

Weekly Market Recap

March 16, 2026

Index	Price	Price Returns	
	Close	Week	YTD
S&P 500® Index	6,632	-1.6%	-3.1%
Dow Jones Industrial Average	46,558	-2.0%	-3.1%
NASDAQ	22,105	-1.3%	-4.9%
Russell 2000® Index	2,480	-4.1%	-0.1%
MSCI EAFE Index	2,933	-1.1%	1.4%
Ten-Year Treasury Yield	4.28%	0.1%	0.1%
Oil WTI ¹ (\$/bbl ²)	\$98.65	8.5%	71.8%
Bonds ³	\$99.21	-0.9%	-0.7%

¹WTI = West Texas Intermediate Oil. ²bbl = Barrel. ³Bonds are represented by the iShares U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF. Sources: Bloomberg L.P.; FactSet.

U.S. Equity Market

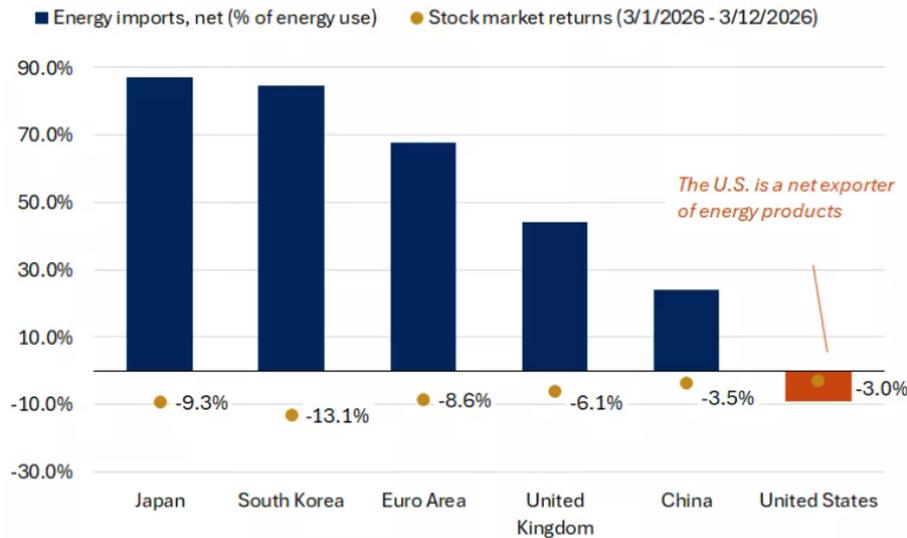
- U.S. large-cap equities (S&P 500 Index) fell -2.0% as the Iran War and closure of the Strait of Hormuz (approximately 20% of daily oil global production flows through the strait) continued to weigh on investor sentiment. Oil price increases led to a 400MM-barrel reserve release from the International Energy Agency (IEA) countries but had limited impact on elevated oil prices. U.S. administration officials suggested that military escorts for tankers could still be weeks away. Oil price increases contributed to inflation concerns and the Federal Reserve (Fed) funds futures market priced in a flatter Fed rate cut path, which suggests approximately 20 basis points (bps) of interest rate cuts through year-end, down from about 59 bps two weeks ago. Private credit concerns increased with J.P. Morgan marking down some software-related loans, while Morgan Stanley and Cliffwater both restricted redemptions amid large requests. The February consumer price index (CPI) report came in right in-line with analyst expectations, though we thought seemed stale given the inflationary threats of the recent oil-price. The U.S. Dollar Index rose, while Gold and Silver fell -1.9% and -3.5%, respectively. Oil (WTI) rose +8.5% due to the Iran conflict and effective closing of the Strait of Hormuz.
- S&P 500 Index Sector Returns:
 - Energy (+2.1%) rose, as the price of oil increased +8.5%.
 - Utilities (+0.4%) and consumer staples (-0.2%) outperformed, as investors tend to favor more defensive sectors.
 - Communication services (-1.2%) fell, led lower by streaming and social media stocks.
 - Real Estate (-1.5%) fell, led lower by office.
 - Materials (-1.6%) fell, led lower by precious metals miners.
 - Healthcare (-2.0%) fell, led lower by medical device companies.
 - Consumer discretionary (-3.0%) fell, led lower by homebuilders and Amazon.
 - Industrials (-3.2%) fell, led lower by aerospace and defense stocks.
 - Financials (-3.4%) fell, led lower by banks and private credit companies.

