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Fixed Income Structure Study and Portfolio Review

Mendocino County Employees'
Retirement Association

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Agenda

Role of Fixed Income in the Portfolio

Fixed Income Market Overview

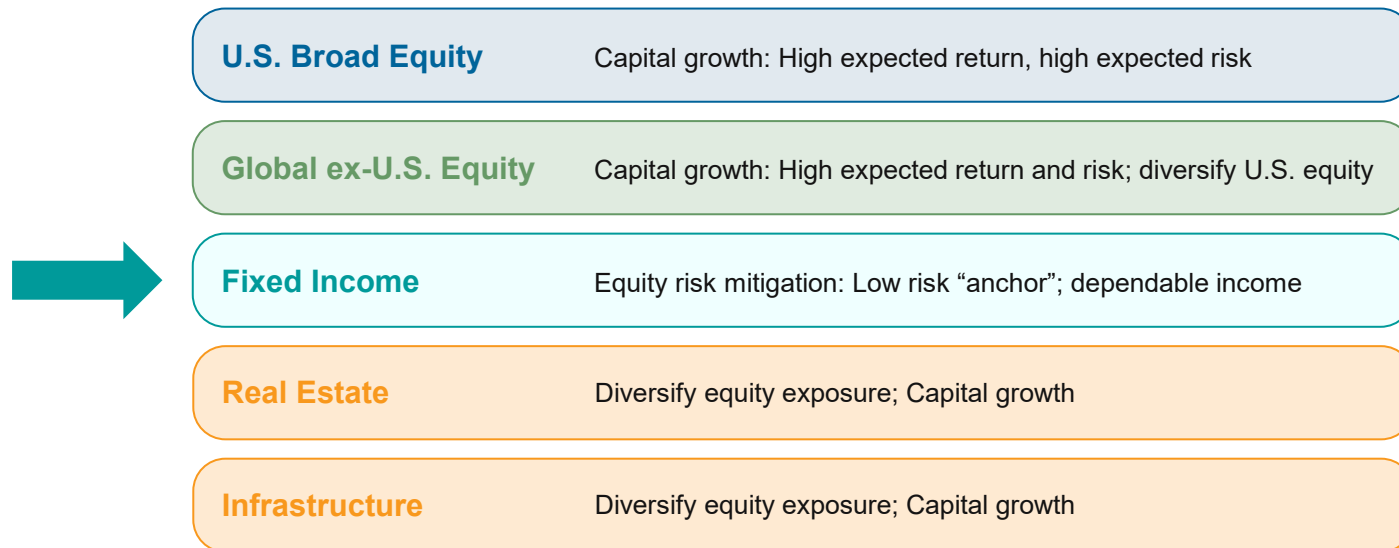
Private Credit Overview & Considerations

Current MCERA Fixed Income Portfolio Review

Recommendations

The Role of Each Asset Class in the Portfolio

- The MCERA target asset allocation is a diversified structure, with alternative investments in private real assets. Asset categories and allocations are selected to achieve the greatest expected return at a given level of portfolio risk.
- Each asset class has a well-defined role in the portfolio
- Today's discussion focuses on the implementation of the Fixed Income allocation within the MCERA investment program.
- MCERA has a 21% allocation to Fixed Income (10.5% Core Bond, 10.5% Core Plus Bond).



Fixed Income Structure

Role & Objectives of Fixed Income

Fixed income portfolios must balance competing objectives: Safety, Diversification, Liquidity, Returns

- Fixed income serves as a **defensive, diversifying complement** to equities—not a primary return driver
- Provides **downside protection** during periods of market stress
- Offers **stable income** and helps reduce overall portfolio volatility
- Acts as a **key source of liquidity**, particularly in dislocated markets

Key Building Blocks

High-quality bonds:

- Lower correlation to equities
- Stronger diversification benefits

Government securities:

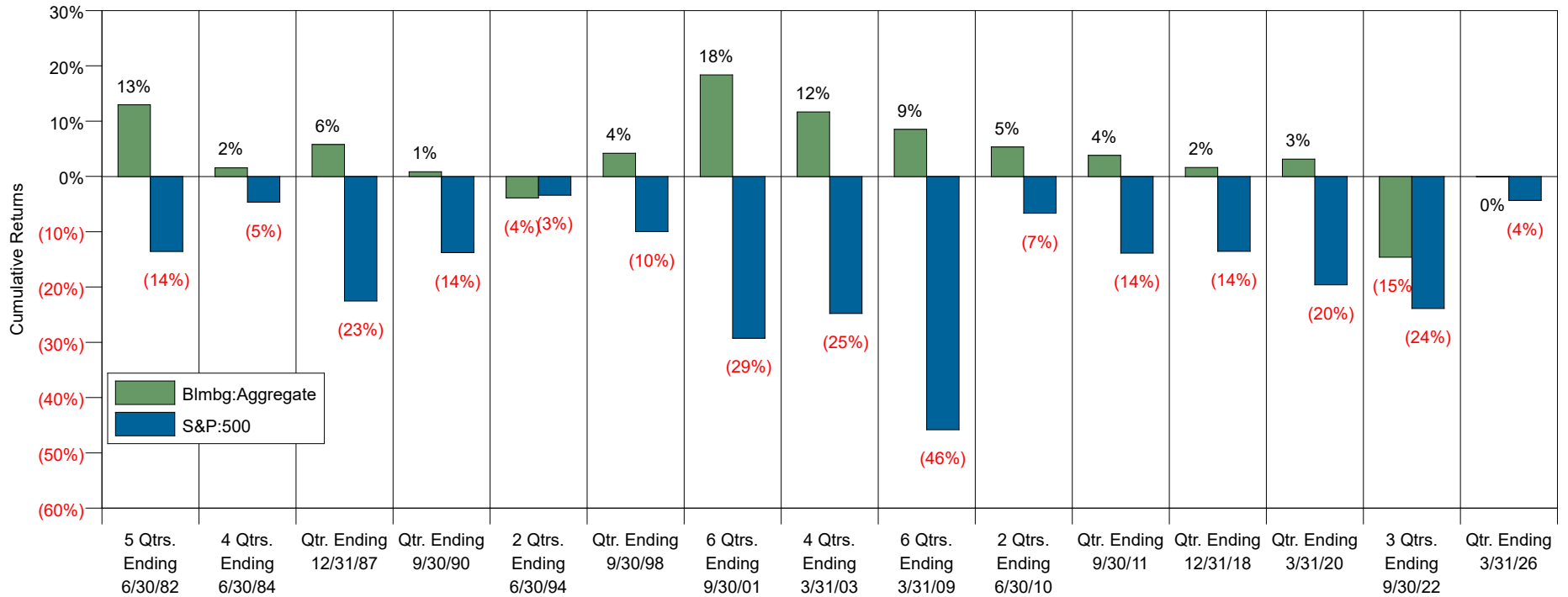
- Highest liquidity
- Most effective downside protection

Credit exposure:

- Enhances return potential
- Introduces higher volatility and equity sensitivity

Fixed Income Purpose

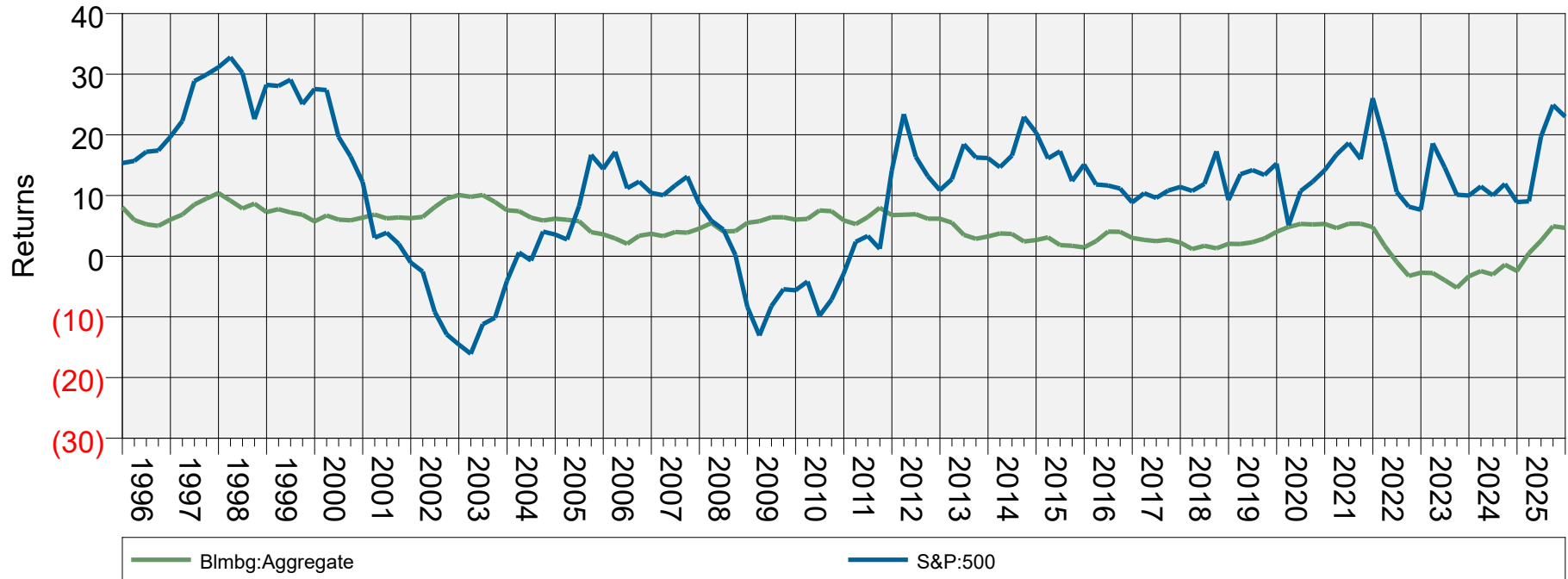
Role as the “Anchor to Windward” – Fixed Income Performance in Declining Equity Environments



High quality fixed income serves as a low-risk, diversifying anchor against which an investor takes on riskier investments in assets such as equity.

Fixed Income and Equity: Historical Rolling 3 Year Returns

Rolling 3 Year Returns
for 30 Years Ended December 31, 2025



Historical Aggregate Index and S&P 500 Returns

- Improved yield levels have strengthened forward return expectations for fixed income while maintaining its diversification benefits
- Over the past 30 years, equities have experienced several negative rolling 3-year periods, while core fixed income delivered positive returns across those same periods

Structuring Fixed Income – Key Considerations

Guiding Philosophy

Maintain **neutral positioning to the broad market** (e.g., Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index)

- Neutral duration
- Neutral credit quality

Avoid excessive credit risk:

- Higher systemic credit exposure increases correlation with equities, especially in stressed markets

Emphasize **high-quality bonds** in portfolios with lower fixed income allocations

Primary Drivers of Performance

- **Duration** (interest rate sensitivity)
- **Sector allocation**
- **Credit quality**

Credit Spectrum

Lower-quality credit:

- Higher volatility
- Greater correlation with equities
- More exposed to credit spread risk

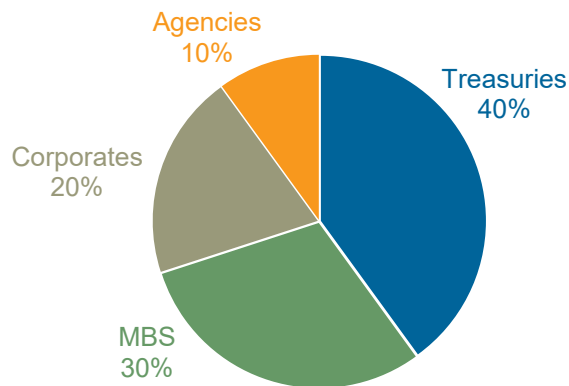
Higher-quality bonds:

- More stable
- More effective diversifiers

Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate (Agg) Benchmark

Overview

- Widely used benchmark for core U.S. investment-grade fixed income
- Includes Treasuries, Agencies, MBS, and IG Corporates



Construction & Composition

- Market cap-weighted → largest issuers dominate (U.S. Treasuries)
- Treasury & MBS heavy, limited corporate exposure
- Investment-grade, USD, fixed-rate only
- Minimum size and liquidity requirements

Key Limitations

- Treasury Overweight: May not reflect active opportunity set
- “Bums” Problem: More debt = higher index weight
- Liquidity Bias: Includes older/less liquid securities
- Narrow Opportunity Set: Excludes HY, loans, private credit, non-U.S.

