KTS CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

KTS Investment Horizon

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Global stock markets have experienced one of the longest bull markets since the end of the housing crisis. The noteworthy trend was tightly accompanied with the unprecedented ultra-expansionary monetary policy globally.

The Fed, however, has diverged its monetary policy from the rest of the world in December 2015. Coupled with the supply-driven collapse in oil prices and the concerns about a hard landing in China, led to a sell off in the stock markets at the beginning of 2016. Investors' sentiment remains uncertain, and so is the volatility. Until today, with the exception of the Fed, we have seen little signs of success of their policy; the outcome of negative interest rates could have even more of an adverse outcome than expected.

For the remaining of 2016, although markets have recovered since February, **we expect the global financial markets to be range traded together with increased volatilities**, predominantly driven by the central banks. After 7 years of expansion and taking several risk factors into account which could downsize the global economy, we will likely soon reach the end of the recovery cycle. Consequently, a prudent investor should pursue a cautious optimistic investment strategy and protect the investment against a sudden fall in risky assets. Given the high volatility, there will be several potential opportunities to add positions for a compelling opportunist. **We see values in European stocks, global high yields including Brazilian bonds, energy stocks, and in gold and gold miners.**

OUTLOOK

If we would count on market-based indicators these days such as the beginning of the year's stock market slump following the Fed's decision to hike interest rates for the first time since the crisis, and the widened high yield spreads seen during the recession period, we would conceive a global economic meltdown as seen in the Petrobras corruption scandal that has embroiled Brazil or isolated Russia to be around the corner. Instead the global financial markets were self-propelling and turned the corner since February 11; oil prices rebounded from a very low base to $40; risky bond spreads departed from the recessionary level again. The erstwhile concern about the nosediving Chinese economy also seemed to take a back seat. In the meantime, the BoJ and the ECB continued to be extremely concerned about the state of the economy in the Euro area and in Japan, and prompted them to move on to an unconventional measurement to fight the deflation spiral. While the ECB lowered its interest rates to an even more subzero level, the BoJ took the markets by surprise by moving its interest rates to -0.1% after keeping them afloat for many years. Japan suffers from deteriorating demographics more than others. And China, which is important for Japan's international trade to maintain its growth, also seems to falter going forward.

Will China have a hard landing?

The Chinese economy has enjoyed excess growth at an average annual rate of more than 10% in the past, not long ago, driven by industrialization and exports. Since 2011 this high growth has diminished as exports slowed significantly since 2013 from around 18% to 4.3%. In 2015 exports even contracted to -1.4%. **China has difficulties with its economic plan to move away from industrialized and export-led economy to a more sustainable service-oriented and private consumption-led economy.** Beyond doubt, while visiting the two cities of capital importance in China in late 2014, Beijing and Shanghai, the perception was that China has certainly advanced significantly to near the western standard, but President Xi Jinping still has a rocky and long way to go until the government meets its desired target where its 1.38 billion population can at last enjoy the promised prosperity. Until then, more structural reforms are much-needed to restore the over-capacity in the industry sector and the over-heated real estate markets, in particular the Shanghainese housing market. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the average selling price in China increased by 42.6% in 2015 for second-hand residential, and respectively, by 47.5% for newly constructed residential from a year ago. During the National People's Congress (NPC) meeting, held early March, the government has confirmed the slowing growth of the world's second largest economy. We believe that a hard landing seems not to be in place as the government has proven in the past to avoid such events. The Chinese have the flexibility, ample of reserves and tools to be implemented. As growth will likely slow down more and its currency will depreciate further, assets in general could be considered as overvalued. Last year, an estimated $650 billion were withdrawn from China as the Chinese moved its capital to a more favorable place. This could be seen as the reaction to diversify away from the only market risk Chinese investors used to bear in the past, where wealth could be predominantly invested domestically in Chinese stocks and in Chinese real estate. In response to the capital outflows, the government tried to support its currency by depleting the official reserves. So far, this has not been a real threat and the official reserves are still strong, but the size of the capital outflows by Chinese companies and households need to be observed. **Another way to diversify the risk is to accumulate gold as a safe haven** which could help gold to rise further. This has already begun with the People's Bank of China (PBOC) adding 580'000 ounces of gold to its gold reserves by last December. Nevertheless, the risk of slowing Chinese economy obviously persists, and big Japanese manufacturers shared the same view; Japanese business confidence has been falling during the first quarter in 2016.