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All data is as of 03.13.2026 unless otherwise noted. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Any type of investing involves risk and there are no guarantees that these methods will be successful. Please reference important disclosures on pages 6-7.

- Equity markets (Japan, South Korea, Euro Area, U.K. and China) that rely on energy imports have underperformed since March 1, 2026.

Equity markets in regions more heavily reliant on energy imports have underperformed



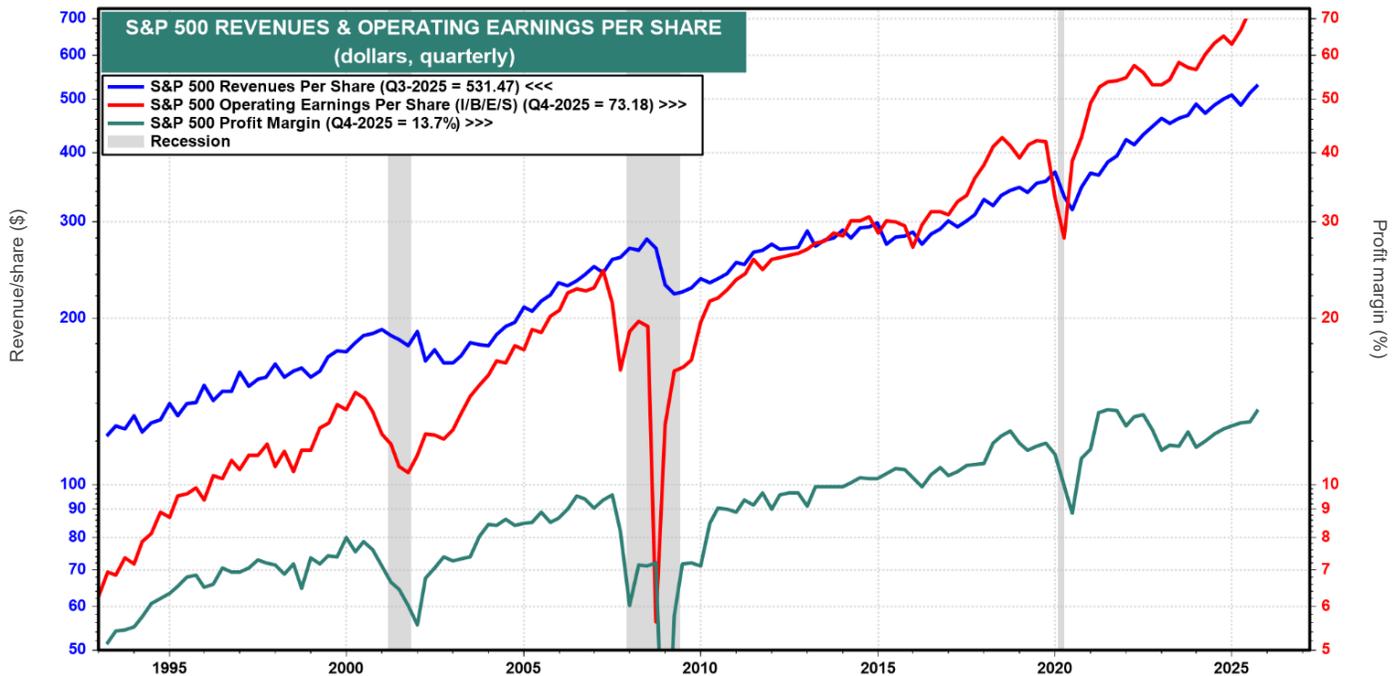
Data is as of 3.12.2026. Price return in U.S. Dollars. Stock market index performance by region as follows: Japan – Nikkei 225, South Korea - KOSPI Composite, Euro area – Euro STOXX 50, United Kingdom – MSCI United Kingdom, China – Heng Seng, United States – S&P 500. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Indexes are unmanaged, cannot be invested in directly, and are not meant to depict an actual investment. Sources: WorldBank; FactSet.

- Software stocks have declined but the earnings expectations for these software stocks has continued to trend higher.



Data is as of 03.11.2026. 2-year forward earnings (FY2) refer to projected earnings per share (EPS) for a company two fiscal years in the future. Sources: FactSet; Goldman Sachs; The Daily Shot.

