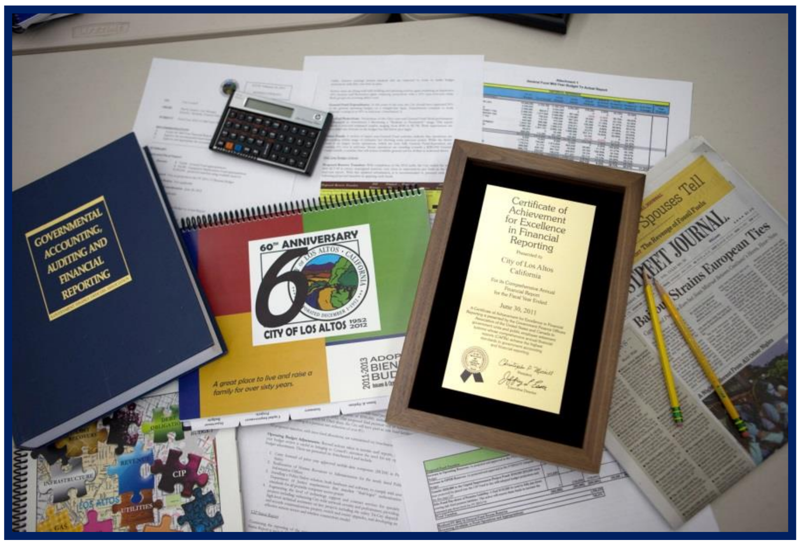

City of Los Altos Investment Policy

February 2024

A. INTRODUCTION

This document sets forth policies designed to ensure that the City's public funds are invested prudently, efficiently, and in compliance with legal requirements. It was developed in accordance with California Government Code Sections 53600 *et seq.* and is reviewed by the Financial Commission and adopted by City Council each fiscal year.

This document discusses the most important elements of investment management in one comprehensive centralized format and is organized into the following areas of discussion:

A. Introduction
B. Scope
C. Prudent Investor Standard
D. Objectives
E. Guiding Principles
F. Delegation of Authority
G. Financial Commission Oversight
H. Ethics and Conflict of Interest
I. Safekeeping and Custody
J. Reporting Requirements
K. Maximum Maturity
L. Permitted Investment Instruments
M. Prohibited Investment Instruments
N. Glossary of Investment Terms

B. SCOPE

This policy covers all public funds under the direction of the City Manager or their successor within the following fund types:

- Governmental Funds
- Proprietary Funds
- Fiduciary Funds

The investment of bond proceeds is governed separately by the provisions of the relevant bond documents.

C. PRUDENT INVESTOR STANDARD

All persons involved in investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, or managing the City's investment portfolio shall act with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, including, but not limited to, the general economic conditions and the anticipated needs of the City, that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiarity with those matters would use in the conduct of funds of a like character and with like aims, to safeguard the principal and maintain the liquidity needs of the City.

D. OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives, in order or their priority, of the City's investment program shall be:

Safety - The preservation of the principal of the City's overall investment portfolio is the foremost objective of the investment program.

Liquidity - The City's investment portfolio will remain sufficiently liquid to meet its cash flow requirements.

Return on Investment - The City's investment portfolio shall be designed with the objective of attaining a reasonable and prudent rate of return consistent with the risk constraints and liquidity demands imposed by its safety objective and cash flow requirements.

E. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The following guiding principles are important in the pursuit of such objectives:

Minimizing Liquidity, Credit and Market Risks: Investment decisions should minimize liquidity, credit or market risks in the following ways:

Liquidity Risk - The risk that the investment portfolio will not provide adequate cash liquidity for operations shall be mitigated by structuring the portfolio so that securities mature at the same time that major cash outflows occur, thus minimizing the need to sell securities prior to their scheduled maturity date unless market conditions present favorable repositioning opportunities.

Credit Risk - The risk of loss of principal associated with the failure of any one security issuer shall be mitigated by investing in only securities with credit ratings meeting the requirements of this investment policy and prudently diversifying the investment portfolio to avoid concentrating investments in specific security types, maturity durations, or in individual financial institutions.

Market Risk - The risk of market value fluctuations arising from overall changes in the general level of interest rates shall be mitigated through maintaining prudent duration levels, staggering investment maturity dates evenly over a desired overall duration target and prohibiting the taking of short positions (selling securities that the City does not own) and interest rate sensitive derivative instruments. It is explicitly recognized herein, however, that in a diversified portfolio occasional measured losses are inevitable and must be considered within the context of the overall portfolio's structure and expected investment return, with the proviso that adequate diversification and credit analysis have been implemented.

