

LSDI

**LINCOLN SENIOR
DEBT INDEX**

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INTRODUCING: The Lincoln Senior Debt Index

Lincoln International is pleased to release the quarterly Lincoln Senior Debt Index (LSDI). The LSDI represents years of research and analysis of data and was developed by professionals from Lincoln's Valuations & Opinions Group in collaboration with Professor Pietro Veronesi of The University of Chicago Booth School of Business.

For the quarter ending September 30, 2023, trends in the direct lending market were at an all-time high. The LSDI yield reached another record high of 11.8%, a 10-basis point increase relative to the previous high of 11.7% in Q2 2023. Fair value also continued to climb, finishing Q3 2023 at 97.8. Finally, the default rate declined approximately 30 basis points (BPS) since Q2 2023, continuing the trend of decreased rates of default in the direct lending market as seen in the last two quarters. Lenders continued to benefit from high interest rates resulting in record yields and stable prices while also getting a better handle on the credit stresses in portfolio companies that were resulting in continued defaults. Of the approximately 550 amendments observed by Lincoln for the nine months ending September 30, 2023, or 15% of the total companies valued by Lincoln, 14% included covenant holidays and 33% included sponsor infusions. We believe the decline in default rates demonstrates that borrowers and lenders anticipated defaults, which primarily resulted not from declining earnings but from increases in interest rates, and proactively addressed the issue by amending the loan documents. Despite the decreased rates of default in a rising rate environment, Lincoln also noted that, of these amendments, 57% had increases in interest spreads which included increases in cash pricing that averaged 62 BPS per deal.

In Q3 2023, the direct lending and broadly syndicated loan (BSL) market continued to experience a contraction in their yield differential with only a 2.3% yield difference relative to the historical average of 3.8%. Despite the contraction relative to the historical average, the yield differential widened by 20 BPS relative to the Q2 2023 comparison. LSDI yields have risen from 11.1% to 11.8% (0.7%) from September 30, 2022, to September 30, 2023, whereas BSL yields have risen from 8.0% to 9.5% during this same period (1.5%).

The LSDI provides insight into the direct lending market as it is a fair value index consisting of four components:

1. Total return (income return plus capital gain return);
2. Price (i.e., fair value);
3. Spread; and,
4. Yield to maturity.

Each of the four components are then categorized into three types of senior loans:

1. All senior loans – consisting of first lien, Unitranche, and second lien loans;
2. Senior loans consisting of first lien and
3. Second lien loans.

In addition, we provide additional descriptive statistics including: (a) loan-to-value; (b) the impact of interest rate and credit changes on total return; (c) default rates and (d) historical yields by EBITDA size.

The U.S. non-investment grade corporate loan market has two segments: the BSL market, which attracts investors investing in broader syndicated deals and the direct lending market for investors investing in club deals. While correlated, there are subtle but significant differences between the two markets. Both markets primarily provide floating-rate loans; however, divergences exist in terms of market liquidity, company size and credit facility size. Given the greater liquidity in the BSL market, pricing and terms are a function of the technical market and competitive factors, whereas the more illiquid direct lending market has a stronger orientation to assessing company fundamentals.

In contrast to the Morningstar LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan 100 Index which is comprised of companies borrowing in the BSL market, the constituents in the LSDI are virtually all companies borrowing in the direct lending market.

The direct lending market is a significant source of capital to private equity backed middle market companies. The LSDI benefits market participants by providing information to facilitate a greater understanding of the attributes of this important source of capital to the private sector.

KEY OBSERVATIONS: Lincoln Senior Debt Index

Q3

2023

How We Obtain the Information

On a quarterly basis, Lincoln values more than 4,500 private companies primarily owned by over 150 alternative investment funds and lenders to funds. Most of these companies are levered via borrowings from the direct lending market. A significant percentage of the LSDI constituents are based upon valuations of loans provided for non-public business development companies and other private investment vehicles and, therefore, not disclosed in public filings.

For many of the private companies valued quarterly, Lincoln advises on the fair value of at least one senior debt security in the capital structure. All valuations conform with GAAP and fair value principles and have been reviewed by fund management, fund boards, limited partners and auditors.

Additional information can be found in our methodology discussion and on our website.