India benefits from the downturn

India, on the other hand, benefits from the global downturn, which has led the commodity prices, especially the oil prices, to fall through the floor. India is a commodity importing country and while China is currently experiencing lower growth, India's real GDP advanced about 7% for the last two years. Lower energy prices will also help inflation to be in check. Other fundamentals (see Exhibit 1), like the improving current account deficit at -1.1% of GDP together with the incremental regressive budget deficit, should provide a good catalyst for India's economy to maintain the pace.

Exhibit 1: India Historical and Forecasted Economic Data (%)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Est. 2016
Real GDP Growth	6.6	9.4	7.7	4.8	4.7	6.9	7.3	7.3
Inflation	10.8	12.1	8.9	9.3	10.9	6.4	5.9	5.9
Unemployment Rate	10.7	10.8	9.8	9.9	9.1	8.6	8.6	8.6
Current Account	-1.6	-3.3	-3.5	-5.1	-2.6	-1.4	-1.1	-1.1
Budget (% of GDP)	n/a	n/a	-9.2	-5.5	-5.5	-4.3	-3.5	-3.5
Government Debt (% of GDP)	57.3	50.6	50.5	51.7	51.8	51.7	51.7	51.7
Money Supply (M2, YoY)	18.0	17.0	16.0	11.3	14.8	10.7	11.0	10.3
Central Bank Interest Rate	4.8	6.3	8.5	8.0	7.8	8.0	6.8	6.8

Data as of April 6, 2016
Source: Bloomberg

U.S. economy will lead the growth

The U.S. economy seems to also be in a better position to deliver solid economic data. The U.S. central bank precociously recognized the needed monetary policy to restore its economy and was, so far, successful with growth registering between 1.5% and 2.5% annually since 2010. The average inflation rate of the last 6 years is approximately 1.4%, well below the target number of 2%, indicating the recovery to be rather mild and lingering too long. Private households reduced their debts, and the U.S. labor market improved strongly in numbers; the recent unemployment rate stood at 5%, increased from 4.9% a month ago, suggesting the U.S. economy has reached full employment. Budget deficit to GDP normalized from -10.1% to -2.6% in 2015, only government debt to GDP increased by more than 40% due to fiscal stimulus. Fundamentally, the U.S. economy, so far, remains solid and the private households provide the backbone for further demand increase.

Europe still faces deflationary risks

With the exception of the UK, the pictures in the Eurozone vary from that of the U.S. Although the overall economy in this area grew by 1.6% in 2015, the threat of deflation has beset in 2015 with inflation reported at null. Europe has many problems still to solve, including the uncertainty of the UK's EU Referendum on June 23 whether the UK will stay with the EU or not. In addition to the anemic growth and deflation, the geopolitical instability in the Middle East has led to a migration crisis in Europe with increased risk for terrorist attacks. Central banks in Europe remain extremely supportive; and some have even moved interest rates deep into the negative territory to fight deflation. For too long and too much liquidity has raised questions about the effectiveness of the unorthodox monetary policy of the ECB. The abundant money supply showed little results insofar as it has not efficiently found its way into the real economy, in the credit channel to increase business lending; instead the policy has more inflated asset prices, especially prices of stocks and higher risk bonds, which in return could portray a risk to the financial system. Exhibit 4 on page 5 provides historical and forecasted economic data of major economies for more insight.