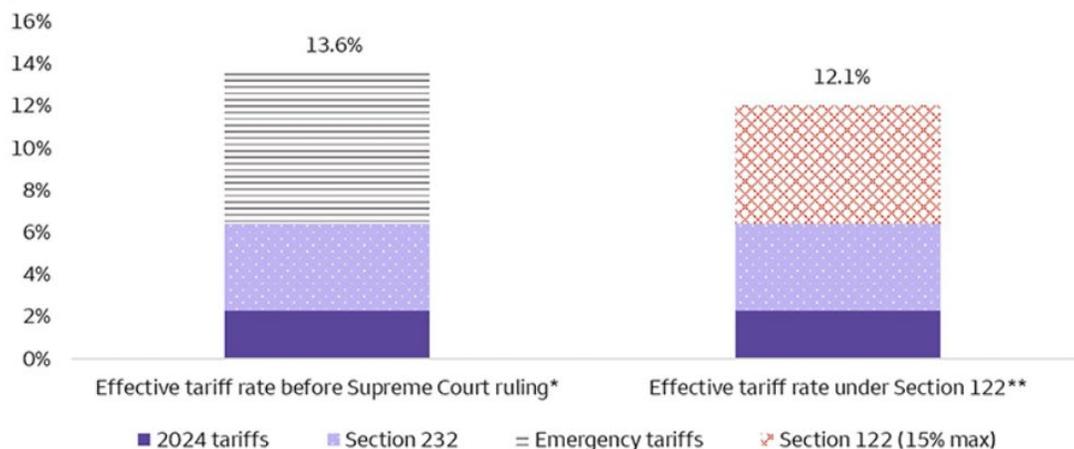
- The earnings for the S&P 500 Index continued to trend upward despite the uncertainty in the markets.



Source: Yardeni Research.

- Estimates suggest the effective tariffs may trend lower when the newer tariffs are implemented.

Effective tariff rate¹ may trend lower when dust settles

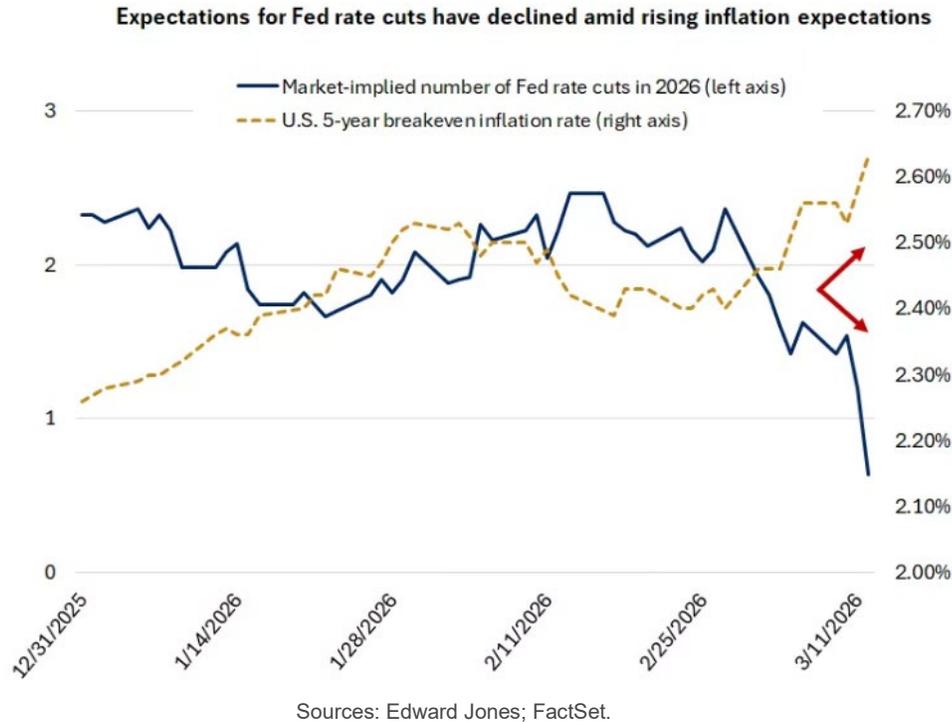


Data is as of 02.23.2026. ¹Effective tariff rate calculated as the total tariffs collected divided by the total value of imports, expressed as a percentage. *Pre-ruling tariff rate as of 02.19.2026. **Tariff rate under Section 122 reflects full implementation, with a 15% tariff rate. Excerpted from Institute Alert, "Mapping out the path of tariffs" 03.05.2026. Section 232 tariffs are U.S. import duties imposed under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 allowing the President to restrict imports based on national security concerns. Commonly applied to steel and aluminum, these tariffs, often at 25% or higher, aim to protect domestic industries considered crucial for national defense. Section 122 of the U.S. Trade Act of 1974 grants the President temporary authority (up to 150 days, extendable by Congress) to impose broad import surcharges (up to 15%) or quotas to address fundamental international payment problems, often used recently to address trade imbalances and generate revenue.