97.8

Average Fair Value
of Loans in the Index
as of Q3 2023

LSDI - KEY OBSERVATIONS - ALL LOANS - Q3 2023

- The LSDI returned 3.7% for the quarter ending September 30, 2023, and represented the highest quarterly return since the inception of the publication. This outpaced the return from the second quarter of the year by 0.5%.
 - Returns consist of two components: (a) interest income; and (b) capital gains or losses. Both income returns and returns from capital gains were positive due to increasing interest rates and yield and stable prices.
- Yields between the direct lending market and BSL market continued to compress relative to the historical average of 3.8% in the third quarter of the year, with a 2.3% gap between the yields derived from the LSDI and Morningstar's LSTA. As previously noted, while the average yield differential is lower than the historical average, it widened 20 BPS relative to the 2.1% yield differential in the second quarter of 2023.
- Prices increased in both the BSL market and the LSDI, with third-quarter prices stepping up \$0.64 to 95.6 and \$0.90 to 97.8 within each index, respectively.

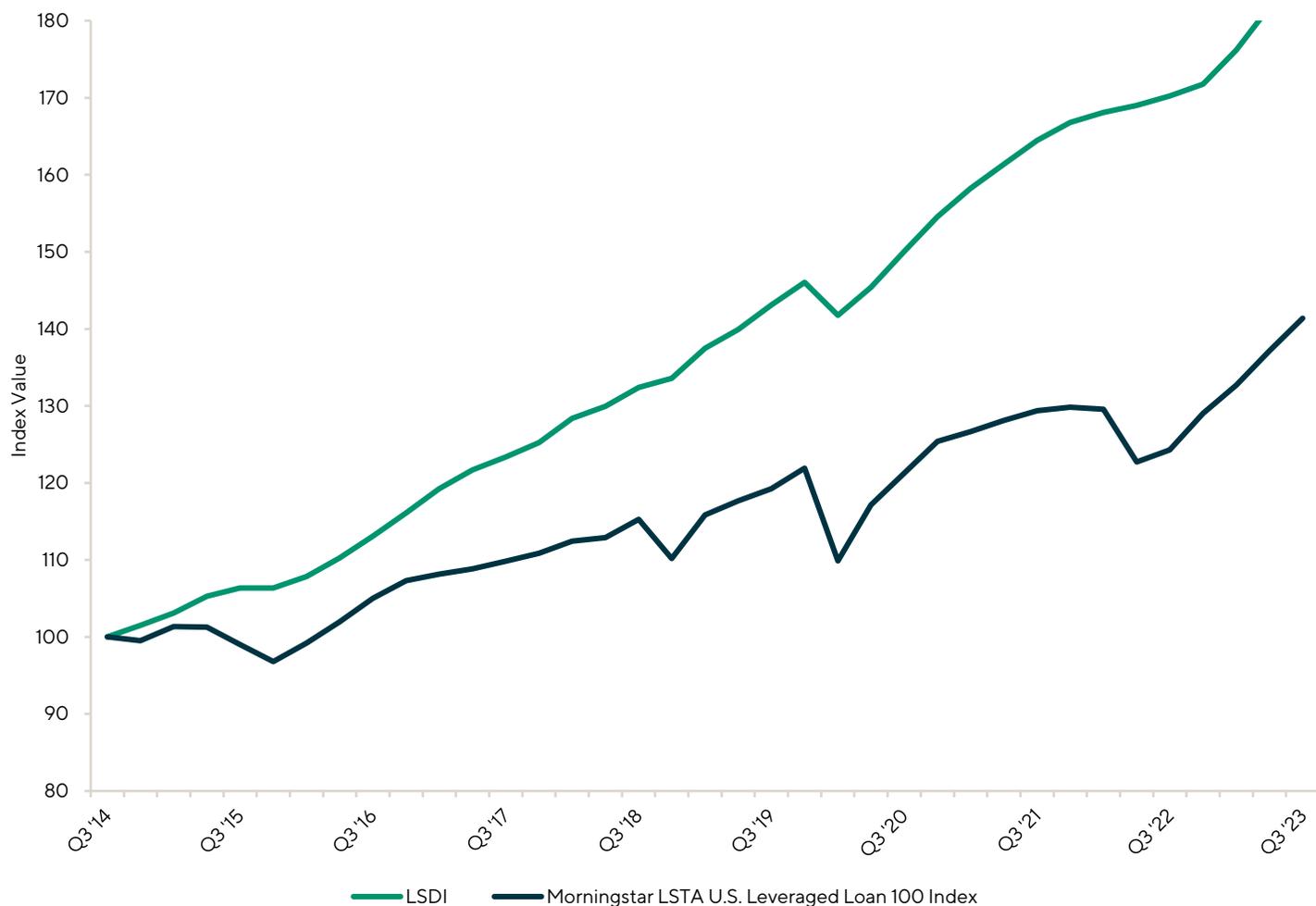


RESULTS: Total Return

Q3

2023

Table 1: Comparison of Total Return – LSDI (All Loans) to Morningstar LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan 100 Index



