

Municipal Market Weekly Update

MACKAY MUNICIPAL MANAGERS.™ THE MINDS BEHIND MUNIS.



Scan code above to listen to the Muni 360 podcast to get the latest perspectives from MacKay Municipal Managers

Author:
Eric Kazatsky
Client Portfolio Manager

Parsing Through the Data on Wealth Tax Initiatives

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Municipals Underperform on the Week
- State-Level “Millionaire Taxes” Expand; Wealth Taxes Remain Tail Risk
- Seasonal Supply and Demand

Relative Performance

MUNI VS. TREASURY RELATIVE PERFORMANCE

Rates moved sharply higher last week, with municipals leading the selloff across the curve. AAA BVAL yields rose 13 bps in 2s, 11 bps in 5s, and roughly 9 bps in 10s, with the long end up about 5–6 bps. Treasuries also sold off, but to a lesser degree, with yields rising 11 bps in 2s, 9 bps in 5s, and roughly 5–6 bps in 10s, with a more modest move in 30s.

Because municipals moved more, the relative picture shifted meaningfully. Muni-to-Treasury ratios cheapened across the curve, with the 2-year ratio widening 1.7 points to 62.51%, while the 5-year ratio rose just over a point to 62.85%. The 10-year ratio increased to 67.42%, and the 30-year ratio was largely unchanged at 87.66%.

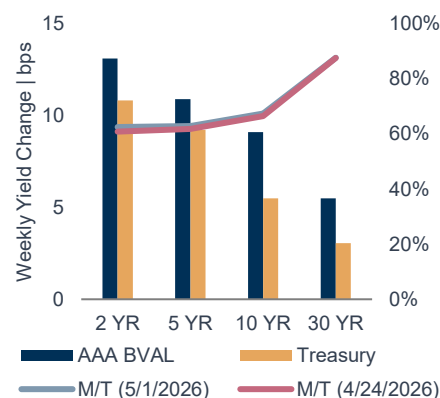
This marks another reversal from the prior week, highlighting just how quickly relative value is moving in the current environment. After a period where Treasuries were driving the tape and municipals were holding in better, this week saw municipals catch up more aggressively to the broader rate selloff.

The takeaway remains consistent—volatility is driving two-way moves in ratios, and those moves are creating opportunity sets rather than signaling any structural weakness. The cheapening in the front and intermediate portions of the curve begins to reintroduce value, particularly for investors focused on income and total return.

FIGURE 1: INDEX PERFORMANCE¹

	MTD	YTD	2025
Muni Bond 5-Year	0.00%	0.42%	5.03%
Muni Bond 10-Year	0.02%	0.23%	5.92%
Muni Bond 15-Year	0.02%	1.13%	5.31%
Muni Long Bond	0.01%	1.61%	1.95%
Muni Managed Money	0.01%	0.77%	3.94%

FIGURE 2: MUNIS UNDERPERFORM²



1. Data as of May 3, 2026. Source: Bloomberg
2. Data as of May 1, 2026. Source: Bloomberg. Spot Muni, Spot AA rates. AAA BVAL: AAA Municipal yield curve M/T: Municipal/Treasury Yield Ratio - Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index yield / Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Index yield.

Market Technicals

A growing number of U.S. states have enacted—or are considering—targeted tax increases on high-income and high-net-worth households. These policies generally fall into two categories: (1) income-based surtaxes on high earners and (2) wealth-based taxes, including proposals on net worth or unrealized gains.

States including New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Maine, and Washington have either implemented or approved higher tax rates on income above \$1 million. These measures now represent a meaningful share of state revenues in some cases (e.g., ~6–7% in Massachusetts and up to ~10% in New Jersey and Washington).

FIGURE 3: INCOME-BASED TAXES: INCREASINGLY COMMON, LIMITED EVIDENCE OF EROSION³

State	Tax Type	Status	Effective Date	Tax Base	Est. Taxpayers	Annual Revenue (\$)	% of Total Tax Revenue
Maine	Income tax	Enacted	2026	Income >\$1M	~2,600	~\$74–96M	~1–2%
Massachusetts	Income tax	Enacted	2023	Income >\$1M	~20,000	~\$3.0B	~6–7%
Minnesota	Investment surtax	Enacted	2024	Investment Income >\$1M	~1,500–3,000	~\$300M	~1%
New Jersey	Income tax	Enacted	2018 (expanded 2020)	Income >\$5M, then >\$1M	~40,000–50,000	~\$4–5B	~8–10%
Washington	Income tax	Enacted	2028	Income >\$1M	~21,000	~\$3.5B	~9–10%
California	Wealth tax (one-time)	Proposed	2026	Net Worth >\$1B	~150–250	~\$50–100B (one-time)	~25–50% (one-time)
Connecticut	Investment surtax	Proposed	2027	Realized capital gains of high earners	~16,000	Varies	Varies
Hawaii	Wealth tax	Proposed	2030	Net Worth >\$20M	~1,000–2,000	~\$150–300M	~2–4%
Illinois	Unrealized gains tax	Proposed	TBD	Unrealized capital gains of billionaires	~30–50	~\$1–1.5B	~2–3%
Michigan	Income tax	Proposed	~2029	Income >\$1M	~10,000–15,000	~\$1.2–1.6B	~4–6%
New York	Property surtax	Proposed	TBD	2 nd homes >\$5M	TBD	~\$500M	<1%
Rhode Island	Income Tax	Proposed	TBD	Income >\$1M	~2,000–2,500	~\$100–150M	~2–3%

