

OLD & NEW RISKS TEST FAITH IN MARKET VALUATIONS

GAUGING LABOR MARKET HEALTH
INFOGRAPHIC

A RELATIVE VALUE FOCUS
INVESTMENT GRADE

**SUPPORTIVE FUNDAMENTALS,
TECHNICALS**
HIGH YIELD

INCREASED VISIBILITY
COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE



Letter From The CIO

As we head into the final months of 2025, US risk markets are higher across the board. The S&P 500 market value as a percentage of GDP ended Q3 2025 at a record high (over 180%).¹ As for bonds, the spread of the Bloomberg US Credit Index recently reached 68 bps, the tightest level since 1997.² So far, tariff-related headwinds have failed to durably dent the march higher in market valuations, contrary to widely held fears in early April. The market also anticipates four more rate cuts by the Fed in the next year, further supporting all-time high market valuations and the performance of risk assets.³

With markets trading at these levels, our rigorous focus on fundamentals compels us to examine whether current bond spreads fully reflect all the risks that exist in the economy and the financial system. One of these risks is the weakness in the labor market in which two months of mediocre jobs data have led the Fed to initiate a rate cutting cycle (see the infographic in this newsletter for a more in-depth analysis). Another risk is inflation – the other side of the Fed’s dual mandate – which remains above the 2% target rate and has even recently increased, albeit slowly, driven by tariff-induced

price pressures. This unusual combination of weak jobs creation and higher inflation complicates the Fed’s current path of cutting rates to support the labor market.

Consumer-related risks are also on our radar. Consumption, which drives an estimated 70% of the economy, has held up remarkably well despite COVID-driven inflation and, more recently, tariff-related price increases. However, one can legitimately question if we may be reaching a breaking point.

Two years of 4%+ inflation into 2023 pushed prices for goods and services higher, stretching the wallets of consumers. In addition, interest rates remain relatively high, increasing the cost of buying durable goods that need to be financed. Highlighting this increased financial burden compared to pre-COVID times, the average cost to operate and maintain a house went up by 27% between 2019 and 2023, as shown below.⁴

Anecdotally, those costs have only increased in the past two years, further straining the consumer.

INCREASED FINANCIAL BURDEN COMPARED TO PRE-COVID⁴

US HOUSEHOLD ITEM	2019	2023	% CHANGE
Property Taxes	\$ 3,708	\$ 4,536	22%
Utilities	\$ 3,336	\$ 4,164	25%
Insurance	\$ 1,320	\$ 1,764	34%
Maintenance	\$ 970	\$ 1,421	46%
Water and Trash Bills	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,476	14%
Home Improvement (Last Two Years)	\$ 4,964	\$ 6,432	30%
Total	\$ 15,594	\$ 19,793	27%

As of 23 October 2025. Unless otherwise stated, the information presented has been prepared from market observations and other sources believed in good faith to be reliable. Information and opinions expressed by PPM are current as of the date indicated and are subject to change without notice. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Forward-looking statements are subject to uncertainties that could cause actual developments and results to differ materially from the expectations expressed.

(1) FactSet. Q2 2025 nominal GDP used for calculation as it is the latest data available. 9 October 2025. (2) Barclays. 1 October 2025. (3) Bloomberg. 9 October 2025. (4) United States Census Bureau. 2019 and 2023 American Housing Survey.

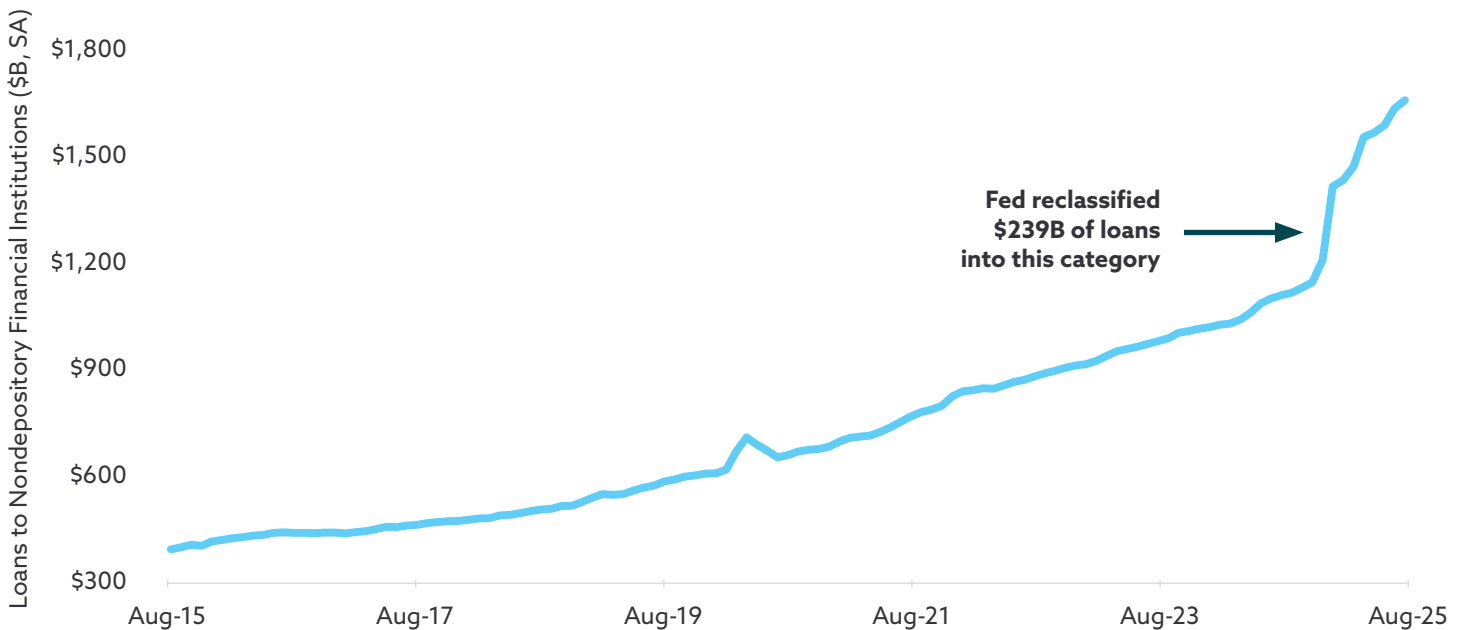
A risk that has become more topical recently is whether banks and non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs) have been too aggressive in lending, creating meaningful bad loans and potentially leading to systemic risks for the financial system. These fears were catalyzed by two recent high-profile bankruptcies, Tricolor Holdings and First Brands. Although involved in different businesses, both companies made extensive use of opaque private credit arrangements as well as various on- and off-balance sheet financing transactions to fund the rapid growth in their activities (subprime car loans for Tricolor and company acquisitions for First Brands).

