San Joaquin County Employees' Retirement Association (SJCERA)

Q1 2026

Quarterly Report

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Introduction

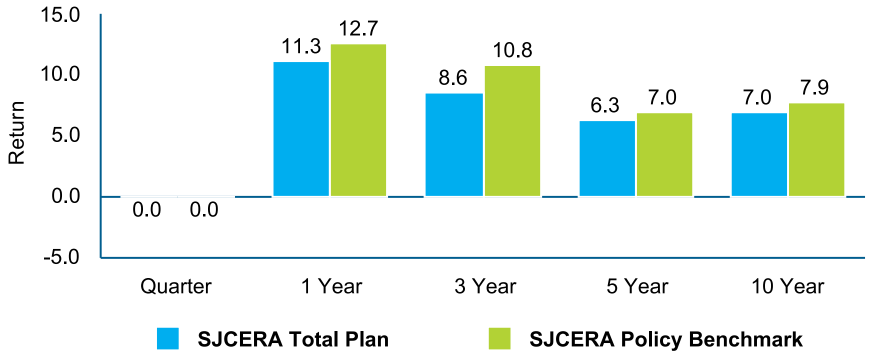
Introduction

The SJCERA Total Portfolio had an aggregate value of $5.2 billion as of March 31, 2026. During the latest quarter, the Total Portfolio decreased in value by $11.4 million which was primarily driven by outflows. However, over the one-year period, the Total Portfolio increased by $574.9 million. The global market narrative of Q1 2026 can be divided into two distinct periods: market activity prior to US Military action in Iran on February 28th, and market activity after that point in time. Prior to the end of February, the late-2025 rotation into non-US equities continued to gain momentum. However, the conflict in Iran, which has led to significantly higher energy prices, halted that momentum (though have markets recovered throughout April and May). While international equities outperformed domestic stocks during Q1, US equities – particularly large cap growth and small cap stocks – have rebounded strongly since Q1 volatility.

Recent Investment Performance

The Total Portfolio matched the benchmark return of 0.0%, net of fees, during Q1 2026. However, the portfolio has underperformed the policy benchmark for the trailing 1-, 3-, 5-, 10-, 15-, 20- and 25-year periods by (1.4%), (2.2%), (0.7%), (0.9%), (0.9%), (1.1%) and (0.5%), respectively. Net of fees, the Plan outperformed the Median Public Fund for the most recent quarter by 0.5% and performed in line with the median plan over the trailing 5-year period. However, over the trailing 1-, 3-, 10-, 15-, 20-, and 25-year periods by (0.9%), (1.0%), (1.0%), (1.2%), (1.6%) and (0.9%), respectively. That said, it’s important to view these returns in the context of the risk the portfolio is taking relative to that of the median public plan. The annualized standard deviation of the Plan is 2.0% lower than the median public plan with $1-$5 billion in assets during the last five years, (6.7% for the plan vs. 8.7% for the median public plan). Further, the Sharpe ratio for the plan over the same period is 0.5 vs the median Sharpe ratio for public plans between $1-5 billion of 0.4.

Return Summary



Summary of Cash Flows

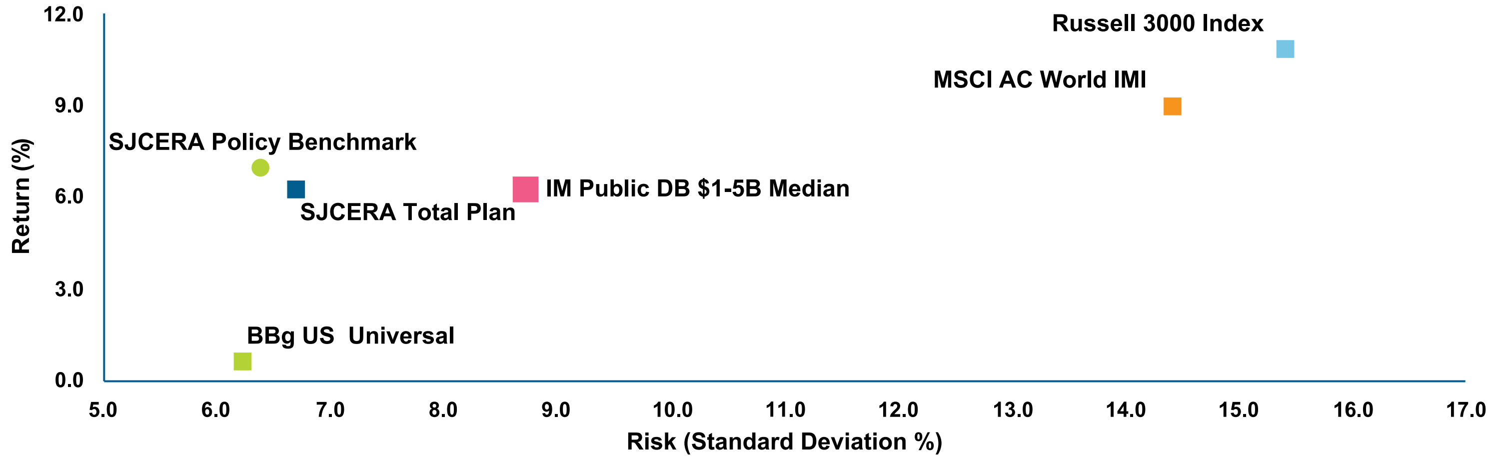
	Quarter ($)	1 Year ($)
SJCERA Total Plan		
Beginning Market Value	5,244,426,768	4,658,098,556
Net Cash Flow	-10,624,008	43,606,790
Net Investment Change	-754,669	531,342,746
Ending Market Value	5,233,048,092	5,233,048,092

	Quarter	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years	20 Years	25 Years
SJCERA Total Plan - Gross	**0.1**	**11.7**	**9.1**	**6.7**	**7.6**	**6.7**	**5.6**	**6.4**
SJCERA Total Plan - Net	**0.0**	**11.3**	**8.6**	**6.3**	**7.0**	**6.0**	**4.9**	**5.8**
SJCERA Policy Benchmark	*0.0*	*12.7*	*10.8*	*7.0*	*7.9*	*6.9*	*6.0*	*6.3*
Excess Return (Net)	0.0	-1.4	-2.2	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-0.5
All Public Plans > $1B-Total Fund Median	*-0.5*	*12.2*	*9.6*	*6.3*	*8.0*	*7.2*	*6.5*	*6.7*

1 Investment Metrics Total Fund Public Universe >$1 Billion, net of fees.
2 Policy Benchmark composition is listed int he Appendix.

Risk Adjusted Return vs Peers	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs
SJCERA Total Plan - Net	11.26	8.63	6.27	7.01
Risk Adjusted Median	9.31	7.59	5.31	6.27
Excess Return	1.95	1.04	0.96	0.74

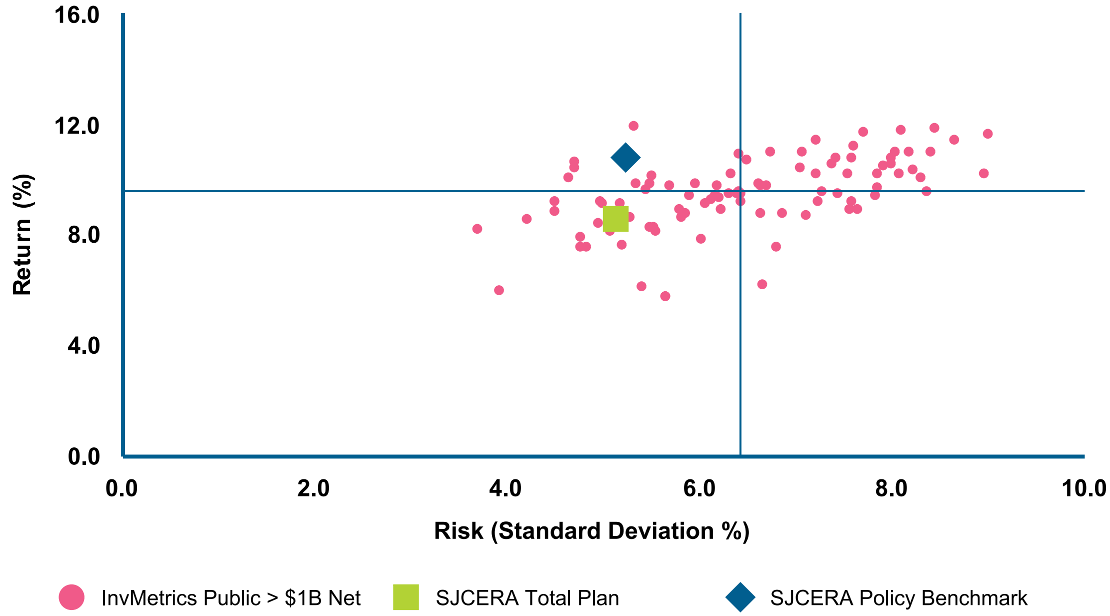
5-Year Annualized Risk/Return (Net of Fees)



	Anlzd Return	Anlzd Standard Deviation	Sharpe Ratio
SJCERA Total Plan	6.3	6.7	0.5
SJCERA Policy Benchmark	7.0	6.4	0.6
InvMetrics Public DB $1B - $5B Median	6.3	8.7	0.4
Blmbg. U.S. Universal Index	0.7	6.2	-0.4
Russell 3000 Index	10.9	15.4	0.5
MSCI AC World IMI	9.0	14.4	0.4

InvMetrics Public > $1B Net

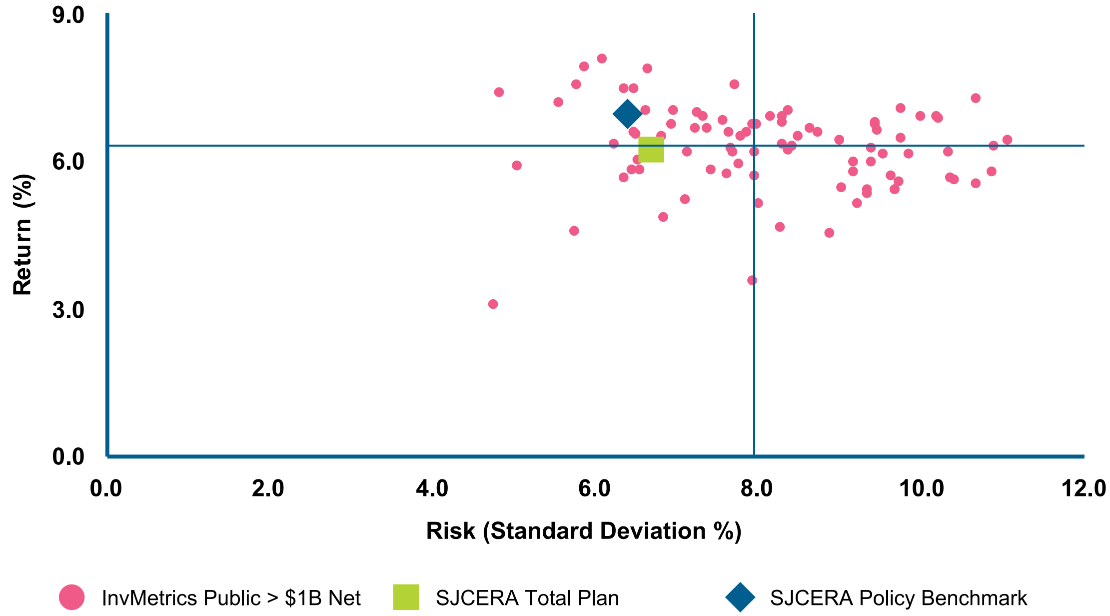
Total Fund Risk/Return Analysis
Latest 3 Years



	Return	Standard Deviation	Sharpe Ratio
SJCERA Total Plan	8.6	5.1	0.7
SJCERA Policy Benchmark	10.8	5.2	1.1
All Public Plans > $1B-Total Fund Median	9.6	6.4	0.7

1 Returns are net of fees.
2 Computed as annualized return less the risk free rate, divided by the annualized standard deviation.
3 Investment Metrics Total Fund Public Universe > $1 Billion, net of fees.

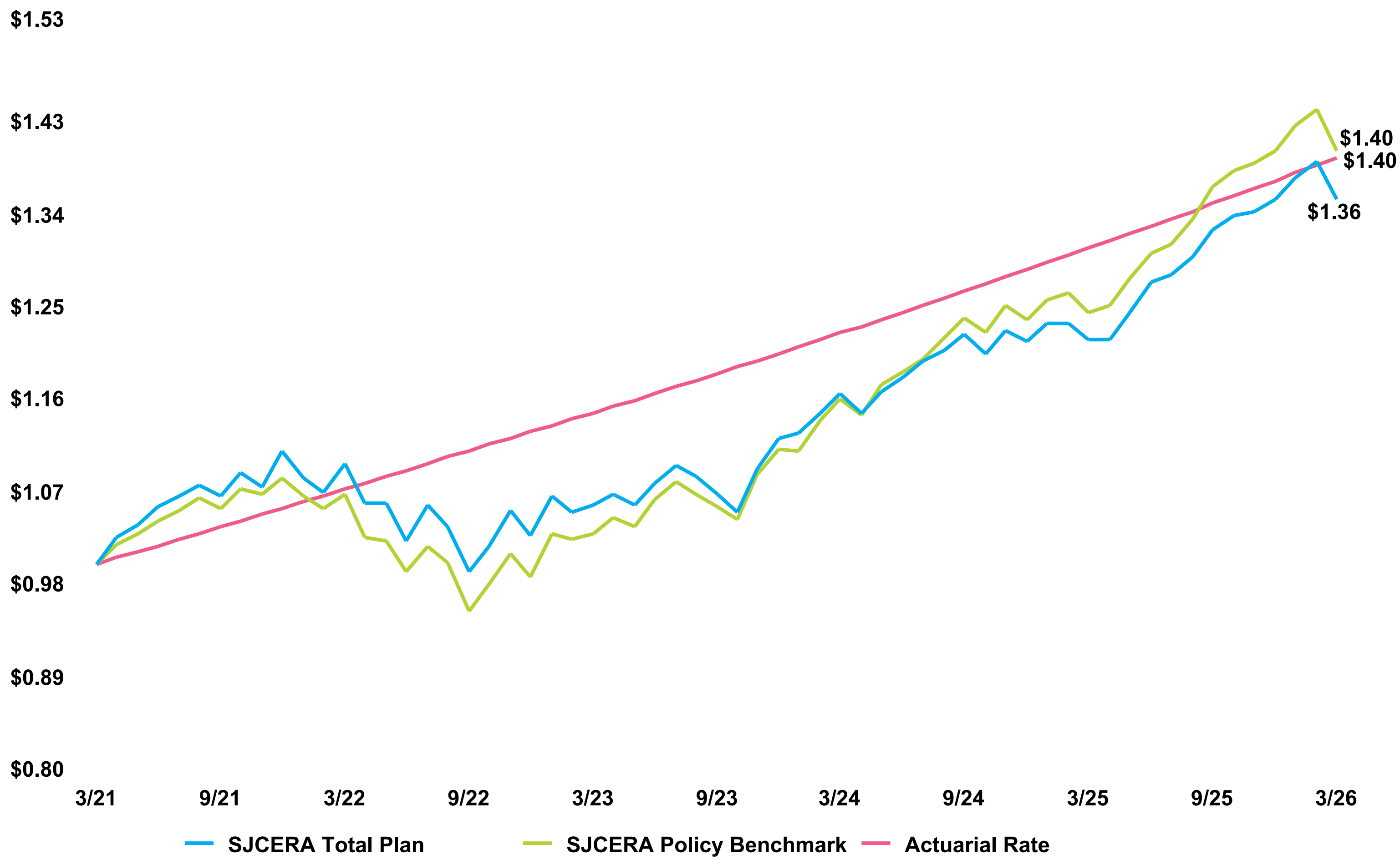
Total Fund Risk/Return Analysis
Latest 5 Years



	Return	Standard Deviation	Sharpe Ratio
SJCERA Total Plan	6.3	6.7	0.5
SJCERA Policy Benchmark	7.0	6.4	0.6
All Public Plans > $1B-Total Fund Median	6.3	7.9	0.4

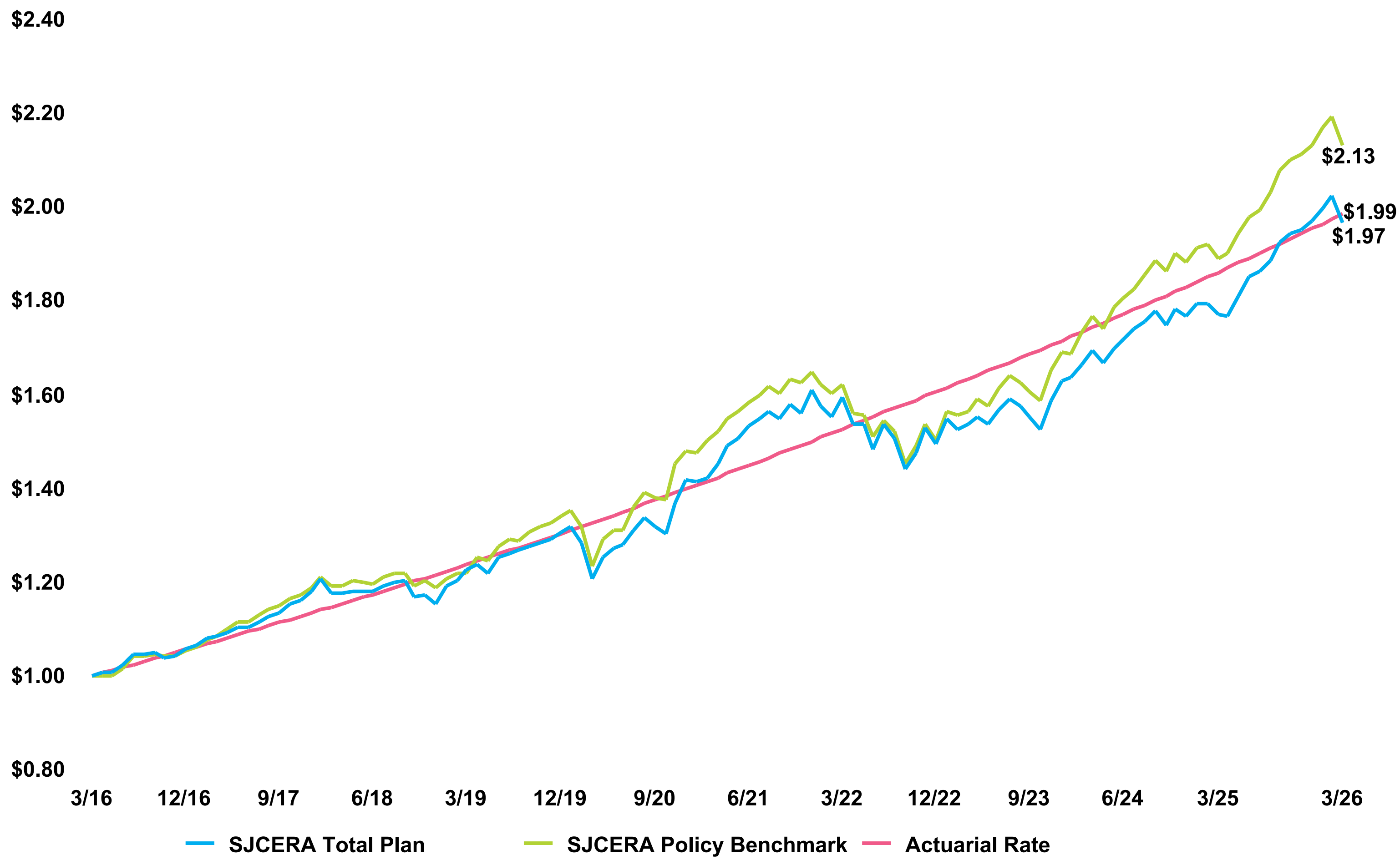
1 Returns are net of fees.
2 Computed as annualized return less the risk free rate, divided by the annualized standard deviation.
3 Investment Metrics Total Fund Public Universe > $1 Billion, net of fees.