Empirically, the early evidence suggests limited structural erosion of the tax base:

In New Jersey, the number of \$1M+ filers, their aggregate AGI, and total income tax receipts all increased in the year of implementation and in subsequent years.

While some outward migration of high earners likely occurred, it appears to have been offset by income growth, market performance, and new entrants into the high-income cohort.

In Massachusetts, early receipt data shows a material increase in income tax revenues post-enactment, though full taxpayer-level data remains lagged.

Overall, in a stable macro environment, these “millionaire taxes” appear to function more as revenue enhancers than base eroders, at least in the near-to-medium term.

3. Source: State legislation, State financial reports, Ballotpedia, Census Bureau, IRS, MMM Estimates.

Market Technicals (continued)

Wealth Taxes: High Visibility, Low Probability (For Now)

In contrast, wealth-based taxes—including proposals in California, Hawaii, Illinois, and others—remain highly uncertain.

These proposals target:

- Net worth (e.g., >\$20M or >\$1B)
- Unrealized capital gains
- One-time wealth levies

Despite potentially large headline revenue estimates (e.g., California's proposed one-time tax), we view these as tail risks for several reasons:

- Legal challenges: Constitutional constraints (e.g., interstate taxation, realization requirements) present significant hurdles.
- Political resistance: Even in high-tax states, wealth taxes face intense opposition and implementation complexity.
- Lack of precedent: Unlike income surtaxes, there is no established state-level framework for taxing wealth or unrealized gains in the U.S.

In our opinion, income surtaxes on high earners are becoming a durable feature of state tax systems, with limited evidence to date of meaningful taxpayer flight or base degradation.

Wealth taxes remain speculative, with significant execution risk and low near-term probability of broad adoption.

From a municipal credit perspective, these dynamics suggest that incremental revenue from high earners is likely to remain supportive in the near term, while wealth tax proposals should be monitored but not central to base-case assumptions.

Questions from the Field

Q. What are you watching in the municipal market near term?

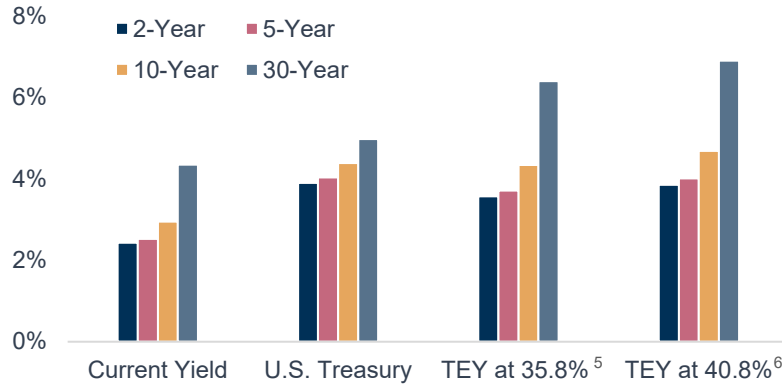
A. The primary near-term catalyst for muni performance could be a sharp increase in net supply. JP Morgan estimates roughly \$20 billion of net issuance over the next four weeks, which is significant in context—it represents nearly the same amount of net supply as the past four months combined compressed into a much shorter period.

This creates technical pressure on the market, particularly given that valuations are already relatively full. To absorb this supply without disruption, municipal fund inflows will likely need to remain strong and consistent, something that is technically present from reinvestment flows once we get closer to June.

If inflows persist, the market should be able to digest the increased issuance without meaningful repricing. However, if flows turn negative, we would expect yields to rise (i.e., prices to cheapen) to attract demand from more price-sensitive buyers such as banks and insurance companies.

