

Chart Book

The Outlook in Pictures: Executive Summary

Q1 2020

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1st Quarter Macro and Markets Recap

1st quarter of 2020 in review.

MACRO

- **Global growth has slowed substantially in the wake of Coronavirus, with further deterioration expected in the U.S.** BofA Global Research¹ U.S. Economics is tracking 1st quarter growth of -7.0% SAAR* but expects negative year-over-year growth of -6.0% in 2020 as containment measures weigh on activity. In response, the Federal Reserve (Fed) cut its policy rate to zero, established numerous liquidity facilities, and has committed to substantial balance sheet expansion in an effort to stabilize markets, promote solvency, and blunt job losses. Major fiscal stimulus, representing over 10% of GDP, has been enacted in the U.S.
- In Europe, growth has significantly weakened across major swaths of the bloc as Coronavirus disrupts both supply and demand. The European Central Bank (ECB) has engaged measures of stimulus and liquidity provisions, while additional thrusts of fiscal policy from Germany and other nations are expected.
- China endured a very difficult beginning of 2020, as the initial epicenter of the outbreak. Green shoots of revived economic activity, including the Purchasing Managers' Index, provide hope that a "U-shape" recovery is beginning.

FIXED INCOME

- **Fixed income provided a ballast for investors on an aggregate basis, albeit with pockets of weakness in credit.** The ICE BofA Global Broad Market Index added 0.3% in Q1, while U.S. bonds, as measured by the ICE BofA U.S. Broad Market Index, gained 3.2%.
- 10-year U.S. Treasury yields cratered in Q1, settling at 0.67%, after beginning the year at 1.92%, a 125 BPs decline. The ICE BofA U.S. Treasury Index surged 8.8% during the quarter, however the ICE BofA U.S. Corporates Index lost 4.1%. Municipal bonds closed out the quarter strong but still lost 0.7% for Q1.
- The ICE BofA U.S. High Yield Index suffered as spreads widened, settling down 13.1%. Lower credit issues were particularly weak with the ICE BofA CCC & Lower U.S. High Yield Index losing 22.4%.
- International Sovereign debt gained 2.7% in Q1, led by UK Gilts (6.8). Emerging Market debt struggled, losing 9.5%, as illustrated by the ICE BofA Emerging Markets Sovereign Bond Index.

EQUITIES

- **It was a very difficult quarter for equities across the world.** Developed Markets (DMs), as illustrated by the MSCI World Index, held up marginally better, suffering a 21.1% decline in Q1 while the MSCI Emerging Markets index lost 23.6%. No country was spared from decline but MSCI China performed better than many regions later in the quarter, ending with a quarterly loss of 10.2%.
- In the U.S., the S&P 500 shed 19.6% during a historically volatile 1st quarter. Technology (-11.9), Healthcare (-12.7), and Staples (-12.7) performed best while Energy (-50.5) and Financials (-31.9) lagged. Large Cap (-20.2) stocks, as illustrated by the Russell 1000, preserved capital better than Small Caps (-30.6), depicted by the Russell 2000 index. Across market caps, Growth (-14.9) substantially outperformed Value (-27.3) in the Russell 3000.
- MSCI Emerging Asia enjoyed a strong quarter (12.5%) while MSCI Latin America (10.5%) also enjoyed success during the quarter. MSCI Russia extended impressive gains for the year with a quarterly return of 16.8% while turmoil in Chile amounted to a quarterly loss in the MSCI Chile index of 8.8%.

ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS**

- Commodities were hard hit in the 1st quarter by the twin concerns of a demand shock coupled with a crude supply surge. WTI Crude (-66.5) collapsed while Natural Gas (-27.5) stumbled. Agriculture weakened 10.1%. Industrial metals struggled (-18.5) and precious metals held up relatively better (-1.1) for the quarter.
- The U.S. dollar index (DXY) jumped 2.8%, alongside Yen (1.0) and Swiss Francs (0.7), propelled by safe-haven flows. The Ruble (-21.0), Mexican Peso (-19.3) and Brazilian Real (-22.8) saw severe weakening.
- The HFRX Global Hedge Fund index lost 6.9% with Macro strategies holding up better (-1.3) than other strategies including Equity Long/Short (-13.3). U.S. Mortgage REITs suffered, losing 56.1% in Q1, U.S. MLPs lost 57.2%, and Preferreds lost 14.9%.

¹ BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research is research produced by BofA Securities, Inc. ("BofAS") and/or one or more of its affiliates. BofAS is a registered broker-dealer, Member SIPC, and wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation. *Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate. **Many products that pursue Alternative Investment strategies, specifically Private Equity and Hedge Funds, are available only to pre-qualified clients. Source: Chief Investment Office. Data as of March 31, 2020. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please refer to appendix for asset class proxies and index definitions.

The Four Questions that are Top of Mind

What currently happened in the markets?

- The 11-year bull market has recently come to an end, with the fastest move to a bear market in history.
- Bond yields fell to their lowest levels on record.
- Volatility as measured by Chicago Board Options Exchange's CBOE Volatility Index (VIX) spiked to historically high levels.

What has caused this current market volatility?

- Coronavirus contagion fears and the concern of a sharp economic contraction.
- Saudi-Russia split has led to a collapse in oil prices sparking credit fears.

What is the potential effect from this volatility?

- Global economic growth is expected to slow to the weakest pace since the 2008 financial crisis with increasing probability of a material economic contraction.
- Globally, policy makers and governments are responding with emergency containment policies and major fiscal and monetary support.

What should investors consider?

- Ensure investment plans are aligned with your goals and objectives.
- Maintain a diversified portfolio and have rebalancing plans ready to participate in a potential recovery.
- Consider adding to higher-quality investments across and within asset classes as rebalancing plans are implemented. This could also include thematic investments that may benefit from new long-term growth developments in specific sectors and industry groups.

Source: Chief Investment Office as of March 2020.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please refer to Appendix for Asset Class Proxies, Index Definitions and Important Disclosures.

Portfolio Strategy and Asset Allocation

TACTICAL SHIFTS

April 2020

- Lowered EM allocation to slightly UW from neutral, and U.S. mortgages to slightly UW from neutral. Increased corporate investment grade to a slight OW from neutral.

January 2020:

- We raised our allocation to EM equities to neutral, from a slight underweight position; and reduced our large underweight to International Developed equities in half, but remain slightly underweight relative to our long-term, strategic allocations.

FIXED INCOME

- We recommend short duration relative to a stated benchmark, as rates are extremely low but the Fed is not expected to move rates into negative territory, therefore limiting how much further rates can reasonably drop.
- We believe longer-dated Treasuries can still provide short-term protection against a risk-off environment and against market value declines.
- In terms of credit, further market value drawdowns are possible, especially in high yield, where downside volatility should be expected as defaults and restructuring increase in the coming months; Investment grade corporates have direct support from the Fed's monetary policy.
- We believe investors should favor general obligation bonds issued by high-quality state and local governments with structurally-balanced budgets and strong balance sheets, as well as essential service revenue bonds with adequate coverage and reserves.

MARKET VIEWS

- ✓ Equities remain more attractive relative to Fixed Income.
- ✓ Continue with high quality in Fixed Income ; short-end provides the best risk-reward profile given a potential drift higher in yields.
- ✓ Investor positioning is maximum bearish. Consider rebalancing portfolio back to target allocations as we transition from the liquidity phase to the recovery phase in the coming months.

EQUITIES

- Equities have endured a dramatic selloff as the expected economic cost to help contain the Coronavirus outbreak continues. As such, we believe investors should emphasize Quality, Yield and Growth. We favor U.S. large caps, are neutral on EMs and underweight International Developed equities for now.
- The U.S. remains our preferred equity region relative to the rest of the world, with stronger balance sheets on aggregate that should be better positioned to manage higher levels of economic stress.
 - In the near term, EM equities will likely face headwinds from a strong dollar, low oil prices and slower global economic growth and would be one of the main beneficiaries from a U-shaped recovery in global growth albeit a bumpy road.
 - A weaker outlook for global economic growth suggests that corporate earnings for International Developed markets could remain under pressure given their significant exposure to cyclical sectors like Financials and Industrials and, risk to major disruption to consumer spending in particular.

ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS*

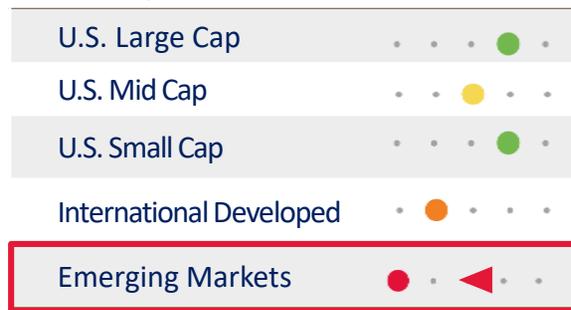
- We advocate for a diversified approach when investing in Hedge Funds. We continue to recommend incremental allocations to equity long/short and equity market-neutral strategies available to qualified investors.
 - We believe Private Equity strategies are long-term potential portfolio return enhancers with unique access to specialized deals unavailable to traditional investors. We expect that savvy managers will deploy dry powder opportunistically to buyout and distressed areas of the market, via direct and through secondary investments.
 - We would place emphasis on direct Real Estate investments in well- located properties in strong regions of the country that will exhibit attractive rent-roll and cash-flow characteristics, and have the potential to bridge into the next cycle, providing a long-term hedge against inflation.

*Many products that pursue Alternative Investment strategies, specifically Private Equity and Hedge Funds, are available only to pre-qualified clients. Asset Allocation and diversification do not ensure a profit or protect against loss in a declining market. **Bank of America, Merrill, their affiliates, and advisors do not provide legal, tax or accounting advice. You should consult your legal and/or tax advisors before making any financial decisions.** Source: GWIM Investment Strategy Committee (GWIM ISC) as of April 2020. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please refer to appendix for asset class proxies and index definitions.** CIO views are subject to change.

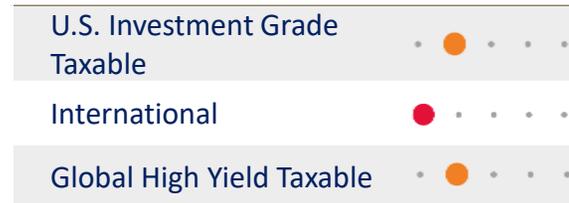
CIO Asset Class Strategy Views



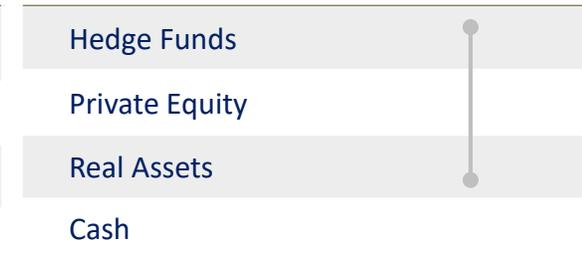
Global Equities



Fixed Income



Alternative Investments*



ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS NOTE: Given the differences in liquidity characteristics between AI and traditional investments, the AI portfolio positioning and CIO asset class views have been neutral rated versus our strategic allocations. These types of investments, in our opinion, should not be viewed at the asset class level on a tactical basis, rather the tactical positioning should be expressed at the sub asset level. We will continue to provide strategy level guidance for qualified AI investors and believe allocations to AI can introduce differentiated returns which can complement existing traditional holdings by enhancing returns, reducing risk, and capitalizing on opportunities not available in traditional investments.

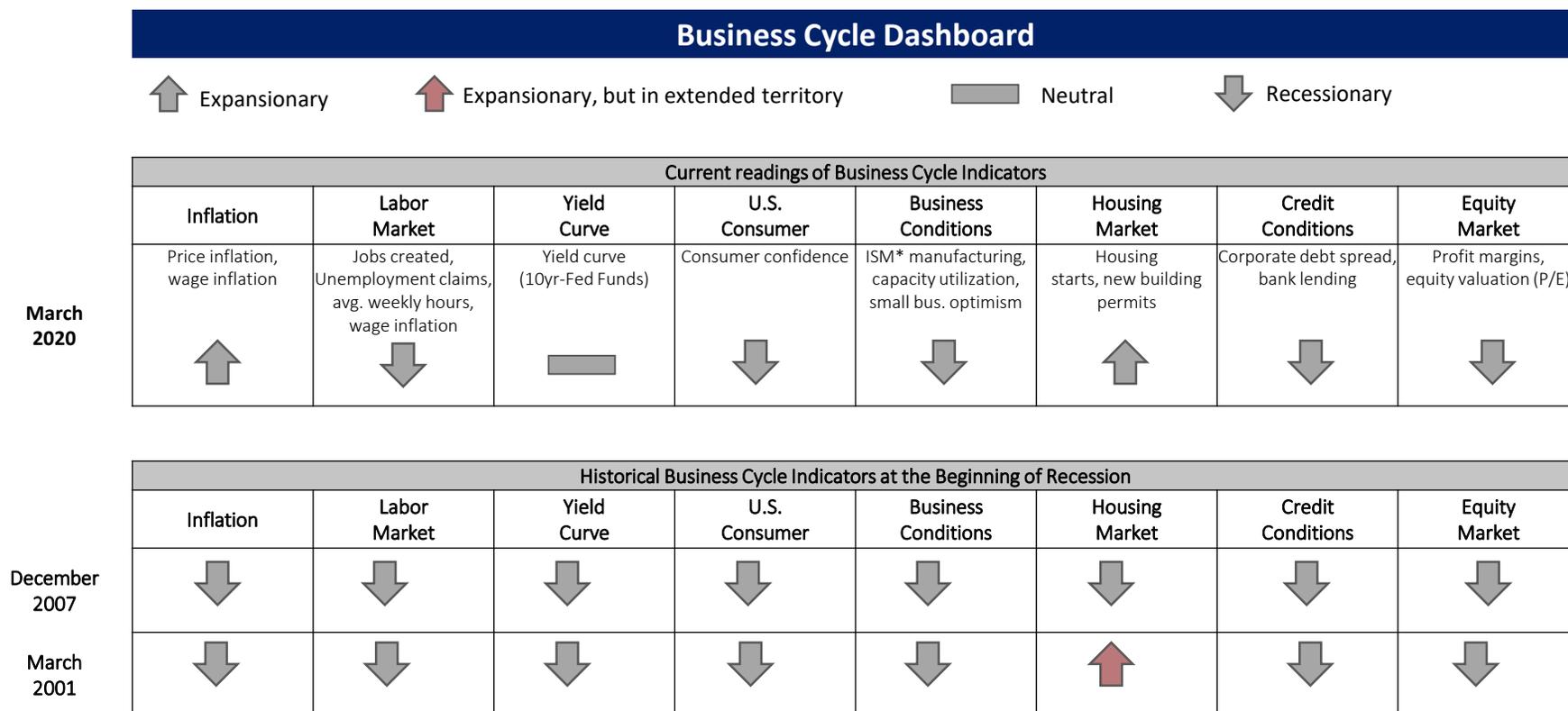
CORE PORTFOLIO FUNDAMENTALS

- Generate attractive cash flows across asset classes
- Active rebalancing during periods of outsized weakness and strength
- Focus on risk-adjusted returns and goal alignment

When assessing your portfolio in light of our current guidance, consider the tactical positioning around asset allocation in reference to your own individual risk tolerance, time horizon, objectives and liquidity needs. Certain investments may not be appropriate, given your specific circumstances and investment plan. Certain security types, like hedged strategies and private equity investments, are subject to eligibility and suitability criteria. Your financial advisor can help you customize your portfolio in light of your specific circumstances. *Many products that pursue Alternative Investment strategies, specifically Private Equity and Hedge Funds, are available only to pre-qualified clients. Source: GWIM Investment Strategy Committee (GWIM ISC) as of April 2020. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please refer to appendix for asset class proxies and index definitions.** CIO views are subject to change.

U.S. Business Cycle Indicator Dashboard

The CIO tracks various metrics (below), which currently indicate that the U.S. economic outlook could be starting to weaken. Over the coming weeks, the impacts of the coronavirus outbreak and oil price declines will remain in focus.



*ISM= Institute for Supply Management. Indicator is in extended territory if majority of data tracked in that category is outside the bounds of what we consider to be moderate levels. Sources: Bloomberg; Haver Analytics; Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; Chief Investment Office. Data as of March 31, 2020. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results.** The economic and market forecasts presented are for informational purposes as of the date of this report. There can be no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved. There is no guarantee that this trend will continue. **Please refer to appendix for asset class proxies and index definitions.**

Global Economy Grinds to a Halt

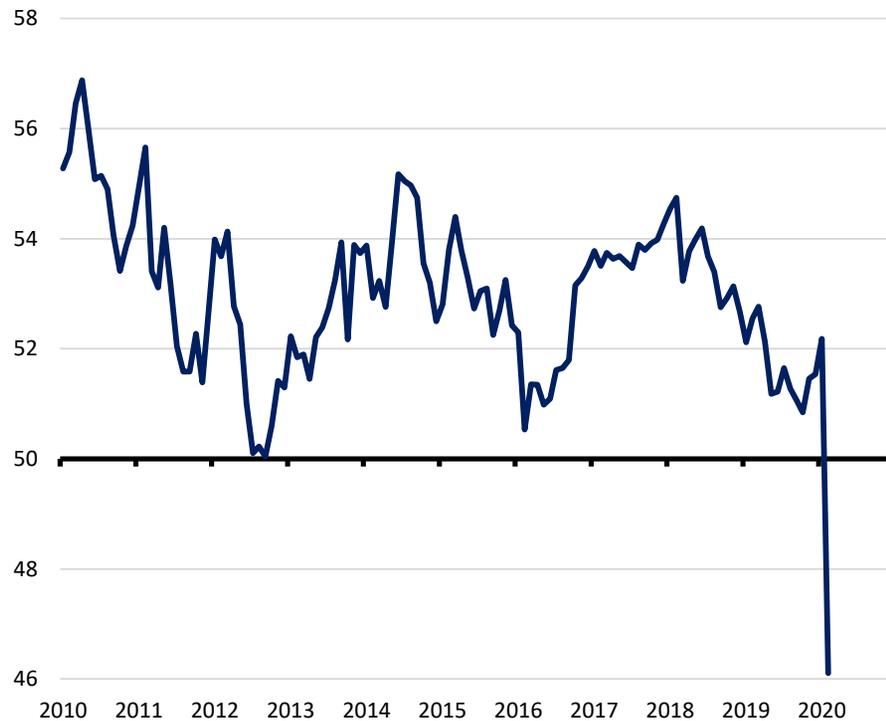
Global economic activity has fallen to a standstill as the ongoing Coronavirus outbreak leads to broad-based shutdowns across many economies including China, Italy and the U.S.

