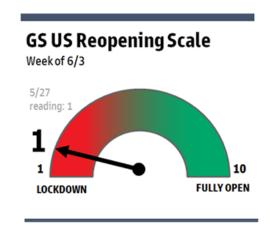


Note: The following is a redacted version of the original report published June 3, 2020 [20 pgs].

Measuring the Reopening of America

The GS US Reopening Scale: Likely the last week at '1' (Week of June 3)



New this week: eCommerce, Streaming Media and other Stay at Home categories decelerate as Travel leads Back to Normal's gradual improvements, plus a deeper look into the reopening of physical retail.

Following our first month in the series, we continue to monitor the reopening of America, using a wide range of data across "Stay at Home" (food delivery, eCommerce, streaming media, grocery sales, etc.) to "Back to Normal"

(commuting, box office, travel, etc.) and business activity (freight, housing, equipment sales, etc.) categories as a supplement to economic measures. We have added a few new data series this week and will continue to expand and refine the analysis as more data becomes available and the profile of reopening evolves.

Exhibit 1: Reopening at a glance: Back-to-business segments see modest improvements, stay-at-home see slight deceleration

% change yoy for week ending June 3



Stay at Home Back to Business

This exhibit summarizes data from sources listed in Exhibits 5, 12 and 13,

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

The GS US Reopening Scale, which attempts to quantify where the balance of the scale sits between "Stay at Home", the state we still largely find ourselves in, and

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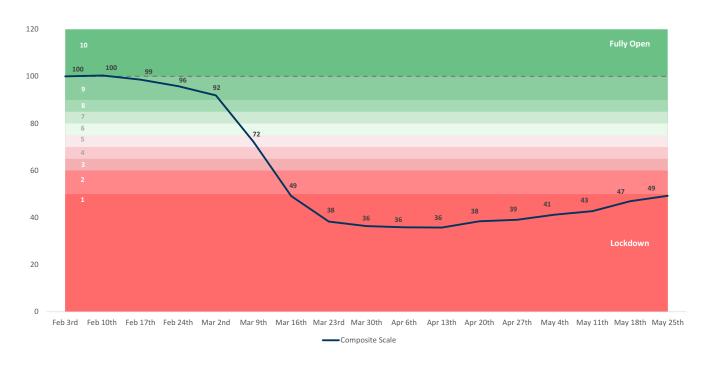
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"Back to Normal", remains at 1 through the week of 6/3 as we have not seen ample aggregate reversal in trends to move the scale **though there has been significant** movement in the internal metrics, most notably the deceleration we saw this week across the board in stay-at-home metrics, and only very modest improvements in back to normal categories. Reflecting that, the Composite Score that the Reopening Scale is based on (Exhibit 2) improved modestly for the seventh straight week to 49 (vs. 47 and 43 in the prior two weeks, respectively).

To determine the position of the scale (1-10) we calculate growth or decline in each category relative to a pre-Crisis baseline (week of Feb 3rd), and equal-weight each category into our Composite Scale (<u>Exhibit 15</u>). From there, we assign a Reopening score reflecting these quantitative inputs (<u>Exhibit 14</u>). As progress toward reopening begins, we expect that will show up in the Reopening Scale moving higher.

Exhibit 2: Our Composite Scale shows continuing rebound in recent weeks, though we remain just below 50 Date on x-axis represents first day of week measured



This exhibit summarizes data from sources listed in Exhibits 5, 12 and 13. Modest historical revisions as we refine included data sets and account for minor data revisions.

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Key Findings

Our read across these data sources continues to describe a landscape we're all very familiar with: lots of eCommerce deliveries, streaming media, and video chats taking the place of concerts, travel, and time at the office. While that picture remains very one sided in the data (Exhibit 4), with a larger number of cities and states beginning to look for ways to reopen, we expect to see the scale shifting higher over time, showing less

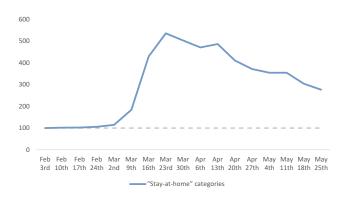
"Stay at Home" activity and more signs of "Back to Normal".

