

+ Update on the LCP strategic portfolios

July 2026

Run-on strategic portfolio

We view infrastructure debt as a good complement to traditional private debt

Characteristic	Infrastructure debt	Traditional private debt
 Borrowers	Essential infrastructure (utilities, transport, renewables, digital)	Corporate middle-market companies
 Borrowers' Cashflows	Long-term, predictable, often contracted or regulated	More dependent on company earnings
 Downside protection	Historically lower default rates and higher recovery values	Higher exposure to economic cycle
 Inflation	Some assets benefit from inflation-linked revenues	Generally limited inflation linkage
 Role in portfolios	Defensive income and diversification	Income generation and enhanced yield

Infrastructure debt can be accessed through senior or junior debt

- Senior debt sits higher in the capital structure and has greater security if the borrower defaults.
- Junior (or mezzanine) debt sits below senior debt, but above equity in the capital structure.

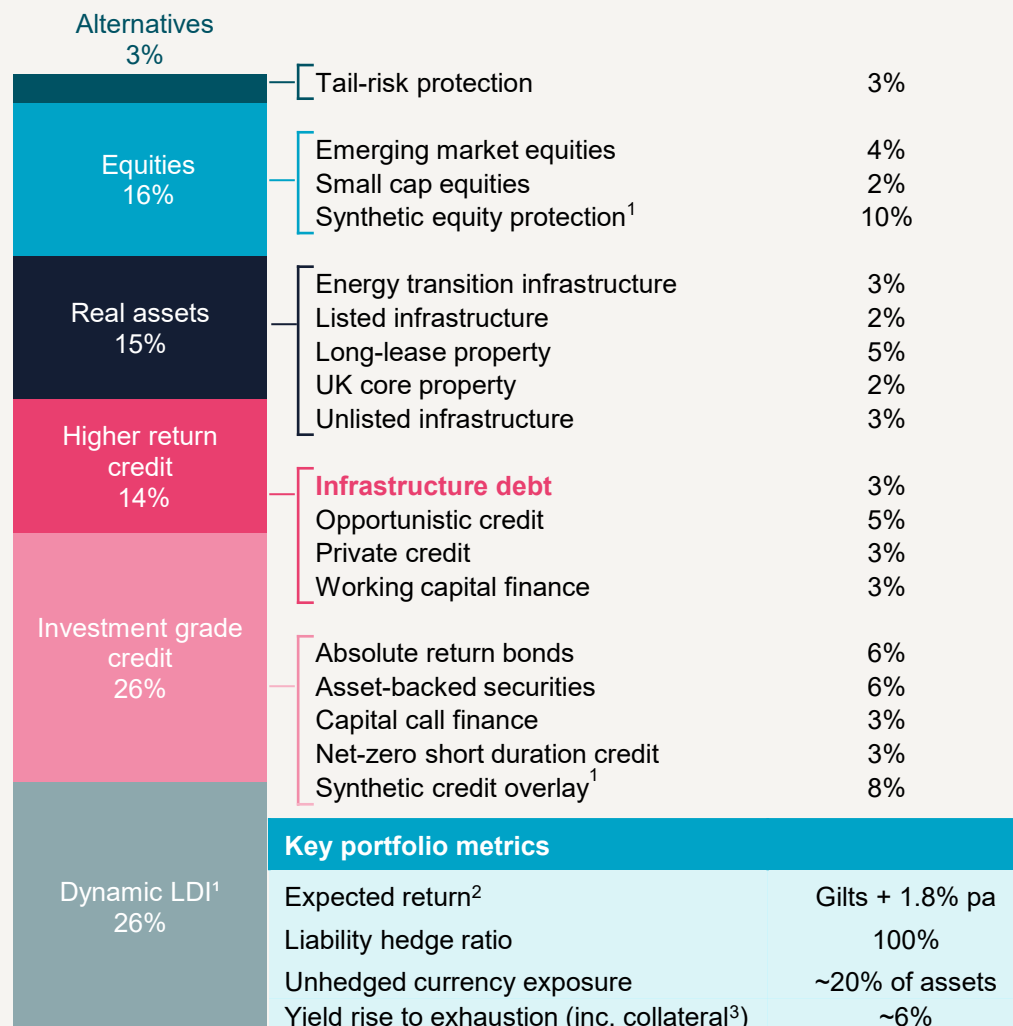
We favour junior debt over senior debt because

- Junior debt offers materially higher yields than senior debt.
- Lower competition for junior debt supports more attractive pricing and stronger margins for the relative risk taken – we think you are well rewarded for taking that extra risk.
- Defaults in infrastructure debt are lower than for wider private debt markets.
- Most deals are floating rate, which is better suited to a rising rate environment.

Ask your consultant

- Does infrastructure debt have a role in my portfolio?

