

Weekly Market Recap

April 6, 2026

Index	Price	Price Returns	
	Close	Week	YTD
S&P 500 [®] Index	6,583	3.4%	-3.8%
Dow Jones Industrial Average	46,505	3.0%	-3.2%
NASDAQ	21,879	4.4%	-5.9%
Russell 2000 [®] Index	2,530	3.3%	1.9%
MSCI EAFE Index	2,919	3.1%	1.7%
Ten-Year Treasury Yield	4.31%	0.0%	0.3%
Oil WTI ¹ (\$/bbl ²)	\$111.54	11.2%	92.5%
Bonds ³	\$99.23	0.91%	-0.62%

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

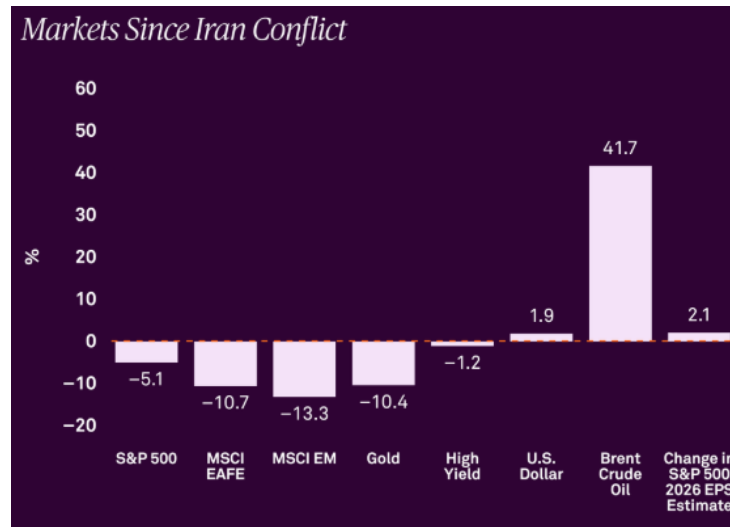
U.S. Equity Market

- U.S. large cap equities (S&P 500 Index) rose +3.4% as President Trump addressed the nation on the evening of April 1 and attempted to signal an offramp to the ongoing Iran conflict. He said the U.S. may be willing to end the military campaign even before a full reopening of the Strait of Hormuz (approximately 20% of daily oil global production flow through the strait). The positive sentiments were dented on Thursday (April 2) as Iranian officials said they were not interested in peace discussions. On Sunday (April 5), Trump posted on Truth Social threatening Iran to open the Strait or “Tuesday will be Power Plant Day, and Bridge Day, all wrapped up in one, in Iran. There will be nothing like it!!!” The U.S. 10-year Treasury yield fell to 4.31% from 4.43%. The dollar was modestly weaker, gold rose +4.2%, and silver rose +4.5%. Oil (WTI) rose +11.2% amid continued Iran conflict concerns.
- S&P 500 Index Sector Returns:
 - Communication services (+6.4%) rose, led by social media and internet search stocks.
 - Tech (+4.6%) rose, led by semiconductors stocks.
 - Real Estate (+3.8) rose, as interest rates moderated.
 - Financials (+3.6%) rose, led by banks.
 - Materials (+3.4%) rose, led by precious metals miners.
 - Industrials (+2.9%) rose, led by logistics, and aerospace and defense stocks.
 - Consumer discretionary (+2.7%) rose, led by Amazon and travel stocks.
 - Healthcare (+2.4%), utilities (+1.6%), and consumer staples (+0.7%) underperformed as investors tend to favor less defensive sectors.
 - Energy (-5.3%) fell, after Trump addressed the nation on the evening of April 1 and attempted to signal an offramp to the ongoing Iran conflict.