Manufacturing and services activity across the world has grinded to a halt as factory shutdowns and social distancing take hold.

The coronavirus outbreak and oil price collapse have induced a deflationary shock on the economy as inflation expectations fall sharply lower.

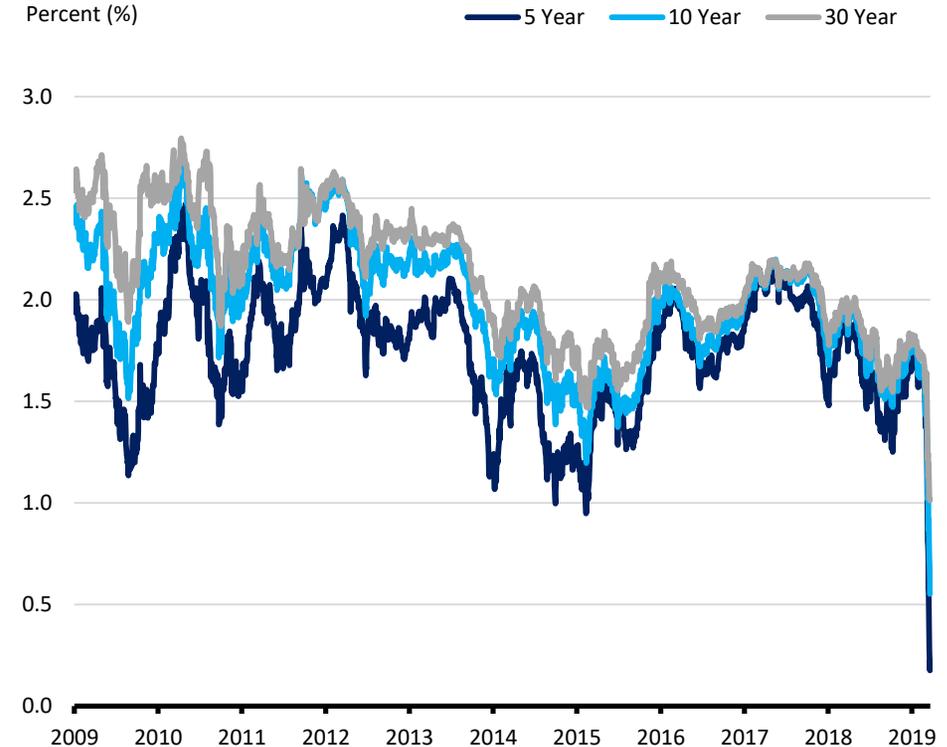
Global Composite Purchasing Managers Index

Index Value



Breakeven Inflation Expectations

Percent (%)



Sources: Haver Analytics; Bloomberg. Data as of March 31, 2020. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please refer to appendix for asset class disclosures and index definitions. Indexes are unmanaged and do not take into account fees or expenses. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

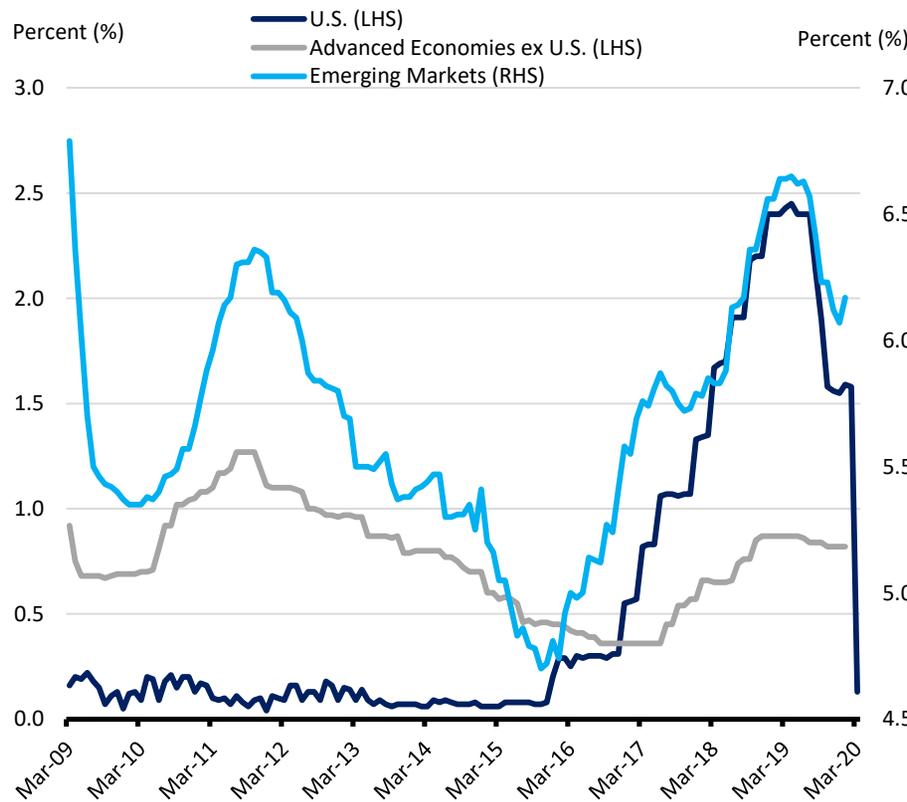
Central Bank Easing Shifts into High Gear

From rate cuts, to quantitative easing to new lending facilities, central banks around the world are doing whatever it takes to help improve liquidity in financial markets and cushion the economic impact of the coronavirus outbreak.

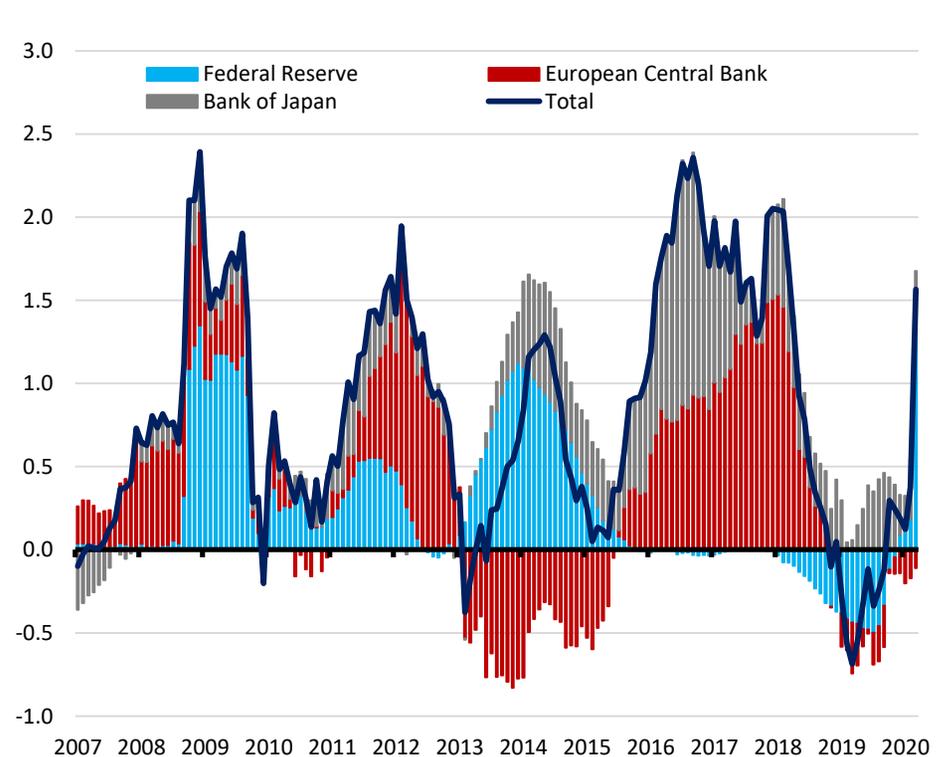
Global central banks – both developed and emerging – have cut rates over 800 times over the past 11 years, accelerating recently due to the impact from the coronavirus.

The Fed has announced unlimited QE in order to improve liquidity in financial markets, to go along with a new asset purchase program from the European Central Bank and continued easing from the Bank of Japan.

Global Policy Rates



Year-over-year change in Assets (Trillions of U.S.\$)



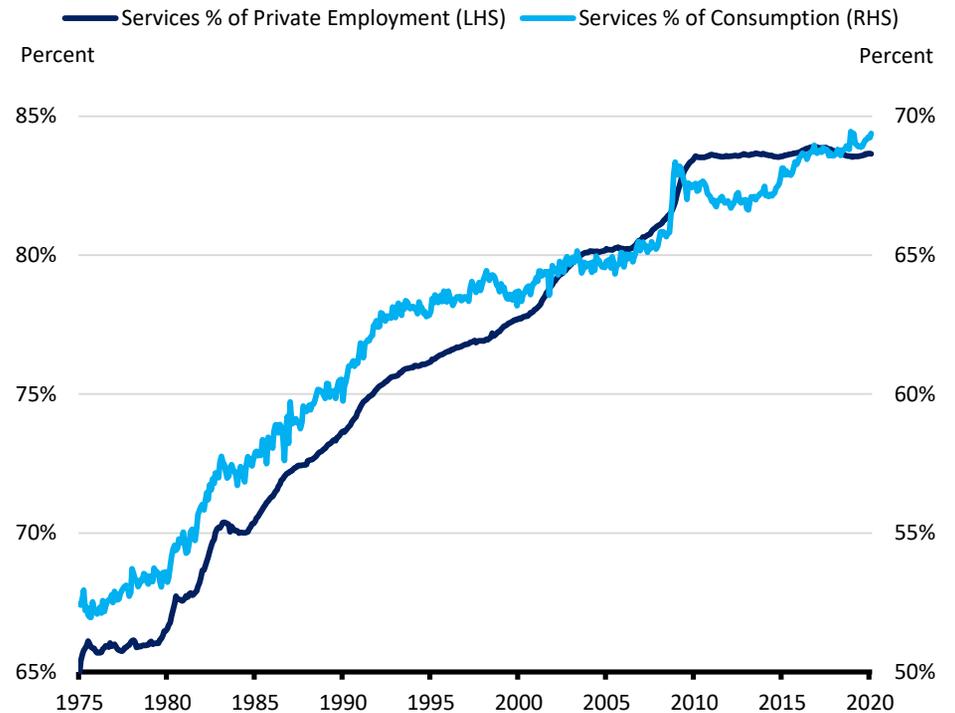
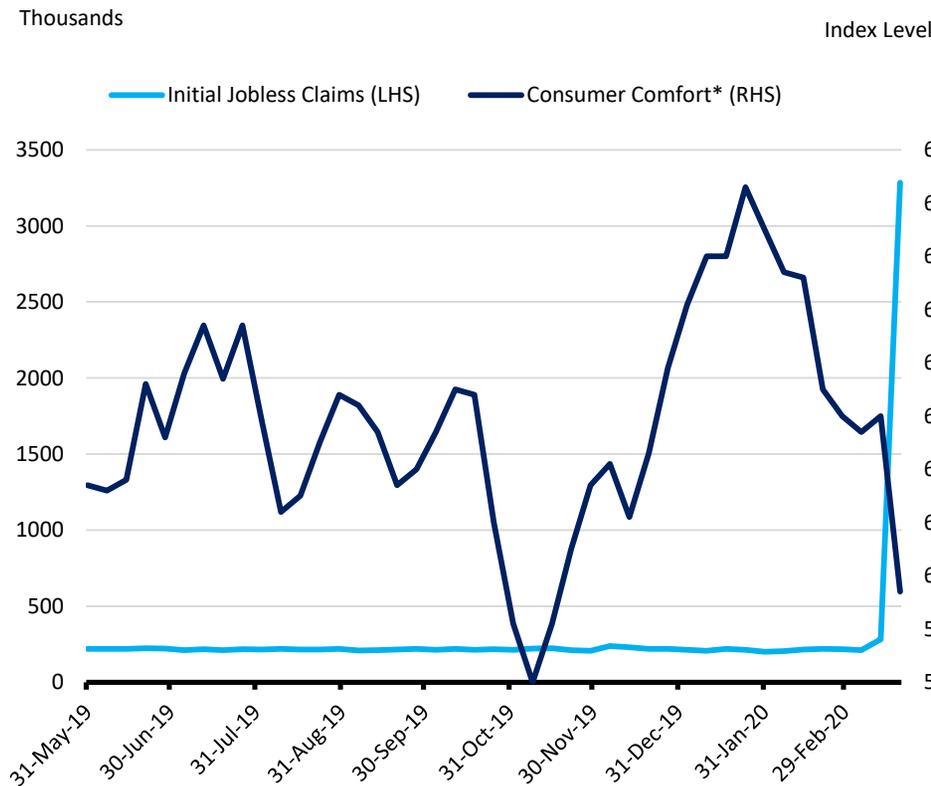
Sources: Bloomberg; Haver Analytics; Chief Investment Office. Data as of March 31, 2020.

Coronavirus Puts the Consumer At Risk

The U.S. consumer had been the backbone of the current economic expansion, supported by a historically strong labor market and consumer confidence. The coronavirus is expected to lead to a wave of layoffs, particularly in the services sector which is likely to weigh on consumer spending until the virus is contained.

Consumer confidence has started to weaken as layoffs surge from restaurant and store closures.

The U.S. economy is particularly vulnerable to a slowdown in the services sector, which makes up about 85% of employment and 70% of consumer spending.



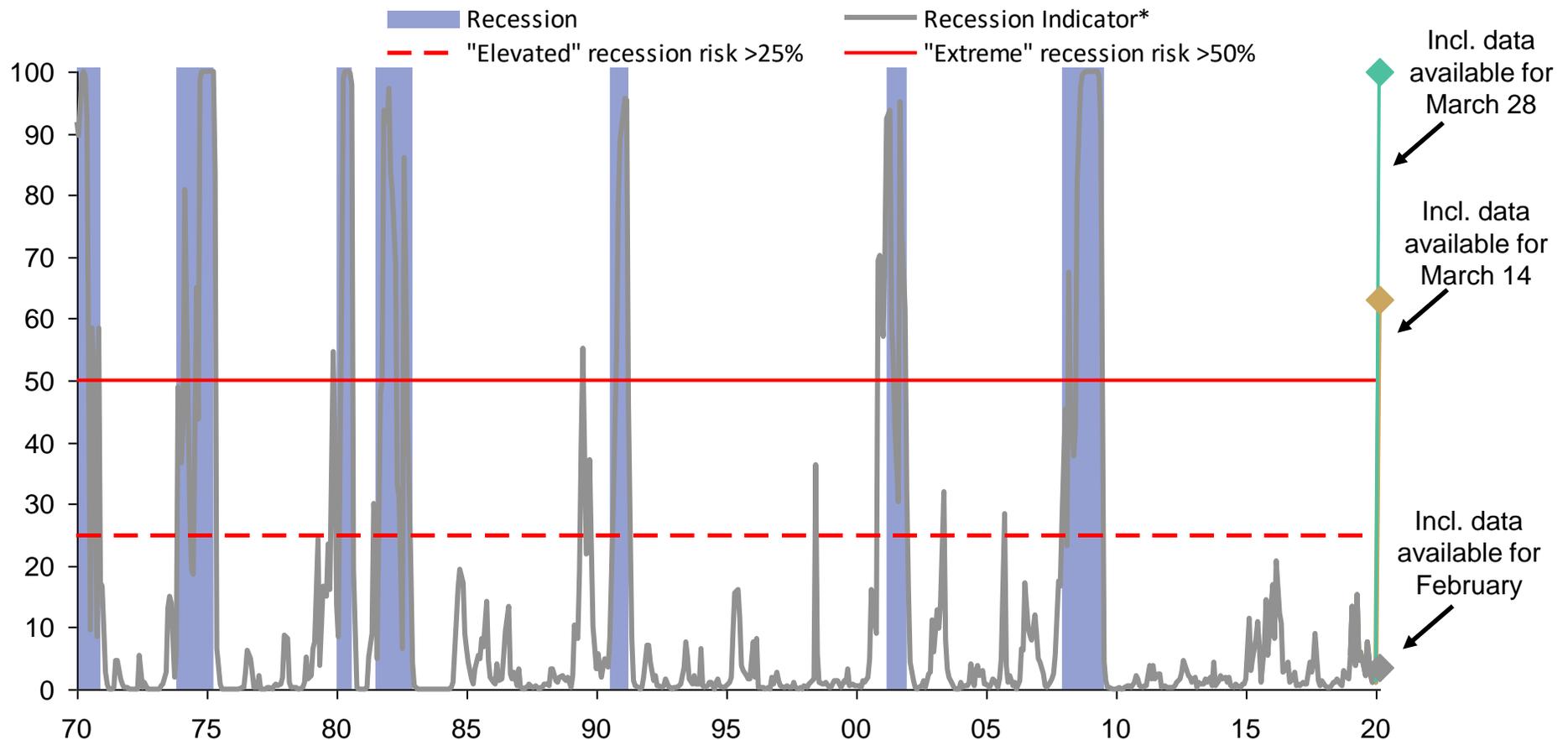
*Measured by the Bloomberg Weekly Consumer Comfort Index. Sources: (Left): Bloomberg. Data as of March 31, 2020. (Right) Bureau of Economic Analysis; Bureau of Labor Statistics; Haver Analytics. Data as of March 31, 2020.

