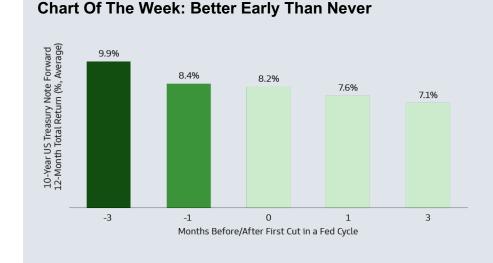
Week ending March 8, 2024

MARKET MONITOR



FIXED INCOME

Elevated cash yields and uncertain timing of Fed cuts have left many investors hesitant to extend duration. However, we believe that investing in a 10-Year US Treasury note has a low cost to being early. Historically, the 12-month forward return for the 10-year US Treasury note has been highest three months before the first cut in an easing cycle. Timing interest rate movements is challenging, but history suggests duration may best be extended earlier rather than later.

Source: Barclays and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of February 29, 2024.

MARKET SUMMARY

GLOBAL EQUITIES: US equities fell last week despite above-consensus employment data. The S&P 500 finished the week -0.23% lower, following its 16th all-time high year-to-date on Thursday. Equities outside of the US rose, with the STOXX 600 and FTSE 100 finishing higher by 1.27% and 0.09%, respectively. The market moves reflected optimism for rate cuts in coming months following the ECB's downgrades to growth and inflation.

COMMODITIES: Commodity prices fell last week despite consensus expectations for higher demand and a smaller-than-expected increase in US crude inventory. WTI and Brent Crude closed at \$78.01 and \$82.08/bbl, respectively. Meanwhile, gold prices reached an all-time high last week, closing at \$2206.30/troy oz following Chair Powell's statement that the Fed is "not far" from cutting rates.

FIXED INCOME: Global sovereign yields were lower last week following dovish commentary from global central banks. In the US, the 2-Year and 10-Year US Treasury yields decreased to 4.49% and 4.09%, respectively, as slowing US activity in February reflected the efficacy of maintaining a high policy rate. Elsewhere, the 10-Year German Bund yield fell to 2.27%, after the ECB announced there will be no change to its policy rate.

FX: The US dollar weakened against a basket of currencies last week, hitting its lowest level on Friday in over one month. Ultimately, the US dollar index fell by -1.17% despite nonfarm payrolls printing higher than consensus expectations. In Japan, the yen appreciated more than 1% against the dollar on Thursday, ultimately strengthening to ¥147.06 on the week. The surge came on the back of speculation that the BoJ may raise interest rates in March for the first time since 2007.

ECONOMIC SUMMARY

LABOR: Employment data last week reflected slower-than expected labor market easing and the Fed's intended effects of higher interest rates. The JOLTS job openings report for January registered at 8.86M, marking a decline from last month but firmer than consensus expectations. Meanwhile, both the nonfarm payrolls report and unemployment rate exceeded consensus expectations at 275k and 3.9%, respectively. GIR expects the labor market to ease further as upward wage pressures decrease and the economy continues on a disinflationary path.

US POLITICS: On Super Tuesday, the Republican nomination outcome became clearer as former President Trump's results indicated that he won 14 out of 15 state nomination contests. Nikki Haley dropped out of the race last Wednesday after only winning Vermont. Following the results, Trump's perceived odds of winning the nomination remained at around 93% after Super Tuesday.

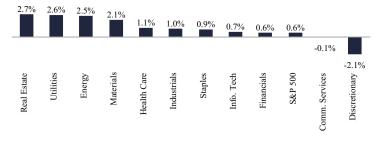
MONETARY POLICY: The ECB kept interest rates unchanged at 4% last week. The new staff projections reflected significant downgrades to both growth and inflation, with the 2025 inflation forecast now closer to the ECB's 2% target. According to President Lagarde, the disinflationary process appears promising with peaking wage growth as an encouraging sign. GIR forecasts the ECB's first rate cut will take place in June.

ACTIVITY: The ISM Services index slowed to 52.6, slightly below consensus expectations for a smaller decrease. The underlying composition was mixed, as increased business activity and new orders data revealed strength in the sector while the employment component fell back into contractionary territory.