Are these two bankruptcies outliers or an indication of broader vulnerabilities in debt markets? Comments by Jamie Dimon, the CEO of J.P. Morgan, that more "cockroach(es)" may emerge seem to lean toward the latter.⁵ We will share our views on that later, but the failures of these two businesses may also be read as a sign that the cost-of-living pressures discussed previously are disproportionately affecting the lower-income consumer, who are the primary customers of both companies.

Not surprisingly, the bankruptcies of First Brands and Tricolor have led to wider concerns about the private credit market and increased exposure by banks to NBFIs, which now totals \$1.7T in the US and accounts for 13% of all US bank lending.⁶

Since NBFIs are non-depository institutions and do not have access to the Fed's discount window, they often rely on lines of credit with depository banks to provide a liquidity backstop. However, either market or credit stress (or both) may cause these institutions to draw on their existing lines of credit, further exposing traditional banks to NBFIs. The extent of this increased exposure in times of crisis is largely unknown but is definitely something to keep in mind, especially if we are in a late cycle economy as some market participants believe.⁷ Furthermore, companies in the private credit market who represent the principal non-bank borrowers generally have lower interest coverage than ones that issue public debt, amplifying the risk of NBFI lending (see chart on next page).⁸

BANK LENDING TO NBFIs CONTINUES TO INCREASE⁶



(5) Wall Street Journal. "Tricolor Collapse Should Be Warning to Everyone, Jamie Dimon Says." 14 October 2025. (6) Federal Reserve, Financial Times. Monthly data through August 2025. (7) Fitch Ratings. "Systemic Shock Could Expose Private Credit's Broad Reach, Growing Risk." 29 September 2025. (8) J.P. Morgan. 23 September 2025. Interest coverage is EBITDA divided by interest expense.

However, our credit analyst team views the two bankruptcies discussed as more idiosyncratic in nature than a sign of increased systemic risk. This view is supported by the fact that company-specific fraudulent activity, rather than loose underwriting, was a determining factor in these bankruptcies. Additionally, we believe the inflationary and consumer risks noted above are well understood and accounted for by fixed income markets. In our view, the combination of Fed rate cuts and looser financial conditions will continue to support consumer spending, at least in the near term.

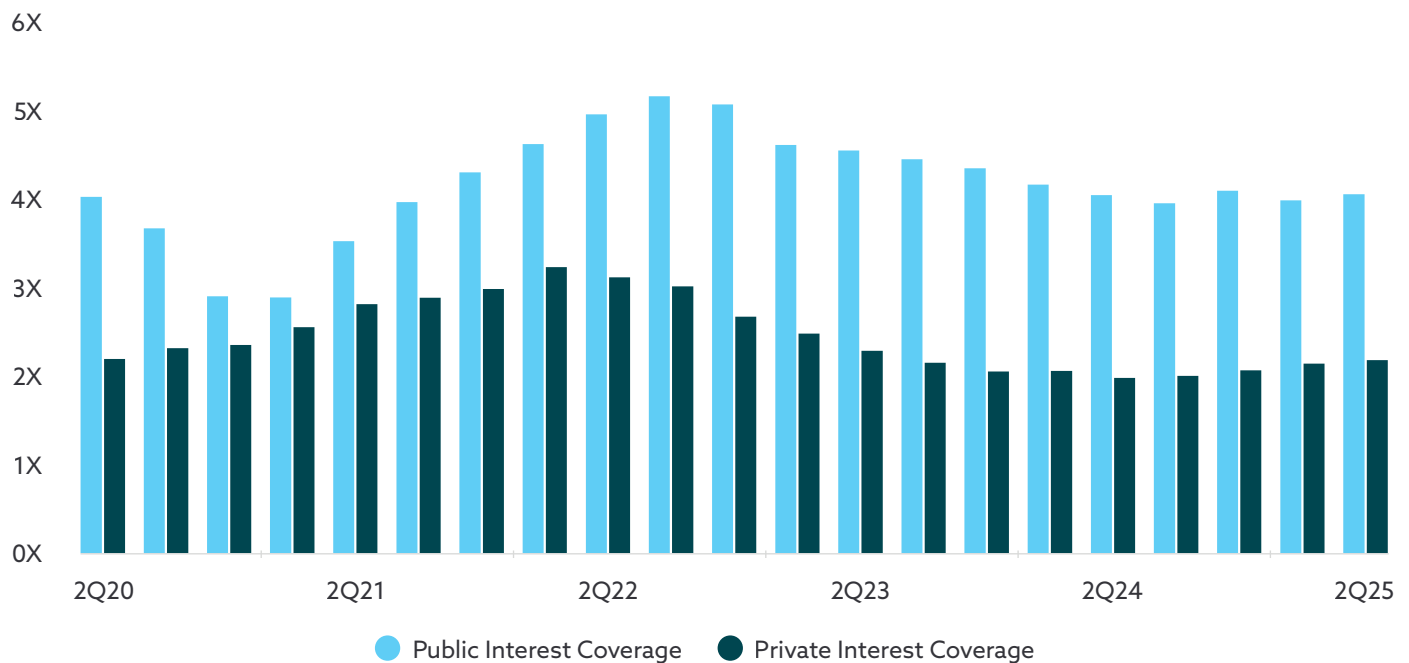
Some of these risks may suggest that the economy and financial markets could be showing signs of late-cycle behavior. This brings the potential for increased negative headlines even if future issues prove to be isolated. Given that today's markets are priced to perfection, we are prudently moving up-in-quality in our clients' portfolios since the cost of doing so is very low with spreads between higher- and lower-quality credit being so tight. This approach includes re-examining institutions and their lending practices, culling lower-rated investment grade holdings and re-underwriting leveraged credit names.