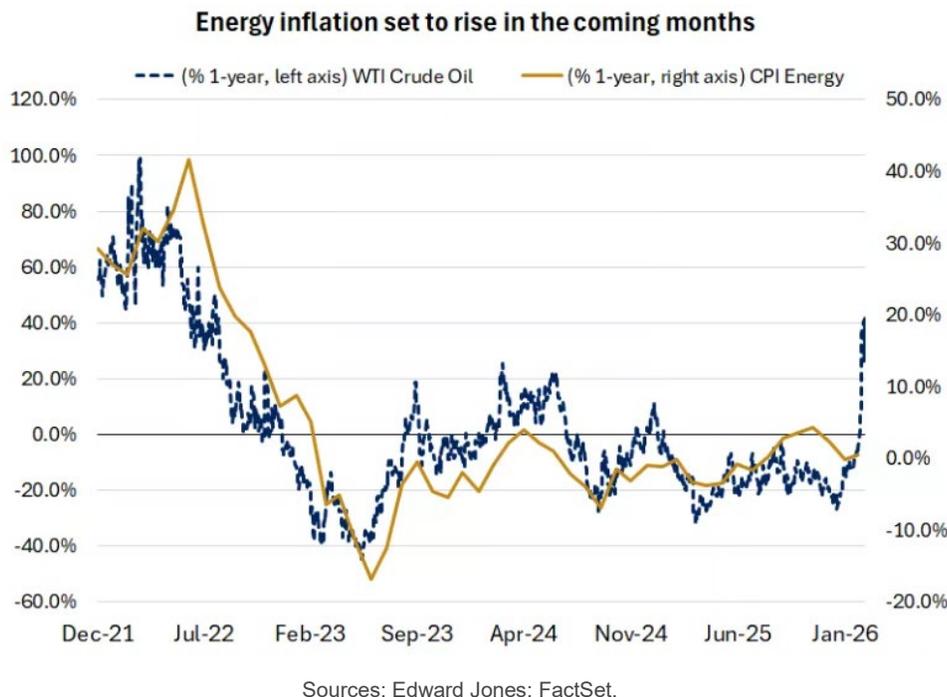
Sources: Wells Fargo Investment Institute, Bloomberg L.P., Economics, and U.S. Census.

Fixed Income Markets

- The Fed futures market's implied Fed interest rate cuts in 2026 declined from near cuts of 0.60% to about 0.20% of expected cuts after the Iran conflict led to a rapid rise in the price of oil leading to inflation concerns.



- Since the price of oil has risen, inflation is expected to increase.



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International Markets Summary

- European markets (STOXX 600 Index) fell (-0.5%) as the U.S.-Israel strikes on Iran pushed oil and gas prices higher, triggering fears of inflation, weaker growth, and tighter European Central Bank policy expectations.
- The Chinese stock market (Shanghai Composite A share) rose +0.2% as investors weighed the geopolitical shock from the Middle East conflict and higher oil prices alongside Chinese consumer inflation accelerating to the fastest pace in over three years.
- Japanese equities (Nikkei 225 Index) tumbled -3.2% amid volatility tied to the Middle East conflict as investors worried that higher energy prices could raise inflation and hurt the economy given Japan's heavy dependence on imported oil and gas from the Gulf region.

This Week:

- The volume of corporate earnings reports will be moderate this week.
- Economic data:
 - Monday: Empire Manufacturing, Retail Sales ex Autos, Retail Sales, Capacity Utilization, Industrial Production, National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) Housing Market Index;
 - Tuesday: Pending Home Sales, Redbook Chain Store, American Petroleum Institute (API) Crude Inventories;
 - Wednesday: Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) Mortgage Purchase Applications, Producer Price Index (PPI) ex Food, Energy, PPI, Factory Orders, Treasury International Capital (TIC) Flows, Department of Energy (DOE) Crude Inventories;
 - Thursday: Philadelphia Federal Index, New Home Sales, Wholesale Inventories (Final), Weekly Jobless Claims, Energy Information Administration (EIA) Natural Gas Inventories;
 - Friday: Retail sales (month/month), Retail Sales ex-Autos.