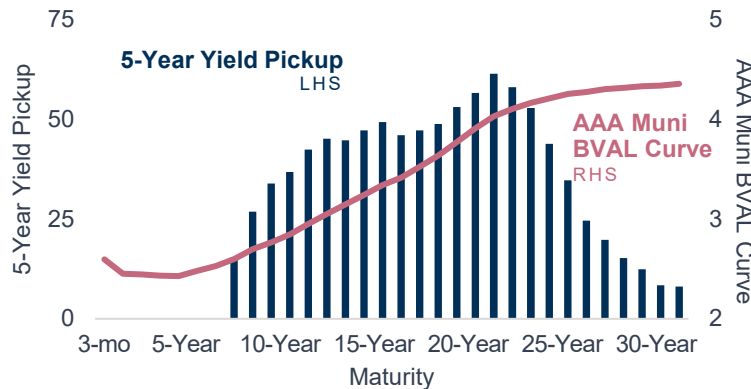
In short, market direction in the near term is likely to be driven more by flows than fundamentals, with supply/demand dynamics taking center stage.

FIGURE 4: TAX-ADJUSTED YIELDS OF MUNICIPAL BOND INDEX VS US TREASURY INDEX⁴



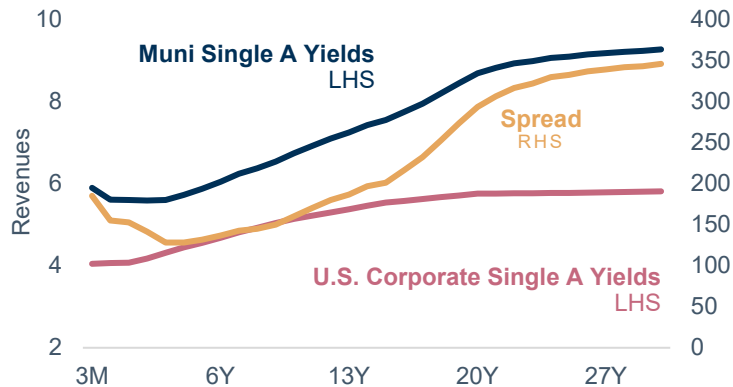
On a tax-adjusted basis munis handily lead across tenors

FIGURE 5: YIELD CURVE STEEPNESS⁷



Our relative value lens focus on the area of the curve where steepness benefits returns

FIGURE 6: MUNI EXCEEDS CORPORATE SPREADS⁷



Tax equivalent munis continue to exceed corporate spread/yields

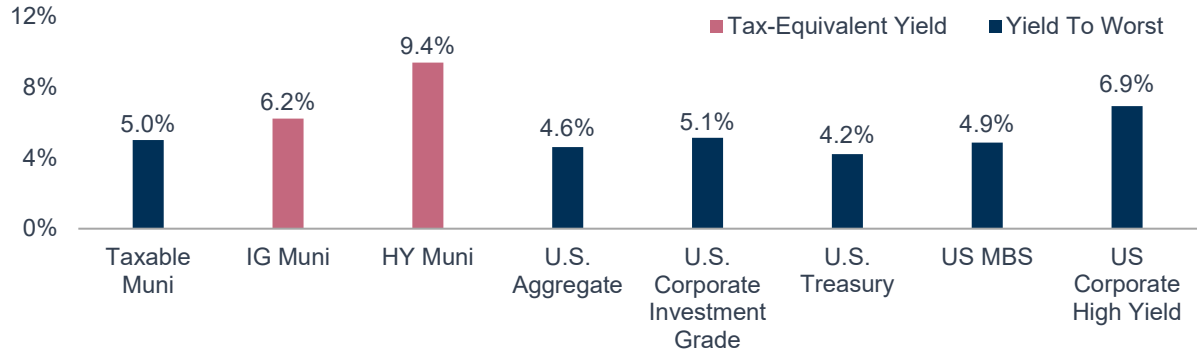
4. Source: Bloomberg. Data as of May 1, 2026.

5. Tax Equivalent Yield is using 32% federal tax rate, including 3.8% Net Investment Income Tax.

6. Tax Equivalent Yield is using 37% federal tax rate, including 3.8% Net Investment Income Tax.

7. Source: Bloomberg. Data as of May 1, 2026. Muni Single A Yields: Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index; U.S. Corporate Single A Yields: Bloomberg Corporate Bond Index