Takeaways

- Appropriate as a policy benchmark for high-quality core fixed income
- Best aligned with goals of diversification, liquidity, and capital preservation
- May be too narrow for portfolios seeking broader return opportunities (e.g., greater credit or sector allocation, global or non-core exposure, or more flexible, unconstrained mandates)

Broad Fixed Income Strategies: Passive Core, Active Core, Core Plus

Passive Core: Replicates the return of the underlying index

- **Pros:** Virtually no tracking error, low cost, large Treasury allocation expected to perform well when equities perform poorly; provides liquidity for cash flows, rebalancing, and transitions; simple to monitor
- **Cons:** Lacks the potential to add value over the index and large treasury allocation likely to be a drag on returns in normal markets due to low yields

MCERA Portfolio Exposure: None

Active Core: Attempts to add modest amounts of value over the return of the Aggregate index while experiencing a limited amount of tracking error

- **Pros:** Expectation of value added by modest interest rate, sector, and security management; low tracking error
- **Cons:** Outperformance over the index can be difficult to achieve net of fees and active core managers can underperform during times of equity market stress due to low Treasury allocations

MCERA Portfolio Exposure: Dodge & Cox Income Fund

Core Plus: Attempts to add significant value over the Aggregate with relatively high tracking error due in part to the use of non-index securities such as high yield and non-U.S. bonds

- **Pros:** Managers have generally added value over the index net of fees and tactical allocation to non-index securities when their valuations make them attractive
- **Cons:** Higher tracking error may not be consistent with stabilizing role of fixed income and non-index securities tend to have higher correlations to equities limiting the amount of overall portfolio diversification

MCERA Portfolio Exposure: PIMCO Total Return Fund

Active vs Passive: Core Plus Bond Style vs. Bloomberg Aggregate

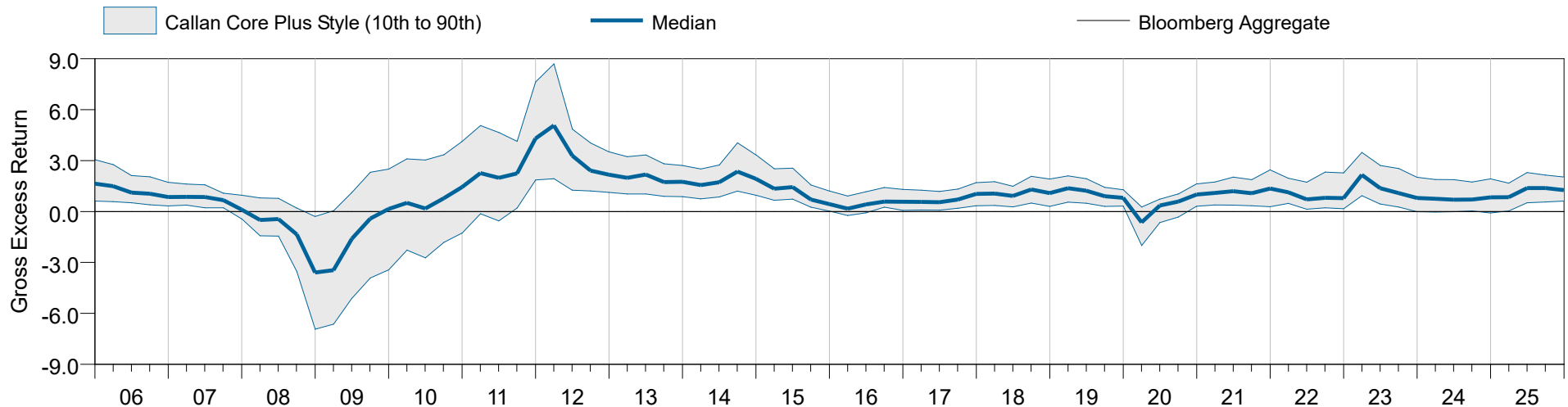
How Often Manager Beat Benchmark by More Than Fee Hurdle in Rolling 3-Year Periods Over Last 20 Years

Fee Hurdle	0.20%	0.25%	0.30%	0.35%	0.40%	0.45%	0.50%	0.55%	0.60%	0.65%
Median	85%	85%	85%	84%	84%	81%	81%	79%	74%	74%
45th Percentile	89%	88%	86%	86%	85%	83%	81%	81%	80%	75%
40th Percentile	90%	89%	89%	88%	88%	86%	85%	85%	84%	81%
35th Percentile	91%	90%	90%	89%	89%	89%	88%	88%	86%	84%
30th Percentile	91%	91%	91%	90%	90%	89%	89%	88%	88%	86%
25th Percentile	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	90%	89%	89%	88%	88%

Average Annualized 3-Year Excess Return (gross) – Median Manager:

0.97%

Rolling 3-Year Gross Excess Return relative to Bloomberg Aggregate for 20 Years ended December 31, 2025



Global Fixed Income

Global: Broadly diversified allocations to bonds across the globe with varying degrees of risk and use of non-benchmark securities

Pros

- Managers have the ability to move between under- and over-valued markets
- Access to non-US markets can add significant diversification
- Broadening the opportunity set with active country allocations, especially to emerging markets, could add to returns

Cons

- Yields overseas are relatively low
- Requires a well-resourced firm to adequately cover the markets
- While leaving currency unhedged could allow greater diversification to Domestic Fixed Income, it comes with higher volatility

Purpose: Moderate Total Return/Some Diversification vs. Traditional Fixed Income

Unconstrained Fixed Income

Unconstrained Fixed Income: Attempts to achieve moderate to high total returns without the need to track the Bloomberg Aggregate index. Heavy use of non-index securities, such as low-quality credit or global bonds

Pros

- Higher potential for value added from active management due to relaxed constraints
- Able to allocate heavily to non-index securities and make significant use of sector rotation
- Greater potential for protection against a rising interest rate environment

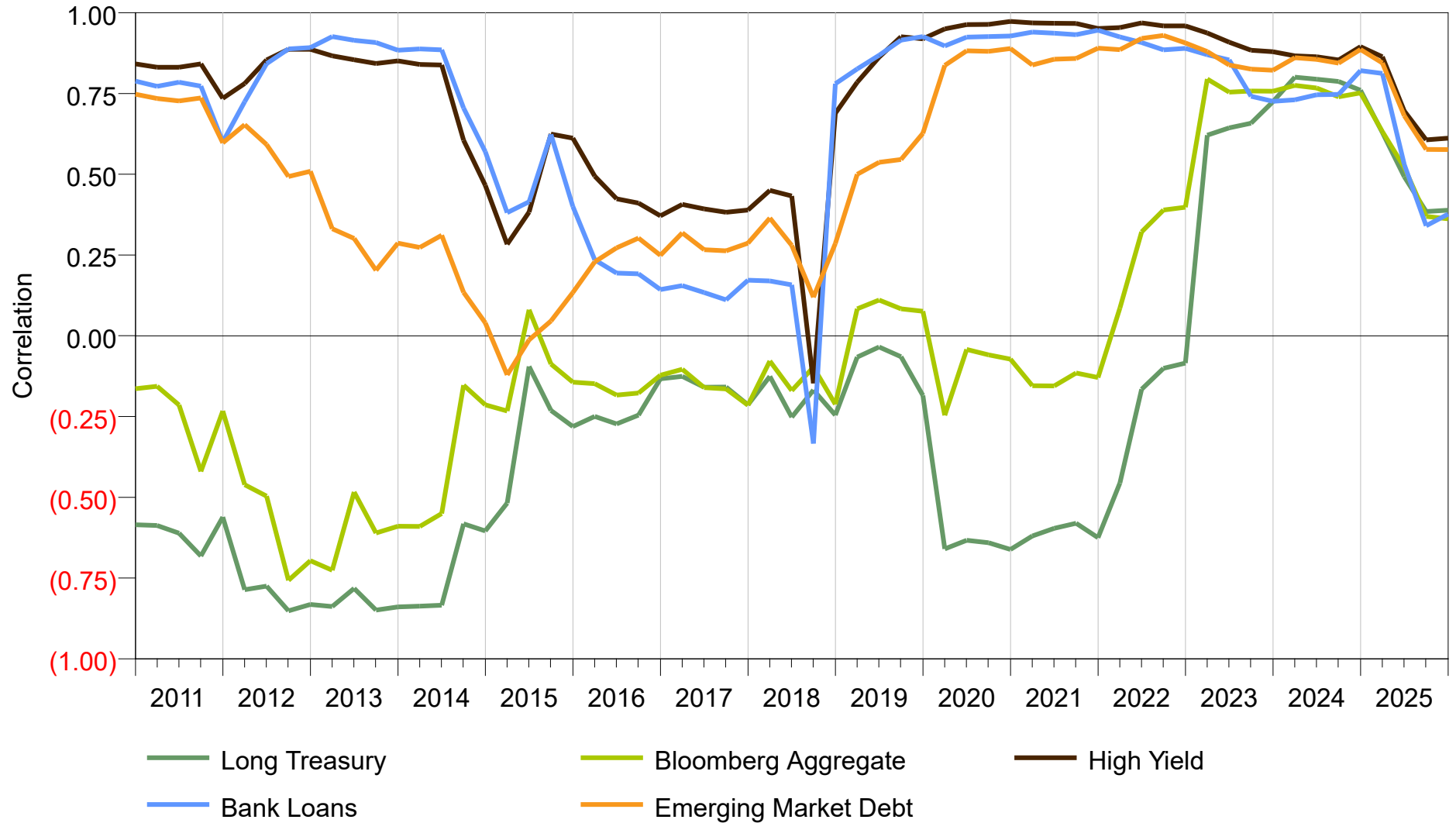
Cons

- Untethering from benchmark may not be consistent with stabilizing role of fixed income
- Non-index securities tend to have higher correlation to equities, limiting portfolio diversification
- Heavily reliant on manager skill due to broad investment guidelines and tactical elements
- For these strategies to produce favorable risk-adjusted results, the manager must consistently make the right tactical choices

Purpose: Moderate to High Total Return, Diversification vs. Traditional Fixed Income