This week, we look into the recovery in both hardline and softline retail as stores begin to reopen, along with the potential impact from pent-up demand and divergence across different types of retailers.

Highlights

- eCommerce, Streaming Media, and other Stay at Home categories decelerated slightly after several weeks of acceleration. While the Memorial Day Holiday may have been a factor, all 9 eCommerce and grocery categories we track decelerated at least double digits over the prior week, while 3 of the 4 streaming media categories saw similar declines. While there wasn't a material offsetting increase in the retail categories we track, which continued to improve gradually, the deceleration in streaming media could be explained in part by the spike in news consumption.
- At our 2020 Travel and Leisure Conference, our conversations with management lead us to believe that **liquidity concerns are largely in the rear view, companies are optimistic about reopening trends but the path back to 2019 levels is unclear**, and any deal activity (M&A, strategic transactions, or PE) is largely frozen. Similarly, we heard constructive commentary on the demand rebound in China as hotel occupancy surpasses ~40%, up from ~10% in February and that drive-to leisure markets will have a strong recovery.
- Housing's positive momentum continued through May, with several builders reporting sales flat y/y for the month. We look for this to continue into June with mortgage rate locks, an indication of purchase activity, up 19% y/y for the week ended May 25. Our channel checks suggest this is driven by incremental buyers looking to move out of city centers and into the suburbs and take advantage of increased affordability. As a result, builders across geographies—from DC to California—are gradually re-engaging in land deals, a sign of their optimism on demand.
- Lyft reported that overall rides in May increased +26% versus April and rideshare rides increased week over week for 7 consecutive weeks. Specifically, rideshare rides for May over April are +73% in Denver, +42% in NYC and +40% in Seattle. Management noted that riders are taking relatively more rides on weekdays versus weekends in relation to commute trips and essential store purchases, although there was also stronger relative sequential growth in weekend rides for the past three weekends. Bike rides have also increased +118% in May over April.

Exhibit 3: Stay Home categories resume relative deceleration
Date on x-axis represents first day of week measured

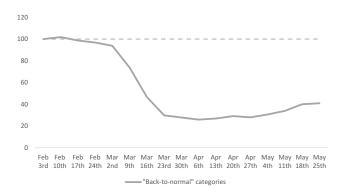


This exhibit summarizes data from sources listed in Exhibits 5, 12 and 13.

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 4: Back to Normal categories on average down 59% from February levels, but up 15pts from trough

Date on x-axis represents first day of week measured



This exhibit summarizes data from sources listed in Exhibits 5, 12 and 13.

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Weekly Trends

Stay Home

While it is no surprise that services like Netflix, Zoom and Amazon are in high demand during a time when many states are implementing shelter-in-home policies, we continue to collect and track data across a number of sources and verticals to understand the extent to which different categories are being impacted.

This week, we have seen a notable slowdown in many stay home categories as growth rates moderate across the space. eCommerce app downloads decelerated to +99% y/y (compared to +149% in the prior week) as retail stores reopen for business and people begin to shift some spending back into physical channels. Similarly, video gaming metrics, which have surged since the beginning of the lockdown, are slowing with aggregate App store video games downloads at +3% y/y from May 25-31, although Twitch hours watched remain elevated in May (+80% y/y). For the first time since lockdowns began, food delivery app downloads have turned negative to -3% y/y in the most recent week, down from +13% y/y in the prior week. However, our stay-at-home household items \$/store is still up 28% y/y on average, according to Catalina, suggesting that households are cutting back on deliveries as restaurants reopen while still doing lots of cooking at home.

Exhibit 5: "Stay at Home" metrics moderating after the initial surge for these categories during lockdowns and sheltering in place
Feb 9 - Mar 15 excluded for presentation purposes; see prior reports for data