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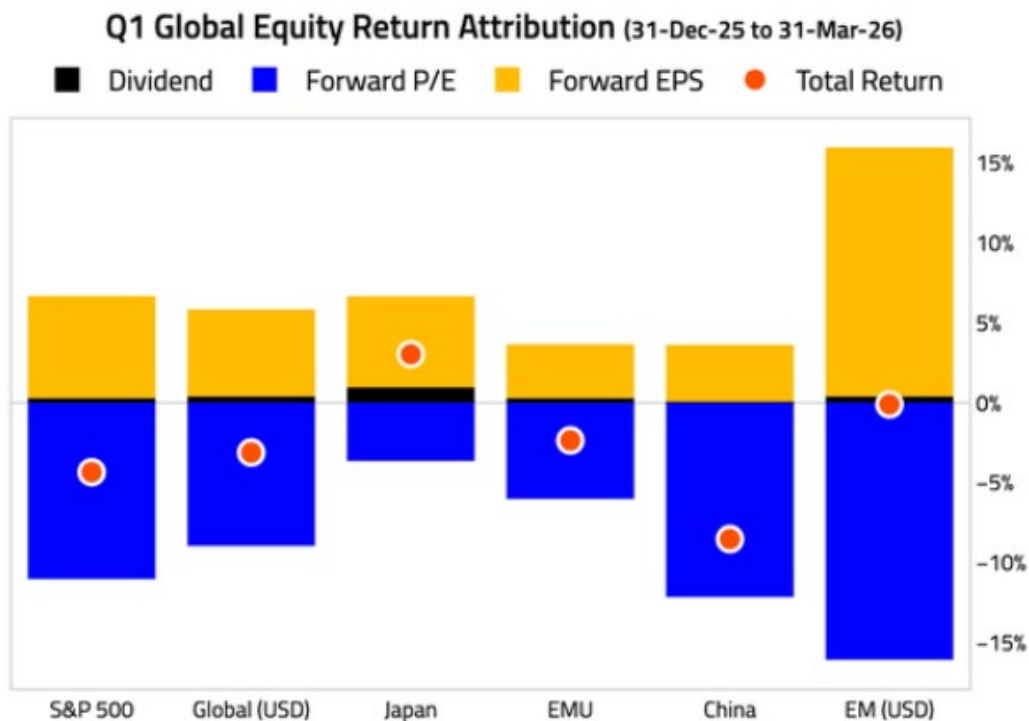
All data is as of 04.03.2026 unless otherwise noted. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Any type of investing involves risk and there are no guarantees that these methods will be successful. Please reference important disclosures on pages 6-7.

- The Iran conflict has driven higher oil prices and a sell-off in risk assets like equities. However, 2026 earnings estimates for the S&P 500 Index are only increasing since the Iran conflict began, thus long-term investors may potentially focus on longer-term earnings expectations.



EPS= earnings per share. EM= emerging markets. Returns from 02.27.2026 close to 03.31.2026 close. MSCI index returns in USD. Sources: Bloomberg L.P.; FactSet; BNY.

- Global equity markets have experienced a contraction in the forward price-to-earnings ratio (P/E), as the price has declined while the earnings have increased. This contraction may imply that equities have become cheaper relative to their earnings expectations.



EMU= economic and monetary union. EM= emerging markets. Sources: Bloomberg L.P.; The Daily Shot.

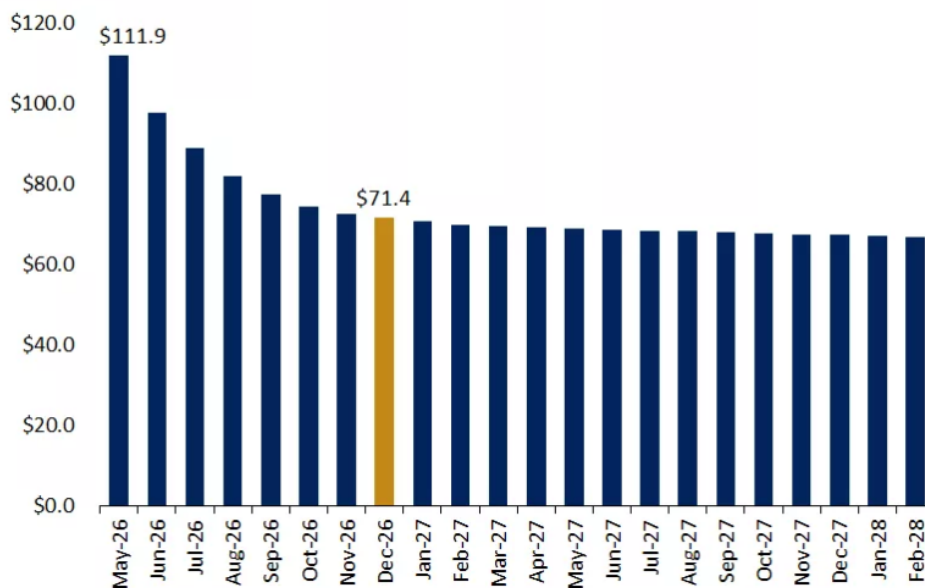
- The U.S. top ten stocks account for almost 40% of the U.S. stock market, but that is below most other countries where the top ten companies represent even larger portions of those stock markets.