Growth of a Dollar - Latest 5 Years



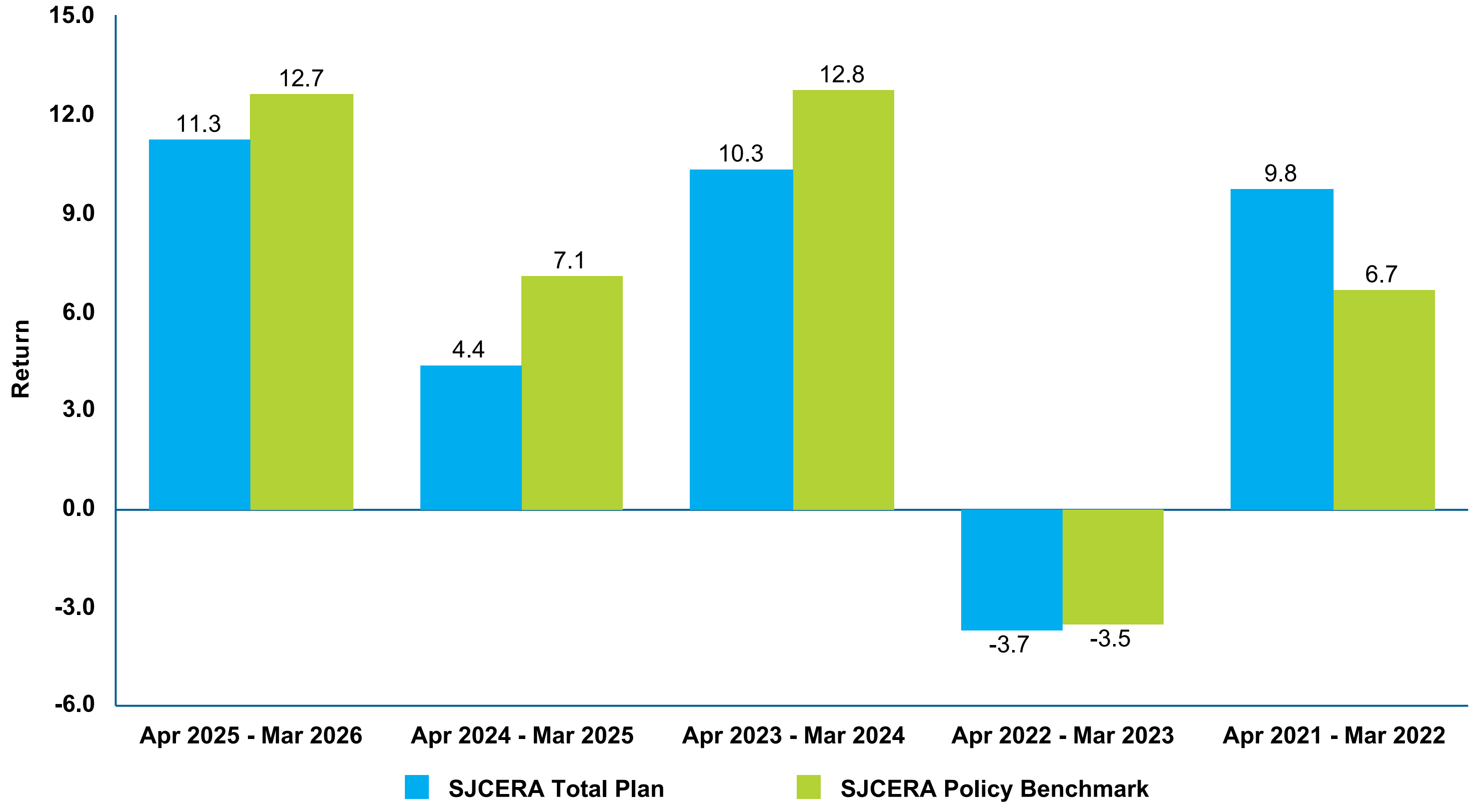
6.75% Actuarial Rate from 9/1/2022 to present. 7.0% Actuarial Rate from 1/1/2020 to 8/31/2022. 7.25% Actuarial Rate from 1/1/2018 to 12/31/2019. 7.4% Actuarial Rate from 8/1/2016 to 12/31/2017. 7.5% Actuarial Rate from 1/1/2012 to 7/31/2016. Previously 8.0%.

Growth of a Dollar - Latest 10 Years



6.75% Actuarial Rate from 9/1/2022 to present. 7.0% Actuarial Rate from 1/1/2020 to 8/31/2022. 7.25% Actuarial Rate from 1/1/2018 to 12/31/2019. 7.4% Actuarial Rate from 8/1/2016 to 12/31/2017. 7.5% Actuarial Rate from 1/1/2012 to 7/31/2016. Previously 8.0%.

12-month Performance Overview



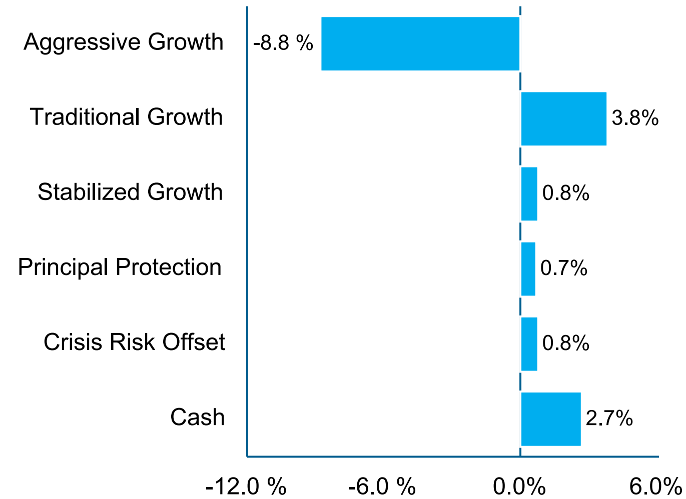
12-month absolute results have been positive four of the last five 12-month periods, net of fees. The SJCERA Total Portfolio outperformed the policy target benchmark once during these five periods, net of fees.

Q1 2026 Portfolio Review

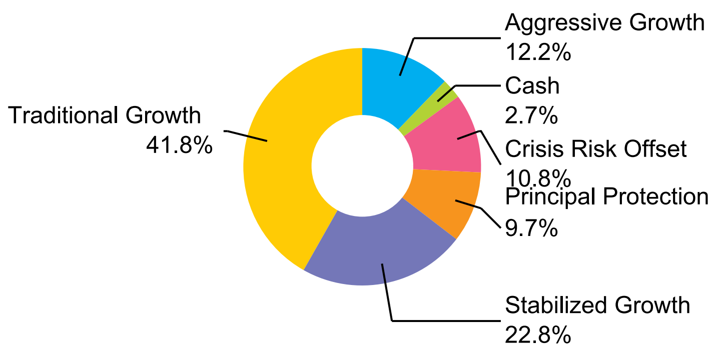
Asset Allocation | As of March 31, 2026

	Balance ($)	Current Allocation (%)	Policy (%)	Difference (%)
Broad Growth	4,017,073,903	76.8	81.0	-4.2
Aggressive Growth	639,084,259	12.2	21.0	-8.8
Traditional Growth	2,186,846,772	41.8	38.0	3.8
Stabilized Growth	1,191,142,872	22.8	22.0	0.8
Diversifying Strategies	1,073,571,489	20.5	19.0	1.5
Principal Protection	507,274,184	9.7	9.0	0.7
Crisis Risk Offset	566,297,305	10.8	10.0	0.8
Cash	142,402,699	2.7	0.0	2.7
Cash	142,402,699	2.7	0.0	2.7
Total	**5,233,048,092**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**0.0**

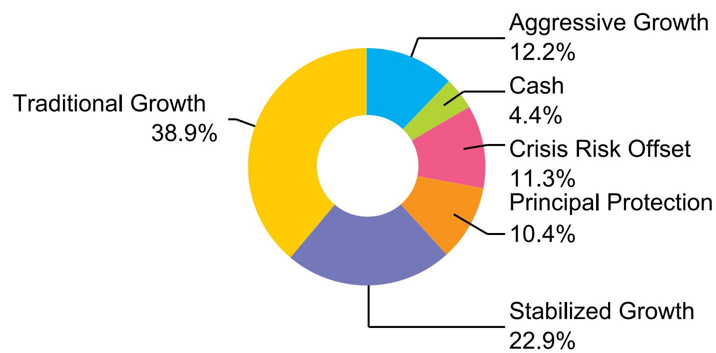
Variance vs Target Allocation (%)



As of March 31, 2026



As of March 31, 2025



Market values may not add up due to rounding.
Cash asset allocation includes Northern Trust Overlay.

Asset Class Performance Net-of-Fees | As of As of March 31, 2026

	Market Value ($)	% of Portfolio	3 Mo (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)
SJCERA Total Plan	**5,233,048,092**	**100.0**	**0.0**	**11.3**	**8.6**	**6.3**	**7.0**
SJCERA Policy Benchmark			*0.0*	*12.7*	*10.8*	*7.0*	*7.9*
Broad Growth	**4,017,073,903**	**76.8**	**-1.0**	**13.1**	**10.0**	**7.4**	**8.5**
Aggressive Growth Lag	**639,084,259**	**12.2**	**-0.4**	**7.0**	**5.1**	**11.5**	**11.0**
Aggressive Growth Blend			*2.5*	*14.1*	*9.6*	*8.9*	*9.5*
Traditional Growth	**2,186,846,772**	**41.8**	**-1.9**	**20.8**	**16.8**	**9.9**	**10.9**
MSCI ACWI IMI Net			*-2.7*	*20.6*	*16.2*	*9.0*	*11.6*
Stabilized Growth	**1,191,142,872**	**22.8**	**0.5**	**4.0**	**2.6**	**2.8**	**4.8**
SJCERA Stabilized Growth Benchmark			*0.7*	*5.5*	*6.3*	*5.5*	*5.9*
Diversifying Strategies	**1,073,571,489**	**20.5**	**3.6**	**6.3**	**4.4**	**3.1**	**2.7**
Principal Protection	**507,274,184**	**9.7**	**0.0**	**5.0**	**4.6**	**1.6**	**2.6**
Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index			*0.0*	*4.3*	*3.6*	*0.3*	*1.7*
Crisis Risk Offset Asset Class	**566,297,305**	**10.8**	**7.1**	**7.5**	**4.0**	**4.2**	**2.7**
CRO Benchmark			*2.9*	*5.5*	*3.4*	*2.7*	*2.9*
Cash and Misc Asset Class	**110,178,311**	**2.1**	**1.0**	**3.2**	**3.2**	**2.4**	**1.7**
90 Day U.S. Treasury Bill			*0.8*	*4.0*	*4.7*	*3.3*	*2.3*

1 Market values may not add up due to rounding.
2 Benchmark compositions listed in the Appendix.

Asset Class Performance Net-of-Fees | As of As of March 31, 2026

	Market Value ($)	% of Portfolio	3 Mo (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)
Aggressive Growth Lag	**639,084,259**	**100.0**	**-0.4**	**7.0**	**5.1**	**11.5**	**11.0**
Aggressive Growth Blend			*2.5*	*14.1*	*9.6*	*8.9*	*9.5*
Private Equity Lag	**435,983,179**	**68.2**	**1.5**	**9.8**	**6.5**	**--**	**--**
MSCI ACWI +2% Blend			*3.9*	*25.3*	*23.6*	*13.9*	*12.7*
Bessemer Venture Partners Forge Fund	22,057,637	3.5	0.8	20.1	--	--	--
MSCI ACWI +2% Blend			*3.9*	*25.3*	--	--	--
Bessemer Venture Partners Fund XII, L.P.	16,256,694	2.5	18.4	26.3	--	--	--
MSCI ACWI +2% Blend			*3.9*	*25.3*	--	--	--
Capitol Meridian Fund I	16,840,846	2.6	1.7	14.3	--	--	--
MSCI ACWI +2% Blend			*3.9*	*25.3*	--	--	--
Lightspeed Venture Ptnrs Select V Lag	58,943,944	9.2	5.2	53.9	19.1	--	--
MSCI ACWI +2% Blend			*3.9*	*25.3*	*23.6*	--	--
Long Arc Capital Fund I	33,474,193	5.2	4.4	16.1	8.2	--	--
MSCI ACWI +2% Blend			*3.9*	*25.3*	*23.6*	--	--
Morgan Creek III Lag	6,108,085	1.0	0.0	7.8	13.4	-2.0	-0.7
MSCI ACWI +2% Blend			*3.9*	*25.3*	*23.6*	*13.9*	*12.7*
Morgan Creek V Lag	3,949,780	0.6	3.1	1.4	-9.1	-0.3	5.6
MSCI ACWI +2% Blend			*3.9*	*25.3*	*23.6*	*13.9*	*12.7*
Morgan Creek VI Lag	18,847,181	2.9	0.0	2.7	0.4	5.1	9.6
MSCI ACWI +2% Blend			*3.9*	*25.3*	*23.6*	*13.9*	*12.7*
Oaktree Special Situations Fund III, L.P.	17,948,012	2.8	0.2	16.4	--	--	--
MSCI ACWI +2% Blend			*3.9*	*25.3*	--	--	--

1 Market Values may not add up due to rounding.
2 Lagged 1 quarter.
3 Morgan Creek III and Morgan Creek VI market values are as of 12/31/25 lagged one quarter. Current statements were not available at the time of this report.

Asset Class Performance Net-of-Fees | As of As of March 31, 2026

	Market Value ($)	% of Portfolio	3 Mo (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)
Ocean Avenue II Lag	14,990,759	2.3	-13.0	-18.5	-18.0	1.3	11.1
MSCI ACWI +2% Blend			*3.9*	*25.3*	*23.6*	*13.9*	*12.7*
Ocean Avenue III Lag	36,415,246	5.7	4.3	-11.2	-1.0	12.4	--
MSCI ACWI +2% Blend			*3.9*	*25.3*	*23.6*	*13.9*	--
Ocean Avenue IV Lag	52,056,412	8.1	-4.2	-5.3	2.2	15.9	--
MSCI ACWI +2% Blend			*3.9*	*25.3*	*23.6*	*13.9*	--
Ocean Avenue V Lag	23,238,263	3.6	3.0	20.5	--	--	--
MSCI ACWI +2% Blend			*3.9*	*25.3*	--	--	--
Ridgemont Equity Partners IV, L.P.	43,222,582	6.8	1.5	4.6	9.7	--	--
MSCI ACWI +2% Blend			*3.9*	*25.3*	*23.6*	--	--
Stellex Capital Partners II Lag	61,938,808	9.7	1.3	17.4	15.6	--	--
MSCI ACWI +2% Blend			*3.9*	*25.3*	*23.6*	--	--
Stellex Capital Partners III Lag	9,694,737	1.5	-1.2	-21.9	--	--	--
MSCI ACWI +2% Blend			*3.9*	*25.3*	--	--	--
Infrastructure	**78,177,973**	**12.2**	**1.7**	**16.6**	**14.5**	**12.1**	**--**
CPI+3%			*2.1*	*6.3*	*6.1*	*7.6*	--
Blackrock Global Energy and Power Lag	36,951,173	5.8	2.5	22.0	16.5	13.3	--
CPI+3%			*2.1*	*6.3*	*6.1*	*7.6*	--
BlackRock Global Infrastructure Fund IV, L.P.	41,226,800	6.5	1.1	10.8	10.0	--	--
CPI+3%			*2.1*	*6.3*	*6.1*	--	--
Non-Core Real Assets Lag	**124,923,107**	**19.5**	**-7.4**	**-7.2**	**-4.0**	**1.9**	**3.1**
NCREIF ODCE +1% lag (blend)			*0.9*	*3.9*	*-3.3*	*3.5*	*4.9*

1 Lagged 1 quarter.
2 Trailing Non-Core real estate performance includes returns provided by prior real estate consultant from inception through Q419.

Aggressive Growth

During the three-month period ending March 31, 2026, the Aggressive Growth sleeve of the plan returned -0.4%, trailing the 2.5% benchmark return during the quarter. Five of the eighteen strategies within the sleeve outperformed the benchmark during Q1. Please note that the return data for this asset class is lagged one quarter. More than half of these managers are in the funding stage and are experiencing what is known as the "J-Curve Effect" while they are in the downward sloping portion of the curve.

Bessemer Venture Partners Forge Fund returned 0.8% for the first quarter, underperforming the MSCI ACWI + 2% benchmark by (3.1%) for the period. The manager underperformed the benchmark over the trailing 1-year period by (5.2%).

Bessemer Venture Partners Fund XII is a new addition to the Aggressive Growth sleeve and is still in the downward sloping portion of the J-curve. The fund returned 18.4% during Q1, outperforming the benchmark return by 14.5%. The fund outperformed the benchmark by 1.0% over the trailing 1-year period.

Capitol Meridian Partners Fund I, a new addition to the Aggressive Growth sleeve, underperformed the benchmark by (2.2%) during the recent quarter. The strategy also trailed the benchmark over the past year by (11.0%); however, this fund is still in the downward sloping portion of the J-Curve.

Lightspeed Venture Partners Select V, a venture capital fund that was recently added and is experiencing the J-Curve effect, outperformed the benchmark during the first quarter by 1.3% and the trailing 1-year period by 28.6%. However, the fund underperformed the benchmark over the trailing 3-year period by (4.5%).

Long Arc Capital Fund I, a growth stage VC manager which is new to the Aggressive Growth sleeve, outperformed the benchmark during the most recent quarter by 0.5%; however, the manager underperformed the benchmark over the trailing 1- and 3-year periods by (9.2%) and (15.4%), respectively.

Aggressive Growth (continued)

Morgan Creek III underperformed the benchmark by (3.9%) during the most recent quarter. The manager has also trailed the benchmark during the 1-, 3-, 5- and 10-year periods by (17.5%), (10.2%), (16.0%), and (13.4%), respectively.

Morgan Creek V trailed the benchmark over the recent quarter, 1-, 3-, 5-, and 10-yr periods by (0.8%), (23.9%), (32.7%), (14.2%), and (7.1%), respectively.

Morgan Creek VI underperformed the benchmark during the trailing quarter, 1-, 3-, 5- and 10-year periods by (3.9%), (22.6%), (23.2%), (8.8%), and (3.0%), respectively.

Oaktree Special Situations Fund III, L.P, a new manager within the Aggressive Growth sleeve, underperformed the benchmark over the recent quarter by (3.7%). The fund also underperformed the benchmark over the trailing 1-year period by (8.9%).

Ocean Avenue II underperformed its benchmark over the trailing quarter, 1-, 3-, 5-, and 10-year periods by (16.9%), (43.8%), (41.6%), (12.6%), and (1.6%), respectively.

Ocean Avenue III outperformed its benchmark over the trailing quarter by 0.4%. However, the manager underperformed the benchmark over the trailing 1-, 3-, and 5-year periods (36.5%), (24.6%), and (1.5%), respectively.

Ocean Avenue IV outperformed its benchmark over the trailing 5-year period by 2.0%. However, the manager trailed the benchmark during the recent quarter and trailing 1- and 3-year periods by (8.1%), (30.6%), and (21.4%), respectively.

Ocean Avenue V, a newer Private Equity vintage of the veteran manager in this portfolio, trailed the benchmark over the recent quarter and trailing 1-year period by (0.8%) and (4.8%), respectively.

Aggressive Growth (continued)

Ridgemont Equity Partners a new Private Equity manager within the asset class that is still undergoing capital calls, underperformed the benchmark over the recent quarter and trailing 1- and 3-year periods by (2.4%), (20.7%), and (13.9%), respectively.

Stellex Capital Partners II a Private Equity manager within the asset class that is undergoing capital calls, trailed the benchmark over the quarter, 1- and 3-year periods by (2.6%), (7.9%), and (8.0%), respectively.

Stellex Capital Partners III is a new Private Equity manager within the asset class that is undergoing capital calls and underperformed the benchmark by (5.1%) during the recent quarter. The manager also trailed the benchmark over the trailing 1-year period by (47.1%).