Observations:

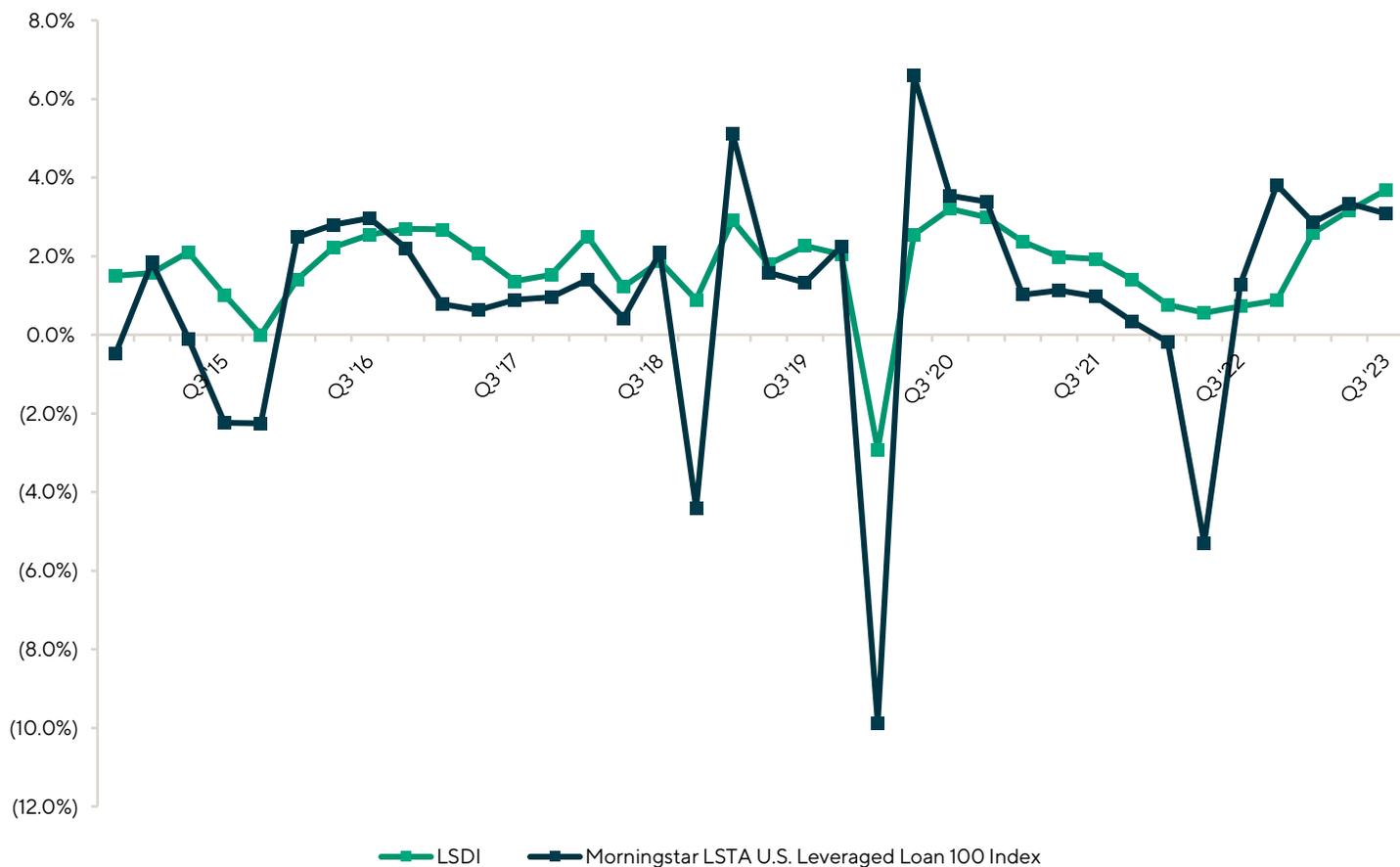
- Investment return is generated from two sources: (1) capital gains and losses; and (2) income return. In the leverage lending asset class, income returns dominate capital gains or losses, resulting in a positive quarterly total return.
- Since the inception of the LSDI, both the Morningstar LSTA U.S. Leverage Loan 100 Index, which measures the performance of the BSL market, and the direct lending market have experienced an increase in total return. BSL returns for the quarter ending September 30, 2023, were 3.1% versus the LSDI of 3.7%.
- Given the relatively high level of interest rates, we expect returns to remain high by historical standards.

RESULTS: Total Return (cont.)