| Basket | Sector | Company/App | Metric | yly % change, unless otherwise noted | | | | | | | | | Source | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|------|---------|---------------|
| | | | | Feb 3 - Feb 9 | Mar 16 - Mar 22 Mar 23 - Mar 29 Mar 30 - Apr 5 Apr 6 - Apr 12 Apr 13 - Apr 19 Apr 20 - Apr 26 Apr 27 - May 3 May 4 - May 10 May 11 - May 17 May 18 - May 24 May 25 - May 31 | | | | | Source | | | | | | |
| Stay at Home | eCommerce | | US App Downloads | 0% | 25% | 34% | 67% | 79% | 124% | 114% | 113% | 117% | 129% | 149% | 99% | Sensor Tower |
| | Groceries | | US App Downloads | 48% | 317% | 384% | 496% | 494% | 369% | 266% | 181% | 162% | 124% | 110% | 71% | |
| | | Flour | -2% 4% S/store 3% 0% 1% | 247% | 143% | 142% | 125% | 42% | 141% | 114% | 99% | 89% | 79% | 56% | | |
| | | Household cleaning compounds | | 4% | 158% | 92% | 81% | 70% | 62% | 87% | 54% | 52% | 49% | 46% | 26% | Catalina |
| | | Alcohol | | 3% | 74% | 30% | 42% | 45% | 17% | 40% | 36% | 44% | 35% | 29% | 26% | |
| | | Staples | | 0% | 79% | 19% | 22% | 28% | 1% | 28% | 15% | 18% | 14% | 14% | 12% | |
| | | Food | | 196 | 114% | 38% | 40% | 47% | 9% | 51% | 32% | 31% | 26% | 25% | 21% | |
| | Online Media | | US App Downloads (m/m change) | -46% | 103% | 74% | 65% | 32% | -35% | -42% | -35% | -26% | -23% | -12% | -13% | Sensor Tower |
| | | | US App Downloads | 1% | 34% | 40% | 25% | 25% | 31% | 32% | 27% | 17% | 33% | 37% | 19% | |
| | News TV | CNN | -5% Ratings 46% -16% | 204% | 285% | 250% | 207% | 137% | 135% | 97% | 84% | 110% | 64% | 217% | Nielsen | |
| | | Fox News Channel | | 116% | 100% | 120% | 88% | 68% | 60% | 44% | 27% | 41% | 26% | 86% | | |
| S | | MSNBC | | -16% | 68% | 104% | 69% | 51% | 37% | 58% | 22% | 16% | 48% | 25% | 72% | |
| | Online Gaming | Twitch Streams | Total Hours Watched | 11% | 2 | 9% | | 1 | 02% | | | | 80% | | | Sully Gnome |
| | | Steam | Users | 9% | 38% | 48% | 55% | 52% | 53% | 54% | 50% | 46% | 47% | 46% | 40% | Steam website |
| | | | IOS app downloads | 24% | 57% | 62% | 50% | 39% | 30% | 35% | 33% | 25% | 28% | 16% | 3% | Sensor Tower |
| | | | Consumer Spend | | 63% | 51% | 95% | 102% | 111% | 70% | 96% | 81% | 93% | 95% | | Facteus |
| | Food Delivery | | US App Downloads | -27% | 15% | 45% | 32% | 32% | 64% | 48% | 38% | 39% | 28% | 13% | -3% | |
| | At-home Fitness | | | -196 | 605% | 546% | 590% | 374% | 293% | 281% | 289% | 231% | 177% | 169% | 11496 | |
| | Video Chat Apps | | | -12% | 1333% | 2074% | 1768% | 1765% | 1962% | 1485% | 1277% | 1234% | 1253% | 938% | 815% | Sensor Tower |
| | Online Payment Apps | | | 16% | 27% | 45% | 38% | 42% | 92% | 56% | 57% | 62% | 58% | 71% | 66% | |

Source: Sources in exhibit, compiled by Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Stay home category updates

- Yesterday Zynga raised guidance for 2Q20 and now expects the best quarter ever for revenue and bookings. Specifically, Zynga continues to experience elevated levels of player engagement that started in late March and have continued throughout the course of April and May. Currently, Zynga assumes normalization of shelter in place tailwinds for Q3, although if these effects are extended it could be means for further positive guidance revisions for the full year.
- Despite some signs of app download moderation in eCommerce, Visa reported that Card Not Present volumes (ex-Travel) in the U.S. accelerated to nearly 40% y/y in the week ending May 31, the highest y/y % growth since at least March 8th.

This week, our Retail analysts Alexandra Walvis and Kate McShane share datapoints from the retail store re-opening process which has taken place through May and into early June.