As an example, our CLO team is examining current positioning and looking to rotate out of more challenged, lower-priced loan names into a diversified pool of slightly discounted names. Their objective is to reduce overall credit risk in our holdings and to identify potential default/liability management exercise candidates. This process reflects PPM's core investment approach – using credit research to find relative value and bottom-up analysis to build client portfolios – which we believe can work in any market environment.



OGECHI NWACHUKWU
Chief Investment Officer

COMPANIES ISSUING PRIVATE LOANS HOLD LESS INTEREST COVERAGE⁹



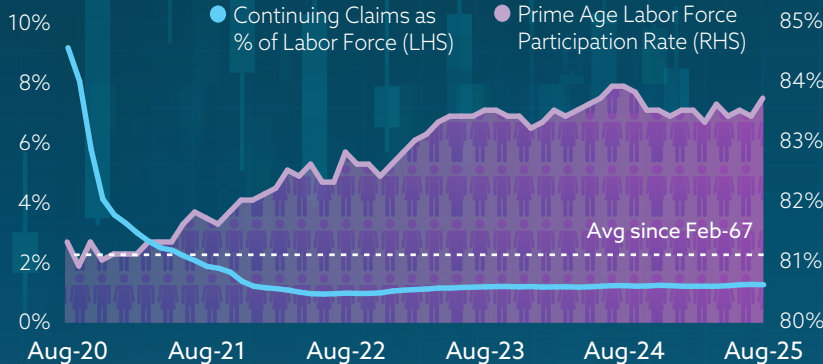
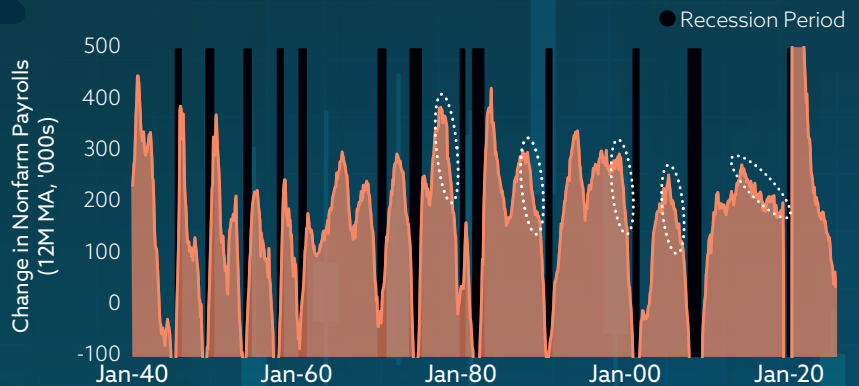
(9) J.P. Morgan. 23 September 2025. Interest coverage is EBITDA divided by interest expense.

Gauging Labor Market Health

Fed focus has shifted to the employment picture, brought on by a decline in hiring. Still low firings act as a unique counterbalance, one not often experienced in US economic history. Nevertheless, the Fed reacted to the hiring decline with a 25-bp rate cut at its September meeting, as history has shown the unemployment rate can move higher quickly. We expect only a handful of further cuts to bring the Fed Funds rate back to neutral.

PAYROLLS HISTORICALLY EXPERIENCE DOWNTRENDS AHEAD OF RECESSIONS¹

Nonfarm payrolls have historically experienced downward trends ahead of recessions (and are negative during recessions). However, there have been false starts (e.g., 1995/96, 1986).