Market Average Rate of Return: The investment portfolio shall be managed to attain a market average rate of return based upon a benchmark that is appropriate for a fund of like character and aims and commensurate with the portfolio's current investment strategy.

Non-Speculative Approach: This policy specifically prohibits all speculative investment practices, including, but not limited to, those that seek to gain or profit through transactions of high and unusual risk, or that utilize securities whose price is dependent upon or derived from one or more underlying assets (Derivatives).

Professionalism and Public Trust: The City's investment portfolio is subject to public review and evaluation and shall be designed and managed with the high degree of professionalism that is worthy of the public trust.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG). When feasible and in the best interest of the City, investment decisions will take into account environmental, social and corporate governance factors, which align with the objectives and reflect the City's values and policies, in managing the investment portfolio.

F. DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

The management responsibility for the City's investment program has been delegated to the City Manager or their successor. The City Manager or their successor shall monitor and review all investments for consistency with this policy, and may delegate investment decision-making and execution authority to investment advisors in accordance with an agreement as authorized by the City Council. The investment advisor shall follow and comply with this policy and all other written instructions provided by the City. The City Manager or their successor may, in writing, further delegate such investment authority to designated management staff in the Executive and/or Finance Department in the event of the City Manager or their successor's absence or other unavailability. The City Manager or their successor shall prepare and file documents with all financial institutions with which the City conducts investment activities certifying the names of those persons authorized to effect transactions on behalf of the City.

G. FINANCIAL COMMISSION OVERSIGHT

The Financial Commission consists of citizen members appointed by the City Council. The Financial Commission shall meet periodically, at least quarterly, to review general investment strategies and monitor the results of the City's investment portfolio in coordination with the City Manager or their successor or finance staff designee. The Financial Commission shall also review any proposed changes to this policy before they are submitted to the City Council for final adoption.

H. ETHICS AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST

All persons involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activities that could conflict with proper execution of the City's investment program or which could impair their ability to make impartial decisions.

I. SAFEKEEPING AND CUSTODY

All investments of the City's investment portfolio shall have the City of Los Altos as the registered owner, and all interest and principal payments and withdrawals shall indicate the City of Los Altos as the payee.

All securities shall be safely kept with a qualified financial institution, contracted independently by the City as a third party. All securities shall be acquired by the safekeeping institution on a "delivery-vs.-payment" (DVP) basis. In other words, the security must be delivered before funds are released. The DVP basis for delivery applies also to the delivery and safekeeping of repurchase agreement collateral.

J. AUTHORIZED BROKER DEALERS AND COMPETITIVE TRANSACTIONS

The City shall maintain a list of approved security broker/dealers selected by conducting a process of due diligence. These may include "primary" dealers or regional dealers that qualify under Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Rule 15C3-1 (uniform net capital rule). The City Manager will determine which financial institutions are authorized to provide investment services to the City.

Selection of broker/dealers used by an external investment adviser retained by the City will be at the sole discretion of the investment adviser. The investment advisors shall provide the City with a copy of its approved broker dealer list no less than annually or at any time upon request of the City.

It is the policy of the City to require competitive bidding from at least three broker/dealers for investment transactions that are not classified as "new issue" securities whenever possible and practical. Such competitive bidding may be executed through the use of a nationally recognized trading platform. It is understood that competitive bidding may not always be feasible for all securities, for example, secondary market offerings that are unique to a particular broker/dealer. In such circumstances where competitive price comparisons are not available, best efforts will be made to document quotations for comparable or alternative securities. Competitive solicitations wherein at least three broker/dealers are queried but only one bid or offer is received shall satisfy the competitive bidding requirements of this investment policy.

K. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The City Manager will present to the City Council quarterly investment reports, which will present an overall summary of investment performance and include the following type of information:

- Description of investment instruments held
- Interest rate and yield to maturity
- Maturity dates
- Purchase price
- Par value
- Current market value as of the date of the report, including the source of such valuation
- Overall portfolio yield based on cost
- Total return (Quarterly)
- Benchmark comparisons

- Detailed transaction reports shall be made available upon request by any governing member or member of the public

L. MAXIMUM MATURITY & DURATION

The City may not invest in a security with a maturity date that exceeds five years from the date of purchase.

For purposes of compliance with this Policy, an investment's term or remaining maturity shall be measured from the settlement date to final maturity. In addition, a security purchased shall not have a forward settlement date exceeding 45 days from time of investment.

