CITY NATIONAL ROCHDALE®

AN RBC/CITY NATIONAL COMPANY

June 2023

Market Update

Strategy and Outlook

Investment Strategy Committee Considerations

2023 Economic Outlook

- Majority of forward looking economic indexes remain in recession ranges.
- Expect GDP to be heading towards zero in 2nd half 2023.
- Mild recession remains our base case.
- Expect high of 5.25%- 5.5% for Fed Funds rate.
- Fed maintains 5% until recession.
- All inflation gauges are on downward glide path.
- Wages and service inflation declining slowly.
- Banks reducing lending to consumer and business.
- Job gains and real wage growth creating more resilient consumer spending.
- 2023 GDP outlook turning out better due labor market resiliency.
- Earnings for S&P 500 companies forecasted to be negative in 2nd half 2023.
- US economy is superior to Europe/Asia economies
- Geopolitical risk elevated.

2023 Investment Strategy

- Defensively positioned in anticipation of mild recession.
- Expect falling earnings during 2nd half of 2023.
- Remain modestly underweight equities - avoid Europe and Asia.
- Continue to overweight fixed income.
- History suggests bear market in later phases and not over until recession. Forecasting moderate equity returns for rest of 2023, expect above average volatility.
- Market not pricing in recession risks.
- Stocks returns continue to surprise on the upside.
- Market valuations are high, concentration in only 3 growth sectors, especially tech – Better equity strategy is to remain diversified.
- Investment grade corporate and municipals offer attractive yields.
- High yield bonds will be volatile, reasonable reward for risk.
- Excellent opportunities for short term cash/ liquidity management.
- Alternatives bring benefits of diversification as well as attractive opportunities.

Sources: Bloomberg, CNR Research, as of June 2023. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

2023 Outlook: Mild Recession Ahead

- Household and business fundamentals are solid but slowing.
- Inflation pressures slowly moderating.
- Fed policy remains tight to slow economy and wages.
- We have below-consensus expectations for GDP and earnings growth.
- We have above consensus estimates for interest rates.

City National Rochdale Forecasts	2023e
Real Annual GDP Growth	-0.5% to 1.5%
Corporate Profit Growth	-6.5% to 1.0%
Core CPI Year End	3.5% to 3.7%
Fed Funds Rate	5.0% to 5.5%

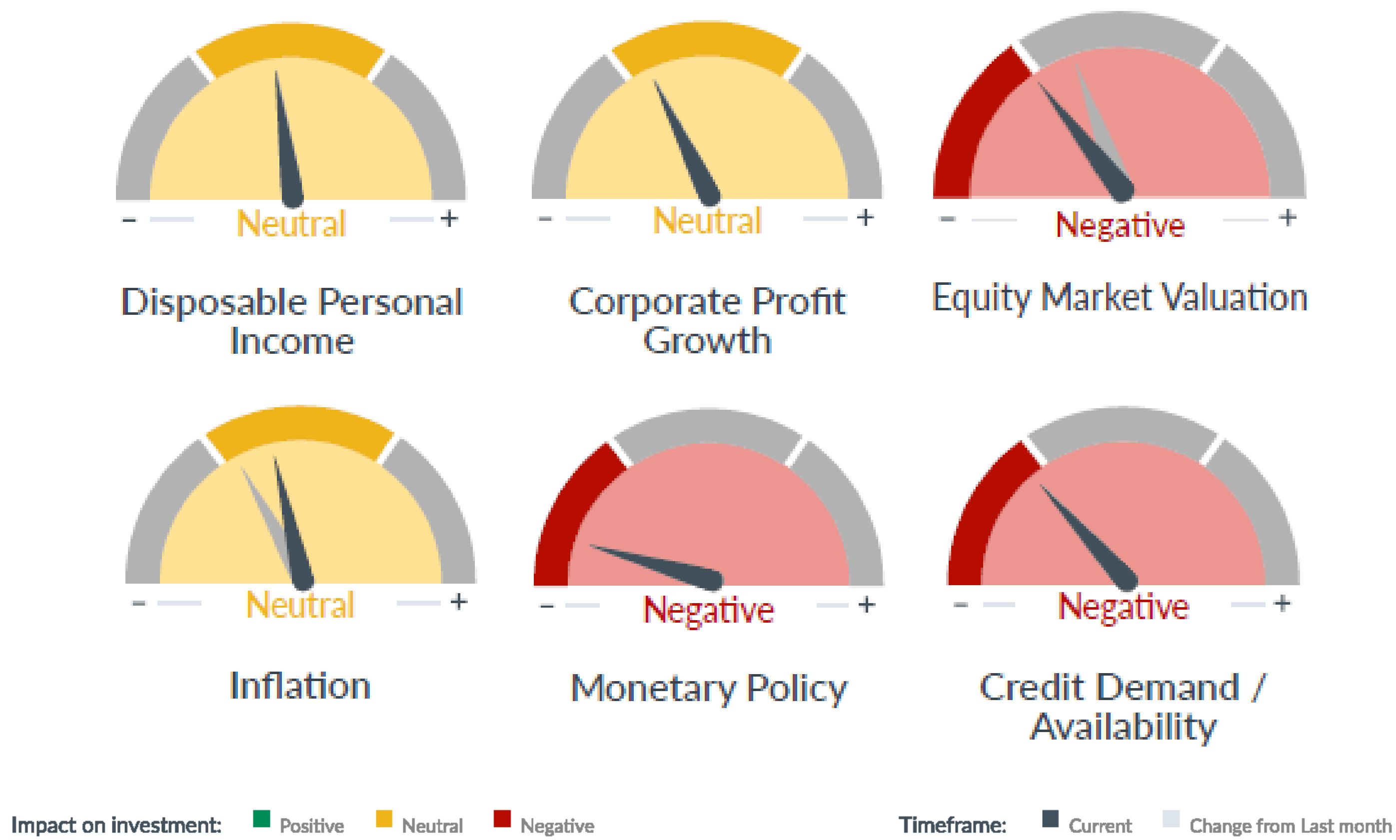
Gross domestic product (GDP) is the total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period.
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the monthly change in prices paid by US consumers.
e: estimate.
Sources: Bloomberg, Proprietary opinions based on CNR Research, as of June 2023.
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

CNR Speedometers® – June/July 2023

Economic & Financial Indicators That are Forward-Looking Six to Nine Months

- Indicators have slowed as risk to the outlook increases.
- Recent slowing driven by higher inflation, higher interest rates and reduced availability of money.
- Consumers remain healthy, but resilience being tested.
- Indicators supportive of Mild Recession/Slow Growth Outlook.

Yellow and Red Indicators Dominate Our Speedometers Looking Ahead

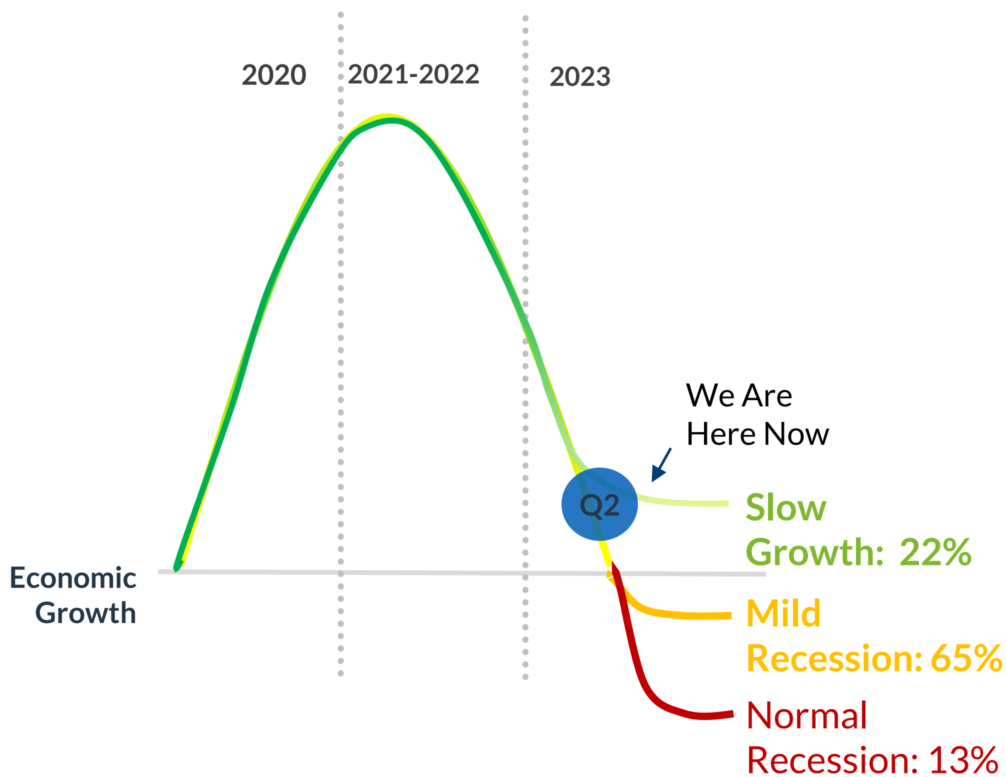


*Speedometers reflect expected impact on economy and financial markets

Source: Proprietary opinions based on CNR Research, as of June 2023. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

2023 US Outlook

- Recession odds above consensus 78%, due to Fed tightening and constraints on consumer/business lending.
- Mild downturn still expected.
- Labor shortages should limit increases in unemployment, lowering risk of more normal recession.
- Consumer retrenchment is expected to be modest, supported by strong household balance sheets and real income.

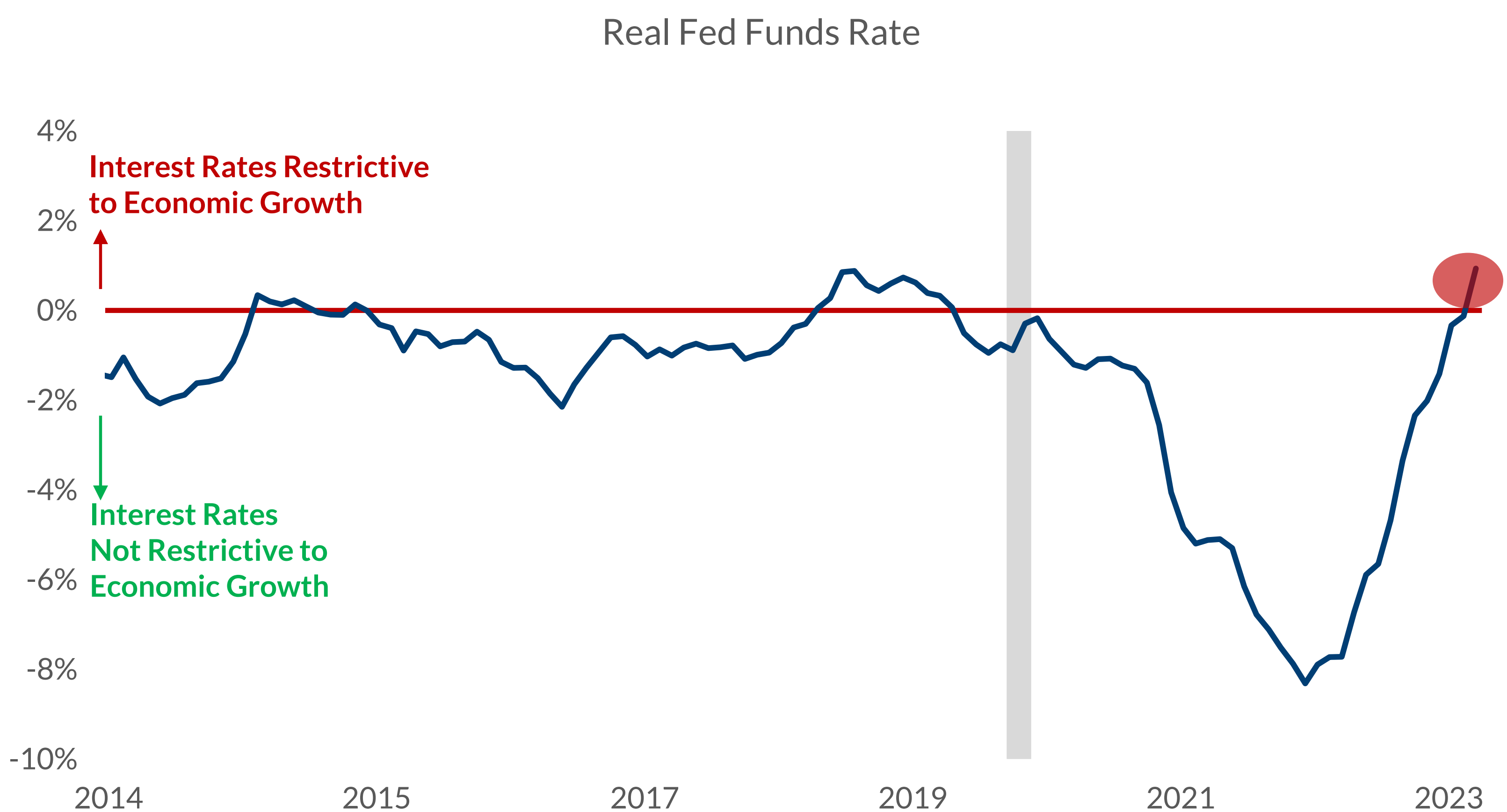


2023 GDP Growth Estimates			
Q1	Q2e	Q3e	Q4e
1.3%	2.2%	-1.0%	-1.0%

Sources: Bloomberg, CNR Research, as of April 2023.
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

A Recession Delayed, Not Avoided

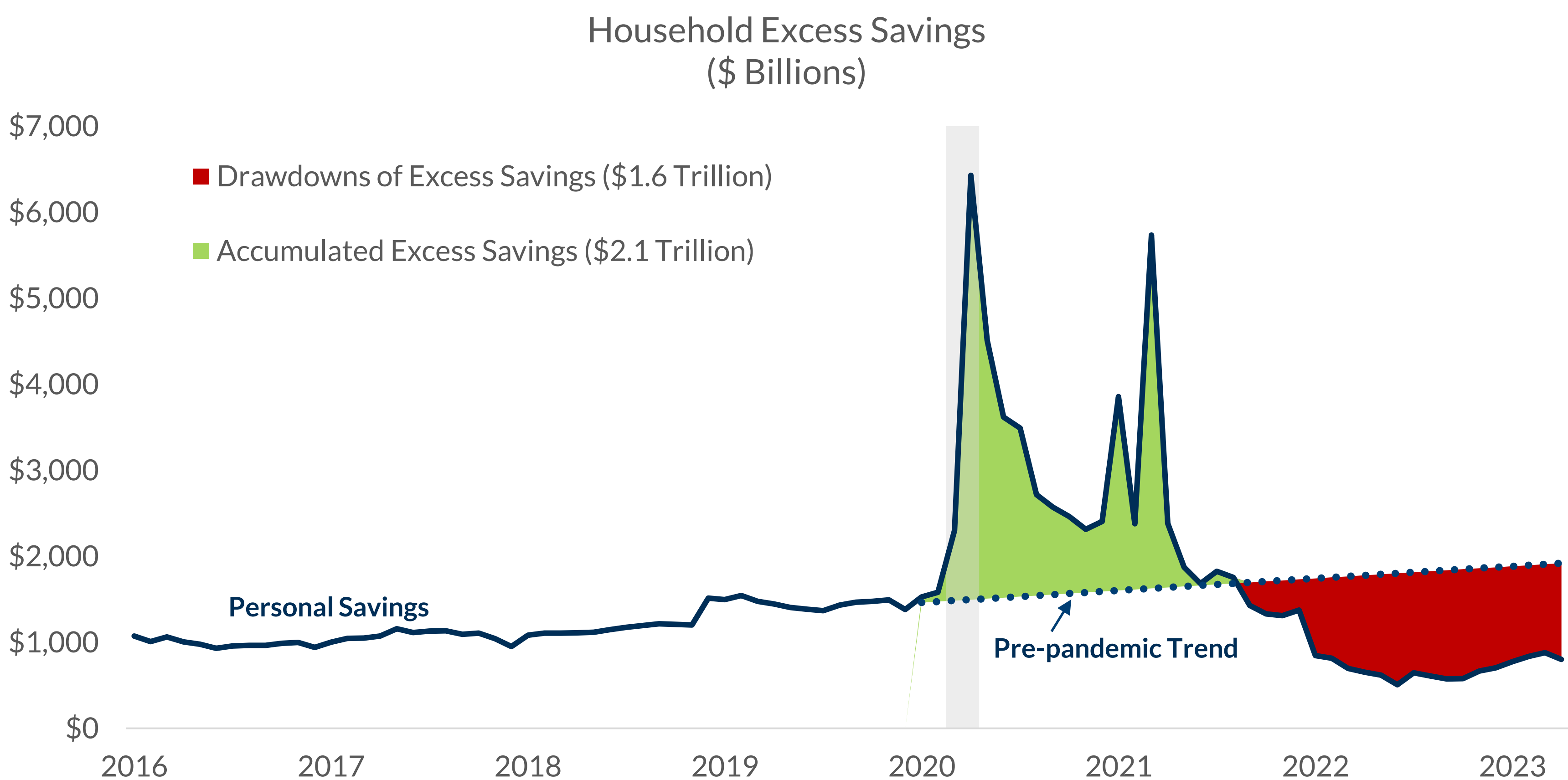
- Restrictive monetary policy effectively commenced this quarter.
- The effects of Fed tightening on economic growth should become more apparent in coming months.