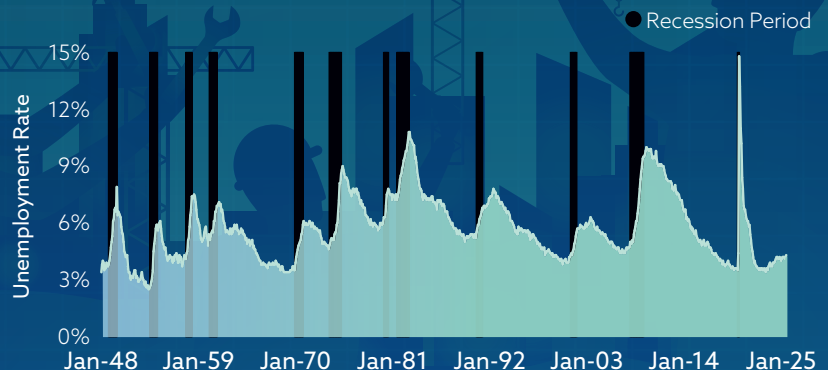


LOW FIRINGS HAVE INCREASED PARTICIPATION RATE²

Continuing jobless claims have been inching higher recently, but are well below COVID levels and remain low as a percentage of the labor force. The prime age participation rate is also historically high.

CONCERN IS UNEMPLOYMENT RATE COULD SPIKE³

The unemployment rate has also been inching higher. Historically, unemployment experiences more abrupt moves upward ahead of recessions. The base case is that the US economy remains out of a recession in the near term.



(1) FactSet, National Bureau of Economic Research. Monthly data through August 2025. We restricted the Y-axis to emphasize historical pre-recession periods that began in positive territory. (2) FactSet. Monthly data through August 2025. The 4-week moving average is used for continuing claims. The participation rate shown is for 25–54-year olds. (3) FactSet, National Bureau of Economic Research. Monthly data through August 2025.



MARK REDFEARN, CFA
Portfolio Manager



JOSH SETTLE, CFA
Portfolio Manager



ANDREW BRUNKS, CFA
Portfolio Manager



CALVIN WALKER
Portfolio Manager



JON NELSON, CFA
Portfolio Manager

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- > Elevated investment grade yields continue to provide investors with income, but spreads recently touched a multi-decade tight level
- > A focus on relative value is warranted, in our opinion, especially as the cost to move up-in-quality has gone down
- > We expect technicals to remain supportive, but headwinds remain for both corporate fundamentals (M&A potentially increasing leverage) and macro fundamentals (lagged effects of tariffs, rising inflation limiting Fed rate cuts)

DIFFERENT QUARTER, SIMILAR THEMES

The third quarter of 2025 provided investors with a number of macro developments, including tax legislation, both new tariffs and trade deals, disappointing US nonfarm payroll numbers, otherwise better-than-expected economic data and a Fed rate cut. However, three months later and the themes within US investment grade have remained the same.

Overall positive macro and corporate fundamentals, combined with supportive market technicals, have kept spreads tight. In fact, the spread of the Bloomberg US Credit Index (Index) reached a low of 68 bps late in the quarter, the tightest level since 1997.¹ Spread tightening, along with a rally in US Treasuries, have buoyed returns. The Index posted a positive total return of 2.57% during the quarter, improving the year-to-date total return to 6.90%.

Where do we go from here? Our relative value focus has compelled us to reduce risk amid tighter spreads. We are not outright short, with many client portfolios equal weight or slightly overweight in duration times spread (DTS) beta terms. Instead, spread duration has been reduced as investment grade portfolios have moved up-in-quality, rotating out of BBB and into bonds rated A, AA or AAA (see next page). Many client portfolios also hold cash and Treasury positions that provide flexibility amid spread widening.

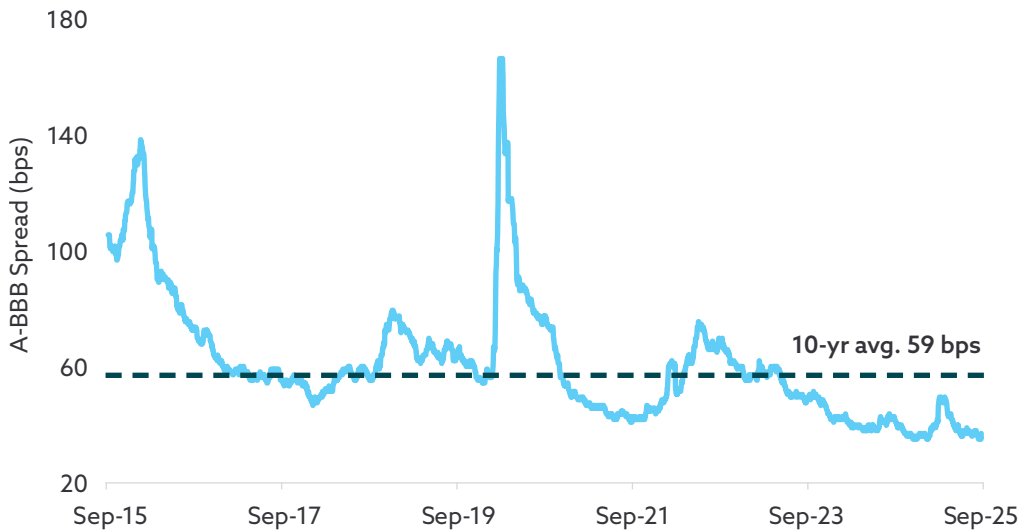
The technical picture is unlikely to push spreads wider, as it remains supportive. Investment grade experienced its 11th consecutive quarter of inflows during Q3 2025 (\$106B), a trend we expect to continue.² Issuance also proved to be stronger-than-expected during the quarter, as gross corporate supply totaled \$347B. Net supply is lower year-over-year, as companies continue to issue but more often to replace maturing bonds.

Instead, the macro picture could again produce volatility. Tariffs have not negatively impacted US economic growth to this point, but the economy is still working through these headwinds. M&A has also picked up, which could degrade corporate fundamentals in coming quarters in the form of higher leverage.