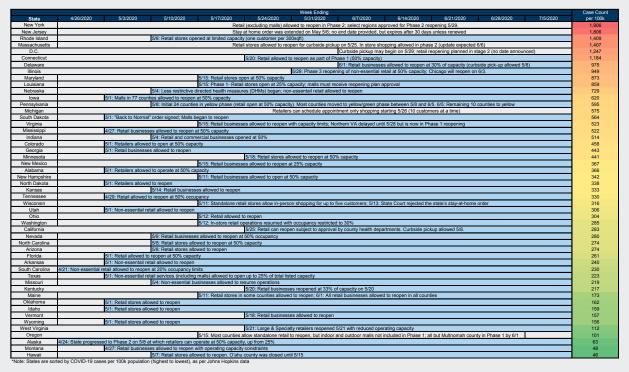
Non-essential stores have been re-opening across the U.S. throughout May, and the majority of states are now permitting retailers to operate. While traffic has returned faster than feared, we note a potential impact from pent-up demand and also highlight significant divergence across retailer formats and categories. In particular, value formats such as off-price have been particularly strong, while at-home categories have notably outperformed.

Most states now permit nonessential retail to reopen. States across the US have gradually eased restrictions on nonessential retail throughout the month of May, with GS research estimating 88% of states now permitting shops to reopen (albeit with some restrictions). States with restrictions still in place

largely center on those hardest hit by COVID-19, including New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Washington D.C. Our analysis of the retail footprint of select hardlines and apparel softlines indicates that, on average, ~85% or more of our covered companies store base could now reopen at management's discretion, up from ~60% on May 18. We thus believe investor focus will now shift to store productivity metrics and profitability.

Exhibit 6: The Retail Reopening Tracker

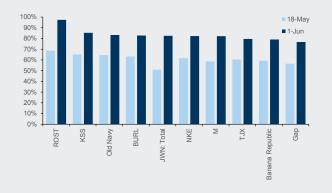
We track state announcements regarding nonessential retail business restrictions and sort by case count incidence rate



Note: Updated June 1. Blue highlights denote where non-essential retail is permitted to open.

Source: Government websites, Johns Hopkins University Center for Systems Science and Engineering, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

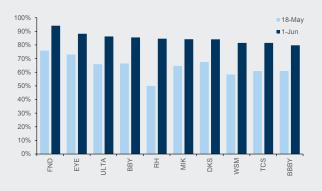
Exhibit 7: The vast majority of states have now permitted nonessential retail stores to reopen; within apparel and softlines discretionary retail, ROST, KSS, and Old Navy have the highest exposure to states permitting reopening Percent overlap of store footprint with states permitting nonessential retail by May 18 and June 1



Source: Government websites, Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 8: For specialty hardlines, state guidelines now permit ~80% or more of a retailer's footprint to reopen; FND, EYE, and ULTA have the highest exposure to states permitting reopening

Percent overlap of store footprint with states permitting nonessential retail by May 18 and June 1



Source: Government websites, Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Reopening Productivity: Better than feared but bifurcated

As stores reopen, a few key trends emerge. Non-essential retailers across the apparel, softlines, and specialty hardlines sectors have been gradually reopening stores since early May. Initial commentary from retailers indicates a wide divergence in store productivity, where off-price retailers such as Burlington Stores and TJX Companies have seen Y/Y sales growth in reopened stores while department stores have pointed to only 50-60% initial productivity. While commentary regarding sales trends is encouraging vs. our initial expectations (we note Macy's had warned of ~20% productivity expectations in late April before providing its ~50% commentary in late May), several retailers have pointed to pent up demand, inventory clearance sales, and strength of stay-at-home categories such as home and loungewear as drivers of the strength.

Expect off-mall to outperform, but keep a close eye on productivity. While we acknowledge room for productivity trends to fluctuate as store reopenings normalize, we expect retailers with off-mall formats and value offerings to outperform. We believe investor focus will continue to center on emerging store productivity datapoints as the summer progresses.

