	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Bloomberg Comm. ldx.	88.94	1.80	2.07%	13.22%
Rogers Int. Comm. Idx.	2304.39	83.39	3.75%	14.16%
Crude Oil	\$48.98	\$0.33	0.68%	18.44%
Natural Gas	\$2.58	\$0.17	7.26%	2.51%
Gasoline (\$/Gal.)	\$2.38	\$0.02	0.89%	18.99%
Heating Oil	151.70	2.82	1.90%	22.11%
Gold Spot	\$1,274.84	\$30.21	2.43%	20.10%
Silver Spot	\$17.34	\$0.92	5.60%	25.16%

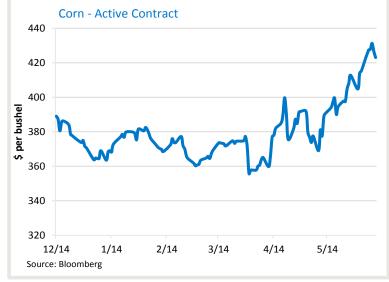
	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
Platinum Spot	\$992.50	\$4.32	0.44%	11.19%
Corn	423.00	4.75	1.14%	14.17%
Wheat	495.00	-2.25	-0.45%	2.43%
Soybeans	1,162.75	77.50	7.14%	31.72%
Sugar	19.73	0.95	5.06%	34.40%
Orange Juice	167.55	9.05	5.71%	15.95%
Aluminum	1,577.00	33.00	2.14%	4.64%
Copper	4,515.00	-173.00	-3.69%	-4.04%

Source: Bloomberg; % change is based on price.









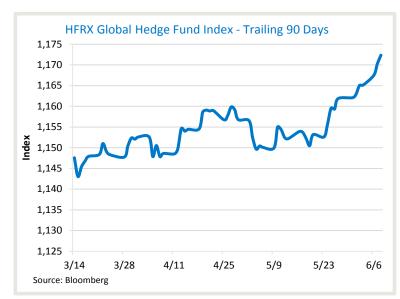
Alternative Investments

SELECTED ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT INDEX PERFORMANCE

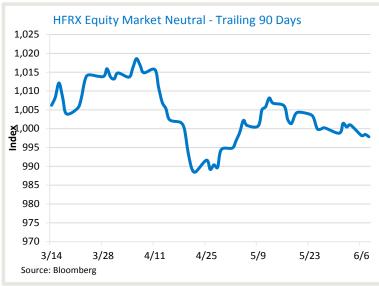
	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index	1170.41	5.27	0.45%	-0.31%
HFRX Equity Market Neutral	998.86	-2.13	-0.21%	-3.97%
HFRX Equity Hedge Index	1128.86	2.01	0.18%	-2.20%
HFRX Event-Driven Index	1452.09	9.06	0.63%	3.11%
HFRX Absolute Return Index	1026.88	0.60	0.06%	0.15%

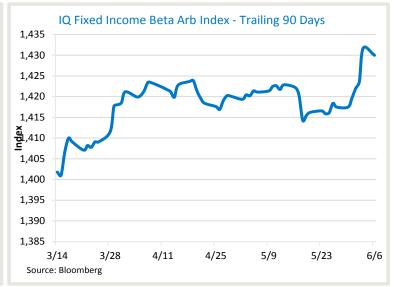
	Last	Change	% Chg.	YTD %
HFRX Distressed Index	955.19	9.86	1.04%	6.58%
HFRX Merger Arbitrage Index	1779.90	-0.92	-0.05%	2.42%
HFRX Convertible Arbitrage Index	713.15	0.37	0.05%	1.57%
HFRX Macro CTA Index	1167.02	10.13	0.88%	-0.22%
IQ Fixed Income Beta Arb Index	1432.62	0.91	0.06%	3.28%

Source: Bloomberg; Index % change is based on price.