Of course, the Fed has begun an easing cycle, attempting to put a floor under any future economic deterioration. While both we and the market expect additional cuts, in our view they will ultimately be limited. Inflation has not reached the Fed's 2% target. Instead, the PCE price index has ticked up in recent months, and we believe it could continue to grind higher. Despite the recent focus on employment, rising inflation could eventually force the Fed's hand, especially as rates are not currently that far above neutral.

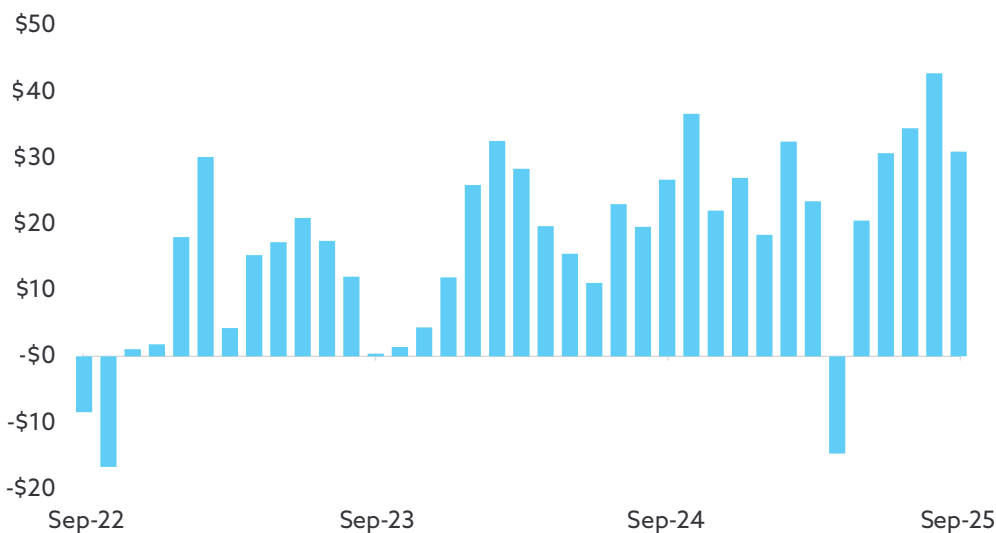
(1) Unless indicated, data sourced from Barclays and FactSet. 1 October 2025. (2) Morningstar. Aggregated flows for the US OE Corporate Bond, Intermediate Core Bond, Intermediate Core-Plus Bond, Long-Term Bond, Short-Term Bond and Ultrashort Bond categories (including ETFs) through 30 September 2025.

SMALLER COST TO MOVE UP-IN-QUALITY³



Overall spreads are not only near multi-decade tights, but spreads between ratings are also historically tight. At quarter-end, the spread between the A and BBB sub-indices was just 34 bps, meaning the cost to move up-in-quality in an investment grade portfolio has gone down. We have increased quality in client portfolios as a result.

HIGHER YIELDS HAVE LED TO CONSISTENT INFLOWS⁴



With the exception of April 2025, when reciprocal tariffs were announced, the US investment grade market has seen monthly inflows since November 2022. This coincides with the previous Fed rate hiking cycle, which raised investment grade yields to elevated levels. We expect inflows to continue, though the pace, which has recently accelerated, could taper into 2026.

(3) ICE Data Services. Daily data through 30 September 2025. Rating segments of the ICE BofA US Corporate Bond Index. (4) Morningstar. Aggregated flows for the US OE Corporate Bond, Intermediate Core Bond, Intermediate Core-Plus Bond, Long-Term Bond, Short-Term Bond and Ultrashort Bond categories (including ETFs) through 30 September 2025.



ADAM SPIELMAN
Head of Leveraged Credit



JOHN BROZ
Portfolio Manager



KARL PETROVICH
Portfolio Manager

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- > Economic data has been mixed with adequate GDP growth and spending trends set against a weaker labor market
- > High yield market indicators remain supportive considering positive rating trends this year, a low distress ratio and a below average default rate
- > During the quarter, the strategy reduced overall portfolio risk by adding exposure to tighter spread buckets; we increased exposure to the Financial Services and Media sectors and reduced Utilities and Consumer Goods

The US high yield market performed well in Q3 2025, gaining 2.40% to take the year-to-date return to 7.06%.¹ On the back of fading tariff concerns, steady GDP growth, massive AI spending and a Fed cut in September brought a risk-on tone, with equities benefitting from breadth as the S&P 500 Index gained 8.12% and the Russell 2000 Index rose 12.39%.² The quarter saw stability in credit returns, with B (2.43%), BB (2.17%) and even BBB (2.65%) all returning between 2.1% and 2.7%. CCC led rating category returns at 3.35%, while loans lagged at 1.77% as rate cuts materialized. Interestingly, after two strong quarters, CCCs recovered to perform in-line with the high yield index. We used this as an opportunity to reduce select CCC rated holdings.

During the quarter, the strategy reduced overall risk from a DTS and spread perspective by deploying refinanced bonds into lower spread buckets (+100-300 bps). We increased exposure to the Financial Services and Media sectors and reduced Utilities and Consumer Goods. We also trimmed some out-of-index BBB

investments that performed well and added BB exposure to take advantage of BB rated valuations improving versus our BBB rated holdings. Additional investment moves included adding M&A beneficiaries and shorter maturity ('28-'30) bonds at prices modestly below par that we expect could be refinanced early.

