

Quarterly Performance Report

UA 11-16-2012 Congregational Investment Trust Corp for NACCC of The US

Period ended September 30, 2025

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Market commentary

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For the quarter ended September 30, 2025

Economy resilient, equities near all-time highs, bond markets position for lower rates

- Global equity markets posted their second strong quarter in a row, with US and emerging markets equities performing the best. Technology and growth sectors led the charge as appetite for AI names intensified despite ongoing concerns about elevated valuations. Political uncertainty eased somewhat as trade negotiations made progress, and tariffs have not had a major impact on growth and inflation. The One Big Beautiful Bill that was passed early in the quarter buoyed market sentiment further due to its numerous growth-enhancing provisions, most notably tax cuts and deregulations.
- The 2-year Treasury yield fell by ~12 bps from 3.72% to 3.60% as market priced in upcoming rates cuts, while the 10-year Treasury yield declined 8 bps from 4.24% to 4.16%. Credit spreads tightened during this risk-on quarter. These factors contributed to solid single-digit performance for bonds this quarter. Gold also rose as real rates declined and geopolitical events along with concerns over the federal budget deficit kept demand for safe-haven assets high. Oil prices dropped following OPEC+ announcements of plans for an increase in supply.
- The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index returned 2.0% in Q3 as falling yields created a tailwind for fixed income. Tightening spreads helped credit, even if default rates ticked up slightly. The MSCI ACWI returned 7.6%. As a result, a traditional 60/40* portfolio was up 5.4%.

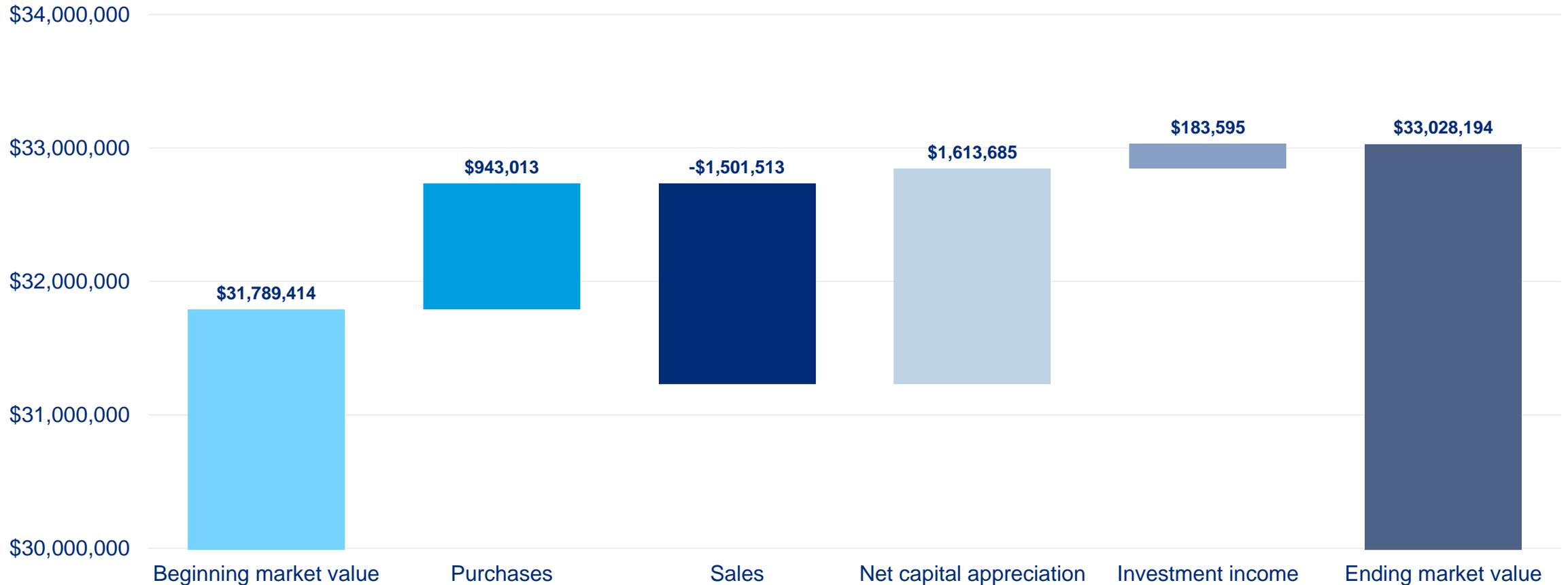
Trade tensions settling, inflation stubborn, dollar slightly stronger