There is no imminent danger of inflation to pick up strongly given the fall in commodity prices together with the consistently downwards adjustment in growth estimation in Europe and elsewhere. The growth is trending lower and prices will have difficulties to stay where they are at the moment given the fact that global debts are much higher than in 2008. According to the Bank for International Settlement (BIS) the global engine was driven at the expense of further accumulation of $57 trillion global debts. Today the overall outstanding debts are estimated to be $200 trillion, compared with the world gross product of about $80 trillion. In simple math, this would mean that debts have risen faster than the world economy. Any financial shocks or interest rate rises could disrupt the financial system and the global economy would fall back into recession. Brazil and some commodity producing countries are already in recession and they will likely stay oppressed for a longer period of time unless Chinese fundamentals change dramatically to revive commodity prices.

INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

As already pointed out in our outlook, global financial markets have over-reacted during the early days of 2016 as investors have discounted a recession. The global economy is expected to grow, but the growth rate is decelerating; as time passes by estimations by economists are likely to be adjusted downwards. The investment manager of Aimed Global Alpha, a global macro hedge fund, has recognized the trend of disinflation and lower growth a long time ago. By positioning his investment strategies accordingly, his fund gained more than 14% in 2015. Inflation alone has been continually dropping as commodity prices move fast to adjust the disequilibrium between demand and supply. We do not expect a global economic disruption to recession at this time and also not for the U.S. economy, although the Fed keeps telling markets that rates will rise for the reason to mitigate the risk to further inflate asset prices. In our opinion, the Fed will continue to maintain low interest rates as global economic growth is still uneven. While the U.S. economy will lead the growth, others are still struggling and deflation has returned in the foreground. Emerging market countries, like Brazil and Russia, are already deep in recession. As a result to this, risk of recession and other uncertainties may also well be among us in 2016. Valuations of risky assets in general should have reached the higher end of the fair value range and investors' sentiment will likely remain dissonant. Most central banks are still very supportive, but the effectiveness of their policy is questionable.
For these reasons, we believe global financial markets will remain extremely volatile and range traded. Investors will fluctuate between market sell-off fears after a prolonged bull market, that have exhausted valuations, and interventions of central banks. As observed in recent years central bank actions have not reduced risk, they have rather contributed market volatility by forcing investors around the world to take more risk in order to obtain reasonable returns in a low interest rate environment. Therefore, a prudent investor should pursue a cautiously optimistic investment strategy and protect the investment against a sudden fall in risky assets going forward. On the other hand, given the high volatility, there will be several potential good opportunities to generate returns for a compelling opportunist:

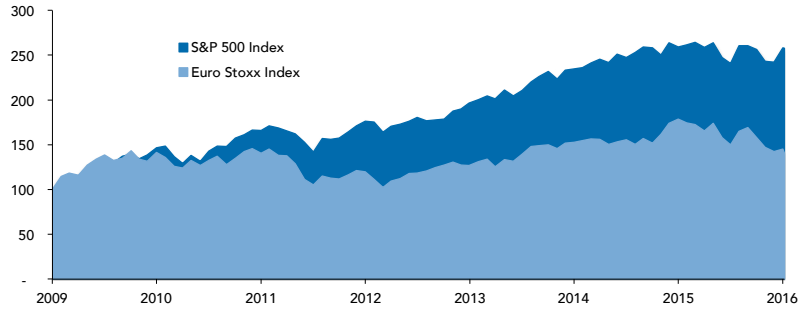
European stocks are attractive

The U.S. stock markets were one of the best front-runners to provide the highest return after the market collapse in 2007/2008. This was also justified by the performance of the U.S. economy to recover solidly. Inflation has been consistently below the target level to retain a strong purchasing power for U.S. private consumers and earnings improved well until recently. We also noted that large

share buybacks have contributed positively to the increase in earnings per share in the U.S. In return, corporate debts increased significantly and the debt-to-equity ratios implied that U.S. corporations have not deleveraged as seen for U.S. households. It seems that earnings are losing steam; 3Q 2015 was the second consecutive quarter with negative earnings. Most of the drop was caused by the energy-related companies (U.S. energy stocks have decoupled from the general markets and are now very low). U.S. stocks should provide a good stable bet going forward given its solid economic background. On the other hand, valuations seems to be at the higher end and they will become vulnerable with tightening of interest rates around the corner. In most of the cases, U.S. stocks will likely move higher from the second half of the year as we move closer to the U.S. presidential election in November.