Fixed Income Diversifiers May Be Highly Correlated With Equities

Rolling 12 Quarter Correlation Relative to S&P 500

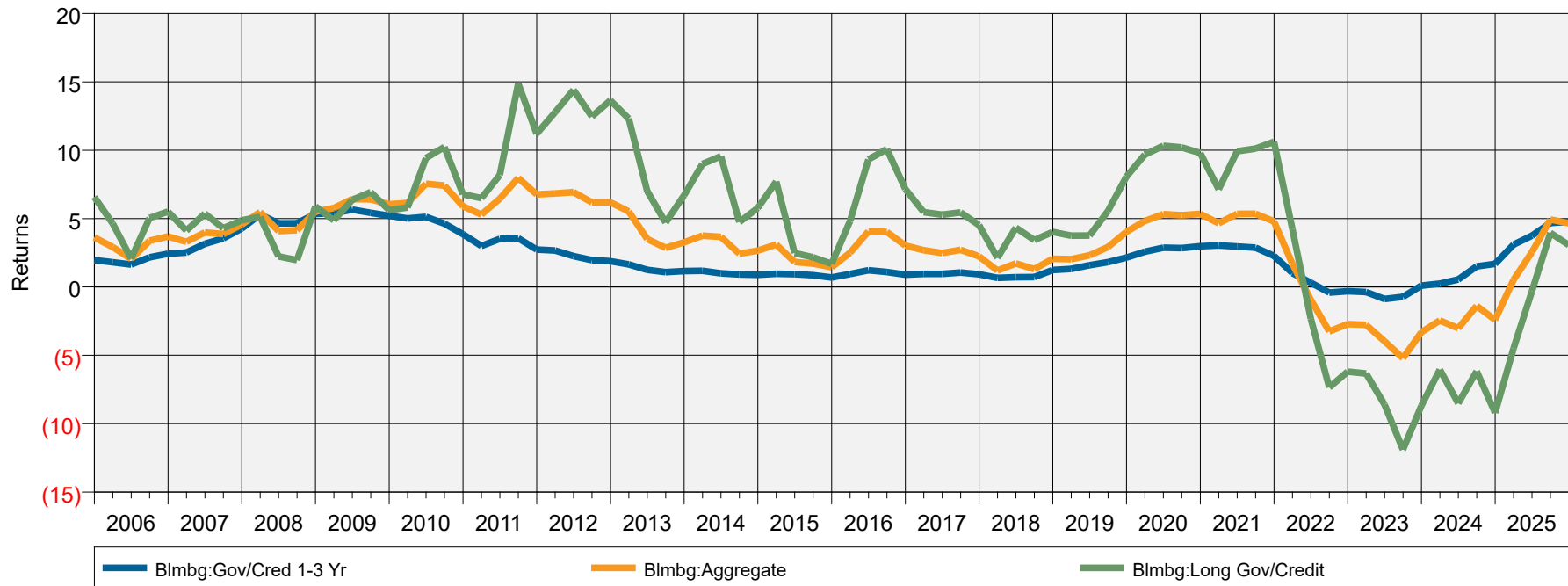


Long, Core & Short Duration Bonds: Return Expectations & Historical Returns

10 Year Forward Looking Return Expectations

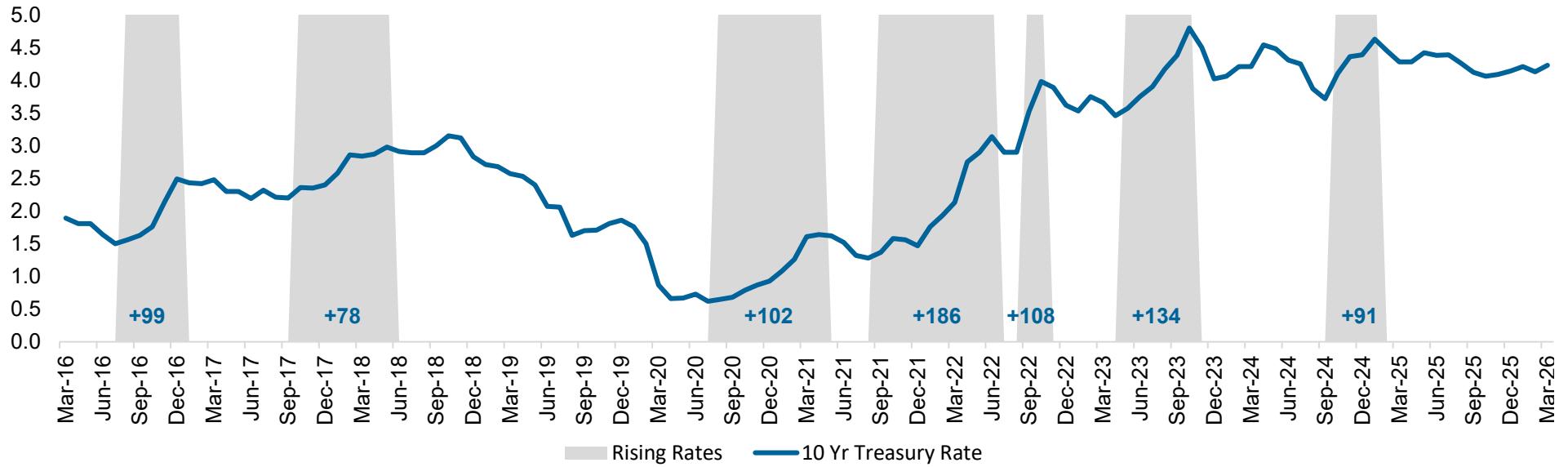
	Income Return	+	Capital Gain/Loss	+	Credit Default	+	Roll Return	=	2026 Expected Return	Projected Standard Deviation
1-3 Year G/C	3.65%		0.00%		-0.05%		0.30%		3.90%	2.40%
Aggregate	4.55%		-0.20%		-0.05%		0.45%		4.75%	4.45%
Long G/C	5.40%		-0.30%		-0.15%		0.25%		5.20%	11.70%