Non-Core Real Assets underperformed its NCREIF ODCE +1% benchmark over the trailing quarter, 1-, 3-, 5- and 10-year periods by (8.3%), (11.1%), (0.7%), (1.7%), and (1.8%), respectively.

Infrastructure has outperformed its CPI+3% benchmark over the trailing 1-, 3-, and 5-year periods by 10.3%, 8.4%, and 4.5%, respectively. However, it trailed its benchmark over the recent quarter by (0.3%).

BlackRock Global Energy and Power outperformed the CPI+3% benchmark over the trailing quarter and 1-, 3-, and 5-year periods by 0.4%, 15.7%, 10.4%, and 5.7%, respectively.

BlackRock Global Infrastructure Fund IV, a newer addition to the Aggressive Growth sleeve, underperformed the benchmark during the most recent quarter by (1.0%), but outperformed the benchmark over the trailing 1- and 3-year periods by 4.4% and 3.9%, respectively.

Private Appreciation
Investment Activity Statement for Since Inception by Fund

Investment	Vintage Year	Original Inv. Commitment	Gross Contributions	Management Fees	Return of Capital	Distributions	Net Income	Unrealized Appreciation	Realized Gain	Ending Market Value
Bessemer Valley Forge	2022	20,000,000	18,042,645	1,401,099	-	-	(1,843,072)	5,839,327	18,738	22,057,637
Bessemer Venture Partners Fund XII	2024	30,000,000	13,490,037	1,207,212	-	-	(1,261,686)	3,966,891	61,452	16,256,694
Blackrock Global Energy & Power III	2019	50,000,000	53,766,483	5,012,920	1,425,739	40,441,906	5,514,109	6,588,922	12,949,303	36,951,173
Blackrock Global Infrastructure IV-D	2022	50,000,000	36,395,748	1,042,578	-	1,765,635	(2,001,870)	8,385,319	213,236	41,226,800
Capitol Meridian Fund I	2024	25,000,000	15,540,439	303,037	-	55,978	(1,148,688)	2,505,073	-	16,840,846
Lightspeed Venture Partners Select V	2021	40,000,000	37,600,000	3,020,000	-	-	(3,250,035)	24,541,084	52,896	58,943,944
Long Arc Capital I	2022	25,000,000	24,269,928	2,788,356	-	8,174	(908,175)	9,310,607	810,007	33,474,193
Morgan Creek III**	2015	10,000,000	9,900,000	846,762	2,325,492	717,761	(1,710,633)	611,896	350,073	6,108,085
Morgan Creek V	2013	12,000,000	11,520,000	873,703	5,102,450	11,231,741	(1,861,588)	1,179,314	9,446,245	3,949,780
Morgan Creek VI**	2015	20,000,000	18,200,000	6,028,814	6,864,868	10,168,335	(1,534,521)	12,912,640	7,902,264	20,447,181
Oaktree Special Situations III	2023	40,000,000	24,844,593	598,117	-	13,330,672	658,460	2,382,086	3,393,544	17,948,012
Ocean Avenue II*	2013	40,000,000	36,000,000	6,746,128	5,875,189	60,955,969	22,530,056	(8,550,879)	31,842,739	14,990,759
Ocean Avenue III	2016	50,000,000	46,500,000	8,027,517	25,500,000	44,019,139	10,789,870	8,039,741	40,604,774	36,415,246
Ocean Avenue IV	2019	50,000,000	49,000,000	6,153,656	3,250,000	34,145,927	(765,077)	16,857,988	24,359,428	52,056,412
Ocean Avenue V	2022	30,000,000	16,650,000	985,980	-	788,835	(1,773,886)	8,731,301	419,683	23,238,263
Ridgemont	2021	50,000,000	37,091,968	2,750,000	-	2,398	(2,611,263)	8,744,275	-	43,222,582
Stellex II	2020	50,000,000	50,276,543	4,169,546	-	10,825,617	(678,607)	18,579,442	4,587,047	61,938,808
Stellex III	2025	40,000,000	11,263,516	1,047,065	-	-	(1,611,341)	42,539	23	9,694,737
Total			**467,555,702**	**49,347,113**	**50,343,738**	**228,458,086**	**21,248,153**	**120,818,809**	**136,931,239**	**467,752,084**

* Ocean II commitment started at $30 Mil in Q213 and increased to $40 Mil in Q114.

**Morgan Creek Q425 data not available at time of reporting. Summaries reflect Q325 values adjusted for Q425 cash flows.

Asset Class Performance Net-of-Fees | As of As of March 31, 2026

	Market Value ($)	% of Portfolio	3 Mo (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)
Traditional Growth	**2,186,846,772**	**100.0**	**-1.9**	**20.8**	**16.8**	**9.9**	**10.9**
MSCI ACWI IMI Net			*-2.7*	*20.6*	*16.2*	*9.0*	*11.6*
Northern Trust MSCI World	1,962,312,587	89.7	-2.7	20.4	16.9	10.2	--
MSCI World IMI Index (Net)			*-3.1*	*19.7*	*16.4*	*9.7*	--
PIMCO RAE Emerging Markets	137,541,412	6.3	8.1	32.8	20.2	11.2	11.4
MSCI Emerging Markets (Net)			*-0.2*	*29.6*	*14.8*	*3.7*	*7.8*
GQG Active Emerging Markets	86,992,774	4.0	1.6	12.1	14.6	4.1	--
MSCI Emerging Markets (Net)			*-0.2*	*29.6*	*14.8*	*3.7*	--

Market Values may not add up due to rounding.

Traditional Growth

During the latest three-month period ending March 31, 2026, the traditional growth asset class returned (1.9%) and outperformed its MSCI ACWI IMI benchmark return of (2.7%) by 0.8%. One manager underperformed the benchmark and two managers outperformed the benchmark during Q1 2026.

Northern Trust MSCI World, the Plan's Passive Global Equity manager, outperformed its MSCI World IMI benchmark over the past quarter by 0.4%, returning (2.7%) versus the benchmark return of (3.1%). The strategy gained 20.4% over the trailing 1-year period and an annualized 16.9% return over the trailing 3-year period.

PIMCO RAE Emerging Markets, one of SJCERA's Active Emerging Markets Equity managers, outperformed its MSCI Emerging Markets Index benchmark for the recent quarter by 8.3% and outperformed the benchmark over the trailing 1-year period by 3.2%. The manager has also outperformed the benchmark over the trailing 3-, 5- and 10-year periods by 5.4%, 7.5%, and 3.6%, respectively.

GQG Active Emerging Markets outperformed its MSCI Emerging Markets benchmark during Q1 2026 by 1.7%; however, the manager underperformed the benchmark over the trailing 1-year period by (17.5%). The manager slightly underperformed the benchmark over the trailing 3-year period by (0.3%) and outperformed over the trailing 5-year period by 0.4%.

Asset Class Performance Net-of-Fees | As of As of March 31, 2026

	Market Value ($)	% of Portfolio	3 Mo (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)
Stabilized Growth	**1,191,142,872**	**100.0**	**0.5**	**4.0**	**2.6**	**2.8**	**4.8**
SJCERA Stabilized Growth Benchmark			*0.7*	*5.5*	*6.3*	*5.5*	*5.9*
Liquid Credit	**404,293,425**	**33.9**	**-0.1**	**6.7**	**8.2**	**4.5**	**4.5**
50% BB US HY/50% S&P UBS Lev Loan			*-0.5*	*5.9*	*8.3*	*5.1*	*5.9*
Neuberger	195,165,471	16.4	-0.5	7.1	8.3	3.6	--
40% ICEBofAMLUSHY /40% MS LSTALevLoan/20%JPMEMBI Global			*-0.7*	*6.7*	*8.5*	*4.1*	*--*
Stone Harbor Absolute Return (Newfleet)	209,127,953	17.6	0.3	6.2	8.0	5.1	4.7
ICE BofA-ML LIBOR			*0.9*	*4.2*	*4.9*	*3.4*	*2.5*
Private Credit Lag	**414,574,626**	**34.8**	**0.2**	**2.5**	**1.0**	**2.7**	**2.8**
Credit Blend S&P/LSTA Lev Loan +2%			*1.7*	*8.0*	*12.3*	*11.3*	*9.7*
Ares Pathfinder Fund II, L.P.	37,635,940	3.2	2.7	9.6	--	--	--
Credit Blend S&P/LSTA Lev Loan +2%			*1.7*	*8.0*	*--*	*--*	*--*
Blackrock Direct Lending Lag	81,149,351	6.8	-2.4	0.5	6.0	5.7	--
Credit Blend S&P/LSTA Lev Loan +2%			*1.7*	*8.0*	*12.3*	*11.3*	*--*
Crestline Opportunity II Lag	2,303,196	0.2	-20.0	-40.6	-23.6	-15.3	-7.0
Credit Blend			*1.7*	*8.0*	*12.3*	*11.3*	*9.7*
Davidson Kempner Long-Term Distressed Opportunities Fund V, L.P. Lag	54,281,820	4.6	5.2	4.1	8.7	8.9	--
Credit Blend			*1.7*	*8.0*	*12.3*	*11.3*	*--*
HPS European Asset Value II, LP Lag	14,294,220	1.2	-2.9	-7.5	4.7	6.1	--
Credit Blend			*1.7*	*8.0*	*12.3*	*11.3*	*--*
Medley Opportunity II Lag	179,867	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.8	-1.8	-4.8
Credit Blend			*1.7*	*8.0*	*12.3*	*11.3*	*9.7*
Mesa West IV Lag	35,169,069	3.0	0.8	5.7	-9.7	-4.6	--
Credit Blend			*1.7*	*8.0*	*12.3*	*11.3*	*--*

1 Market Values may not add up due to rounding.
2 Benchmark composition listed in the Appendix.

Asset Class Performance Net-of-Fees | As of As of March 31, 2026

	Market Value ($)	% of Portfolio	3 Mo (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)
Oaktree Middle-Market Direct Lending Lag	20,038,763	1.7	-5.8	-3.8	5.7	7.3	--
Credit Blend S&P/LSTA Lev Loan +2%			*1.7*	*8.0*	*12.3*	*11.3*	--
Raven Opportunity III Lag	15,115,431	1.3	2.9	-5.6	-35.7	-20.1	-9.1
Credit Blend			*1.7*	*8.0*	*12.3*	*11.3*	*9.7*
Silver Point Credit III Lag	29,508,093	2.5	3.2	14.3	--	--	--
Credit Blend			*1.7*	*8.0*	--	--	--
Silver Rock Tactical Allocation Fund 2022 Lag	54,159,987	4.5	1.6	11.2	--	--	--
Credit Blend			*1.7*	*8.0*	--	--	--
Silver Rock Tactical Allocation Fund 2025 Lag	10,325,093	0.9	0.0	--	--	--	--
Credit Blend			*1.7*	--	--	--	--
White Oak Summit Peer Lag	16,206,961	1.4	-5.9	-10.1	0.9	-1.5	--
Credit Blend			*1.7*	*8.0*	*12.3*	*11.3*	--
White Oak Yield Spectrum Master V Lag	44,206,835	3.7	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.0	--
Credit Blend			*1.7*	*8.0*	*12.3*	*11.3*	--
Private Core Real Assets Lag	372,274,821	31.3	1.4	2.8	-2.2	6.8	8.3
NCREIF ODCE (blend)			*0.7*	*2.9*	*-1.0*	*4.2*	*5.6*

1 Market Values may not add up due to rounding.
2 Benchmark composition listed in the Appendix.

Stabilized Growth

During the latest three-month period ending March 31, 2026, the Stabilized Growth sleeve of the Plan underperformed its Stabilized Growth benchmark by (0.3%). Several managers in this asset class are in the process of investing capital and may underperform as assets are invested (typically known as the J-curve effect). Included in this group are private core real assets, which outperformed their benchmark this quarter.

Neuberger Berman, one of the Plan's liquid credit managers, slightly outperformed the benchmark return by 0.2% for the recent quarter. The manager outperformed the benchmark over the trailing 1-year period by 0.4%; however, it slightly underperformed the benchmark over the trailing 3- and 5-year periods by (0.2%) and (0.5%), respectively.

Stone Harbor (Newfleet), the Plan's Absolute Return Fixed Income manager, underperformed the benchmark over the recent quarter by (0.6%). However, the manager outperformed the benchmark over the trailing 1-, 3-, 5- and 10-year periods by 2.0%, 3.1%, 1.7%, and 2.2%, respectively.

Ares Pathfinder Fund II, LP, a new private credit manager within the portfolio, outperformed its benchmark by 1.0% over the recent quarter and 1.6% over the trailing 1-year period.

BlackRock Direct Lending trailed the benchmark over the recent quarter, 1-, 3- and 5-year periods by (4.1%), (7.5%), (6.3%), and (5.6%), respectively.

Crestline Opportunity II, has underperformed the benchmark over the trailing quarter, 1-, 3-, 5- and 10-year periods by (21.7%), (48.6%), (35.9%), (26.6%), and (16.7%), respectively.

Davidson Kempner, a Distressed Private Credit manager, outperformed its benchmark over the quarter by 3.5%; however, the manager underperformed the benchmark over the trailing 1-, 3-, and 5-year periods by (4.0%), (3.6%), and (2.3%), respectively.

HPS EU Value II underperformed its benchmark during Q1 2026 by (4.6%) and underperformed the benchmark over the trailing 1-, 3- and 5-year periods by (15.5%), (7.5%), and (5.2%), respectively.

Stabilized Growth (continued)

Medley Opportunity II lagged its benchmark over the quarter, 1-, 3-, 5- and 10-year time periods by (1.7%), (8.0%), (13.1%), (13.0%), and (14.5%), respectively.

Mesa West RE Income IV, one of the Plan's Commercial Mortgage managers, underperformed the benchmark in Q1 2026 by (0.9%). The strategy also trailed the benchmark over the trailing 1-, 3-, and 5-year periods by (2.3%), (22.0%), and (15.9%), respectively.

Oaktree, a Middle-Market Direct Lending manager, underperformed the benchmark return over the recent quarter by (7.5%) and the trailing 1-, 3- and 5-year periods by (11.8%), (6.5%), and (4.0%), respectively.

Raven Opportunity III outperformed the benchmark for the quarter by 1.2%, but underperformed the benchmark over the 1-, 3-, 5- and 10-year periods by (13.6%), (48.0%), (31.4%), and (18.8%), respectively.

Silver Point Credit III is a newer addition to the private credit allocation which recently called capital and outperformed the benchmark by 1.5% over the most recent quarter and 6.3% over the trailing 1-year period.

Silver Rock Tactical Allocation Fund (2022 Vintage) underperformed the benchmark over the recent quarter by (0.1%), but outperformed the benchmark over the trailing 1-year period by 3.2%.

Silver Rock Tactical Allocation Fund (2025 Vintage) is a newer addition the portfolio and recently called capital. The fund trailed the benchmark by (1.7%) during the recent quarter.

White Oak Summit Peer, one of the Plan's Direct Lending managers, underperformed the benchmark over the recent quarter, 1-, 3- and 5-year periods by (7.6%), (18.2%), (11.4%), and (12.8%), respectively.

White Oak Yield Spectrum Master V trailed its benchmark over the recent quarter, 1-, 3- and 5-year periods by (1.1%), (7.4%), (10.8%), and (10.2%), respectively.

Private Core Real Assets outperformed its target over the recent quarter and trailing 5- and 10-yr periods by 0.7%, 2.6%, and 2.7%, respectively. However, the manager underperformed the benchmark over the trailing 1- and 3-year periods by (0.1%) and (1.1%), respectively.

Asset Class Performance Net-of-Fees | As of As of March 31, 2026

	Market Value ($)	% of Portfolio	3 Mo (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)
Principal Protection	**507,274,184**	**100.0**	**0.0**	**5.0**	**4.6**	**1.6**	**2.6**
Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index			*0.0*	*4.3*	*3.6*	*0.3*	*1.7*
Dodge & Cox Fixed Income	325,943,738	64.3	0.0	5.4	5.1	1.7	3.3
Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index			*0.0*	*4.3*	*3.6*	*0.3*	*1.7*
Loomis Sayles	181,330,446	35.7	0.1	4.2	3.6	--	--
Blmbg. U.S. Aggregate Index			*0.0*	*4.3*	*3.6*	--	--

1 Market Values may not add up due to rounding.

Principal Protection

During the latest three-month period ending March 31, 2026, both of SJCERA's Principal Protection managers matched or outperformed the benchmark. The asset class was in line with the benchmark return of 0.0% for Q1 of 2026 and outperformed the benchmark over the trailing 1-year period by 70 basis points.

Dodge & Cox, the Plan's Core Fixed Income manager, matched the US Agg return of 0.0% over the recent quarter. The strategy has outperformed its benchmark by 1.1%, 1.5%, 1.4%, and 1.6% for the trailing 1-, 3-, 5- and 10-year periods, respectively.

Loomis Sayles outperformed the benchmark by 0.1% in Q1 of 2026. The strategy slightly underperformed the benchmark return over the trailing 1-year period by (0.1%). The strategy has matched the return of the benchmark over the trailing 3-year period.

Asset Class Performance Net-of-Fees | As of As of March 31, 2026

	Market Value ($)	% of Portfolio	3 Mo (%)	1 Yr (%)	3 Yrs (%)	5 Yrs (%)	10 Yrs (%)
Crisis Risk Offset Asset Class	**566,297,305**	**100.0**	**7.1**	**7.5**	**4.0**	**4.2**	**2.7**
CRO Benchmark			*2.9*	*5.5*	*3.4*	*2.7*	*2.9*
Long Duration	**156,450,613**	**27.6**	**-0.1**	**0.7**	**-1.2**	**-4.2**	**-0.7**
Blmbg. U.S. Treasury: Long			*-0.4*	*0.5*	*-1.5*	*-4.6*	*-0.8*
Dodge & Cox Long Duration	156,450,613	27.6	-0.1	0.7	-1.2	-4.2	-0.7
Blmbg. U.S. Treasury: Long			*-0.4*	*0.5*	*-1.5*	*-4.6*	*-0.8*
Systematic Trend Following	**254,565,127**	**45.0**	**10.6**	**14.3**	**3.6**	**6.9**	**2.6**
BTOP 50 (blend)			*7.7*	*11.1*	*6.0*	*7.3*	*3.7*
Graham Tactical Trend	131,098,976	23.2	14.3	20.6	5.7	7.6	--
SG Trend			*7.1*	*15.0*	*5.2*	*7.6*	--
Mount Lucas	123,466,151	21.8	7.1	8.2	1.6	6.1	1.3
BTOP 50 (blend)			*7.7*	*11.1*	*6.0*	*7.3*	*3.7*
Alternative Risk Premium	**155,281,565**	**27.4**	**9.3**	**4.4**	**10.1**	**8.5**	**4.1**
5% Annual (blend)			*1.2*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*5.0*
AQR Style Premia	91,473,082	16.2	8.9	7.0	18.8	17.2	--
5% Annual			*1.2*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*5.0*	--
P/E Diversified Global Macro	63,808,483	11.3	10.0	0.8	1.1	5.6	--
5% Annual			*1.2*	*5.0*	*5.0*	*5.0*	--

1 Market Values may not add up due to rounding.
2 Benchmark composition listed in Appendix.

Crisis Risk Offset

During the latest three-month period ending March 31, 2026, the Crisis Risk Offset sleeve outperformed the benchmark return of 2.9% by 4.2% gaining 7.1% in Q1.

Dodge & Cox Long Duration returned (0.1%) during Q1 which outperformed the Bloomberg US Long Duration Treasuries benchmark return of (0.4%) by 0.3%. This is a passive strategy with minimal tracking error over all trailing periods.

Graham Tactical Trend, one of the Plan's Systematic Trend Following managers, outperformed the SG Trend benchmark over the recent quarter by 7.2% and the trailing 1-year period by 5.6%. The manager also outperformed the benchmark over the trailing 3-year period by 0.5% and matched the benchmark over the trailing 5-year period.

Mount Lucas, one of the Plan's Systematic Trend Following managers, underperformed the BTOP 50 benchmark during the trailing quarter by (0.6%) and the 1-, 3-, and 5-year periods by (2.9%), (4.4%), and (1.2%), respectively. The manager also underperformed the benchmark over the trailing 10-year period by (2.5%).