Given the strength of the U.S. dollar along with the interest rate tightening, European stocks should offer a better investment opportunity with higher return expectation going forward. Corporate earnings in Europe still haven't recovered as much as U.S. earnings. We believe they still have room to improve. The ECB remains very supportive and earnings should catch up with its U.S. counterpart. In an ultra-low interest rate environment, European stocks with a higher dividend yield of more than 4% (according to STOXX Europe Select Dividend 30 ETF) should provide some cushions on the downside. **We believe European equities are more compelling compared to Japanese and emerging market equities as well. Therefore, we will take positions on market dips as Brexit is unlikely.**

Exhibit 2: U.S. Stocks versus European Stocks since March 2009 (Indexed at 100)



Data as of April 6, 2016

Source: Bloomberg

Exhibit 3: Brazil Historical and Forecasted Economic Data (%)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Est. 2016
Real GDP Growth	-0.1	7.6	3.9	1.9	3.0	0.1	-3.8	-3.8
Inflation	4.9	5.0	6.6	5.4	6.2	6.3	9.0	9.0
Unemployment Rate	8.1	6.7	5.9	5.5	5.4	4.8	6.8	6.8
Current Account	-1.5	-3.4	-3.0	-3.0	-3.1	-4.4	-3.2	-3.2
Budget (% of GDP)	-3.2	-2.8	-2.2	-2.4	-2.7	-3.8	-8.2	-8.2
Government Debt (% of GDP)	59.5	54.7	54.2	58.8	59.2	58.9	67.3	67.3
Money Supply (M2, YoY)	15.6	15.5	18.9	16.1	8.7	13.0	10.2	10.5
Central Bank Interest Rate	8.8	10.8	11.0	7.3	10.0	11.8	14.3	14.3

Data as of April 6, 2016

Source: Bloomberg

Interest rate markets: Global high yield and Brazilian bonds are attractive

Interest rate markets in general will remain low or even deteriorate further with central banks remaining extremely accommodative. While the BoJ and ECB have even cut their key rates to a subzero level and intended to keep them for a protracted period of time, the Fed began tightening last year. However, further and strong tightening are not in the cards as the global economy outlook is faltering. Government bonds in the U.S. and in Europe offer little return to offset the risk once inflation should improve strongly. The same applies for investment grade bonds. Duration should be kept short. **High yields, on the other hand, appear inconsistent with historical measures of valuation and offer attractive risk/return.** With the collapse in oil prices, high yield spreads skyrocket to a level seen only during a crisis. Since then, high yield spreads have narrowed marginally. A tactical accumulation in global high yield bonds outside the energy sector should be considered a good investment opportunity. Although emerging market debts continued to perform badly for the third consecutive year as fundamentals for emerging market countries remains rather negative. **Brazil, on the other hand, has lower government debts, and as a result of this, Brazilian government bonds offer attractive risk/return for bondholders.** We believe lots of bad news has been discounted already.

Commodities: Energy exposures through energy-related stocks

Allocation in oil through energy stocks make sense. With a default rate skyrocketing in 2015, especially for energy-related companies, valuations remain depressed and high yield spreads over reached. It is difficult to predict the direction of oil prices and therefore difficult to build positions in oil, even though the current low level seems to be attractive to us. An alternative way to build exposure in energy is through energy-related equities in companies with solid balance sheet. **We are monitoring to add an exposure up to 5% in the energy-related stocks as we expect a consolidation of the recent strong rebound.**

Gold: Downtrend reversal

After many years of losses, we see gold has reversed its downtrend for many reasons: 1) gold will be considered as the safe haven asset again as risks increase, 2) low oil prices contribute positively to half of the gold miner production costs, 3) gold miners continue to reduce their debts and cut spending, 4) closing short positions as gold prices are trending up. We are therefore positive on gold and gold miners. **We are holding approximately 1% of gold and we will slowly add 5% in gold and gold-related stocks including ETFs.**

For more financial market indices see Exhibit 5 on page 5.