Rolling 12 Quarter Returns for 20 Years Ended December 31, 2025

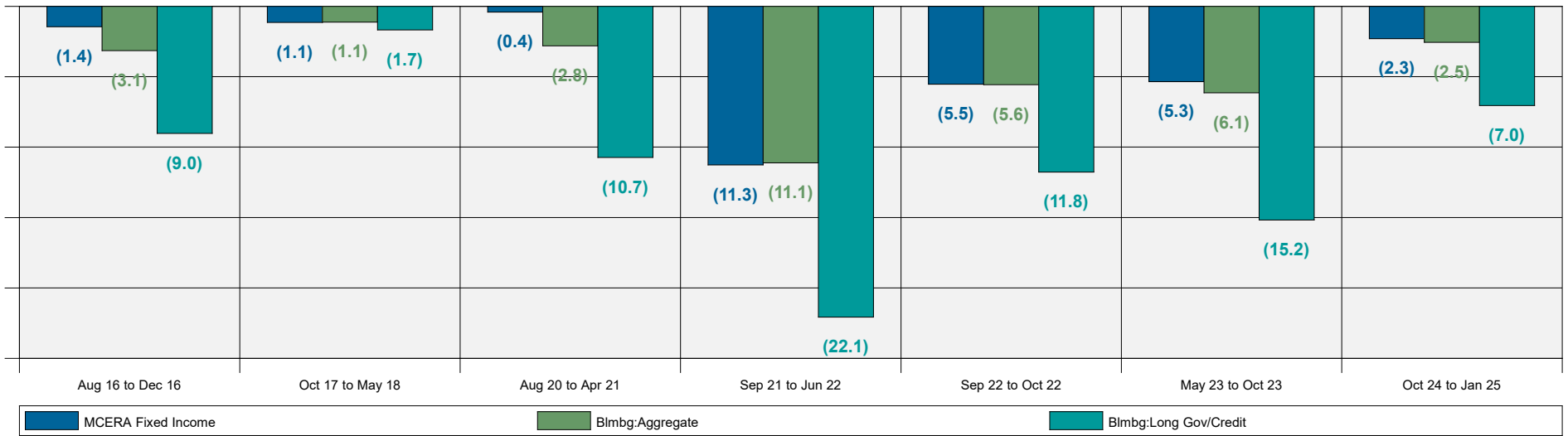


MCERA Fixed Income Portfolio Returns in Rising Rate Environments

Returns When 10-Year Treasury Rises 100+ Basis Points

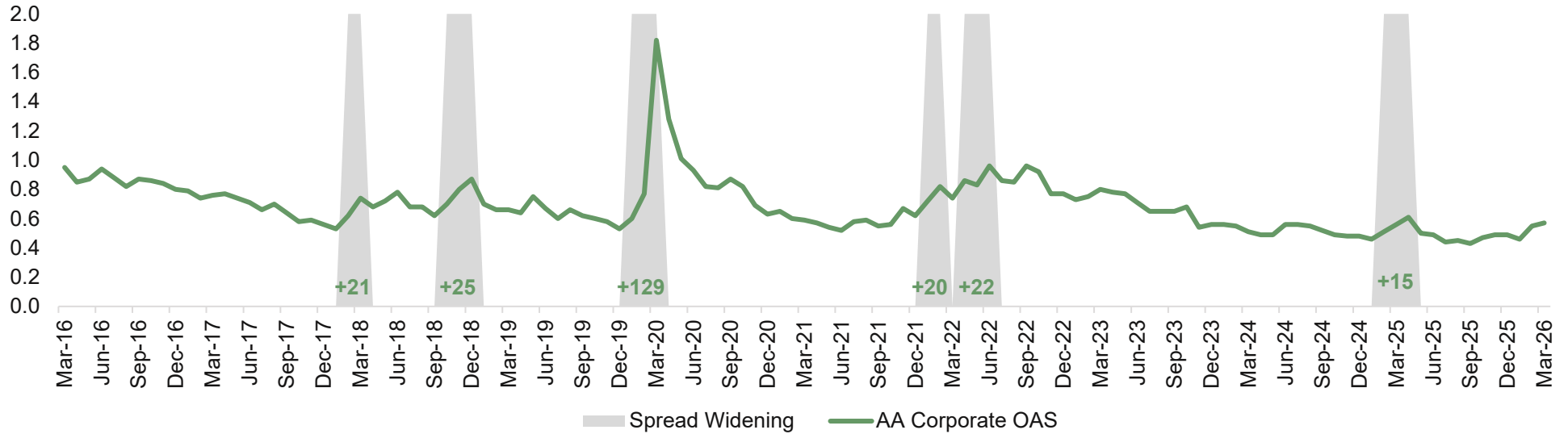


Returns When 10-Year Treasury Rates Rise

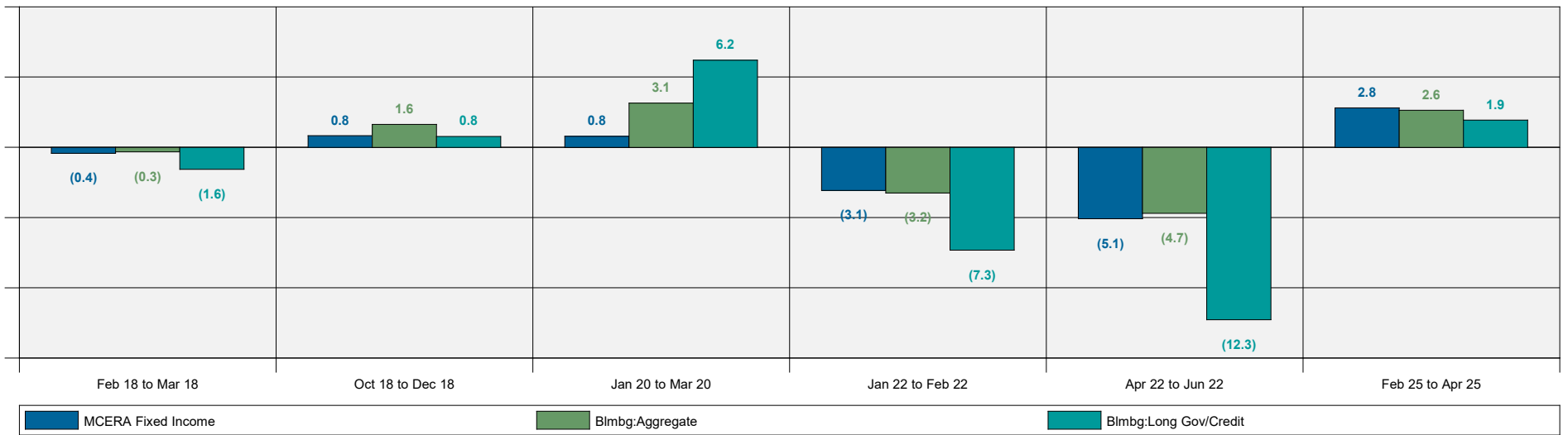


MCERA Fixed Income Portfolio Returns When Credit Spreads Widen

Returns When AA Credit Spreads Widen 20+ Basis Points



Returns When Credit Spreads Widen



Fixed Income Themes

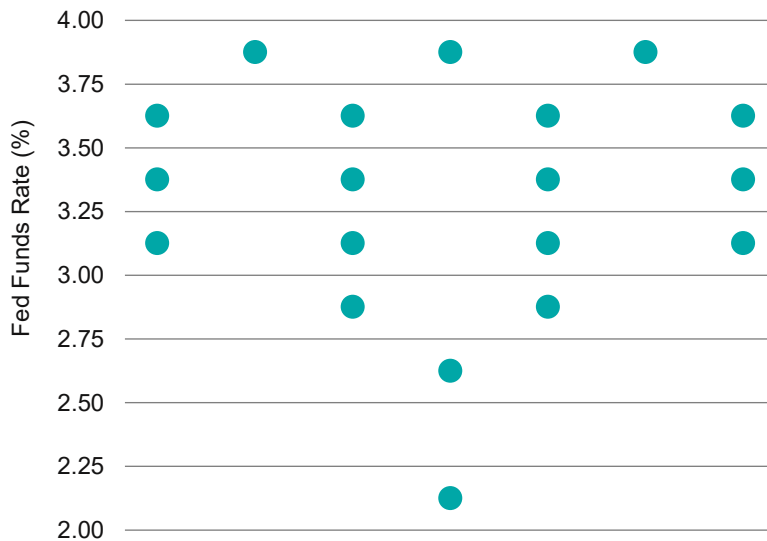
The future path of monetary policy

After the Fed delivered 75 bps of rate cuts in 2025, the markets have repriced the path of monetary policy in 2026.

The base case for many market participants now anticipates a more measured approach to policy easing as the Fed weighs its dual mandate of inflation and employment.

However, a new Fed chair combined with midterm elections may present different expectations in the second half the year.

Fed Funds Projections for 2026 by FOMC Participant*





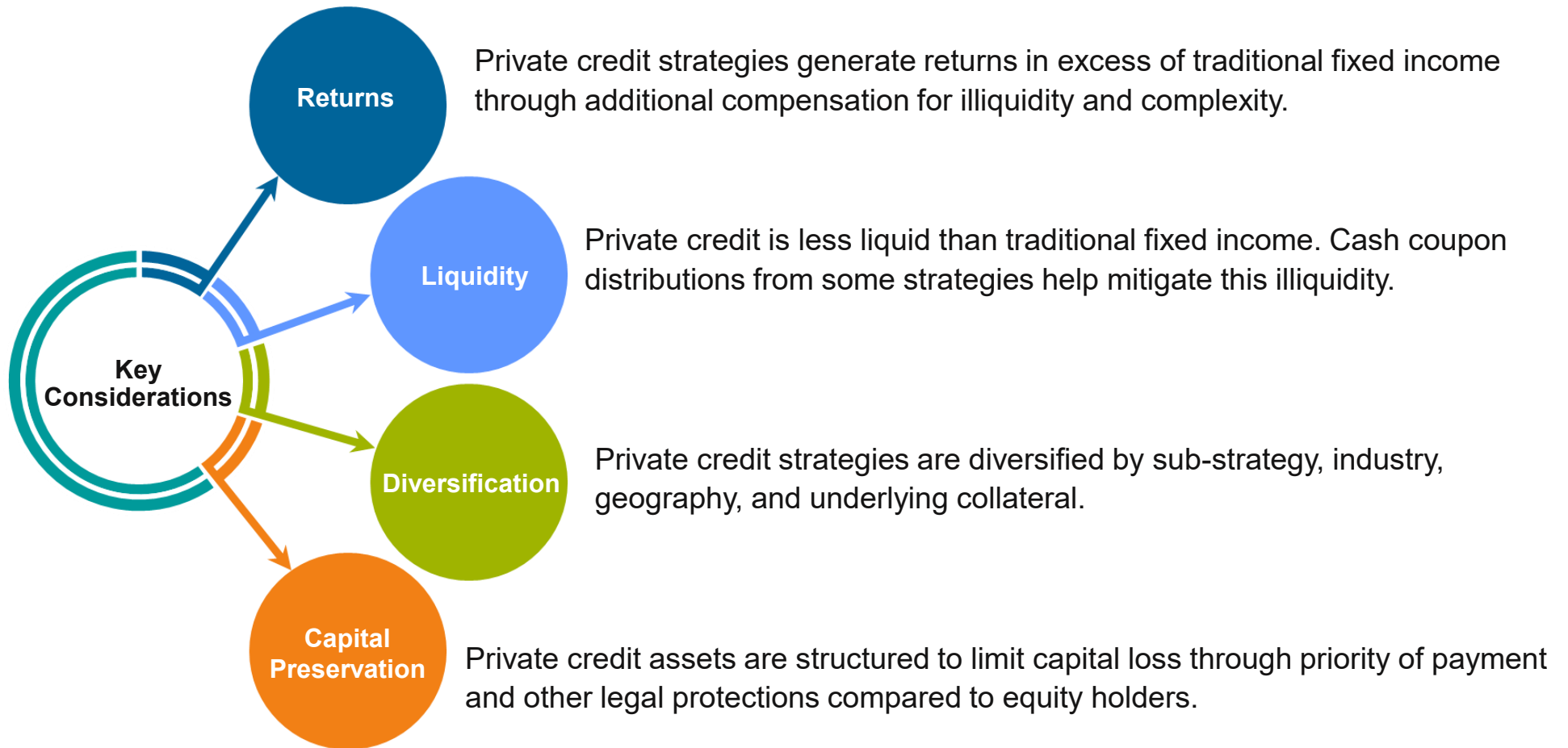
Private Credit

What Is Private Credit?

A growing and diverse asset class that largely invests in private loans that are not publicly traded. These assets are typically rated below investment grade or not rated and are generally invested in through closed-end fund vehicles.



Callan's Framework for Private Credit Investing



Why Invest in Private Credit?

Callan 2024–2032 Capital Market Assumptions

Under Callan’s Capital Market Assumptions, private credit’s projected return is **7.40%¹**

Risk Mitigation vs. Private Equity: expected volatility about half of private equity with a quicker return of capital

Asset Class	Index	Projected Return			Projected Risk	Projected Yield
		1-Year Arithmetic	10-Year Geometric*	Real	Standard Deviation	
High Yield	Bloomberg High Yield	7.30%	6.80%	4.30%	11.75%	8.45%
Private Credit	Cambridge Senior Debt	8.40%	7.40%	4.90%	15.70%	7.40%
Private Equity	Cambridge Private Equity	12.15%	8.75%	6.25%	27.60%	0.00%

¹ Represents first lien newly issued middle market direct loans only; diversified private credit portfolios expected to have a higher return

* Geometric returns are derived from arithmetic returns and the associated risk (standard deviation)

Private Credit Investment Challenges

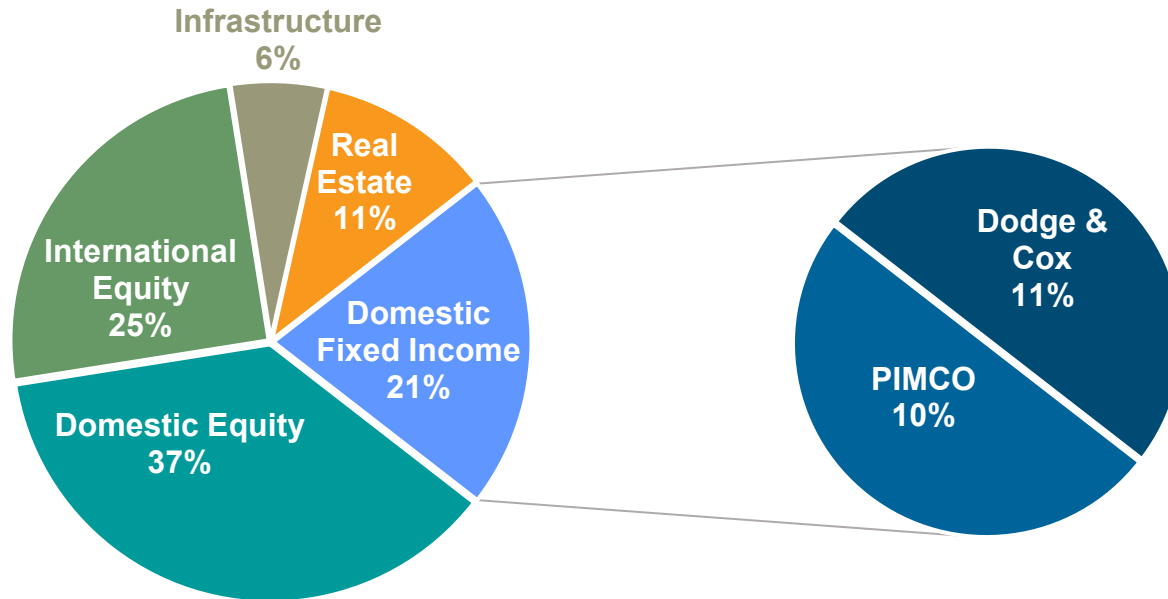
Illiquidity	Capital locked up for 5-8+ years Secondary market a liquidity option, but assets are sold at a discount
Implementation	Manager selection critical as mistakes are long-lasting and cannot be easily liquidated Requires diversification across strategies (e.g., direct lending, specialty finance) Need to manage pacing, vintage exposure, and liquidity
Fees	Management Fee (0.75%-1.5%) + Incentive Fee (typically 10%–15% over a preferred return) + Additional Partnership Expenses
Performance Calculation & Benchmarking	Reliance on internal rate of return (IRR) and multiples of invested capital (e.g., total value / paid-in capital, or TVPI), rather than time-weighted returns (TWR) used for public equity Data often lagged, creating a timing issue for reporting No perfect benchmark exists; investors use a variety of methodologies (e.g., direct lending indices, public credit spreads, or absolute return targets such as SOFR + spread). Performance data is only available in a small number of private credit databases, making peer group rankings difficult.
J-Curve Effect	Negative returns in the fund's early years as the portfolio is invested and developed These are eventually offset by potentially outsized investment gains in the latter years
Program Complexity	Investors cannot rebalance a private credit portfolio to move it closer to target Requires annual commitment pacing to ensure investors meet and maintain private credit targets
Implications for MCERA	Potential benefits must be weighed against fees, illiquidity, and implementation complexity Requires sufficient scale and governance to execute effectively Any allocation should be measured, selective, and focused on net-of-fee value-add