Source: St. Louis Fed, as of May 2023.
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

Consumer Still Strong, But Resilience to be Tested

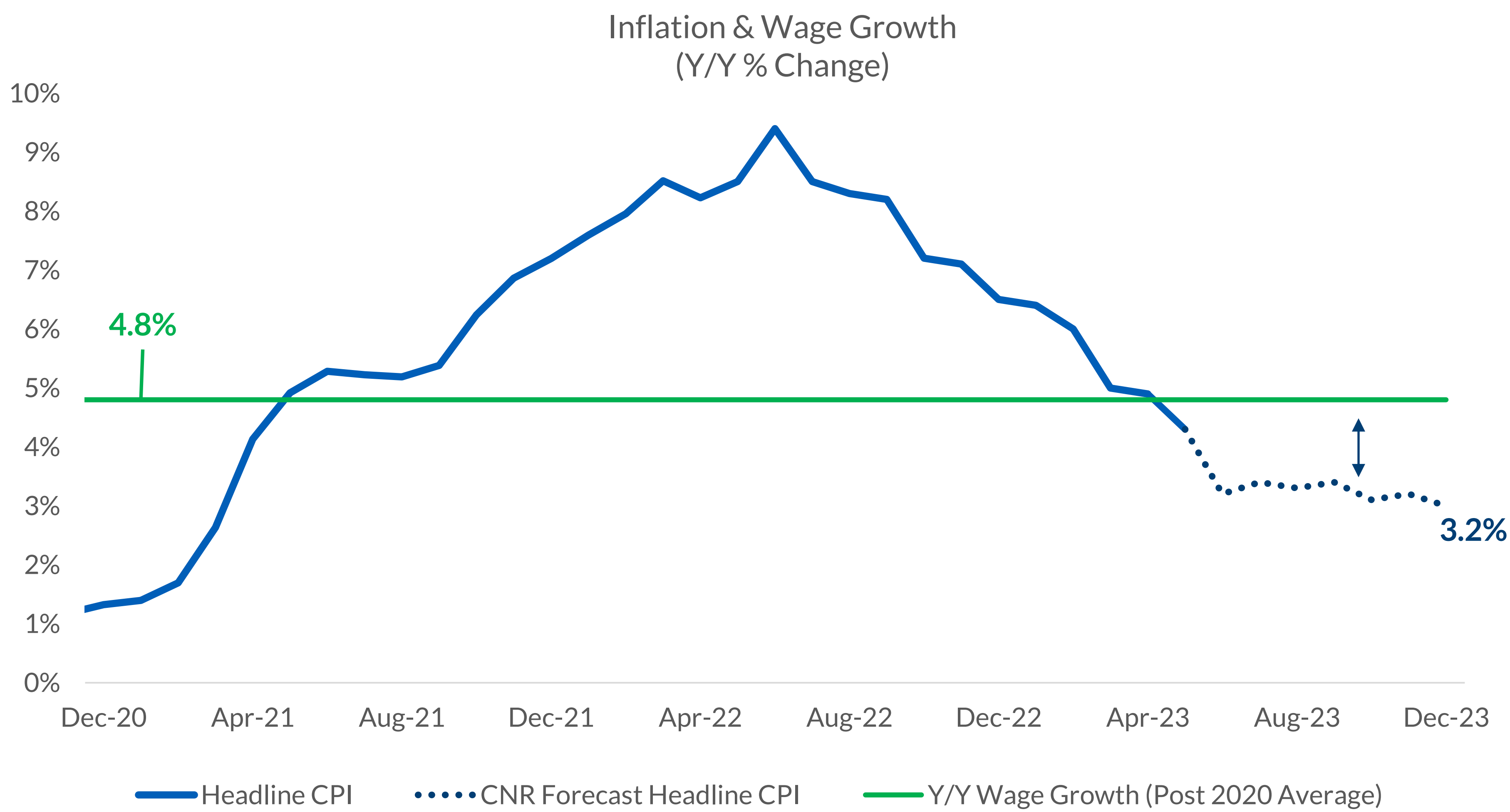
- Peak excess savings reached an estimated $2.4 trillion, equivalent to 13% of annual household disposable income.
- With inflation stretching many Americans' budgets, these reserves have been rapidly drawn down.
- Households still have another couple of quarters of savings available to support spending.



Source: St. Louis Fed, San Francisco Fed, as of April 2023.
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

Inflation Trends Support Mild Recession Outlook

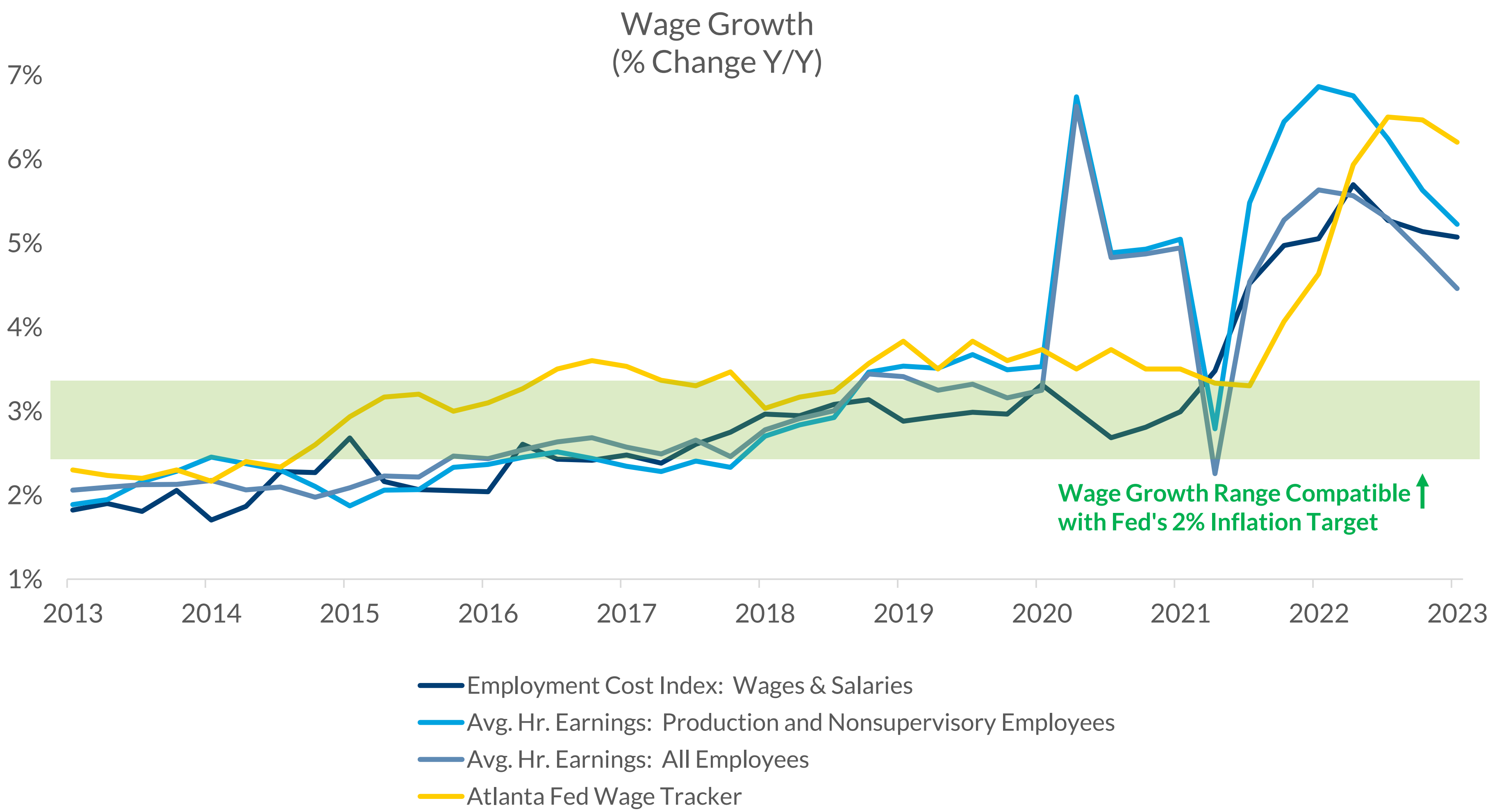
- Moderating inflation takes some pressure off the Fed to hike, reinforcing recent decision to pause.
- Improving real wage gains will be supportive of household spending ahead.



Source: St. Louis Fed, Bureau of Labor Statistics, as of May 2023. Wage Growth shown is average hourly earnings for all employees.
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results

Strong Wage Growth Require High For Longer Interest Rates

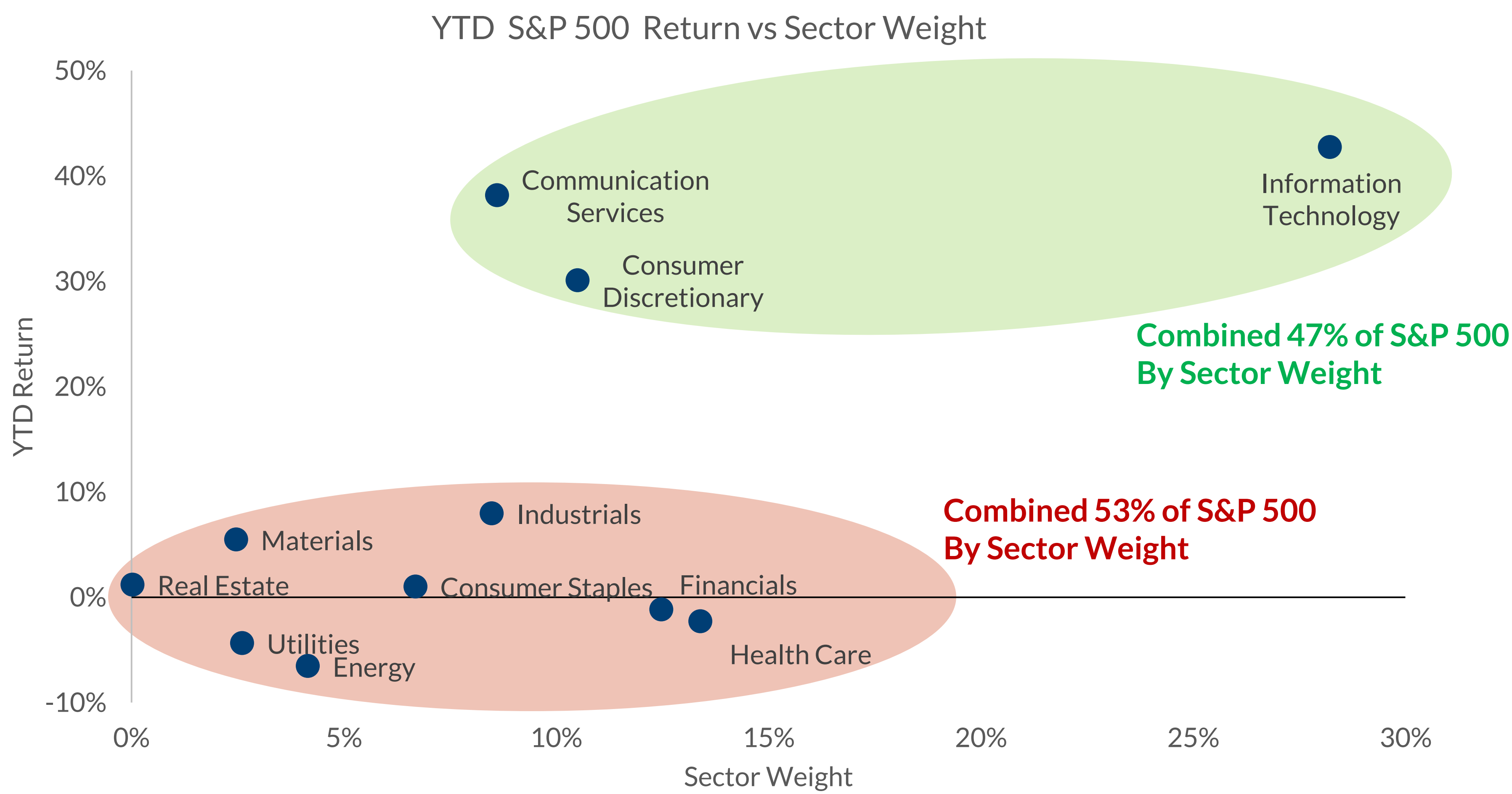
- Tamping down wage growth is considered essential to Fed's anti-inflation efforts.
- Recent easing continues, but strong labor market is keeping wages elevated.
- Wages remain well above range compatible with Fed's 2% inflation target.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, as of May 2023.
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results

A Lopsided Bull Market So Far

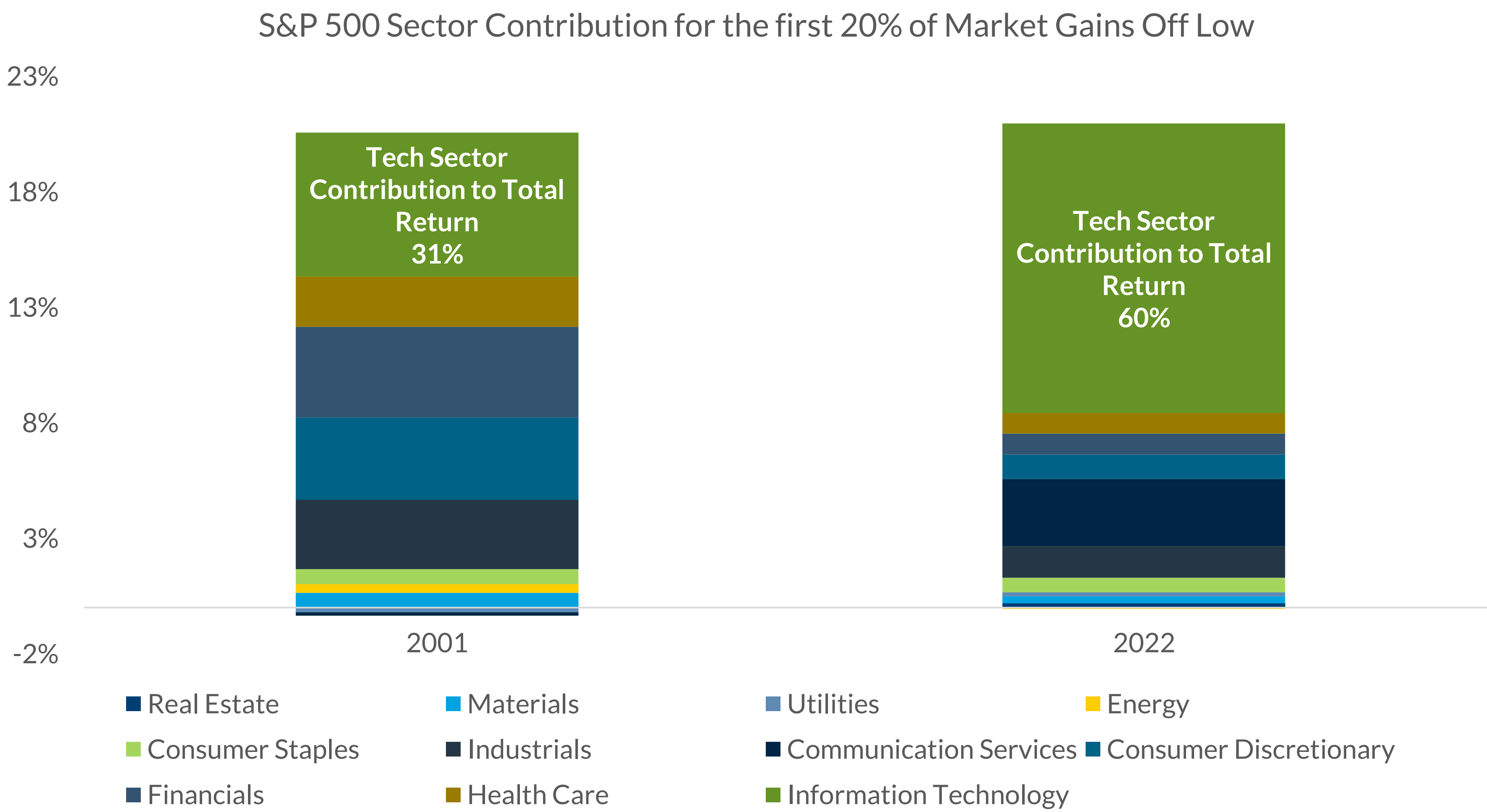
- The three Growth sectors combined to make up a record 14.5% points of the initial 20% move off October lows.
- Contributions from several Value leaning sectors have been the lowest on record.
- Value is the most economically sensitive sector and historically leads a bull market's initial rebound.



Source: FactSet, as of June 2023.
Past performance is no guarantee of future results

Current Rally Has Been Dominated By Tech

- The tech sector was responsible for 12.5% points of the initial 20% gain for the S&P 500 since October's lows.
- Tech's 60% contribution to the index's total return is the highest on record for a single sector.