Based on the constituents of the Standard & Poors Depository Receipt MSCI ACWI IMI ETF, which covers about 99% of the each country's free float-adjusted market cap. Sources: Bloomberg L.P.; The Daily Shot.

- The futures market for West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil is expecting the price of oil to decline substantially by the end of 2026.

The WTI crude oil futures curve continues to point to lower oil prices by year-end (\$/barrel)

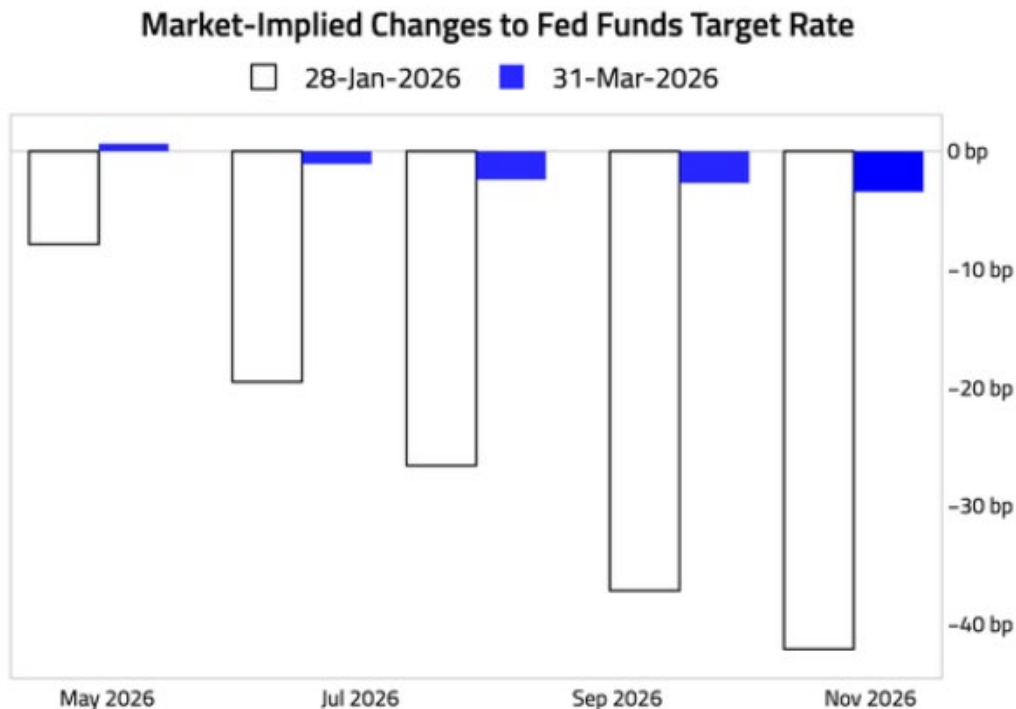


Sources: Bloomberg L.P.; Edward Jones.