- The US economy remained remarkably resilient. GDP rose 3.8% in Q2, significantly surprising on the upside. The labor market seemed to be the only soft spot this quarter, which was the main motivation for the Federal Reserve ('Fed') to implement its 'risk management' rate cut in September. It is important to understand declining nonfarm payroll figures in the context of decreasing immigration. Fewer jobs now need to be created to keep the unemployment rate steady, as it did over the quarter. This paints the picture of a strong economy that has defied less optimistic expectations from earlier this year.
- Trade tensions eased over the quarter as investors and businesses settled into the "new normal" of a 15-20% tariff floor which is high compared to recent history but lower than what was expected right after Liberation Day. The end of the quarter saw additional tariffs on pharmaceuticals and other items. US equity markets shrugged this off and continued to perform well.
- US headline inflation rose 2.9% year-over-year in August, in line with expectations, but flattening its pace of decline. Unemployment rose marginally to 4.3%, with slowing labor force growth balanced against a slower pace of job creation.
- On October 1st, the US federal government began a shutdown as Democrats and Republicans failed to reach an agreement on the spending bill. Historically, government shutdown had a limited impact on markets.
- The Fed cut rates by 25 bps in September and signaled two more 25 bps cuts this year. Central banks in the UK, Japan, Eurozone, and China all held rates steady after a cutting cycle to evaluate growth and inflation going forward. Inflation remains notably above target in some countries such as the UK and Japan. With rates being cut in the US and steady in other developed countries, global monetary policy remains expansionary.
- Forward-looking GDP growth estimates were revised upward late in the quarter after gloomy predictions from spring did not materialize. Inflation expectations remained stable amid the tug of war between potential impacts of tariffs and falling immigration levels on one hand and slowing job growth amid expectations of weaker economic growth on the other hand.

Client and investment activity

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Beginning and ending portfolio market values are net of all advisory fees and trading expenses. Purchases represent all new purchases and exchanges to securities within the plan, less any trading expenses. Sales represent all new sales and exchanges from securities, less any advisory fees, and trading expenses.

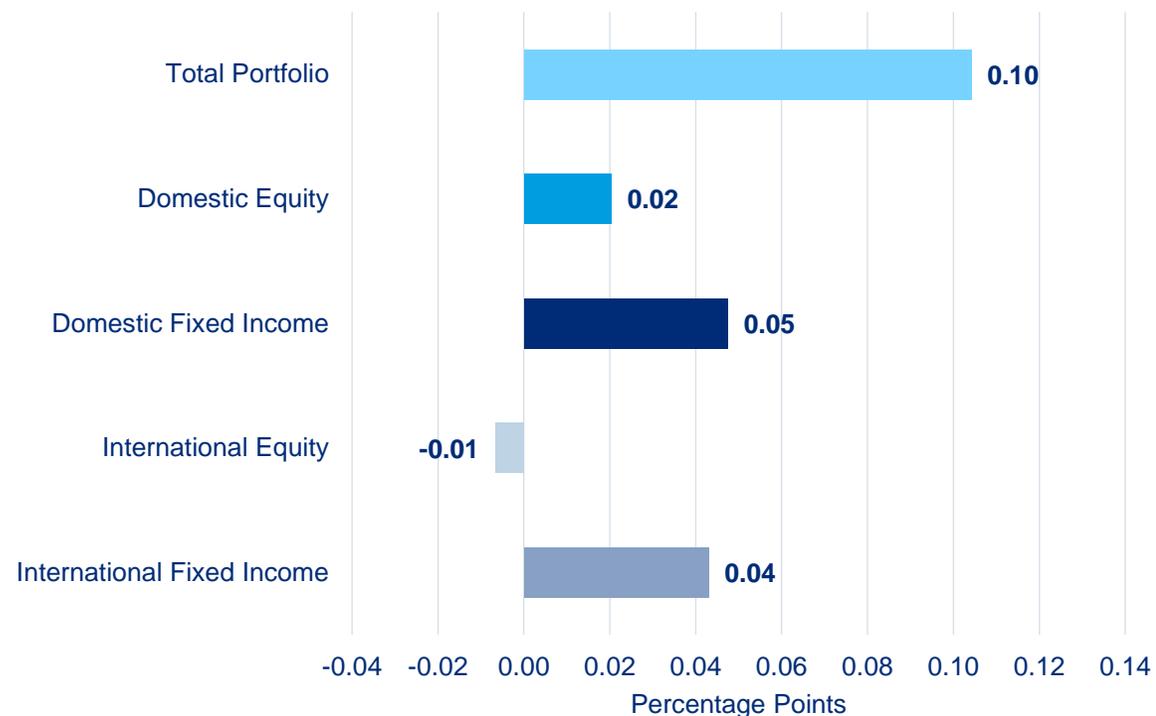
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Performance attribution by sub-asset class