Our detailed asset allocation for the Euro balanced portfolio is shown on the next page.

KTS CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Balanced Portfolio - EUR

As per March 31, 2016

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The portfolio seeks capital appreciation and income with a balanced risk.

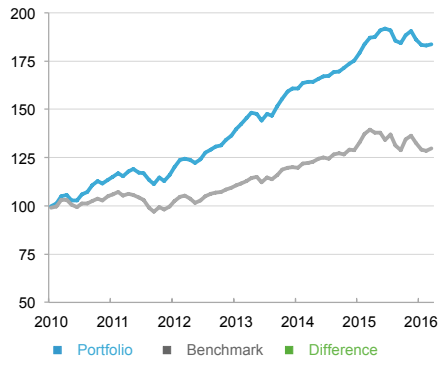
INVESTMENT STRATEGY

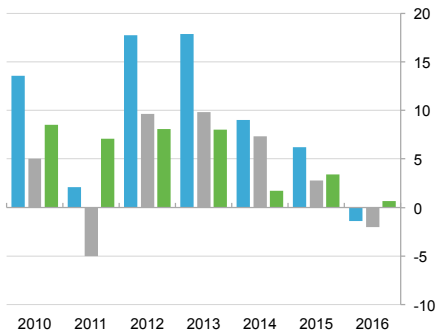
The balanced portfolio invests in multi-asset classes globally to achieve the most efficient diversification to maximize the strategy return at the appropriate balance portfolio risk. Asset classes may vary from the strategic asset allocation in response to changing market, economic, and political factors and events that KTS Capital Management believes may affect the value of the portfolio.

INVESTOR BENEFITS

- Disciplined and proven manager selection
- Efficient portfolio structuring

Achieving consistently outperformance versus the Benchmark (see columns in green)



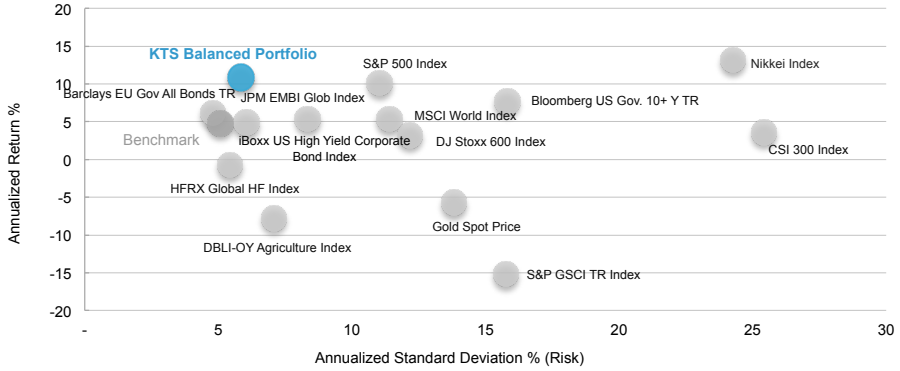


	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	ytd 2016	Annualized Returns 3 Year	5 Year	Since Inception
Portfolio	13.55	2.07	17.72	17.86	9.04	6.24	-1.38	10.94	10.41	10.92
Benchmark	5.03	-5.01	9.63	9.83	7.33	2.81	-2.02	6.62	4.76	4.81

RISK STATISTICS

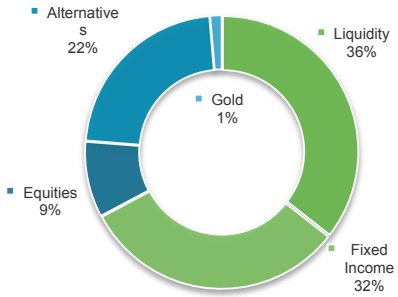
Generating higher risk-adjusted return for investors