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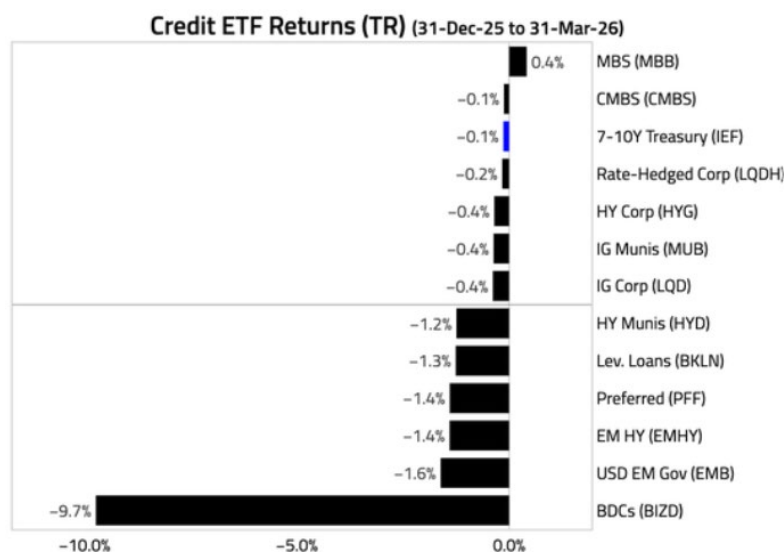
Fixed Income Markets

- The fed futures market's is implying the Federal Reserve (Fed) will likely not hike rates in 2026 due to Iran conflict and higher energy prices, which is a reversal of the initial expectations of interest cuts of 0.50% in 2026.



bp= basis points. Data as of 03.31.2026. Sources: Bloomberg L.P.; Edward Jones.

- In 1Q26, mortgage-backed securities (MBS), commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), and Treasuries outperformed, while business development companies (BDCs) underperformed as concerns around BDC's loans to private software companies tend to weigh on the investor sentiment for BDCs.



ETF = exchange-traded fund. TR= total return. HY= high yield. IG= investment grade.
Data as of 03.26.2026. Sources: Bloomberg L.P.; The Daily Shot.

International Markets Summary

- European markets (STOXX 600 Index) rose +3.9% on hopes that the Iran conflict may see an offramp sooner than expected as the energy shock drove Eurozone inflation to +2.5% in March.
- The Chinese stock market (Shanghai Composite A share) was flat as investors weighed the impacts of the Iran conflict and higher oil prices. China and Pakistan jointly proposed a five-point peace plan aimed at de-escalating the Middle East conflict, calling for an immediate ceasefire, renewed negotiations, and protection of critical shipping routes, especially the Strait of Hormuz.
- Japanese equities (Nikkei 225 Index) fell -1.7% amid limited signs of de-escalation in the Middle East conflict and continued volatility in oil prices as Japan relies heavily on imported energy.

This Week:

- The volume of corporate earnings reports will be moderate this week.
- Economic data:
 - Monday: Institute of Supply Management Non-Manufacturing Index;
 - Tuesday: Core Durable Orders, Durable Orders ex transport, Durable Orders, Consumer Credit;
 - Wednesday: Mortgage Bankers Association Mortgage Purchase Applications, Federal Open Market Committee Minutes;
 - Thursday: Core Personal Consumption Expenditure, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Chain Price (second revision), GDP (second revision), Personal Spending, Personal Income, Wholesale Inventories (Final), Initial Jobless Claims, Continuing Jobless Claims;
 - Friday: Consumer Price Index (CPI) ex Food and Energy, CPI, Factory Orders, Michigan Consumer Sentiment (Preliminary), Treasury Monthly Budget.

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 **S&P 500® Equal Weight Index (EWI)** is the equal-weight version of the widely-used S&P 500®. The index includes the same constituents as the capitalization-weighted S&P 500, but each company in the S&P 500 EWI is allocated a fixed weight - or 0.2% of the index total at each quarterly rebalance.