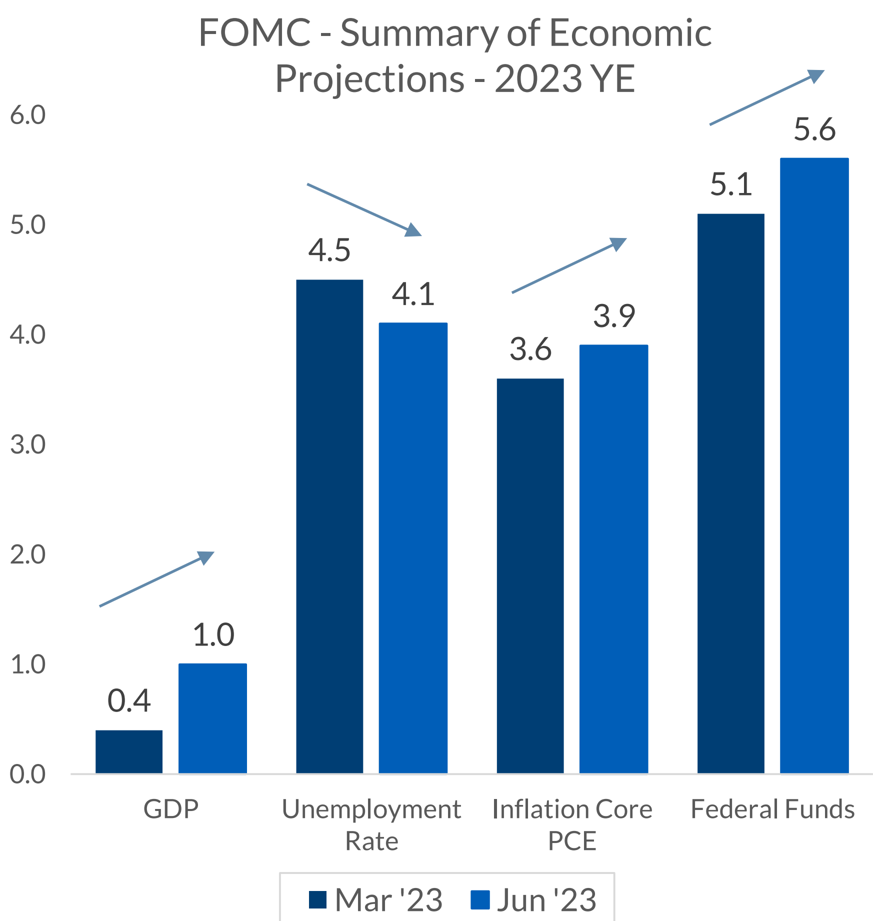


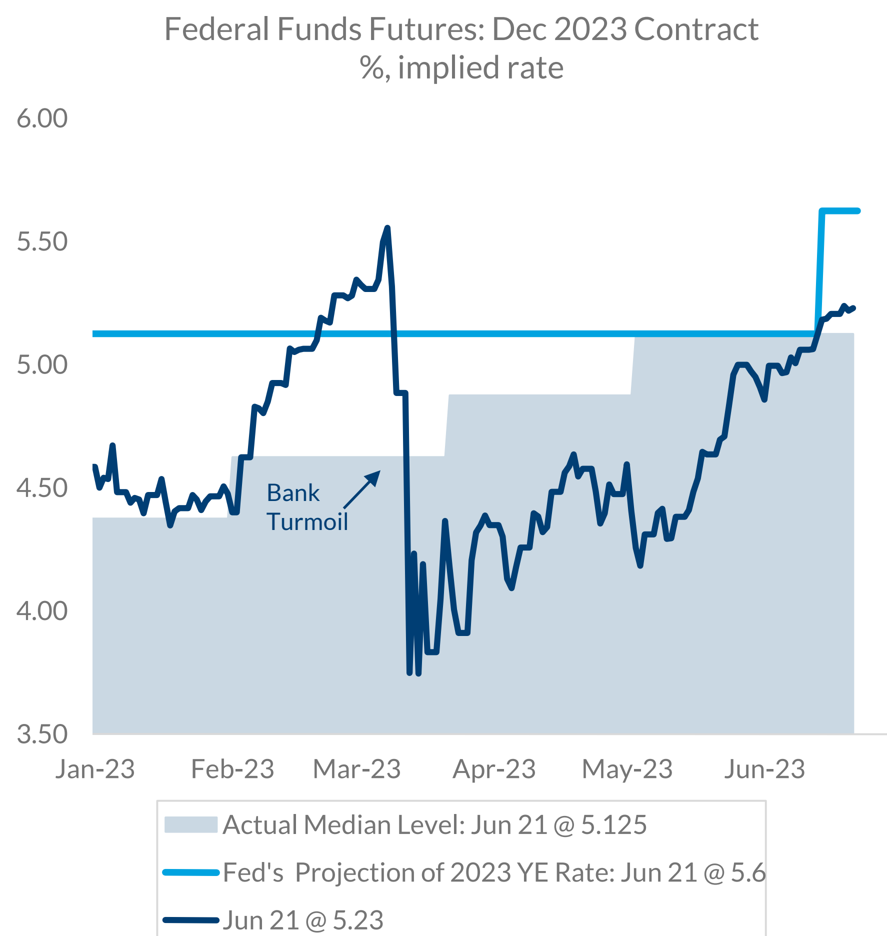
Source: FactSet, as of June 2023.
Past performance is no guarantee of future results

Economy

The Fed

- The Fed upgraded its view of the economy.
- Most notable was a slight increase in the year-end inflation and federal funds forecast forecasts.
- The change boosted the market's expectation of the year-end federal funds rate.

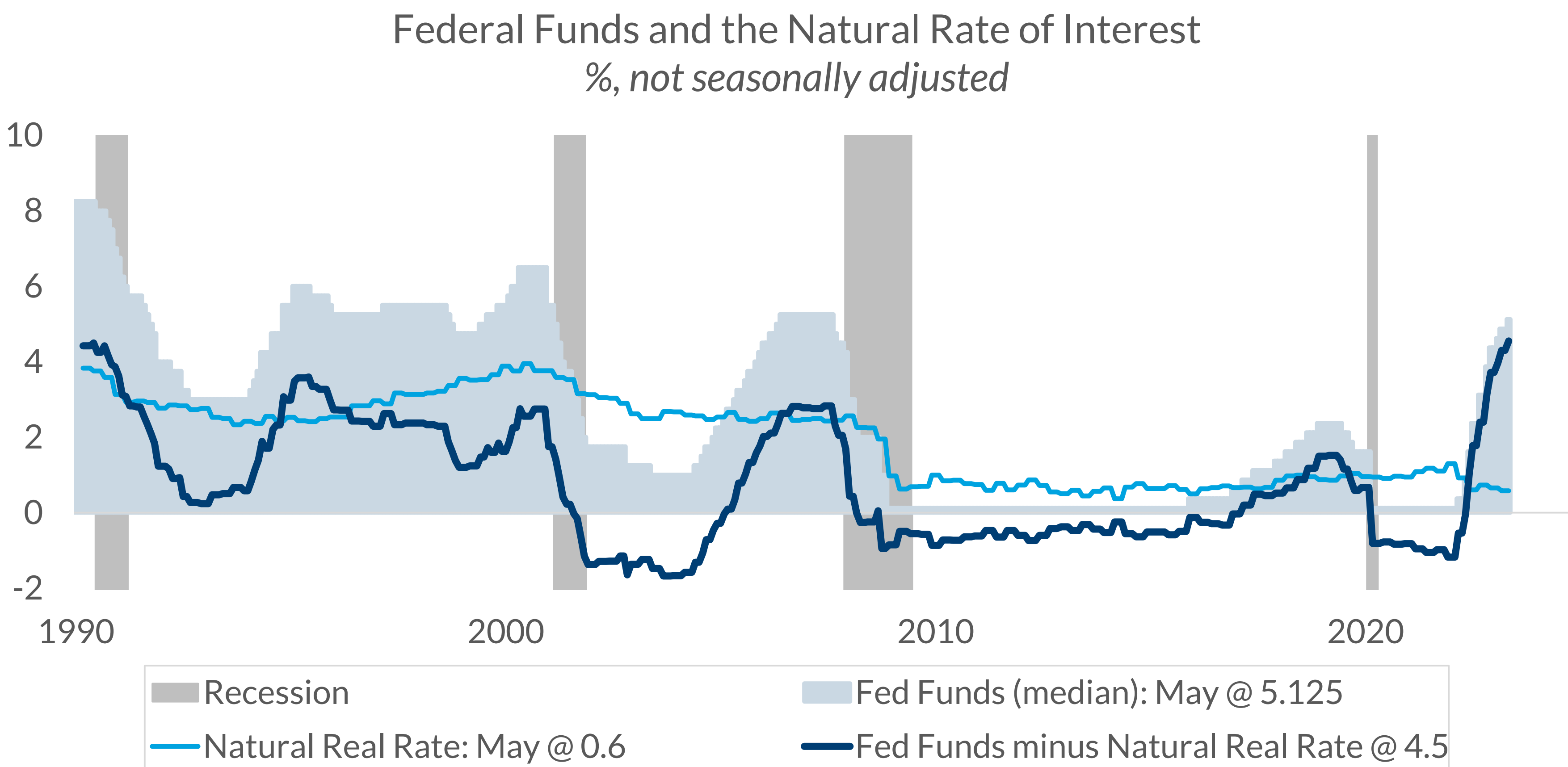




Data current as of June 21, 2023
Source: Federal Reserve, Chicago Board of Trade, Bloomberg
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

The Fed

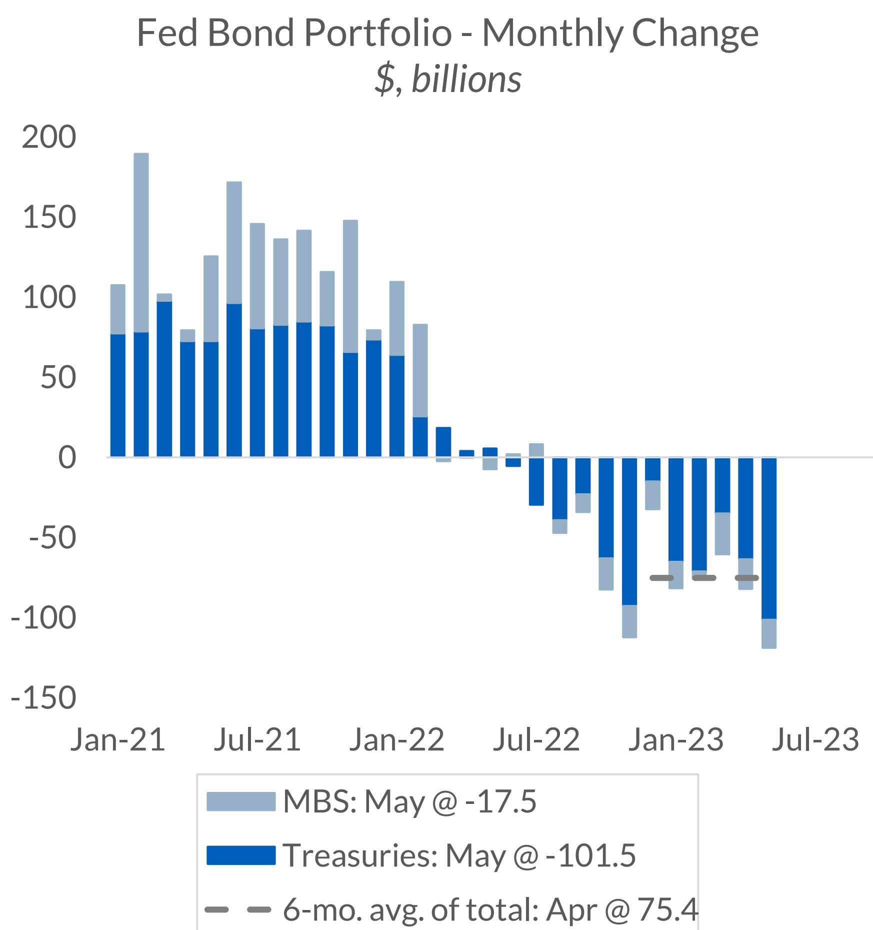
- Since last March, the Fed has raised the federal funds rate by 500 basis points.
- It has been an enormous increase on an absolute and relative basis.
- The natural real interest rate is the rate expected to prevail when the economy is at full strength and inflation stable.

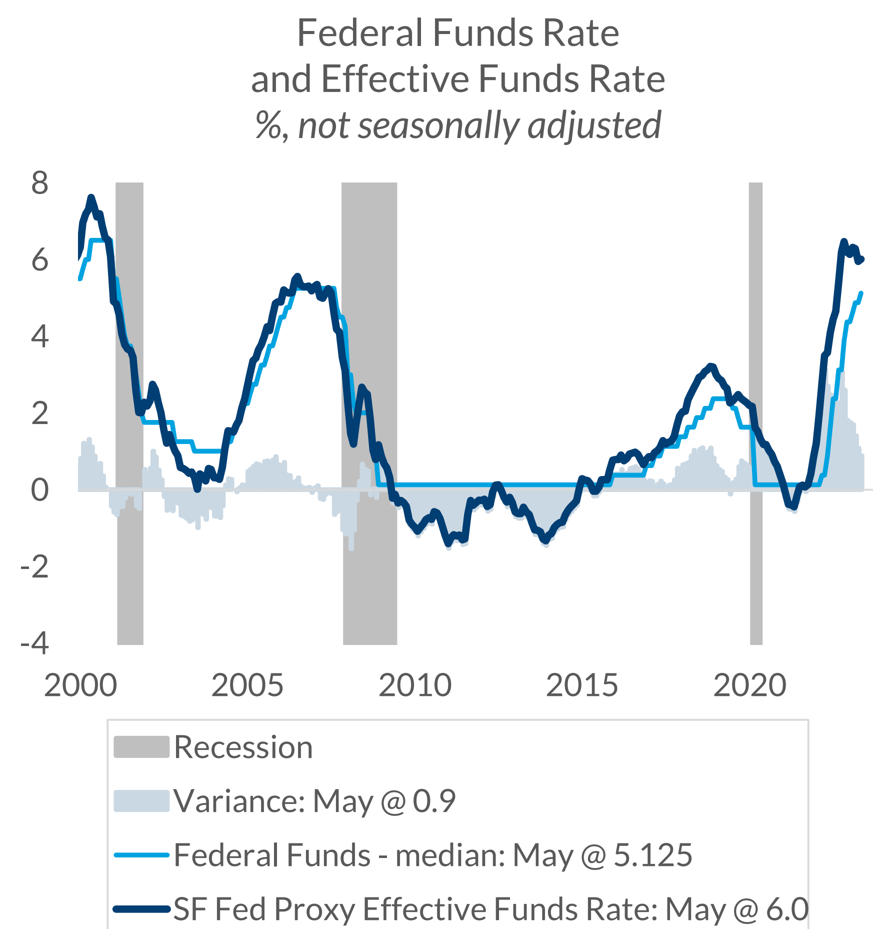


Data current as of June 21, 2023
Source: Federal Reserve, Laubach Williams Natural Rate of Interest
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

The Fed

- The high federal funds rate is not the only restriction on economic growth; so is quantitative tightening.
- "QT" is estimated to add an equivalent of 90 basis points* to the federal funds rate.

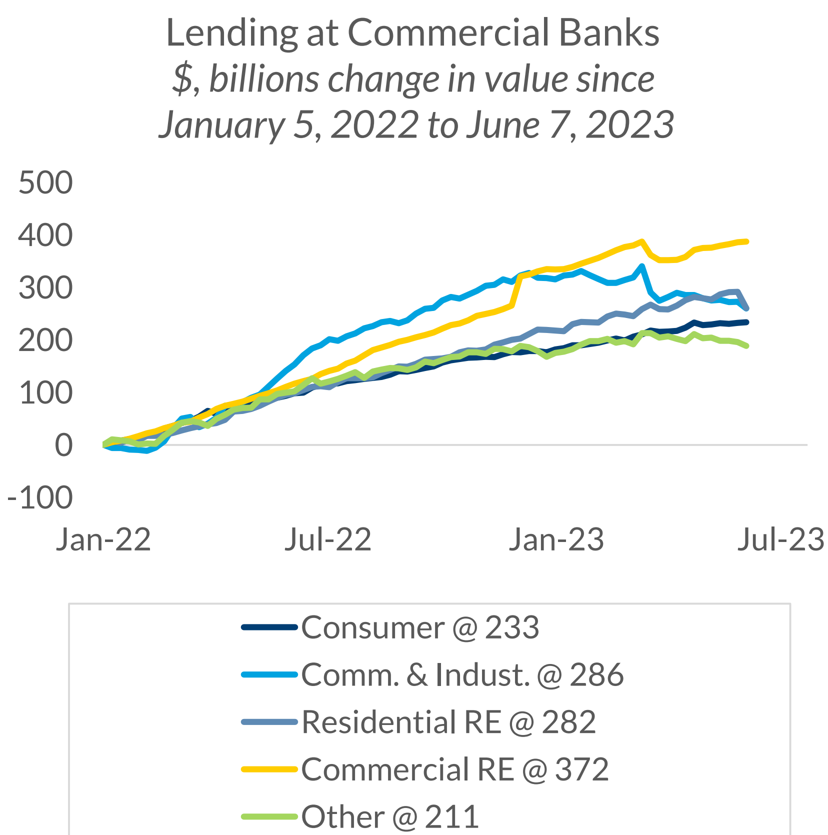


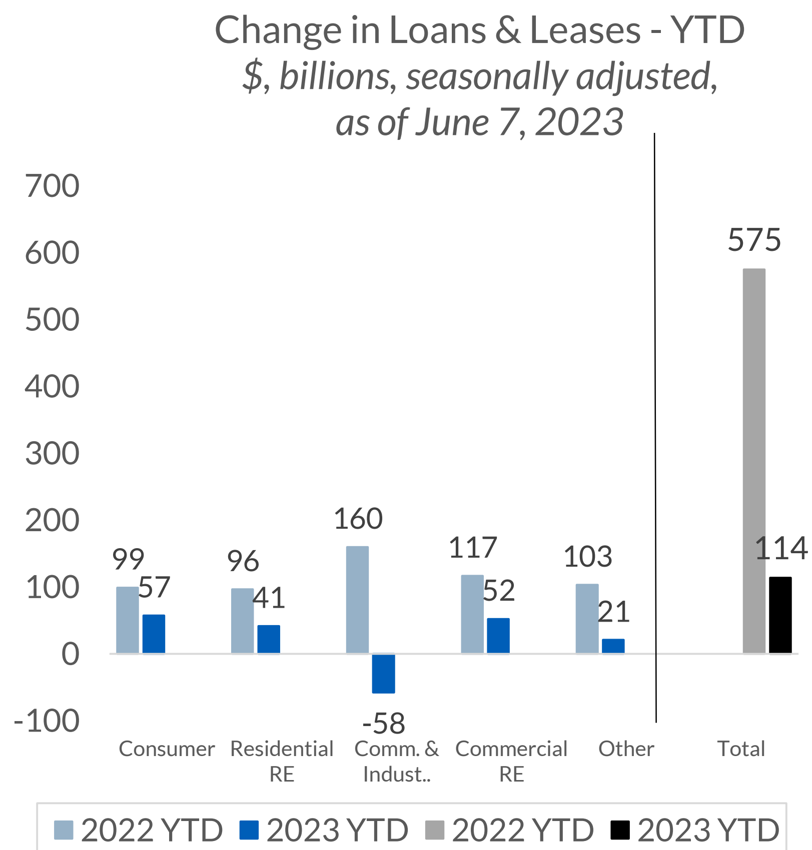


Data current as of June 21, 2023
Source: Federal Reserve.
*as of May 2023.
Quantitative tightening (QT): refers to monetary policies that contract, or reduce, the Federal Reserve System (Fed) balance sheet.
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

Banking

- Banks restrict economic growth via higher interest rates and more restrictive credit requirements.
- Banks are still lending money, but there has been a slowdown in the growth rate.
- Credit restrictions are most notable in commercial and industrial loans.