MARKET WATCH

S&P 500 INDEX SECTOR RETURNS

MONTH-TO-DATE, AS OF 03/08/24

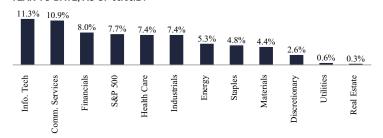


Style Performance

US EQUITY SIZE & STYLE RETURNS

Month-to-Date		(as of 03/08/24)	Year-to-Date			
Value	Core	Growth		Value	Core	Growth
1.55%	0.56%	-0.24%	Large	5.40%	7.47%	9.23%
1.75%	1.41%	0.64%	Medium	4.70%	5.56%	7.62%
1.14%	1.40%	1.67%	Small	-0.30%	2.97%	6.40%

YEAR-TO-DATE, AS OF 03/08/24

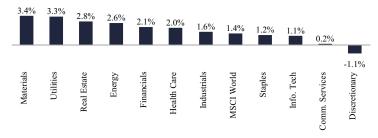


MSCI WORLD SIZE & STYLE RETURNS

Month-to-Date		(as of 03/08/24)	Year-to-Date			
Value	Core	Growth		Value	Core	Growth
1.86%	1.22%	0.67%	Large	4.95%	7.32%	9.45%
2.06%	2.07%	2.08%	Medium	3.21%	4.64%	6.80%
2.39%	1.92%	1.47%	Small	0.88%	2.41%	3.92%

MSCI WORLD INDEX SECTOR RETURNS

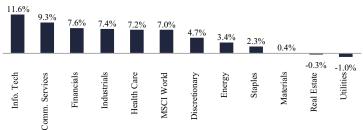
MONTH-TO-DATE, AS OF 03/08/24



US FIXED INCOME MATURITY AND QUALITY RETURNS

Month-to-Date			(as of 03/08/24)	Year-to-Date		
Short	Intermed.	Long		Short	Intermed.	Long
0.55%	0.75%	2.04%	Government	0.10%	-0.11%	-2.48%
0.62%	0.92%	1.97%	Corporate	0.52%	0.22%	-1.67%
0.57%	0.72%	0.98%	High Yield	1.19%	1.01%	1.39%

YEAR-TO-DATE, AS OF 03/08/24



EUROPEAN FIXED INCOME MATURITY AND QUALITY RETURNS

	Month-to-Date			(as of 03/08/24)	Year-to-Date		
S	hort	Intermed.	Long		Short	Intermed.	Long
0.	34%	1.12%	2.39%	Government	-0.15%	-0.55%	-0.46%
0.	37%	1.08%	1.82%	Corporate	0.37%	0.03%	-0.46%
	0.51%		High Yield	1.62%			

ECONOMIC WATCH

Monday, March 11	Tuesday, March 12	Wednesday, March 13	Thursday, March 14	Friday, March 15	Critical Future Events
	US Core CPI MoM (Cons:	UK GDP MoM (Cons:	US Core Retail Sales	Michigan Consumer	FOMC Meeting – Mar 20
	0.3%, Prior: 0.4%)	0.2%, Prior: -0.1%)	MoM (Cons: 0.4%, Prior:	Sentiment (Cons: 76.9,	BoE Meeting – Mar 21
	US CPI YoY (Cons: 3.7%,		-0.6)	Prior: 76.9)	ECB Meeting – April 11
	Prior: 3.9%)		US PPI MoM (Cons:		BoJ Meeting – Apr 26
	UK Unemployment Rate		0.3%, Prior: 0.3%)		
	(Cons: 3.8%, Prior: 3.8%)		US Retail Sales (Cons:		
			0.5%, Prior: -0.8%)		

Source: MSCI, Bloomberg, and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. For style performance, Large, Mid, and Small for US Equity refer to the Russell 1000, Russell Midcap, and Russell 2000 indices, respectively. Value refers to companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower expected growth values, and Growth refers to higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. For US Fixed Income, Government, Corporate, and High Yield refer to the Bloomberg Treasury, Bloomberg Corporate Credit, and Bloomberg High Yield indices, respectively. Short, Intermediate, and Long refer to the Short, Intermediate, and Long segments of their respective curves. For European Fixed Income, Government, Corporate, and High Yield refer to the Bloomberg Euro Treasury Index, the Bloomberg Euro Corporate Index, and the Bloomberg Euro High Yield Index, respectively. Quality returns refers to the credit quality of asset classes ranging from Government, highest quality, to High Yield, lowest quality. Since August 24, 2021, the Barclays indices are branded "Bloomberg indices". Please see end disclosures for footnotes. Past performance does not guarantee future results, which may vary.