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 depository 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 **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. **Gross domestic product (GDP)** is the total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period. As a broad measure of overall domestic production, it functions as a comprehensive scorecard of a given country's economic health. The **Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index (MCSI)** is a monthly survey of consumer confidence levels in the United States conducted by the University of Michigan. The survey is based on telephone interviews that gather information on consumer expectations for the economy. The **Core Personal Consumption Expenditure (PCE) Index** is a measure of prices that people living in the U.S., or those buying on their behalf, pay for goods and services. **Earnings per Share (EPS)** is a common measure of profitability per share of a company's common stock. (Technical definitions are sourced from Corporate Finance Institute.) The **ISM Non-Manufacturing Index** is an index that measures the economic condition and performance of service-based companies. The **Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)** is the Fed's chief body for monetary policy. The **Eurozone** is the economic region formed by those member countries of the European Union that have adopted the euro. **Mortgage-backed securities (MBS)** are investments backed by pools of mortgages and offer periodic payments similar to bond coupon payments. **Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)** are fixed-income investments backed by mortgages on commercial properties rather than residential real estate. **Business development companies** are firms that exist to assist smaller or financially struggling businesses. The **Federal Funds Target Rate**, set by the FOMC, represents the desired target range for the overnight interest rate that commercial banks charge each other to lend reserves. **Fed funds futures** are contracts traded on the CME that mirror changes in the federal funds rate. The **price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio** compares a company's share price with its earnings per share (EPS). **Forward P/E (Forward Price-to-Earnings)** is a valuation metric that divides a company's current stock price by its estimated future earnings per share (EPS), typically for the next 12 months. **Forward Earnings Per Share (Forward EPS)** represents an estimate of a company's profit-generating ability over the next 12 months, calculated based on analyst projections rather than historical data. **Total return** is the amount of value an investor earns from a security over a specific period, typically one year when all distributions are reinvested. **Emerging markets (EM)** are developing nations experiencing rapid industrialization, high economic growth (GDP), and increasing integration with global markets. The **Economic and Monetary Union (EMU)** represents a major stage in the integration of EU economies, combining policy coordination, fiscal discipline, and a single monetary policy with the euro. The **MSCI Emerging Markets (EM) Index** is a benchmark index designed to measure the equity market performance of large and mid-cap companies across 24-27 emerging market countries. A **basis point (bp)** is a way to show changes in interest rates or yields.

The **SPDR MSCI ACWI IMI ETF** (often traded under tickers like SPYI or IMIE) is a physically replicated, UCITS-compliant exchange-traded fund designed to track the MSCI All Country World Investable Market Index. The **iShares 7-10 Year Treasury Bond ETF (IEF)** is an exchange-traded fund that tracks the ICE U.S. Treasury 7-10 Year Bond Index, providing exposure to intermediate-term U.S. government debt. It holds a portfolio of US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate Treasury securities with remaining maturities between 7 and 10 years. The **iShares Interest Rate Hedged Corporate Bond ETF (LQDH)** is a fixed-income fund that provides exposure to U.S. dollar-denominated investment-grade corporate bonds while hedging against rising interest rates. The **iShares iBoxx \$ High Yield Corporate Bond ETF (HYG)** is one of the most popular high-yield bond exchange-traded funds in the world. Designed to track the performance of US dollar-denominated corporate bonds rated below investment grade, HYG offers investors access to potentially higher returns in exchange for greater risk. The **iShares National Muni Bond ETF (MUB)** is a passively managed exchange-traded fund designed to track the investment results of an index composed of U.S. investment-grade municipal bonds. The **iShares iBoxx \$ Investment Grade Corporate Bond ETF (LQD)** is a major exchange-traded fund that tracks an index of U.S. dollar-denominated, investment-grade corporate bonds. The **VanEck High Yield Muni ETF (HYD)** is a passively managed exchange-traded fund designed to provide exposure to high-yield (below investment-grade), tax-exempt U.S. municipal bonds. The **Invesco Senior Loan ETF (BKLN)** is an exchange-traded fund that tracks the Morningstar LSTA US Leveraged Loan 100 Index, providing exposure to the 100 largest, most liquid corporate leveraged loans. The **iShares Preferred and Income Securities ETF (PFF)** is the largest exchange-traded fund designed to track the performance of the U.S. preferred stock market. It provides diversified exposure to preferred securities, which act as a hybrid of bonds and stocks, aiming for consistent, high-yield monthly income, often favored by income-focused investors. The **iShares J.P. Morgan EM High Yield Bond ETF (EMHY)** seeks to track the investment results of an index composed of U.S. dollar-denominated, emerging market high yield sovereign and corporate bonds. The **iShares J.P. Morgan USD Emerging Markets Bond ETF (EMB)** is an exchange-traded fund that provides investors with exposure to U.S. dollar-denominated (or "hard currency") sovereign bonds issued by emerging market governments. The **VanEck BDC Income ETF (BIZD)** is an exchange-traded fund that provides diversified exposure to Business Development Companies (BDCs).

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