Composite Recession Indicator: Recession Risk Has Spiked Amid Coronavirus Outbreak

Our composite recession indicator spiked in March, suggesting that a recession began last month. The Coronavirus epidemic continues to spread globally, with mitigation and containment measures leading to supply chain disruptions and a sharp drop in global demand. Stimulus measures should help to limit the extent of the downturn, but a recession now appears all but certain.

Composite recession indicator*

Probability (%)



Note: 2020 recession indicator line shaded green to show the fluctuations upon additional data releases.

Sources: (Left) Chief Investment Office; Bloomberg; National Bureau of Economic Research. *Logistic regression of four macroeconomic variables (initial claims, housing starts, industrial production, vehicle sales) against recessionary and non-recessionary periods since January 1970. Data as of March 2020. The economic and market forecasts presented are for informational purposes as of the date of this report. There can be no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved. There is no guarantee that this trend will continue. (Right) EPFR Global. Data as of March 2020.

Global Monetary and Fiscal Stimulus

Central banks, global policy makers and governments have pledged monetary and fiscal support to combat the potential impact from the Coronavirus outbreak and oil price collapse on the global economy.

	Rate cuts	Spending Increases	Tax Cuts	Market Support	Bank Measures
China	X	X	X	X	X
South Korea		X			
Italy		X	X		
Japan		X		X	
United States	X	X			
Singapore		X			
Hong Kong		X	X		
Australia	X				
Malaysia	X	X	X		
Thailand		X		X	X
Canada	X			X	
UAE *					X
Vietnam		X	X		
Indonesia	X		X	X	X
United Kingdom		X			

*United Arab Emirates.

Concrete actions taken or announced.

Sources: Central banks; John Hopkins CSSE; Press reports; The economist, and Chief Investment Office as of March 15, 2020.. **Please refer to appendix for asset class proxies and index definitions.** Indexes are unmanaged and do not take into account fees or expenses. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

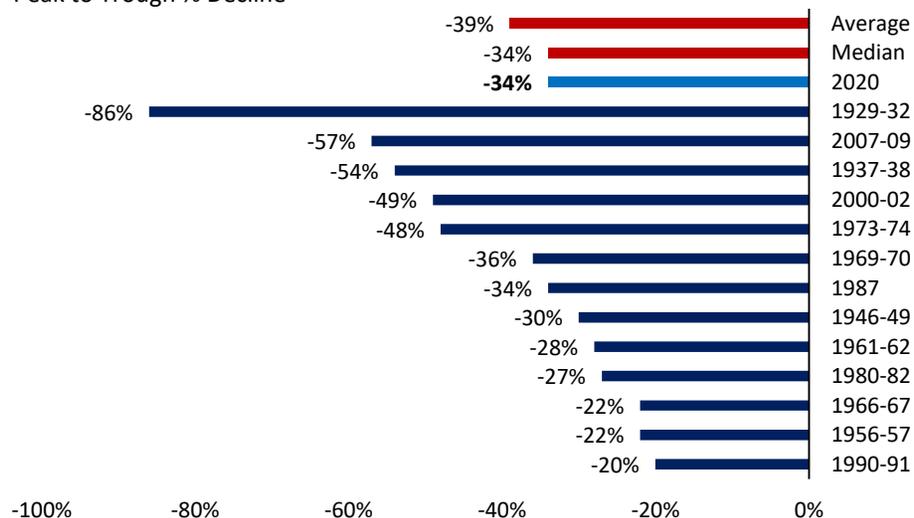
Historical Perspective: How Does this Bear Compare?

Bear markets (defined as a 20% price decline) have varied considerably, and Coronavirus only adds to the uncertainty. But even some of the deepest drawdowns saw strong recoveries and the S&P 500's best days generally follow its worst, further emphasizing the importance of remaining invested.

While uncertainty remains high, bear markets of the past may provide some context.

S&P 500 Index Bear Market Drawdowns

Peak to Trough % Decline



Historical S&P 500 Index Bear Markets

- The median peak to trough price decline at 34% puts the current bear market right in line with history.
- Bear markets have generally lasted on average 18 months. But given the speed of the decline of the current bear, we could see a faster recovery. Of the three most recent declines of greater than 35%, it took 0.5x the duration of the decline to recover 50% of the losses, according to Fundstrat.
- Trailing price-to-earnings multiples have contracted from 18.7x to 11.1x on average in bear markets. The S&P 500 is now trading at 17.0x on a trailing 12 month basis, down from its peak of 22.3x.
- EPS during bear markets has declined from its nearby peak-to-trough by 27% on average.

Following a trough, U.S. equities tend to recover on average 83% of the peak seen prior to the bear market in one year and 93% in two years. In the year following the S&P 500's trough, markets have typically gained 46%.

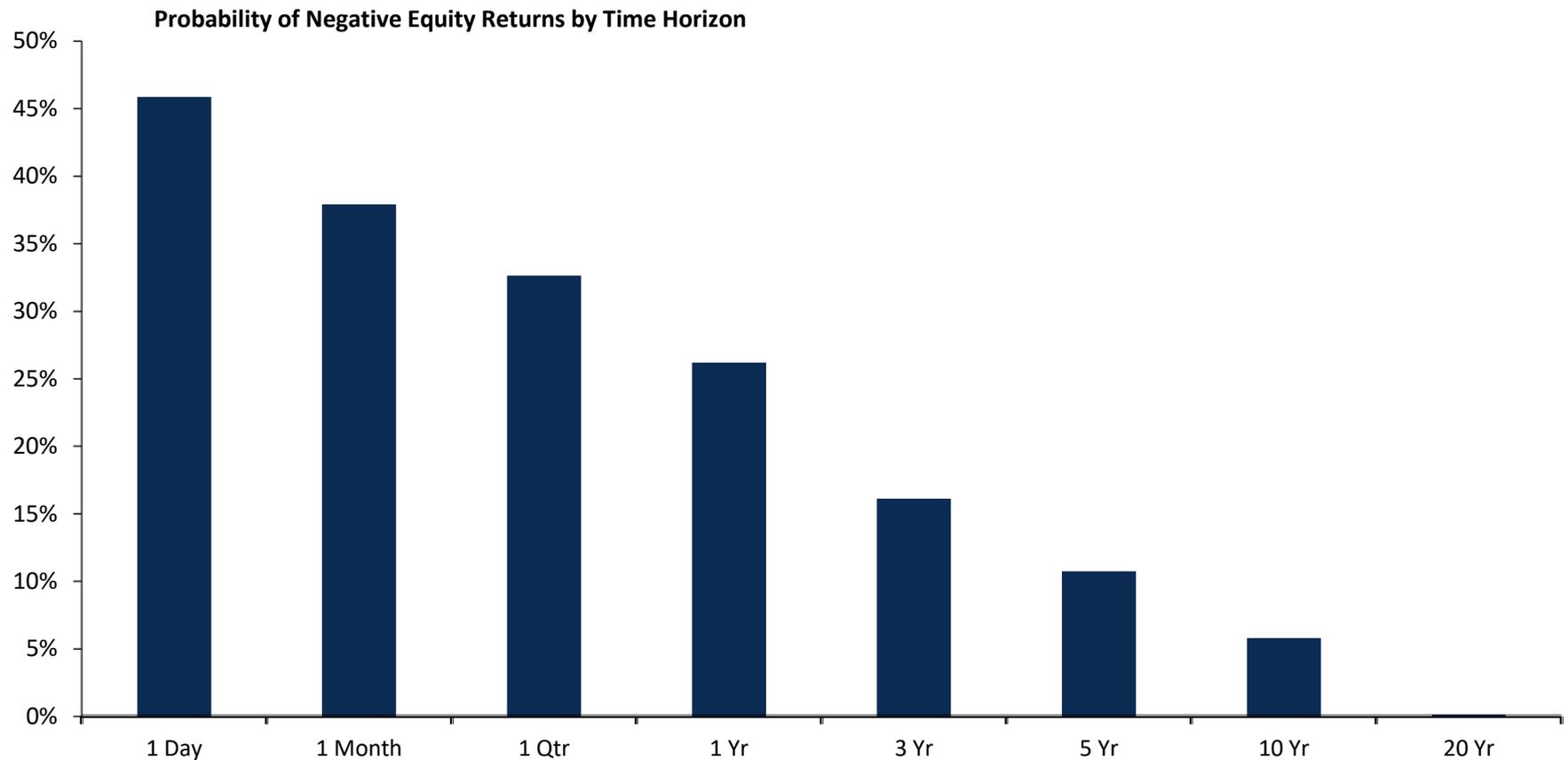
	1929-32	1937-38	1946-49	1956-57	1961-62	1969-70	1973-74	1980-82	1987	1990-91	2000-02	2007-09	Avg.
S&P 500 Index													
Price at Trough	4.4	8.5	13.55	38.98	52.34	69.29	62.28	102.42	223.92	295.46	776.76	676.53	
Date of Trough	Jun-32	Mar-38	Jun-49	Oct-57	Jun-62	May-70	Oct-74	Aug-82	Dec-87	Oct-90	Oct-02	Mar-09	
Price after 1 year	9.74	10.98	19.25	51.07	69.41	99.59	85.95	162.16	274.93	381.45	1038.73	1140.45	
% Gain from Trough after 1 year	121%	29%	42%	31%	33%	44%	38%	58%	23%	29%	34%	69%	46%
Price after 2 years	9.38	12.21	21.55	56	81.46	110.66	104.03	165.43	351.41	407.44	1124.39	1320.03	
% Gain from Trough after 2 years	113%	44%	59%	44%	56%	60%	67%	62%	57%	38%	45%	95%	62%
Peak Price Before Bear Market	31.86	18.67	19.25	49.74	72.64	108.37	120.24	140.52	336.77	368.95	1527.46	1562.47	
% of Peak Recovered in 1 year	31%	59%	100%	103%	96%	92%	71%	115%	82%	103%	68%	73%	83%
% of Peak Recovered in 2 years	29%	65%	112%	113%	112%	102%	87%	118%	104%	110%	74%	84%	93%

Sources: BofA Global Research; Chief Investment Office; Haver Analytics. Data as of March 2020.

Equity Markets: Short-Term versus Long-Term

Long-term equity returns have historically been positive and the increase in dividend yield alongside the decline in bond yield have historically made equities an attractive option.

For equity investors, time tends to help loss avoidance: As time horizons lengthen, the probability of losing money in equities tends to decrease.



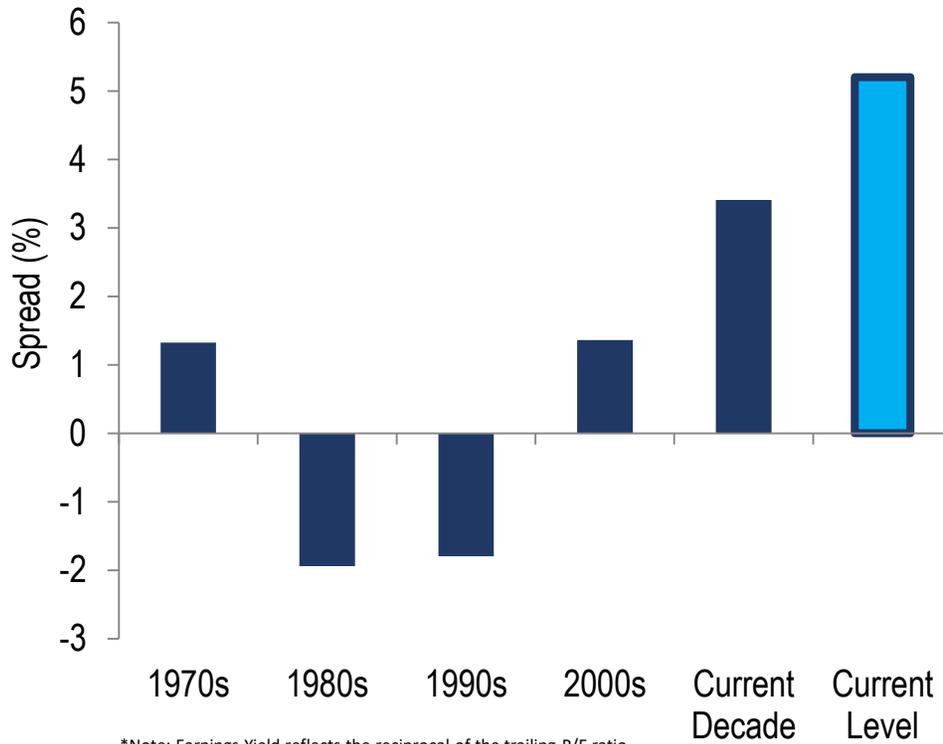
Sources: Chief Investment Office and BofA Global Research as of March 2020. Data reflects probability of negative equity returns going back to 1929 based on S&P 500 performance. Indexes are unmanaged and do not take into account fees or expenses. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

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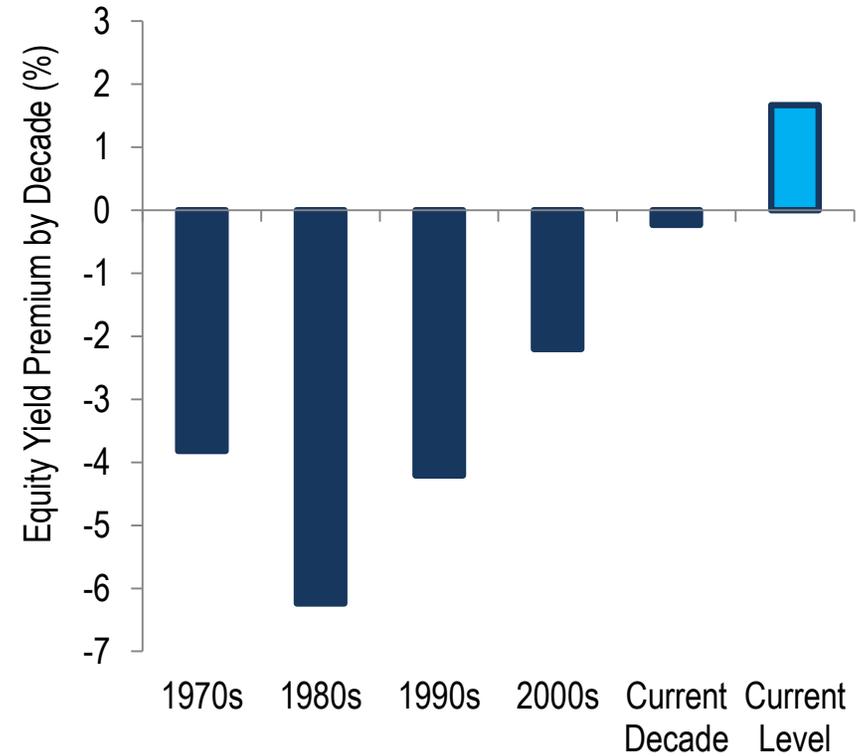
Equities Have Become More Attractive Relative to Fixed Income

The Equity Risk Premium in the United States, measured as the spread between the S&P 500's earnings yield and the 10-year Treasury yield, and the Yield Premium, measured as the spread between the S&P 500's dividend yield and the 10-year Treasury yield, both remain above their respective long-term averages. According to BofA Global Research, 94% of the time that this happens, stocks historically outperformed bonds over the next 12 months (by about 20 percentage points (ppt) on average).

S&P 500 Earnings Yield* – 10-Year Treasury Yield



S&P 500 Dividend Yield – 10-Year Treasury Yield

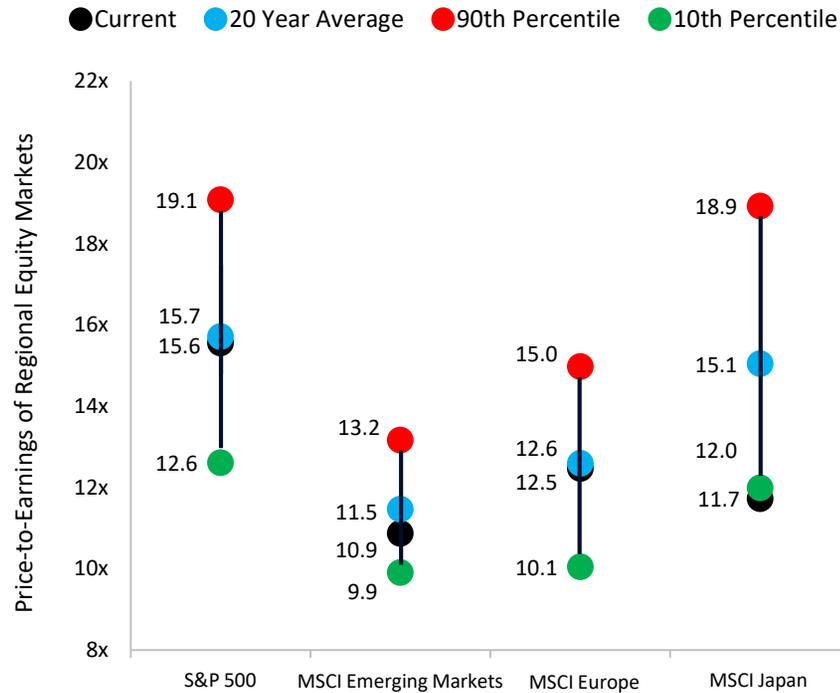


Sources: Bloomberg; Chief Investment Office. Data as of March 31, 2020.