WEEKLY MARKET RECAP

INDEX RETURNS				
EQUITIES.	1 WEEK	MTD	QTD	YTD
EQUITIES	0.000/	0.500/	7.700/	7.700/
S&P 500	-0.23%	0.58%	7.73%	7.73%
DJ Industrial Average	-0.85%	-0.61%	3.21%	3.21%
Russell 2000	0.34%	1.40%	2.97%	2.97%
Russell Midcap	0.83%	1.41%	5.56%	5.56%
STOXX Europe 50 (€)	1.35%	1.71%	10.05%	10.05%
STOXX Europe 600 (€)†	1.27%	1.88%	5.41%	5.41%
MSCI EAFE Small Cap	2.43%	3.15%	1.86%	1.86%
FTSE 100 (£)	0.09%	0.77%	-0.06%	-0.06%
DAX (€)	0.45%	0.77%	6.34%	6.34%
FTSE MIB (€)	1.43%	2.53%	10.54%	10.54%
CAC 40 (€)†	1.18%	1.27%	6.53%	6.53%
SWISS MKT (CHF)	1.94%	2.43%	5.20%	5.20%
TOPIX (¥)	0.64%	1.91%	15.28%	15.28%
Hang Seng (HKD)	-1.05%	-0.58%	-3.71%	-3.71%
MSCI World	0.54%	1.36%	6.99%	6.99%
MSCI China Free†	-1.89%	-1.25%	-2.95%	-2.95%
MSCI EAFE	2.49%	3.30%	5.82%	5.82%
MSCI EM	1.24%	1.62%	1.54%	1.54%
MSCI Brazil (BRL)	-2.15%	-2.05%	-5.47%	-5.47%
MSCI India (INR)	0.62%	1.94%	6.92%	6.92%
FIXED INCOME				
Bloomberg Aggregate	0.81%	1.21%	-0.50%	-0.50%
Bloomberg Euro Aggregate	2.27%	2.44%	-1.06%	-1.06%
Bloomberg US High Yield	0.55%	0.73%	1.02%	1.02%
Bloomberg Euro High Yield (€)	0.46%	0.51%	1.62%	1.62%
Bloomberg Muni Aggregate	0.40%	0.41%	0.03%	0.03%
Bloomberg TIPS	0.48%	0.90%	-0.02%	-0.02%
JPM EMBI Glbl. Divers. *	0.79%	1.14%	1.08%	1.08%
JPM GBI-EM Glbl. Divers.	1.09%	1.26%	-0.85%	-0.85%
OTHER				
DJ US Real Estate	1.45%	2.48%	-0.47%	-0.47%
FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Dvlpd. Ex-US	2.96%	3.67%	-4.55%	-4.55%
S&P GSCI	-0.83%	0.38%	5.78%	5.78%
Alerian MLP	0.83%	2.26%	11.42%	11.42%
US Dollar Index	-1.17%	-1.32%	1.52%	1.52%
VIX	12.43%	10.00%	18.39%	18.39%

COMMODITIES								
	03/08/24	02/29/24	12/31/23	12/31/22				
WTI Oil (\$/barrel)	\$78.01	\$78.26	\$71.65	\$80.26				
Brent Oil (\$/barrel)	\$82.08	\$83.62	\$77.04	\$85.91				
Gold (\$/oz)	\$2206.30	\$2074.60	\$2091.80	\$1842.20				
Natural Gas (\$/mmBtu)	\$1.80	\$1.86	\$2.51	\$4.47				

CURRENCIES								
	03/08/24	02/29/24	12/31/23	12/31/22				
Euro (\$/€)	1.0942	1.0802	1.1041	1.0701				
Pound (\$/£)	1.2857	1.2613	1.2746	1.2063				
Japanese Yen (¥/\$)	147.06	149.96	141.02	130.97				
Swiss Franc (CHF/€)	0.9600	0.9556	0.9289	0.9890				
Chinese Yuan Renminbi (CNY/\$)	7.0983	7.1052	7.0842	6.9225				