Q3

2023

Table 2: Correlation and Comparison of Quarterly Returns - LSDI (All Loans) to Broadly Syndicated Loan Market



Observations:

- The correlation between the LSDI and Morningstar LSTA 100 Investment is high at approximately 81.1%. However, there are two distinct differences:
 - the LSDI is significantly less volatile; and
 - the LSDI generates higher returns on average.
- The direct lending market experiences negative returns much less frequently than the BSL market, given its higher yields.
- Since the inception of the LSDI on September 30, 2014, through September 30, 2023, only the quarter ending March 31, 2020, reported a negative quarterly return whereas the BSL market has experienced eight quarters of negative returns.

Table 3: Comparison of Yields – LSDI (All Loans) to BSL Market



Observations:

- Due to rising interest rates, the yield of the LSDI was 11.8% for the quarter ending September 30, 2023, which was marginally higher than the prior quarter.
- The LSDI yield continued to climb, with the 11.8% yield surpassing the prior quarter as the highest yield since the inception of the index. In contrast, the yield for the BSL market was 9.5%.

RESULTS: Yields (cont.)

Q3

2023

Table 4: Comparison of Yields – LSDI (All Loans) by Size



Observations:

- In keeping with classic corporate finance theory, Lincoln’s observations of yields within the index demonstrate that yields for small companies, as defined as companies having EBITDA values of less than \$30 million, tend to be higher than yields for large companies, as defined as those businesses having EBITDA values of greater than \$100 million.

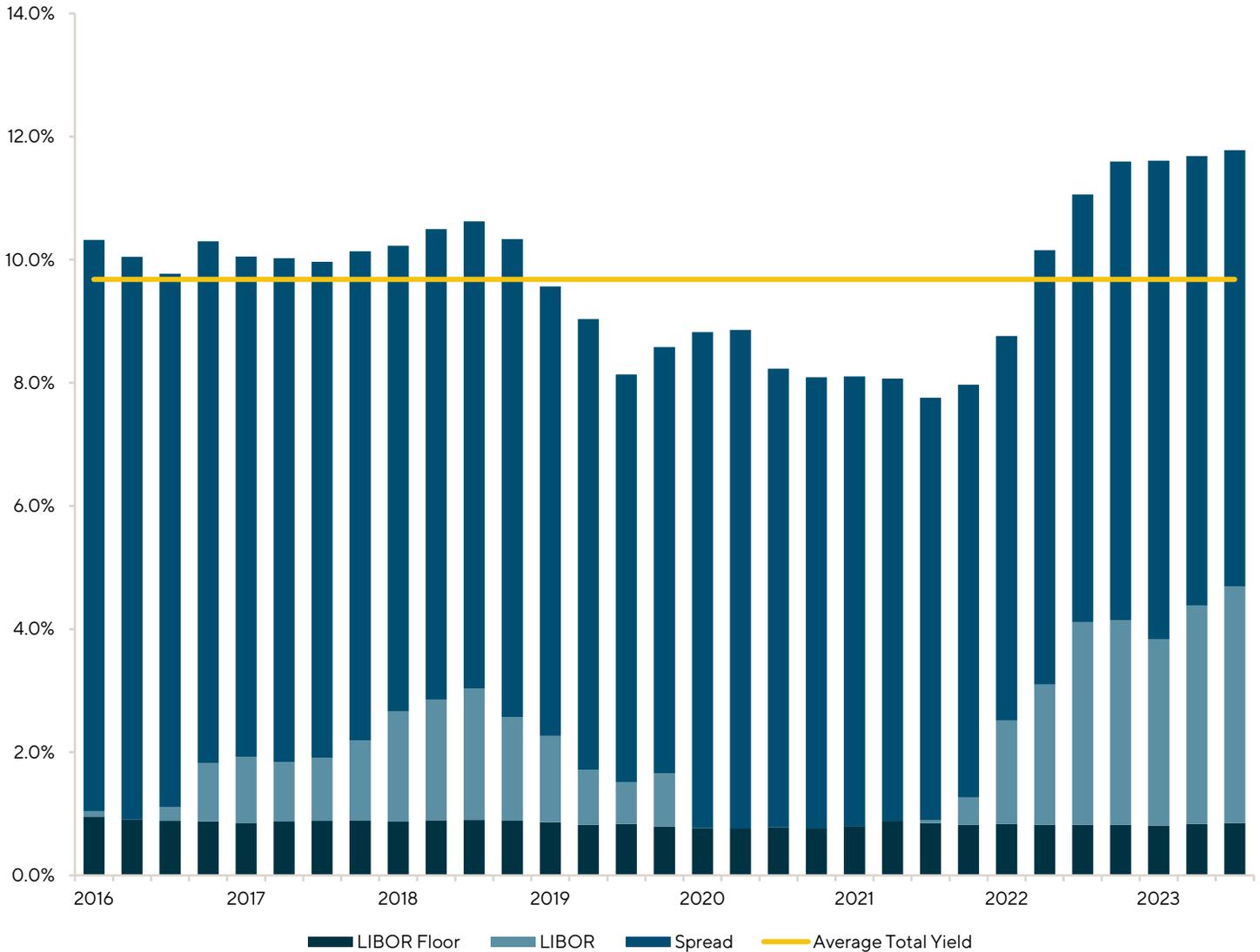
RESULTS:

Decomposing Yields in the Direct Lending Market – LIBOR Floors and Spreads

Q3

2023

Table 5: Decomposing Yield – LIBOR, LIBOR Floors and Spreads – All Loans



Note: LIBOR Floor reflects fair value weighted average for each period while LIBOR above reflects the extent to which LIBOR is above the floor

Observations:

- The average yield of the LSDI since inception has been approximately 9.7%.
- From 2016 until the quarter ending June 30, 2022, yields in the direct lending market had remained in a band between 8.0% and 10.0%. However, as reference rates began to increase in 2022 Q2 and 2022 Q3, yields increased as well and have exceeded 11.0% since 2022 Q3.

RESULTS: Fair Value – Price – Trends

Q3

2023

Table 6: Fair Value – LSDI (All Loans) Compared to the S&P / LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan Index



Note: Price based on fair value of the Lincoln Senior Debt Index and average bid of the Morningstar LSTA U.S. Leveraged Loan Index

Observations:

- The LSDI was 97.8 as of September 30, 2023, up \$0.90 from the prior quarter’s price of 96.9.
- The fair value of 97.8 incrementally surpassed the historical average price of 97.7. Since 2014 the lowest price of the LSDI was 92.7 in Q1 of 2020 while the highest fair value was 99.2 in Q1 of 2018.
- There are several reasons for the phenomenon whereby loans in the direct lending market do not experience the same price volatility as observed in the BSL market:
 - Loans in the direct lending market trade much less frequently than loans in the BSL market.
 - Investors in the BSL market have a greater ability to liquidate their investment should they decide to exit, as trading is a viable option. In contrast, investments in direct lending funds are structured whereby investor redemptions are limited. Therefore, capital flows are not as volatile as the BSL market.

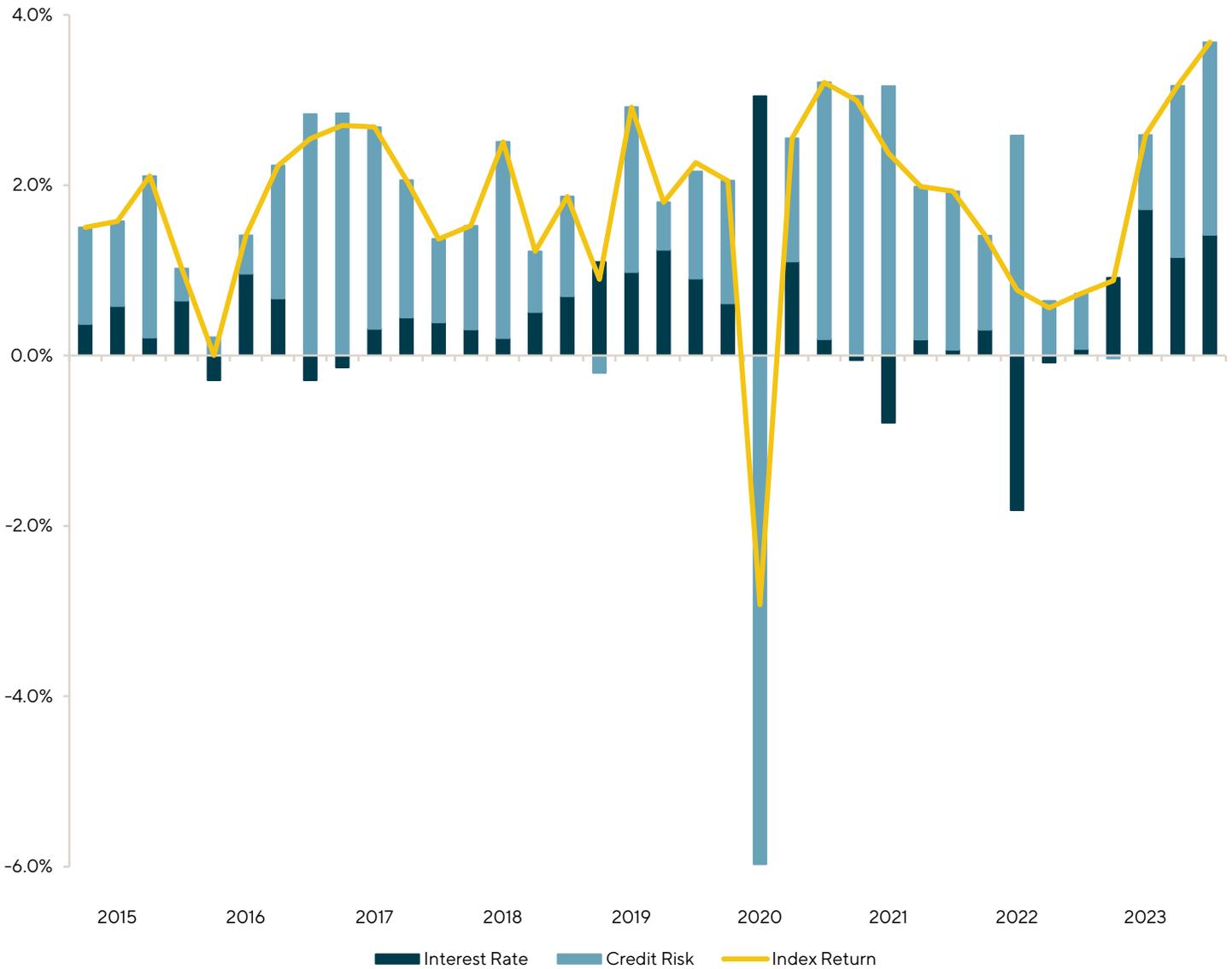
RESULTS:

Bifurcation of the Impact on Total Return Due to Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk

Q3

2023

Table 7: Decomposition of Index Returns: Interest Rate versus Credit Risk



Observations:

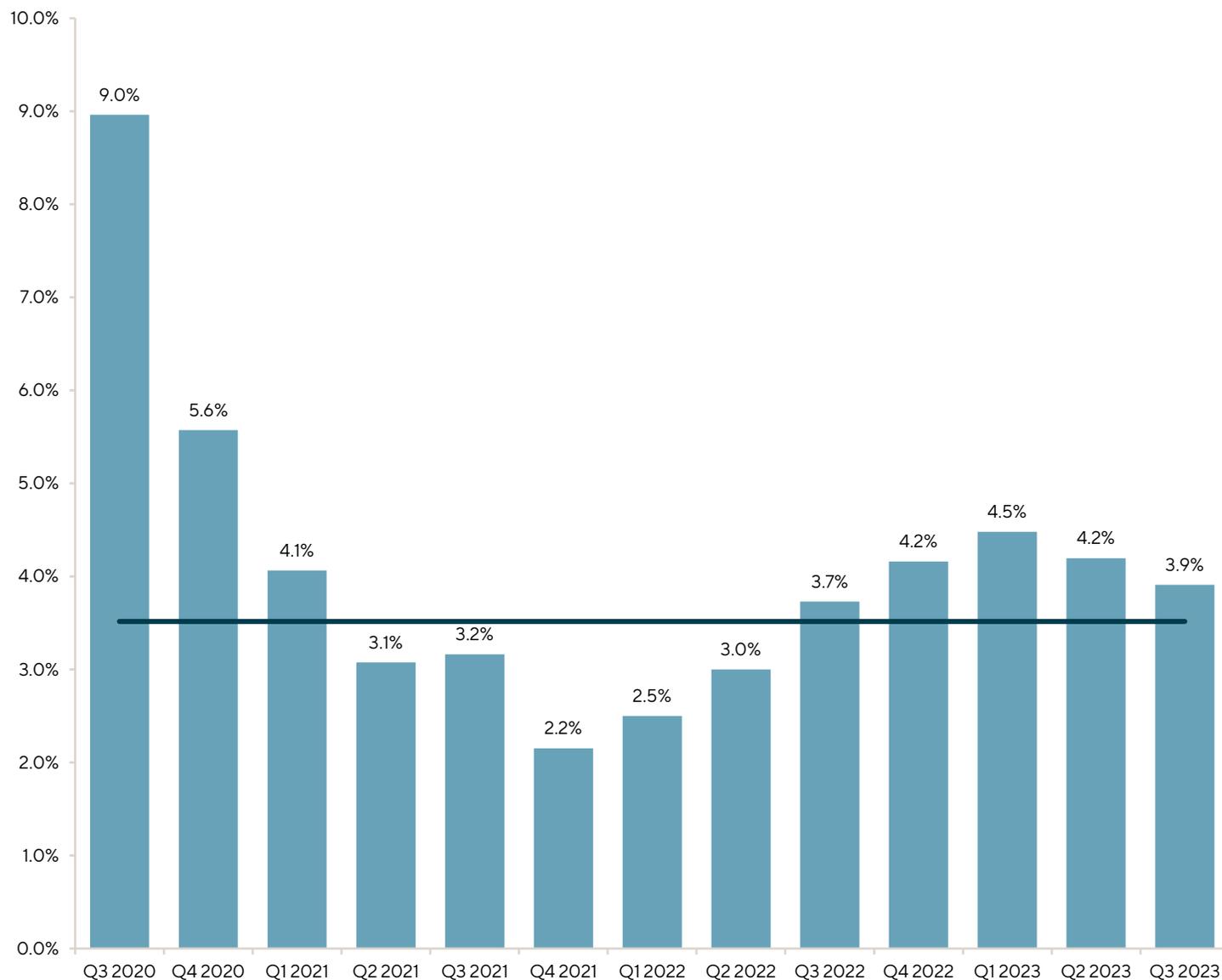
- The LSDI returned 3.7% for the third quarter of 2023 versus 3.2% for the second quarter of 2023.
- Decomposing the quarterly return of 3.7%, the majority of the return is attributable to changes in credit risk while interest rate changes only accounted for 1.4% of the return in the current quarter.