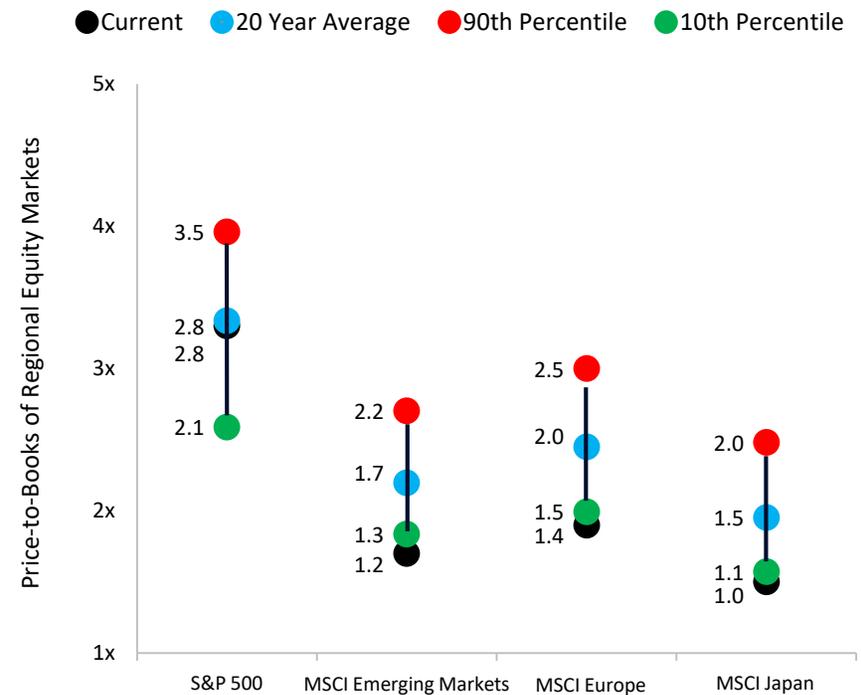
Global Equity Valuations

Valuations are reasonable for the U.S. and generally attractive abroad, especially compared to bonds, but political uncertainties and lingering geopolitical risks may make it difficult for multiples to expand in the near term.

Price/Earnings Ratios of Regional Equity Markets



Price/Book Ratios of Regional Equity Markets

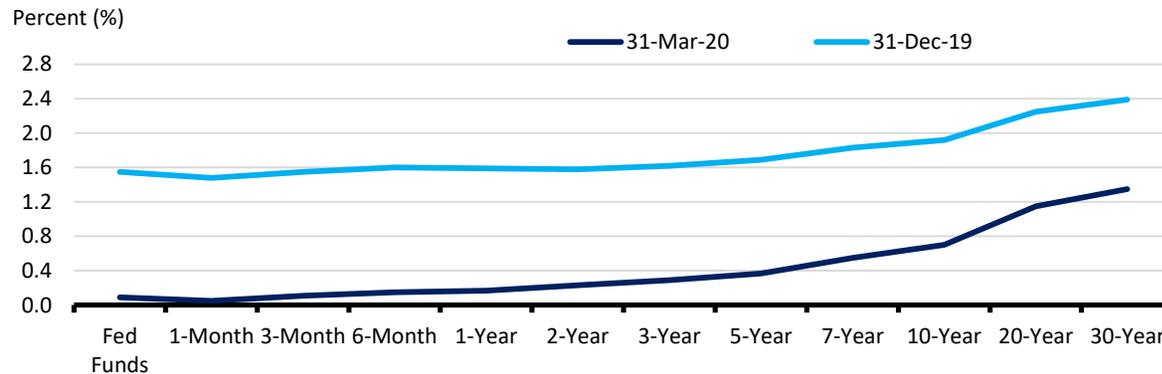


Sources: Chief Investment Office; Bloomberg. Data as of March 31, 2020. Forward 12M Price/Earnings ratios shown. **Indexes are unmanaged and do not take into account fees or expenses. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Please refer to appendix for asset class proxies and index definitions.**

Decomposing the Yield Curve

Examining different segments of the Treasury Yield Curve can help investors to understand the market's expectations for Federal Reserve (Fed) policy, inflation and growth, as well as the longer-term health of the economy.

The yield curve has shifted lower since the end of 2019.



Overall, the yield curve reflects expectations for slower real economic growth and inflation, with long term bond yields near all-time lows. The steepness of the curve suggests monetary policy is accommodative.

Short End (3 Month – 2 Year):

Upward sloping, suggesting that the Fed is unlikely to cut interest rates over the near term.

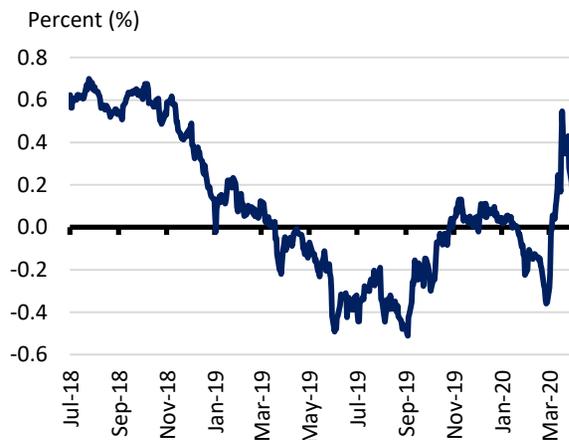
Intermediate (2 Year – 10 Year):

Upward sloping, indicating that Fed policy is now more accommodative to help cushion the impact from the coronavirus on the economy.

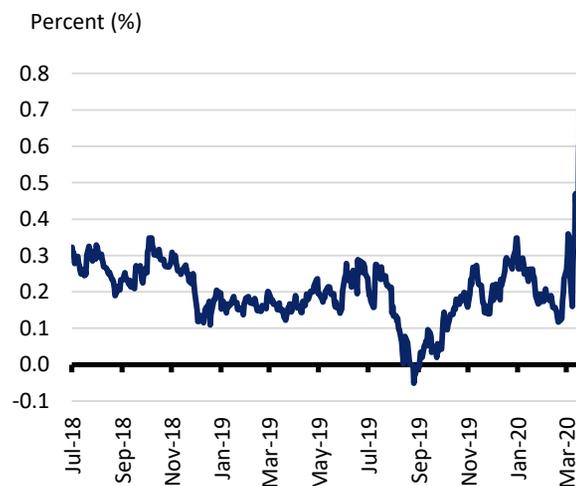
Long End (10 Year – 30 Year):

Still steep, indicating that over the long term, the market has confidence that economic growth will continue, a recession would be manageable and the Fed should get back on track with its inflation target.

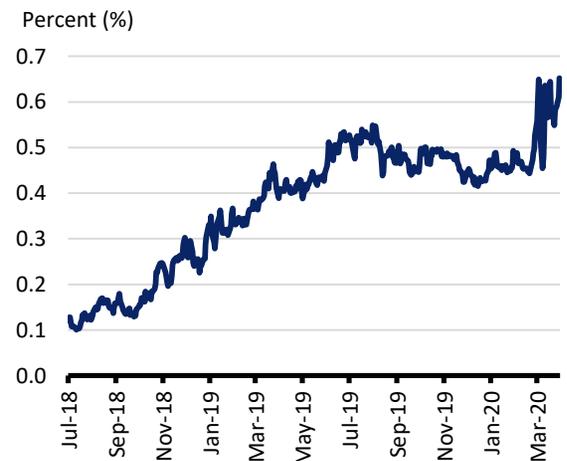
2 Year Minus 3 Month Yield



10 Year Minus 2 Year Yield



30 Year Minus 10 Year Yield



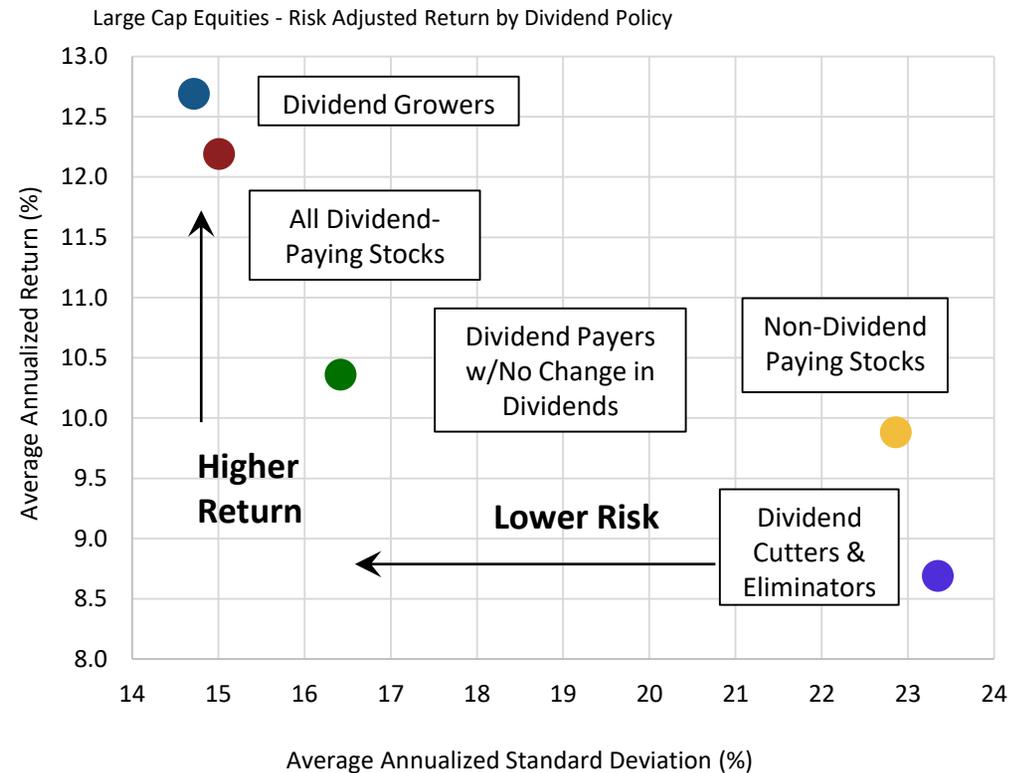
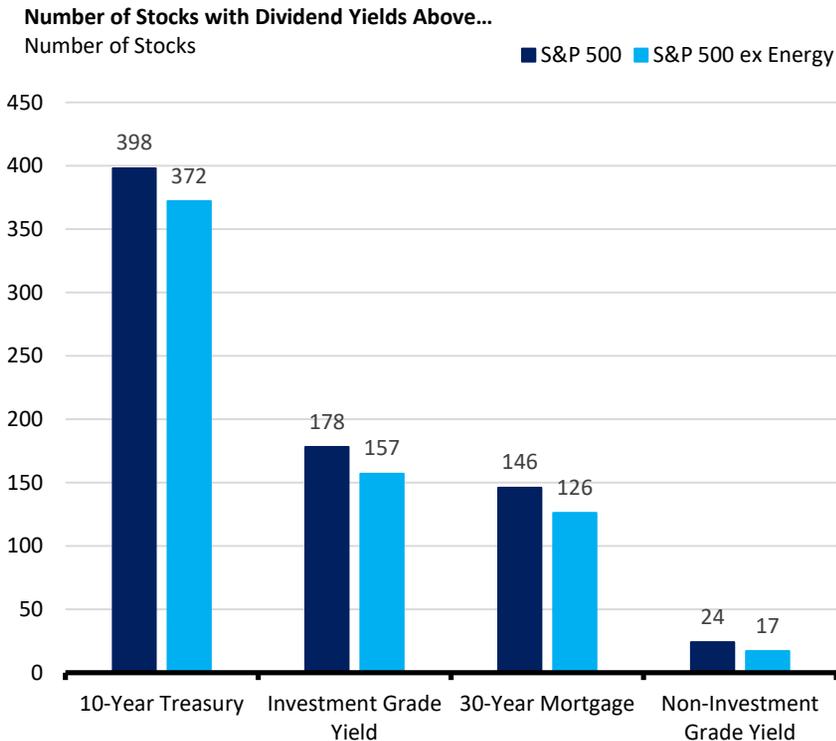
Sources: Chief Investment Office; Bloomberg. Data as of March 31, 2020.

Dividend-Investing in a Low Interest Rate World

In an environment with low interest rates in many parts of the world, income-seeking investors could consider supplementing their portfolios with selective exposure to high quality dividend-paying equities.

As interest rates continue to move lower, a larger share of the U.S. equity market can potentially earn investors a higher yield than fixed income.

A company that funds its dividend with growing cash flows from its business is more likely to sustain or even increase the payout over time. "Dividend growers," have historically provided attractive risk-adjusted returns and may help to boost the total return for a portfolio.



(Left) Bloomberg. Data as of March 31, 2020. (Right) Note: Dividend policy is determined on a 1-year rolling basis. For example, a dividend grower is a stock that increased its dividend in the past 12 months, while a dividend cutter is a stock that cut its dividend in the past 12 months. Data represent total returns, before fees, expenses and taxes. All stocks are historical constituents of the S&P 500. Source: Ned Davis. Data as of 2019. **Indexes are unmanaged and do not take into account fees or expenses. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.**

Economic and Market Forecasts

	Q3 2019A	Q4 2019A	2019A	Q1 2020A	Q2 2020E	2020E
Real global GDP (% y/y annualized)	-	-	2.9	-	-	-2.7
Real U.S. GDP (% q/q annualized)	2.1	2.1	2.3	-7.0*	-30.0	-6.0
CPI inflation (% y/y)	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0*	-0.2	0.8
Core CPI inflation (% y/y)	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1*	0.9	1.4
Unemployment rate(%)	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	15.6	10.6
Fed funds rate, end period (%)	1.90	1.55	1.55	0.08	0.13	0.13
10-year Treasury, end period (%)	1.66	1.92	1.92	0.67	0.50	1.00
S&P 500 end period	2977	3231	3231	2585	-	2600
S&P earnings (\$/share)	42	42	163	34*	25	115
Euro/U.S. dollar, end period	1.09	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.02	1.05
U.S. dollar/Japanese yen, end period	108	109	109	108	105	103
Oil (\$/barrel, avg. of period, WTI**)	56	57	57	46	20	32

The forecasts in the table above are the base line view from BofA Global Research team. The Global Wealth & Investment Management (GWIM) Investment Strategy Committee (ISC) may make adjustments to this view over the course of the year and can express upside/downside to these forecasts.

A=Actual. E/=Estimate. ** WTI: West Texas Intermediate. S&P 500 represents the year-end target for 2020.

Sources: BofA Global Research; GWIM ISC as of April 3, 2020.

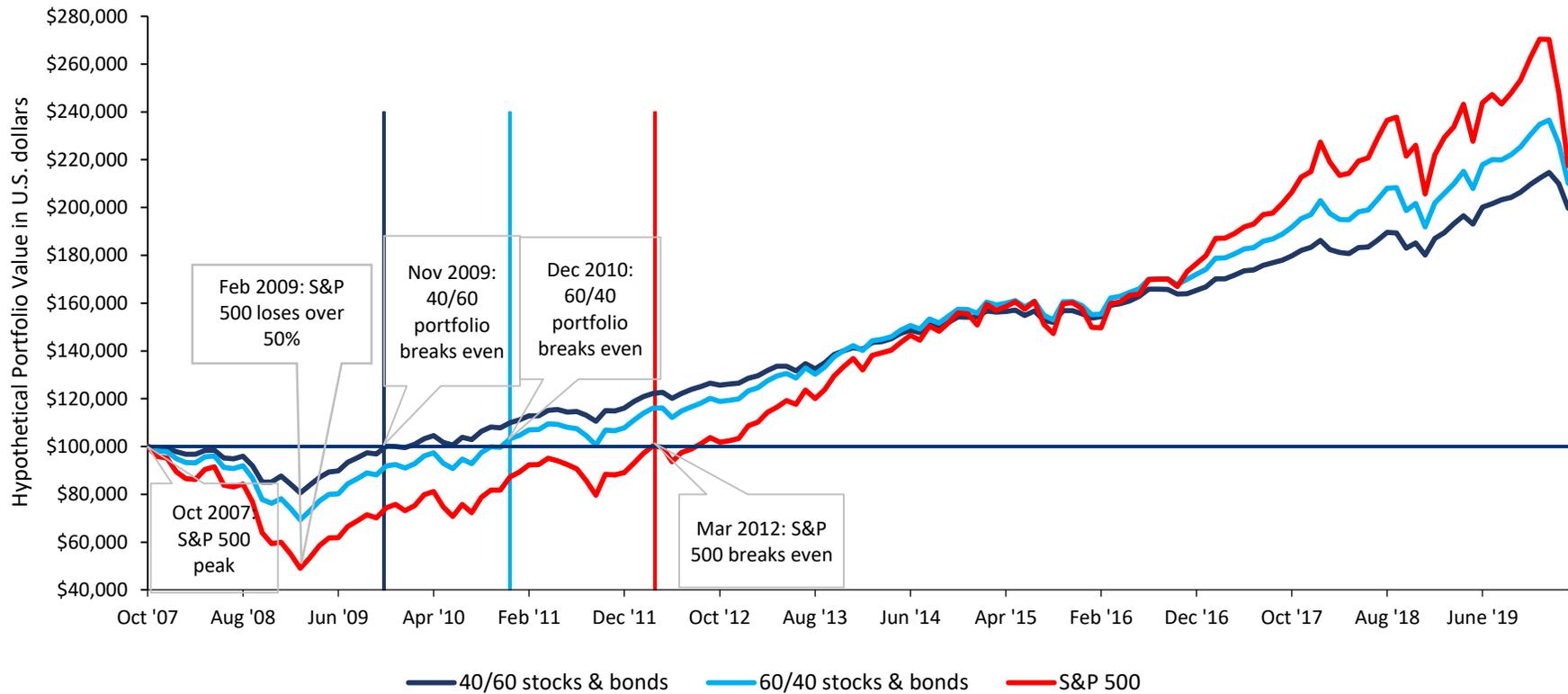
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Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The economic and market forecasts presented are for informational purposes as of the date of this report. There can be no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved. There is no guarantee that this trend will continue. **Please refer to appendix for asset class disclosures and index definitions.**

The Value of Diversification

Less volatility per unit of growth.