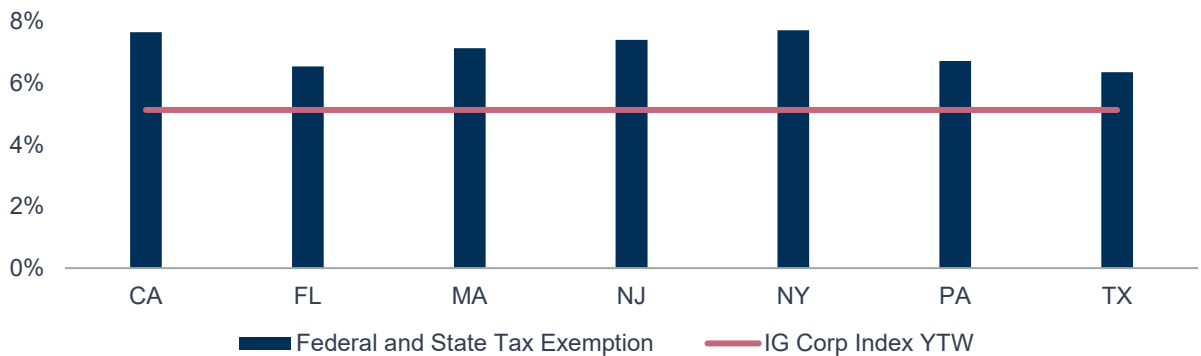
INDEX YIELDS⁸



AA MUNI TAX-EQUIVALENT YIELD CURVE⁹



IN-STATE MUNI TAX-EQUIVALENT YTW⁹

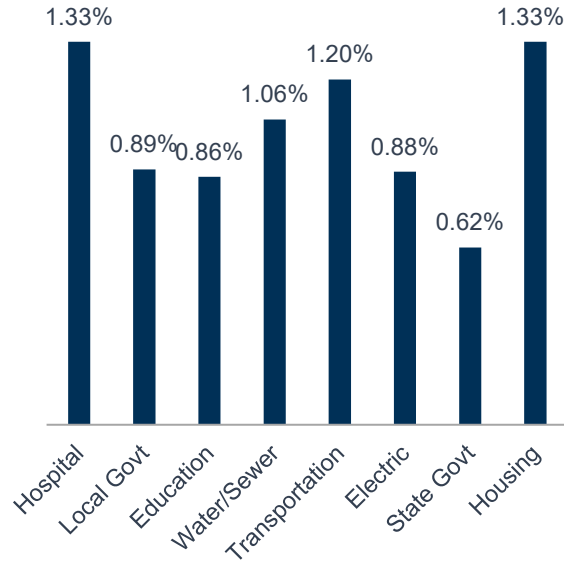


8. Data as of May 1, 2026. Tax Equivalent Yield is using 40.8% federal tax rate, including 3.8% Net Investment Income Tax. Source: Bloomberg.

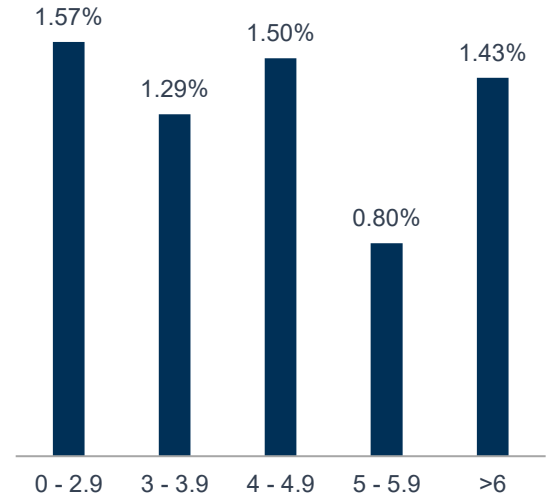
9. Data as of May 1, 2026. Using 40.8% federal tax rate, including 3.8% Net Investment Income Tax. Source: Bloomberg

MacKay Shields and its affiliates do not provide tax, legal or accounting advice. This material has been prepared for informational purposes only, and is not intended to provide, and should not be relied on for, tax, legal or accounting advice. You should consult your own tax, legal and accounting advisors before engaging in any transaction. Past performance is no guarantee of future results, which will vary. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