As always, thank you very much for your interest in our thoughts and support of our services.

Whitney Stewart, CFA®
Executive Director

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Index Definitions

Performance is compared to an index, however, the volatility of an index varies greatly. Indices are unmanaged and investments cannot be made directly in an index.

The **S&P 500® Index** is a readily available, carefully constructed, market-value-weighted benchmark of common stock performance. Currently, the S&P 500 Composite includes 500 of the largest stocks (in terms of stock market value) in the United States and covers approximately 80% of available market capitalization.

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 10% 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® 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.

The **Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA)** is an index that tracks 30 large, publicly-owned blue chip companies trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and the NASDAQ.

The **NASDAQ Composite Index** is the market capitalization-weighted index of over 2,500 common equities listed on the NASDAQ stock exchange. The types of securities in the index include American depositary receipts, common stocks, real estate investment trusts (REITs) and tracking stocks, as well as limited partnership interests. The index includes all Nasdaq-listed stocks that are not derivatives, preferred shares, funds, exchange-traded funds (ETFs) or debenture securities.

The **MSCI EAFE Index** is an equity index which captures large and mid-cap representation across 21 Developed Markets countries around the world, excluding the U.S. and Canada. With 900 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

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 17 countries of the European region: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

The **Nikkei 225** is a price-weighted index composed of Japan's top 225 blue-chip companies traded on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

The **Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index** is a capitalization-weighted index. The index tracks the daily price performance of all A-shares and B-shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Technical Terms:

The **International Energy Agency (IEA)** consists of 32 member countries, primarily advanced economies in Europe, North America, and Northeast Asia, which collaborate on energy security, policy, and sustainability. Key members include the United States, Japan, Germany, France, the U.K., Canada, and Australia. The **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** measures the monthly change in prices paid by U.S. consumers. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) calculates the CPI as a weighted average of prices for a basket of goods and services representative of aggregate U.S. consumer spending. The **U.S. Dollar Index** is a measure of the U.S. dollar's value relative to its most significant trading partners' currencies: EUR, JPY, CAD, GBP, SEK, and CHF. **Fed funds futures** are contracts traded on the CME that mirror changes in the federal funds rate. These futures are cash-settled monthly and help predict economic outcomes like rate hikes or cuts. **Earnings per share (EPS)** is a commonly used measure of a company's profitability. It indicates how much profit each outstanding share of common stock has earned. The **Producer Price Index (PPI)** is a measure of inflation at the wholesale level. It's compiled from thousands of indexes that measure producer prices by industry and product category. The index is published monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The **Consumer Confidence Index (CCI)** is a measure of the results from the Consumer Confidence Survey administered by the Conference Board that measures consumer attitudes about individual financial prospects. The **inflation rate** is the percentage increase in the general price level of goods and services over a specific period, usually a year, signaling a decrease in purchasing power. It is measured using indexes like the Consumer Price Index (CPI), reflecting how much more expensive a market basket of items has become. **Treasury International Capital Flow (TIC)** is data from the U.S. Treasury and tracks the flow of portfolio capital into and out of the U.S. and can predict trends in the U.S. dollar and interest rates. The **Empire Manufacturing Index** is a monthly survey of CEOs & executives from manufacturing companies conducted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York highlighting the state of manufacturing the New York region. The **Philadelphia Federal Index** tracks changes in manufacturing activity across Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. Above zero generally signals growth and below zero suggests contraction, and because it's been published since May 1968, it's often used as an early read on broader U.S. conditions. The **National Association of Home Builders (NAHB)/Wells Fargo Housing Market Index (HMI)** is a monthly survey that measures U.S. builder sentiment on sales, future prospects, and buyer traffic to assess the health in the single-family home market. The **KOSPI Composite Index** is South Korea's main stock market index, tracking all common stocks on the Korea Exchange (KRX) and serving as a benchmark for the country's economy, similar to the S&P 500 in the U.S. The **MSCI United Kingdom Index** measures the performance of large and mid-cap segments, covering roughly 85% of the UK equity market, with 72 constituents as of early 2026. It is designed for international investors, typically denominated in USD or GBP, offering exposure to major companies across sectors like financials, consumer staples, and energy. The **Heng Seng Index** is a market-capitalization-weighted stock market index in Hong Kong adjusted for free float. It tracks and records daily changes in the largest stock listings on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and serves as the primary indicator of overall market performance in Hong Kong. (Technical definitions are sourced from Corporate Finance Institute.)

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