Hypothetical Portfolio Returns: Equity vs. Equity and Fixed Income Blends



Source: Chief Investment Office, Morningstar Direct. Equity Index: S&P 500 Total Return; Fixed Income index: BarCap Aggregate. Data as of March 31, 2020. Results shown are based on an index and are illustrative; they assume reinvestment of income and no transaction costs or taxes. Indexes are unmanaged. Direct investment cannot be made in an index. Diversification does not ensure a profit or protect against loss in declining markets. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please refer to appendix for asset class proxies and index definitions.

U.S. Oriented Investor

Historical Asset Class Performance

Key Market Index Returns, 2011 – 2020, Highest to Lowest

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Govt FI 9.19%	EM Equity 18.23%	US SCG 43.30%	US LCV 13.45%	US LCG 5.67%	US SCV 31.74%	EM Equity 37.28%	Intl FI 3.17%	US LCG 36.39%	Govt FI 8.68%
Corp FI 7.51%	US SCV 18.05%	US SCV 34.52%	US LCG 13.05%	Mtge FI 1.46%	High Yield FI 17.34%	US LCG 30.21%	Cash 1.87%	US SCG 28.48%	Mtge FI 2.79%
Mtge FI 6.14%	US LCV 17.50%	US LCG 33.48%	Intl FI 9.07%	Intl FI 1.35%	US LCV 17.34%	Intl Eq 24.21%	Inflation 1.68%	US LCV 26.54%	Cash 0.57%
High Yield FI 4.50%	Intl Eq 16.41%	US LCV 32.53%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 7.95%	Govt FI 0.84%	US SCG 11.32%	US SCG 22.17%	Mtge FI 1.00%	Intl Eq 22.49%	Inflation 0.53%
Intl FI 4.04%	High Yield FI 15.44%	Intl Eq 21.02%	Corp FI 7.51%	Inflation 0.73%	EM Equity 11.19%	US LCV 13.66%	Govt FI 0.83%	US SCV 22.39%	Intl FI 0.27%
Inflation 2.96%	US LCG 15.27%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 17.05%	Mtge FI 6.07%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 0.18%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 8.05%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 13.30%	US LCG -1.51%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 19.00%	Corp FI -4.05%
US LCG 2.64%	US SCG 14.58%	High Yield FI 7.38%	Govt FI 5.88%	Cash 0.05%	US LCG 7.08%	US SCV 7.84%	Corp FI -2.25%	EM Equity 18.42%	High Yield FI -13.06%
CIO Mod. Alloc. 2.08%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 11.79%	Inflation 1.51%	US SCG 5.60%	Corp FI -0.63%	Corp FI 5.96%	High Yield FI 7.48%	High Yield FI -2.26%	High Yield FI 14.40%	CIO Mod. Alloc. -13.12%
US LCV 0.39%	Corp FI 10.37%	Intl FI 1.33%	US SCV 4.22%	US SCG -1.38%	Intl FI 5.19%	Corp FI 6.48%	CIO Mod. Alloc. -4.78%	Corp FI 14.23%	US LCG -14.10%
Cash 0.10%	Intl FI 6.59%	Cash 0.07%	High Yield FI 2.45%	Intl Eq -3.04%	Intl Eq 2.75%	Intl FI 2.51%	US LCV -8.27%	Intl FI 7.57%	Intl Eq -23.26%
US SCG -2.92%	Mtge FI 2.59%	Mtge FI -1.39%	Inflation 0.76%	US LCV -3.83%	Inflation 2.07%	Mtge FI 2.45%	US SCG -9.31%	Govt FI 6.95%	EM Equity -23.60%
US SCV -5.50%	Govt FI 2.19%	Corp FI -1.46%	Cash 0.03%	High Yield FI -4.55%	Mtge FI 1.67%	Govt FI 2.42%	US SCV -12.86%	Mtge FI 6.51%	US SCG -25.76%
Intl Eq -12.21%	Inflation 1.74%	EM Equity -2.60%	EM Equity -2.19%	US SCV -7.47%	Govt FI 1.15%	Inflation 2.24%	Intl Eq -14.09%	Inflation 2.29%	US LCV -26.73%
EM Equity -18.42%	Cash 0.11%	Govt FI -3.21%	Intl Eq -4.32%	EM Equity -14.92%	Cash 0.33%	Cash 0.86%	EM Equity -14.58%	Cash 2.28%	US SCV -35.66%

Source: Morningstar Direct & CIA System. Income and dividends are included in all returns figures. Excludes alternative investments. CIO Moderate Allocation represents GWIM Strategic Asset Allocation for Tier 0 (Highest Liquidity) Moderate U.S. Investor. *Data as of March 31, 2020. Results shown are based on an index and are illustrative; they assume reinvestment of income and no transaction costs or taxes. Indexes are unmanaged. Direct investment cannot be made in an index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please refer to appendix for asset class proxies and index definitions.

U.S. Oriented Investor

Historical Asset Class Volatility

Annualized Standard Deviations of Key Asset Classes 2011 – 2020 , Highest to Lowest

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
EM Equity 23.46%	EM Equity 18.83%	EM Equity 11.31%	US SCG 15.45%	EM Equity 16.91%	US SCG 18.40%	US SCV 9.27%	US SCG 20.17%	US SCG 17.57%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 32.61%
US SCG 23.31%	Intl Eq 15.68%	Intl Eq 11.25%	US SCV 14.81%	US SCG 15.81%	US SCV 17.05%	EM Equity 6.26%	US SCV 17.23%	US SCV 17.49%	US SCV 28.61%
US SCV 21.38%	US SCG 13.30%	US SCG 10.78%	EM Equity 13.01%	Intl Eq 14.47%	EM Equity 17.02%	US SCG 5.71%	US LCG 16.69%	EM Equity 15.75%	US SCG 25.88%
Intl Eq 18.56%	US SCV 11.67%	US SCV 10.44%	Intl Eq 9.33%	US LCG 13.45%	Intl Eq 12.57%	US LCV 5.20%	EM Equity 14.79%	US LCV 12.94%	US LCV 21.13%
US LCV 16.54%	US LCG 11.11%	US LCV 9.12%	US LCG 8.90%	US SCV 12.40%	US LCV 10.65%	US LCG 4.38%	US LCV 13.50%	US LCG 12.84%	High Yield FI 18.00%
US LCG 15.30%	US LCV 9.80%	US LCG 7.71%	US LCV 7.94%	US LCV 12.38%	US LCG 10.55%	Intl Eq 3.72%	Intl Eq 11.84%	Intl Eq 11.14%	US LCG 17.77%
CIO Mod. Alloc. 12.77%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 6.90%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 6.18%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 6.26%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 7.93%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 7.74%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 2.99%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 8.49%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 5.28%	Intl Eq 17.29%
High Yield FI 9.08%	High Yield FI 3.58%	High Yield FI 4.57%	High Yield FI 4.32%	High Yield FI 6.16%	High Yield FI 5.76%	High Yield FI 2.11%	Govt FI 3.52%	High Yield FI 4.90%	EM Equity 17.06%
Corp FI 4.15%	Corp FI 3.18%	Corp FI 4.54%	Corp FI 2.92%	Govt FI 3.78%	Corp FI 4.72%	Intl FI 2.07%	High Yield FI 3.49%	Govt FI 4.55%	Corp FI 15.28%
Govt FI 3.24%	Govt FI 2.81%	Govt FI 2.99%	Govt FI 2.27%	Corp FI 3.69%	Govt FI 4.42%	Govt FI 1.71%	Corp FI 3.00%	Corp FI 3.72%	Intl FI 5.98%
Intl FI 2.59%	Intl FI 1.60%	Intl FI 2.74%	Mtge FI 2.19%	Intl FI 2.96%	Intl FI 3.19%	Corp FI 1.67%	Mtge FI 2.87%	Intl FI 3.17%	Govt FI 0.98%
Mtge FI 1.63%	Inflation 1.29%	Mtge FI 2.66%	Intl FI 1.54%	Mtge FI 1.43%	Mtge FI 2.33%	Mtge FI 1.28%	Intl FI 1.56%	Mtge FI 1.82%	Inflation 0.78%
Inflation 1.25%	Mtge FI 1.01%	Inflation 0.94%	Inflation 1.27%	Inflation 1.16%	Inflation 0.70%	Inflation 0.72%	Inflation 0.96%	Inflation 0.73%	Mtge FI 0.49%
Cash 0.03%	Cash 0.02%	Cash 0.02%	Cash 0.01%	Cash 0.03%	Cash 0.05%	Cash 0.09%	Cash 0.10%	Cash 0.10%	Cash 0.25%

Source: Morningstar Direct & CIA System. CIO Moderate Allocation represents GWIM Strategic Asset Allocation for Tier 0 (Highest Liquidity) Moderate U.S. Investor. Standard deviation is a statistical measurement of the range of an asset class's total returns over the respective calendar years. In general, a higher standard deviation means greater volatility. All volatility figures are based on monthly returns, except CIO Moderate allocation which is calculated using weekly returns. *Data as of March 31, 2020. **Results shown are based on an index and are illustrative. Indexes are unmanaged. Direct investment cannot be made in an index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please refer to appendix for asset class proxies and index definitions.**

Fixed Income Market Update: The Importance Of A Disciplined Process

Rates (%)	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20
CPI Inflation	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.3	*
3 Month Treasury	1.98	1.81	1.52	1.57	1.54	1.54	1.27	0.06
2 Year Treasury	1.50	1.62	1.52	1.61	1.57	1.31	0.91	0.25
10 Year Treasury	1.50	1.66	1.69	1.78	1.92	1.51	1.15	0.67
30 Year Treasury	1.96	2.11	2.18	2.21	2.39	2.00	1.68	1.32
U.S. Investment Grade Yield	2.81	2.91	2.84	2.87	2.84	2.58	2.40	3.43
Performance (%)	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20
U.S. Investment Grade Return	3.1%	-0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	2.3%	1.3%	-7.1%
U.S. Treasury Return	3.4%	-0.8%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.6%	2.4%	2.7%	2.9%
U.S. High Yield Return	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	2.0%	0.0%	-1.4%	-11.5%

*U.S. Consumer Price Index Data have not been released for March 2020. Source: Bloomberg. Data as of March 31, 2020. The economic and market forecasts presented are for informational purposes as of the date of this report. There can be no assurance that the forecasts will be achieved. There is no guarantee that this trend will continue. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please refer to appendix for asset class proxies and index definitions.**

U.S. Equities

Historical Sector Performance

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Materials 3.48%	Cons Staples -4.26%	Technology 47.23%	Energy 31.54%	Energy 31.37%	Real Estate 41.48%	Energy 34.40%	Cons Staples -15.43%	Technology 61.72%	Real Estate 32.32%	Utilities 19.91%	Financials 28.81%	Cons Disc 43.08%	Real Estate 30.19%	Cons Disc 10.11%	Energy 27.36%	Technology 38.83%	Health Care 6.47%	Technology 50.29%	Technology -11.93%
Cons Disc 2.78%	Materials -5.45%	Materials 38.19%	Real Estate 28.79%	Utilities 16.84%	Comm Svcs 36.80%	Materials 22.53%	Health Care -22.81%	Materials 48.59%	Cons Disc 27.66%	Cons Staples 13.99%	Cons Disc 23.92%	Health Care 41.46%	Utilities 28.98%	Health Care 6.89%	Comm Svcs 23.48%	Materials 23.84%	Utilities 4.11%	Comm Svcs 32.69%	Health Care -12.67%
Industrials -5.74%	Real Estate -9.50%	Cons Disc 37.41%	Utilities 24.28%	Real Estate 12.56%	Energy 24.21%	Utilities 19.38%	Utilities -28.98%	Cons Disc 41.31%	Industrials 26.73%	Health Care 12.73%	Real Estate 19.74%	Industrials 40.68%	Health Care 25.34%	Cons Staples 6.60%	Financials 22.80%	Cons Disc 22.98%	Cons Disc 0.83%	Financials 32.13%	Cons Staples -12.74%
Cons Staples -6.40%	Energy -11.13%	Industrials 32.19%	Comm Svcs 19.86%	Financials 6.48%	Utilities 20.99%	Technology 16.31%	Comm Svcs -30.49%	Real Estate 27.10%	Materials 22.20%	Real Estate 11.39%	Comm Svcs 18.31%	Financials 35.63%	Technology 20.12%	Technology 5.92%	Industrials 18.86%	Financials 22.18%	Technology -0.29%	Industrials 29.37%	Utilities -13.50%
Financials -8.95%	Financials -14.64%	Financials 31.03%	Industrials 18.03%	Health Care 6.46%	Financials 19.19%	Cons Staples 14.18%	Cons Disc -33.49%	Industrials 20.93%	Energy 20.46%	Comm Svcs 6.26%	Health Care 17.89%	Technology 28.43%	Cons Staples 15.98%	Real Estate 4.68%	Materials 16.69%	Health Care 22.08%	Real Estate -2.22%	Real Estate 29.01%	Comm Svcs -16.95%
Energy -10.39%	Health Care -18.82%	Real Estate 28.82%	Cons Disc 13.24%	Materials 4.42%	Cons Disc 18.64%	Industrials 12.03%	Energy -34.87%	Health Care 19.70%	Comm Svcs 18.97%	Cons Disc 6.13%	Industrials 15.35%	Cons Staples 26.14%	Financials 15.20%	Comm Svcs 3.40%	Utilities 16.28%	Industrials 21.03%	Cons Staples -8.38%	Cons Disc 27.94%	Real Estate -19.21%
Health Care -11.95%	Cons Disc -23.82%	Utilities 26.26%	Materials 13.20%	Cons Staples 3.58%	Materials 18.63%	Comm Svcs 11.95%	Industrials -39.92%	Financials 17.22%	Cons Staples 14.11%	Energy 4.72%	Materials 14.97%	Materials 25.60%	Industrials 9.83%	Financials -1.53%	Technology 13.85%	Cons Staples 13.49%	Comm Svcs -12.53%	Cons Staples 27.61%	Cons Disc -19.29%
Comm Svcs -12.25%	Industrials -26.34%	Energy 25.63%	Financials 10.89%	Industrials 2.32%	Cons Staples 14.36%	Health Care 7.15%	Real Estate -42.31%	Cons Staples 14.89%	Financials 12.13%	Technology 2.41%	Technology 14.82%	Energy 25.07%	Cons Disc 9.68%	Industrials -2.53%	Cons Disc 6.03%	Utilities 12.11%	Financials -13.03%	Utilities 26.35%	Materials -26.14%
Technology -25.87%	Utilities -29.99%	Health Care 15.06%	Cons Staples 8.16%	Technology 0.99%	Industrials 13.29%	Cons Disc -13.21%	Technology -43.14%	Energy 13.82%	Technology 10.19%	Industrials -0.59%	Cons Staples 10.76%	Utilities 13.21%	Materials 6.91%	Utilities -4.84%	Cons Staples 5.38%	Real Estate 10.85%	Industrials -13.29%	Materials 24.58%	Industrials -27.05%
Utilities -30.44%	Comm Svcs -34.11%	Cons Staples 11.57%	Technology 2.56%	Comm Svcs -5.63%	Technology 8.42%	Real Estate -17.85%	Materials -45.66%	Utilities 11.91%	Utilities 5.46%	Materials -9.75%	Energy 4.61%	Comm Svcs 11.47%	Comm Svcs 2.99%	Materials -8.38%	Real Estate 3.39%	Energy -1.01%	Materials -14.70%	Health Care 20.82%	Financials -31.92%
Real Estate NA	Technology -37.41%	Comm Svcs 7.08%	Health Care 1.68%	Cons Disc -6.36%	Health Care 7.53%	Financials -18.63%	Financials -55.32%	Comm Svcs 8.93%	Health Care 2.90%	Financials -17.06%	Utilities 1.29%	Real Estate 1.60%	Energy -7.78%	Energy -21.12%	Health Care -2.69%	Comm Svcs -1.25%	Energy -18.10%	Energy 11.81%	Energy -50.45%

Source: Morningstar Direct. U.S. equities represented by the S&P 500 Index. Returns calculated are total returns. Results shown are based on an index and are illustrative; they assume reinvestment of income and no transaction costs or taxes. Indexes are unmanaged. Direct investment cannot be made in an index. *Data as of March 31, 2020. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please refer to appendix for asset class appendix and index definitions.