**MCERA Fixed Income
Portfolio**

Current Fixed Income Structure

Asset Allocation Target

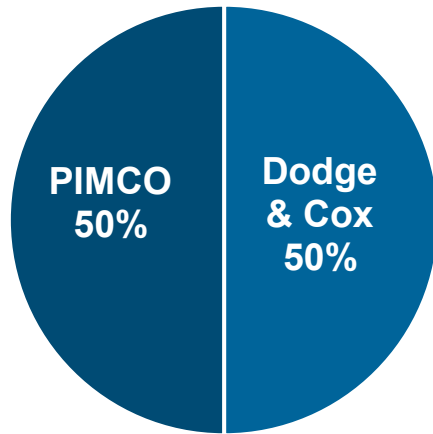


12/31/25 Structure

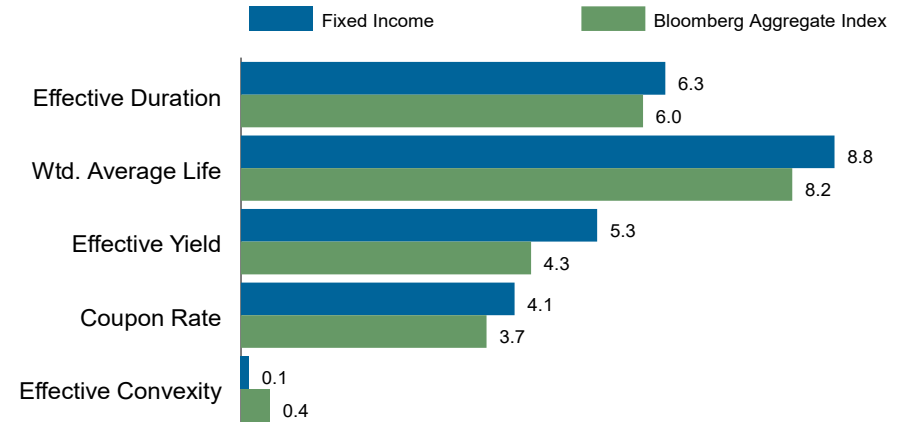
MCERA Fixed Income Portfolio	Market Value	Fixed Income Weight	Portfolio Weight	Fee (%)	Fee (\$)
Dodge & Cox	\$87,730,361	50%	10%	0.41%	\$359,694
PIMCO	\$88,492,418	50%	10%	0.46%	\$407,065
Total	\$176,222,779			0.44%	\$766,760

- The current fixed income structure consists of two equally weighted bond mandates: a Core Plus strategy managed by PIMCO and a Core strategy managed by Dodge & Cox.

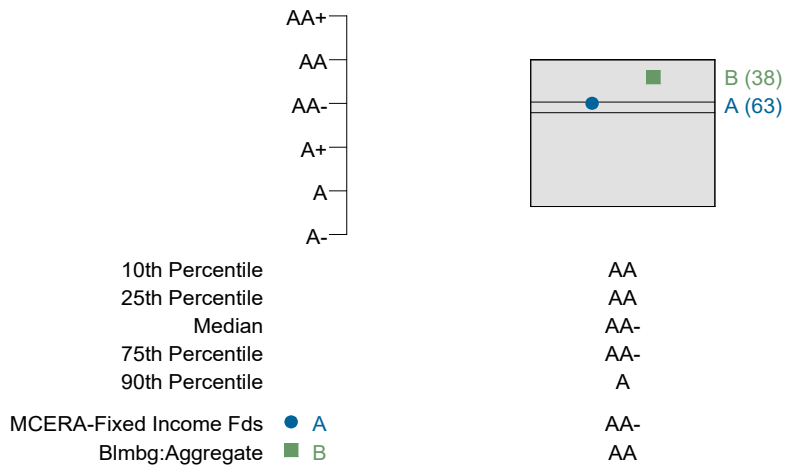
Fixed Income Portfolio



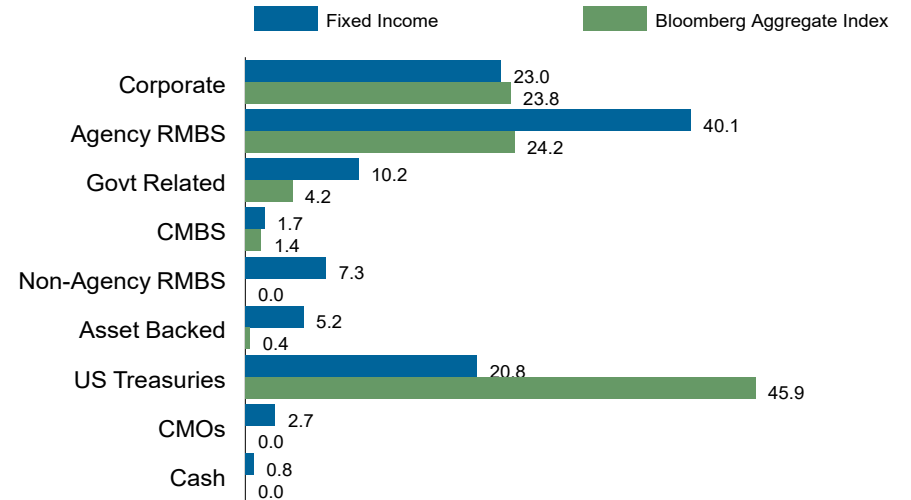
Portfolio Characteristics as of December 31, 2025



Quality Rating as of December 31, 2025 vs Callan Core Bond Peer Group



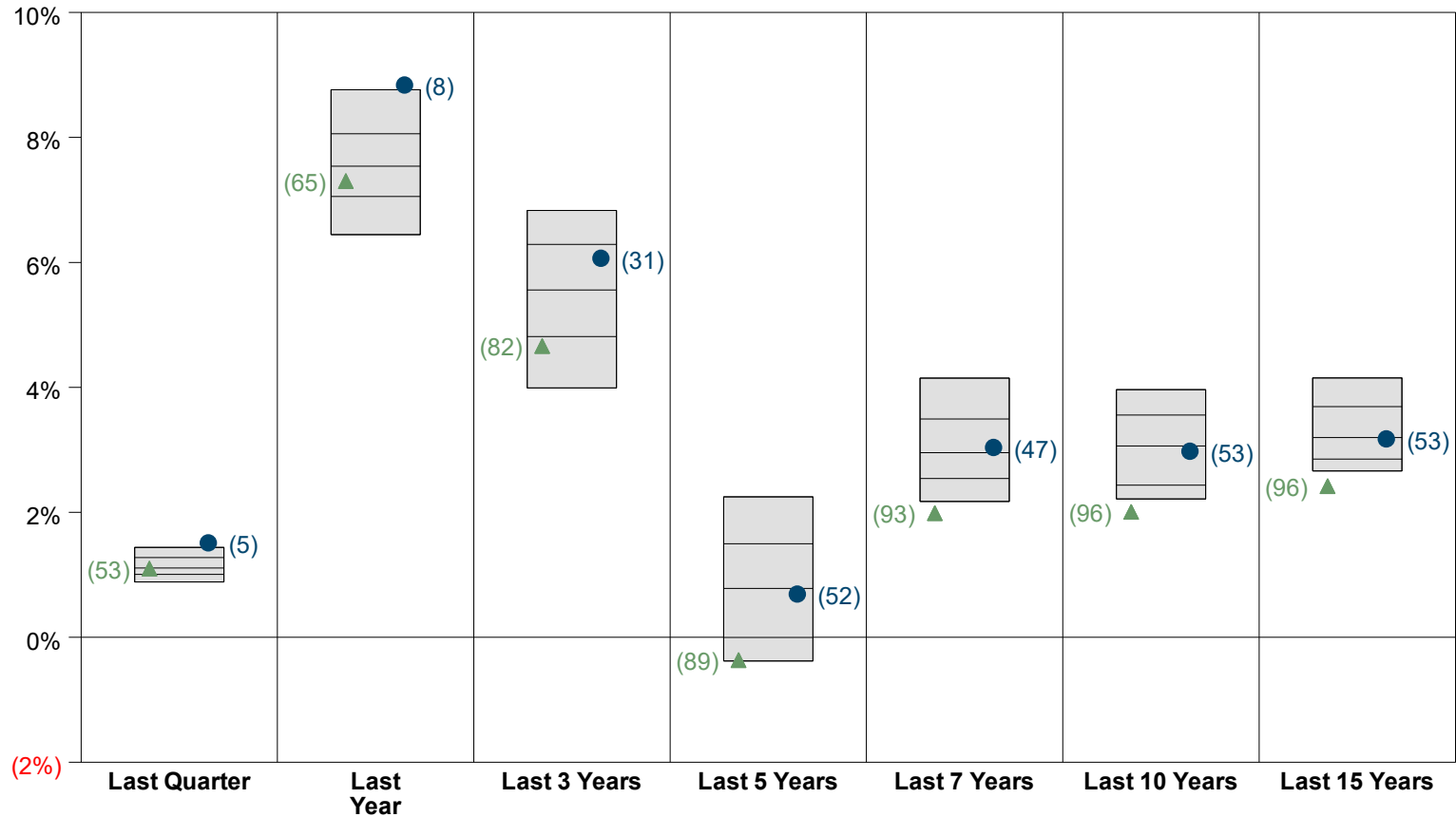
Sector Allocation as of December 31, 2025



MCERA Fixed Income Portfolio Performance

For Periods Ended December 31, 2025

Performance vs Public Fund - Domestic Fixed (Net)



10th Percentile	1.44	8.76	6.83	2.25	4.15	3.96	4.15
25th Percentile	1.28	8.06	6.29	1.50	3.49	3.56	3.69
Median	1.11	7.54	5.56	0.78	2.96	3.06	3.20
75th Percentile	1.01	7.06	4.81	(0.00)	2.54	2.43	2.85
90th Percentile	0.89	6.45	3.99	(0.38)	2.17	2.21	2.66

Domestic Fixed Income	●	1.50	8.83	6.05	0.68	3.03	2.97	3.16
Blmbg:Aggregate	▲	1.10	7.30	4.66	(0.36)	1.99	2.01	2.42

Fixed Income Portfolio

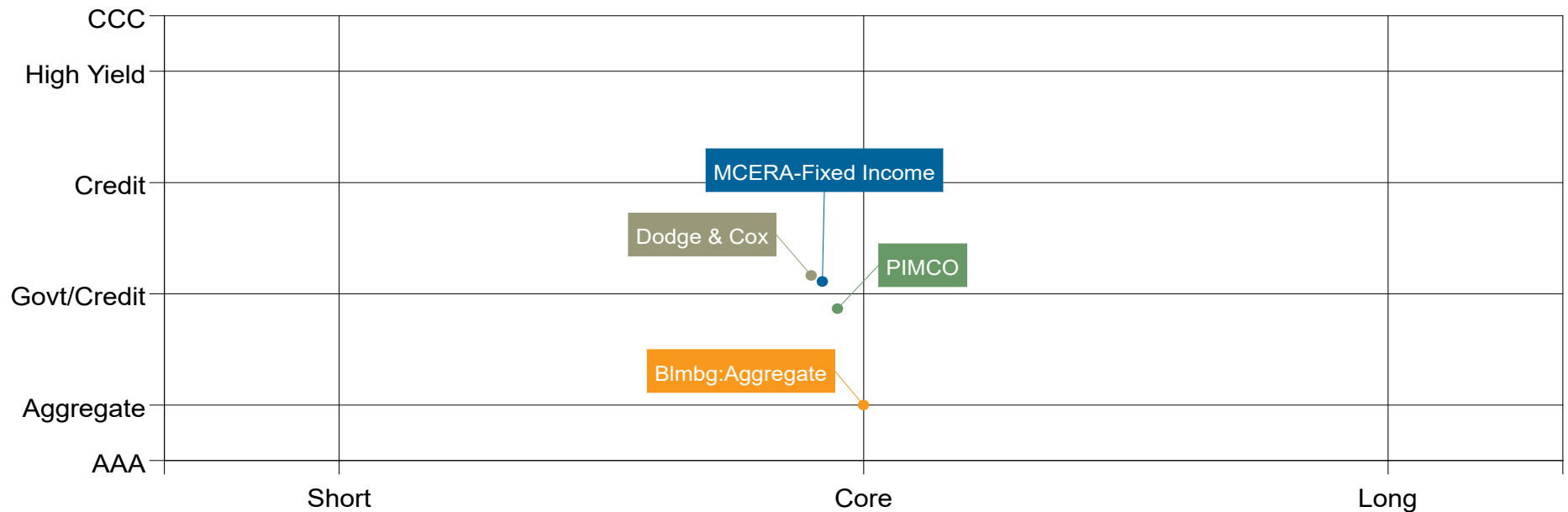
Returns and Rankings for Periods Ended December 31, 2025