HIGH YIELD FUNDAMENTALS STILL ON SOLID FOOTING

Not all news was positive in the quarter as weakness in the US labor market pushed the Fed toward a September rate cut. The jobs report for July was much softer than expected and included downward revisions in nonfarm payrolls of -258,000 for May and June, the biggest set of monthly downward revisions since May 2020 during the pandemic.³ Then the August jobs report was also underwhelming, showing that payrolls were up by just 22,000, while the unemployment rate moved up to its highest since late 2021, at 4.3%.

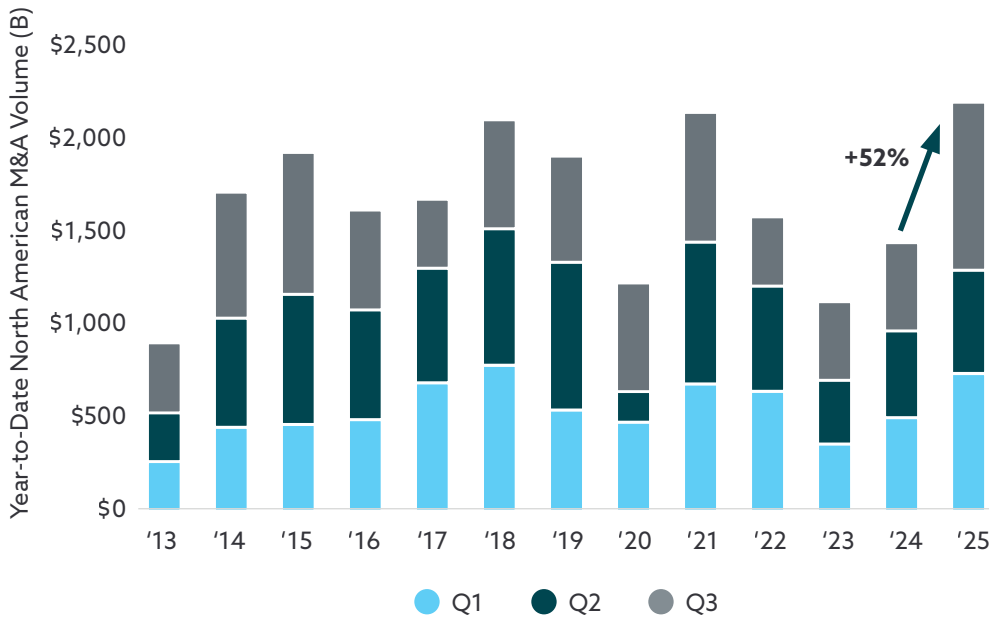
Amid this backdrop, high yield fundamentals continued to be supportive. The default rate decreased 24 bps during Q3 2025 to 2.37%, remaining below the average since 2006 of 3.93%.^{4,5} The distress ratio, a predictor of future defaults, decreased 80 bps to 4.36%, remaining well below the average since 2006 of 10.65%. The asset class did see more bonds downgraded (-\$66B) than upgraded (\$48B) during the quarter, but has experienced net upgrades of \$17B year-to-date.

TECHNICAL ALSO REMAINED SUPPORTIVE

High yield bond issuance totaled \$119B in the quarter, including \$58B in September, which was the highest monthly figure since March 2021 and the third busiest month on record. Refinancing continues to dominate, accounting for 67% of gross supply, but new money also picked up during the quarter (\$39B). The asset class also experienced an eighth straight quarter of inflows (\$8B).⁶

(1) Unless indicated, data sourced from ICE Data Services. 1 October 2025. Data for the ICE BofA US High Yield Constrained Index. (2) Morningstar. 1 October 2025. (3) US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1 August and 5 September 2025. (4) Data for default/distress, upgrades/downgrades and issuance sourced from BofA Global Research. 1 October 2025. (5) Default rate calculated at the issuer level for the last 12 months. Distress defined as bonds with spreads above 1,000 bps on a par basis. (6) Morningstar. Based on monthly flows for the US OE High Yield Bond category (including ETFs) through 30 September 2025.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN M&A ACTIVITY IN 2025⁷



M&A activity increased 52% in the first nine months this year compared to the same time period in 2024. M&A activity is often favorable for high yield companies since they can be acquired by investment grade companies or improve credit quality by gaining scale from mergers or even targeted acquisitions.

RATINGS QUALITY OF HIGH YIELD UNIVERSE HAS IMPROVED⁸



Over the past 15 years, the percentage of BB rated bonds in the high yield developed market has increased 11.46%, including 1.52% year-to-date. Conversely, CCC rated bonds have decreased 6.26% during that same time period (-1.34% year-to-date). This more favorable ratings mix, coupled with yields near 7%, helps make the asset class more attractive to investors. Additionally, the overall trend to higher quality could be a driver to further spread tightening.

(7) Bloomberg. Quarterly North American M&A volume including pending, completed, terminated, proposed and withdrawn deals. 14 October 2025. (8) BofA Global Research. Percentages calculated by PPM. 1 October 2025.



JOE BURKE, CRI, FLMI
Head of Commercial
Real Estate



JULIAN FOSTER, CRI⁽¹⁾
Head of Loan Origination



THOMAS FISCHER
Mortgage Loan Production

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- > Investor interest could rise in select property types, as multifamily continues to work through its supply glut and there is more visibility around a bottom in office
- > Investing is more thematic in retail and industrial, where upgraded tenant bases (retail) and higher-quality properties (industrial) draw demand
- > In our view, now remains a good time to invest in CRE debt as quality opportunities dwindle as interest rates decrease, negative headlines become less frequent and more capital comes back to the asset class

The onset of a Fed easing cycle should be a tailwind from a loan refinance and valuation perspective, but each property type is dealing with its own supply and demand indicators.