Globally Oriented Investor

Historical Asset Class Performance

Key Market Index Returns, 2011– 2020 , Highest to Lowest

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Global Govt 5.81%	Dev APAC ex-Jap 24.57%	North America 29.57%	North America 11.90%	Japan 9.57%	Global HY / EM 14.74%	EM Equity 37.28%	Global Govt 2.56%	North America 30.70%	Global Govt 3.67%
Global Mtge 5.61%	Dev Eur ex-UK 21.28%	Dev Eur ex-UK 27.65%	Global Govt 8.15%	Global Mtge 1.34%	North America 11.57%	Dev Eur ex-UK 26.82%	Cash 1.87%	Dev Eur ex-UK 24.81%	Global Mtge 1.94%
Global Corp 4.95%	Global HY / EM 20.21%	Japan 27.16%	Global Corp 7.71%	Global Govt 1.26%	EM Equity 11.19%	Dev APAC ex-Jap 25.88%	Inflation 1.68%	United Kingdom 21.05%	Cash 0.57%
Inflation 2.96%	EM Equity 18.23%	United Kingdom 20.67%	Global Mtge 6.17%	Inflation 0.73%	Dev APAC ex-Jap 7.85%	Japan 23.99%	Global Mtge 1.35%	Japan 19.61%	Inflation 0.53%
Global HY / EM 2.77%	United Kingdom 15.26%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 12.50%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 2.74%	Cash 0.05%	Global Corp 6.08%	United Kingdom 22.30%	Global Corp -0.87%	EM Equity 18.42%	Global Corp -4.23%
Cash 0.10%	North America 14.77%	Global HY / EM 7.19%	Inflation 0.76%	Global Corp -0.24%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 5.90%	North America 20.89%	Global HY / EM -3.83%	Dev APAC ex-Jap 18.36%	CIO Mod. Alloc. -12.74%
North America -0.07%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 12.31%	Dev APAC ex-Jap 5.49%	Cash 0.03%	Dev Eur ex-UK -0.65%	Global Govt 3.70%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 14.03%	CIO Mod. Alloc. -4.22%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 18.10%	Global HY / EM -15.39%
CIO Mod. Alloc.** -1.79%	Global Corp 10.79%	Inflation 1.51%	Global HY / EM -0.44%	North America -0.90%	Japan 2.38%	Global HY / EM 10.49%	North America -5.73%	Global HY / EM 13.10%	Japan -16.79%
United Kingdom -2.57%	Japan 8.19%	Cash 0.07%	Dev APAC ex-Jap -0.47%	CIO Mod. Alloc. -2.22%	Global Mtge 2.21%	Global Corp 5.77%	Dev APAC ex-Jap -10.30%	Global Corp 12.51%	North America -20.16%
Dev APAC ex-Jap -12.79%	Global Mtge 4.74%	Global Corp 0.02%	EM Equity -2.19%	Global HY / EM -2.49%	Inflation 2.07%	Global Mtge 2.56%	Japan -12.88%	Global Govt 7.34%	Dev Eur ex-UK -22.76%
Japan -14.33%	Global Govt 4.64%	Global Mtge -0.27%	Japan -4.02%	United Kingdom -7.56%	Cash 0.33%	Global Govt 2.35%	United Kingdom -14.15%	Global Mtge 6.48%	EM Equity -23.60%
Dev Eur ex-UK -15.26%	Inflation 1.74%	Global Govt -0.43%	United Kingdom -5.39%	Dev APAC ex-Jap -8.47%	United Kingdom -0.10%	Inflation 2.24%	EM Equity -14.58%	Inflation 2.29%	Dev APAC ex-Jap -27.60%
EM Equity -18.42%	Cash 0.11%	EM Equity -2.60%	Dev Eur ex-UK -6.55%	EM Equity -14.92%	Dev Eur ex-UK -0.56%	Cash 0.86%	Dev Eur ex-UK -15.14%	Cash 2.28%	United Kingdom -28.81%

Source: Morningstar Direct and CIA System. Income and dividends are included in all returns figures. CIO Moderate Allocation represents GWIM Strategic Asset Allocation for Tier 0 (Highest Liquidity) Moderate Global Investor. **CIO Moderate Allocation returns are not available for years prior to 2011 as the Global SAAs launched in April 2010. *Data as of March 31, 2020. Results shown are based on an index and are illustrative; they assume reinvestment of income and no transaction costs or taxes. Indexes are unmanaged. Direct investment cannot be made in an index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please refer to appendix for asset class proxies and index definitions.

Globally Oriented Investor

Historical Asset Class Volatility

Annualized Standard Deviations of Key Asset Classes 2011 – 2020 , Highest to Lowest

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020*
Dev Eur ex-UK 24.28%	EM Equity 18.83%	Dev APAC ex-Jap 15.76%	Dev APAC ex-Jap 15.31%	EM Equity 16.91%	EM Equity 17.02%	Dev APAC ex-Jap 6.80%	EM Equity 14.79%	EM Equity 15.75%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 30.07%
Dev APAC ex-Jap 23.81%	Dev Eur ex-UK 18.72%	Dev Eur ex-UK 14.25%	EM Equity 13.01%	United Kingdom 16.84%	Dev APAC ex-Jap 16.77%	United Kingdom 6.78%	North America 14.49%	United Kingdom 13.23%	Dev APAC ex-Jap 26.82%
EM Equity 23.46%	Dev APAC ex-Jap 18.06%	Japan 13.47%	Dev Eur ex-UK 12.21%	Dev APAC ex-Jap 16.23%	Dev Eur ex-UK 14.12%	Dev Eur ex-UK 6.72%	Dev Eur ex-UK 13.75%	North America 12.50%	Global HY / EM 21.77%
United Kingdom 19.36%	United Kingdom 15.15%	EM Equity 11.31%	United Kingdom 11.82%	Japan 15.36%	Japan 13.37%	EM Equity 6.26%	Japan 12.13%	Dev Eur ex-UK 11.99%	North America 19.01%
North America 15.71%	Japan 14.36%	United Kingdom 11.08%	Japan 8.69%	Dev Eur ex-UK 14.26%	United Kingdom 11.75%	Japan 5.05%	Dev APAC ex-Jap 11.97%	Dev APAC ex-Jap 11.92%	United Kingdom 17.55%
CIO Mod. Alloc.** 14.07%	North America 10.38%	North America 8.09%	North America 8.00%	North America 12.99%	North America 10.00%	North America 3.47%	United Kingdom 11.92%	Japan 9.29%	EM Equity 17.06%
Japan 13.95%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 7.96%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 6.97%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 5.80%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 8.40%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 8.12%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 2.89%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 7.96%	Global HY / EM 5.49%	Dev Eur ex-UK 16.80%
Global HY / EM 10.43%	Global HY / EM 6.02%	Global HY / EM 5.40%	Global HY / EM 5.29%	Global HY / EM 6.31%	Global HY / EM 6.45%	Global HY / EM 2.24%	Global HY / EM 3.98%	CIO Mod. Alloc. 5.19%	Global Corp 13.82%
Global Corp 3.86%	Global Corp 2.53%	Global Corp 3.93%	Global Corp 2.23%	Global Corp 3.31%	Global Corp 3.97%	Global Govt 1.78%	Global Mtge 2.46%	Global Govt 3.68%	Japan 11.44%
Global Govt 2.74%	Global Govt 1.81%	Global Govt 2.83%	Global Mtge 1.83%	Global Govt 3.13%	Global Govt 3.74%	Global Corp 1.64%	Global Govt 2.19%	Global Corp 3.06%	Global Govt 3.08%
Global Mtge 1.59%	Inflation 1.29%	Global Mtge 2.51%	Global Govt 1.72%	Global Mtge 1.52%	Global Mtge 2.22%	Global Mtge 1.23%	Global Corp 2.13%	Global Mtge 1.83%	Global Mtge 1.53%
Inflation 1.25%	Global Mtge 1.00%	Inflation 0.94%	Inflation 1.27%	Inflation 1.16%	Inflation 0.70%	Inflation 0.72%	Inflation 0.96%	Inflation 0.73%	Inflation 0.78%
Cash 0.03%	Cash 0.02%	Cash 0.02%	Cash 0.01%	Cash 0.03%	Cash 0.05%	Cash 0.09%	Cash 0.10%	Cash 0.10%	Cash 0.25%

Source: Morningstar Direct & CIA System. CIO Moderate Allocation represents GWIM Strategic Asset Allocation for Tier 0 (Highest Liquidity) Moderate Global Investor. Standard deviation is a statistical measurement of the range of an asset class's total returns over the respective years. In general, a higher standard deviation means greater volatility. All volatility figures are based on monthly returns, except CIO Moderate allocation which is calculated using weekly returns. *Data as of March 31, 2020. **CIO Moderate Allocation figures are not available for years prior to 2011 as the Global SAAs launched in April 2010. Results shown are based on an index and are illustrative. Indexes are unmanaged. Direct investment cannot be made in an index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Please refer to appendix for asset class proxies and index definitions.

APPENDIX

Glossary

3 Month London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) : A 3-month average of the LIBOR, which is a variable rate based on the interest rates that the leading banks charge each other for short-term loans.

3 Month Treasury Bill (T-Bill): Treasury Bond maturing within 90 days.

Alpha: A measure of risk-adjusted performance relative to a comparative benchmark, aka residual return.

After Tax Yield Ratio: Compares the after-tax corporate bond yield to the after-tax yield from municipal bonds.

Beta: A measure of the sensitivity of the returns of the Asset to the comparative benchmark.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) Level: Base Year 1982-84: 100. The CPI represents changes in prices of all good and services purchased for consumption by urban households. User fees and sales and excise taxes paid by the consumer are also included. Income taxes and investment items are not included.

CPI Core Index Level: Base year 1982-84; it excludes food and energy items from the Consumer Price Index Level.

Current Account Deficit: Occurs when a country's total import of goods, services and transfers is greater than the total export; this situation makes a country a net debtor to the rest of the world.

Developed Market: A country that is most developed in terms of its economy and capital markets. The country must be high-income, but this also includes openness to foreign ownership, ease of capital movement, and efficiency of market institutions.

Earnings Per Share (EPS) Growth: An illustration of the growth of earnings per share over time, this profitability metric is often depicted in a year-over-year fashion.

Emerging Market: A country that is progressing toward becoming advanced, as shown by some liquidity in local debt and equity markets and the existence of some form of market exchange and regulatory body.

Factor Investing: An investment strategy that tends to target specific drivers of asset class returns (such as earnings growth, for example) while also often enhancing diversification and reducing volatility.

GDP - Nominal: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) equals the total income of everyone in the economy or the total expenditure on the economy's good and services. GDP includes only the value of final goods and services. Nominal GDP measures the value of goods and services at current dollar prices.

GDP - Real: The chain-weighted GDP measure of goods and services at constant dollar prices. The base year changes continuously over time (e.g., 1995, process measures real growth from 1995 to 1996). The figures are then linked to a chain that can compare goods and services in any two years. Chain-weighted figures never let prices get too far out of date.

High Yield OAS: Option-adjusted spread (OAS) is the yield spread which has to be added to a benchmark yield curve to discount a security's payments to match its market price, using a dynamic pricing model that accounts for embedded options

HY Leverage Ratio: Net Debt divided by last 12 months earnings before interest taxes and amortization (EBITDA)

Investment Grade OAS: Option-adjusted spread (OAS) is the yield spread which has to be added to a benchmark yield curve to discount a security's payments to match its market price, using a dynamic pricing model that accounts for embedded options

Jobless Claims: Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance: measures the average number of new claims for unemployment compensation per week.

Price/Earnings (P/E) Ratio: Ratio of the price of a stock and the company's earnings per share, this valuation metric is often quoted on a forward twelve month or trailing twelve month basis.

Standard Deviation: Annualized Standard Deviation is a statistical measure of the degree to which an individual value in a probability distribution tends to vary from the mean of the distribution.

Spread: The difference between the bid and ask price or between the high and low price. For securities, it refers to the difference in yield on different securities.

U.S. Employees Non-Farm Private Payrolls: A statistic that represents the total number of paid U.S. workers except for farm workers, general government employees, employees of nonprofit organizations that provide assistance to individuals and private household employees. The Non-Farm Private Payroll represents about 80% of the workers who produce the U.S. Gross Domestic Product.

Asset Class Proxies

Asset Class	Index	Description
Cash	IA SBBI US 30 Day T-Bill TR USD & ICE BofA U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bill Index	For the IA SBBI U.S. Treasury Bill Index, the CRSP U.S. Government Bond File is the source from 1926 to 1976. Each month a one-bill portfolio containing the shortest-term bill having not less than one month to maturity is constructed. (The bill's original term to maturity is not relevant). The ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index is comprised of a single issue purchased at the beginning of the month and held for a full month. At the end of the month that issue is sold and rolled into a newly selected issue. The issue selected at each month-end rebalancing is the outstanding Treasury Bill that matures closest to, but not beyond, three months from the rebalancing date. To qualify for selection, an issue must have settled on or before the month-end rebalancing date.
U.S. Large Cap Equity	Russell Top 200 TR Index	The Russell Top 200 Index measures the performance of the largest cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell Top 200 Index is a subset of the Russell 3000 [®] Index. It includes approximately 200 of the largest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership and represents approximately 65% of the U.S. market. The Russell Top 200 Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer for this very large cap segment and is completely reconstituted annually to ensure new and growing equities are reflected.
U.S. Mid Cap Equity	Russell Midcap TR Index	The Russell Midcap Index measures the performance of the mid cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell Midcap Index is a subset of the Russell 1000 [®] Index. It includes approximately 800 securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell Midcap Index represents approximately 27% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000 companies. The Russell Midcap Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased barometer for the mid cap segment. The index is completely reconstituted annually to ensure larger stocks do not distort the performance and characteristics of the true mid cap opportunity set.
U.S. Small Cap Equity	Russell 2000 TR Index	The Russell 2000 Index measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. The Russell 2000 Index is a subset of the Russell 3000 [®] Index representing approximately 8% of the total market capitalization of that index. It includes approximately 2,000 of the smallest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell 2000 Index is constructed to provide a comprehensive and unbiased small cap barometer and is completely reconstituted annually to ensure larger stocks do not distort the performance and characteristics of the true small cap opportunity set.
International Developed Equity	MSCI Daily TR Net World Ex USA USD	The MSCI World ex USA Index captures large and mid cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries – excluding the United States. The index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.
Emerging Market Equity	MSCI Emerging Markets Net Index	The Morgan Stanley Capital International Emerging Markets (MSCI EM) Net (U.S. \$) Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index consists of emerging markets in Europe, Latin America and the Pacific Basin.
Investment-Grade Fixed Income	Bloomberg Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index	The Bloomberg Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index represents securities that are U.S. domestic, taxable, and dollar-denominated. The index covers the U.S. investment-grade fixed-rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. These major sectors are subdivided into more specific indexes that are calculated and reported on a regular basis.

Asset Class Proxies (continued)

Asset Class	Index	Definition
Investment-Grade Tax-Exempt Fixed Income	Bloomberg Barclays Capital Municipal Bond Index	The Bloomberg Barclays Capital Municipal Bond Index is a rules-based, market-value-weighted index engineered for the long-term tax-exempt bond market.
International Fixed Income	ICE BofA Global Broad Market TR ex USD (Hedged USD)	The ICE BofA Global Broad Market Excluding US Dollar Index tracks the performance of investment grade debt publicly issued in the major domestic and eurobond markets, including sovereign, quasi-government, corporate, securitized and collateralized securities, excluding all securities denominated in US dollars.
High Yield Fixed Income	Bloomberg Barclays Capital Global High Yield Bond Index	The Bloomberg Barclays Capital Global High Yield Bond Index provides a broad-based measure of the global high-yield fixed income markets. The index represents the union of the U.S. High Yield, Pan-European High Yield, U.S. Emerging Markets High Yield, CMBS High Yield, and Pan-European Emerging Markets High Yield Indexes. The index is a component of the Barclays Multiverse Index, along with the Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index. The Global High Yield Index was created on January 1, 1999, with index history backfilled to January 1, 1990.
High Yield Tax-Exempt Fixed Income	Bloomberg Barclays Capital High Yield Municipal Bond Index	The Bloomberg Barclays Capital High Yield Municipal Bond Index is an unmanaged index made up of municipal bonds that are non-investment-grade, unrated, or rated below Ba1.
Hedge Funds	Hedge Fund Research HFRI Fund Weighted Composite	The HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index is a global, equal-weighted index of over 2,000 single-manager funds that report to HFR Database. Constituent funds report monthly net of all fees performance in US Dollar and have a minimum of \$50 Million under management or a twelve (12) month track record of active performance. The HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index does not include Funds of Hedge Funds.
Private Equity	Merrill Lynch Small Cap Research Private Equity/ Russell Micro Cap	Merrill Lynch Small Cap Research Private Equity/Micro Cap Index is a customized proprietary market capitalization weighted index provided by Bank of America Merrill Lynch Global Research with security market capitalization ranging from \$101 Million to \$779 Million. In July 2016, the proprietary index data ended and the Russell Micro Cap Index is the primary proxy index. The Russell Microcap Index measures the performance of the microcap segment of the U.S. equity market. It makes up less than 3% of the U.S. equity market. It includes 1000 of the smallest securities in the small-cap Russell 2000® Index based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership and it includes the next 1,000 securities.
Real Estate	50/50 NCREIF Property/ NCREIF Transaction Based	(i) Produced quarterly, the NCREIF Property Index (NPI) shows real estate performance returns using data submitted by its Data Contributing Members. The NPI is used as an industry benchmark to compare an investor's own returns against the industry average. (ii) The NCREIF Transaction-Based Index (TBI) is an index based on properties that were in the NCREIF Property Index and were sold that quarter. The index does not replace the NPI. It is a complementary index to the appraisal-based NPI. A transaction-based index is often considered to be more comparable to stock and bond indexes that are transaction-based.
Tangible Assets	Bloomberg Commodity TR Index	The Bloomberg Commodity Index is calculated on an excess return basis and composed of futures contracts on 22 physical commodities. It reflects the return of underlying commodity futures price movements.