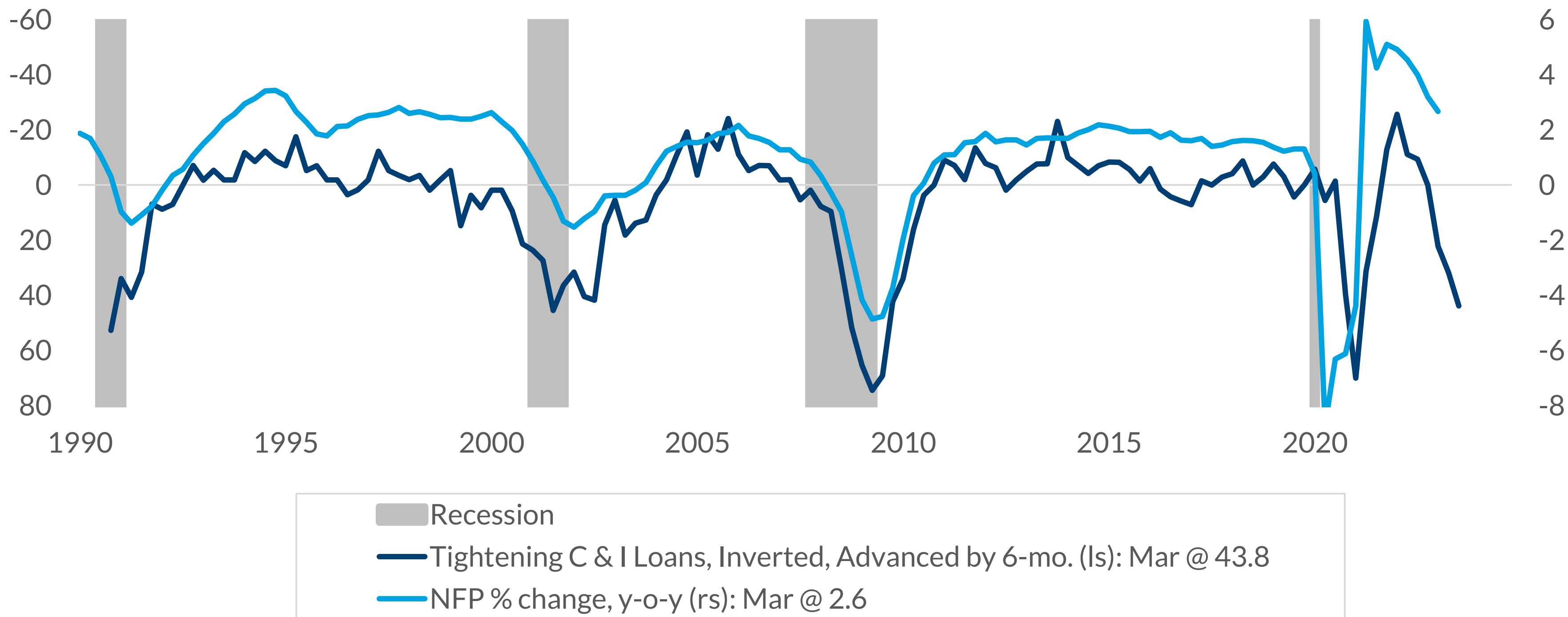
Data current as of June 21, 2023
Source: Federal Reserve
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

Banking

- Credit is an integral part of growing the economy.
- When banks tighten credit standards, there can be a weakness in the labor markets.

Tightening Credit Standards & Change in Payrolls

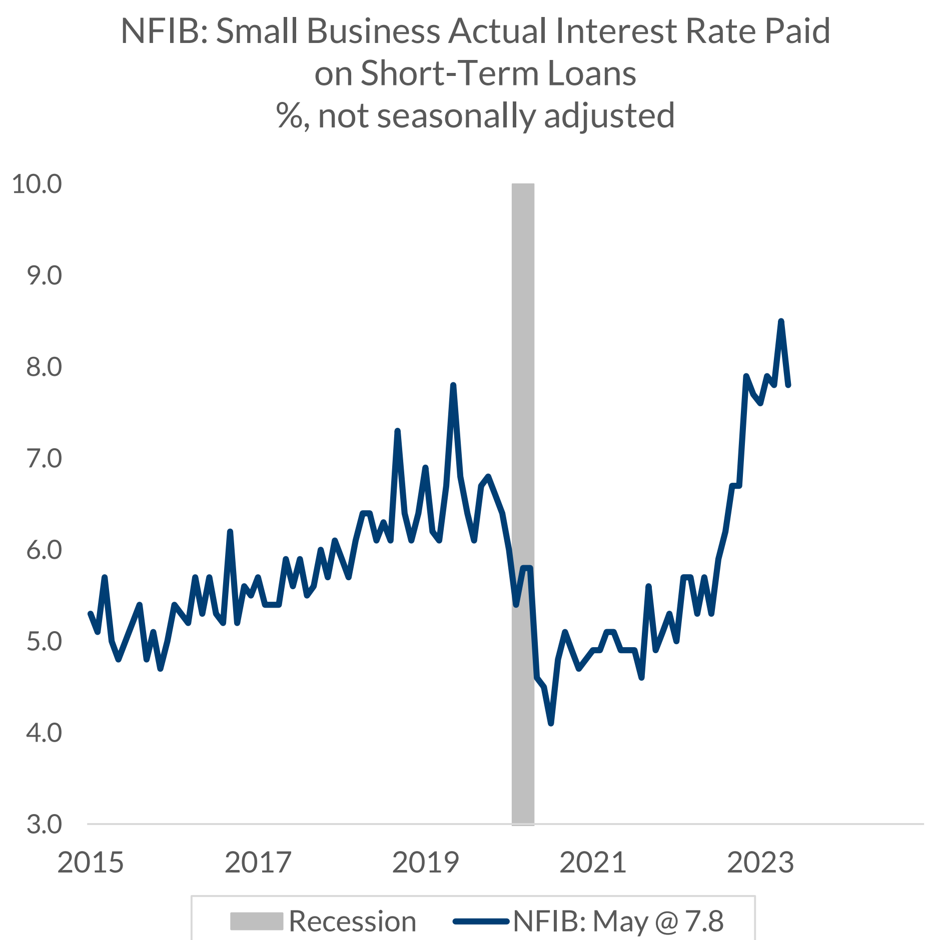
net % of banks tightening credit standards & yearly % change in payrolls

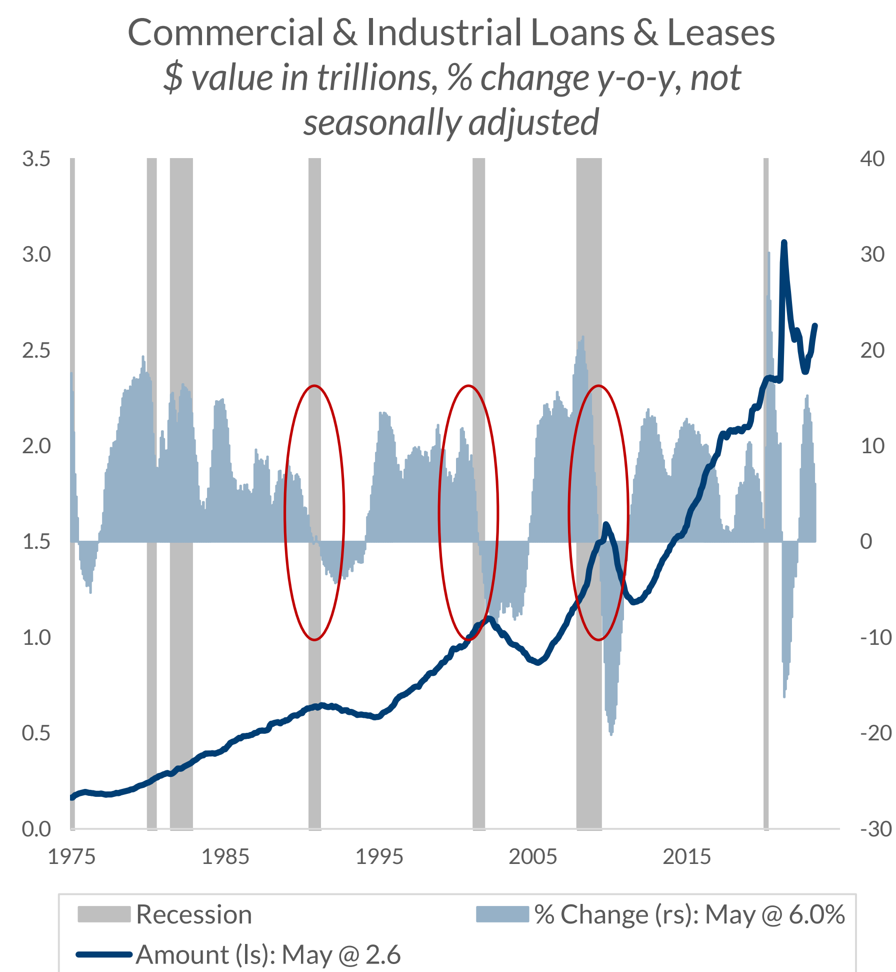


Data current as of June 21, 2023
Source: Federal Reserve
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

Banking/Labor

- The interest rate on loans to small businesses has increased significantly since the Fed began raising rates.
- A decline in commercial and industrial loans has been a precursor in three of the past four recessions.



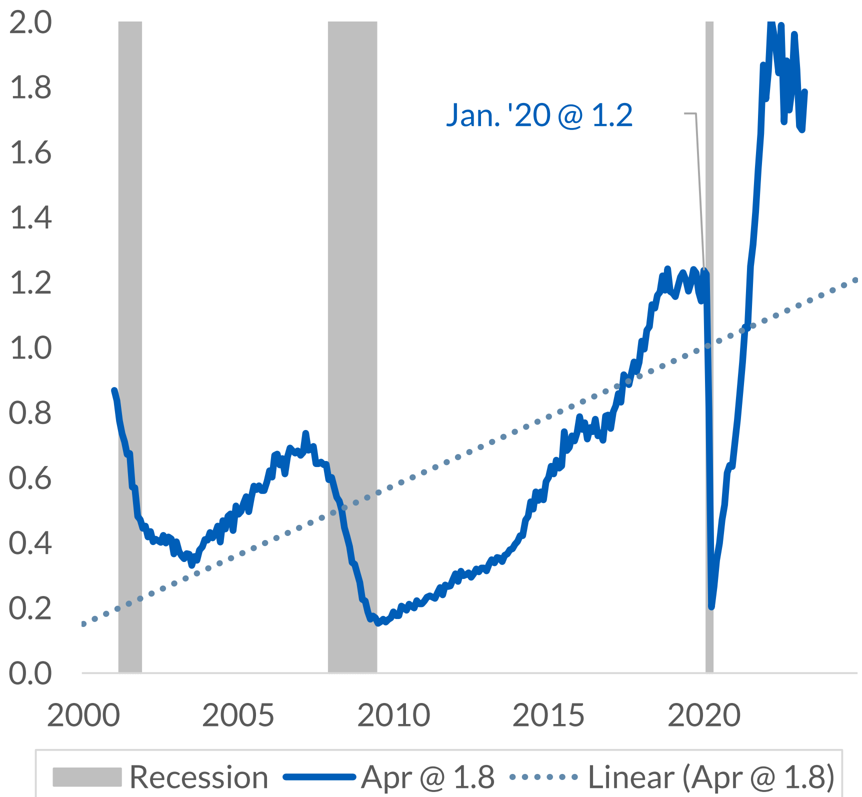


Data current as of June 21, 2023
Source: National Federation of Independent Business, Federal Reserve
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

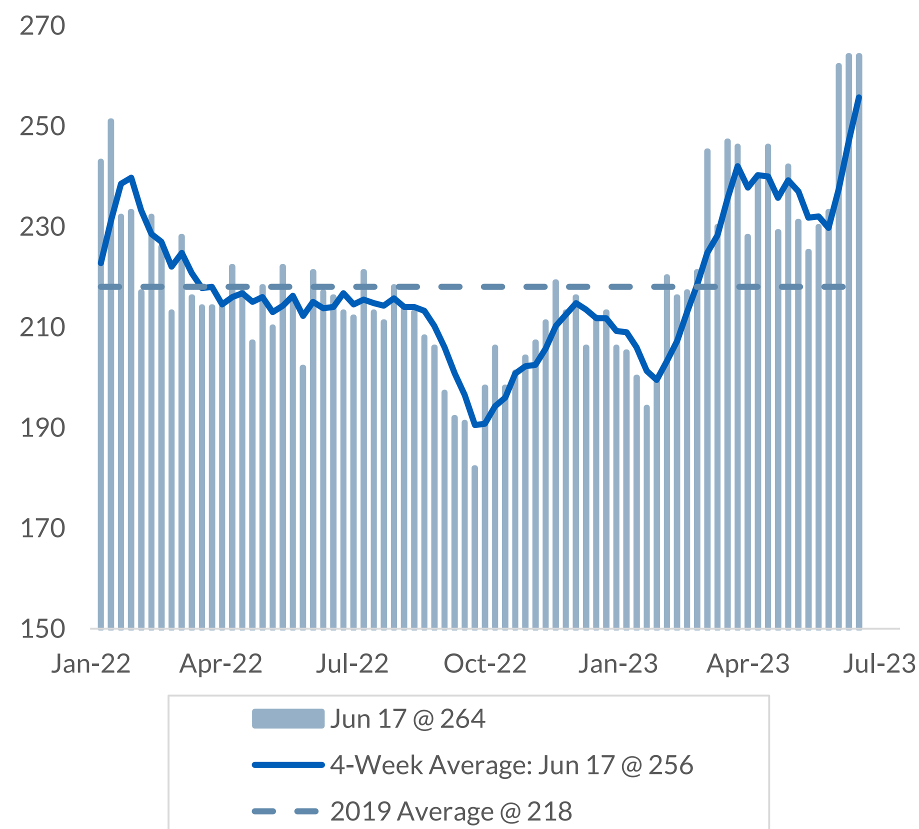
Labor

- Labor demand remains robust, job openings relative to job seekers remains well above trend and pre-pandemic levels.
- The Fed wants to see a greater balance between supply and demand, which should lead to lower inflation.
- Claims for unemployment insurance, a leading indicator of the labor market, have moved slowly upward.

Number of Job Openings per Job Seeker
seasonally adjusted



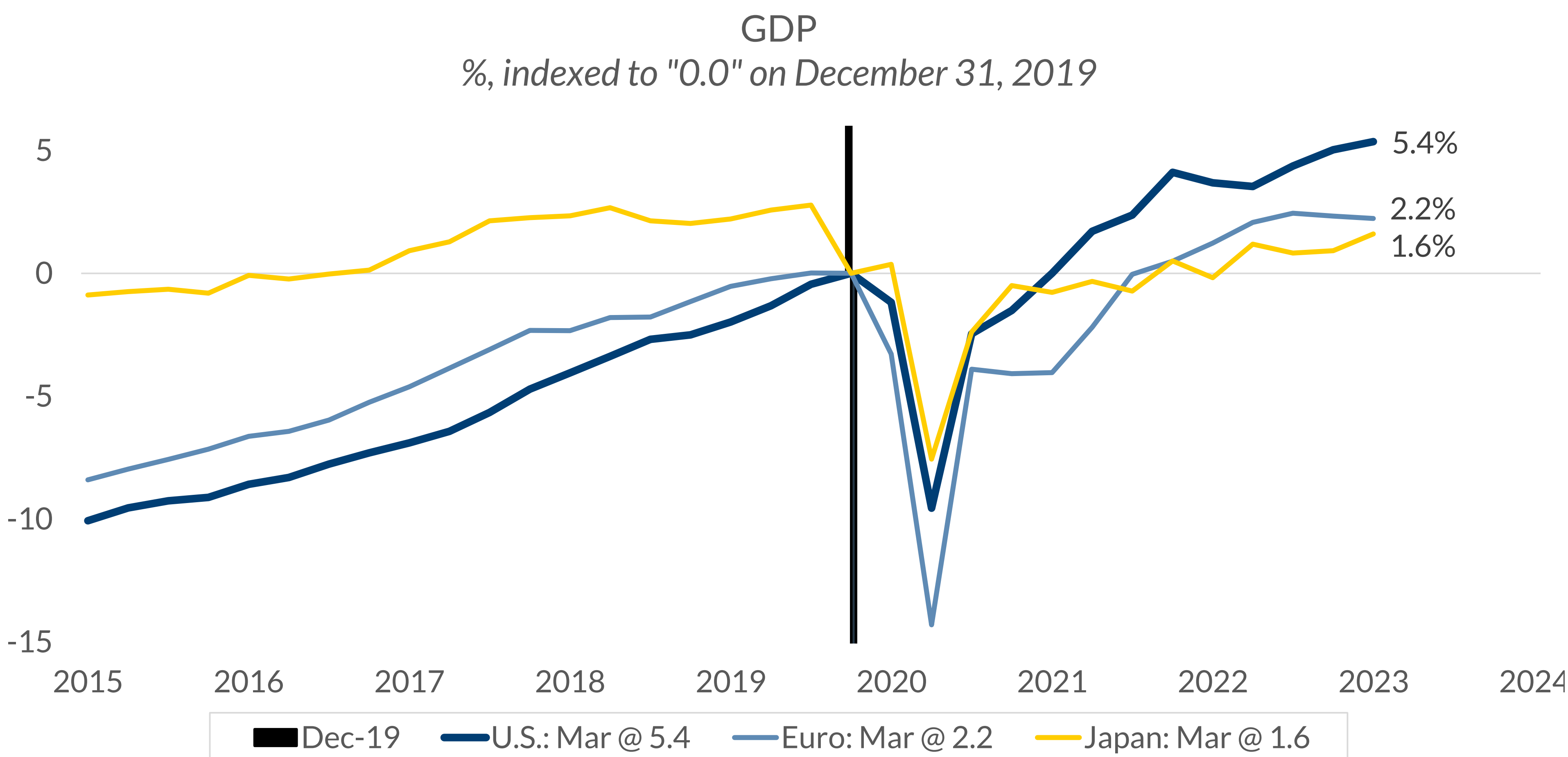
Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance
'000, seasonally adjusted