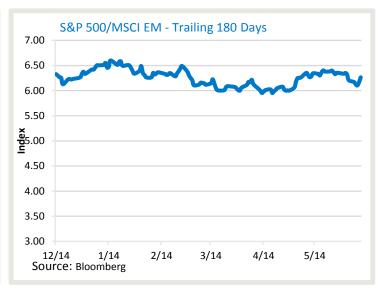


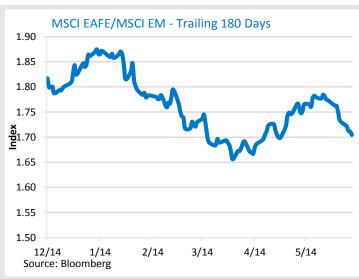




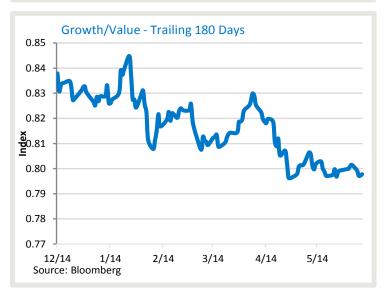
Portfolio Construction



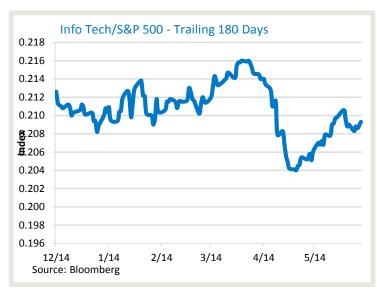


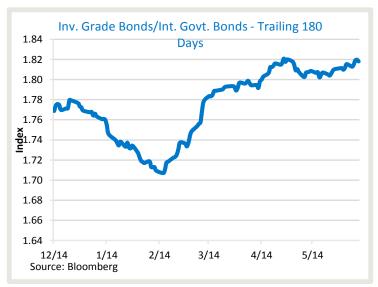




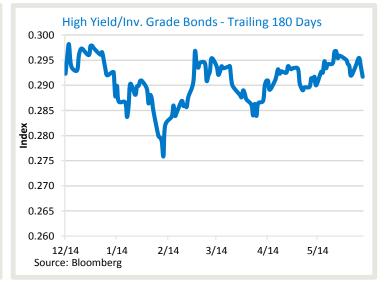


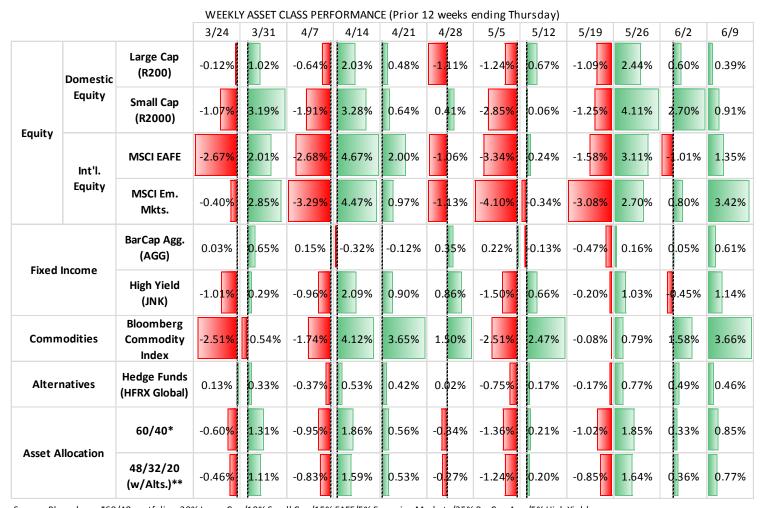
Portfolio Construction (continued)











 $Source: Bloomberg; *60/40\ portfolio = 30\%\ Large\ Cap/10\%\ Small\ Cap/15\%\ EAFE/5\%\ Emerging\ Markets/35\%\ BarCap\ Agg./5\%\ High\ Yield.$

^{**48/32/20} portfolio = 24% Large Cap/8% Small Cap/12% EAFE/4% Emerging Markets/28% BarCap Agg./4% High Yield/20% HFRX Global Index.