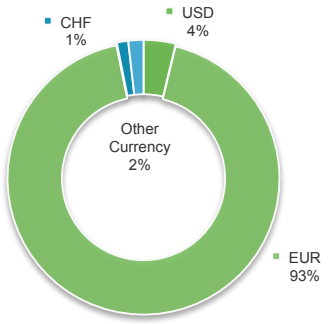
	Portfolio	Benchmark
Average Return	10.92	4.81
Standard Deviation	5.84	5.09
Sharpe Ratio	1.71	0.62
Hist. VaR 95%	2.29	2.64
Max. Drawdown	-6.59	-9.46



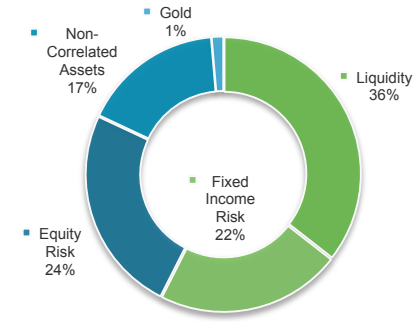
PORTFOLIO ALLOCATION

Asset Class	Tactical	Strategic	Benchmark
Liquidity	35.55	10.00	10.00
Fixed Income	31.68	35.00	35.00
Equities	9.01	40.00	40.00
Alternatives	22.40	15.00	15.00
Gold	1.36	0.00	0.00
Total Assets	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**





By risk factor:	Portfolio	
Liquidity	35.55	
Government Bonds	0.00	FI Risk
Investment Grade Bonds	21.91	FI Risk
Hedge Fund Bond Strategy	0.00	FI Risk
High Yield Bonds	9.77	EQ Risk
Emerg. Mkt. Debts	0.00	EQ Risk
Equities	9.01	EQ Risk
Hedge Fund Equity Strategy	5.73	EQ Risk
Hedge Fund Non-Equity	6.99	
Alternatives	9.68	
Gold	1.36	
Total Assets	**100.00**	