Methodology

CIO Moderate Allocation

US SAA

The hypothetical historical returns are based on the US-biased Tier 0 Strategic Asset Allocation and proxy indices as of March 2018. The calculations are performed in Morningstar using daily returns and monthly rebalancing. Results shown are based on indexes and are illustrative; they assume reinvestment of income and no transaction costs or taxes. Indexes are unmanaged. Direct investment cannot be made in an index. It is composed as follows:

From 12/19/2017 through current quarter end: 12% Russell 1000 Growth | 19% Russell 1000 Value | 2% Russell 2000 Growth | 2% Russell 2000 Value | 14% MSCI World ex USA NR | 5% MSCI EM NR | 11% BofA US MBS | 13% BofA US Corporate | 14% BofA US Trsy&Agcy | 2% BofA Gbl Brd Mkt xUS HUSD | 4% BofA US Cash Pay HY | 2% BofA US 3M Trsy Bill. **From 01/10/2017 through 12/18/2017:** 12% Russell 1000 Growth | 19% Russell 1000 Value | 2% Russell 2000 Growth | 2% Russell 2000 Value | 13% MSCI World ex USA NR | 5% MSCI EM NR | 11% BofA US MBS | 14% BofA US Corporate | 14% BofA US Trsy&Agcy | 2% BofA Gbl Brd Mkt xUS HUSD | 4% BofA US Cash Pay HY | 2% BofA US 3M Trsy Bill. **From 04/14/2009 through 01/09/2017:** 23% Russell 1000 Growth | 23% Russell 1000 Value | 2% Russell 2000 Growth | 2% Russell 2000 Value | 8% MSCI EAFE NR | 2% MSCI EM NR | 9% BofA US MBS | 13% BBgBarc US Govt | 9% BBgBarc US Credit | 2% BofA Gbl Brd Mkt xUS Loc | 2% BofA US Cash Pay HY | 5% IA SBBI US 30 Day Tbill. **From 04/04/2007 through 04/13/2009:** 23% Russell 1000 Growth | 23% Russell 1000 Value | 2% Russell 2000 Growth | 2% Russell 2000 Value | 10% MSCI EAFE NR | 9% BofA US MBS | 13% BBgBarc US Govt | 9% BBgBarc US Credit | 2% BofA Gbl Brd Mkt xUS Loc | 2% BofA US Cash Pay HY | 5% IA SBBI US 30 Day Tbill.

CIO Moderate Allocation

Global SAA

The hypothetical historical returns are based on the Globally-biased Tier 0 Strategic Asset Allocation and proxy indices as of March 2018. The calculations are performed in Morningstar using daily returns and monthly rebalancing. Results shown are based on indexes and are illustrative; they assume reinvestment of income and no transaction costs or taxes. Indexes are unmanaged. Direct investment cannot be made in an index. It is composed as follows: **From 12/19/2017 through current quarter end:** 29% MSCI North America | 8% MSCI Europe Ex UK | 5% MSCI United Kingdom | 2% MSCI Japan | 3% MSCI Pacific Ex Japan | 5% MSCI EM NR | 23% BofA Gbl Govt TR HUSD + BofA Gbl LC Qsi-Govt TR | 9% BofA Global Corporate TR HUSD | 10% BofA Gbl Coll TR HUSD | 4% BofA Gbl HY Conty ExCp&Gv TR + BofA Gbl HY TR | 2% BofA US 3M Trsy Bill. **From 01/10/2017 through 12/18/2017:** 30% MSCI North America | 7% MSCI Europe Ex UK | 5% MSCI United Kingdom | 2% MSCI Japan | 3% MSCI Pacific Ex Japan | 5% MSCI EM NR | 23% BofA Gbl Govt TR HUSD + BofA Gbl LC Qsi-Govt TR | 9% BofA Global Corporate TR HUSD | 10% BofA Gbl Coll TR HUSD | 4% BofA Gbl HY Conty ExCp&Gv TR + BofA Gbl HY TR | 2% BofA US 3M Trsy Bill. **From 07/13/2010 through 01/09/2017:** 28% MSCI North America | 11% MSCI Europe Ex UK | 5% MSCI United Kingdom | 5% MSCI Japan | 3% MSCI Pacific Ex Japan | 8% MSCI EM NR | 24% BofA Gbl Govt TR HUSD + BofA Gbl LC Qsi-Govt TR | 7% BofA Global LC Corporate TR USD | 6% BofA Gbl LC Coll TR USD | 1% BofA Gbl HY Conty ExCp&Gv TR + BofA Gbl HY TR | 2% BofA US 3M Trsy Bill.

Index Definitions

AAll Investor Sentiment: The sentiment survey measures the percentage of individual investors who are bullish, bearish, and neutral on the stock market short term; individuals are polled from the AAll Web site on a weekly basis.

Alerian MLP Index is a composite of the 50 most prominent energy master limited partnerships and is calculated by Standard & Poor's using a float-adjusted, market capitalization-weighted methodology. The total return index is calculated on an end-of-day basis and is disseminated daily through its ticker symbol, AMZX, on the New York Stock Exchange.

BofA Financial Stress Index: See BofA Global Research Financial Stress Index definition

Bloomberg Agriculture Subindex: The index is composed of futures contracts on coffee, corn, cotton, soybeans, soybean oil, soybean meal, sugar, and wheat. It reflects the return of underlying commodity futures price movements only and is quoted in USD.

Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond 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.

Bloomberg Commodity Index is made up of 22 exchange-traded futures on physical commodities, which are weighted to account for economic significance and market liquidity.

Bloomberg Copper Subindex TR: Bloomberg Copper Subindex Total Return Index

Bloomberg Energy Subindex TR: The index is composed of futures contracts on crude oil, heating oil, unleaded gasoline, and natural gas. It reflects the return on fully collateralized futures positions and is quoted in USD.

Bloomberg Industrial Metals Index: The index is composed of longer-dated futures contracts on aluminum, copper, nickel, and zinc. It reflects the return on fully collateralized positions and is quoted in USD.

Bloomberg Livestock Subindex: The index is composed of futures contracts on live cattle and lean hogs. It reflects the return of underlying commodity futures price movements only. It is quoted in USD.

Bloomberg Euro Index: Measures the value of the Euro against the U.S. Dollar

Bloomberg Real Index: Measures the value of the Brazilian Real against the U.S. Dollar

Bloomberg Yuan Index: Measures the value of the Chinese Yuan against the U.S. Dollar

ICE BofA 5-7 Year US Corporate Index is a subset of The BofA US Corporate Index including all securities with a remaining term to final maturity greater than or equal to 5 years and less than 7 years.

ICE BofA 5-7 Year US Municipal Securities Index is a subset of The BofA US Municipal Securities Index including all securities with a remaining term to final maturity between 5-7 years

ICE BofA 5-7 Year US Treasury Index is a subset of The BofA US Treasury Index including all securities with a remaining term to final maturity greater than or equal to 5 years and less than 7 years.

ICE BofA All Maturity All Euro Government Index: The BofA All Maturity All Euro Government Index tracks the performance of EUR denominated sovereign debt publicly issued by Euro member countries in either the eurobond market or the issuer's own domestic market.

ICE BofA Global Broad Market Index: The BofA Global Broad Market Index tracks the performance of investment grade debt publicly issued in the major domestic and eurobond markets, including sovereign, quasi-government, corporate, securitized and collateralized securities.

ICE BofA Global Broad Market Index: The BofA Global Broad Market Index tracks the performance of investment grade debt publicly issued in the major domestic and eurobond markets, including sovereign, quasi-government, corporate, securitized and collateralized securities.

ICE BofA Global Emerging Markets Sovereign Index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar-denominated debt of sovereign issuers domiciled in countries with a BB or lower foreign currency long-term sovereign debt rating

ICE BofA Global Financial Stress Index is a Bank of America calculated, cross market measure of risk, hedging demand and investor flows in the global financial system. Levels greater/less than 0 indicate more/less financial market stress than normal. Apart from the headline GFSI, there are three sub-indices, RISK, FLOW and SKEW.

ICE BofA Global Sovereign Broad Market Index tracks the performance of local currency-denominated debt of Investment Grade-rated sovereign issuers.

ICE BofA High Yield Master Index tracks the performance of below Investment Grade U.S. dollar-denominated corporate bonds publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market. "Yankee" bonds (debt of foreign issuers issued in the U.S. domestic market) are included in the index provided the issuer is domiciled in a country having an Investment Grade foreign currency long-term debt rating (based on a composite of Moody's and S&P).

ICE BofA Municipal Masters Index tracks the performance of the Investment Grade U.S. tax-exempt bond market.

Index Definitions (continued)

ICE BofA U.S. Broad Market Index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar-denominated Investment Grade government and corporate public debt issued in the U.S. domestic bond market, including collateralized products such as mortgage pass-through and asset-backed securities.

ICE BofA U.S. Corporate Master Index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar-denominated Investment Grade corporate public debt issued in the U.S. domestic bond market. Qualifying bonds must have at least one year remaining term to maturity, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of \$150 million. Bonds must be rated Investment Grade based on a composite of Moody's and S&P.

ICE BofA US Agency Index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated U.S. agency senior debt issued in the U.S. domestic market. Qualifying securities must have an investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch).

ICE BofA US Inflation-Linked Treasury Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated inflationlinked sovereign debt publicly issued by the US government in its domestic market.

ICE BofA US Treasury Index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar denominated sovereign debt publicly issued by the U.S. government in its domestic market.

ICE BofA CCC & Lower US High Yield Index: tracking the performance of US dollar denominated below investment grade rated corporate debt publically issued in the US domestic market. This subset includes all securities with a given investment grade rating CCC or below.

ICE BofA U.S. Corporate Master Index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar-denominated Investment Grade corporate public debt issued in the U.S. domestic bond market. Qualifying bonds must have at least one year remaining term to maturity, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of \$150 million. Bonds must be rated Investment Grade based on a composite of Moody's and S&P.

Brent Crude Oil is a classification of sweet light crude oil and is a major benchmark price for oil purchases worldwide.

Citigroup Economic Surprise Index: The Citi Economic Surprise Indices measure data surprises relative to market expectations. A positive reading means that data releases have been stronger than expected and a negative reading means that data releases have been worse than expected.

Cleveland Fed Financial Stress Index: The CFSI is designed to track distress in the U.S. financial system on a continuous basis.

Conference Board U.S. Leading Credit Index: This index is consisted of six financial indicators: 2-years Swap Spread (real time), LIBOR 3 month less 3 month Treasury-Bill yield spread (real time), Debit balances at margin account at broker dealer (monthly), AAll Investors Sentiment Bullish (%) less Bearish (%) (weekly), Senior Loan Officers C&I loan survey – Bank tightening Credit to Large and Medium Firms (quarterly), and Security Repurchases (quarterly) from the Total Finance-Liabilities section of Federal Reserve's flow of fund report.

DJ Credit Suisse AllHedge Equity Market Neutral Index measures the aggregate performance of equity market neutral funds. Equity market neutral funds typically take both long and short positions in stocks while seeking to reduce exposure to the systemic risk of the market (i.e., a beta of zero is desired).

DJ Credit Suisse AllHedge Fixed Income Arbitrage Index measures the aggregate performance of fixed income arbitrage funds. Fixed income arbitrage funds typically attempt to generate profits by exploiting inefficiencies and price anomalies between related fixed income securities. Fixed income arbitrage funds seek to limit volatility by hedging out exposure to the market and interest rate risk.

DJ Credit Suisse AllHedge Global Macro Index measures the aggregate performance of global macro funds. Global macro funds typically focus on identifying extreme price valuations and leverage is often applied on the anticipated price movements in equity, currency, interest rate and commodity markets

DJ Credit Suisse AllHedge Index is an asset-weighted hedge fund index derived from the market leading Dow Jones Credit Suisse Hedge Fund Index. The Dow Jones Credit Suisse AllHedge Index provides a rules-based measure of an investable portfolio. Index performance data is published monthly and constituents are rebalanced semi-annually according to the sector weights of the Dow Jones Credit Suisse Hedge Fund Index.

Index Definitions (continued)

DJ Credit Suisse AllHedge Long Short Equity Index measures the aggregate performance of long/short equity funds. Long/short equity funds typically invest in both long and short sides of equity markets, generally focusing on diversifying or hedging across particular sectors, regions or market capitalizations

DJ Credit Suisse AllHedge Managed Futures Index measures the aggregate performance of managed futures funds. Managed futures funds (often referred to as CTAs or Commodity Trading Advisors) typically focus on investing in listed bond, equity, commodity futures and currency markets globally.

DXY Index indicates the general international value of the U.S. dollar. The Index does this by averaging the exchange rates between the dollar and major world currencies.

FTSE NAREIT All Equity REITS: tracks the performance of all Equity REITs not designated as Timber REITs or Infrastructure REITs.

FTSE NAREIT U.S. Real Estate Index is a performance index based on publicly traded real estate investment trusts (REITs) that span commercial real estate space across the U.S. economy. The index series provides investors with exposure to all investment and property sectors. A REIT is a company that owns and, in most cases, operates income-producing real estate such as apartments, shopping centers, offices, hotels and warehouses. Some REITs also engage in financing real estate. To qualify as a REIT, a company must distribute at least 90% of its taxable income to its shareholders annually. A company that qualifies as a REIT is permitted to deduct dividends paid to its shareholders from its corporate taxable income. As a result, most REITs remit at least 100% of their taxable income to their shareholders and therefore owe no corporate tax.

FTSE®EPRA®/NAREIT® Global Index is a free float, market capitalization-weighted real estate index designed to represent publicly traded equity REITs and listed property companies globally.

Global Economic Policy Uncertainty Index: This concept tracks the general state of the economy as it relates to businesses. It can include broad economy-wide conditions or specific economic conditions of a particular industry. The GEPU Index is a GDP-weighted average of national EPU indices for 18 countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Each national EPU index reflects the relative frequency of own-country newspaper articles that contain a trio of terms pertaining to the economy (E), policy (P) and uncertainty (U). In other words, each monthly national EPU index value is proportional to the share of own-country newspaper articles that discuss economic policy uncertainty in that month. For a detailed discussion of how we construct the country-level EPU indices, see Measuring Economic Policy Uncertainty.

Gold reflects the gold spot price and is quoted in U.S. dollars per Troy Ounce.

HFRI Equity Hedge (Total) Index: Investment Managers who maintain positions both long and short in primarily equity and equity derivative securities. A wide variety of investment processes can be employed to arrive at an investment decision, including both quantitative and fundamental techniques; strategies can be broadly diversified or narrowly focused on specific sectors and can range broadly in terms of levels of net exposure, leverage employed, holding period, concentrations of market capitalizations and valuation ranges of typical portfolios. EH managers would typically maintain at least 50% exposure to, and may in some cases be entirely invested in, equities, both long and short.

HFRI Event Driven Index - Investment Managers who maintain positions in companies currently or prospectively involved in corporate transactions of a wide variety including but not limited to mergers, restructurings, financial distress, tender offers, shareholder buybacks, debt exchanges, security issuance or other capital structure adjustments. Security types can range from most senior in the capital structure to most junior or subordinated, and frequently involve additional derivative securities. Event Driven exposure includes a combination of sensitivities to equity markets, credit markets and idiosyncratic, company specific developments. Investment theses are typically predicated on fundamental characteristics (as opposed to quantitative), with the realization of the thesis predicated on a specific development exogenous to the existing capital structure.

HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index - A global, equal-weighted index of over 2,000 single-manager funds that report to HFR Database. Constituent funds report monthly net of all fees performance in U.S. Dollar and have a minimum of \$50 Million under management or a twelve month track record of active performance. The HFRI Fund Weighted Composite Index does not include Funds of Hedge Funds.

HFRI Macro: Systematic Diversified Index - Systematic: Diversified strategies have investment processes typically as function of mathematical, algorithmic and technical models, with little or no influence of individuals over the portfolio positioning. Strategies which employ an investment process designed to identify opportunities in markets exhibiting trending or momentum characteristics across individual instruments or asset classes. Strategies typically employ quantitative process which focus on statistically robust or technical patterns in the return series of the asset, and typically focus on highly liquid instruments and maintain shorter holding periods than either discretionary or mean reverting strategies. Although some strategies seek to employ counter trend models, strategies benefit most from an environment characterized by persistent, discernable trending behavior. Systematic: Diversified strategies typically would expect to have no greater than 35% of portfolio in either dedicated currency or commodity exposures over a given market cycle.

HFRI Relative Value Index - Investment Managers who maintain positions in which the investment thesis is predicated on realization of a valuation discrepancy in the relationship between multiple securities. Managers employ a variety of fundamental and quantitative techniques to establish investment theses, and security types range broadly across equity, fixed income, derivative or other security types. Fixed income strategies are typically quantitatively driven to measure the existing relationship between instruments and, in some cases, identify attractive positions in which the risk adjusted spread between these instruments represents an attractive opportunity for the investment manager. RV position may be involved in corporate transactions also, but as opposed to ED exposures, the investment thesis is predicated on realization of a pricing discrepancy between related securities, as opposed to the outcome of the corporate transaction. The constituent funds of the HFRI Relative Value (Total) Index - Asset Weighted are weighted according to the AUM reported by each fund for prior month.