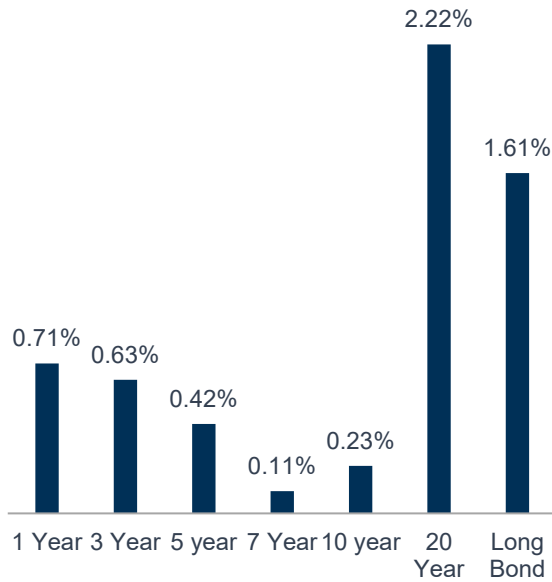
YTD TOTAL RETURNS BY SECTOR¹⁰



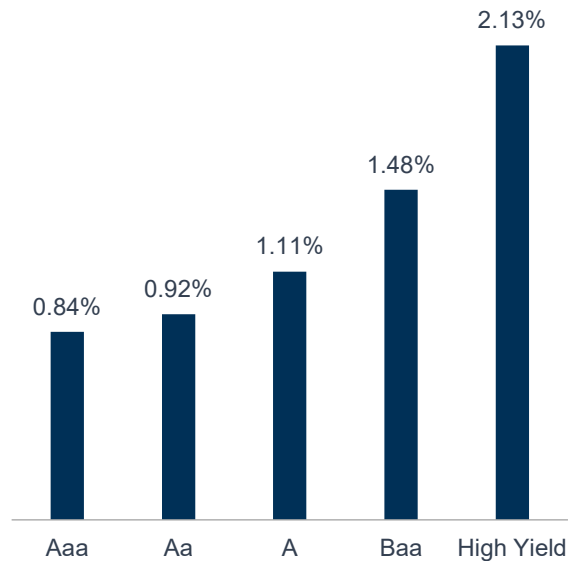
YTD TOTAL RETURNS BY COUPON¹⁰



YTD TOTAL RETURNS BY MATURITY¹⁰



YTD TOTAL RETURNS BY RATING CATEGORY¹⁰



¹⁰. Data as of May 1, 2026. Source: Bloomberg.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results, which will vary. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

BLOOMBERG MUNICIPAL YIELD-TO-WORST¹¹ (YTW)



MUNI YIELDS

Tenor	4/24/2026	5/1/2026	Change (+/-)
Bloomberg AAA Muni Key Rate Yields¹²			
2-year	2.30%	2.43%	+0.13%
5-year	2.42%	2.53%	+0.11%
10-year	2.86%	2.95%	+0.09%
30-year	4.30%	4.35%	+0.06%
U.S. Treasury Key Rate Yields¹²			
2-year	3.78%	3.88%	+0.10%
5-year	3.92%	4.02%	+0.10%
10-year	4.31%	4.39%	+0.08%
30-year	4.91%	4.97%	+0.06%
U.S. Treasury & AAA Muni Curve Slopes¹³			
	2s10s	10s30s	2s30s
U.S. Treasury Curve Slope	+51 bps	+58 bps	+109 bps
AAA Muni Curve Slope	+52 bps	+140 bps	+192 bps

Data as of May 1, 2026.

11. Source: Bloomberg. "Post GIFC Average" measures the period from 01/01/2010–05/01/2026.

12. Source: Bloomberg.

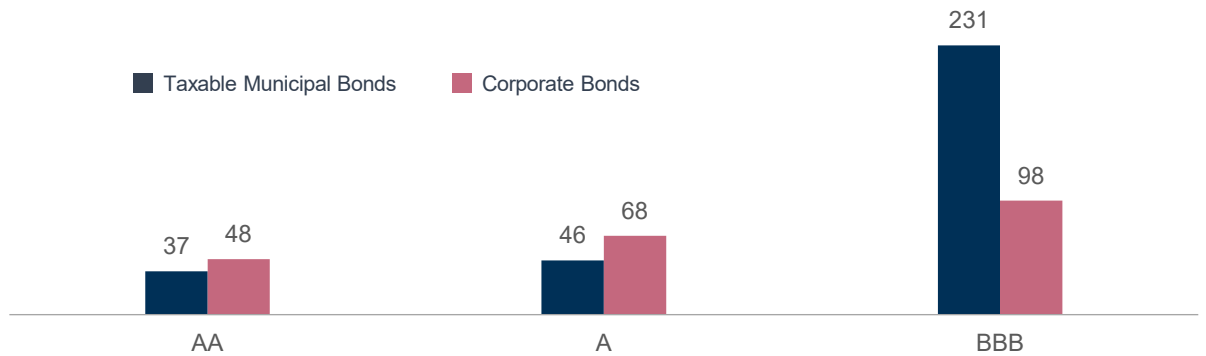
13. Source: Bloomberg. 2s10s–is spread between 10yr and 2yr yield; 10s30s–refers to spread between 30yr and 10yr yield; 2s30s–refers to spread between 30yr and 2yr yield.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results, which will vary. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

BLOOMBERG MUNICIPAL HIGH YIELD | AAA YIELD DIFFERENTIAL¹⁴



TAXABLE MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATE CREDIT SPREADS¹⁵



14. Data as of May 1, 2026. Source: Bloomberg.

15. Data as of May 1, 2026. Source: Bloomberg. The spread, better known as the option-adjusted spread (OAS) is the measurement of the yield of a fixed income security over that of a risk-free rate of return, which is adjusted to take into account an embedded option.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results, which will vary. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