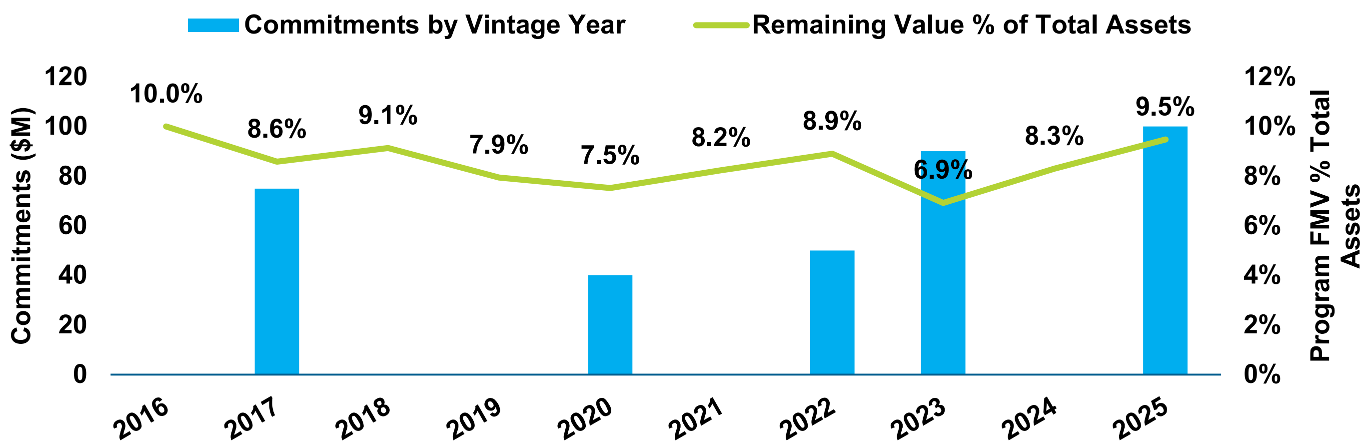
AQR, one of the Plan's Alternative Risk Premium managers, outperformed its 5% Annual target during Q1 by 7.6%. The strategy also outperformed the benchmark over the trailing 1-, 3-, and 5-year periods by 2.0%, 13.8%, and 12.2%, respectively.

P/E Diversified, one of the Plan's Alternative Risk Premium managers, outperformed its 5% Annual target for the recent quarter by 8.7%. The strategy outperformed the benchmark over the trailing 5-year period by 0.6%; however, it underperformed the benchmark over the trailing 1- and 3-year periods by (4.2%) and (3.9%), respectively.

Real Estate Program
September 30, 2025

Introduction

The Retirement Association's target allocation towards real estate assets is 17%. As of December 31, 2025, the Retirement Association had invested with twenty four real estate managers (seven private open-end and seventeen private closed-end). The aggregate reported value of the Retirement Association's real estate investments was $497.2 million at quarter-end.



Program Status

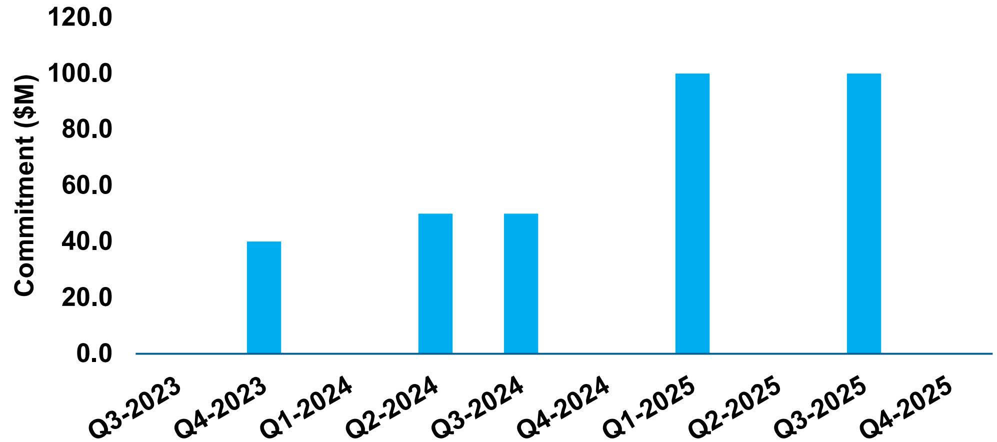
No. of Investments	24
Committed ($M)	891.6
Contributed ($M)	704.6
Distributed ($M)	457.2
Remaining Value ($M)	497.2

Performance Since Inception

	Program
DPI	0.65x
TVPI	1.35x
IRR	6.2%

Commitments

Recent Quarterly Commitments

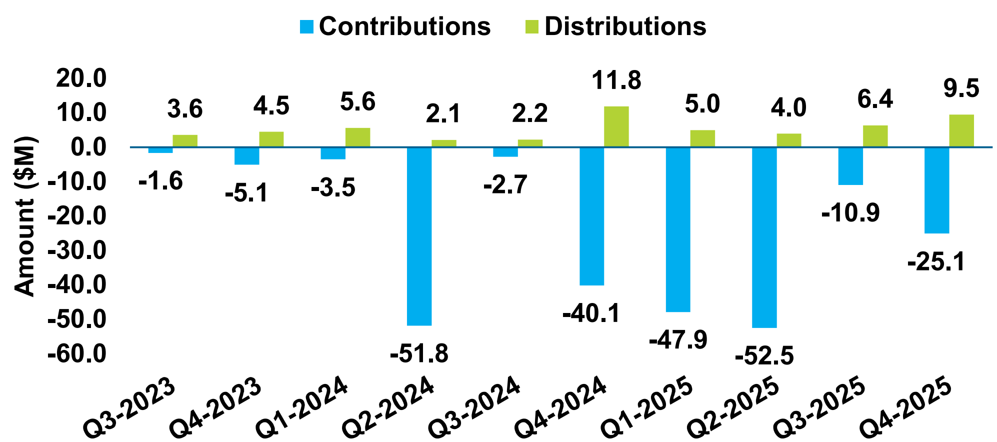


Commitments This Quarter

Fund	Strategy	Region	Amount ($M)
None to report.			

Cash Flows

Recent Quarterly Cash Flows



Largest Contributions This Quarter

Fund	Vintage	Strategy	Region	Amount ($M)
Blue Owl Digital III	2022	Value-Added	Global: All	11.91
SROA IX	2023	Value-Added	North America	6.15
Berkeley VI	2023	Value-Added	North America	5.44

Largest Distributions This Quarter

Fund	Vintage	Strategy	Region	Amount ($M)
Walton Street VI	2007	Opportunistic	North America	4.06
Greenfield VIII	2017	Opportunistic	North America	1.84
Berkeley VI	2023	Value-Added	North America	1.18

Significant Events

- In the fourth quarter, Blue Owl Digital Infrastructure Fund III called $11.91 million for partnership expenses, management fees, and investments such as STACK North America. STACK is a digital infrastructure-based data center company.
- In the fourth quarter, Berkeley Partners Value Industrial Fund VI called $5.44 million for property investments such as Hoosier Infill Industrial in Indianapolis, Indiana and 100 Hampshire Street in Mansfield, Massachusetts.
- In the fourth quarter, Walton Street Real Estate Fund VI distributed $4.06 million related to sale proceeds and operating cash flow from Rivers Casino, which is based in Schenectady, New York.

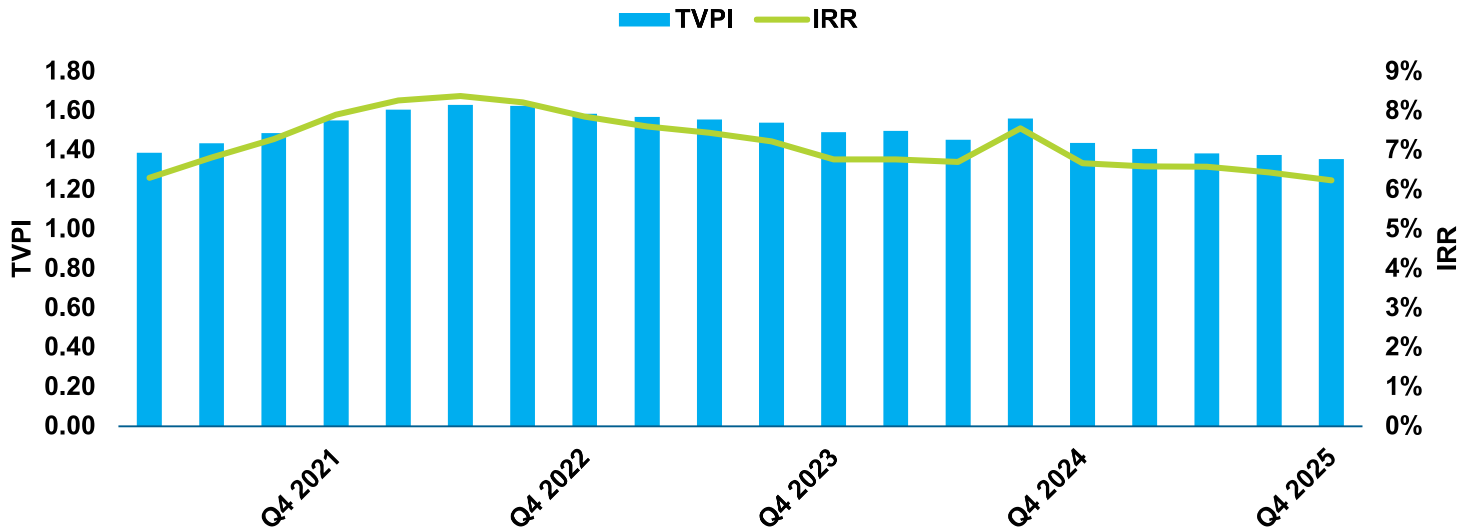
By Strategy

Group	Number	Committed ($M)	Contributed ($M)	Unfunded ($M)	Distributed ($M)	Remaining Value ($M)	Exposure ($M)	DPI (X)	TVPI (X)	IRR (%)
Core	4	170.5	183.8	0.0	45.3	269.5	269.5	0.25	1.71	6.4
Core-Plus	2	200.0	100.9	100.0	0.9	102.7	202.7	0.01	1.03	3.1
Opportunistic	9	204.1	184.4	21.1	241.2	10.9	32.1	1.31	1.37	5.8
Value-Added	9	317.0	235.4	86.7	169.8	114.0	200.7	0.72	1.21	7.0
Total	**24**	**891.6**	**704.6**	**207.8**	**457.2**	**497.2**	**705.0**	**0.65**	**1.35**	**6.2**

By Vintage

Group	Number	Committed ($M)	Contributed ($M)	Unfunded ($M)	Distributed ($M)	Remaining Value ($M)	Exposure ($M)	DPI (X)	TVPI (X)	IRR (%)
Open-end Fund	6	300.5	314.7	0.0	67.1	372.6	372.6	0.21	1.40	4.9
2005	1	15.0	14.0	1.0	17.6	0.0	1.0	1.25	1.25	4.1
2007	4	96.0	84.0	12.0	121.7	0.9	12.9	1.45	1.46	7.3
2011	2	50.0	38.3	11.7	47.4	2.4	14.1	1.24	1.30	8.6
2012	2	36.0	33.9	2.9	49.0	0.0	2.9	1.45	1.45	12.5
2013	1	19.1	18.3	0.8	32.4	0.5	1.4	1.77	1.80	13.7
2014	1	20.0	19.0	1.8	15.9	4.8	6.5	0.83	1.09	1.8
2017	2	75.0	68.2	8.2	88.9	11.2	19.4	1.30	1.47	13.6
2020	1	40.0	34.5	9.2	14.3	30.8	40.0	0.41	1.31	9.0
2022	1	50.0	15.5	33.8	0.2	34.5	68.3	0.01	2.25	235.4
2023	2	90.0	64.3	26.5	2.9	39.4	65.9	0.05	0.66	-39.7
2025	1	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.00	NM	NM
Total	**24**	**891.6**	**704.6**	**207.8**	**457.2**	**497.2**	**705.0**	**0.65**	**1.35**	**6.2**

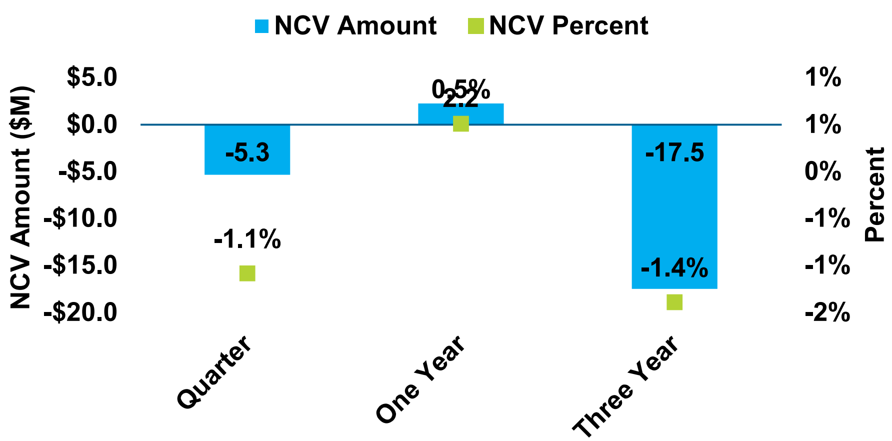
Since Inception Performance Over Time



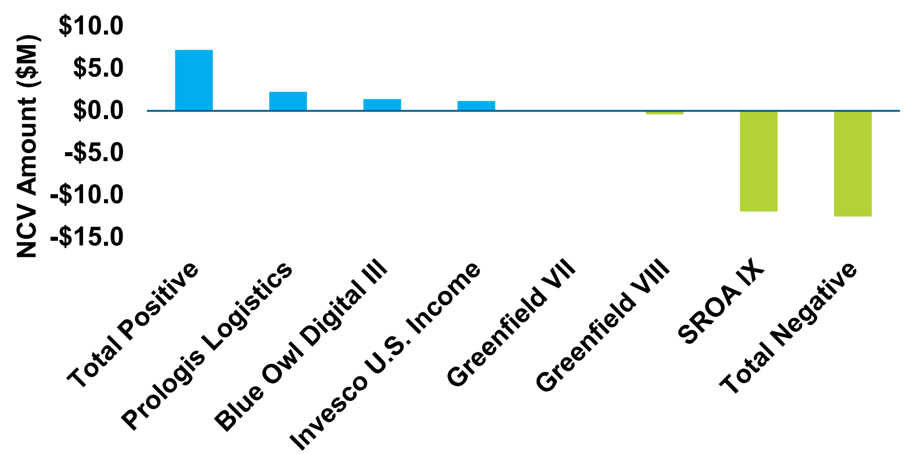
Horizon IRRs

	1 Year (%)	3 Year (%)	5 Year (%)	10 Year (%)	Since Inception (%)
Aggregate Portfolio	0.5	-1.5	6.6	7.0	6.2
Public Market Equivalent	4.1	8.2	6.9	5.3	7.4

Periodic NCV



1 Quarter Drivers Of NCV



Fund Performance: Sorted By Vintage And Strategy

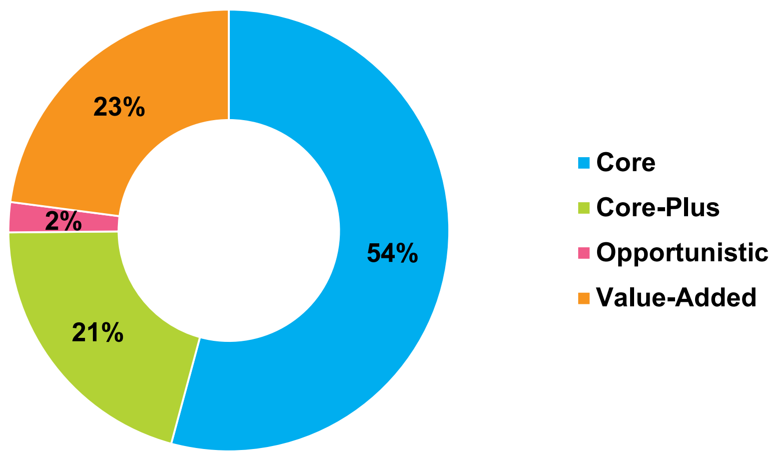
By Investment	Vintage	Strategy	Committed ($M)	Contributed ($M)	Unfunded ($M)	Distributed ($M)	Remaining Value ($M)	TVPI (X)	IRR (%)
AEW EHF	Open-End	Core	50.0	54.1	0.0	4.1	53.8	1.07	4.3
Principal US	Open-End	Core	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	39.8	1.59	4.7
Prologis Logistics	Open-End	Core	50.5	59.7	0.0	25.7	126.1	2.54	7.4
RREEF America II	Open-End	Core	45.0	45.0	0.0	15.6	49.8	1.45	4.6
Invesco U.S. Income	Open-End	Core-Plus	100.0	100.9	0.0	0.9	102.7	1.03	3.1
Walton Street V	Open-End	Opportunistic	30.0	30.0	0.0	20.8	0.4	0.71	-3.8
Miller GLobal Fund V	2005	Opportunistic	15.0	14.0	1.0	17.6	0.0	1.25	4.1
Greenfield V	2007	Opportunistic	30.0	29.6	0.4	40.7	0.0	1.38	8.3
Miller Global VI	2007	Opportunistic	30.0	21.1	8.9	33.4	0.0	1.58	7.7
Walton Street VI	2007	Opportunistic	15.0	13.3	1.7	20.7	0.9	1.62	7.7
Colony Realty III	2007	Value-Added	21.0	20.0	1.0	26.9	0.0	1.35	5.3
Greenfield VI	2011	Opportunistic	20.0	19.2	0.8	26.2	0.0	1.37	9.6
Almanac Realty VI	2011	Value-Added	30.0	19.1	10.9	21.2	2.4	1.23	7.1
Miller Global VII	2012	Opportunistic	15.0	12.1	2.9	16.1	0.0	1.33	14.4
Colony Realty IV	2012	Value-Added	21.0	21.7	0.0	32.9	0.0	1.51	11.9
Greenfield VII	2013	Opportunistic	19.1	18.3	0.8	32.4	0.5	1.80	13.7
AG Core Plus IV	2014	Value-Added	20.0	19.0	1.8	15.9	4.8	1.09	1.8
Greenfield VIII	2017	Opportunistic	30.0	26.8	4.6	33.4	9.2	1.58	17.2
Stockbridge RE III	2017	Value-Added	45.0	41.4	3.6	55.5	2.0	1.39	11.4
Berkeley V	2020	Value-Added	40.0	34.5	9.2	14.3	30.8	1.31	9.0
Blue Owl Digital III	2022	Value-Added	50.0	15.5	33.8	0.2	34.5	2.25	235.4

Performance Analysis | As of December 31, 2025

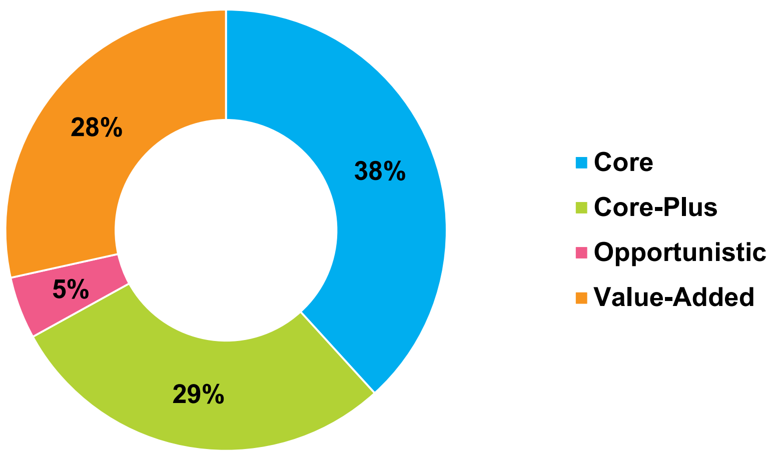
By Investment	Vintage	Strategy	Committed ($M)	Contributed ($M)	Unfunded ($M)	Distributed ($M)	Remaining Value ($M)	TVPI (X)	IRR (%)
Berkeley VI	2023	Value-Added	40.0	23.6	16.5	1.3	19.9	0.89	-14.9
SROA IX	2023	Value-Added	50.0	40.6	9.9	1.6	19.6	0.52	-50.5
Clarion Alternative	2025	Core-Plus	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	NM	NM
Total			**891.6**	**704.6**	**207.8**	**457.2**	**497.2**	**1.35**	**6.2**