In addition to the individual security maturity limitations set forth in this investment policy, the weighted average duration of the actively managed portion of the portfolio, i.e. non liquidity funds, shall be maintained in a range of +/- 25% the duration of a market benchmark as selected by the City based upon the City's risk tolerances and investment objectives. Portfolio duration may deviate from this range at the City's discretion based upon prevailing facts and circumstances.

M. PERMITTED INVESTMENT INSTRUMENTS

The California Government Code in section 53600 *et seq*. sets certain limits on the investment instruments, credit criteria, maximum maturity dates, concentration percentages and other conditions of eligibility in which a government agency's funds may be invested. However, this policy sets limits on the investment of the City's investment portfolio that are more restrictive than such California law. The California Code limits and the more restrictive limits applicable to this policy are listed and summarized in the attached **Exhibit A** (City of Los Altos Allowable Investments). The City's investment portfolio may be invested only in those instruments permitted in **Exhibit A.**

The security credit rating requirements of this investment policy shall apply at the time the time of purchase. It is important to note that from time to time the City may be invested in a security whose rating is downgraded subsequent to the original date of purchase. The City Manager or their successor, directly or indirectly through the delegation of authority to the investment advisor, shall monitor the status of security ratings. When the City uses the services of outside investment advisors and a rating of a prior-purchased security drops below the minimum allowed rating category for that given investment type, the investment advisor shall notify the City Manager or their successor within two business days of the ratings downgrade and recommend whether such securities should be sold or retained in the portfolio based upon its remaining term to maturity, the credit outlook for the issuer, and other relevant facts and circumstances.

The diversification requirements set forth in this investment policy relating to the maximum allowable percentage for a particular issuer or investment type shall apply at the time of purchase. Due to fluctuations in the aggregate invested balance, these maximum percentages may be exceeded from time to time and shall not require liquidation to realign the portfolio. However, consideration should be given to this matter when future purchases are made.

N. PROHIBITED INVESTMENT INSTRUMENTS

Investment of the City's investment portfolio in any of the following identified instruments is specifically prohibited:

- **Reverse Repurchase Agreements -** Differs from a Repurchase Agreement in the sense that a reverse repurchase agreement is one that sells security positions in return for cash with an agreement to repurchase the securities for an agreed upon price.
- **Derivatives -** Financial instruments whose values are based on or determined by another security, financial instrument or index, including instruments used for hedging.

- **Prohibited Investments Cited in California Government Code Section 53601.6 including, but not limited to:**
    - Inverse Floaters
    - Range Notes
    - Mortgage Derivatives or other similar asset backed securities
    - Interest Only Strips
    - Zero Interest Coupon Securities*

  *Additionally, the City shall not invest in any security that could result in zero interest accrual if held to maturity, except as provided in the subsequent paragraph.

  Notwithstanding the prohibitions stated in the above paragraph, effective January 1, 2021, the City may invest in securities issued by, or backed by, the United States government that could result in zero- or negative-interest accrual if held to maturity, in the event of, and for the duration of, a period of negative market interest rates. The City may hold these instruments until their maturity dates. Securities described in this paragraph shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2026, and as of that date is repealed.

O. GLOSSARY OF INVESTMENT TERMS

Exhibit B contains a glossary of key investment terms that may be used in this policy.

Exhibit A

City of Los Altos Allowable Investments

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City of Los Altos Allowable Investments

Investment Instruments	Calif. Code Limitation	City Policy Limitation
Collateralized Bank Deposits	No term 100% of portfolio	No term 100% of portfolio
State of California - Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	No term 100% of portfolio Max $75 million	No term 100% of portfolio Max $75 million
Money Market Mutual Funds (SEC Rule 2a7)	No term 20% of portfolio 10% per issuer	Overnight 20% of portfolio US owned 10% of portfolio per issuer
U.S. Treasuries	5 years 100% of portfolio	5 years 100% of portfolio
Federal Agencies or United States government-sponsored enterprises (including, mortgage-backed securities, callable securities)	5 years 100% of portfolio	5 years 100% of portfolio 20% of portfolio per issuer 20% of portfolio in callable
Municipal Obligations (including notes issued by the State of California, California local agencies, and the other 49 states)	5 years 100% of portfolio	5 years 30% of portfolio Credit rating category of "A" or its equivalent or higher by anNRSRO Other[1]
Bank /Time Certificates of Deposit	5 years 100% of portfolio	3 years 50% of portfolio 10% of portfolio per issuer US owned FDIC/NCUA Insured and/or collateralized in Treasuries and Agencies
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years 30% of portfolio	5 years 30% of portfolio 3% of portfolio per issuer Credit rating category of "A" or its equivalent or higher by an NRSRO
Corporate Medium Term Notes	5 years 30% of portfolio Credit rating category of "A" or its equivalent or higher by an NRSRO	5 years 30% of portfolio 3% of portfolio per issuer Credit rating category of "A" or its equivalent or higher by an NRSRO