RELATIVE STRENGTH MATRIX ((BASED ON 30-DAY RSI)

	Large Cap Core	Large Cap Growth	Large Cap Value	Mid Cap Core	Mid Cap Growth	Mid Cap Value	Small Cap Core	Small Cap Growth		Int'l. Developed	Emerging Markets	REITs	Comm.	Int. Bond	High Yield
Large Cap Core	1.00	1.02	0.99	0.95	0.98	0.93	0.96	0.97	0.95	1.09	0.99	1.00	0.86	0.99	0.97
Large Cap Growth	0.98	1.00	0.97	0.93	0.96	0.91	0.93	0.95	0.93	1.06	0.97	0.98	0.84	0.96	0.95
Large Cap Value	1.01	1.03	1.00	0.96	0.99	0.93	0.96	0.97	0.95	1.09	1.00	1.00	0.87	0.99	0.97
Mid Cap Core	1.05	1.07	1.04	1.00	1.03	0.97	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.14	1.04	1.05	0.90	1.04	1.02
Mid Cap Growth	1.02	1.04	1.01	0.97	1.00	0.94	0.97	0.98	0.96	1.10	1.01	1.01	0.87	1.00	0.98
Mid Cap Value	1.08	1.10	1.07	1.03	1.06	1.00	1.03	1.04	1.02	1.17	1.07	1.08	0.93	1.06	1.04
Small Cap Core	1.04	1.07	1.04	1.00	1.03	0.97	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.13	1.04	1.04	0.90	1.03	1.01
Small Cap Growth	1.03	1.06	1.03	0.98	1.02	0.96	0.99	1.00	0.98	1.12	1.03	1.03	0.89	1.02	1.00
Small Cap Value	1.05	1.08	1.05	1.00	1.04	0.98	1.01	1.02	1.00	1.14	1.05	1.05	0.91	1.04	1.02
Int'l. Developed	0.92	0.94	0.92	0.88	0.91	0.86	0.88	0.89	0.87	1.00	0.91	0.92	0.79	0.91	0.89
Emerging Markets	1.01	1.03	1.00	0.96	0.99	0.93	0.96	0.98	0.96	1.09	1.00	1.01	0.87	0.99	0.98
REITs	1.00	1.03	1.00	0.95	0.99	0.93	0.96	0.97	0.95	1.09	0.99	1.00	0.86	0.99	0.97
Commodities	1.16	1.19	1.16	1.11	1.14	1.08	1.11	1.13	1.10	1.26	1.15	1.16	1.00	1.15	1.13
Int. Bond	1.01	1.04	1.01	0.97	1.00	0.94	0.97	0.98	0.96	1.10	1.01	1.01	0.87	1.00	0.98
High Yield	1.03	1.06	1.03	0.98	1.02	0.96	0.99	1.00	0.98	1.12	1.02	1.03	0.89	1.02	1.00

Source: Bloomberg

The Relative Strength Matrix provides an indication of how the various asset classes have performed relative to one another over the past 30 days. A number greater than 1.0 indicates that the asset class in the far left column has outperformed the corresponding asset class in the top row over the past 30 days. A number below 1.0 means the asset class on the left has underperformed the asset class at the top. The green shading indicates outperformance, and the red shading indicates underperformance.