Index Definitions (continued)

HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index: The HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index is designed to be representative of the overall composition of the hedge fund universe. It is comprised of all eligible hedge fund strategies; including but not limited to convertible arbitrage, distressed securities, equity hedge, equity market neutral, event driven, macro, merger arbitrage, and relative value arbitrage.

HFRX Equity Hedge (Total) Index: Equity Hedge: Investment Managers who maintain positions both long and short in primarily equity and equity derivative securities. A wide variety of investment processes can be employed to arrive at an investment decision, including both quantitative and fundamental techniques; strategies can be broadly diversified or narrowly focused on specific sectors and can range broadly in terms of levels of net exposure, leverage employed, holding period, concentrations of market capitalizations and valuation ranges of typical portfolios. EH managers would typically maintain at least 50% exposure to, and may in some cases be entirely invested in, equities, both long and short.

Institute for Supply Management Purchasing Managers Index: a broad index of manufacturing activity in the United States measuring new orders, production, employment, supplier deliveries and prices.

J.P. Morgan Global Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index: The Global Report on Manufacturing is compiled by IHS Markit based on the results of surveys covering over 12,000 purchasing executives in over 40 countries. Together these countries account for an estimated 95% of global manufacturing output.

LPX 50 TR USD Index: The LPX50 is a global index that consists of the 50 largest liquid LPE companies covered by LPX Group.

Merrill Lynch Option Volatility Estimate (MOVE) Index: This is a yield curve weighted index of the normalized implied volatility on 1-month Treasury options.

MSCI ACWI ex USA Index captures large and mid cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries (excluding the US) and 23 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. With 1,854 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the global equity opportunity set outside the US.

MSCI ACWI Index captures large and mid cap representation across 23 Developed Markets (DM) and 23 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. With 2,484 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the global investable equity opportunity set.

MSCI Austria Net Total Return USD Index: The MSCI Austria Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Austrian market. With 5 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in Austria.

MSCI Brazil Net Total Return USD Index: The MSCI Brazil Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Brazilian market. With 57 constituents, the index covers about 85% of the Brazilian equity universe.

MSCI China Index: The 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 150 constituents, the index covers about 85% of this China equity universe.

MSCI EAFE (Europe, Australasia, and Far East) Index comprises 21 MSCI country indices, representing the Developed Markets outside of North America.

MSCI Emerging Asia Net Total Return USD Index: The MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Asia Index captures large and mid cap representation across 9 Emerging Markets countries*. With 567 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

MSCI Emerging Latin America Net Total Return USD Index: The MSCI EM Latin America Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalisation weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of emerging markets in Latin America.

MSCI Emerging Markets Index captures large and mid cap representation across 23 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. With 832 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. EM countries include: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Qatar, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.

MSCI Europe non-U.K. Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index designed to measure Developed Market equity performance in Europe. As of July 2009, the index consisted of 15 Developed Market country indexes: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

MSCI Japan Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Japanese market. With 319 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in Japan.

MSCI Brazil Index: measures the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Brazilian market.

MSCI Hong Kong Index: measures the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Hong Kong market.

MSCI India Index: measures the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Indian market.

MSCI Pacific ex Japan Index captures large and mid cap representation across 4 of 5 Developed Markets (DM) countries in the Pacific region (excluding Japan). With 150 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

MSCI Portugal Net Total Return USD Index: The MSCI Portugal Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Portuguese market. With 3 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in Portugal.

MSCI USA Defensive Sectors Index is based on MSCI USA Index, its parent index and captures large and mid-cap segments of the US market. The index is designed to reflect the performance of the opportunity set of global defensive companies across various GICS® sectors. All constituent securities from Consumer Staples, Energy, Healthcare, Telecommunication Services and Utilities are included in the Index.

MSCI USA Defensive Sectors Index is based on MSCI USA Index, its parent index and captures large and mid-cap segments of the US market. The index is designed to reflect the performance of the opportunity set of global defensive companies across various GICS® sectors. All constituent securities from Consumer Staples, Energy, Healthcare, Telecommunication Services and Utilities are included in the Index.

Index Definitions (continued)

MSCI USA Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the US market. With 630 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in the U.S.

MSCI USA Momentum Index is based on MSCI USA Index, its parent index, which captures large and mid cap stocks of the US market. It is designed to reflect the performance of an equity momentum strategy by emphasizing stocks with high price momentum, while maintaining reasonably high trading liquidity, investment capacity and moderate index turnover.

MSCI USA Quality Index is based on the MSCI USA Index, its parent index, which includes large and mid cap stocks in the US equity market. The index aims to capture the performance of quality growth stocks by identifying stocks with high quality scores based on three main fundamental variables: high return on equity, stable year-over-year earnings growth and low financial leverage.

MSCI USA Size Index: Based on MSCI USA Index, its parent index, which captures large and mid cap stocks of the US market. It aims to reflect the performance of a low size strategy with relatively high investment capacity.

MSCI World ex USA Index captures large and mid cap representation across 22 of 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries -- excluding the United States. With 1,022 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

MSCI World Value Index captures large and mid cap securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics across 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries. The value investment style characteristics for index construction are defined using three variables: book value to price, 12-month forward earnings to price and dividend yield.

NASDAQ Composite Index: A broad-based capitalization-weighted index of stocks in all three NASDAQ tiers: Global Select, Global Market and Capital Market. The index was developed with a base level of 100 as of February 5, 1971.

National Financial Conditions Index (NFCI) provides a comprehensive weekly update on U.S. financial conditions in money markets, debt and equity markets and the traditional and "shadow" banking systems. Positive values of the NFCI indicate financial conditions that are tighter than on average, while negative values indicate financial conditions that are looser than on average.

NCREIF Farmland: The NCREIF Farmland Index is a quarterly time series composite return measure of investment performance of a large pool of individual farmland properties acquired in the private market for investment purposes only.

NCREIF Property Index: The objective of the NPI is to provide a historical measurement of property-level returns to increase the understanding of, and lend credibility to, real estate as an institutional investment asset class.

NCREIF Timberland: The NCREIF Timberland Index is a quarterly time series composite return measure of investment performance of a large pool of individual timber properties acquired in the private market for investment purposes only.

NCREIF U.S. Real Estate: The NCREIF US Real Estate Index is a quarterly time series composite return measure of investment performance of a large pool of US Real Estate properties.

NFIB U.S. Small-Business Optimism Index is compiled from a survey that is conducted each month by the National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB) of its members. The index is a composite of 10 seasonally adjusted components based on the following questions: plans to increase employment, plans to make capital outlays, plans to increase inventories, expect economy to improve, expect real sales higher, current inventory, current job openings, expected credit conditions, now a good time to expand, and earnings trend.

Nikkei-225 Stock Average is a price-weighted average of 225 top-rated Japanese companies listed in the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Philadelphia Federal Index: A regional federal-reserve-bank index measuring changes in business growth. The index is constructed from a survey of participants who voluntarily answer questions regarding the direction of change in their overall business activities. The survey is a measure of regional manufacturing growth. When the index is above 0 it indicates factory-sector growth, and when below 0 indicates contraction.

Russell 2000 Index® measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index.

Russell 3000 Growth Index measures the performance of those Russell 3000 Index companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values.

Russell 3000 Index is composed of 3000 large U.S. companies, as determined by market capitalization.

Russell 3000 Value Index measures the performance of those Russell 3000 Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values.

S&P 400 Mid Cap Index is representative of 400 stocks in the mid-range sector of the domestic stock market, representing all major industries.

S&P 500 Buyback Index measures the performance of the top 100 stocks with the highest buyback ratio (cash paid for common shares buyback in the last four calendar quarters divided by the total market capitalization of common shares) in the S&P 500.

S&P 500 Cyclical ex-financials is designed to reflect the performance of the opportunity set of U.S. cyclical companies across various GICS® sectors. All constituent securities from Consumer Discretionary, Industrials, Information Technology and Materials are included in the index.

Index Definitions (continued)

S&P 500 Defensives is designed to reflect the performance of the opportunity set of U.S. cyclical companies across various GICS® sectors. All constituent securities from Consumer Staples, Energy, Healthcare, Telecommunication Services and Utilities are included in the index.

S&P 500 Dividend Aristocrats Index is designed to measure the performance of S&P 500 index constituents that have followed a policy of consistently increasing dividends every year for at least 25 consecutive years.

S&P 500 Financials Index comprises of those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® financials sector.

S&P 500 Energy Index comprises of those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® energy sector.

S&P 500 Materials Index comprises of those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® materials sector.

S&P 500 Consumer Discretionary Index comprises of those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® consumer discretionary sector.

S&P 500 Consumer Staples Index comprises of those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® consumer staples sector.

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

S&P 500 Communication Services Index comprises of those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® communication services sector.

S&P 500 Industrials Index comprises of those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® industrials sector.

S&P 500 Information Technology Index comprises of those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® information technology sector.

S&P 500 Real Estate Index comprises of those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® real estate sector.

S&P 500 Health Care Index comprises of those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® health care sector.

S&P 500 High Dividend Index serves as a benchmark for income seeking equity investors. The index is designed to measure the performance of 80 high yield companies within the S&P 500 and is equally weighted to best represent the performance of this group, regardless of constituent size.

S&P 500 Index, widely regarded as the best single gauge of the U.S. equities market, includes a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. Although the index focuses on the large-cap segment of the market, with approximately 75% coverage of U.S. equities, it is also an ideal proxy for the total market.

S&P Preferred Stock Index: tracks the performance of S&P 500 preferred equity shares.

S&P 500 Information Technology Index comprises those companies included in the S&P 500 that are classified as members of the GICS® information technology sector.

S&P 500 Low Volatility Index measures performance of the 100 least volatile stocks in the S&P 500. The index is designed to provide exposure to high quality or low variance strategies for the U.S. stock market. Constituents are weighted relative to the inverse of their corresponding volatility, with the least volatile stocks receiving the highest weight.

S&P 500 Total Return Index. Calculated intraday by S&P based on the price changes and reinvested dividends of the S&P 500 Index with a starting date of Jan 4, 1988.

Ten-Year Treasury relates the yield on a security to its time to maturity and is based on the closing market bid yields on actively traded Treasury securities in the over-the-counter market.

Tokyo Stock Exchange Tokyo Price Index (TOPIX) is a capitalization-weighted index of all companies listed on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The index is supplemented by the subindices of the 33 industry sectors.

TOPIX-Banks Index is a capitalization-weighted index of all the banks listed on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange and is one of the 33 industry sectors of the TOPIX Index (TPX).

U.S. 5yr Forward Breakeven: Yields are yield to maturity and pre-tax. The rates are comprised of Generic United States Breakeven forward rates: nominal forward 5 years minus US inflation-linked bonds forward 5 years.

University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index: Surveys of Consumers collects data on consumer attitudes and expectations summarized in the Consumer Sentiment, in order to determine the changes in consumers' willingness to buy and to predict their subsequent discretionary expenditures.

US Trade Weighted Real Broad Dollar: An effective exchange rate (also known as a trade-weighted exchange rate) is a weighted average of the individual exchange rates of a particular country with its main trading partners.

VIX Index: The Chicago Board Options Exchange Standard and Poor's Volatility Index, reflects a market estimate of future volatility, based on the weighted average of the implied volatilities for a wide range of strikes

WTI crude oil reflects the Bloomberg West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil Spot Price. The price is derived by adding spot market spreads to the NYMEX contract. Units are in U.S. dollars per barrel and is traded intraday.

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Investments have varying degrees of risk. Some of the risks involved with equity securities include the possibility that the value of the stocks may fluctuate in response to events specific to the companies or markets, as well as economic, political or social events in the U.S. or abroad. Small cap and mid cap companies pose special risks, including possible illiquidity and greater price volatility than funds consisting of larger, more established companies. Bonds are subject to interest rate, inflation and credit risks. Municipal securities can be significantly affected by political changes as well as uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes, or the rights of municipal security holders. Income from investing in municipal bonds is generally exempt from Federal and state taxes for residents of the issuing state. While the interest income is tax-exempt, any capital gains distributed are taxable to the investor. Income for some investors may be subject to the Federal Alternative Minimum Tax. Investing in lower grade debt securities ("junk" bonds) may be subject to greater market fluctuations and risk of loss of income and principal than securities in higher rated categories. Treasury bills are less volatile than longer-term fixed income securities and are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by the U.S. government. Mortgage-backed securities are subject to credit risk and the risk that the mortgages will be prepaid, so that portfolio management may be faced with replenishing the portfolio in a possibly disadvantageous interest rate environment. Investments in foreign securities (including ADRs) involve special risks, including foreign currency risk and the possibility of substantial volatility due to adverse political, economic or other developments. These risks are magnified for investments made in emerging markets.

Investments in a certain industry or sector may pose additional risk due to lack of diversification and sector concentration. Investments in real estate securities can be subject to fluctuations in the value of the underlying properties, the effect of economic conditions on real estate values, changes in interest rates, and risk related to renting properties, such as rental defaults. There are special risks associated with an investment in commodities, including market price fluctuations, regulatory changes, interest rate changes, credit risk, economic changes and the impact of adverse political or financial factors.

Nonfinancial assets, such as closely-held businesses, real estate, oil, gas and mineral properties, and timber, farm and ranch land, are complex in nature and involve risks including total loss of value. Special risk considerations include natural events (for example, earthquakes or fires), complex tax considerations, and lack of liquidity. Nonfinancial assets are not suitable for all investors. Always consult with your independent attorney, tax advisor, investment manager, and insurance agent for final recommendations and before changing or implementing any financial, tax, or estate planning strategy.

Alternative investments such as derivatives, hedge funds, private equity funds, and funds of funds can result in higher return potential but also higher loss potential. Changes in economic conditions or other circumstances may adversely affect your investments. Before you invest in alternative investments, you should consider your overall financial situation, how much money you have to invest, your need for liquidity, and your tolerance for risk. Alternative investments are speculative and involve a high degree of risk. An investor could lose all or a substantial amount of his or her investment. There is no secondary market nor is one expected to develop and there may be restrictions on transferring fund investments. Alternative investments may be leveraged and performance may be volatile. Alternative investments have high fees and expenses that reduce returns and are generally subject to less regulation than the public markets. The information provided does not constitute an offer to purchase any security or investment or any other advice.

The hedge fund indices shown are provided for illustrative purposes only. They do not represent benchmarks or proxies for the return of any particular security holding or alternative investment. The hedge fund universe from which the components of the indices are selected is based on funds which have continued to report results for a minimum period of time. This prerequisite for fund selection interjects a significant element of "survivor bias" into the reported levels of indices, as generally only successful funds will continue to report for the required period, so that the funds from which the statistical analysis or the performance of the indices to date is derived necessarily tend to have been successful. There can however, be no assurance that such funds will continue to be successful in the future.

Important Disclosures (continued)

Alternative Investments are speculative and subject to a high degree of risk. Although risk management policies and procedures can be effective in reducing or mitigating the effects of certain risks, no risk management policy can completely eliminate the possibility of sudden and severe losses, illiquidity and the occurrence of other material adverse effects. Some or all alternative investment programs may not be suitable for certain investors. Many alternative investment products, specifically private equity and most hedge funds, require purchasers to be “qualified purchasers” within the meaning of the federal securities laws (generally, individuals who own at least \$5 million in “investments” and institutional investors who own at least \$25 million in “investments,” as such term is defined in the federal securities laws). No assurance can be given that any alternative investment’s investment objectives will be achieved. In addition to certain general risks, each product will be subject to its own specific risks, including strategy and market risk.

Investors should bear in mind that the global financial markets are subject to periods of extraordinary disruption and distress. During the financial crisis of 2008-2009, many private investment funds incurred significant or even total losses, suspended redemptions or otherwise severely restricted investor liquidity, including increasing the notice period required for redemptions, instituting gates on the percentage of fund interests that could be redeemed in any given period and creating side-pockets and special purpose vehicles to hold illiquid securities as they are liquidated. Other funds may take similar steps in the future to prevent forced liquidation of their portfolios into a distressed market. In addition, investment funds implementing alternative investment strategies are subject to the risk of ruin and may become illiquid under a variety of circumstances, irrespective of general market conditions.

Reference to indices, or other measures of relative market performance over a specified period of time (each, an “index”) are provided for illustrative purposes only, do not represent a benchmark or proxy for the return or volatility of any particular product, portfolio, or security holding. Indices are unmanaged. The figures for the index reflect the reinvestment of dividends but do not reflect the deduction of any fees or expenses which would reduce returns. We strongly recommend that these factors be taken into consideration before an investment decision is made. Neither the Chief Investment Office nor the index sponsor can verify the validity or accuracy of the self reported returns of the managers used to calculate the index returns. The Chief Investment Office does not guarantee the accuracy of the index returns and does not recommend any investment or other decision based on the results presented. The indices referred in the presentation do not reflect the performance of any account or fund managed by Bank of America, Merrill, or their affiliates, or of any other specific fund or account, and do not reflect the deduction of any management or performance fees or expenses. Indices are unmanaged and results shown are not reduced by taxes or transaction costs such as fees. It is not possible to invest directly in an Index.

There may be conflicts of interest relating to the alternative investment and its service providers, including Bank of America Corporation, and its affiliates, who are engaged in businesses and have clear interests other than that of managing, distributing and otherwise providing services to the alternative investment. These activities and interests include potential multiple advisory, transactional and financial and other interests in securities and instruments that may purchase or sell such securities and instruments. These are considerations of which investors in the alternative investments should be aware. Additional information relating to these conflicts is set forth in the offering materials for the alternative investment.