	Last Quarter	Last Year	Last 3 Years	Last 5 Years	Last 10 Years	Last 15 Years
MCERA-Fixed Income Funds	1.50	8.83	6.05	0.68	2.97	3.16
Fixed Income Target	1.10	7.30	4.66	(0.36)	2.01	2.42
Dodge & Cox	1.28	8.32	6.06	1.05	3.35	3.43
Bloomberg Aggregate Index	1.10	7.30	4.66	(0.36)	2.01	2.42
Ranking vs. Core Fixed Income	4	1	1	1	1	2
PIMCO	1.71	9.33	6.04	0.31	2.56	2.88
Bloomberg Aggregate Index	1.10	7.30	4.66	(0.36)	2.01	2.42
Ranking vs. Core Plus Fixed Income	1	1	10	27	40	48

Returns and Rankings for Calendar Years

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
MCERA-Fixed Income Funds	8.83	2.43	7.01	(12.50)	(0.88)	9.27
Fixed Income Target	7.30	1.25	5.53	(13.01)	(1.54)	7.51
Dodge & Cox	8.32	2.26	7.69	(10.88)	(0.91)	9.45
Bloomberg Aggregate Index	7.30	1.25	5.53	(13.01)	(1.54)	7.51
Ranking vs. Core Fixed Income	1	19	3	3	10	16
PIMCO	9.33	2.60	6.30	(14.09)	(0.84)	8.88
Bloomberg Aggregate Index	7.30	1.25	5.53	(13.01)	(1.54)	7.51
Ranking vs. Core Plus Fixed Income	1	19	50	48	57	41

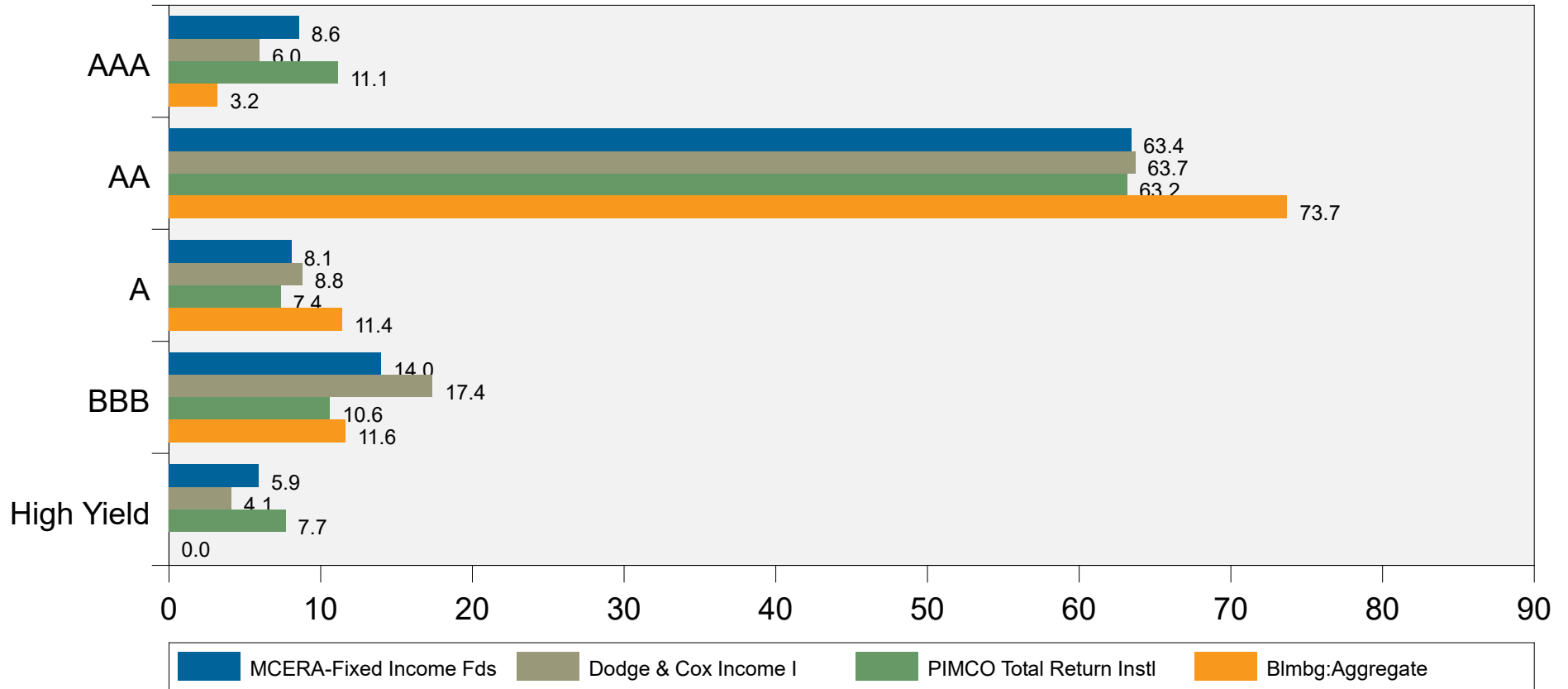
Fixed Income Style Map for 5 Years Ended December 31, 2025



Fixed Income Target is comprised of 100% Bloomberg US Aggregate Index

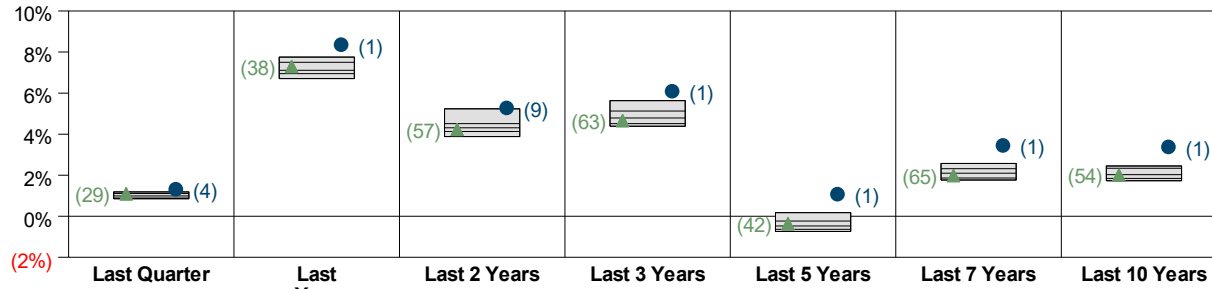
Credit Quality

December 31, 2025



Dodge & Cox Income Fund

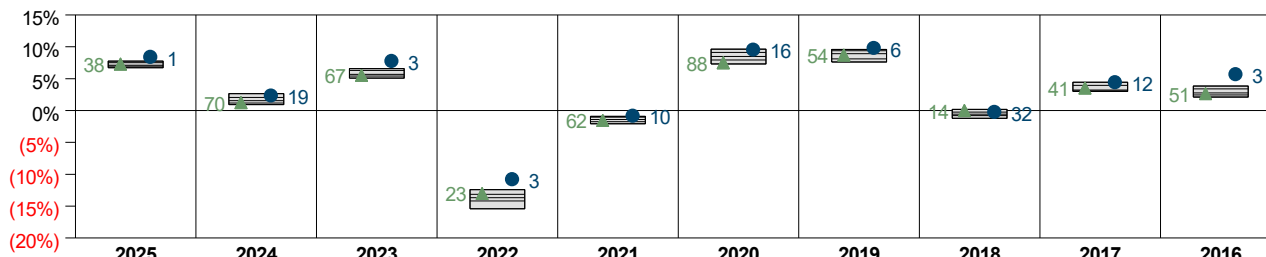
Performance vs Callan Core Bond Mutual Funds (Net)



10th Percentile	1.19	7.76	5.23	5.63	0.18	2.58	2.45
25th Percentile	1.11	7.50	4.51	5.13	(0.23)	2.32	2.34
Median	0.99	7.11	4.31	4.79	(0.47)	2.10	2.03
75th Percentile	0.89	6.95	4.13	4.52	(0.63)	1.87	1.85
90th Percentile	0.86	6.71	3.89	4.39	(0.74)	1.77	1.73

Dodge & Cox Income	●	1.28	8.32	5.25	6.06	1.05	3.42	3.35
Blmbg:Aggregate	▲	1.10	7.30	4.23	4.66	(0.36)	1.99	2.01

Performance vs Callan Core Bond Mutual Funds (Net)



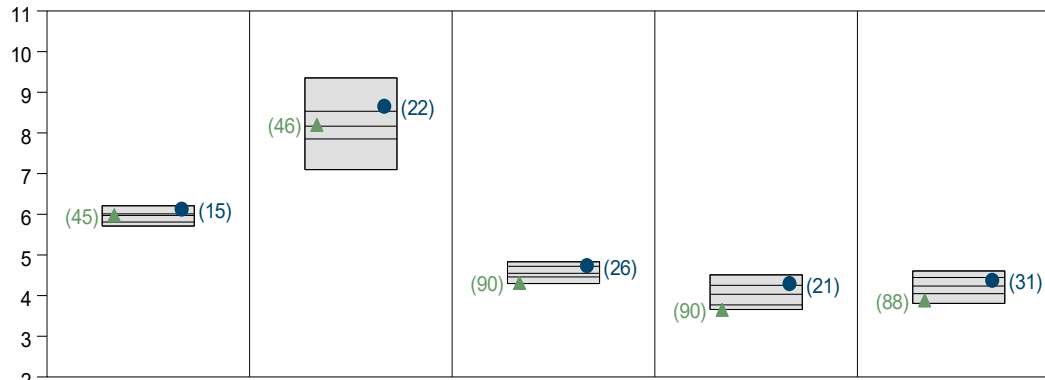
10th Percentile	7.76	2.66	6.58	(12.43)	(0.91)	9.63	9.58	0.18	4.43	3.85
25th Percentile	7.50	2.06	6.30	(13.16)	(1.05)	9.12	9.40	(0.24)	3.96	3.41
Median	7.11	1.55	5.68	(13.68)	(1.41)	8.48	8.93	(0.57)	3.23	2.77
75th Percentile	6.95	1.17	5.42	(14.18)	(1.74)	7.92	8.12	(0.79)	3.08	2.45
90th Percentile	6.71	0.94	5.09	(15.42)	(2.07)	7.30	7.62	(1.21)	3.00	2.12

Dodge & Cox Income	●	8.32	2.26	7.69	(10.88)	(0.91)	9.45	9.73	(0.31)	4.36	5.61
Blmbg:Aggregate	▲	7.30	1.25	5.53	(13.01)	(1.54)	7.51	8.72	0.01	3.54	2.65

- Core Bond Strategy
- Mutual Fund
- Bottom-up manager
- Emphasis on Corporate and Mortgage bond security selection
- Historical bias to overweight Corporate Debt
- Maintains shorter than index Duration
- Yields generally higher relative to the benchmark
- Mutual Fund fee is 0.42%