DISCLOSURES

Availability of this document and products and services provided by MacKay Shields LLC may be limited by applicable laws and regulations in certain jurisdictions and this document is provided only for persons to whom this document and the products and services of MacKay Shields LLC may otherwise lawfully be issued or made available. None of the products and services provided by MacKay Shields LLC are offered to any person in any jurisdiction where such offering would be contrary to local law or regulation. It does not constitute investment advice and should not be construed as an offer to buy securities. The contents of this document have not been reviewed by any regulatory authority in any jurisdiction. This material contains the opinions of the MacKay Municipal Managers™ team of MacKay Shields LLC but not necessarily those of MacKay Shields LLC. The opinions expressed herein are subject to change without notice. This material is distributed for informational purposes only. Forecasts, estimates, and opinions contained herein should not be considered as investment advice or a recommendation of any particular security, strategy or investment product. Information contained herein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but not guaranteed. Any forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made and MacKay Shields assumes no duty and does not undertake to update forward-looking statements. No part of this document may be reproduced in any form, or referred to in any other publication, without express written permission of MacKay Shields LLC.

©2026, MacKay Shields LLC. All Rights Reserved.

MacKay Shields LLC does not offer or sponsor any funds registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“Registered Funds”). MacKay Shields LLC serves in the capacity as investment manager of certain Registered Funds through sub-advisory arrangements.

MacKay Municipal Managers is a trademark of MacKay Shields LLC.

MacKay Shields LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of New York Life Investment Management Holdings LLC, which is wholly owned by New York Life Insurance Company. “NEW YORK LIFE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT” is both a service mark, and the common trade name of certain investment advisers affiliated with New York Life Insurance Company. Investments are not guaranteed by New York Life Insurance Company or NEW YORK LIFE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT. Securities distributed by NYLIFE Distributors LLC, 30 Hudson Street, Jersey City, NJ 07302, Member FINRA/SIPC.

It is not possible to invest directly into an index. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

NOTE TO UK AND EUROPEAN UNION INVESTORS

This document is intended only for the use of professional investors as defined in the Alternative Investment Fund Manager’s Directive and/or the UK Financial Conduct Authority’s Conduct of Business Sourcebook. To the extent this document has been issued in the United Kingdom, it has been issued by NYL Investments UK LLP, 200 Aldersgate Street, London UK EC1A 4HD, which is authorised and regulated by the UK Financial Conduct Authority. To the extent this document has been issued in the EEA, it has been issued by NYL Investments Europe Limited, 77 Sir John Rogerson’s Quay, Block C Dublin D02 VK60 Ireland. NYL Investments Europe Limited is authorized and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland (i) to act as an alternative investment fund manager of alternative investment funds under the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (Directive 2011/61/EU) and (ii) to provide the services of individual portfolio management, investment advice and the receipt and transmission of orders as defined in Regulation

7(4) of the AIFMD Regulations to persons who meet the definition of “professional client” as set out in the MiFID Regulations. It has passported its license in additional countries in the EEA.

This document only describes capabilities of certain affiliates of New York Life Investment Management and/or MacKay Shields LLC. No such affiliates will accept subscriptions in any funds not admitted to marketing in your country or provide services to potential customers in your country, including discretionary asset management services, except where it is licensed to do so or can rely on an applicable exemption.

MacKay Shields LLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of New York Life Investment Management Holdings LLC, which is wholly owned by New York Life Insurance Company. “New York Life Investment Management” is the brand name and service mark used to represent a group of affiliated investment advisors of New York Life Insurance Company, including New York Life Investment Management LLC, a registered investment advisor.

NOTE TO CANADIAN RECIPIENTS

The information in these materials is not an offer to sell securities or a solicitation of an offer to buy securities in any jurisdiction of Canada. In Canada, any offer or sale of securities or the provision of any advisory or investment fund manager services will be made only in accordance with applicable Canadian securities laws. More specifically, any offer or sale of securities will be made in accordance with applicable exemptions to dealer and investment fund manager registration requirements, as well as under an exemption from the requirement to file a prospectus, and any advice given on securities will be made in reliance on applicable exemptions to adviser registration requirements.

NOTE TO JAPANESE RECIPIENTS

In Japan, this is issued by New York Life Investment Management Asia Limited (Financial Instruments Business Operator, Kanto Local Finance Bureau (FIBO) No. 2964, Member of the Investment Management Association of Japan and the Type 2 Financial Instruments Firms Association) for institutional investors only. As costs and/or fees to be borne by investors vary depending on circumstances such as products, services, investment period and market conditions, the total amount nor the calculation methods cannot be disclosed in advance. All investments involve risks, including market fluctuation and investors may lose the principal amount invested. Investors should obtain and read the prospectus and/or information set forth in Article 37-3 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act carefully before making investment decisions.