There have been no allocation changes over the quarter



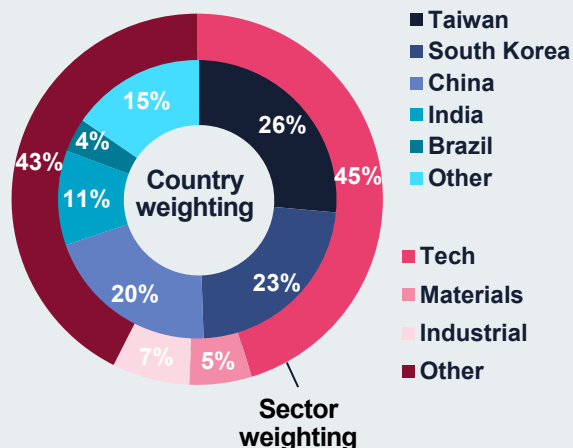
Low-dependency strategic portfolio

Time to reassess your emerging markets equities as concentration rises?

- Taiwan and South Korea have both recently overtaken China to become the largest countries in the MSCI EM Index, with each country now accounting for around a quarter of the index and around half of the index in aggregate.
- AI-driven semiconductor demand has powered recent returns, particularly via TSMC, Samsung and SK Hynix.
- Despite comprising around 1,200 companies, the index is increasingly concentrated, with these three stocks accounting for roughly 31%

Emerging markets index performance this year so far

EM index	~20%
SK Hynix	~205%
Samsung	~135%
TSMC	~42%



AI is increasingly driving both emerging and developed markets. As a result, we think some of the diversification benefit from emerging markets has been eroded.

Ask your consultant

- How best to access emerging market exposure: active or passive?
- What's the most appropriate emerging market benchmark for my portfolio?
- How much AI exposure do I have across my whole portfolio?

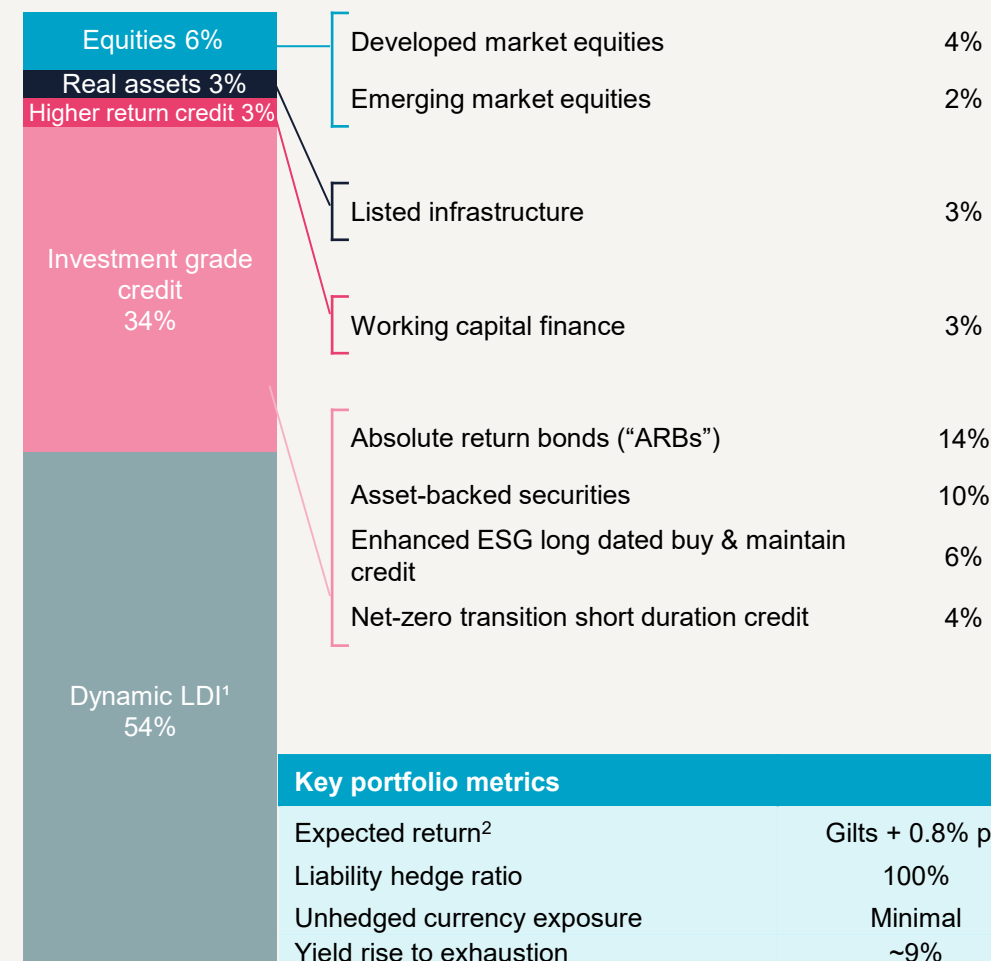
Source: MSCI as at June 2026. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

¹ Assets all held within a single bespoke fund and are used to support the hedging exposures.

² Expected return is based on LCP's latest asset class assumptions, which are available upon request.

³ Current collateral waterfall assets include the bespoke LDI fund, cash supporting our synthetic exposures, and the ABS and net-zero transition short duration credit allocations.

There have been no allocation changes over the quarter



Key portfolio metrics

Expected return ²	Gilts + 0.8% pa
Liability hedge ratio	100%
Unhedged currency exposure	Minimal
Yield rise to exhaustion	~9%

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