Data current as of June 21, 2023
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

Global

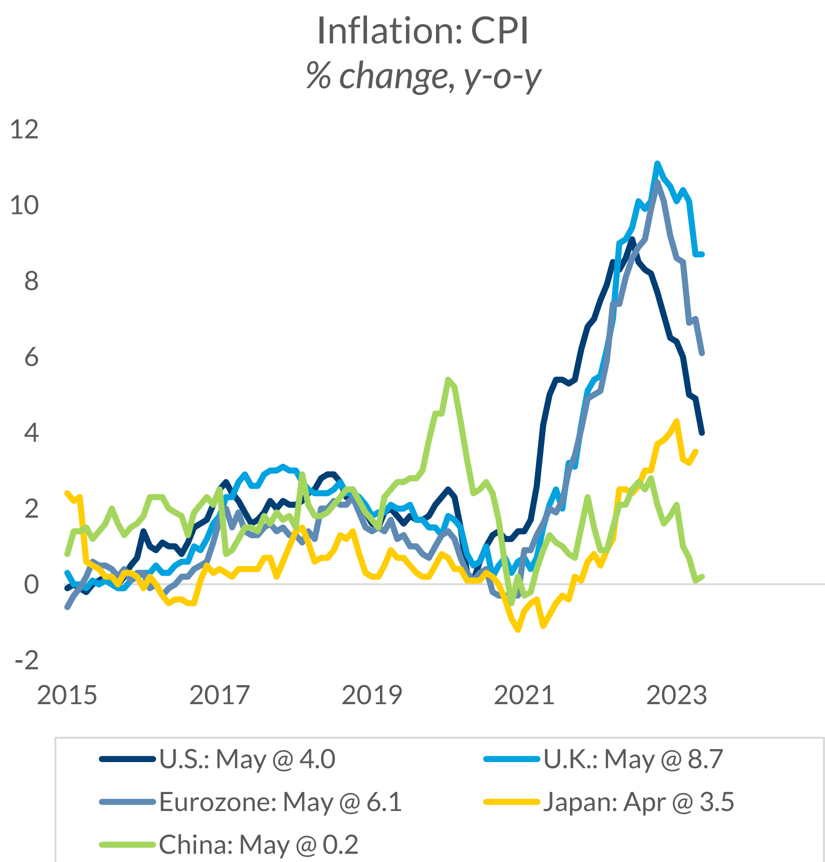
- Since the calendar quarter before the pandemic, the US economy has increased by 5.4%.
- The rapid growth in the United States is heavily due to the aggressive fiscal and monetary policies put in place.

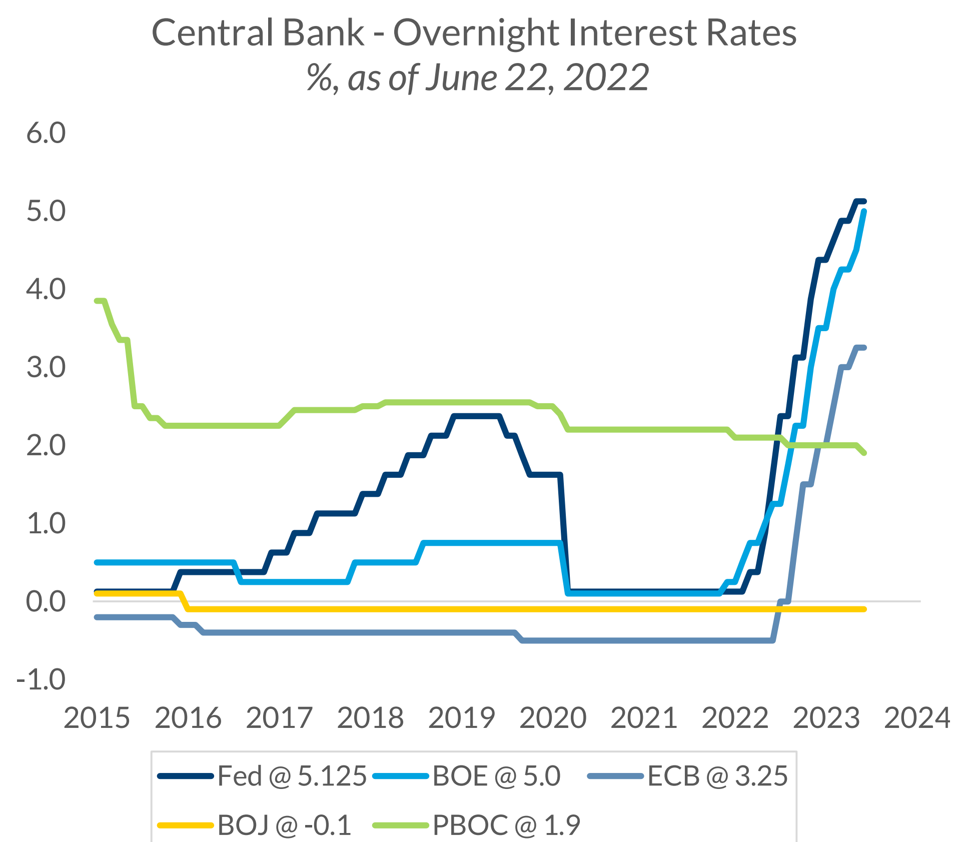


Data current as of June 21, 2023
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.K. Office of National Statistics, Eurostat, Economic and Social Research of Japan
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

Global

- High inflation levels are not just a domestic issue; the U.K. and Eurozone are also battling elevated pricing pressures.
- Central banks have been aggressively raising short-term rates to combat the problem.





Data current as of June 22, 2023
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.K. Office of National Statistics, Eurostat, Economic and Social Research of Japan, National Bureau of Statistics of China, Federal Reserve, Bank of England, European Central Bank, Bank of Japan, People Bank of China
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

Key Signals to Watch For

- As more key events happen, the greater confidence we will have to increase risk exposure in portfolios.

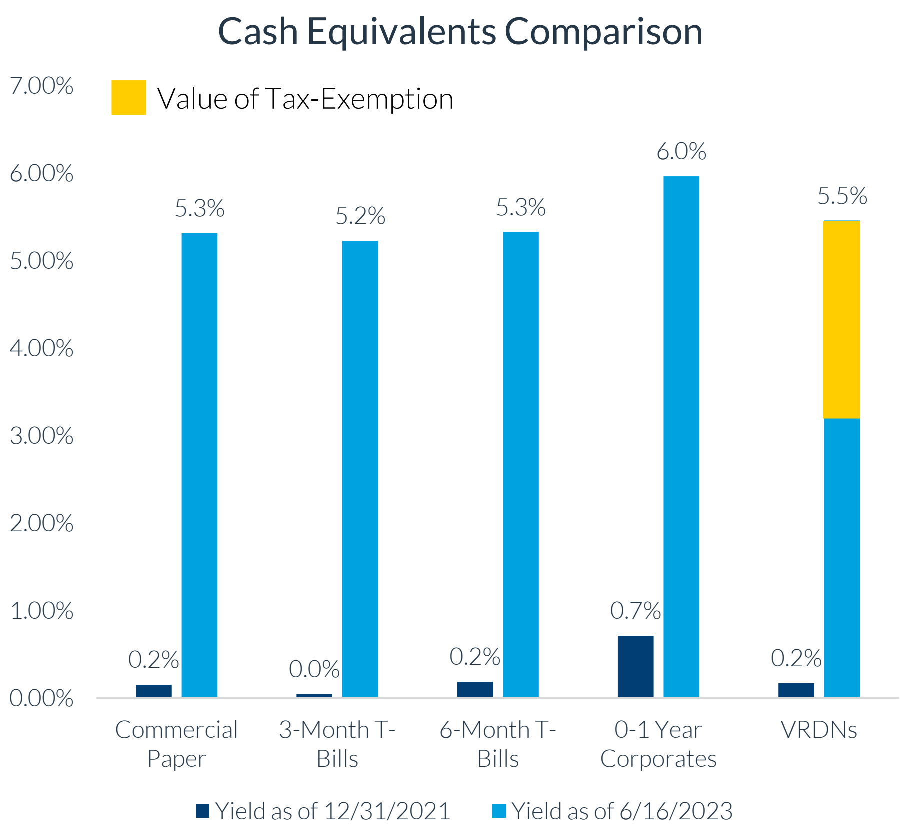
	CNR Projected Dates						
Indicator	**Jun.**	**Jul.**	**Aug.**	**Sep.**	**Oct.**	**Nov.**	**Dec.**
Bottoming in ISM PMI Index							
Headline CPI Falls Below Wage Growth							
Fed Funds Rate Peaks/Fed Pauses							
Economic Activity Bottoms							
Upward Earnings Revisions Begin							
High Yield Spreads Peak							

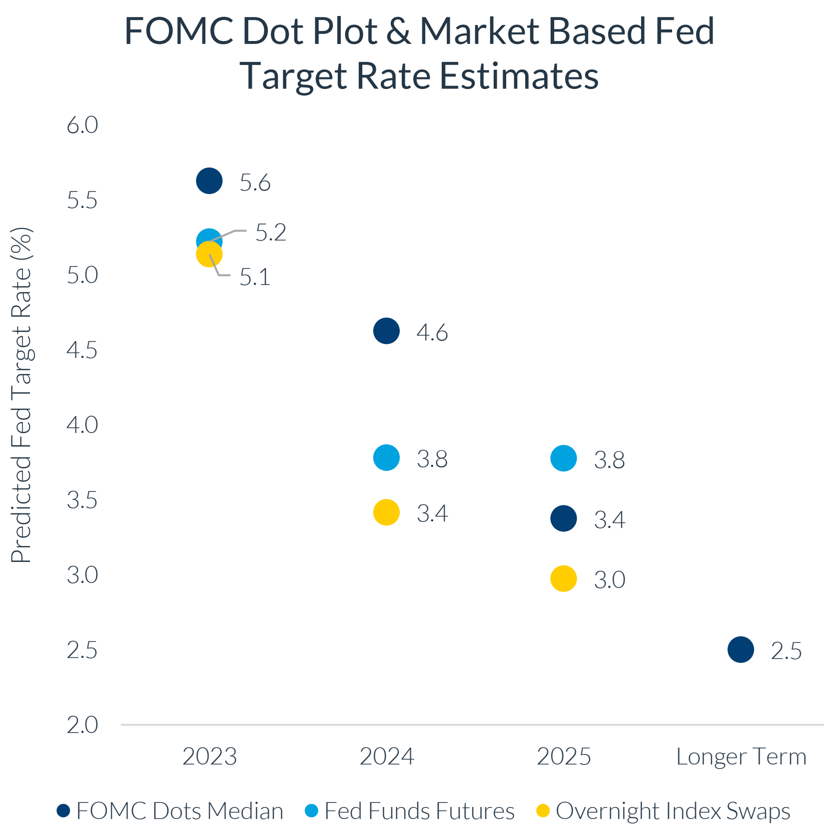
Source: CNR Research, May 2023. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

Fixed Income

Liquidity Management Remains Attractive

- Short duration bonds continue to carry a significant yield advantage. Variable rate demand notes are especially attractive for investors in high tax brackets.
- Strong economic data reinforces the higher-for-longer environment.
- The Federal Reserve is no longer likely to cut interest rates in 2023.

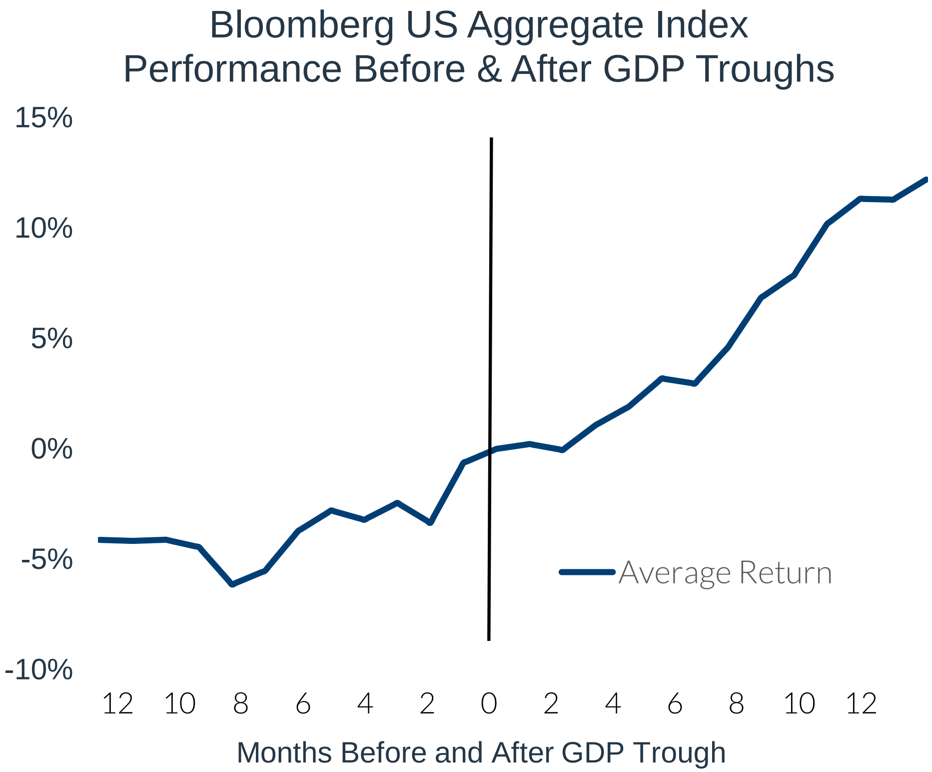


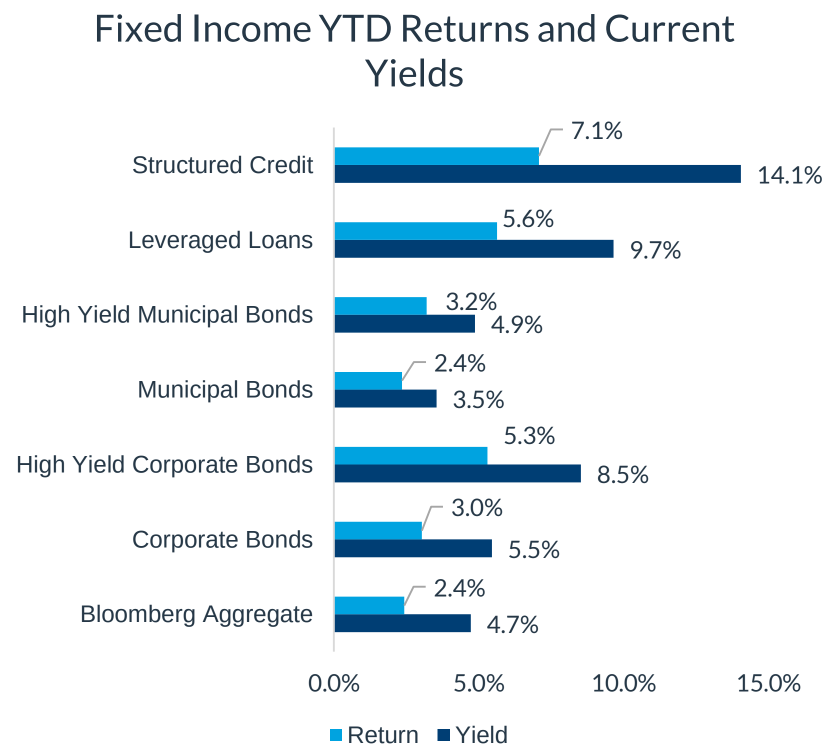


Source: Bloomberg, CNR Research. Federal Tax Bracket of 40.8% used for tax-adjusted yields. As of 6/16/2023.
Commercial Paper: Composite of offered levels for A1/P1/F1 rated US Commercial Paper programs, 3-Month T-Bills & 6-Month T-Bills: US Government Issued short term, discount notes, 0-1 Year Corporates: ICE BofA 0-1 Year Investment Grade Corporate Index, VRDNs: SIFMA Municipal Swap Index Yield.
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results

Bonds Performing As Expected

- High starting yields are driving 2023 returns across fixed income.
- Bonds are beginning to exhibit traditional behavior during “risk-off” episodes, lowering volatility.
- 80% of bond return is attributable to income.