COMPARISONS TO AN INDEX

Comparisons to a financial index are provided for illustrative purposes only. Comparisons to an index are subject to limitations because portfolio holdings, volatility and other portfolio characteristics may differ materially from the index. Unlike an index, portfolios within the composite are actively managed and may also include derivatives. There is no guarantee that any of the securities in an index are contained in any managed portfolio. The performance of an index may assume reinvestment of dividends and income, or follow other index-specific methodologies and criteria, but does not reflect the impact of fees, applicable taxes or trading costs which, unlike an index, may reduce the returns of a managed portfolio. Investors cannot invest in an index. Because of these differences, the performance of an index should not be relied upon as an accurate measure of comparison.

SOURCE INFORMATION (Continued)

“Bloomberg®”, “Bloomberg Indices®”, Bloomberg Fixed Income Indices, Bloomberg Equity Indices and all other Bloomberg indices referenced herein are service marks of Bloomberg Finance L.P. and its affiliates, including Bloomberg Index Services Limited (“BISL”), the administrator of the indices (collectively, “Bloomberg”) and have been licensed for use for certain purposes by MacKay Shields LLC (“MacKay Shields”). Bloomberg is not affiliated with MacKay Shields, and Bloomberg does not approve, endorse, review, or recommend MacKay Shields or any products, funds or services described herein. Bloomberg does not guarantee the timeliness, accurateness, or completeness of any data or information relating to MacKay Shields or any products, funds or services described herein.

All ICE Data indices referenced herein (each such index, the “Index”), are products of ICE data indices, LLC (“ICE Data”), and are used with permission. ICE® is a registered trademark of ICE Data or its affiliates, and BofA® is a registered trademark of Bank of America Corporation licensed by Bank of America Corporation and its affiliates (“BofA”) and may not be used without BofA’s prior written approval. ICE Data, its affiliates and their respective third-party suppliers disclaim any and all warranties and representations, express and/or implied, including any warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use, including the indices, index data and any data included in, related to, or derived therefrom. Neither ICE Data, its affiliates nor their respective third-party suppliers shall be subject to any damages or liability with respect to the adequacy, accuracy, timeliness or completeness of the indices or the index data or any component thereof, and the indices and index data and all components thereof are provided on an “as is” basis and your use is at your own risk. Inclusion of a security within an index is not a recommendation by ICE Data to buy, sell, or hold such security, nor is it considered to be investment advice. ICE Data, its affiliates and their respective third-party suppliers do not sponsor, endorse, or recommend MacKay Shields LLC, or any of its products or services.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Option-Adjusted Spread

The option-adjusted spread (OAS) measures the spread between a bond’s rate and the risk-free rate, while adjusting for any embedded options like callables or mortgage-backed securities.

Standard Deviation

Standard deviation is a statistical measurement that looks at how far discrete points in a dataset are dispersed from the mean of that set. It is calculated as the square root of the variance.

Tax Equivalent Yield

The tax-equivalent yield is the return a taxable bond needs to equal the yield on a comparable tax-exempt municipal bond. Investors use this calculation to compare the returns between a tax-free investment and a taxable alternative.

Tax Equivalent Yield to Worst

Tax Equivalent YTW is calculated by dividing the tax-exempt yield by one minus the marginal income tax. This is used to compare YTW on a tax-exempt investment to a taxable investment.

Volatility

Volatility is a measurement of how varied the returns of a given security or market index are over time. It is often measured from either the standard deviation or variance between those returns. In most cases, the higher the volatility, the riskier the security.

Yield to Worst

Yield to worst is a measure of the lowest possible yield that can be received on a bond that fully operates within the terms of its contract. It is a type of yield that is referenced when a bond has provisions that would allow the issuer to close it out before it matures. YTW helps

investors manage risks and ensure that specific income requirements will still be met even in the worst scenarios.

Dividend Yield

Dividend yield is a financial ratio that measures the annual dividend income a company pays to its shareholders, expressed as a percentage of its current share price. It represents the “dividend-only” return on investment for a stock.

INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

Bloomberg U.S. Taxable Municipal Bond Index is a rules-based, market-value-weighted index engineered for the long-term taxable bond market. To be included in the index, bonds must be rated investment-grade (Baa3/BBB- or higher) by at least two of the following ratings agencies if all three rate the bond: Moody’s, S&P, Fitch. If only two of the three agencies rate the security, the lower rating is used to determine index eligibility. If only one of the three agencies rates a security, the rating must be investment grade. They must have an outstanding par value of at least \$7 million and be issued as part of a transaction of at least \$75 million. The bonds must be fixed rate and must be at least one year from their maturity date. Remarketed issues (unless converted to fixed rate), bonds with floating rates, and derivatives, are excluded from the benchmark.

Bloomberg Municipal AMT index refers to a specific Bloomberg municipal bond index that includes bonds subject to the Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT). Unlike most municipal bond indices, which exclude AMT-subject securities, these indices contain bonds that typically offer higher yields to individuals who are subject to the AMT.

Muni IG ex. AMT and ex Territories Index is the Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index excluding AMT and U.S. Territory exposure.