Index Overview & Key Definitions

Fed, The Fed or FED refers to the Federal Reserve System, the central bank of the United States. The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) is the monetary policymaking body of the Federal Reserve System. Fed Funds Rate, the interest rate at which a depository institution lends funds maintained at the Federal Reserve to another depository institution overnight. The European Central Bank (ECB) is the central bank for Europe's single currency, the euro. The ECB's main task is to maintain the euro's purchasing power and thus price stability in the euro area. The euro area comprises the 19 European Union countries that have introduced the euro since 1999. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rate is a measurement of the output of goods and services produced by labor and property located in the United States. Basis Point(s) is a unit that is equal to 1/100th of 1%, and is used to denote the change in a financial instrument. The basis point is commonly used for calculating changes in interest rates, equity indexes and the yield of a fixed-income security. A separately managed account (SMA) is an individual managed investment account offered typically by a brokerage firm through one of their brokers or financial consultants and managed by independent investment management firms (often called money managers for short) and have varying fee structures. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the change in the cost of a fixed basket of products and services. The Producer Price Index (PPI) program measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their output. The prices included in the PPI are from the first commercial transaction for many products and some services. Core CPI is an additional CPI Index, excludes energy and food item price changes, and measures the "core" or "underlying" rate of inflation. The PCE (Personal Consumption Expenditure) Index of Prices is a US—wide indicator of the average increase in prices for all domestic personal consumption. Using a variety of data in