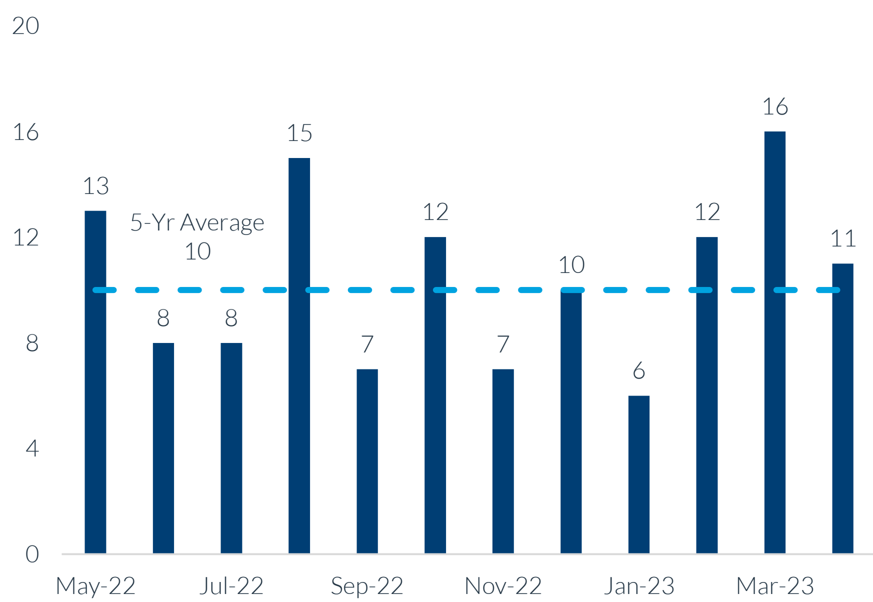


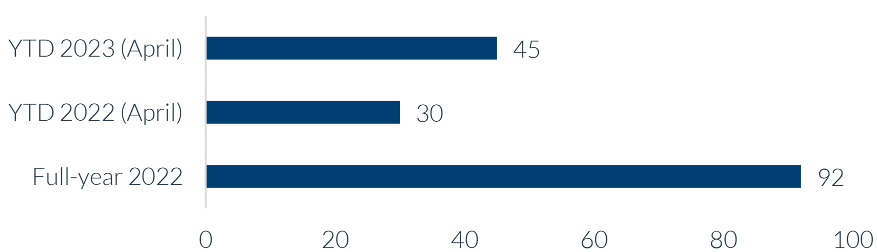
Source: Bloomberg, CNR Research. As of 6/16/2023.
Structured Credit: Palmer Square BB CLO Index, Leveraged Loans: Morningstar LSTA Leveraged Loan Index, High Yield Municipal Bonds: Bloomberg 60% High Yield/40% Investment Grade Municipal Index, Municipal Bonds: Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index, High Yield Corporate Bonds: Bloomberg US High Yield Corporate Bonds, Corporate Bonds: Bloomberg US Investment Grade Corporate Index, Bloomberg Aggregate: Bloomberg US Aggregate Index
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results

Corporate Defaults

- Global defaults ticked up to 3.1% from 3.0% in April.
- Defaults remain below the long-term average of 4.1% and we expect defaults to rise between 4-5%.
- North America is driving defaults, accounting for 29 in 2023, followed by Europe with 9 defaults.

Corporate Bond Defaults, Issuer Count





Moody's Top 3 Projected Sector Default Rates

11.1%	Consumer Goods
Advertising, Print & Publishing	8.1%
7.9%	Telecommunications

Source: Moody's, CNR Research. As of 4/30/2023
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

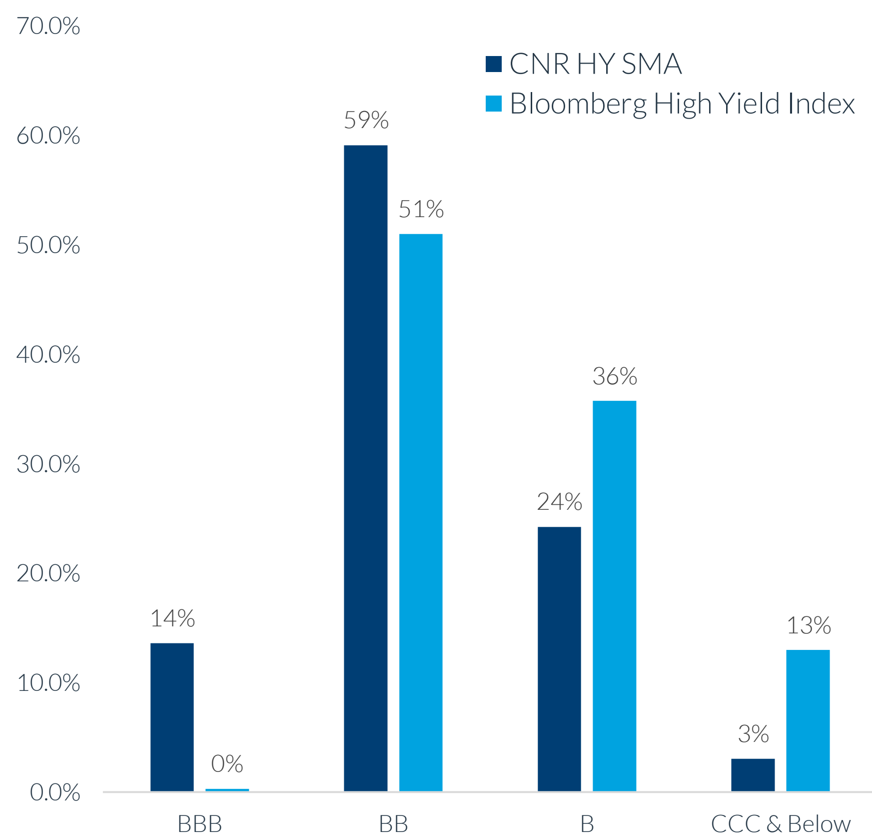
Positioning In Opportunistic Income Strategies

- We prefer higher quality debt with yields above 7%.
- Our strategy has a 78% weight to BB or higher rated debt vs. an index weight of 50%.
- Over 2023, lower quality debt has performed well, which we believe is poised to reverse.

Trailing 12-Month Global Defaults Rates
Moody's Investor Services

Rating Tier	Global Default Rate
Aaa	0.0%
Aa	0.0%
A	0.2%
Baa	0.1%
Ba	0.6%
B	1.1%
Caa	5.6%
Investment Grade	0.1%
Speculative Grade	3.1%

CNR High Yield vs. Bloomberg High Yield Index
Ratings Comparison

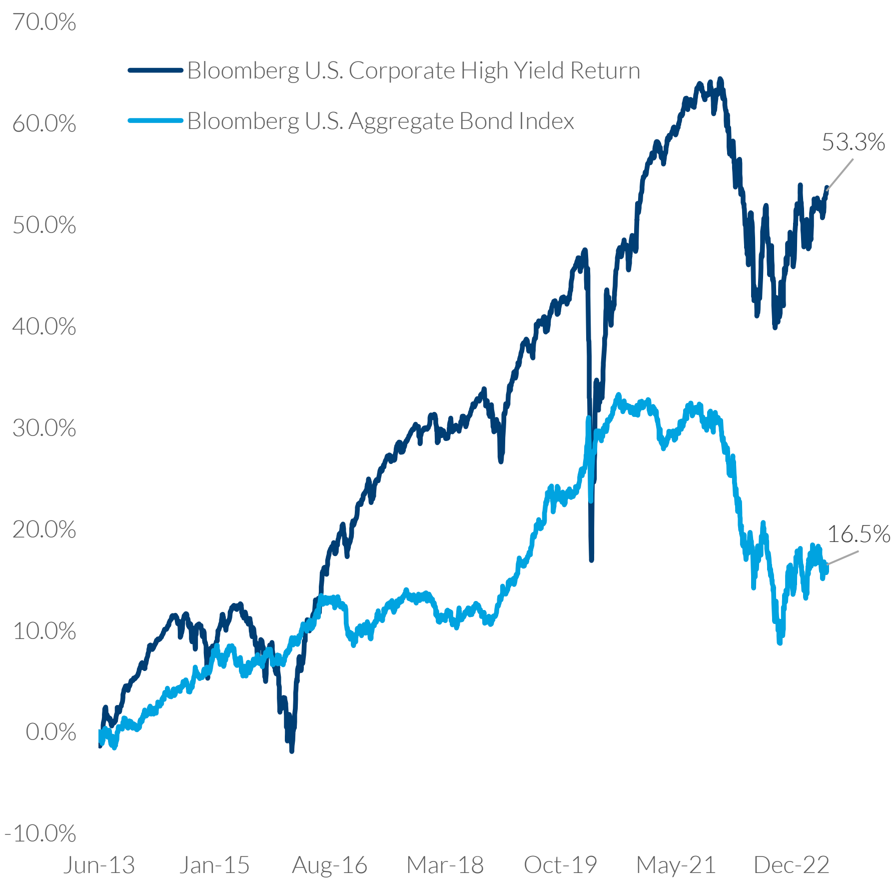


Source: Moody's (Default rates as of 4/30/2023), Bloomberg (Returns as of 6/15/2023), Bloomberg and CNR Research (Rating positioning as of 6/15/2023)
The Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Index measures the USD-denominated, high yield, fixed-rate corporate bond market.
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

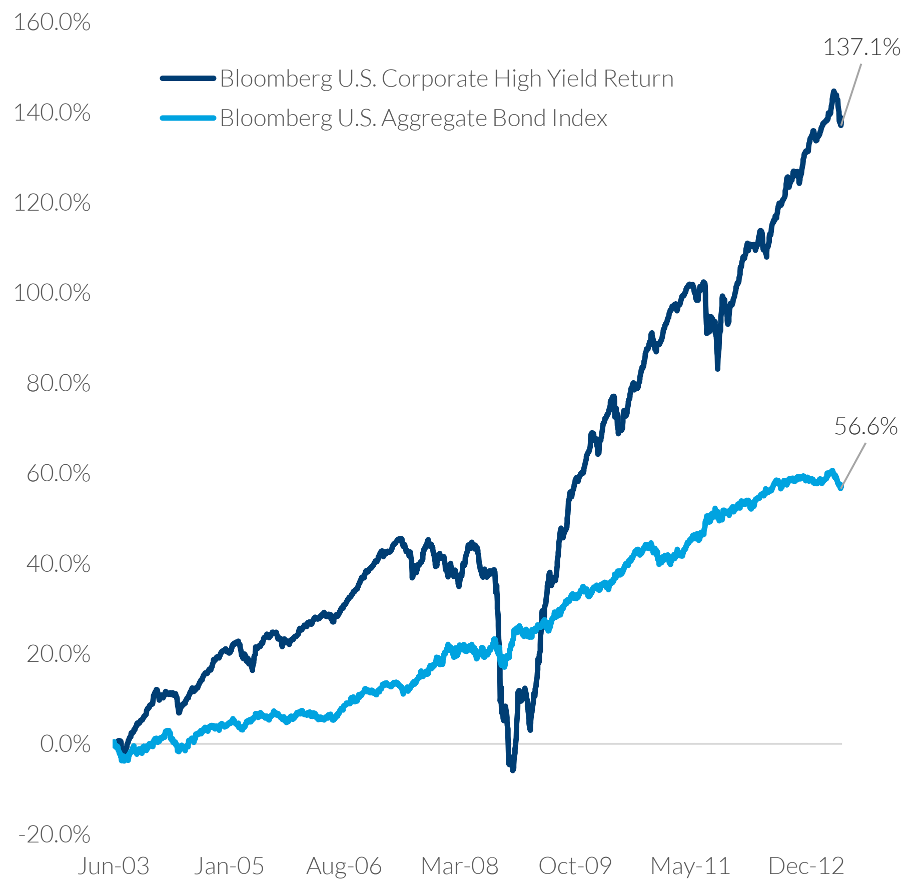
Opportunistic Income Remains A Core Allocation

- High yield returns will exceed investment grade returns over time.
- Investment Grade allocations can mitigate risk, helping to lower risk in volatile markets.
- Tactical shifts between investment grade and high yield seek to protect downside risk.

High Yield vs. Investment Grade Fixed Income
June 16, 2013 – June 16, 2023



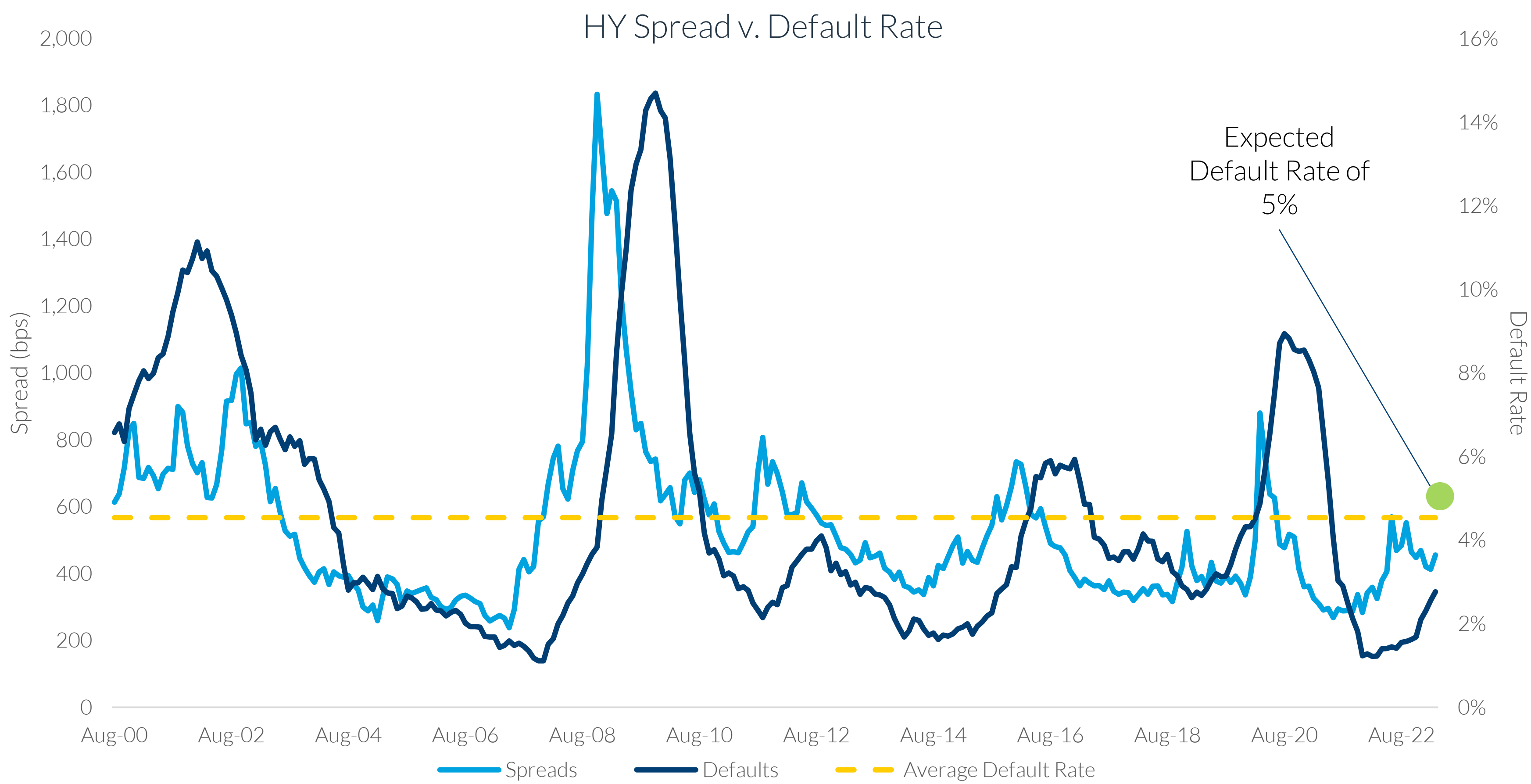
High Yield vs. Investment Grade Fixed Income
June 20, 2003 – June 20, 2013



Source: Bloomberg, CNR Research. As of 6/20/2023.
High Yield Corporate Bonds: Bloomberg US High Yield Corporate Bonds, Bloomberg Aggregate: Bloomberg US Aggregate Index
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results

Corporate Bond Default Rates vs. High Yield Spreads

- High yield corporate bond spreads and default rates are positively correlated, with the former leading the latter by 6-12 months.
- Default rates are expected to normalize as recession risk rises over the next 6 months.
- We expect long-term, default adjusted returns for High Yield US Corporate Bonds of 6.1%.



Source: Bloomberg, CNR Research. As of 5/19/2023.
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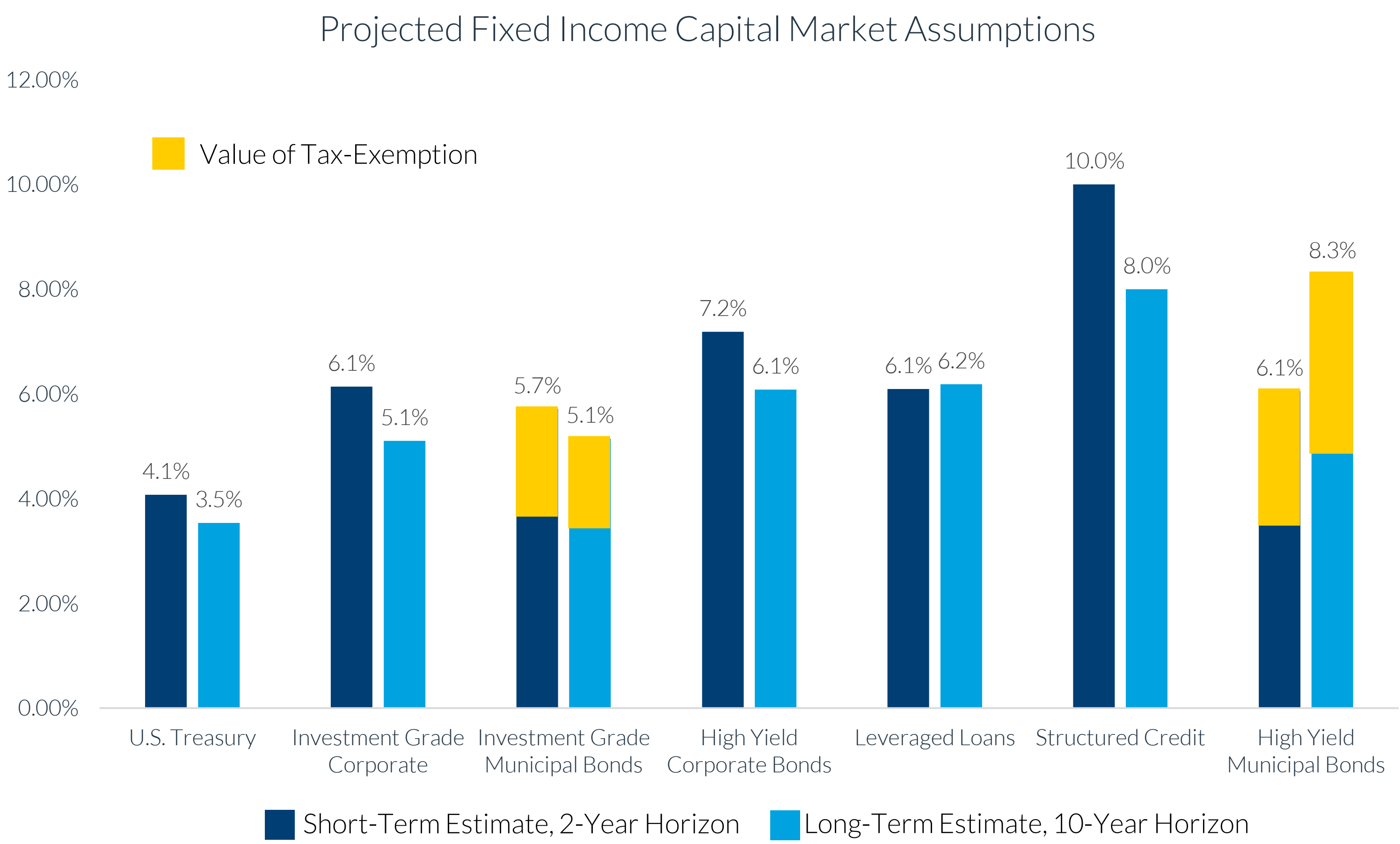
Fixed Income Return Forecast

- High yields are driving the return in fixed income.
- Based on current market yields, returns through the end of the year look to exceed averages.