By Strategy

Percent of FMV

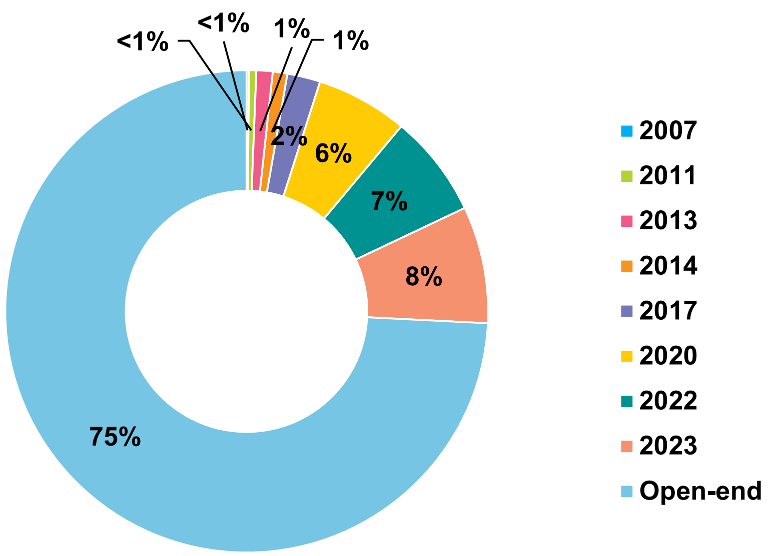


Percent of Exposure

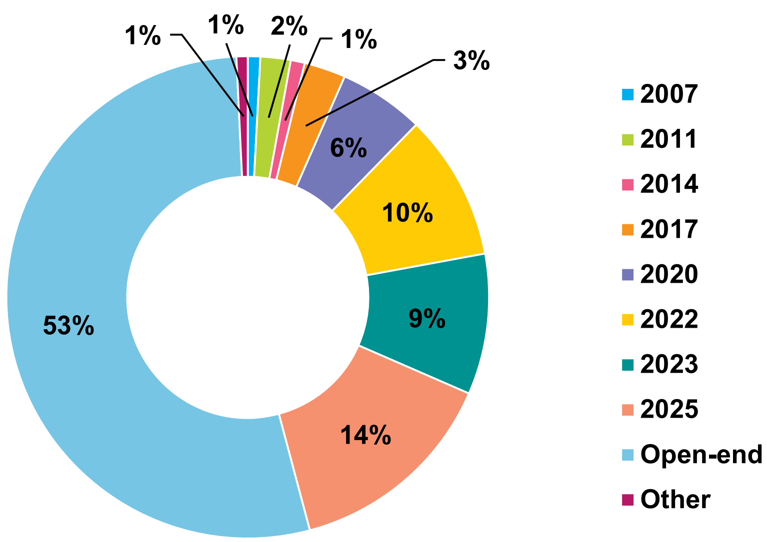


By Vintage

Percent of FMV

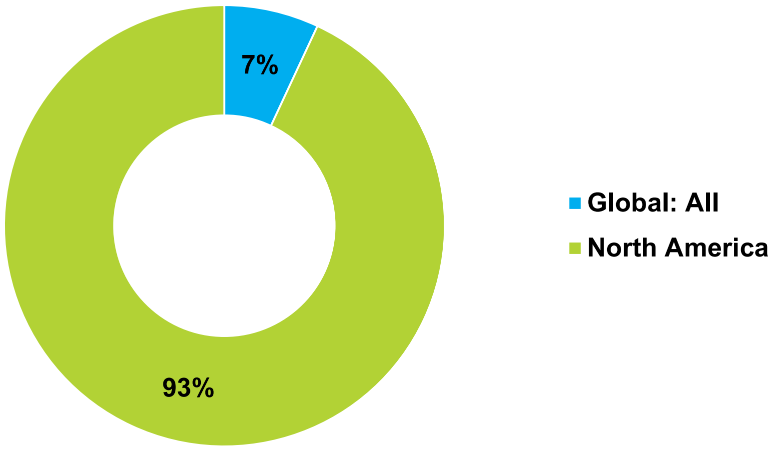


Percent of Exposure

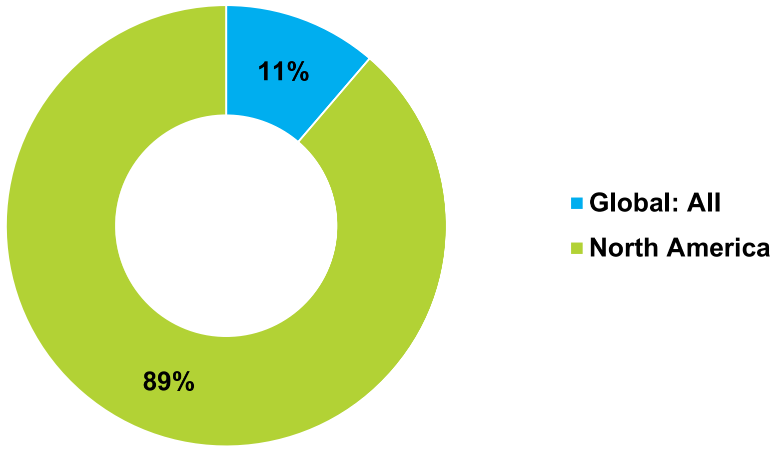


By Geographic Focus

Percent of FMV



Percent of Exposure



Below are details on specific terminology and calculation methodologies used throughout this report:

Committed	The original commitment amount made to a given fund. Some funds may be denominated in non-USD currencies, and such commitment amounts represent the sum of fund contributions translated to USD at their daily conversion rates plus the unfunded balance translated at the rate as of the date of this report.
Contributed	The amount of capital called by a fund manager against the commitment amount. Contributions may be used for new or follow-on investments, fees, and expenses, as outlined in each fund's limited partnership agreement. Some capital distributions from funds may reduce contributed capital balances. Some funds may be denominated in non-USD currencies, and such aggregate contributions represent the sum of each fund contribution translated to USD at its daily conversion rate.
Distributed	The amount of capital returned from a fund manager for returns of invested capital, profits, interest, and other investment related income. Some distributions may be subject to re-investment, as outlined in each fund's limited partnership agreement. Some funds may be denominated in non-USD currencies, and such aggregate distributions represent the sum of each fund distribution translated to USD at its daily conversion rate.
DPI	Acronym for "Distributed-to-Paid-In", which is a performance measurement for Private Market investments. The performance calculation equals Distributed divided by Contributed. DPIs for funds and groupings of funds are net of all fund fees and expenses as reported to by fund managers to Meketa.
Exposure	Represents the sum of the investor's Unfunded and Remaining Value.
IRR	Acronym for "Internal Rate of Return", which is a performance measurement for Private Market investments. IRRs are calculated by Meketa based on daily cash flows and Remaining Values as of the date of this report. IRRs for funds and groupings of funds are net of all fund fees and expenses as reported by fund managers to Meketa.
NCV	Acronym for "Net Change in Value", which is a performance measurement for Private Market investments. The performance calculation equals the appreciation or depreciation over a time period neutralized for the impact of cash flows that occurred during the time period.
NM	Acronym for "Not Meaningful", which indicates that a performance calculation is based on data over too short a timeframe to yet be meaningful or not yet possible due to inadequate data. Meketa begins reporting IRR calculations for investments once they have reached more than two years since first capital call. NM is also used within this report in uncommon cases where the manager has reported a negative Remaining Value for an investment.
PME Spread	Calculated as IRR minus PME.

Public Market Equivalent ("PME")	A calculation methodology that seeks to compare the performance of a portfolio of private market investments with public market indices. The figures presented in this report are based on the PME+ framework, which represents a net IRR value based on the actual timing and size of the private market program's daily cash flows and the daily appreciation or depreciation of an equivalent public market index. Meketa utilizes the following indices for private market program PME+ calculations: Infrastructure: Dow Jones Brookfield Global Infrastructure Index Natural Resources: S&P Global Natural Resources Index Private Debt: Merrill Lynch High Yield Master II Bond Index Private Equity: MSCI ACWI Investable Market Index Real Assets (excluding Real Estate): Equal blend of Dow Jones Brookfield Global Infrastructure Index and S&P Global Natural Resources Index Real Assets (including Real Estate): Equal blend of Dow Jones Brookfield Global Infrastructure Index, S&P Global Natural Resources Index, and Dow Jones U.S. Select Real Estate Securities Index Real Estate: Dow Jones U.S. Select Real Estate Securities Index
Remaining Value	The investor's value as reported by a fund manager on the investor's capital account statement. All investor values in this report are as of the date of this report, unless otherwise noted. Some funds may be denominated in non-USD currencies, and such remaining values represent the fund's local currency value translated to USD at the rate as of the date of this report.
TVPI	Acronym for "Total Value-to-Paid-In", which is a performance measurement for Private Market investments. The performance calculations represents Distributed plus Remaining Value, then divided by Contributed. TVPIs for funds and groupings of funds are net of all fund fees and expenses as reported to by fund managers to Meketa.
Unfunded	The remaining balance of capital that a fund manager has yet to call against a commitment amount. Meketa updates unfunded balances for funds to reflect all information provided by fund managers provided in their cash flow notices. Some funds may be denominated in non-USD currencies, and such unfunded balances represent the fund's local currency unfunded balance translated to USD at the rate as of the date of this report.

Economic and Market Update

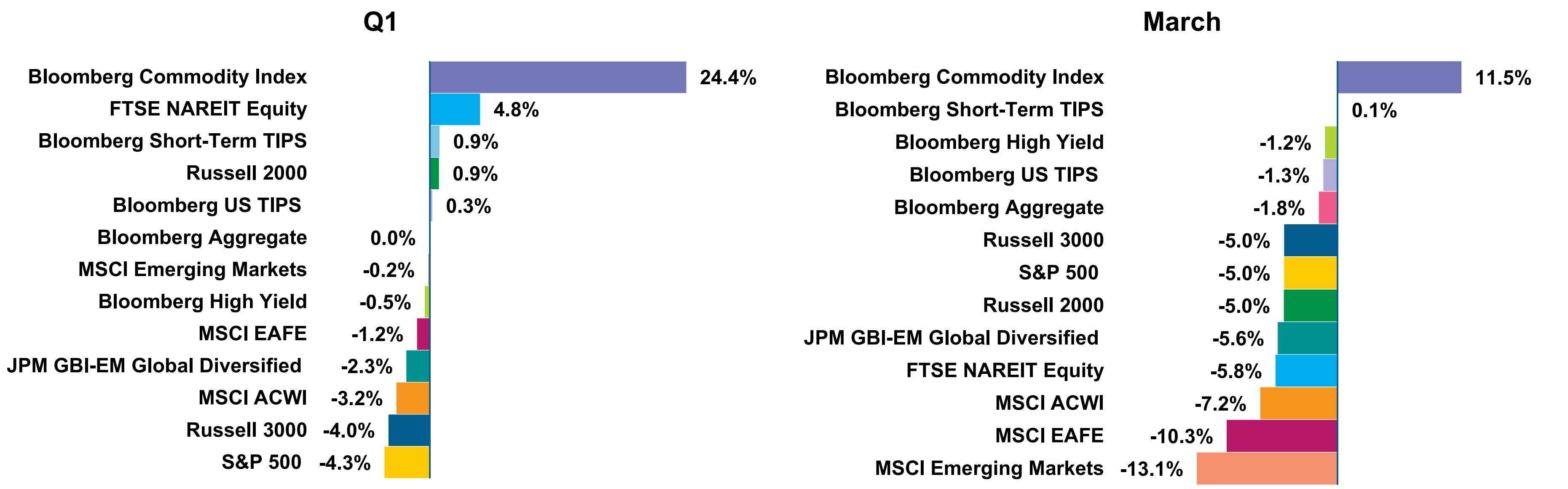
Data as of March 31, 2026

Commentary

Despite a solid start in January, equities globally declined in the first quarter amid tensions in the Middle East and US technology weakness, while higher energy prices fueled inflation concerns in the bond markets.

- US equities (Russell 3000) declined 4.0% in the first quarter. Small-cap and value stocks outperformed large-cap and growth, as skepticism around AI-driven valuations and shifting rate expectations supported a rotation toward more cyclical and defensive areas of the market.
- Non-US equities declined less than US stocks in the first quarter, supported by more attractive relative valuations and a rotation away from US technology leadership. Performance was also aided by strength in parts of Asia tied to AI-related hardware demand. Later in the quarter, the Middle East conflict particularly weighed on countries dependent on oil from the region, especially oil that typically passes through the Strait of Hormuz.
  - Non-US developed stocks (MSCI EAFE) fell 1.2% in the first quarter.
  - Emerging markets (MSCI Emerging Markets) slightly declined (0.2%) in the first quarter. South Korea and Taiwan were among the top performing countries, while China fell on weakness in internet and software stocks.
- Major bond markets were broadly flat for the first quarter of 2026. The US bond market (Bloomberg Aggregate) finished the quarter largely unchanged. TIPS (Bloomberg US TIPS) were up slightly driven by increased inflation concerns, while longer-duration Treasuries posted modestly negative returns amid upward pressure on yields.
- Looking ahead, markets will be focused on how geopolitical risks, elevated energy prices, and trade uncertainty feed into inflation expectations and influence the path of monetary policy, growth, and earnings outlooks.

Index Returns[1]



- In the first quarter of 2026, commodities led performance, significantly outperforming as geopolitical tensions drove oil prices higher. US REITs also had a strong quarter as investors rotated out of large-cap tech into defensive, income-generating assets, with data centers and healthcare properties driving results.
- In contrast, risk assets broadly lagged, with US equities declining, led by large-cap stocks, while international equities also posted negative returns amid continued concerns around technology valuations and energy related worries from the conflict in the Middle East.

[1] Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026.

Domestic Equity Returns[1]

Domestic Equity	March (%)	Q1 (%)	1 YR (%)	3 YR (%)	5 YR (%)	10 YR (%)
S&P 500	-5.0	-4.3	17.8	18.3	12.1	14.2
Russell 3000	-5.0	-4.0	18.1	17.8	10.9	13.7
Russell 1000	-5.0	-4.2	17.7	18.1	11.3	14.0
Russell 1000 Growth	-5.2	-9.8	18.8	21.2	12.8	16.8
Russell 1000 Value	-4.8	2.1	15.9	14.3	9.4	10.6
Russell MidCap	-5.3	1.3	16.0	13.3	7.3	10.9
Russell MidCap Growth	-6.3	-6.3	9.6	12.7	5.4	11.7
Russell MidCap Value	-5.1	3.7	17.6	13.1	7.9	9.7
Russell 2000	-5.0	0.9	25.7	13.0	3.8	9.9
Russell 2000 Growth	-6.3	-2.8	23.6	12.3	1.6	9.8
Russell 2000 Value	-3.6	5.0	28.1	13.8	5.8	9.6

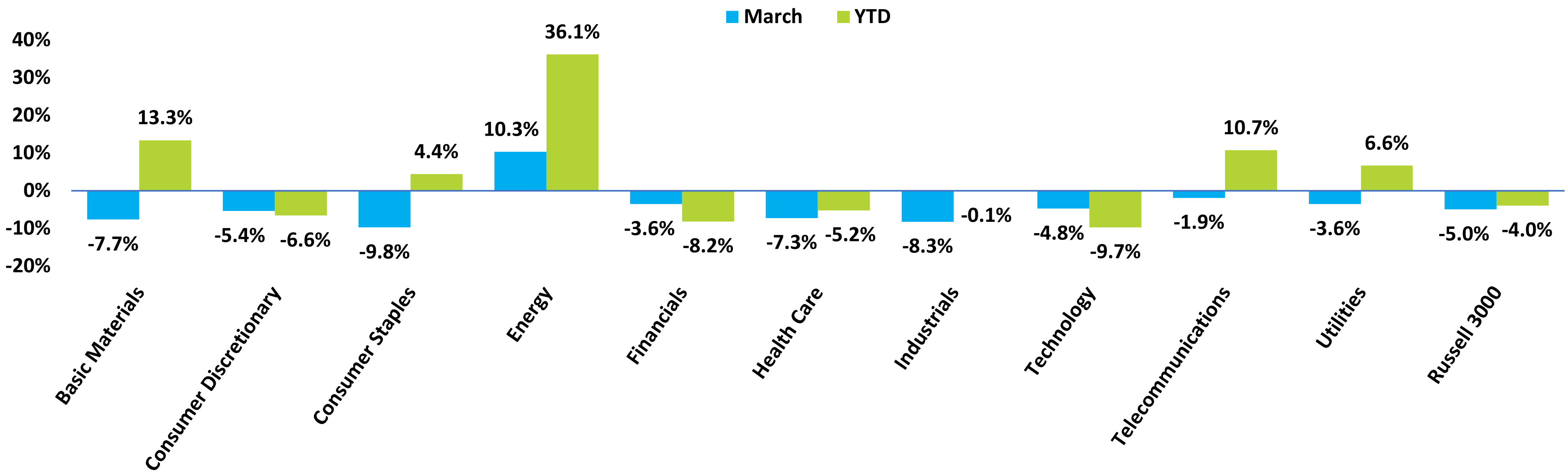
US Equities: The Russell 3000 index fell 4.0% in the first quarter of 2026.

→ The rotation from growth to value that began late last year remained firmly in place throughout the first quarter of 2026, despite broad declines in US equities. The style divergence was evident across market capitalizations, with the Russell 1000 Value Index gaining 2.1% versus a 9.8% decline for the Russell 1000 Growth Index. In small caps, the Russell 2000 Value Index rose 5.0% compared to a 2.8% decline for the Russell 2000 Growth Index, reflecting continued investor preference for lower-valuation, more cyclically exposed segments of the market.

→ All the "Magnificent Seven" constituents posted negative returns in the first quarter: Microsoft (-23.5%), Meta (-13.0%), Amazon (-9.4%), Alphabet (-8.1%), Apple (-7.3%), Tesla (-6.7%), and Nvidia (-6.5%). This acted as a meaningful headwind to broad market performance given their significant weight in the index.

[1] Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026.

Russell 3000 Sector Returns[1]



Sector performance was mixed in the first quarter, with leadership concentrated in energy and other inflation-sensitive areas alongside defensive sectors.

- Energy was the clear standout, gaining 36.1% during the quarter, driven by elevated geopolitical risk and rising energy prices. Basic materials (+13.3%) benefited from higher commodity prices and telecommunications (+10.7%) was helped by wireless carriers posting strong earnings.
- Technology was the weakest-performing sector, declining 9.7% for the quarter, as continued concerns around AI-related valuations and the sustainability of elevated capital spending weighed on returns. Financials (-8.2%) and consumer discretionary (-6.6%) also lagged.

[1] Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026.