OFFICE

We are witnessing more clarity in the office segment following the correction. First, the bottom is visible in Class B and C properties, often located in central business districts. Prices overall have stopped their decline (see next page), though individual properties are still due corrections in value as maturities approach and/or rents readjust down due to tenant rollovers. Second, we are witnessing more interest from investors on both the debt and equity sides. Inquiries are up as participants search for opportunities, though transaction volume will likely take longer to rebound.

MULTIFAMILY

The apartment supply glut continues to work its way through the market and participants can see the end, even if supply continues to come online into 2026. This could eventually lead to reduced concessions and increased rents, though not likely in the short term. All of this provides crucial information to investors in terms of deal value and potential income, which should aid transactions. Separately, apartment expenses have moderated after areas like insurance saw several years of price spikes.

RETAIL

Positively, retail supply is slow and steady amid muted construction, historically low vacancies and only idiosyncratic bankruptcies (e.g., Rite Aid, Forever 21). Meeting that lack of supply is little new demand. Instead, there are themes among retail locations. Malls that have moved tenant bases to experiences, restaurants and gyms have tended to separate themselves. In strip malls, a successful trend is swapping in fast casual dining.

INDUSTRIAL

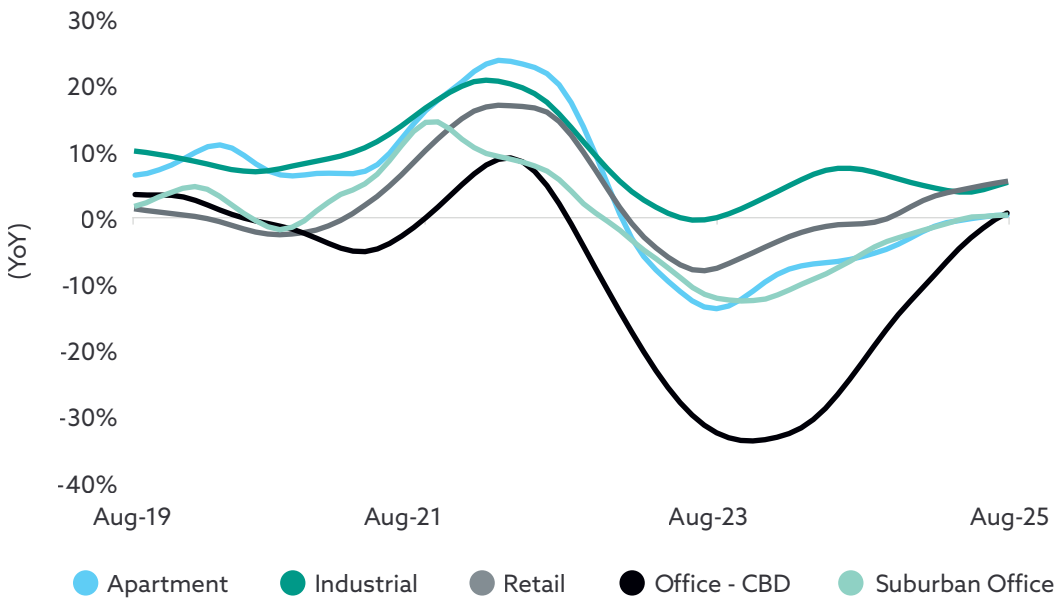
The industrial market has softened, particularly in port cities, due to tariffs. Tenants thinking of expanding are delaying decisions, while those with leases expiring are asking for shorter extensions given uncertainty around future needs. This said, investment activity has not taken a hit as buyers and lenders continue to look for higher-quality properties in both major and secondary markets. Investors appear comfortable owning exposure to port markets as part of a diversified industrial portfolio.

LODGING

The hotel segment is expected to be flat over the medium term. Domestic travel has continued, but business travel never returned to pre-COVID levels and home-sharing has taken market share. Our focus is more opportunistic at this time.

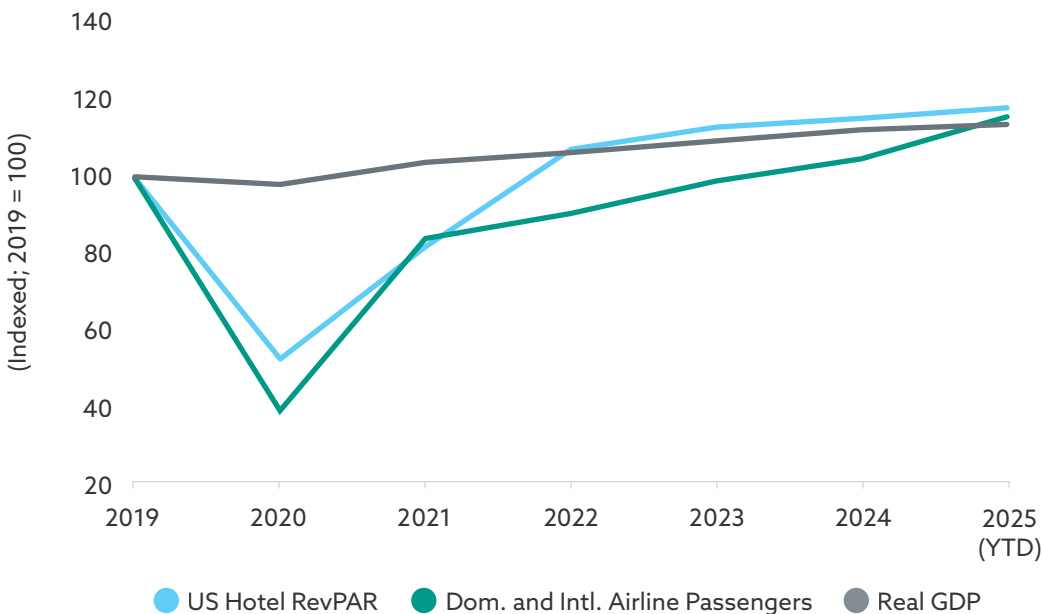
(1) Julian Foster will retire in April 2026.