Exhibit 9: Traffic data indicates a gradual improvement from -100% levels seen in late March and April, but trends remain under significant pressure

ShopperTrak same store total retail visits and same store outlet malls Y/Y change



Source: ShopperTrack RCT Corporation, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 10: Search interest indicates there is significant appetite for off price store reopening

US Google Trends Index of searches for reopening / opening over the past 90 days; off-price indicates average of ROST and TJX while department store includes average of M, JWN, and KSS



Source: Google Trends, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 11: Initial reopening commentary across the retail landscape indicates sales productivity is strongest in value retail (off-price) and in off-mall locations, while department stores and select specialty retail is seeing only 50% sales productivity Commentary on store productivity

| Retailer | Date | Store Productivity | Comments | | |
|----------------|----------|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| Department S | tores | | | | |
| DDS | 5/14 | 56% | The 45 stores opened May 5th have produced sales of ~56% | | |
| JWN | 5/29 | | Off price outperforming; outlying stores better than densely populated areas | | |
| KSS | 5/19 | 50-60% | Reopened stores demonstrating W/W improvements in productivity | | |
| M | 5/21 | 50% | Reopened stores demonstrating W/W improvements in productivity | | |
| Off-Price | | | 1 | | |
| BURL | 5/28 | Up Y/Y | Strength seen across geographies and product categories | | |
| ROST | 5/21 | | N/A | | |
| TJX | 5/21 | Up Y/Y | Stronger productivity in home categories | | |
| Apparel | | • | | | |
| ANF | 5/28 | 80% | US stores at 80% productivity, with Hollister outpacing Abercrombie | | |
| RL | 5/27 | | At-home categories (loungewear for example) outperforming | | |
| URBN | 5/19 | 50% | Stores running down 65% in traffic and ~50% in sales in North America after a few days of being open | | |
| Hardlines / Sp | pecialty | | | | |
| ULTA | 5/28 | Flat | First 180 stores reopened have been performing flat to last year, though mix is significantly different | | |
| BBY | 5/21 | 95% | Nearly 700 stores operating with appointment-only model; seeing pent-up demand as stores reopen | | |
| WSM | 5/12 | | 364 stores reopened; seeing total strength | | |
| EYE | 5/7 | | Noted that there will be pent-up demand as stores reopen; strength in contact lenses could continue | | |

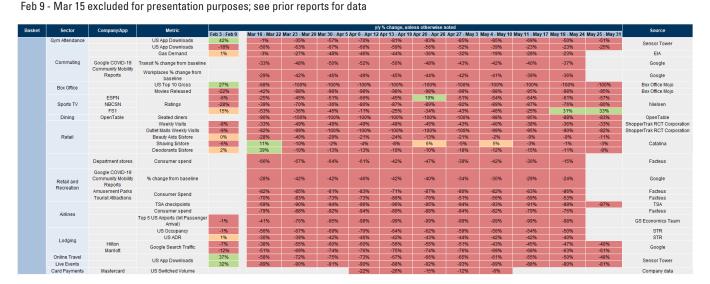
Source: Company data, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Back to Normal

The "Back to Normal" category includes some of the most heavily impacted consumer segments, including commuting, dining and all aspects of travel.

Most back to normal categories are seeing steady and largely linear recovery rates, improving 2-3pts on a y/y basis each week. Uber, Lyft and Waze app downloads are on average still down ~50% y/y in the most recent week while OpenTable seated diners are at -83% y/y. Notably, all these metrics are skewed towards some large cities that have yet to reopen including San Francisco and New York. According to Facteus, department store consumer spend saw a sharp improvement to -15% y/y from May 18-24, compared to -30% and -42% in prior weeks. Weekly retail visits have also recovered to -33% y/y last week (-36% and -38% in the two weeks prior). In the travel space, lodging and airline metrics remain on track for a slow and steady recovery as people stay cautious against traveling long distances in this environment.

Exhibit 12: "Back to Normal" metrics are down significantly, although seeing signs of recovery



source for Google Community Mobility data: Google LLC "Google COVID-19 Community Mobility Reports". https://www.google.com/covid19/mobility/ Accessed: <25th May 2020>; Google search data from Google Trends.