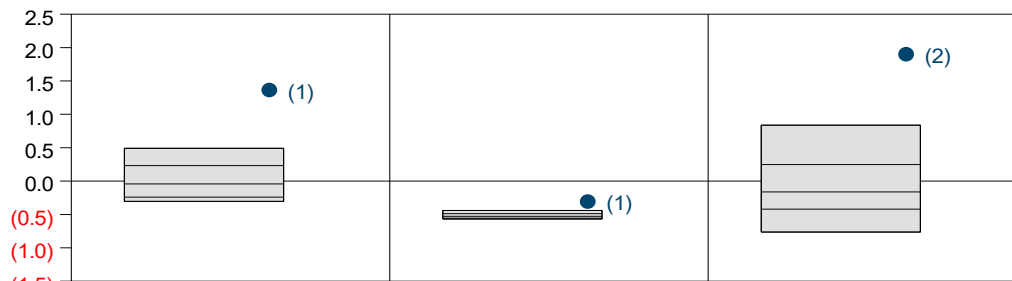
Dodge & Cox Income Fund

Fixed Income Portfolio Characteristics
 Rankings Against Callan Core Bond Fixed Income
 as of December 31, 2025



	Duration	Average Life	Effective Yield	Coupon Rate	Current Yield
10th Percentile	6.21	9.35	4.83	4.51	4.61
25th Percentile	6.01	8.53	4.72	4.25	4.44
Median	5.97	8.16	4.55	4.03	4.23
75th Percentile	5.81	7.86	4.46	3.77	4.05
90th Percentile	5.71	7.10	4.30	3.66	3.81

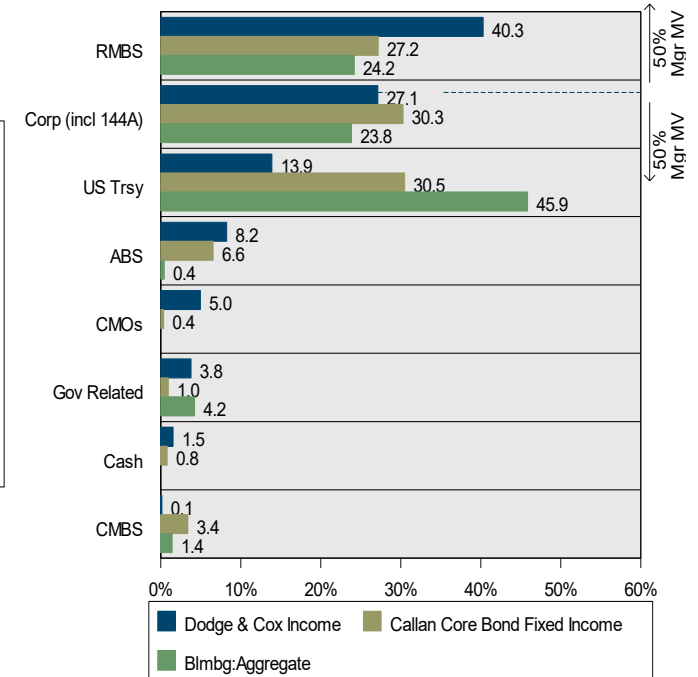
Dodge & Cox Income ●	6.11	8.64	4.72	4.28	4.36
Blmbg:Aggregate ▲	5.98	8.20	4.32	3.65	3.88



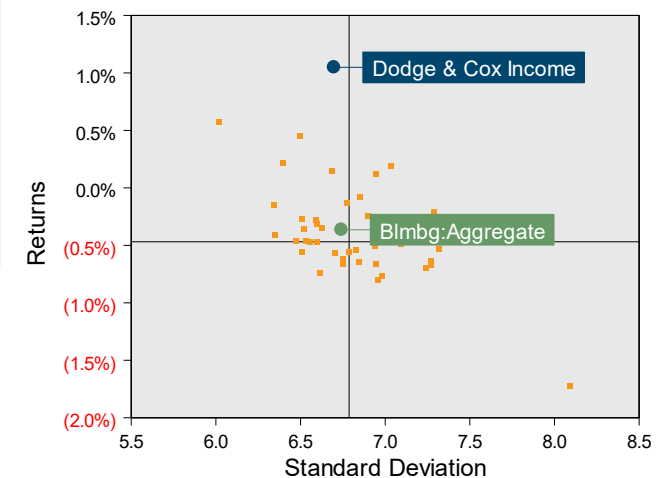
10th Percentile	0.49	(0.44)	0.84
25th Percentile	0.23	(0.49)	0.25
Median	(0.04)	(0.53)	(0.16)
75th Percentile	(0.24)	(0.55)	(0.42)
90th Percentile	(0.30)	(0.57)	(0.76)

Dodge & Cox Income ●	1.35	(0.32)	1.89
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Sector Allocation
 December 31, 2025

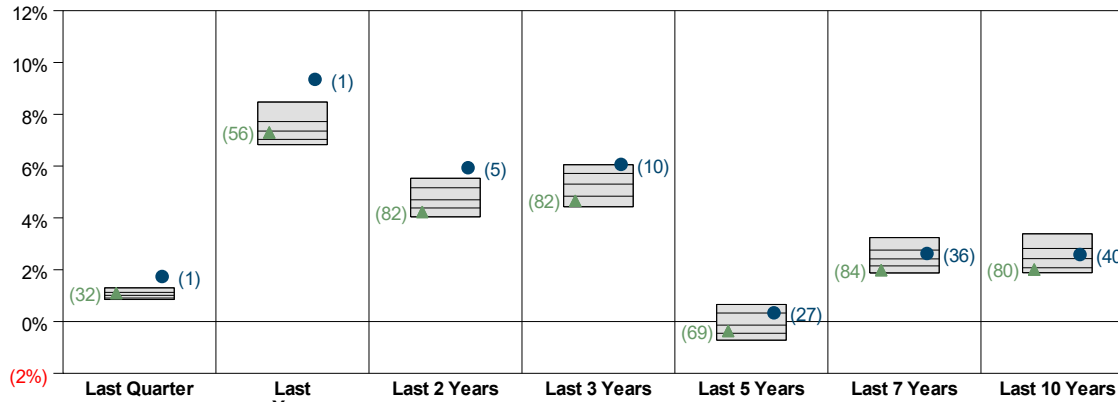


Callan Core Bond Mutual Funds (Net)
 Annualized Five Year Risk vs Return



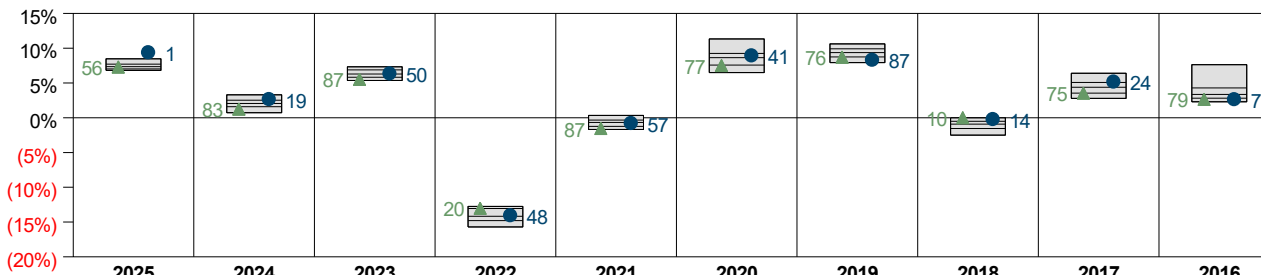
PIMCO Total Return Fund

Performance vs Callan Core Plus Mutual Funds (Net)



	Last Quarter	Last Year	Last 2 Years	Last 3 Years	Last 5 Years	Last 7 Years	Last 10 Years
10th Percentile	1.30	8.48	5.53	6.05	0.66	3.24	3.38
25th Percentile	1.12	7.72	5.16	5.72	0.33	2.76	2.82
Median	1.01	7.35	4.70	5.30	(0.14)	2.42	2.43
75th Percentile	0.91	7.03	4.38	4.84	(0.45)	2.15	2.08
90th Percentile	0.85	6.83	4.04	4.43	(0.72)	1.88	1.88
PIMCO ●	1.71	9.33	5.91	6.04	0.31	2.61	2.56
Blmbg:Aggregate ▲	1.10	7.30	4.23	4.66	(0.36)	1.99	2.01

Performance vs Callan Core Plus Mutual Funds (Net)

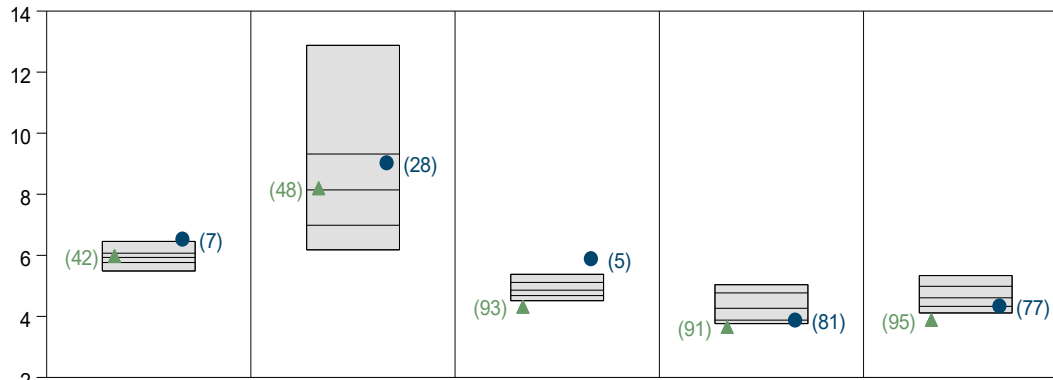


	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
10th Percentile	8.48	3.30	7.32	(12.75)	0.34	11.34	10.63	(0.00)	6.39	7.64
25th Percentile	7.72	2.53	6.88	(13.04)	(0.33)	9.24	9.93	(0.52)	5.08	4.29
Median	7.35	2.07	6.30	(14.16)	(0.67)	8.65	9.36	(0.91)	4.40	3.36
75th Percentile	7.03	1.59	5.83	(14.79)	(1.24)	7.58	8.75	(1.55)	3.55	2.82
90th Percentile	6.83	0.73	5.36	(15.70)	(1.69)	6.50	7.94	(2.50)	2.80	2.31
PIMCO ●	9.33	2.60	6.30	(14.09)	(0.84)	8.88	8.26	(0.26)	5.12	2.59
Blmbg:Aggregate ▲	7.30	1.25	5.53	(13.01)	(1.54)	7.51	8.72	0.01	3.54	2.65

- Core Plus Mandate
- Mutual Fund
- Top-down manager actively managing interest rate & sector exposure
- Latitude to invest tactically in High Yield, Emerging Debt & Bank Loans
- Tends to underweight Corporate bonds
- Duration has varied relative to the Index
- Yields generally higher relative to the benchmark
- Mutual Fund fees are 53 bps, 46 bps adjusted expense ratio (net of interest expense)

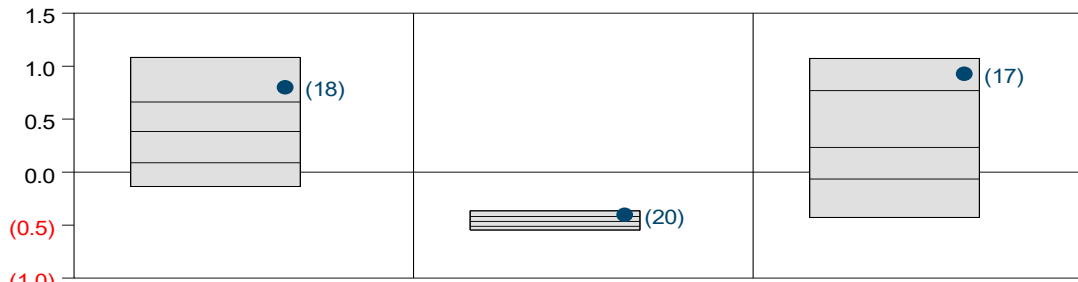
PIMCO Total Return Fund

Fixed Income Portfolio Characteristics
 Rankings Against Callan Core Plus Fixed Income
 as of December 31, 2025



