

Market Update

APRIL 2026

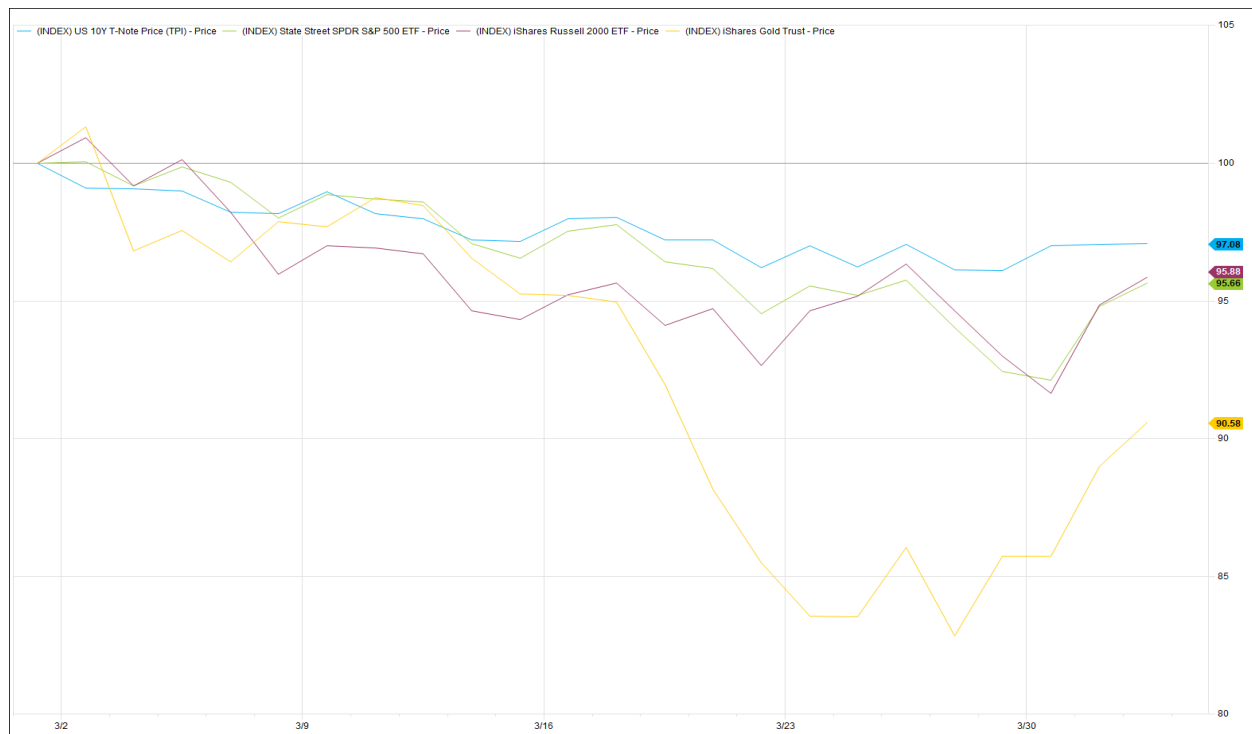


“Oil, Wars, and Private Credit, Oh My”

Index	March 2026*	2026 YTD
S&P 500	(5.0%)	(4.3%)
Russell 2000	(5.0%)	0.9%
MSCI World, Ex-US	(9.7%)	(0.9%)
Bloomberg AGG Bond	(1.8%)	0.3%