 $Source: Sources \ in \ exhibit, \ compiled \ by \ Goldman \ Sachs \ Global \ Investment \ Research$

Back to normal category updates

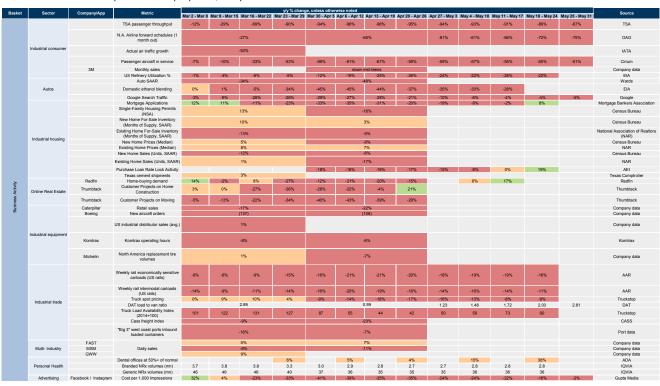
- Restaurant dining rooms continue to re-open across the country (at varying capacity restrictions), and our bottom-up analysis suggests ~35% of larger, chain dining room capacity is now back online (up from 30% last week). Most recent data points from our Casual Diners imply trends down mid-teens (for the large chains), but still down closer to 50% or more for fine dining and steakhouses, while Opentable seated-diner data (which skews more towards Independent operators) is still down 80-85% in the last week. Consumers continue to engage with largely off-premise restaurant brands with Domino's reporting SSS of >+20% from mid-April to mid-May, and app downloads for Starbucks and Domino's are +42%/+25% yoy (7-day moving avg) as of June 1.
- San Francisco last week announced an opening date for theaters in mid-August, which is later than currently planned release dates of Tenet and Mulan in mid and

late July respectively. Chains including AMC Entertainment and Regal had been anticipating a late June- early July reopening date.

Business Activities

Business activities are seeing more greenshoots, including passenger aircraft volumes, which were -51% y/y in the most recent week, compared to -55% in the two weeks prior. TSA passenger count was -87% y/y from May 25-31, continuing in the trend of a steady 2pt improvement per week for the 4th consecutive week. The Mortagage Bankers Association reported that mortgage applications were +8% y/y from May 18-24, and purchase loan rate lock activity recovered to +19% y/y in the same week, both turning positive for the first time since mid February. Domestic ethanol blending volumes were recovering on par with commute metrics, and were still down -28% y/y in the first half of May, off of lows of -45% y/y in early April.

Exhibit 13: Business Activity metrics are still down but recovering to reflect the economic impact of the crisis Feb 3 - Mar 1 excluded for presentation purposes; see prior notes for data



Google search data from Google Trends

Source: Sources in exhibit, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Business Activities category updates

- Transportation key trends are either generally stable or improved sequentially especially vis-à-vis the lows of April. Rail carloads declines while still sharp, are the least negative in at least the last 6-7 weeks. Truck pricing is holding at down 9%, while load availability eased somewhat, but still up sharply off the bottom.
- US construction equipment utilization rates were modestly weaker in the past week based on Komatsu disclosures. In Truck machinery, capacity utilization has continued to improve in May, with the DAT load-to-truck ratio up +36% from last week and

+128% over the last month. In addition, spot rates grew 5% from last week.

The GS Reopening Scale

To look at all of these metrics in aggregate and quantify where consumers are on the path to economic recovery, we created a composite scale that is based on the inverse average of growth in all the sectors within "Stay at Home" categories and the normal average of "Back to Normal" categories relative to the week of February 3rd, reflecting where the consumer is between the two categories. We index a value of 100 to consumer activity in the week of February 3rd, before the impact of COVID-19 in the US, and the minimum value that the composite scale has reached is 36. We then translate the composite scale onto a GS reopening scale of 1-10 (Exhibit 14), where values less than or equal to 50 represent a 1 and a return to Feb 3rd levels would represent a 10.