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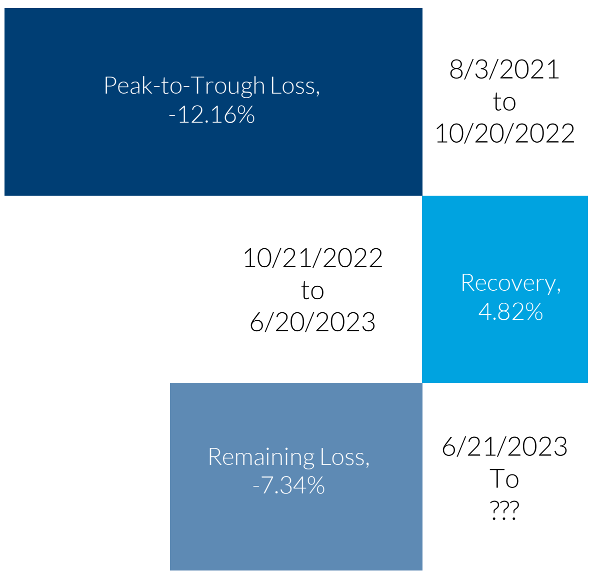
When Will The Bond Market Recover?

- Based on CNR return estimates, recovery could take between 0.7 and 2.2 years.
- Investments with higher yields will recover faster but could lead to larger loses if volatility increases.

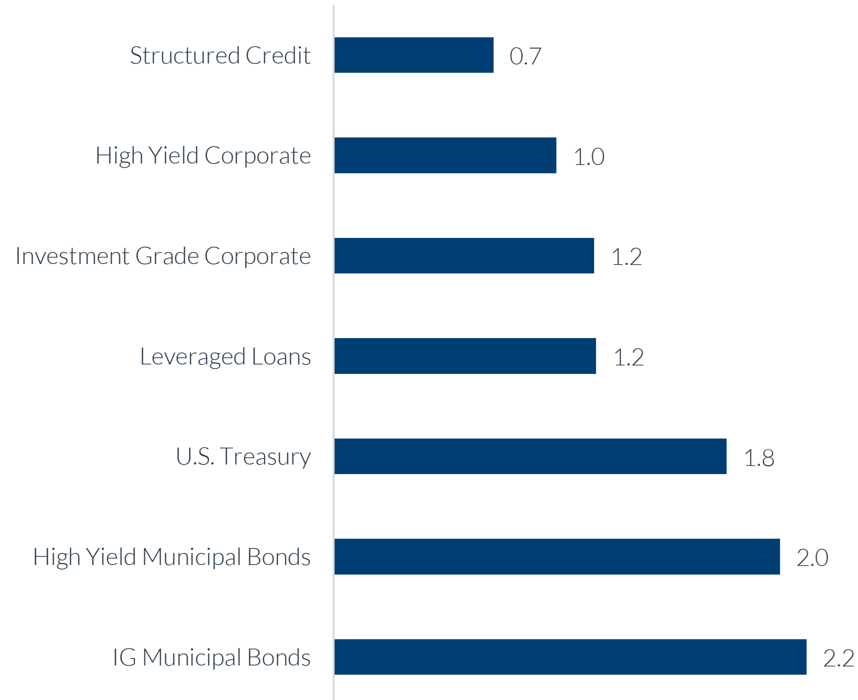
Return History

Bloomberg US Intermediate Government/Credit Index



Time-To-Recovery in Years

CNR Forecast For Short-Term Returns



Source: Bloomberg, CNR Research. As of 6/20/2023. Time-to-Recovery is based on dividing the remaining loss by the CNR Short-term return estimates for the investments listed (see previous page).

Bloomberg US Intermediate Government/Credit Index is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the non-securitized component of the US Aggregate Index with less than 10 years to maturity. The index includes investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate treasuries, government-related and corporate securities.

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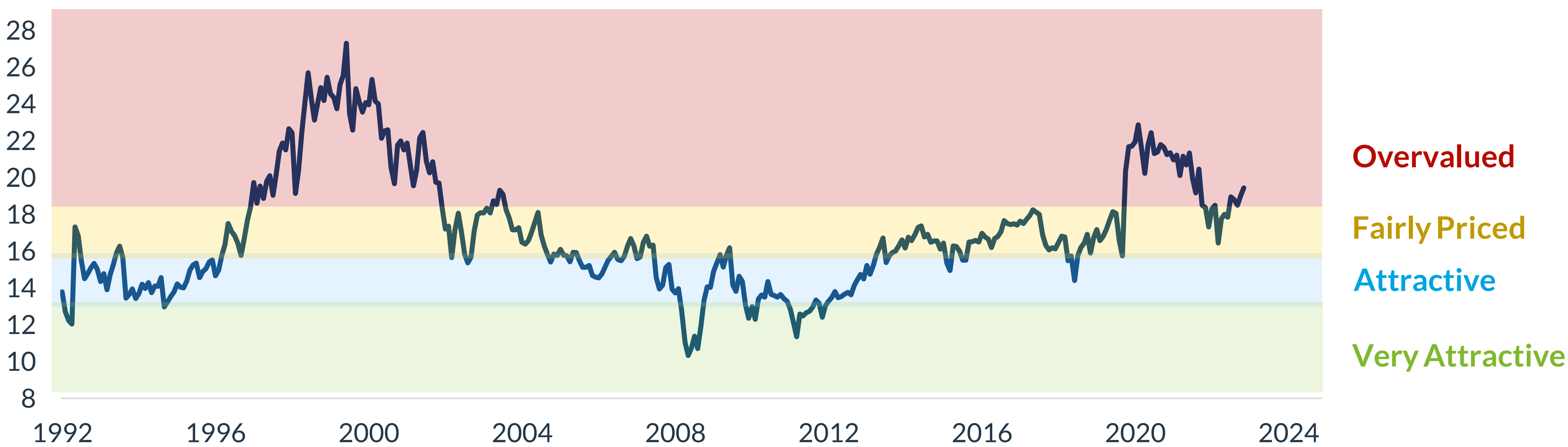
Equities

Markets Still Don't Reflect Risks Ahead

- Focusing on fundamentals is key.
- Earnings estimates have come down significantly, but markets are still pricing in a soft landing scenario.
- The market gains since October lows have been driven entirely by multiple expansion.

2023 S&P 500 Earnings Growth Forecasts

S&P 500 Forward Price/Earnings Ratio



Sources: FactSet, CNR Research, as of May 31, 2023.
Indices are unmanaged, and one cannot invest directly in an index. Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

It's Too Soon to Declare New Bull Market

- Big rallies have occurred before over bear markets only for stocks to retrace gains.
- A sustainable rally is unlikely given macro risks and prospects for weaker than expected earnings results.

Bull Market Peak	Bear Market Bottom	Months	S&P 500 Return	Max Bear Market Rally
Aug-56	Oct-57	15	-22%	16%
Dec-61	Jun-62	7	-28%	4%
Feb-66	Oct-66	8	-22%	7%
Nov-68	May-70	18	-36%	10%
Jan-73	Oct-74	21	-48%	11%
Nov-80	Aug-82	21	-27%	8%
Aug-87	Dec-87	3	-34%	7%
Mar-00	Oct-02	31	-49%	21%
Oct-07	Mar-09	17	-57%	27%
Feb-20	Mar-20	1	-34%	9%
Jan-22	**?**	**?**	**-27%**	**20%**
	Average	**14**	**-36%**	**15%**
	Median	**16**	**-36%**	**12%**

Source: FactSet, as of October 2022.
Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
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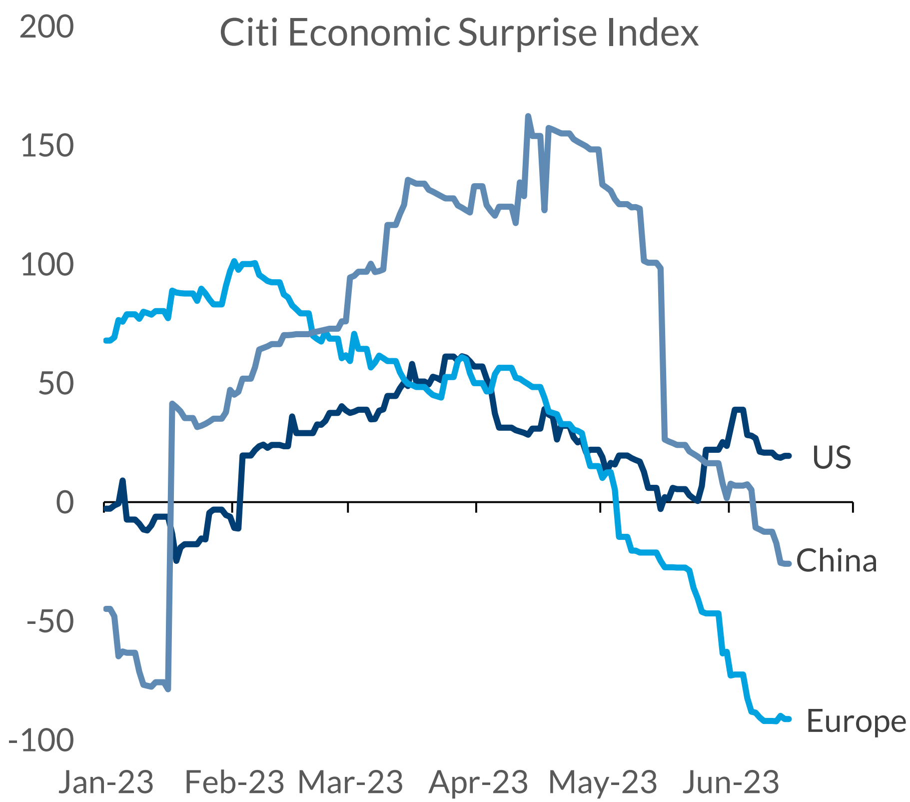
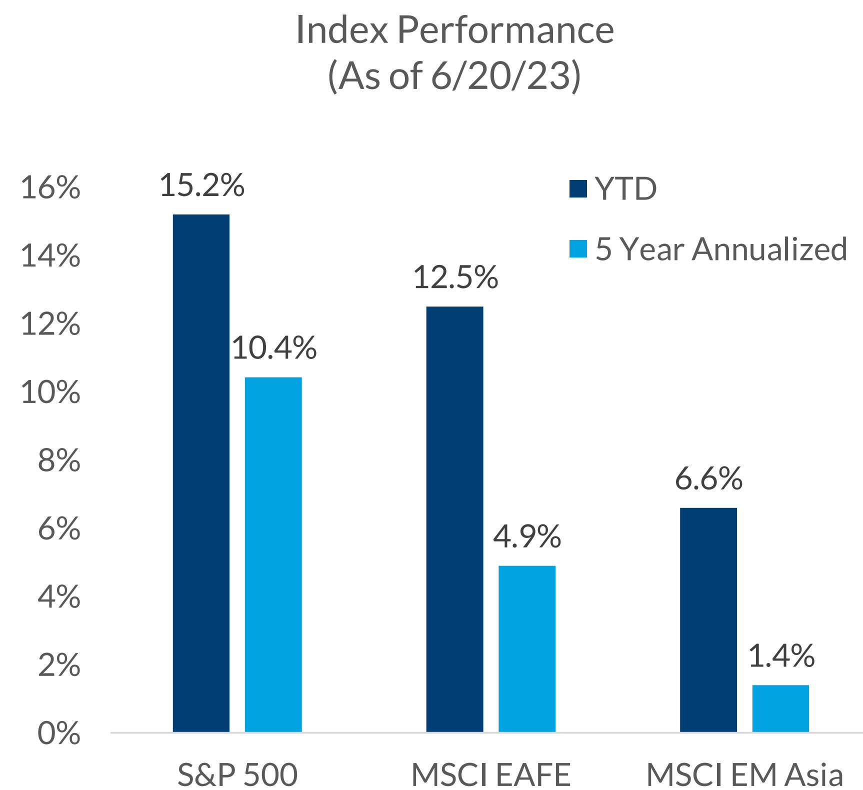
Signs of Global Growth Slowing - US Outlook Most Resilient

- Europe: More exposed to global trade; ECB is behind the Fed in battle against inflation.
- China: Reopening boost largely behind us; credit impulse slowing, policy uncertainty high.
- US consumer financials remain healthy, which should help mitigate against a coming downturn in economic activity.
- US ranks best in CNR 4Ps; continues to be best positioned for long term growth among major economies.





Source: Bloomberg, as June 2023.
The 4P analysis is a proprietary framework for global equity allocation. Country rankings are derived from a subjective metrics system that combines the economic data for such countries with other factors including fiscal policies, demographics, innovative growth and corporate growth. These rankings are subjective and may be derived from data that contain inherent limitations. MSCI Emerging Markets Asia Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the Asian emerging markets.
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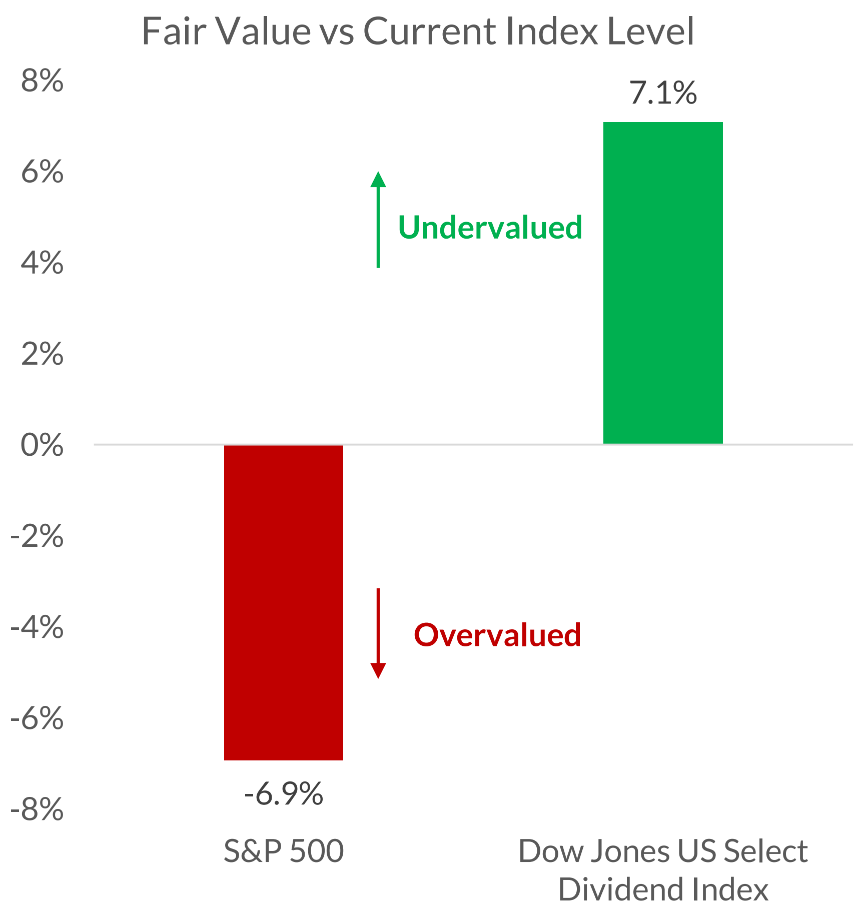
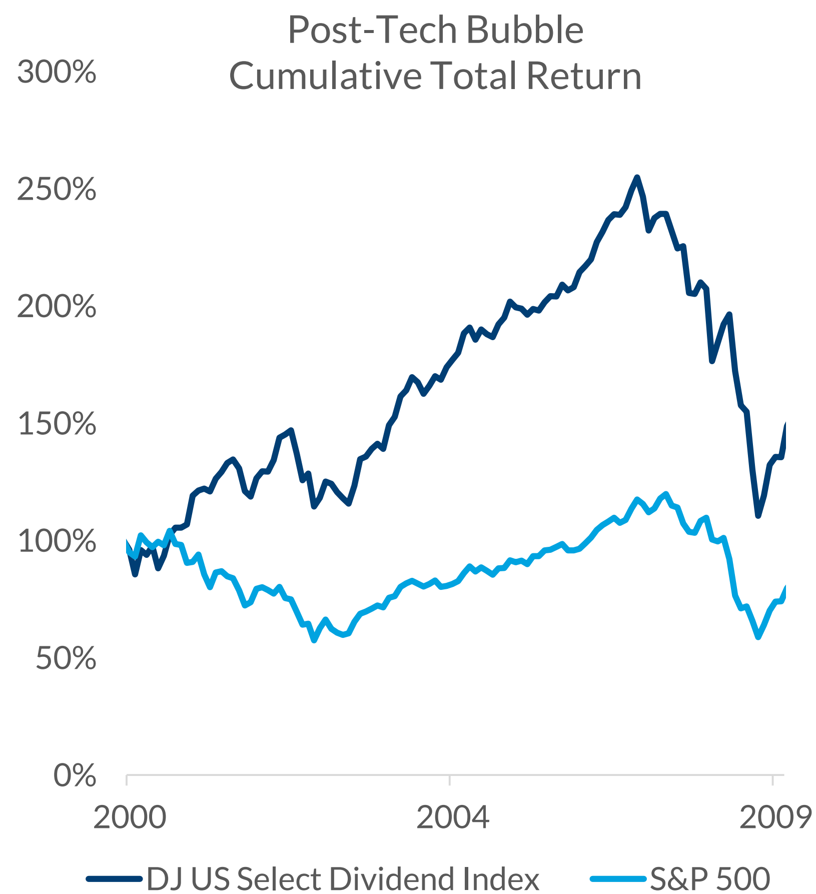
Equity Income Appear Undervalued

- Best performing equity solution in 2022; performance hurt in 2023 by low Tech exposure.
- Dividend stock's appear to be now trading below fair value.
- Provides a potential performance counterbalance if Tech underperforms.