[1]Municipal bonds must also be either (1) a general obligation bond whose principal and interest payments are secured by the full faith and credit of the issuer and supported by either the issuer's unlimited or limited taxing power, or (2) an essential service bond secured with revenue from a water, sewer, power or electric system.

Investment Instruments	Calif. Code Limitation	City Policy Limitation
Repurchase Agreements	1 year 100% of portfolio 102% Collateral	180 days 20% of portfolio 10% of portfolio per issuer 102% Collateral Treasuries/Agencies
Bankers' Acceptances	180 days 40% of portfolio 30% per issuer	180 days 20% of portfolio 10% of portfolio per issuer
Commercial Paper	270 days 25% of portfolio 10% per issuer	270 days 25% of portfolio 5% of portfolio per issuer Credit rating of no less than "A-1" or its equivalent or higher by an NRSRO.
Supranational obligations issued by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, or Inter-American Development Bank	5 years 30% of portfolio Credit rating of no less than AA by an NRSRO	5 years 10% of portfolio 5% of portfolio per issuer Credit rating of no less than AAA by an NRSRO
Asset-Backed Securities[2]	5 years 20% of portfolio Credit rating of no less than AA by an NRSRO	5 years 20% of portfolio 3% of portfolio per issuer Security shall be rated AAA by an NRSRO
Shares of beneficial interest issued by a Joint Powers Authority	100% of portfolio Advisor requirements	100% of portfolio Advisor and rating requirements must meet CA Code 53601

[2] Asset-Backed Securities shall not include mortgage related products issued by commercial entities. Investments in asset-backed securities shall generally be limited to those in "senior" tranches.

Exhibit B

Glossary of Investment Terms

Exhibit B

Glossary of Investment Terms

Agency - See "Federal Agency."

Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) - Securities whose income payments and hence value is derived from and collateralized (or "backed") by a specified pool of underlying assets which are receivables. Pooling the assets into financial instruments allows them to be sold to general investors, a process called securitization, and allows the risk of investing in the underlying assets to be diversified because each security will represent a fraction of the total value of the diverse pool of underlying assets. The pools of underlying assets can comprise common payments credit cards, auto loans, mortgage loans, and other types of assets. Interest and principal is paid to investors from borrowers who are paying down their debt.

Bankers' Acceptance (BA's) - A draft or bill of exchange drawn upon and accepted by a bank frequently used to finance the shipping of international goods. Used as a short-term credit instrument, bankers' acceptances are traded at a discount from face value as a money market instrument in the secondary market on the basis of the credit quality of the guaranteeing bank.

Benchmark - A market index used as a comparative basis for measuring the performance of an investment portfolio. A performance benchmark should represent a close correlation to investment guidelines, risk tolerance, and duration of the actual portfolio's investments.

Certificate of Deposit (CD) - Bank obligation issued by a financial institution generally offering a fixed rate of return (coupon) for a specified period of time (maturity). Can be as long as ten years to maturity, but most CDs purchased by public agencies are one year and under.

Collateral - Investment securities or other property that a borrower pledges to secure repayment of a loan, secure deposits of public monies, or provide security for a repurchase agreement.

Commercial Paper - Short-term unsecured promissory note issued by a company or financial institution that is issued at a discount and matures for par or face value. This instrument usually matures at a maximum maturity of 270 days and bears a short-term debt rating by one or more Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization (NRSRO).

Corporate Medium Term Notes - A debt instrument issued by a corporation with a maturity of greater than one year and less than ten years. Used frequently to refer to corporate notes of medium maturity (five years and under).

Custody - Safekeeping services offered by a bank, financial institution or trust company, referred to as the “custodian.” Service normally includes the holding and reporting of the customer's securities, the collection and disbursement of income, securities settlement and market values.

Delivery Versus Payment (DVP) - The settlement procedure in which securities are delivered versus payment of cash, but only after cash has been received. Most security transactions, including those through the Federal Reserve Securities Wire system and DTC, are done DVP as a protection for both the buyer and seller of securities.