The GS reopening scale, based on the trajectory of the Composite Scale (Exhibit 15), first reached 1 in the week of March 16th, where it has remained for the 10 weeks since, indicating that consumers are still at the trough of impacts from COVID-19. However, despite the Reopening Scale remaining at 1, we've seen the composite scale continue to recover from troughs we saw at the end of March and in early April, indicating that consumer behavior is heading in the right direction. We expect that as states begin to reopen for business these metrics will slowly begin to recover more meaningfully, bringing the scale back up. However, we would expect the recovery to a 10 to take at least a number of months, during which period the "Stay at Home" category will show significantly slower growth, while the "Back to Normal" category will likely moderate declines as people resume daily activities of dining, commuting and travel, among others.

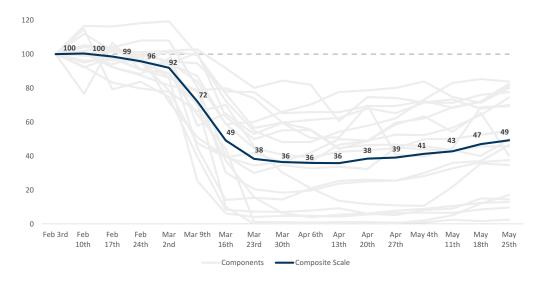
Exhibit 14: Composite scale to Reopening Scale

| Composite Scale | Reopening Scale | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
| 100+ | 10 | | | | |
| 91-99 | 9 | | | | |
| 86-90 | 8 | | | | |
| 81-85 | 7 | | | | |
| 76-80 | 6 | | | | |
| 71-75 | 5 | | | | |
| 66-70 | 4 | | | | |
| 61-65 | 3 | | | | |
| 51-60 | 2 | | | | |
| ≤50 | 1 | | | | |

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research

Exhibit 15: Composite Scale, Feb. 3 - May 31st

Date on x-axis represents first day of week measured



This exhibit summarizes data from sources listed in Exhibits 5, 12 and 13.

Source: Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research.

Disclosure Appendix

Reg AC

We, Heath P. Terry, CFA, Noah Poponak, CFA, Jason English, Alexandra Walvis, CFA and Kate McShane, CFA, hereby certify that all of the views expressed in this report accurately reflect our personal views about the subject company or companies and its or their securities. We also certify that no part of our compensation was, is or will be, directly or indirectly, related to the specific recommendations or views expressed in this report.

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Growth is based on a stock's forward-looking sales growth, EBITDA growth and EPS growth (for financial stocks, only EPS and sales growth), with a higher percentile indicating a higher growth company. **Financial Returns** is based on a stock's forward-looking ROE, ROCE and CROCI (for financial stocks, only ROE), with a higher percentile indicating a company with higher financial returns. **Multiple** is based on a stock's forward-looking P/E, P/B, price/dividend (P/D), EV/EBITDA, EV/FCF and EV/Debt Adjusted Cash Flow (DACF) (for financial stocks, only P/E, P/B and P/D), with a higher percentile indicating a stock trading at a higher multiple. The **Integrated** percentile is calculated as the average of the Growth percentile, Financial Returns percentile and (100% - Multiple percentile).

Financial Returns and Multiple use the Goldman Sachs analyst forecasts at the fiscal year-end at least three quarters in the future. Growth uses inputs for the fiscal year at least seven quarters in the future compared with the year at least three quarters in the future (on a per-share basis for all metrics).

For a more detailed description of how we calculate the GS Factor Profile, please contact your GS representative.

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Across our global coverage, we examine stocks using an M&A framework, considering both qualitative factors and quantitative factors (which may vary across sectors and regions) to incorporate the potential that certain companies could be acquired. We then assign a M&A rank as a means of scoring companies under our rated coverage from 1 to 3, with 1 representing high (30%-50%) probability of the company becoming an acquisition target, 2 representing medium (15%-30%) probability and 3 representing low (0%-15%) probability. For companies ranked 1 or 2, in line with our standard departmental guidelines we incorporate an M&A component into our target price. M&A rank of 3 is considered immaterial and therefore does not factor into our price target, and may or may not be discussed in research.

Quantum

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Distribution of ratings/investment banking relationships

Goldman Sachs Investment Research global Equity coverage universe

| | F | Rating Distribution | n | Investment Banking Relationships | | | | |
|--------|-----|---------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|------|--|--|
| | Buy | Hold | Sell | Buy | Hold | Sell | | |
| Global | 46% | 39% | 15% | 65% | 57% | 52% | | |

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