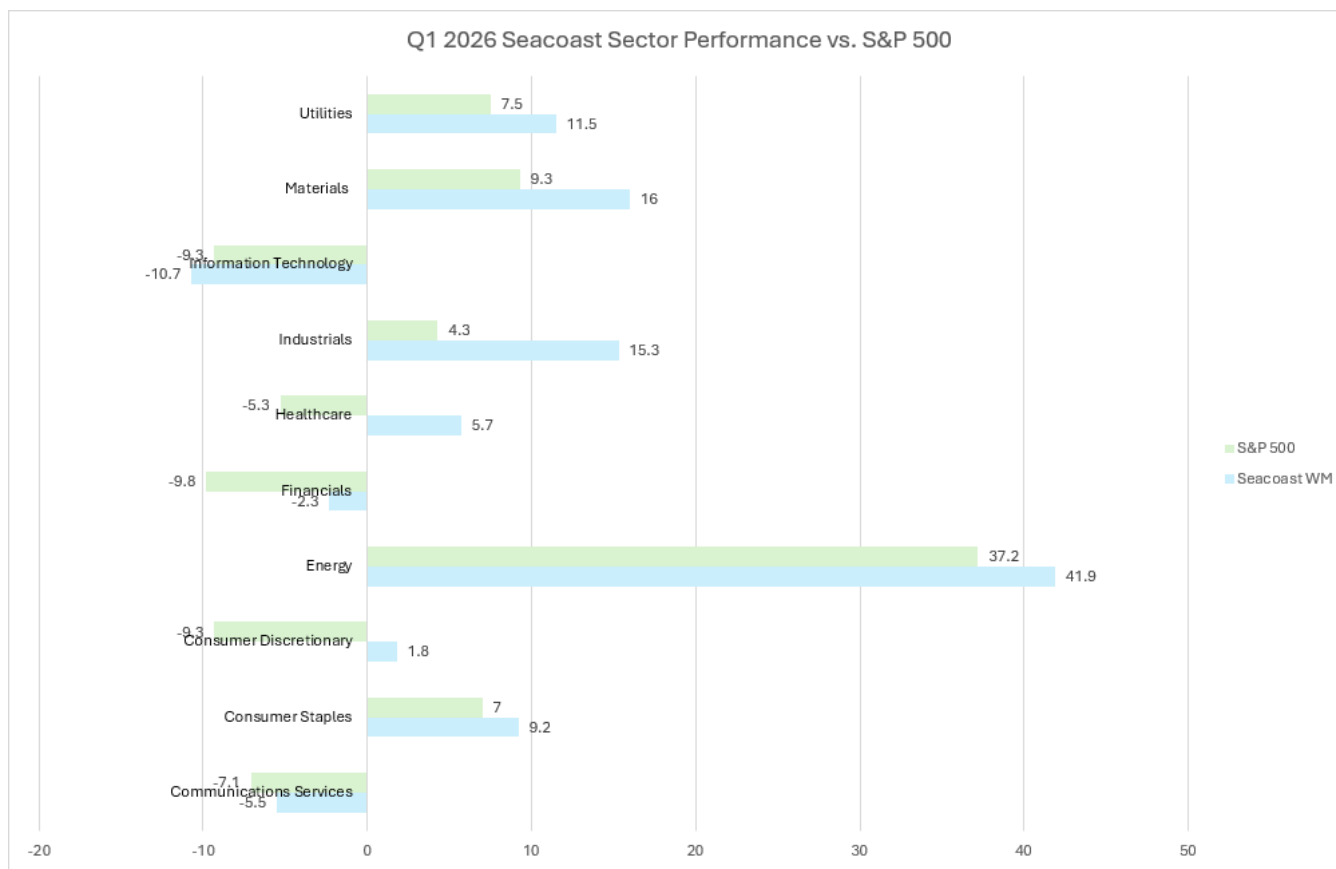
*Total Returns Source: Factset Data

Macro headline risks dominated markets in March to close out a very volatile first quarter of 2026. Operation Epic Fury, diminished Fed rate cut expectations, and AI disruption/displacement narratives provided very few places to hide outside of energy during the month. Even the classic safe havens of US treasury bonds and gold declined. For context, in the last ten years (120 months) all four asset classes declining in the same month occurred only nine times, with six coming in 2022 alone.



At Seacoast Wealth Management, after a blistering start to 2026 our equity positions cooled off a bit in March while still outperforming the broader indexes on the downside. It is important to note for Q1 2026 our equity holdings are up mid-single-digits while the S&P 500 is down mid-single-digits and other equity benchmarks are flat.

As the chart below illustrates, our stock selection in Q1 2026 was strong, particularly in the Energy, Industrial, Consumer Discretionary, Materials, and Healthcare sectors.



In Fixed Income the shorter-duration investment grade corporate bond emphasis helped mitigate the March rate spike and we are now at or ahead of the broader bond market indexes as well. Bond positioning remains short in the face of fewer rate cuts in 2026. Inflation is stubbornly above the Fed's 2% target and will likely remain so with global oil prices hovering near \$100/bbl. Also notable, investment grade credit spreads are very stable, offering 80-100 bps of incremental return over treasuries in the two-to-five year maturity range.

Looking forward, Operation Epic Fury is winding down, private credit contagion worries are overblown, and underneath the hood corporate earning estimates are rising. Moreover, the most recent employment statistics signal stability at low levels of unemployment, and the U.S. economy uses one-third less fossil fuel per dollar of economic output compared to 50 years ago. This is a solid backdrop for the public markets, particularly when viewed over our typical three-to-five year investing horizon.

As always, we appreciate the opportunity to work with you, and if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to reach out to your Seacoast Wealth Management Associate.

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Sources: JP Morgan Asset Management; NASDAQ; FactSet; Bloomberg; Broadridge; Data sources: Economic: Based on data from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment, inflation); U.S. Department of Commerce (GDP, corporate profits, retail sales, housing); S&P/Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Index (home prices); Institute for Supply Management (manufacturing/services). Performance: Based on data reported in WSJ Market Data Center (indexes); U.S. Treasury (Treasury yields); U.S. Energy Information Administration/Bloomberg.com Market Data (oil spot price, WTI, Cushing, OK); www.goldprice.org (spot gold/silver); Oanda/FX Street (currency exchange rates). News items are based on reports from multiple commonly available international news sources (i.e., wire services) and are independently verified when necessary with secondary sources such as government agencies, corporate press releases, or trade organizations. All information is based on sources deemed reliable, but no warranty or guarantee is made as to its accuracy or completeness. Neither the information nor any opinion expressed herein constitutes a solicitation for the purchase or sale of any securities, and should not be relied on as financial advice. Forecasts are based on current conditions, subject to change, and may not come to pass. U.S. Treasury securities are guaranteed by the federal government as to the timely payment of principal and interest. The principal value of Treasury securities and other bonds fluctuates with market conditions. Bonds are subject to inflation, interest-rate, and credit risks. As interest rates rise, bond prices typically fall. A bond sold or redeemed prior to maturity may be subject to loss. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. All investing involves risk, including the potential loss of principal, and there can be no guarantee that any investing strategy will be successful. The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) is a price-weighted index composed of 30 widely traded blue-chip U.S. common stocks. The S&P 500 is a market-cap weighted index composed of the common stocks of 500 largest, publicly traded companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The NASDAQ Composite Index is a market-value weighted index of all common stocks listed on the NASDAQ stock exchange. The Russell 2000 is a market-cap weighted index composed of 2,000 U.S. small-cap common stocks. The Global Dow is an equally weighted index of 150 widely traded blue-chip common stocks.