Source: FactSet, Bloomberg, CNR Research, As of June 2023.
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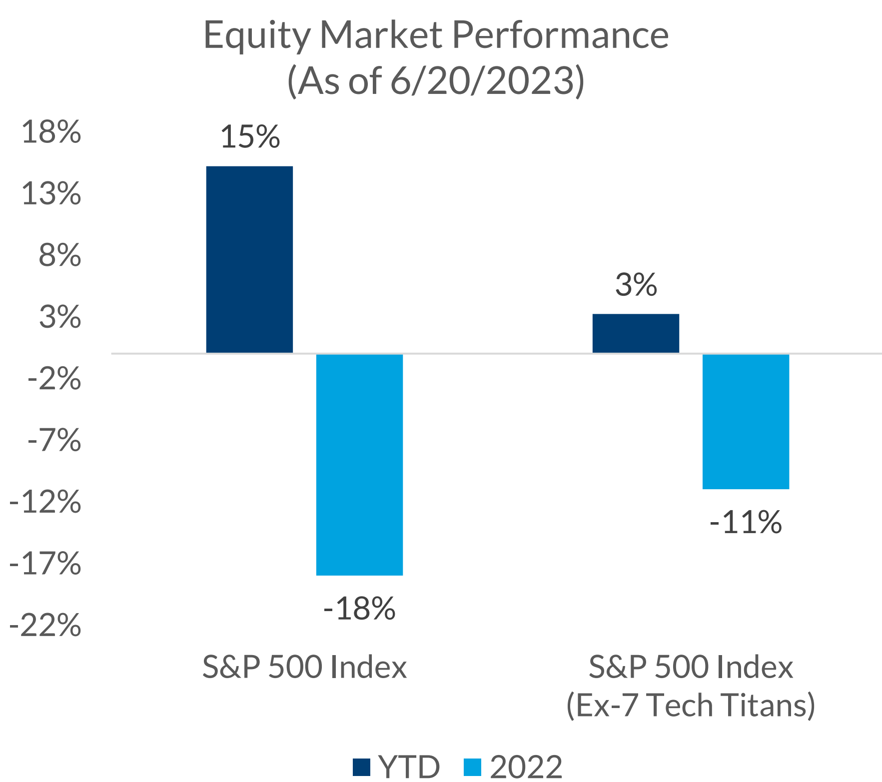
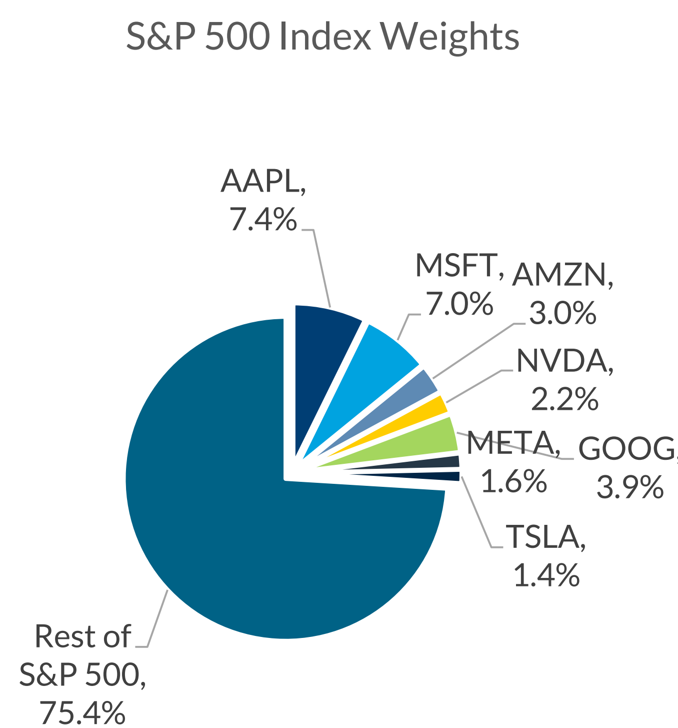
Limited Number of Companies Driving Returns

- Strong 2023 returns have been narrowly driven by a handful of mega cap stocks, mostly tech.
- New bull markets have traditionally seen greater participation, and outperformance from smaller companies.

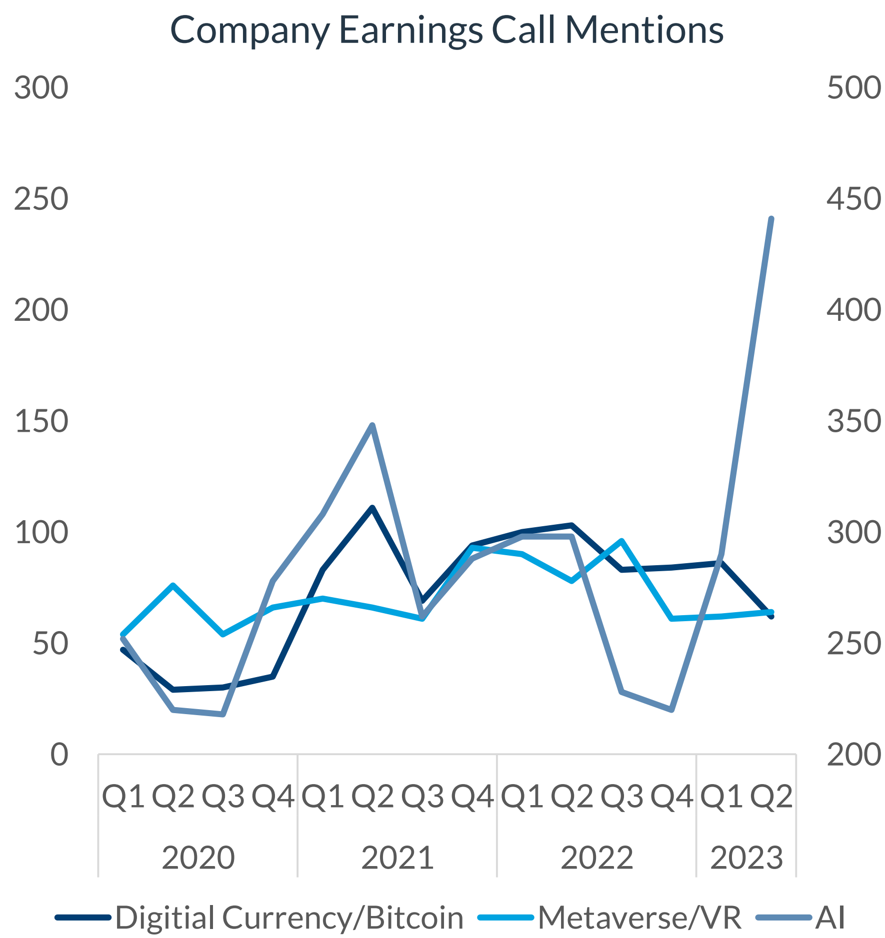




Source: FactSet, as of June 2023.
7 Tech Titans are: Alphabet, Amazon, Apple, Meta Platforms, Microsoft, Nvidia, Tesla.
Past performance is no guarantee of future results

Generative AI: Future or Fad – Technology Focus

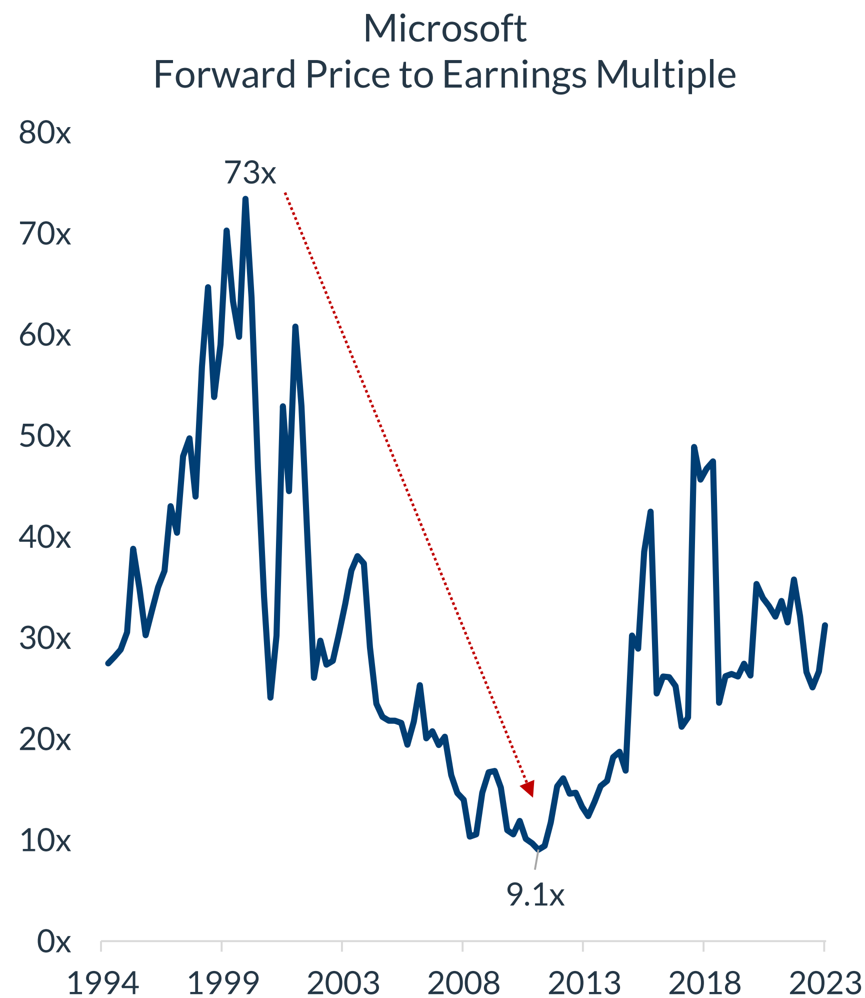
- Breakthrough in LLM software, hardware and costs
- Microsoft investment in creator of ChatGPT has started a tech spending race
- Controversial – revolutionary next wave software or radical societal revolution?
- Advantages – ease of use, speed, education, coding and content creation
- Disadvantages – factual mistakes, abstract thinking, potential for distorted facts, nefarious activities
- Will calls for regulatory oversight impact development?



Source: Bloomberg, as of June 2023.
LLM: A large language model, or LLM, is a deep learning algorithm that can recognize, summarize, translate, predict and generate text and other forms of content based on knowledge gained from massive datasets.
ChatGPT: ChatGPT is a software that allows a user to ask it questions using conversational, or natural, language1. It is a task-specific GPT that was fine-tuned to target conversational use.
Information is subject to change and is not a guarantee of future results.

Generative AI: Future or Fad – Investment Focus

- Enhance productivity and GDP or lead to increased layoffs?
- Extent and the duration of the opportunity is unclear
- Spending likely to come in waves
- Clash of the titans
- Hyperscalers, cloud, data center spending, suppliers of key technology
- Largest companies best positioned
- Valuation is also very important



Source: Bloomberg, as of June 2023.
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Conclusion

Maintaining Modestly Defensive Positioning

- We remain modestly underweight equities and modestly overweight fixed income.
- We remain optimistic on bonds returns and see numerous opportunities.
- While approaching end to the Fed's rate hiking cycle is positive for stocks, competition from bonds is real.
- Mild recession outlook, negative EPS revision trends and high valuations support our modest equity underweight.
- Remain focused on quality stocks, US remains region of choice.

Critical Variables to Increase Equity Exposure	
• Increased confidence in sustainable economic/earnings growth outlook	
• Faster than expected decline in inflation	
• Lowering of our Fed Funds Rate	
• Improvements in geopolitical tensions	
• More attractive risk/reward	
• Lowered risk of tech bubble 2.0	

Source: CNR Research June 2023
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Q&A

Important Information

Equity investing strategies & products. There are inherent risks with equity investing. These risks include, but are not limited to stock market, manager or investment style. Stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising prices and periods of falling prices.

Fixed Income investing strategies & products. There are inherent risks with fixed income investing. These risks include, but are not limited to, interest rate, call, credit, market, inflation, government policy, liquidity or junk bond risks. When interest rates rise, bond prices fall.This risk is heightened with investments in longer-duration fixed income securities and during periods when prevailing interest rates are low or negative.

Investing in international markets. There are inherent risks with international investing. These risks include, but are not limited to, risks such as currency fluctuation, regulatory risks, and economic and political instability. Emerging markets involve heightened risks related to the same factors, as well as increased volatility, lower trading volume and less liquidity. In addition, emerging markets can have greater custodial and operational risks and less developed legal and accounting systems than developed markets. Investments in emerging markets bonds may be substantially more volatile, and substantially less liquid, than the bonds of governments, government agencies, and government-owned corporations located in moredeveloped foreign markets.

High yield securities. Investments in below-investment-grade debt securities, which are usually called "high yield" or "junk bonds," are typically in weaker financial health. Such securities can be harder to value and sell, and their prices can be more volatile than more highly rated securities. While these securities generally have higher rates of interest, they also involve greater risk of default than do securities of a higher-quality rating.

Real estate sector or REITs. Concentrating assets in the real estate sector or REITs may disproportionately subject a portfolio to the risks of that industry, including the loss of value because of adverse developments affecting the real estate industry and real property values. Investments in REITs may be subject to increased price volatility and liquidity risk; concentration risk is high.

Municipal securities. The yields and market values of municipal securities may be more affected by changes in tax rates and policies than similar income-bearing taxable securities. Certain investors' incomes may be subject to the Federal Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT), and taxable gains are also possible.

Investments in the municipal securities of a particular state or territory may be subject to the risk that changes in the economic conditions of that state or territory will negatively impact performance. These events may include severe financial difficulties and continued budget deficits, economic or political policy changes, tax base erosion, state constitutional limits on tax increases and changes in the credit ratings.

All investment strategies have the potential for profit or loss; changes in investment strategies, contributions or withdrawals may materially alter the performance and results of a portfolio. Different types of investments involve varying degrees of risk, and there can be no assurance that any specific investment will be suitable or profitable for a client's investment portfolio.

Returns include the reinvestment of interest and dividends.

Indices are unmanaged, and one cannot invest directly in an index. Index returns do not reflect a deduction for fees or expenses.

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All investing is subject to risk, including the possible loss of the money you invest. As with any investment strategy, there is no guarantee that investment objectives will be met, and investors may lose money. Diversification may not protect against market risk or loss. Past performance is no guarantee of future performance.

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.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the monthly change in prices paid by US consumers.

Yield to Worst (YTW) is the lower of the yield to maturity or the yield to call. It is essentially the lowest potential rate of return for a bond, excluding delinquency or default.

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Quality Ranking: City National Rochdale Proprietary Quality Ranking is the weighted average sum of securities held in the strategy versus the S&P 500 at the sector level using the below formula.

City National Rochdale Proprietary Quality Ranking formula: 40% Dupont Quality (return on equity adjusted by debt levels), 15% Earnings Stability (volatility of earnings), 15% Revenue Stability (volatility of revenue), 15% Cash Earnings Quality (cash flow vs. net income of company) 15% Balance Sheet Quality (fundamental strength of balance sheet). *Source: City National Rochdale proprietary ranking system utilizing MSCI and FactSet data. **Rank is a percentile ranking approach whereby 100 is the highest possible score and 1 is the lowest. The City National Rochdale Core compares the weighted average holdings of the strategy to the companies in the S&P 500 on a sector basis. As of September 30, 2022. City National Rochdale proprietary ranking system utilizing MSCI and FactSet data.

4P analysis: The 4P analysis is a proprietary framework for global equity allocation. Country rankings are derived from a subjective metrics system that combines the economic data for such countries with other factors including fiscal policies, demographics, innovative growth and corporate growth. These rankings are subjective and may be derived from data that contain inherent limitations.

Index Definitions

S&P 500 Index. The Standard & Poor's 500 Index is a market capitalization-weighted index of 500 common stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry group representation to represent US equity performance.

Russell 2000® Index. The Russell 2000® Index is a market capitalization-weighted index measuring the performance of the small-cap segment of the US equity universe and includes the smallest 2,000 companies in the Russell 3000® Index.

DJ US Select Dividend Index®. The Dow Jones US Select Dividend Index® measures the performance of the top 100 US stocks by dividend yield.

MSCI EAFE Index. The MSCI EAFE (Europe, Australasia, Far East) Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure developed equity market results, excluding the US and Canada.

MSCI EM Index. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure equity market results in the global emerging markets, consisting of more than 20 emerging market country indexes.

Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index. The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index measures the performance of investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bonds.

Bloomberg US Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index. The Bloomberg US Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index measures the performance of investment grade, corporate, fixed-rate bonds with maturities of one year or more.

Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Index. The Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Index measures the performance of non-investment grade, US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bonds.

Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index. The Bloomberg US Municipal Bond Index measures the performance of investment grade, US dollar-denominated, long-term tax-exempt bonds.

Bloomberg Municipal High Yield Bond Index. The Bloomberg Municipal High Yield Bond Index measures the performance of non-investment grade, US dollar-denominated, and non-rated, tax-exempt bonds.

Commercial and Industrial (C&I) Loan: A commercial and industrial (C&I) loan is a loan made to a business or corporation.

Bloomberg US Corporate 1-5 years Total Return Index Value Unhedged USD:

Citi Economic Surprise Index: The Citigroup Economic Surprise Indices are objective and quantitative measures of economic news. They are defined as weighted historical standard deviations of data surprises (actual releases vs Bloomberg survey median).

Indexes are unmanaged and do not reflect a deduction for fees or expenses. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

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