The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DOW or DJIA) is an unmanaged index of 30 common stocks comprised of 30 actively traded blue chip stocks, primarily industrials and assumes reinvestment of dividends. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index comprised of 500 widely held securities considered to be representative of the stock market in general. The S&P/Case-Shiller Home Price Indices measure the residential housing market, tracking changes in the value of the residential real estate market in 20 metropolitan regions across the United States. The Nasdag Composite Index is a stock market index of the common stocks and similar securities listed on the NASDAQ stock market. The US Dollar Index is a measure of the value of the United States dollar relative to a basket of foreign currencies. It is a weighted geometric mean of the dollar's value relative to other select currencies (Euro, Japanese yen, Pound sterling, Canadian dollar, Swedish krona (SEK) & Swiss franc). The Nikkei Index (Nikkei 225 or Nikkei) is a stock market index for the Tokyo Stock Exchange calculated daily by the Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Nikkei) newspaper since 1950. It is a price-weighted index (the unit is yen), and the components are reviewed once a year. The FTSE 100 Index (FTSE 100) is a share index of the 100 companies listed on the London Stock Exchange (LSE) with the highest market capitalization. The Bloomberg Commodity Index (formerly the Dow Jones-UBS Commodity Index) tracks prices of futures contracts on physical commodities on the commodity markets and is designed to minimize concentration in any one commodity or sector (currently 22 commodity futures in seven sectors). The Barclays Capital US Credit Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of publicly issued, SEC-registered US corporate and specified foreign debentures and secured notes. The Barclays Capital US Aggregate Bond Index is a market capitalization-weighted index of investment-grade, fixed-rate debt issues, including government, corporate, asset-backed, and mortgage-backed securities, with maturities of at least one year. The Barclays Capital US Corporate High Yield Index covers the USD-denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high-yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below. The index may include emerging market debt. The Barclays Capital Municipal Bond Index is an unmanaged index comprised of investment-grade, fixed-rate municipal securities representative of the tax-exempt bond market in general. The Barclays Capital US Treasury Total Return Index is an unmanaged index of public obligations of the US Treasury with a remaining maturity of one year or more. The Barclays Capital Global Aggregate ex-U.S. Index is a market capitalization-weighted index, meaning the securities in the index are weighted according to the market size of each bond type. Most U.S. traded investment grade bonds are represented. Municipal bonds, and Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities are excluded, due to tax treatment issues. The index includes Treasury securities, Government agency bonds, Mortgage-backed bonds, Corporate bonds, and a small amount of foreign bonds traded in U.S. The Barclays Capital U.S. 5-10 Year Corporate Bond Index measures the investment return of U.S. dollar denominated, investment-grade, fixed rate, taxable securities issued by industrial, utility, and financial companies with maturities between 5 and 10 years. Treasury securities, mortgage-backed securities (MBS) foreign bonds, government agency bonds and corporate bonds are some of the categories included in the index. The Barclays Capital U.S Corporate High-Yield Index is composed of fixed-rate, publicly issued, non-investment grade debt. The Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate 5-10 Year Index includes U.S. dollar-denominated, investment-grade, fixed-rate, taxable securities issued by industrial, utility, & financial companies, with maturities between 5 & 10 years. The DJ-UBS Commodity Index Total Return SM measures the collateralized returns from a basket of 19 commodity futures contracts representing the energy, precious metals, industrial metals, grains, softs and livestock sectors. The Russell 1000 Index is a market capitalization-weighted benchmark index made up of the 1000 largest U.S. companies in the Russell 3000 Index. The Russell 1000 Growth Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of large-cap growth stocks. The Russell 1000 Value Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of large-cap value stocks. The Russell 2000 Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of small-cap stocks. The Russell 2000 Growth Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of smallcap growth stocks. The Russell 2000 Growth Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of small-cap value stocks. The Russell 3000 Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of the US stock market. The Russell Midcap Index is a subset of the Russell 1000 Index. It includes approximately 800 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell Midcap Growth Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of mid-cap growth stocks. The Russell Midcap Value Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of mid-cap value stocks. The HFRX Indices are a series of benchmarks of hedge fund industry performance which are engineered to achieve representative performance of a larger universe of hedge fund strategies. Hedge Fund Research, Inc. employs the HFRX Methodology (UCITS compliant), a proprietary and highly quantitative process by which hedge funds are selected as constituents for the HFRX Indices. The University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index (MCSI) is a survey of consumer confidence conducted by the University of Michigan using telephone surveys to gather information on consumer expectations regarding the overall economy. The CBOE Volatility Index (VIX) is an up-to-the-minute market estimate of expected volatility that is calculated by using real-time S&P 500 Index option bid/ask quotes. The Index uses nearby and second nearby options with at least 8 days left to expiration and then weights them to yield a constant, 30-day measure of the expected volatility of the S&P 500 Index. The MSCI EAFE Index is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets outside of the U.S. & Canada. The MSCI EAFE Growth Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of growth stocks of Europe, Australasia and the Far East. The MSCI EAFE Value Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of value stocks of Europe, Australasia and the Far East. The MSCI EM (Emerging Markets) Latin America Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of emerging markets in Latin America. The MSCI World ex-U.S. Index captures large and mid-cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries - excluding the US. With 1,002 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. The MSCI Japan Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid-cap segments of the Japanese market. With 320 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in Japan. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets. The MSCI Europe Index is an unmanaged index considered representative of stocks of developed European countries. The MSCI Pacific Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of the developed markets in the Pacific region. The Barclays Intermediate US Government/Credit Bond Index is a market capitalization-weighted index of investment-grade, fixed-rate debt issues, including Treasuries, government-related and U.S. corporate securities, with maturities of at least one year and less than 10 years. The Philadelphia Fed Manufacturing Index is a regional Federal Reserve Bank index measuring changes in business growth and is constructed from a survey of participants who voluntarily answer questions regarding the direction of change in their overall business activities. The ISM Non-Manufacturing Index is an index based on surveys of more than 400 non-manufacturing firms' purchasing and supply executives, within 60 sectors across the nation, by the Institute of Supply Management (ISM) and also tracks economic data, like the ISM Non-Manufacturing Business Activity Index. A composite diffusion index is created based on the data from these surveys that monitors economic conditions of the nation. The Housing Market Index (HMI) is based on a monthly survey of NAHB members designed to take the pulse of the single-family housing market. In May 2007, Markit's U.S. PMI research was extended out to cover producers of metal goods. In October 2009, Markit's U.S. Manufacturing PMI survey panel was extended further to cover all areas of U.S. manufacturing activity. The NY Empire State Index is an index based on the monthly survey of manufacturers in New York State - known as the Empire State Manufacturing Survey - conducted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The headline number for the NY Empire State Index refers to the survey's main index, which summarizes general business conditions in New York State.

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