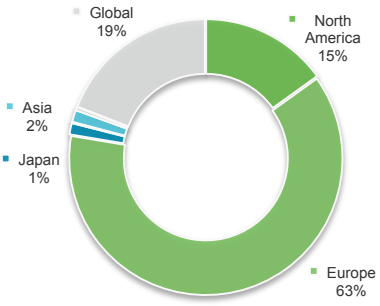


Exhibit 4: Historical and Forecasted Economic Data of Major Economies; 10 Years (%)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Forecasts 2016	2017	2018	Average Change (2009-2015)
United States											
Real GDP (YoY)	-2.8	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.4
Inflation	-0.4	1.6	3.2	2.1	1.5	1.6	0.1	1.3	2.2	2.2	1.4
Unemployment Rate	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.7	7.8
Industrial Production	-11.4	5.5	2.9	2.8	1.9	2.9	0.3	0.8	2.2	2.3	0.7
Current Account	-2.7	-3.0	-3.0	-2.8	-2.3	-2.3	-2.7	-2.7	-2.8	-2.8	-2.7
Budget (% of GDP)	-10.1	-8.4	-7.9	-6.5	-3.3	-2.8	-2.6	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-5.9
Government Debt (% of GDP)	52.3	60.9	65.9	70.4	72.6	74.4	73.7	75.2	75.1	75.4	67.2
Money Supply (M2, YoY)	3.7	3.5	9.8	8.1	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0
Central Bank Interest Rate	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	n/a	n/a	0.3
China											
Real GDP Growth	9.2	10.6	9.5	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.4	8.4
Inflation	-0.7	3.3	5.4	2.7	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.4
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
Current Account	4.8	3.9	1.8	2.5	1.6	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.9
Export Trade (YoY%)	17.7	17.9	13.4	14.1	4.3	9.7	-1.4	-2.3	3.1	3.6	10.8
Import Trade (YoY%)	55.9	25.6	11.8	6.0	8.3	-2.4	-7.6	-5.6	2.0	4.5	13.9
Budget (% of GDP)	-2.3	-1.7	-1.1	-1.6	-1.8	-1.8	-3.5	-3.0	-3.2	-3.5	-2.0
Government Debt (% of GDP)	16.8	16.6	15.6	15.5	15.6	16.2	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	16.9
Money Supply (M2, YoY%)	27.7	19.7	13.6	13.8	13.6	12.2	13.3	13.0	12.5	11.7	16.3
Central Bank Interest Rate	5.3	5.8	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.6	4.4	4.0	n/a	n/a	5.7
Euro Area											
Real GDP Growth	-4.5	2.1	1.6	-0.9	-0.3	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	0.1
Inflation	0.3	1.6	2.7	2.5	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.7	1.3
Unemployment Rate	9.7	10.2	10.2	11.4	12.0	11.6	10.9	10.2	9.8	9.3	10.8
Current Account	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.3	2.0	2.4	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	1.3
Budget (% of GDP)	-6.3	-6.2	-4.2	-3.7	-3.0	-2.6	-2.6	-2.0	-1.7	-1.5	-4.1
Government Debt (% of GDP)	78.3	83.8	86.0	89.3	91.1	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.1	92.1	87.5
Money Supply (M2, YoY)	-0.1	1.3	1.7	3.6	1.2	3.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	2.3
Central Bank Interest Rate	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	n/a	n/a	0.6
United Kingdowm											
Real GDP Growth	-4.2	1.5	2.0	1.2	2.2	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.1
Inflation	2.2	3.3	4.5	2.8	2.6	1.5	0.0	0.7	1.8	2.2	2.4
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.6	6.3	5.4	5.0	4.9	5.0	7.3
Current Account	-3.0	-2.8	-1.7	-3.3	-4.5	-5.1	-5.2	-4.1	-3.8	-3.1	-3.7
Budget (% of GDP)	-10.4	-9.3	-7.2	-7.7	-5.9	-5.5	-4.4	-3.1	-2.2	-1.3	-7.2
Government Debt (% of GDP)	65.7	76.6	81.8	85.3	86.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.2	81.7
Money Supply (M2, YoY)	7.0	-1.5	-2.5	-0.9	0.2	-1.1	0.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.2
Central Bank Interest Rate	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	n/a	n/a	0.5
Japan											
Real GDP Growth	-5.5	4.8	-0.5	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4
Inflation	-1.3	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.4	2.7	0.8	0.3	1.8	1.7	0.2
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.5	4.3
Current Account	2.9	4.0	2.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	3.3	3.4	3.1	n/a	2.1
Budget (% of GDP)	-8.8	-8.3	-8.8	-8.7	-8.5	-7.7	-6.7	-6.1	-5.0	n/a	-8.2
Government Debt (% of GDP)	192.9	199.7	205.5	219.1	226.1	231.9	227.9	227.9	227.9	227.9	214.7
Money Supply (M2, YoY)	3.1	2.3	3.2	2.6	4.2	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2
Central Bank Interest Rate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	n/a	n/a	0.1

Data as of April 6, 2016, Source: Bloomberg

Exhibit 5: 5 Years Global Multi-Asset Class Return (%)