Foreign Equity Returns[1]

Foreign Equity	March (%)	Q1 (%)	1 YR (%)	3 YR (%)	5 YR (%)	10 YR (%)
MSCI ACWI Ex US	-10.8	-0.7	24.9	14.5	7.0	8.4
MSCI EAFE	-10.3	-1.2	21.3	13.6	7.9	8.4
MSCI EAFE (Local Currency)	-8.0	0.1	17.4	13.2	9.9	9.3
MSCI EAFE Small Cap	-10.9	-1.3	25.6	12.6	4.4	7.4
MSCI Emerging Markets	-13.1	-0.2	29.6	14.8	3.7	7.8
MSCI Emerging Markets (Local Currency)	-10.5	2.1	30.6	17.1	6.2	9.5
MSCI EM ex China	-14.8	3.2	41.3	18.5	8.1	9.2
MSCI China	-7.7	-8.9	3.8	6.5	-4.9	5.1

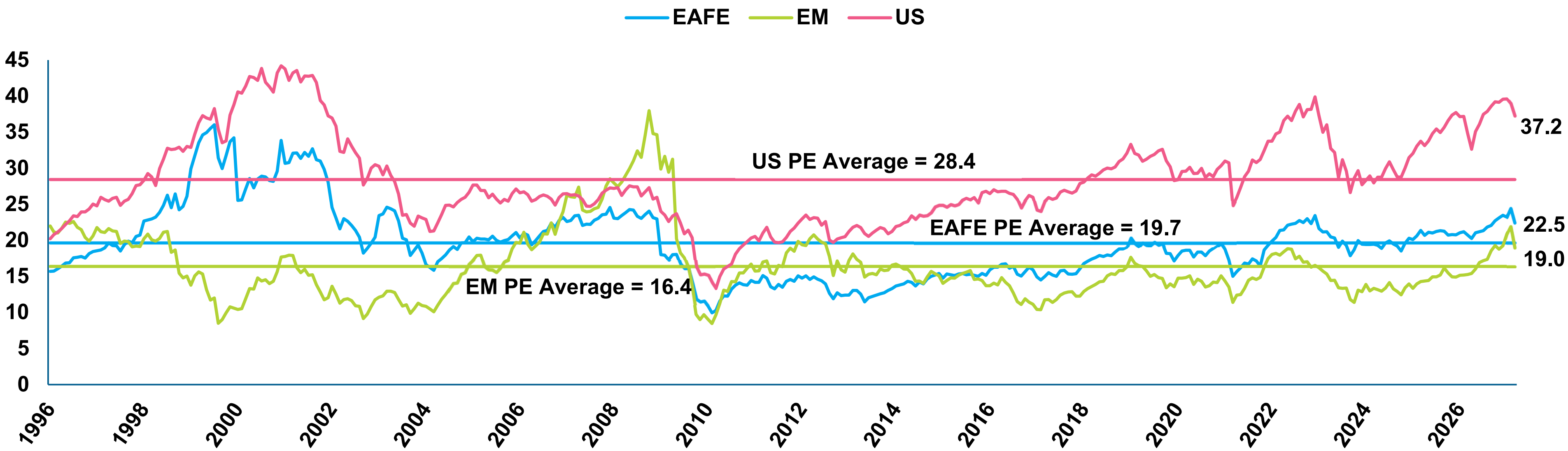
Foreign equities declined in the first quarter of 2026, but by less than US equities. Developed markets (MSCI EAFE: -1.2%) modestly underperformed emerging markets (MSCI Emerging Markets: -0.2%), with performance dispersion across regions remaining elevated.

→ Within developed markets, results were mixed. European and UK equities benefited at times from relative value appeal and exposure to energy and defensive sectors. Japan was supported by expectations of political stability after the February national elections and continued AI-related hardware demand, though broader risk-off sentiment and concerns related to energy prices weighed on returns by quarter-end.

→ Emerging markets modestly outperformed developed peers during the quarter, driven by strength in select Asian markets tied to continued semiconductor and hardware demand. China was a notable laggard (-8.9%), as broad-based weakness in tech and consumer stocks and ongoing uncertainty around growth and policy support pressured returns in the first quarter.

[1] Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026.

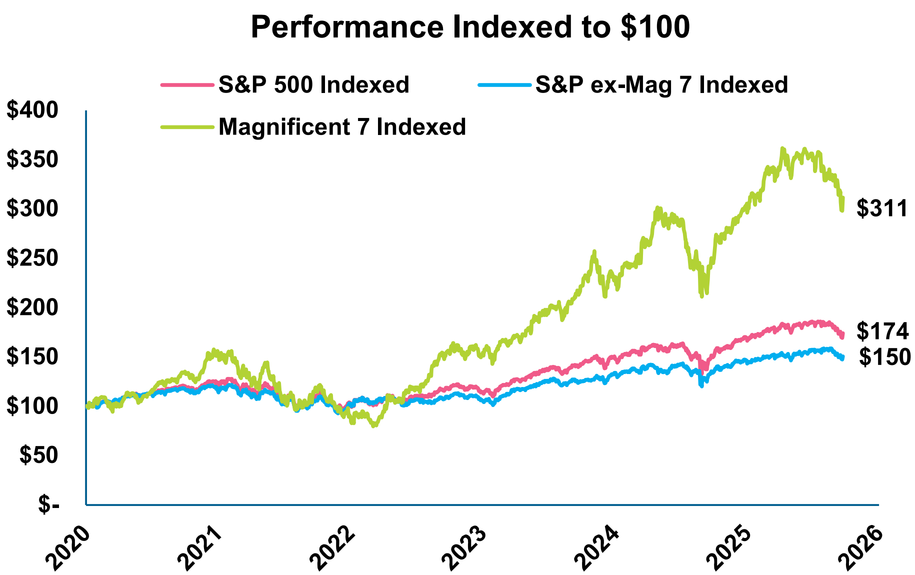
Equity Cyclically Adjusted P/E Ratios[1]

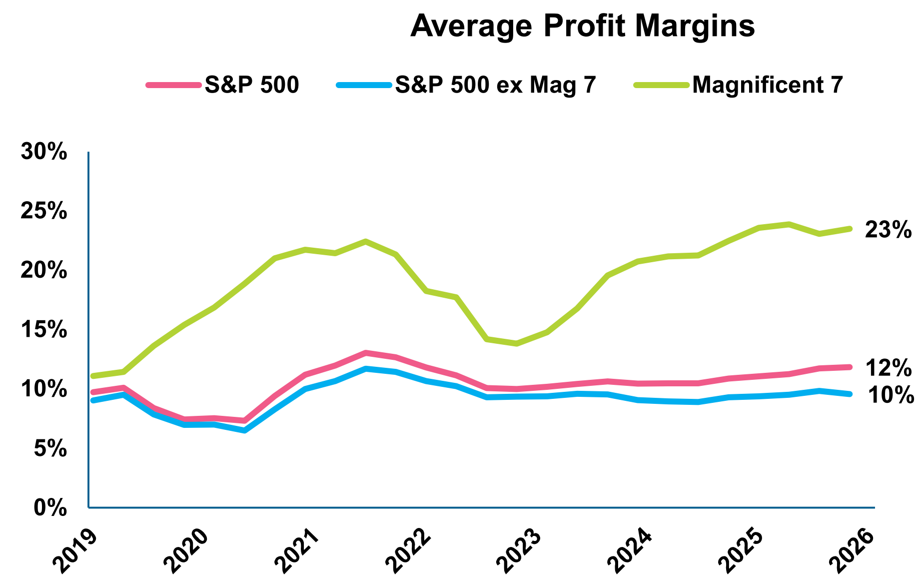


- Cyclically adjusted US equity valuations pulled back from their recent peak driven by weakness in AI-related growth stocks and the conflict in the Middle East. Valuations nevertheless remain well above long-run averages.
- Non-US developed markets (EAFE) pulled back modestly in the first quarter, but valuations remain above their long-run average (22.5 versus 19.7).
- Emerging market valuations also declined slightly in the first quarter but remain above the long-run average (19.0 versus 16.4) though.

[1] US Equity Cyclically Adjusted P/E on S&P 500 Index. Source: Robert Shiller, Yale University, and Meketa Investment Group. Developed and Emerging Market Equity (MSCI EAFE and EM Index) Cyclically Adjusted P/E Source: Bloomberg. Earnings figures represent the average of monthly "as reported" earnings over the previous ten years. Data is as of March 2026. The average line is the long-term average of the US, EM, and EAFE PE values from April 1998 to the recent month-end, respectively.

Performance and Profit Margins: S&P 500 and "Magnificent 7"[1]





- AI-oriented mega-cap stocks continued to play an outsized role in US equity performance during the first quarter of 2026, this time depressing overall results given their declines and weight in the index.
- Leadership broadened meaningfully over the quarter as investor concerns around valuations, capital intensity, and disruption risks weighed on high-multiple AI leaders. This contributed to the relative underperformance of the "Magnificent 7" versus the broader market.
- Despite the recent stock price weakness, the average profit margins (23%) for the "Magnificent 7" are more than double those of the S&P 500 ex Mag 7 (10%).

[1] Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026, for index prices and profit margins.

Fixed Income Returns[1]

Fixed Income	March (%)	Q1 (%)	1 YR (%)	3 YR (%)	5 YR (%)	10 YR (%)	Current Yield (%)	Duration (Years)
Bloomberg Universal	-1.8	-0.1	4.6	4.2	0.7	2.1	4.8	5.8
Bloomberg Aggregate	-1.8	0.0	4.3	3.6	0.3	1.7	4.6	6.0
Bloomberg US TIPS	-1.3	0.3	3.0	3.2	1.5	2.7	4.3	6.6
Bloomberg Short-term TIPS	0.1	0.9	3.9	4.7	3.5	3.1	3.8	2.4
Bloomberg US Long Treasury	-4.0	-0.4	0.5	-1.5	-4.6	-0.8	4.9	14.4
Bloomberg High Yield	-1.2	-0.5	7.0	8.6	4.2	6.1	7.4	3.4
JPM GBI-EM Global Diversified (USD)	-5.6	-2.3	11.8	6.9	2.1	2.6	--	--

Fixed Income: The Bloomberg Universal index fell 0.1% in the first quarter of 2026.

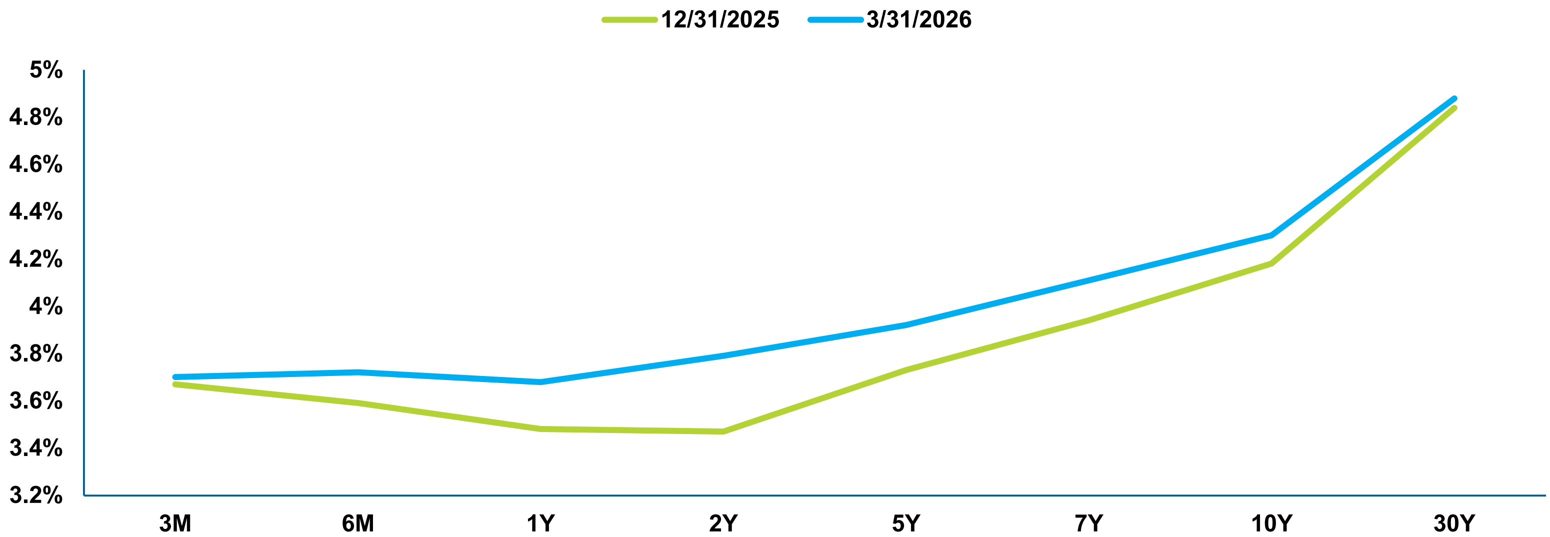
→ Fixed income returns were mixed during the first quarter of 2026. The Mideast conflict reignited inflation fears, and fixed income markets repriced future rate cut expectations for the year. The broad US bond market (Bloomberg Aggregate) finished the quarter flat, while longer-duration assets and riskier credit segments lagged.

→ Long-term Treasuries were pressured late in the quarter as yields moved higher, resulting in modest losses for the Bloomberg US Long Treasury Index (-0.4%). Inflation-protected securities delivered positive results, with short-term TIPS returning +0.9% while the broader TIPS index rose 0.3%.

→ During the quarter credit-oriented sectors lagged as weaker risk sentiment and rate volatility weighed on returns. High yield bonds declined modestly (-0.5%), while emerging market debt underperformed more meaningfully (-2.3%), reflecting sensitivity to global risk conditions.

[1] Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026. The yield and duration data from Bloomberg is defined as the index's yield to worst and modified duration, respectively. JPM GBI-EM data is from J.P. Morgan. Current yield and duration data is not available.

US Yield Curve[1]

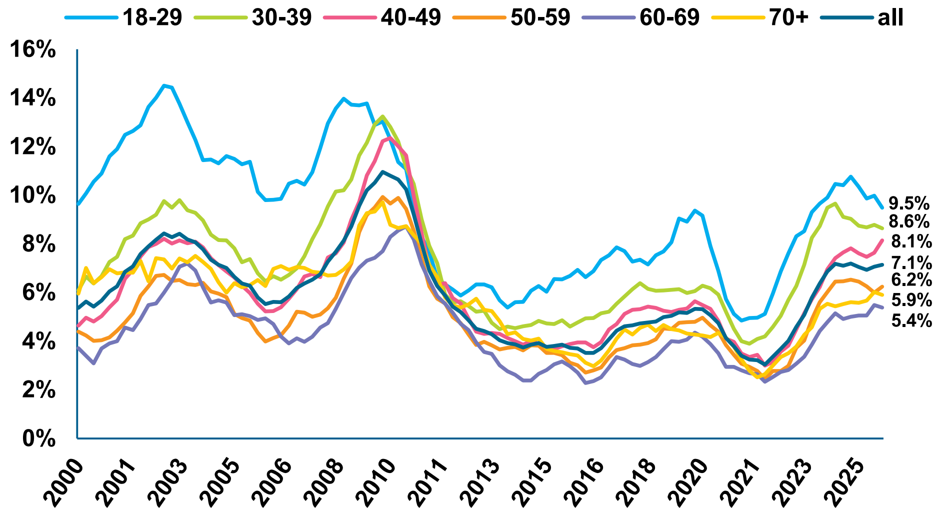


- Treasury yields moved higher across the entire curve during the first quarter of 2026 as the war in the Middle East increased inflation concerns and lowered the number of expected interest rate cuts from the Federal Reserve.
- The policy-sensitive 2-year nominal Treasury yield increased from 3.47% to 3.79%. The 10-year nominal Treasury yield rose from 4.18% to 4.30%, while the 30-year nominal Treasury yield increased from 4.84% to 4.91%.
- As the front end of the yield curve rose more sharply than longer-dated yields, the spread between the two-year and ten-year Treasury declined from 70 basis points to 53 basis points.

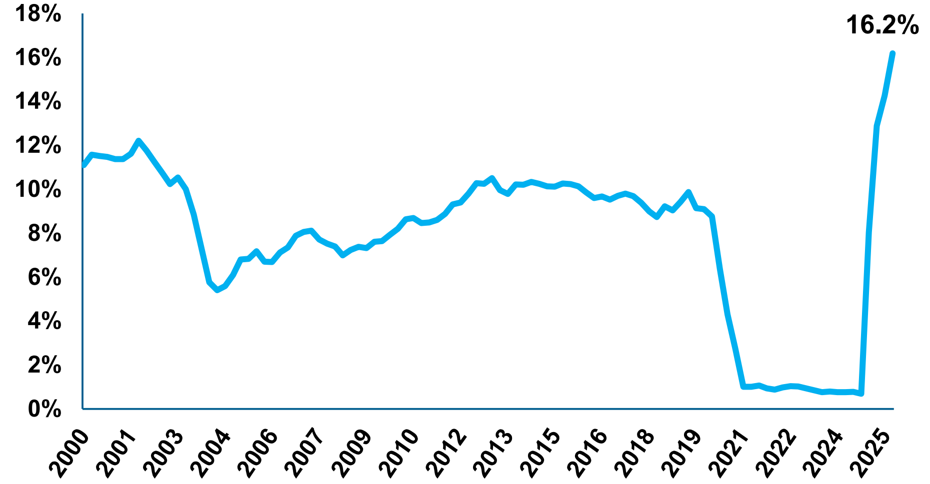
[1] Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026.

Stress is Building Among Some US Consumers[1]

Transition into Serious Delinquency for Credit Cards by Age



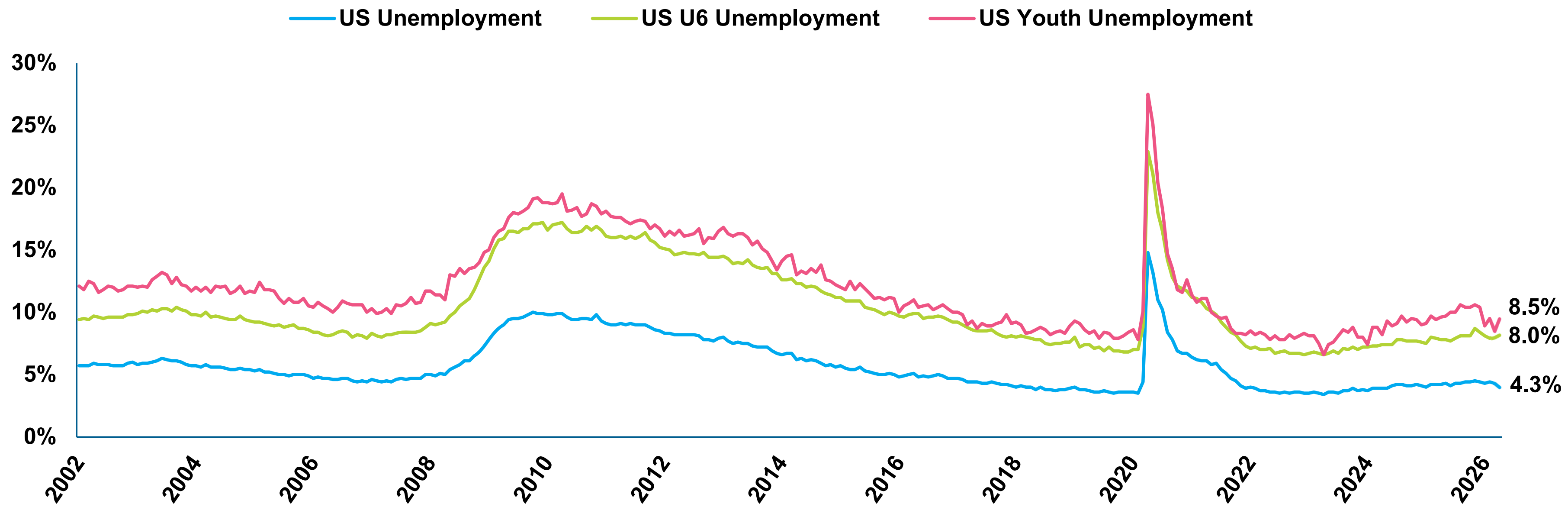
Transition Into Serious Delinquency (90+ Days) for Student Loans[2]



- US consumer conditions are increasingly K-shaped, with higher-income households remaining resilient while younger and more rate-sensitive borrowers show rising stress amid persistently high prices and interest rates.
- Delinquencies have risen from pandemic lows, driven by this more financially stretched group; while overall levels are close to pre-pandemic numbers, dispersion across households is widening.
- Student loan repayments have re-emerged as a key pressure point, with millions of borrowers missing payments and over 16% of balances now seriously delinquent, weighing on consumption for younger cohorts.