RATES & SPREADS				
	03/08/24	02/29/24	12/31/23	12/31/22
RATES				
Fed Funds Target	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	4.50%
Secured Overnight Financing Rate *	5.31%	5.32%	5.38%	4.30%
ECB Depo Rate	4.00%	3.75%	3.50%	2.00%
3-Month US Dollar Libor	5.58%	5.60%	5.59%	4.77%
US Treasuries 2-Year	4.49%	4.64%	4.25%	4.41%
US Treasuries 10-Year	4.09%	4.25%	3.86%	3.84%
US Treasury 2-10 Slope	-0.40%	-0.39%	-0.39%	-0.57%
German Bunds 2-Year	2.76%	2.90%	2.40%	2.76%
German Bunds 10-Year	2.27%	2.41%	2.02%	2.57%
Japanese Govt Bonds 10-Year	0.74%	0.71%	0.61%	0.42%
UK Gilts 10-Year	3.98%	4.12%	3.54%	3.67%
Swiss Govt Bonds 10-Year	0.70%	0.80%	0.70%	1.62%
French OATs 10-Year	2.72%	2.89%	2.56%	3.12%
Italian BTPs 10-Year	3.58%	3.84%	3.70%	4.71%
Spanish Bonos 10-Year	3.08%	3.29%	2.99%	3.66%
SPREADS				
HY Corp. Spread (bps)	313	314	323	468
Bank Loan Spread (bps) *	510	519	528	652
IG Corp. Spread (bps)	94	95	98	130
EMD Spread (bps) *	416	418	438	500

Global Equity Valuations

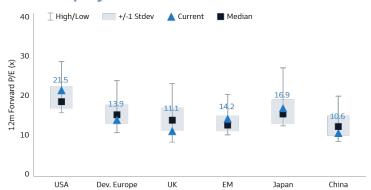


Chart Source: Goldman Sachs Asset Management and Bloomberg as of close of trading on February 29, 2024. Chart data shows next 12-month P/E ratio from March 2014 to the current period. 12m forward P/E(x) refers to price-to-earnings ratio for the next 12 months, which is a valuation measure applied to respective broad equity indices. Please see additional disclosures at the end of this presentation.

Weekly Market Recap Notes:

All data is denominated in USD unless noted otherwise.

† Data is released weekly, as of Monday.

If data displays an asterisk:

- * Data is lagged by 1 day.
- ** Data is lagged by 2 days.

Source: MSCI and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. Past performance does not guarantee future results, which may vary. Please see end disclosures for footnotes.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Page 1 Chart of the Week Notes: Source: Barclays and Goldman Sachs Asset Management. As of February 29, 2024. Chart shows historical 12-month forward returns for the 10-Year US Treasury note at different numbers of months before and after the first cut in a Fed cycle. "Fed cycle" refers to a period in which the Federal Reserve is raising and/or lowering the federal funds rate. The months of first cuts for the prior six Fed hiking cycles used are September 1984, June 1989, July 1995, January 2001, September 2007, and August 2019. Past performance does not predict future returns nor guarantee future results, which may vary. For illustrative purposes only.

Page 1 Market Summary Notes: "ECB" refers to European Central Bank. "WTI" refers to West Texas Intermediate crude oil, a common US benchmark for oil prices. "Brent" refers to a global benchmark for oil prices worldwide. "Bbl" refers to barrel. "Fed" refers to Federal Reserve. "BOJ" refers to Bank of Japan.

Page 1 Economic Summary Notes: "JOLTS" refers to Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey. "Super Tuesday" is the US presidential primary election day when the greatest number of US states hold primary elections and caucuses. "ISM" refers to the Institute for Supply Management. "GIR" refers to Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research. "ECB" refers to the European Central Bank. "CPI" refers to a consumer price index. "BoJ" refers to the Bank of Japan. "ISM" refers to Institute for Supply Management.