		YTD	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	MTD	3 Months	3 Years	5 Years	Annualized Return (2011-2015)	Standard Deviation (2011-2015)
Equity	2016 P/E												
MSCI World Index	14	-2.7	-2.7	2.9	24.1	13.2	-7.6	-1.8	0.5	14.1	20.0	5.4	11.4
Standard & Poor's 500 Index	15	0.7	-0.7	11.4	29.6	13.4	0.0	-0.1	3.4	32.5	54.1	10.2	11.0
DJ Stoxx 600 Index	13	-9.7	3.8	1.2	17.9	13.8	-17.1	-2.1	-6.7	15.1	17.4	3.2	12.2
Nikkei Index	13	-17.4	9.1	7.1	56.7	22.9	-17.3	-6.2	-13.6	22.5	64.0	13.2	24.3
CSI 300 Index	11	-12.7	5.6	51.7	-7.6	7.6	-25.0	1.2	-8.0	31.2	-1.6	3.6	25.4
MSCI Asia ex Japan Index	n/a	-3.4	-9.8	4.9	2.0	20.8	-17.4	-4.1	-0.1	-20.9	-20.3	-0.8	13.1
MSCI EM Latin America	n/a	2.4	-31.0	-12.3	-13.4	8.7	-19.4	-2.8	5.8	-19.4	-32.0	-14.4	12.9
Fixed Income													
EFFAS US 5-10Y Bond Indices		4.4	-1.0	25.0	-12.5	3.5	29.1	0.3	4.1	7.0	27.2	7.7	15.8
Barclays EU Gov All Bonds TR		3.0	1.6	13.1	2.2	10.9	3.4	0.0	2.5	21.7	46.9	6.2	4.8
iBoxx US Inv. Grade Corporate Bond Index		5.4	-0.8	7.6	-1.5	9.7	8.1	0.6	4.9	9.8	34.2	4.5	4.7
Bloomberg EU IG Bond Index		3.0	-0.5	8.1	2.2	12.0	2.8	0.4	2.7	12.2	n/a	4.8	4.5
iBoxx US High Yield Corporate Bond Index		3.1	-3.5	1.6	6.6	14.9	5.6	-0.2	3.0	3.6	22.6	4.8	6.1
Bloomberg EU HY Bond Index		2.1	0.3	5.5	8.5	25.7	-1.7	0.2	2.3	15.1	n/a	7.2	9.7
JPM EMBI Global Core Index		5.3	0.8	7.6	-6.4	18.6	8.0	-0.1	5.0	7.6	35.0	5.4	8.3
Hedge Funds													
HFRX Global HF Index		-1.8	-3.6	-0.6	6.7	3.5	-8.9	0.0	-1.3	-2.3	-6.0	-0.7	5.4
Alternative Investment Indices													
S&P GSCI Total Return Index		-6.4	-32.9	-33.1	-1.2	0.1	-1.2	-4.0	-2.1	-56.9	-64.0	-15.2	15.8
DBLCI-OY Agricult Index		-2.1	-16.0	3.3	-12.3	-2.1	-10.7	-2.0	-0.1	-19.2	-38.5	-7.8	7.1
Gold Spot Price		15.2	-10.4	-1.4	-28.3	7.1	10.1	-0.9	11.8	-22.7	-16.3	-5.7	13.8
Bloomberg/WTI Cushing Crude Oil Spot Price		-0.4	-30.5	-45.9	7.2	-7.1	8.2	-3.8	8.6	-60.2	-66.1	-16.5	21.3
CBOE SPX Volatility Index		-18.7	-5.2	39.9	-23.9	-23.0	31.8	6.1	-28.1	6.3	-12.4	0.5	27.0
Currencies (vs USD)	Spot Rate												
Euro	1.14	4.9	-10.2	-12.0	4.2	1.8	-3.2	0.1	5.7	-12.3	-20.5	-4.1	6.4
British Pound	1.41	-4.2	-5.4	-5.9	1.9	4.6	-0.4	-1.7	-3.5	-7.9	-13.5	-1.1	4.1
Canadian Dollar	1.31	5.6	-16.0	-8.6	-6.6	2.9	-2.3	-0.8	7.4	-22.4	-26.7	-6.3	6.3
Swiss Francs	0.95	4.8	-0.8	-10.2	2.5	2.5	-0.3	0.6	5.4	-2.2	-3.9	-1.4	4.7
Japanese Yen	110	9.4	-0.4	-12.1	-17.6	-11.3	5.5	2.4	7.8	-11.2	-22.2	-7.6	8.4
Chinese Renmimbi	6.48	0.2	-4.4	-2.4	2.9	1.0	5.0	-0.4	1.2	-4.2	1.0	0.3	3.4
Brazilian Real	3.66	8.0	-32.9	-11.1	-13.1	-9.0	-11.0	-2.0	9.9	-45.9	-56.0	-16.0	8.8

Data as of April 6, 2016, Source: Bloomberg

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