[1] Source: New York Federal Reserve, Quarterly Household Debt and Credit Report. See also FRED. Data is as of December 31, 2025.
[2] Source: New York Federal Reserve, Quarterly Household Debt and Credit Report. Percent of student loan holders transitioning in serious default (90-days or more) based on four quarter moving average. Delays in reporting may cause fluctuations. Data is as of December 31, 2025.

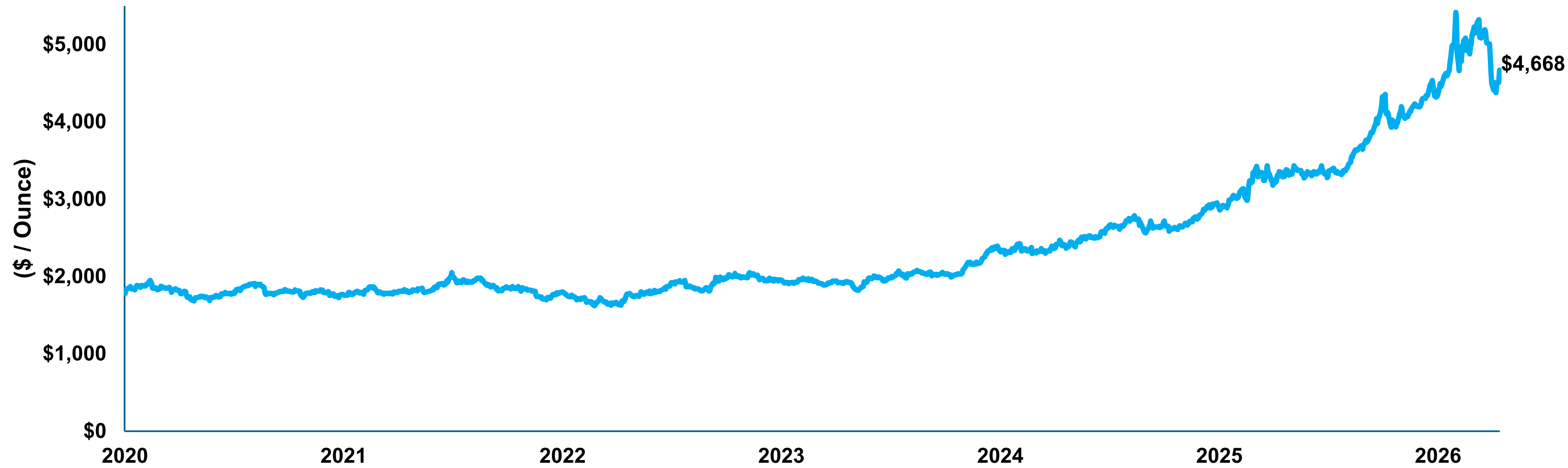
US Unemployment[1]



- The unemployment rate finished the quarter slightly lower than where it started (4.3% versus 4.4%). More than 200,000 jobs were added during the quarter with gains in January (160k) and March (178k) and losses in February (-133k). The gains were largely driven by the health care sector.
- Broader measures of labor markets (U6) have improved somewhat since late last year but remain above pre-pandemic levels. Youth unemployment improved somewhat in the first quarter to 8.5%.
- Despite some recent signs of weakness, the labor market remains broadly stable, with low initial unemployment claims, the number of job openings stabilizing, the rate of people quitting jobs slowing, and although hiring has slowed, layoffs remain low.

[1] Source: FRED and BLS. Data is as of March 31, 2026. Original February job loss was -92,000 but subsequently revised lower.

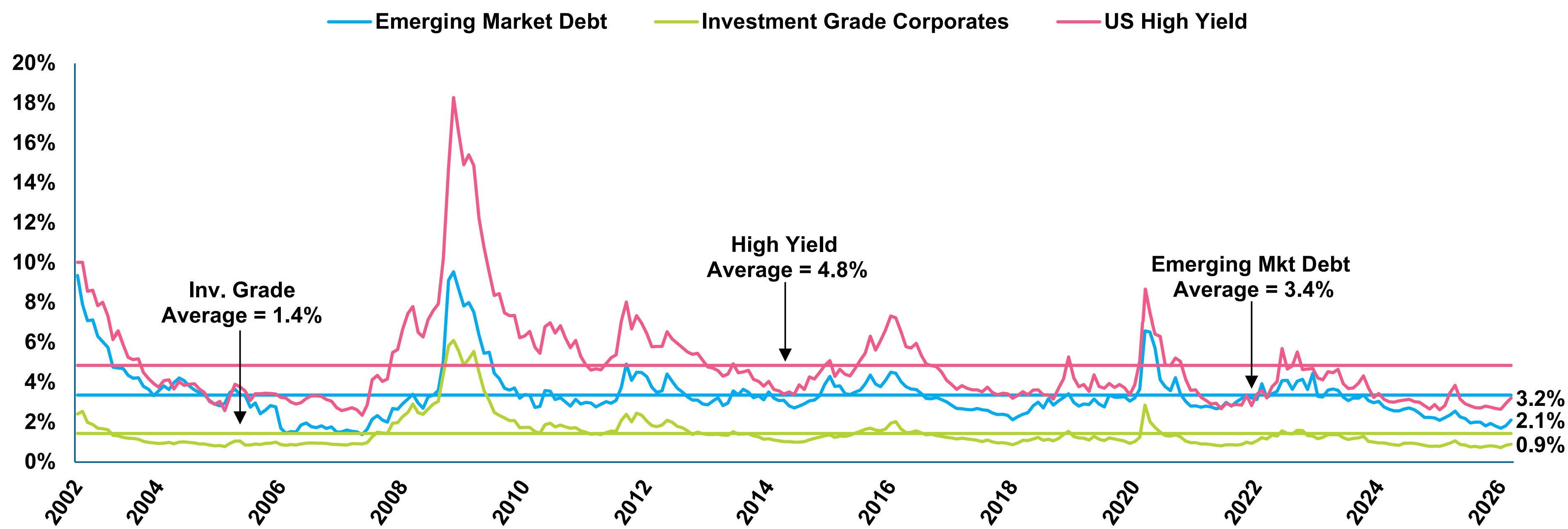
Gold[1]



- Gold gained over the first quarter of 2026. The rally reached an all-time high in January of over $5,300 an ounce before falling to $4,668 at quarter end. US dollar strength, the conflict in the Middle East, and some central bank liquidations contributed to the price decline.
- At the start of the Middle East conflict the price of gold rose. However, as the energy shock roiled non-US markets many central banks sold or stepped back purchases of gold bullion to raise US dollars and stabilize their currencies. The global energy shock rekindled inflation fears and raised market expectations for central bank rate hikes in the coming months.
- Longer-term support remains anchored by persistent inflation concerns, deteriorating fiscal trajectories in major economies, and despite recent dynamics, central bank de-dollarization.

[1] Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026. Gold Spot Price is quoted as US Dollars per Troy Ounce.

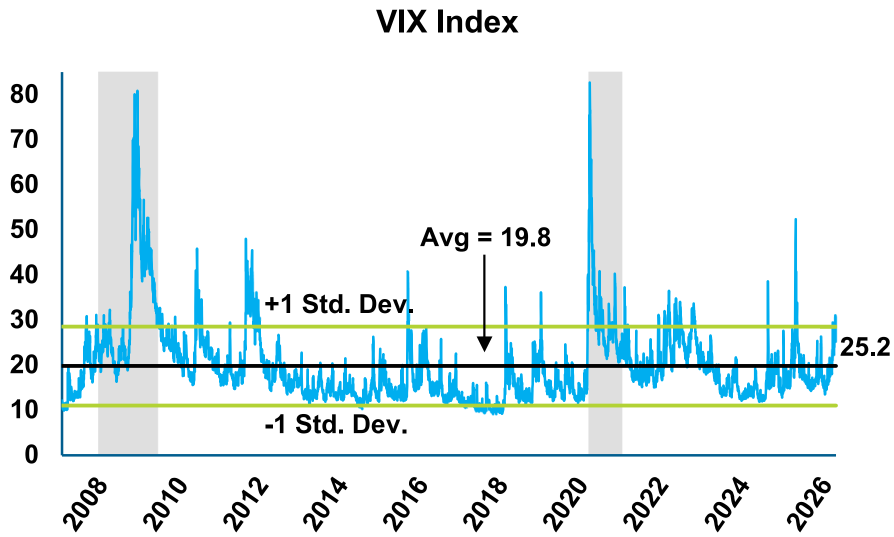
Credit Spreads vs. US Treasury Bonds[1]

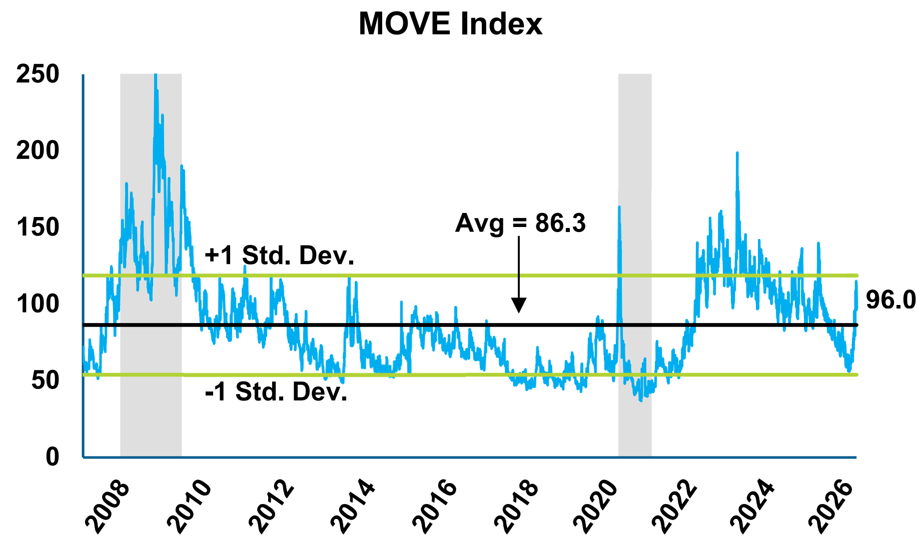


- Credit spreads (the difference in yield from a comparable-maturity Treasury) rose during the first quarter as the Middle East conflict and the resulting energy shock drove a risk-off rotation.
- Investment grade spreads moved slightly higher for the quarter (0.8% to 0.9%).
- High yield spreads rose the most in the first quarter (2.7% to 3.2%), while emerging market spreads ticked up more modestly (1.8% to 2.1%).
- All yield spreads remain well below their respective long-run averages, particularly high yield (3.2% vs. 4.8%).

[1] Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026. Average lines denote the average of the investment grade, high yield, and emerging market spread values from September 2002 to the recent month-end, respectively.

Equity and Fixed Income Volatility[1]

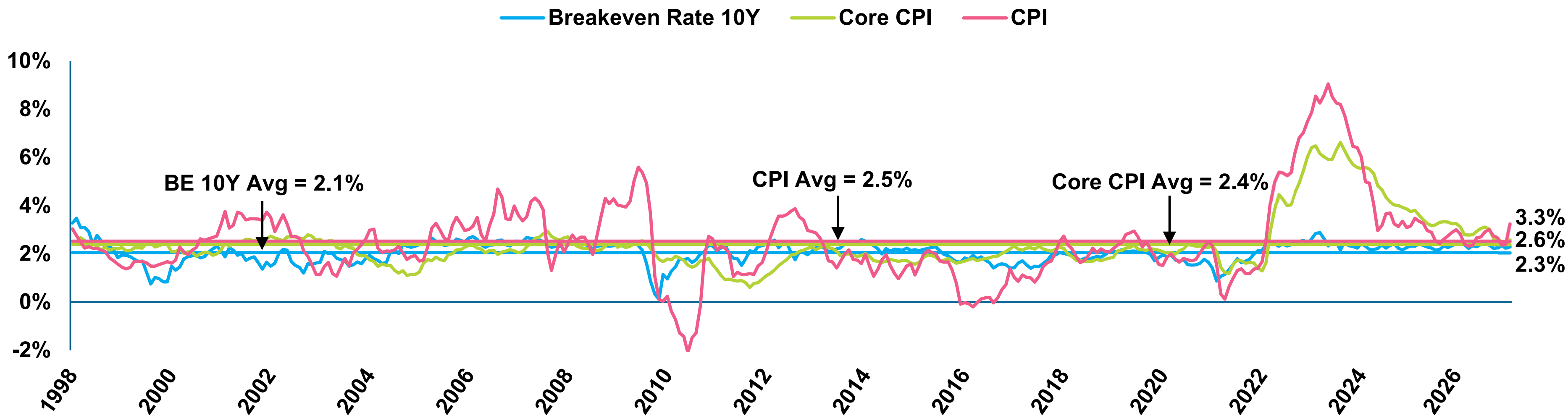




- Volatility rose significantly across both equity and fixed income markets in the first quarter, largely due to uncertainty related to the conflict in the Middle East.
- Equity market volatility (VIX) rose in the first quarter (15.0 to 25.2), peaking at over 30 during March. Despite the rise this quarter, the volatility levels were lower than the VIX readings after the US tariff announcements last year.
- Bond market volatility (MOVE) also spiked in the first quarter (64.0 to 96.0) reaching levels around 115 before declining at quarter-end. Heightened uncertainty around geopolitical risks on inflation and the related Federal Reserve policy path drove fixed income volatility levels higher.

[1] Equity Volatility – Source: FRED. Fixed Income Volatility – Source: Bloomberg. Implied volatility as measured using VIX Index for equity markets and the MOVE Index to measure interest rate volatility for fixed income markets. Data is as of March 31, 2026. The average line indicated is the average of the VIX and MOVE values between January 2007 and March 2026.

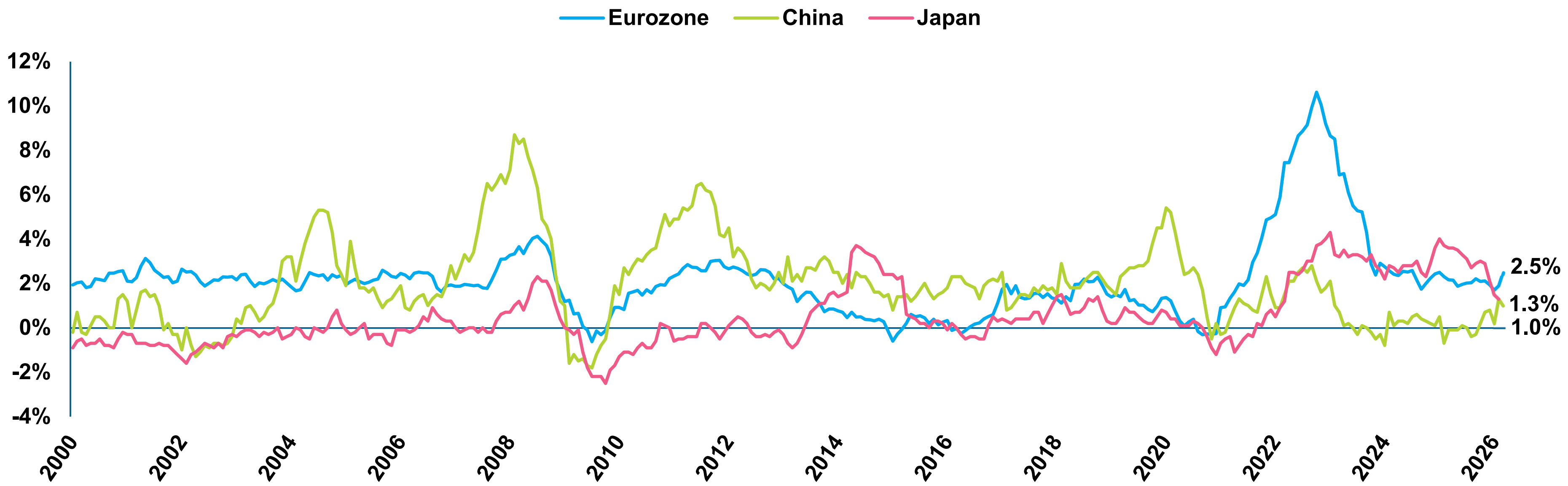
US Inflation[1]



- In the first quarter of 2026, year-on-year headline inflation rose from the end of 2025 level of 2.4% in January to 3.3% in March. This was largely driven by an increase in the energy index (+10.9%) with gasoline prices up 21.2%, the largest monthly gain since 1967. The month-on-month rate jumped from +0.2% to +0.9%.
- Year-on-year core inflation remained unchanged in the first quarter at 2.6% with the monthly pace falling slightly (0.3% to 0.2%). Shelter remained the largest contributor, though notably rent posted the smallest monthly increase since 2021.
- Despite a rise in March, long-term inflation expectations (breakevens) rose only modestly over the quarter (2.2% to 2.3%).

[1] Source: FRED. Data is as of March 31, 2026.

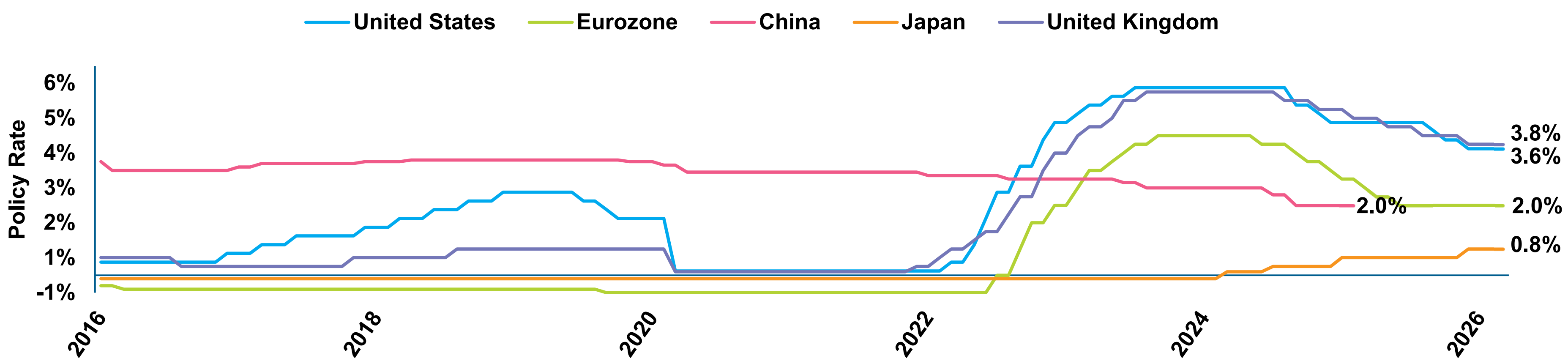
Global Inflation (CPI Trailing Twelve Months)[1]



- Eurozone inflation rose during the first quarter of 2026, largely driven by a spike in energy costs. It ended the period at 2.5% year-on-year (above the ECB's 2% target), up from 2.0% at the end of 2025. While inflation pressures remain uneven across components, the elevated headline level continues to complicate the policy outlook.
- Japan's inflation declined over the quarter from 2.1% at the end of 2025 to 1.3% (a four-year low). Government energy subsidies kept electricity and gas prices contained, alongside a deceleration in food price inflation as rice price gains slowed markedly.
- China's inflation rose modestly during the first quarter of 2026, increasing from 0.8% at year-end to 1.0%, though overall price pressures remain subdued and well below levels seen in developed markets.

[1] Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 2026 except Japan which is as of February.