Depository Trust Company (DTC) - A firm through which members can use a computer to arrange for securities to be delivered to other members without physical delivery of certificates. A member of the Federal Reserve System and owned mostly by the New York Stock Exchange, the Depository Trust Company uses computerized debit and credit entries. Most corporate securities, commercial paper, CDs, and BAs clear through DTC.

Derivative - A financial instrument whose value is based on or determined by another security, financial instrument, or index.

Diversification - Dividing investment funds among a variety of security types, maturities, industries, and issuers offering potentially independent returns.

Federal Agency - These are Federal government sponsored and/or owned entities created by the U.S. Congress, generally for the purpose of acting as a financial intermediary by borrowing in the marketplace and directing proceeds to specific areas of the economy considered to otherwise have restricted access to credit markets. The largest federal agencies are Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, FHLB, FFCB, and TVA.

Federal Reserve System (the Fed) - The independent central bank system of the United States that establishes and conducts the nation's monetary policy. This is accomplished in three major ways: (1) raising or lowering bank reserve requirements, (2) raising or lowering the target Federal Reserve Funds Rate and Discount Rate, and (3) in open market operations by buying and selling government securities. The Federal Reserve System is made up of twelve Federal Reserve District Banks, their branches, and many national and state banks throughout the nation. It is headed by the seven-member Board of Governors known as the "Federal Reserve Board" and led by its Chairman.

Federal Treasuries - A collective term used to describe debt instruments backed by the U.S. Government and issued through the U.S. Department of the Treasury that includes Treasury bills, Treasury notes, and Treasury bonds. Also a benchmark term used as a basis by which the yields of non-Treasury securities are compared (e.g., "trading at 50 basis points over Treasuries").

Fiduciary Funds - Term used when a governmental unit acts in a fiduciary capacity such as a trustee or agent. The government unit is responsible for handling the assets placed under its control.

Government Sponsored Enterprise (GSE) - A privately owned entity subject to federal regulation and supervision, created by the U.S. Congress to reduce the cost of capital for certain borrowing sectors of the economy such as students, farmers, and homeowners. GSEs carry the implicit backing of the U.S. Government, but they are not direct obligations of the U.S. Government. For this reason, these securities will offer a yield premium over Treasuries. Examples of GSEs include: FHLB, FHLMC, FNMA, and SLMA.

Governmental Funds - Term used in Government Accounting to apply to all funds except for the profit and loss funds (e.g., enterprise fund, internal service fund) and trust and agency funds. Examples of government funds are the general fund, special assessment fund, and capital projects fund. Governmental funds use the modified accrual accounting method.

Government Instrumentalities (Supranationals) – Entities formed by two or more central governments with the purpose of promoting economic development for the member countries. Supranational institutions finance their activities by issuing debt, such as supranational bonds. Examples of supranational institutions include the European Investment Bank and the World Bank. Similarly to the government bonds, the bonds issued by these institutions are considered direct obligations of the issuing nations and have a high credit rating.

Index - A compilation of statistical data that tracks changes in the economy or in financial markets.

Interest-Only (IO) Strips - A security based solely on the interest payments from the bond. After the principal has been repaid, interest payments stop and the value of the security falls to nothing. Therefore, IOs are considered risky investments and are usually associated with mortgage-backed securities.

Inverse Floater - A floating rate security structured in such a way that it reacts inversely to the direction of interest rates. Considered risky as their value moves in the opposite direction of normal fixed income investments and whose interest rate can fall to zero.

Investment Advisor - A company that provides professional advice managing investment portfolios offers investment recommendations and/or research in exchange for a management fee.

Liquidity – This is a measure of the relative ease of converting an asset into cash without significant loss of value and the level of cash and near-cash items in a portfolio of assets. This term also describes the marketability of money market security correlating to the narrowness of the spread between bid and ask prices.

Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) - Special fund in the California State Treasurer's Office which local agencies may access to deposit funds for short-term investment and reinvestment.

Market Value - The fair market value of a security or commodity or the price at which a willing buyer and seller would pay for a security.

Maturity Date - Date on which principal payment of a financial obligation is due.

Money Market Mutual Fund (2a-7) - A type of mutual fund that invests solely in money market instruments, such as Treasury bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, and repurchase agreements. Money market mutual funds are registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and are subject "rule 2a-7" which significantly limits average maturity and credit quality of holdings.

Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) - Mortgage-backed securities represent an ownership interest in a pool of mortgage loans made by financial institutions, such as savings and loans, commercial banks, or mortgage companies, to finance the borrower's purchase of a home or other real estate. The majority of MBS are issued and/or guaranteed by GNMA, FNMA and FHLMC. There are a variety of MBS structures, some of which can be very risky and complicated. All MBS have reinvestment risk as actual principal and interest payments are dependent on the payment of the underlying mortgages which can be prepaid by mortgage holders to refinance at lower rates or simply because the underlying property was sold.

Mortgage Pass-Through Securities - A pool of residential mortgage loans with the monthly interest and principal distributed to investors on a pro-rata basis. Largest issuer is GNMA.

Municipal Note/Bond - Debt issued by a state or local government unit or public agency. The vast majority of municipals are exempt from state and federal income tax, although some non-qualified issues are taxable.

Mutual Fund - Portfolio of securities professionally managed by a registered investment company that issues shares to investors. Many different types of mutual funds exist (bond, equity, money market fund); all except money market funds operate on a variable net asset value (NAV).

NRSRO - "Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization." An entity designated as a rating organization that the SEC has recognized as having a strong national presence in the U.S. NRSROs provide credit ratings on corporate and bank debt issues. Only ratings of an NRSRO may be used for the regulatory purposes of rating. They include Moody's, Standard & Poor's, and Fitch among others.

Par Value - Face value, stated value or maturity value of a security.

Principal - Face value of a financial instrument on which interest accrues which may be less than par value if some principal has been repaid or retired. For a transaction, principal is par value as a factor of price and includes any premium or discount.

Proprietary Funds - In governmental accounting, one having profit and loss aspects; therefore it uses the *accrual* rather than modified accrual accounting method. The two types of proprietary funds are the Enterprise Fund and the Internal Service Fund.

Prudent Investor Standard - Standard that requires that when investing, reinvesting, purchasing, acquiring, exchanging, selling, or managing public funds, a trustee shall act with care, skill, prudence, and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing, including, but not limited to, the general economic conditions and the anticipated needs of the agency, that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiarity with those matters would use in the conduct of funds of a like character and with like aims, to safeguard the principal and maintain the liquidity needs of the agency. This standard is more stringent than the "prudent person" standard as it implies a level of knowledge commensurate with the responsibility at hand.

Range Note - A type of structured note that accrues interest daily at a set coupon rate that is tied to an index. Most range notes have two coupon levels; a higher accrual rate for the period the index is within a designated range, the lower accrual rate for the period that the index falls outside the designated range. This lower rate may be zero and may result in zero earnings.

Rate of Return - Amount of income received from an investment, expressed as a percentage of the amount invested.

Repurchase Agreement (Repo) - A short-term investment vehicle in which an investor agrees to buy securities from a counterparty and simultaneously agrees to resell the securities back to the counterparty at an agreed upon time and for an agreed upon price. The difference between the purchase price and the sale price represents interest earned on the agreement. In effect, it represents a collateralized loan to the investor, where the securities are the collateral. Can be DVP, where securities are delivered to the investor's custodial bank, or "tri-party" where the securities are delivered to a third-party intermediary. Any type of security can be used as "collateral," but only some types provide the investor with special bankruptcy protection under the law. Repos should be undertaken only when an appropriate approved banking master repurchase agreement is in place.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement (Reverse Repo) - This is a repo from the point of view of the original seller of securities. Used by dealers to finance their inventory of securities by essentially borrowing at short-term rates. Can also be used to leverage a portfolio and in this sense, can be considered risky if used improperly.

Safekeeping - Service offered for a fee, usually by financial institutions, for the holding of securities and other valuables. Safekeeping is a component of custody services.

Supranational Bonds - Are defined as those issued by entities formed by two or more central governments to promote economic development for the member countries. For example, United States dollar denominated senior unsecured unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation, or Inter-American Development Bank.

Total Return - Investment performance measured over a period of time that includes coupon interest, interest on interest, and both realized and unrealized gains or losses. Total return includes, therefore, any market value appreciation/depreciation on investments held at period end.

Weighted average maturity (WAM) - is the weighted average amount of time of the maturities on the underlying mortgages in a mortgage-backed security (MBS) and assets in asset backed securities (ABS). This term is used more broadly to describe maturities for these instruments as these securities invest in multiple specified pools of underlying assets and these underlying pools may have varying maturities.

Yield to Maturity (YTM) - Calculated return on an investment, assuming all cash flows from the security are reinvested at the same original yield. Can be higher or lower than the coupon rate depending on market rates and whether the security was purchased at a premium or discount. There are different conventions for calculating YTM for various types of securities.