Page 2 Style Performance Notes: For US Fixed Income, Government, Corporate, and High Yield refer to the Bloomberg US Treasury, the Bloomberg US Corporate Credit, and the Bloomberg US High Yield indices, respectively. For European Fixed Income, Government, Corporate, and High Yield refer to the Bloomberg Euro Treasury Index, the Bloomberg Euro Corporate Index, and the Bloomberg Euro High Yield Index, respectively. Short, Intermediate, and Long refer to the Short, Intermediate, and Long segments of their respective curves. Quality returns refers to the credit quality of asset classes ranging from Government, highest quality, to High Yield, lowest quality. Since August 24, 2016, the Barclays indices are co-branded "Bloomberg Barclays indices".

Page 2 Economic Watch Notes: "Core CPI" refers to a consumer price index, excluding food and energy. "YoY" refers to year over year. "GDP" refers to Gross Domestic Product. "MoM" refers to month over month. "PPI" refers to Producer Price Index. "ECB" refers to the European Central Bank. "FOMC" refers to the Federal Open Market Committee. "BoE" refers to the Bank of England. "BoJ" refers to the Bank of Japan.

Page 3 Global Equity Valuations Chart Notes: Earnings are forward looking Bloomberg estimates of operating earnings per share over the next four quarters, which may exclude one-time extraordinary gains and losses. Please see index disclosures for additional definitions on the indices.

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MARKET MONITOR: WEEK ENDING MARCH 8, 2024

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Index Benchmarks: Equities: The S&P 500 Index is the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Stock Prices Index of 500 stocks, an unmanaged index of common stock prices. The Dow Jones Industrial Average Index is a priceweighted average of 30 actively traded blue-chip stocks. The Russell 1000 Index is a market-cap weighted index that measures the performance of the 1,000 largest companies in the Russell 3000 Index. The Russell Mid Cap Index measures the performance of the 800 smallest companies in the Russell 1000 Index, which represent approximately 30% of the total market capitalization of the Russell 1000 Index. The Russell 2000 Index is an unmanaged index of common stock prices that measures the performance of the 2000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index. The MSCI EAFE Index is a free-float weighted equity index, which covers developed markets countries in Europe, Australasia, Israel, and the Far East. The MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Index is a free floatadjusted market capitalization index that captures large and mid-cap representation across 24 Emerging Markets (EM) countries. The STOXX Europe 600 Index is derived from the STOXX Europe Total Market Index (TMI) and is a subset of the STOXX Global 1800 Index. With a fixed number of 600 components, the STOXX Europe 600 Index represents large, mid and small capitalization companies across 18 countries of the European region. The Japan TOPIX Index is a capitalization-weighted index of the largest companies and corporations that are found in the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The **German DAX** is a capitalization-weighted blue chip stock market index consisting of the 30 major German companies trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. The Shanghai Composite is a market capitalization weighted index of all A-shares and B-shares that trade on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. Euro Stoxx 50 Index, Europe's leading Blue-chip index for the Eurozone, provides a Blue- chip representation of supersector leaders in the Eurozone. The Financial Times Stock Exchange (FTSE) 100 Index is an index of the 100 companies listed on the London Stock Exchange with the highest market capitalization. FTSE MIB Index is composed of 40 Italian equities and seeks to replicate the broad sector weights of the Italian stock market. CAC 40 Index is composed of the 40 largest equities listed in France. SWISS Market Index is composed of the largest and most liquid stocks traded on the Geneva, Zurich, and Basel Stock Exchanges. Hang Seng Composite Index covers about 95% of the total market capitalization of companies listed on the Main Board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The MSCI World Index is a broad global equity index that represents large and mid-cap equity performance across 23 developed markets countries. It covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country. 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 461 constituents, the index covers about 85% of this China equity universe. Currently, the index also includes Large Cap A shares represented at 5% of their free float adjusted market capitalization. MSCI Brazil Index covers about 85% of the total market capitalization of the Brazilian equity universe. MSCI India Index covers about 85% of the total market capitalization of the Indian equity universe. MSCI Russia Index covers about 85% of the free floatadjusted market capitalization in Russia. The CBOE Volatility Index (VIX) is a leading measure of market expectations of near-term volatility conveyed by S&P 500 Index option prices. Fixed Income: The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index represents an unmanaged diversified portfolio of fixed-income securities, including US Treasuries, investment-grade corporate bonds, and mortgagebacked and asset-backed securities. The Bloomberg US High-Yield Index covers the USD-denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. The Bloomberg US Aggregate Municipal Bond Index is an unmanaged broad-based total return index composed of approximately 8,000 investment grade, fixed rate, and tax-exempt issues, with a remaining maturity of at least one year. The J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (EMBI Global Index) is an unmanaged market capitalization Index that tracks total returns for USD- denominated debt instruments issued by emerging market sovereign and quasi- sovereign issuers.