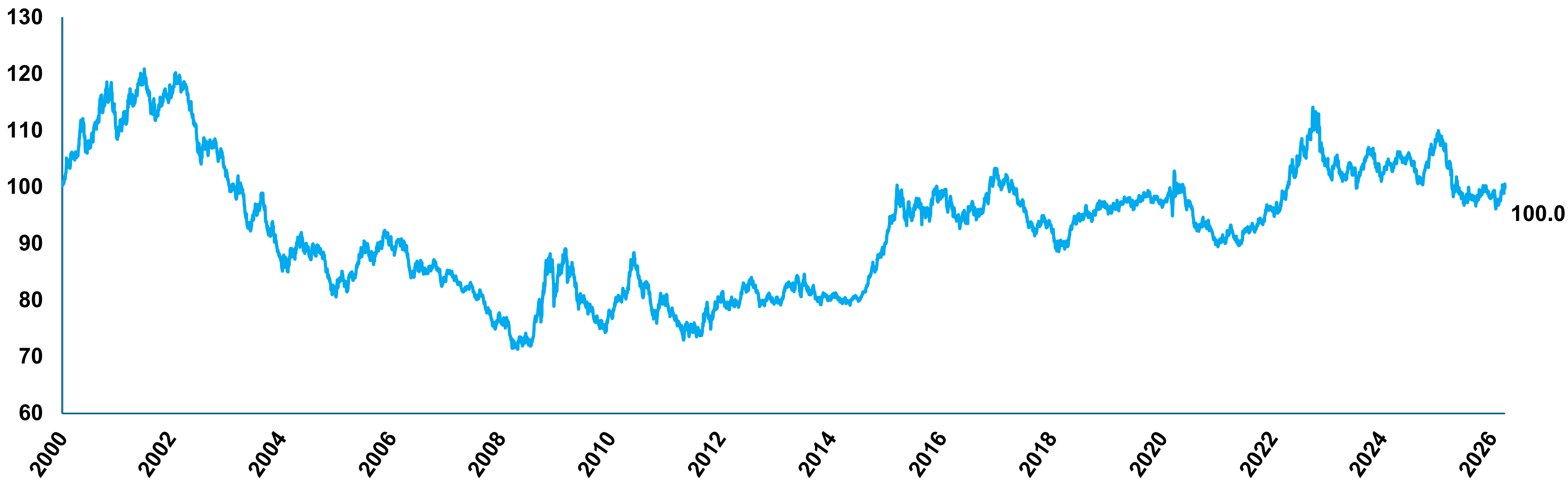
Global Policy Rates[1]



- Global monetary policy was increasingly divergent during the first quarter of 2026, as tensions in the Middle East created inflation fears, driving expectations for some central banks to start increasing policy rates.
- The Federal Reserve held policy rates steady throughout the first quarter as inflation remained above target and labor market conditions cooled gradually. In Q1, markets materially reduced expectations for rate cuts in 2026 given the Iran conflict, with a slight chance of a rate increase priced in late in the quarter.
- The European Central Bank and Bank of England are expected to increase policy rates 1-2 times this year given the impact of higher oil prices on inflation and both areas being net importers of oil.
- China's central bank is expected to keep supporting economic growth with accommodative monetary policy and other easing measures.
- The Bank of Japan continued its gradual normalization away from ultra-easy monetary policy. While rates remain low by global standards, markets continue to anticipate additional incremental rate increases later in 2026.

[1] Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026, except China which is as of February 28, 2025. United States rate is the mid-point of the Federal Funds Target Rate range. Eurozone rate is the ECB Deposit Facility Announcement Rate. Japan rate is the Bank of Japan Unsecured Overnight Call Rate Expected. China rate is the China Central Bank 1-Year Medium Term Interest Rate. UK rate is the UK Bank of England Official Bank Rate.

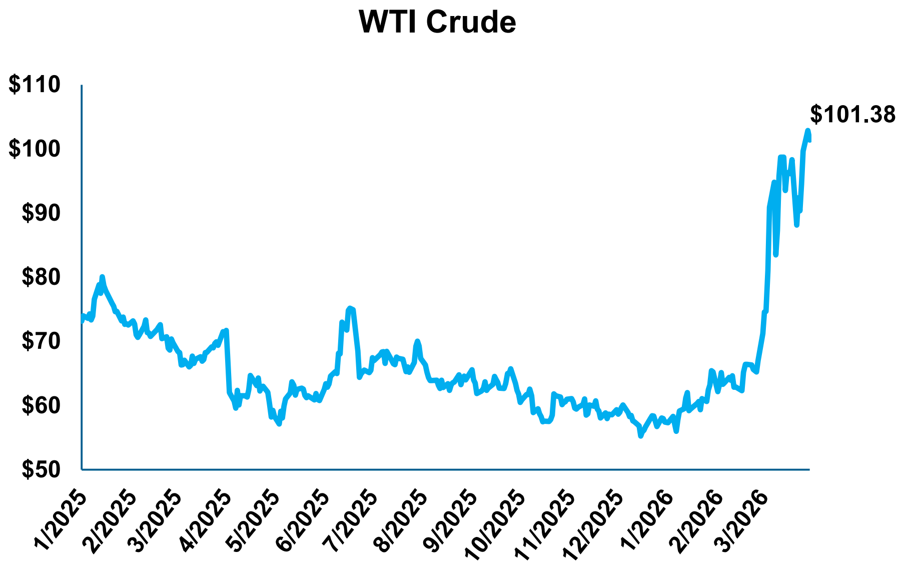
US Dollar vs. Broad Currencies[1]

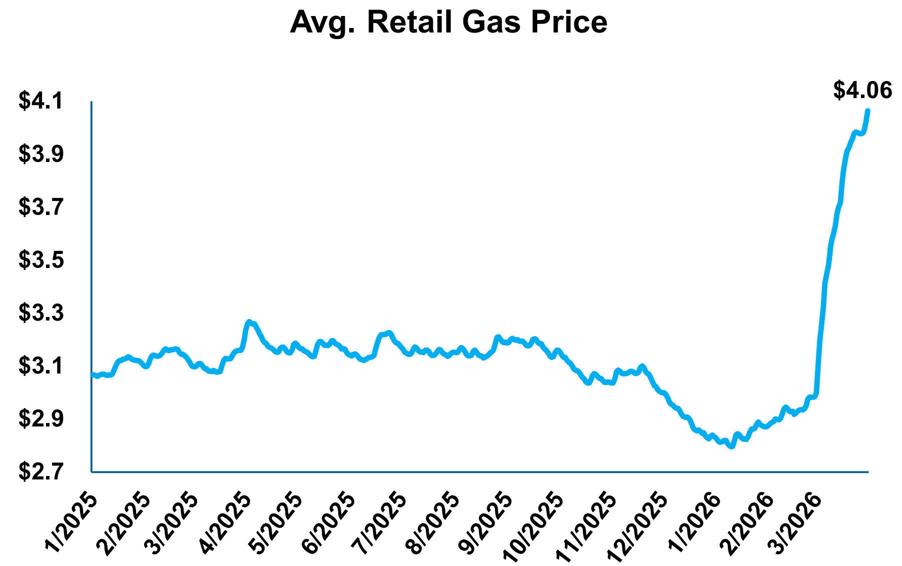


- The US dollar was volatile over the quarter but rose modestly with the DXY rising from 98.3 at the end of 2025 to 100.0 by quarter-end.
- The dollar weakened early in Q1 given softer US inflation data and related expectations for aggressive Fed rate cuts, then strengthened sharply as the Middle East conflict drove safe-haven demand and the energy-shock inflation threat pushed the Fed back to a holding pattern on potential interest rate cuts.
- Overall, the dollar remains sensitive to changes in interest rate expectations and geopolitical developments, with policy divergence across regions continuing to play a central role in currency markets.

[1] Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026.

Gas and Oil[1]

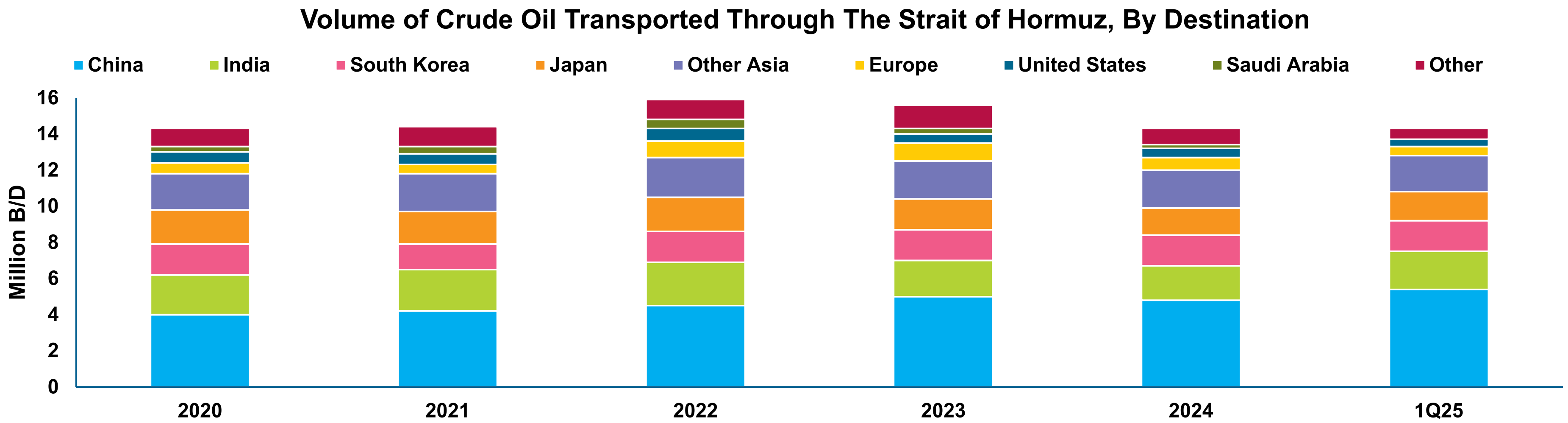




- Energy prices rose sharply during the first quarter of 2026 following a significant escalation in the Middle East conflict, marking one of the largest geopolitical shocks to global energy markets in history. Concerns around supply disruption risk pushed WTI crude oil from approximately $58 at year-end to $101.38 by quarter-end.
- The surge in crude prices translated quickly to consumers, with average US retail gasoline prices rising from $2.81 at the end of 2025 to $4.06 by the end of the first quarter, increasing inflation pressures and weighing on household purchasing power.

[1] Source: Bloomberg. Data is as of March 31, 2026.

Volume of Crude Oil[1]



- Major economies are impacted differently from the conflict depending on their reliance on regional oil and whether they are net importers or exporters. The Strait of Hormuz is the critical chokepoint with Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and the UAE depending on it to export their oil, meaning a closure disrupts supply on both sides of the equation.
- China purchases around 90% of Iran's oil, while Japan, South Korea, and India are heavily dependent on broader Gulf supply.
- US crude production near record highs provides a meaningful buffer against Middle Eastern disruption, though global prices will ultimately reflect the scale and duration of any supply shortfall.
- As we move forward, the length of the conflict and the path of energy prices will be the defining variables for both inflation and growth globally with central banks caught in the difficult position of responding to a shock they cannot control.

[1] Source: Apollo Academy. Data is as of March 31, 2025.

Key Trends

- Global growth expectations entering 2026 remained relatively resilient, with the IMF projecting global GDP growth of 3.3% for the year, masking growing divergence across regions. The US outlook remains comparatively stronger, while growth in the euro area and China is expected to moderate amid structural and policy headwinds.
- As the first quarter progressed, the global macro backdrop became more fragile, with geopolitical escalation in the Middle East introducing a significant energy price shock that threatens to weigh on growth while simultaneously re-accelerating inflation pressures. This dynamic has complicated the outlook for monetary policy globally.
- US consumer conditions showed early signs of strain entering 2026. Despite a strong January jobs report, hiring was narrowly concentrated, prior gains were revised lower, and confidence weakened — particularly among lower-income households facing persistent pressure from elevated prices and borrowing costs. February's unexpected loss of 133,000 payroll jobs confirmed that the labor market's apparent resilience might have been more fragile than the headline numbers suggested. However, the economy added 178,000 jobs in March, offsetting the previous month’s job losses.
- US equity market leadership continued to broaden during Q1. Elevated valuations and increased dispersion shifted investor focus toward earnings durability, cash generation, and return on capital rather than momentum-driven growth. The underperformance of AI-linked mega-caps reinforced this trend.
- Global trade tensions remained outwardly contained during the quarter following the late-2025 tariff suspension, but underlying frictions persisted. Strategic competition in semiconductors and rare-earths, China’s slowing growth and low inflation, and heightened geopolitical risk continue to pose downside risks to the global outlook.
- The late-February US-Israel strikes on Iran represent the most significant new risk to the global macro-outlook. Oil's sharp move higher, despite recent declines, is tightening financial conditions, threatening to reignite inflation just as some central banks were preparing to ease. This puts the Fed in an increasingly difficult position between a softening labor market and resurging energy prices.

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PERFORMANCE DATA CONTAINED HEREIN REPRESENT PAST PERFORMANCE. PAST PERFORMANCE IS NO GUARANTEE OF FUTURE RESULTS.

Credit Risk: Refers to the risk that the issuer of a fixed income security may default (i.e., the issuer will be unable to make timely principal and/or interest payments on the security).

Duration: Measure of the sensitivity of the price of a bond to a change in its yield to maturity. Duration summarizes, in a single number, the characteristics that cause bond prices to change in response to a change in interest rates. For example, the price of a bond with a duration of three years will rise by approximately 3% for each 1% decrease in its yield to maturity. Conversely, the price will decrease 3% for each 1% increase in the bond's yield. Price changes for two different bonds can be compared using duration. A bond with a duration of six years will exhibit twice the percentage price change of a bond with a three-year duration. The actual calculation of a bond's duration is somewhat complicated, but the idea behind the calculation is straightforward. The first step is to measure the time interval until receipt for each cash flow (coupon and principal payments) from a bond. The second step is to compute a weighted average of these time intervals. Each time interval is measured by the present value of that cash flow. This weighted average is the duration of the bond measured in years.

Information Ratio: This statistic is a measure of the consistency of a portfolio's performance relative to a benchmark. It is calculated by subtracting the benchmark return from the portfolio return (excess return), and dividing the resulting excess return by the standard deviation (volatility) of this excess return. A positive information ratio indicates outperformance versus the benchmark, and the higher the information ratio, the more consistent the outperformance.

Jensen's Alpha: A measure of the average return of a portfolio or investment in excess of what is predicted by its beta or "market" risk. Portfolio Return- [Risk Free Rate+Beta*(market return-Risk Free Rate)].

Market Capitalization: For a firm, market capitalization is the total market value of outstanding common stock. For a portfolio, market capitalization is the sum of the capitalization of each company weighted by the ratio of holdings in that company to total portfolio holdings; thus it is a weighted-average capitalization. Meketa Investment Group considers the largest 65% of the broad domestic equity market as large capitalization, the next 25% of the market as medium capitalization, and the smallest 10% of stocks as small capitalization.

Market Weighted: Stocks in many indices are weighted based on the total market capitalization of the issue. Thus, the individual returns of higher market-capitalization issues will more heavily influence an index's return than the returns of the smaller market-capitalization issues in the index.

Maturity: The date on which a loan, bond, mortgage, or other debt/security becomes due and is to be paid off.

Prepayment Risk: The risk that prepayments will increase (homeowners will prepay all or part of their mortgage) when mortgage interest rates decline; hence, investors' monies will be returned to them in a lower interest rate environment. Also, the risk that prepayments will slow down when mortgage interest rates rise; hence, investors will not have as much money as previously anticipated in a higher interest rate environment. A prepayment is any payment in excess of the scheduled mortgage payment.

Price-Book Value (P/B) Ratio: The current market price of a stock divided by its book value per share. Meketa Investment Group calculates P/B as the current price divided by Compustat's quarterly common equity. Common equity includes common stock, capital surplus, retained earnings, and treasury stock adjusted for both common and nonredeemable preferred stock. Similar to high P/E stocks, stocks with high P/B's tend to be riskier investments.

Price-Earnings (P/E) Ratio: A stock's market price divided by its current or estimated future earnings. Lower P/E ratios often characterize stocks in low growth or mature industries, stocks in groups that have fallen out of favor, or stocks of established blue chip companies with long records of stable earnings and regular dividends. Sometimes a company that has good fundamentals may be viewed unfavorably by the market if it is an industry that is temporarily out of favor. Or a business may have experienced financial problems causing investors to be skeptical about is future. Either of these situations would result in lower relative P/E ratios. Some stocks exhibit above-average sales and earnings growth or expectations for above average growth. Consequently, investors are willing to pay more for these companies' earnings, which results in elevated P/E ratios. In other words, investors will pay more for shares of companies whose profits, in their opinion, are expected to increase faster than average. Because future events are in no way assured, high P/E stocks tend to be riskier and more volatile investments. Meketa Investment Group calculates P/E as the current price divided by the I/B/E/S consensus of twelve-month forecast earnings per share.

Quality Rating: The rank assigned a security by such rating services as Fitch, Moody's, and Standard & Poor's. The rating may be determined by such factors as (1) the likelihood of fulfillment of dividend, income, and principal payment of obligations; (2) the nature and provisions of the issue; and (3) the security's relative position in the event of liquidation of the company. Bonds assigned the top four grades (AAA, AA, A, BBB) are considered investment grade because they are eligible bank investments as determined by the controller of the currency.

Sharpe Ratio: A commonly used measure of risk-adjusted return. It is calculated by subtracting the risk free return (usually three-month Treasury bill) from the portfolio return and dividing the resulting excess return by the portfolio's total risk level (standard deviation). The result is a measure of return per unit of total risk taken. The higher the Sharpe ratio, the better the fund's historical risk adjusted performance.

STIF Account: Short-term investment fund at a custodian bank that invests in cash-equivalent instruments. It is generally used to safely invest the excess cash held by portfolio managers.

Standard Deviation: A measure of the total risk of an asset or a portfolio. Standard deviation measures the dispersion of a set of numbers around a central point (e.g., the average return). If the standard deviation is small, the distribution is concentrated within a narrow range of values. For a normal distribution, about two thirds of the observations will fall within one standard deviation of the mean, and 95% of the observations will fall within two standard deviations of the mean.

Style: The description of the type of approach and strategy utilized by an investment manager to manage funds. For example, the style for equities is determined by portfolio characteristics such as price-to-book value, price-to-earnings ratio, and dividend yield. Equity styles include growth, value, and core.

Tracking Error: A divergence between the price behavior of a position or a portfolio and the price behavior of a benchmark, as defined by the difference in standard deviation.

Yield to Maturity: The yield, or return, provided by a bond to its maturity date; determined by a mathematical process, usually requiring the use of a “basis book.” For example, a 5% bond pays $5 a year interest on each $100 par value. To figure its current yield, divide $5 by $95—the market price of the bond—and you get 5.26%. Assume that the same bond is due to mature in five years. On the maturity date, the issuer is pledged to pay $100 for the bond that can be bought now for $95. In other words, the bond is selling at a discount of 5% below par value. To figure yield to maturity, a simple and approximate method is to divide 5% by the five years to maturity, which equals 1% pro rata yearly. Add that 1% to the 5.26% current yield, and the yield to maturity is roughly 6.26%.

$$\frac{5\% \text{ (discount)}}{5 \text{ (yrs. to maturity)}} = \begin{array}{l}1\% \text{ pro rata, plus} \\ 5.26\% \text{ (current yield)}\end{array} = 6.26\% \text{ (yield to maturity)}$$

Yield to Worst: The lowest potential yield that can be received on a bond without the issuer actually defaulting. The yield to worst is calculated by making worst-case scenario assumptions on the issue by calculating the returns that would be received if provisions, including prepayment, call, or sinking fund, are used by the issuer.

NCREIF Property Index (NPI): Measures unleveraged investment performance of a very large pool of individual commercial real estate properties acquired in the private market by tax-exempt institutional investors for investment purposes only. The NPI index is capitalization-weighted for a quarterly time series composite total rate of return.

NCREIF Fund Index - Open End Diversified Core Equity (NFI-ODCE): Measures the investment performance of 28 open-end commingled funds pursuing a core investment strategy that reflects funds' leverage and cash positions. The NFI-ODCE index is equal-weighted and is reported gross and net of fees for a quarterly time series composite total rate of return.

Sources: <u>Investment Terminology</u>, International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans, 1999.
<u>The Handbook of Fixed Income Securities</u>, Fabozzi, Frank J., 1991

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Throughout this report, numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Returns for periods greater than one year are annualized throughout this report.

Values shown are in millions of dollars, unless noted otherwise.