RESULTS: Default Rates

Q3

2023

Table 8: Direct Lending Default Experience



Note: Defaults defined as loan covenant defaults (not monetary defaults)

Observations:

- Default rates decreased as of September 30, 2023, to 3.9%, which was the second consecutive decline in the default rate this year. Prior to Q2 2023, a decline in the default rate had not been seen since Q4 2021.

Source of Data and Sample Size

On a quarterly basis, Lincoln determines the enterprise fair value of more than 4,500 portfolio companies for approximately 150 private equity sponsors and lenders. These portfolio companies report quarterly financial results to the sponsor (i.e., private equity group) or lender. Lincoln obtains company and loan level information to create the LSDI.

All information is prepared in accordance with the fair value measurement principles of generally accepted accounting principles. Finally, each valuation is then vetted by auditors, company management, boards of directors and regulators.

Additional information about the methodology of the LSDI can be found at: www.lincolnternational.com/perspectives/an-overview-of-the-lincoln-senior-debt-index.

Academic Advisor

Professor Pietro Veronesi is the Chicago Board of Trade Professor of Finance at the University of Chicago, Booth School of Business. He is also a research associate of the National Bureau of Economic Research and a research fellow of the Center for Economic and Policy Research.

Professor Veronesi's research has appeared in numerous publications, including the Journal of Political Economy, American Economic Review, Quarterly Journal of Economics, Journal of Finance, Journal of Financial Economics and Review of Financial Studies. He is the recipient of several awards, including the 2015 AQR Insight award, the 2012 and 2003 Smith Breeden prizes from the Journal of Finance, the 2008 WFA award, the 2006 Barclays Global Investors Prize from the EFA, the 2006 Fama / DFA prizes from the Journal of Financial Economics and the 1999 Barclays Global Investors / Michael Brennan First Prize from the Review of Financial Studies. Professor Veronesi teaches both master and Ph.D.-level courses. He is the recipient of the 2009 McKinsey Award for Excellence in Teaching.

His undergraduate work was in economics at Bocconi University where he received a laurea magna cum laude with honors in 1992. He earned a master's degree with distinction in 1993 from the London School of Economics. He joined the Chicago Booth faculty upon obtaining his Ph.D. in economics from Harvard University in 1997.

SUMMARY:

Q3 2023 Lincoln Senior Debt Index

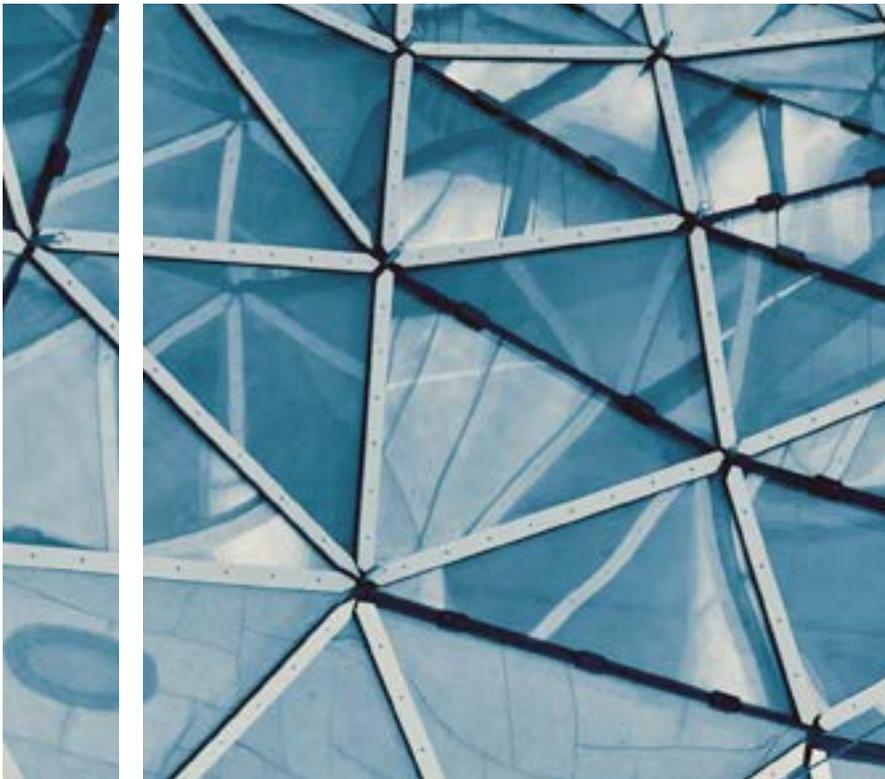
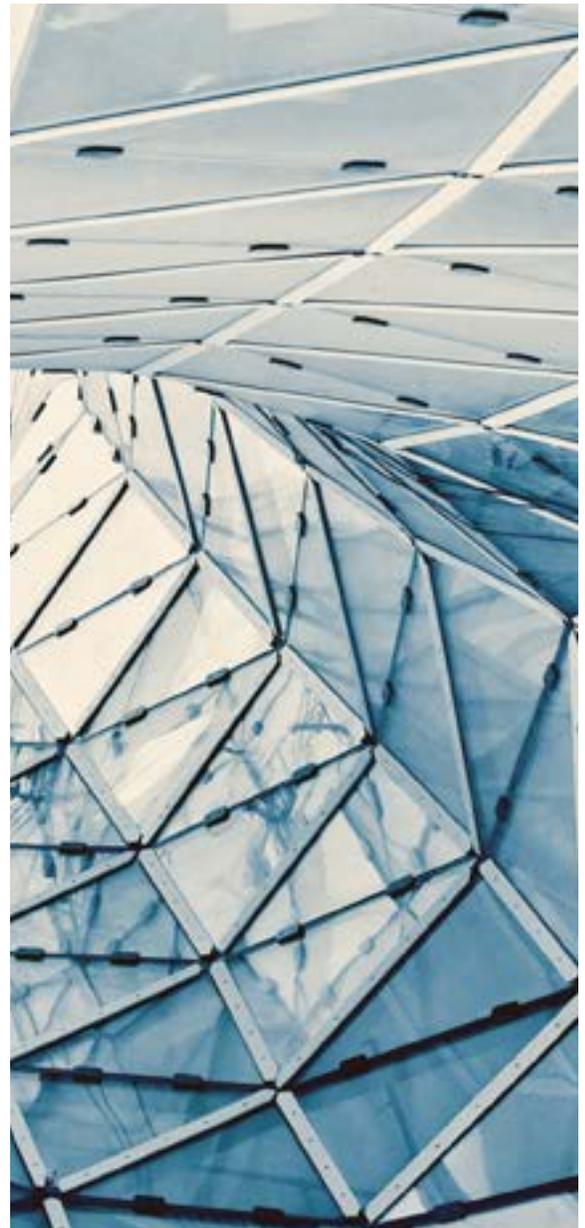
- From 2014 through September 30, 2023, a portfolio of direct lending loans has yielded higher returns and lower volatility relative to broadly syndicated loans.
- The LSDI provides market participants with many unique valuation insights into the fair value of direct lending loans and represents a significant enhancement to the information available within an opaque market.

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Lincoln's Valuations & Opinions Group is a leading independent valuation advisor to managers of illiquid assets and lenders to alternative assets funds. The group specializes in the valuation of illiquid debt, equity and derivative securities. Additionally, they provide independent fairness, solvency and other transaction opinions for a variety of corporate transactions for both public and private companies.

The firm's Valuations & Opinions Group is widely recognized for leveraging Lincoln's "real world" transaction experience from its mergers and acquisitions and debt advisory practices to assist its clients in the determination of fair value. Lincoln's highly skilled professionals have extensive experience in determining and supporting fair value measurements for traditional and complex securities.



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