The J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index-Emerging Markets Global Diversified (GBI-EM Global Index) is a market capitalization Index that tracks the performance of local currency debt issued by emerging market governments. Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Index refers to the Bloomberg EuroAgg Index. The index measures the market of investment grade, euro-denominated, fixed- rate bond market, including treasuries, government-related, corporate and securitized issues. Inclusion is based on currency denomination of a bond and not country of risk of the issuer. Bloomberg Euro High Yield Index refers to the Bloomberg Euro High Yield 3% Issuer Capped Index. The index measures the of noninvestment grade, fixed-rate corporate bonds denominated in USD. Inclusion is based on the currency of issue, and not the domicile of the issuer. The index excludes emerging market debt. Other: The FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed ex US Index is a subset of the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Index and is designed to track the performance of listed real estate companies and REITS. The S&P GSCI Commodity Index is a composite index of commodity sector returns, representing an unleveraged, long-only investment in commodity futures that is broadly diversified across the spectrum of commodities. It is not possible to invest in an unmanaged index. **Commodities:** WTI Oil refers to West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil, a land-locked crude, delivered via pipeline into Cushing, Oklahoma. Brent Oil refers to Brent crude oil, a waterborne crude oil produced in the North Sea. Currencies: Euro (\$/€) refers to the Euro's exchange rate with the Dollar. Pound (\$/£) refers to the British Pound's exchange rate with the US Dollar. Japanese Yen (¥/\$) refers to the US Dollar's exchange rate with the Japanese Yen. Swiss Franc (CHF/€) refers the Euro's exchange rate with the Swiss Franc. Chinese Yuan Renminbi (CNY/\$) refers to the US Dollar's exchange rate with the Chinese Yuan Renminbi. $\underline{\textbf{Rates:}}$ The federal funds rate is the interest rate at which depository institutions lend balances at the Federal Reserve to other depository institutions overnight. The LIBOR is the USD-denominated London Interbank Offered Rate, and is the average of interest rates estimated by each of the leading banks in London that it would be charged were it to borrow from other banks. The 2-Year Treasury is a US Treasury debt obligation that has a maturity of 2 years. The 10-Year Treasury is a US Treasury debt obligation that has a maturity of 10 years. The 2-10 Treasury Slope is the difference between the 10-Year Treasury and the 2-Year Treasury. The German Bunds 2-Year is a German debt obligation that has a maturity of 2 years. The German Bunds 10-Year is a German debt obligation that has a maturity of 10 years. The Japanese Govt Bonds 2-Year is a Japanese debt obligation that has a maturity of 2 years. The Japanese Govt Bonds 10-Year is a Japanese debt obligation that has a maturity of 10 years. The **UK Gilts 10-Year** is a UK debt obligation that has a maturity of 10 years. The Swiss Govt Bonds 10-Year is a Swiss debt obligation that has a maturity of 10 years. The French OATs 10-Year is a French debt obligation that has a maturity of 10 years. The Italian BTPs 10-Year is a Italian debt obligation that has a maturity of 10 years. The Spanish Bonos 10-Year is a Spanish debt obligation that has a maturity of 10 years. Spreads: High Yield (HY) Corporate Spread is the Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Average Option Adjusted Spread (OAS), which measures the spread between the US Treasury yield curve and the Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield curve. The Bank Loan Spread is the daily discount margin (3-year life) of the Credit Suisse Leveraged Loan Index, which is designed to mirror the investable universe of the USD-denominated leveraged loan market. The Investment Grade (IG) Corporate Spread is the Bloomberg US Aggregate Corporate Average OAS, which measures the spread between the US Treasury yield curve and the Bloomberg US Corporate Average curve. The EMD Spread is the J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Sovereign Spread, which measures the spread between the US Treasury yield curve and the J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Sovereign curve.

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