Bloomberg Municipal Bond Index is a rules-based, market-value-weighted index engineered for the long-term tax-exempt bond market. To be included in the index, bonds must be rated investment-grade (Baa3/BBB- or higher) by at least two of the following agencies: Moody’s, S&P, Fitch. If only two of the three agencies rate the security, the lower rating is used to determine index eligibility. If only one of the three agencies rates a security, the rating must be investment-grade. They must have an outstanding par value of at least \$7 million and be issued as part of a transaction of at least \$75 million. The bonds must be fixed rate, have a date-date after December 31, 1990, and must be at least one year from their maturity date. Remarketed issues, taxable municipal bonds, bonds with floating rates, and derivatives, are excluded from the benchmark. The index has four main sectors: general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds (including all insured bonds with a Aaa/AAA rating), and pre-refunded bonds. Most of the index has historical data to January 1980. In addition, sub-indices have been created based on maturity, state, sector, quality, and revenue source, with inception dates later than January 1980.

Bloomberg 5-Year Muni Index is a capitalization weighted bond index created by Bloomberg intended to be representative of major municipal bonds of all quality ratings with an average maturity of approximately five years.

Bloomberg Municipal 1-10 Year Blend 1-12 Year Index measures the performance of short and intermediate components of the Municipal Bond Index — an unmanaged, market value-weighted index which covers the U.S. investment grade, tax-exempt bond market.

Bloomberg Municipal Long Bond 22+ Index (often referred to as the Bloomberg Long-Term Municipal Bond Index) tracks the performance of long-term, tax-exempt U.S. municipal bonds with maturities of 22 years or longer. This index serves as a benchmark for high-quality municipal debt and covers various sectors, including general obligation, revenue, insured, and pre-refunded bonds.

INDEX DESCRIPTIONS (continued)

Bloomberg High Yield Municipal Bond Index is a flagship measure of the U.S. municipal tax-exempt non-investment grade bond market. Included in the index are securities from all 50 U.S. States and four other qualifying regions (Washington DC, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands). The index includes state and local general obligation bonds and revenue bonds. All bonds in the Municipal High Yield Bond Index are tax exempt and hence are not eligible for other indices that include taxable high yield bonds, such as the U.S. High Yield Index and EM USD Aggregate Index.

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index measures the performance of investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed rate taxable bond market, including Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM pass-throughs), ABS, and CMBS. It rolls up into other flagship indices, such as the multi-currency Global Aggregate Index and the U.S. Universal Index, which includes high yield and emerging markets debt.

Bloomberg U.S. Corporate Bond Index measures the investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bond market. It includes USD-denominated securities publicly issued by U.S. and non-US industrial, utility, and financial issuers. The index is a component of the U.S. Credit and U.S. Aggregate Indices, and provided the necessary inclusion rules are met, U.S. Corporate Index securities also contribute to the multi-currency Global Aggregate Index. The index includes securities with remaining maturity of at least one year.

Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Index measures the performance of public obligations of the U.S. Treasury, including securities that roll up to the U.S. Aggregate, U.S. Universal, and Global Aggregate Indices

Bloomberg Securitized Bond Index The Bloomberg U.S. Securitized: MBS, ABS, and CMBS Index tracks all USD-denominated, investment grade, securitized issues within the "Parent Index". MBS must have a weighted average maturity of at least one year. CMBS and ABS must have a remaining average life of at least one year.

Bloomberg U.S. Municipal Bond Index Total Return Index Value Unhedged Index covers the USD-denominated long-term tax-exempt bond market. The index has four main sectors: state and local general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, insured bonds and pre-refunded bonds

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Total Return Value Unhedged Index (LBUSTRUU:IND) is a benchmark that measures the performance of the U.S. investment-grade, fixed-rate, taxable bond market, excluding any currency hedging. It tracks a broad universe of U.S. dollar-denominated securities, including U.S. Treasuries, government-related debt, corporate bonds, mortgage-backed securities (MBS), and asset-backed securities (ABS).

Bloomberg U.S. Treasury Total Return Unhedged Index measures U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, nominal debt issued by the U.S. Treasury.

Bloomberg U.S. Mortgage-Backed Securities Index is formed by grouping the universe of individual TBA-deliverable MBS pools into pool cohorts and then applying the index inclusion rules at the cohort level. Each cohort is a representation of its mapped individual pools and contributes their total amount outstanding to the U.S. MBS Index.

Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Index measures the USD-denominated, high yield, fixed-rate corporate bond market. Securities are classified as high yield if the middle rating of Moody's, Fitch and S&P is Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below.

Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index is a flagship measure of global investment grade debt from twenty-seven local currency markets. This multi-currency benchmark includes treasury, government-related, corporate and securitized fixed-rate bonds from both developed and emerging markets issuers.