CRE PRICES SHOWING SIGNS OF STABILIZATION²



CRE price growth turned negative in 2022/23, owing to secular changes post-COVID in the office segment and the rising interest rate environment impacting the other major property types. However, the market has worked through many of its headwinds and, with the Fed reducing rates, prices have come off of their lows.

HOTEL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS HAVE CONTINUED TO REBOUND³



Hotel revenue per available room (RevPAR) has only grown modestly this year (0.4% according to CBRE), despite stronger-than-expected economic growth.⁴ Still, it is expected to grow between 1-2% annually for the next two years. Meanwhile, expense pressure is expected to run close to inflation, leaving net operating income flat. Maintaining amenities and service levels is critical to retaining market share, especially as competition from shadow supply and limited-service brand offerings intensifies.

(2) Bloomberg. Year-over-year changes of the RCA CPPI Indices. Monthly data through August 2025. (3) FactSet, Bloomberg. As generated on 13 October 2025. Year-to-date is as of September for RevPAR, July for airline passengers and Q2 for GDP. (4) CBRE. "H2 2025 Global Hotel Outlook." 2 October 2025.

ABOUT PPM AMERICA

Our mission is to be seen by clients and their advisors as a consistently reliable partner to help them achieve their long-term value goals.

PPM is a US-based institutional asset manager with \$83.51 billion in assets under management as of June 30, 2025.¹ Established in Chicago in 1990, PPM exists to consistently support institutional clients in achieving their

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Investments involve varying degrees of risk and may lose value.

Generally, PPM America, Inc. is referred to herein as "PPM." Any use or reproduction of the information contained herein is prohibited without the written permission of PPM.

This document has been prepared solely for informational purposes and is not a recommendation, offer, or a solicitation of an offer, to buy, sell, or hold any security or instrument. Certain products and services may not be available in all jurisdictions or to all client types. No offer of any interest in any product will be made in any jurisdiction in which the offer, solicitation or sale is not permitted, or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer, solicitation or sale.

The opinions and views expressed herein are not intended to be relied upon as a prediction or forecast of actual future events or performance, guarantee of future results, recommendations or advice. Forward-looking statements are subject to uncertainties that could cause actual developments and results to differ materially from the expectations expressed. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements based on PPM's plans, expectations and views as of the date herein, and can be identified by the use of words such as "may", "will", "except", "view", "potential", "target", "likely", "believe", "anticipate", "should", "estimate", or other similar words. This information has been prepared from sources believed reliable, but the accuracy and completeness of the information cannot be guaranteed. Information and opinions expressed by PPM are current as of the date indicated and are subject to change without notice.

This document may include simplified presentations of complex processes and are provided for illustrative purposes only. PPM's actual activities and processes may differ from what is shown herein. No assurance can be given that such processes will be applied at any given time and are subject to change without notice.

There can be no assurance that any particular individual will be involved in the management of any portfolio for any period of time, if at all. Furthermore there can be no assurance that any PPM professionals presented herein will remain with PPM or that past experience or performance of such professionals serves as an indicator of his or her performance.

(1) AUM includes committed but unfunded capital for PPM's private equity and commercial real estate businesses. AUM includes both securities issued by PPM CLO vehicles held by PPM separately managed account clients and the underlying collateral assets of the CLO vehicles managed by PPM.

long-term value goals. We offer our Midwestern mentality of hard work, straight talk, full transparency and humility. Our success is supported by a team-based culture that encourages debate, collaboration and consistency. At the center of our belief is the fact that our best ideas to date have and can come from any team member anywhere in our firm. We believe the success of our investment culture is best demonstrated by the strong retention of our clients and investment professionals.

Indices are unmanaged and are not available for direct investment. The index returns do not reflect management fees, transaction costs, or other expenses, with the exception of ICE indices that do reflect transaction costs. Performance of any index does not represent actual portfolio performance. A portfolio may differ significantly from the securities included in an index. Any index information provided is for comparison purposes only to reflect general market conditions for the period shown.

The **Bloomberg US Credit Index** provides a broad measure of investment grade, USD-denominated credit securities. It includes publicly-issued US and SEC-registered global corporate securities, foreign debt and secured notes.

Bloomberg Index Services Limited. BLOOMBERG®.

The **ICE BofA US Corporate Index** provides a broad measure of the USD-denominated investment grade corporate debt securities publicly issued in the US domestic market.

The **ICE BofA US High Yield Constrained Index** provides a measure of below investment grade bonds, is constructed based on the ICE BofA US High Yield Index and imposes a 2% issuer cap. The **ICE BofA US High Yield Index** provides a broad measure of below investment grade, USD-denominated fixed rate corporate debt. It includes corporate bonds with risk exposures to countries that are members of the FX-G10, Western Europe or territories of the US and Western Europe.

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

The **S&P 500 Index** provides a broad, market capitalization-weighted measure of US large cap stocks. It includes approximately 500 publicly-traded stocks of the largest US companies.

© 2025 PPM America, Inc. All rights reserved.