	Duration	Average Life	Effective Yield	Coupon Rate	Current Yield
10th Percentile	6.46	12.88	5.38	5.04	5.34
25th Percentile	6.07	9.32	5.11	4.77	4.99
Median	5.93	8.15	4.86	4.27	4.61
75th Percentile	5.77	6.99	4.68	3.88	4.33
90th Percentile	5.49	6.18	4.52	3.77	4.11

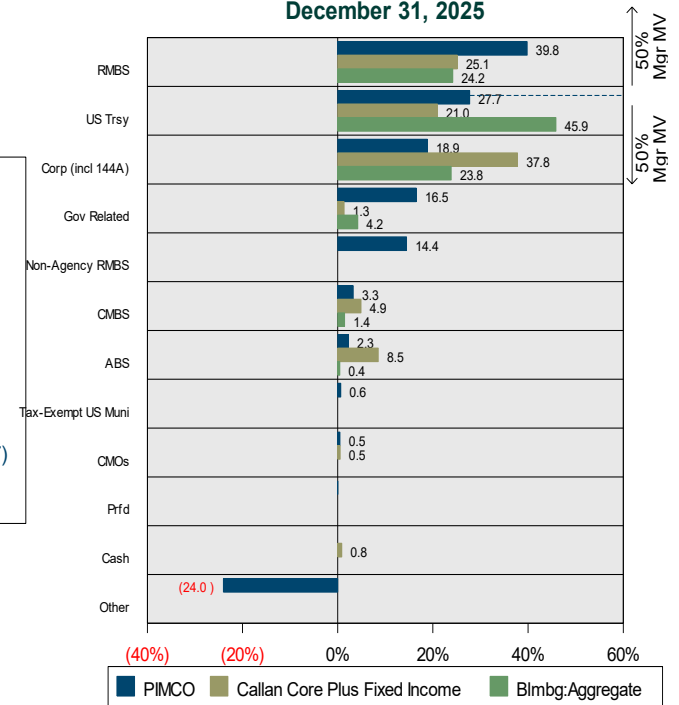
PIMCO ●	6.51	9.01	5.87	3.86	4.32
Blmbg:Aggregate ▲	5.98	8.20	4.32	3.65	3.88



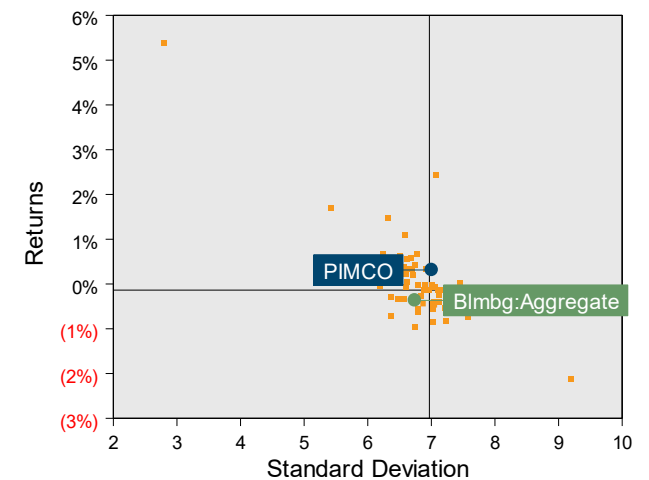
	Alpha	Sharpe Ratio	Excess Return Ratio
10th Percentile	1.08	(0.37)	1.07
25th Percentile	0.66	(0.42)	0.77
Median	0.38	(0.46)	0.23
75th Percentile	0.09	(0.51)	(0.07)
90th Percentile	(0.13)	(0.55)	(0.43)

PIMCO ●	0.80	(0.41)	0.92
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Sector Allocation December 31, 2025



Callan Core Plus Mutual Funds (Net) Annualized Five Year Risk vs Return



Summary Conclusions

The MCERA fixed income portfolio implementation remains sound.

- At 21% of the total portfolio, the MCERA fixed income allocation seeks to provide diversification to the equity portfolio, liquidity and downside protection.
- PIMCO and Dodge & Cox have been good complements in a two manager structure and both have delivered net of fee outperformance vs benchmark and peers.
- Private credit provides potential for higher returns. However, the liquidity profile, additional operational complexities and added fees challenge its fit for the MCERA portfolio at this time.



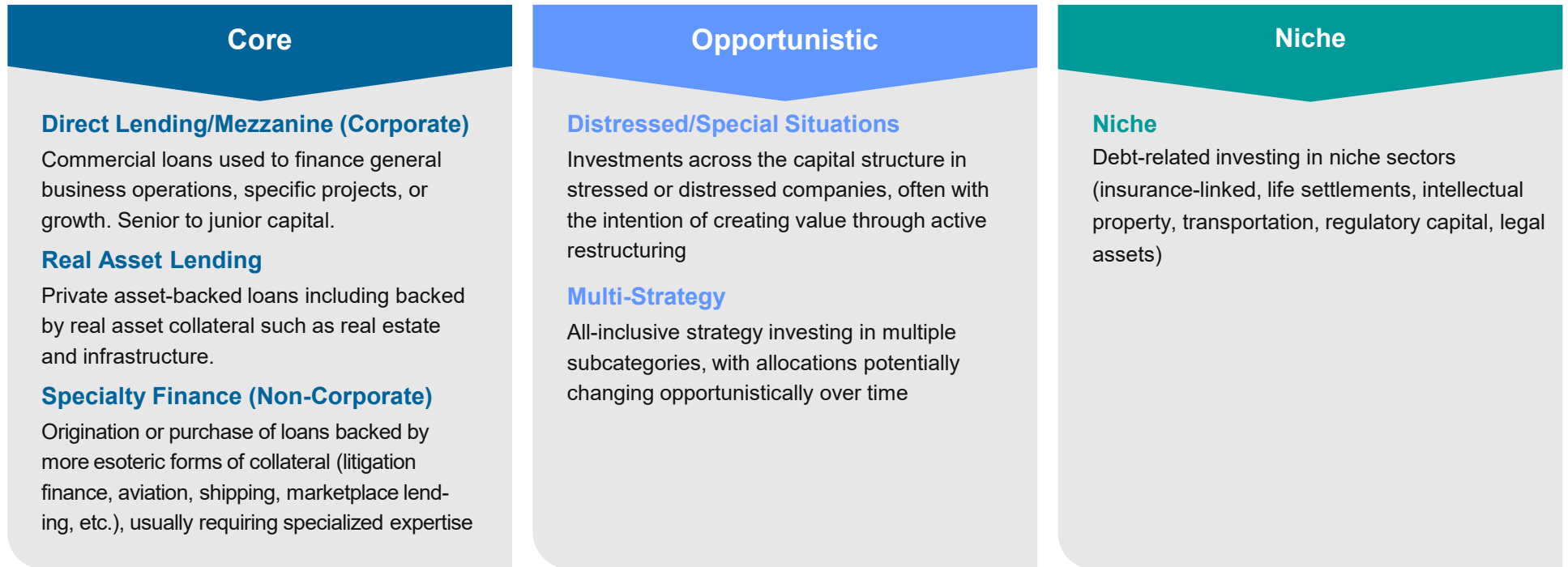
Appendix

Guiding Principles of Investment Structure All Asset Classes

- Simpler can be better
- Active management offers the potential to add value over the index and can be complementary to passive management.
 - Excess returns are more difficult to achieve in efficient markets such as large cap U.S. equity
 - Potential for excess returns are compelling in small/mid cap US equity, non-US equity, emerging equity and non-US small cap equity
 - Greater value-add potential exists in less efficient sectors of fixed income (e.g., credit, securitized, emerging markets, non-U.S.)
- Well-diversified market-neutral exposure with no unintended biases
 - Avoid unintended biases and concentration risks
 - Ensure each manager has a distinct role; minimize mandate overlap
 - May wish to purposefully add bias to small/mid cap U.S. equity and emerging markets equity for potential return enhancement or use targeted allocations to higher yielding sectors selectively to enhance returns, with an understanding of risks
 - Emphasize diversification across region, style, duration, sectors, and credit quality
- Maintain meaningful allocation sizes to ensure impact and justify oversight
 - The appropriate number of managers must balance style and relationship diversification with lower fees and more manageable monitoring
- Two primary influences on the appropriate number of managers
 - Size of the allocation relative to the total Plan
 - The higher the allocation, the greater the desired manager diversification
- Active versus passive
 - Fewer managers may be suitable when the portfolio is managed passively.
 - Passive strategies provide low-cost, diversified exposure and serve as a portfolio anchor

Private Credit Universe

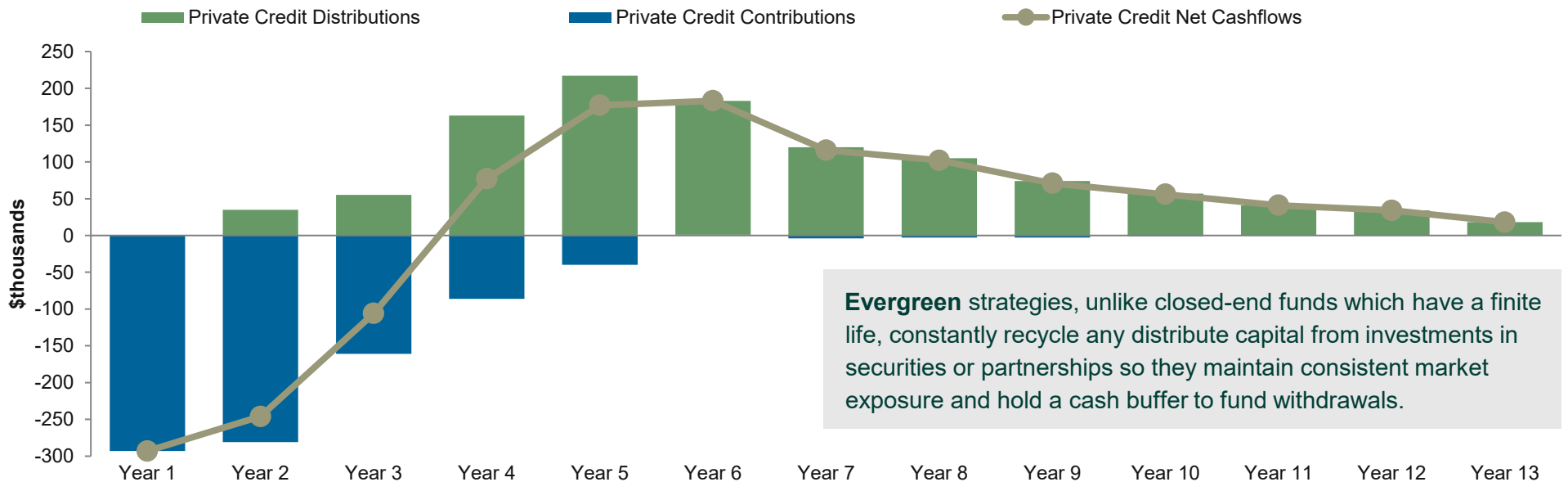
Private credit includes a number of sub-strategies. Callan uses the framework below for classifying them.



Timeline of a Closed-End Private Credit Fund

Shorter J-curve than private equity; some strategies recycle distributions

Annual cash flows for a \$1 million fund commitment (illustrative)



Source: Callan analysis using Refinitiv/Cambridge data

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