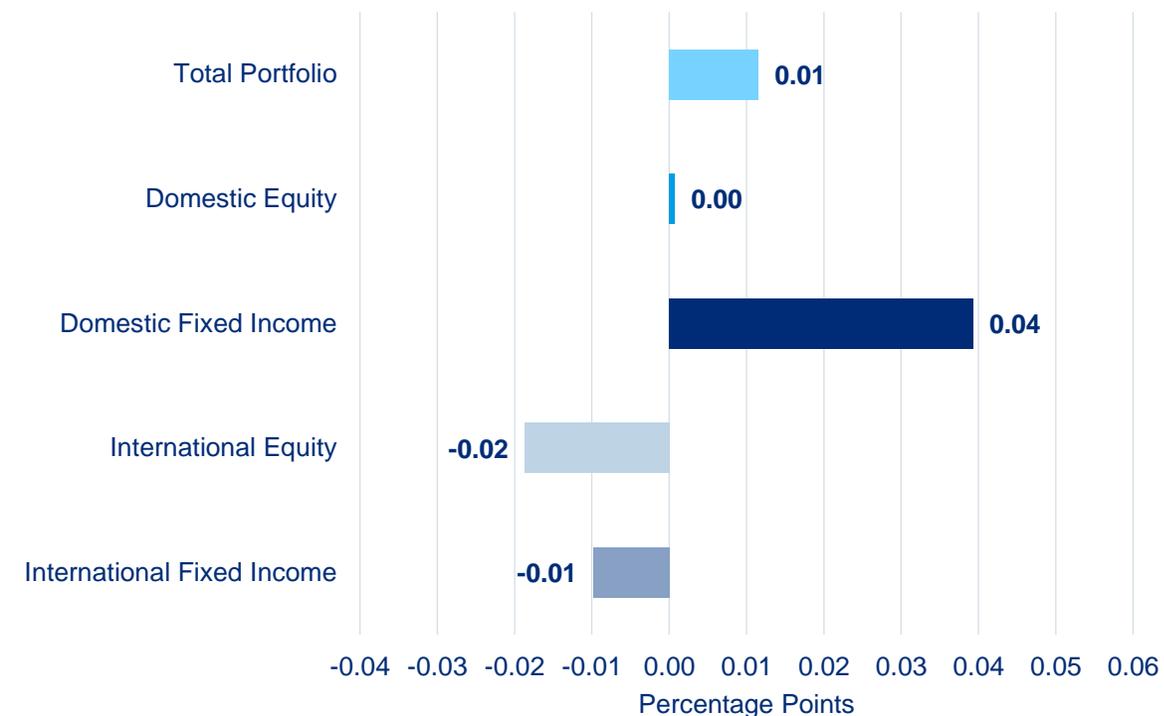
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For the quarter ended September 30, 2025

Broad Allocation Impact



Fund Selection Impact



Contributions to returns are gross of advisory fees and are time-weighted.

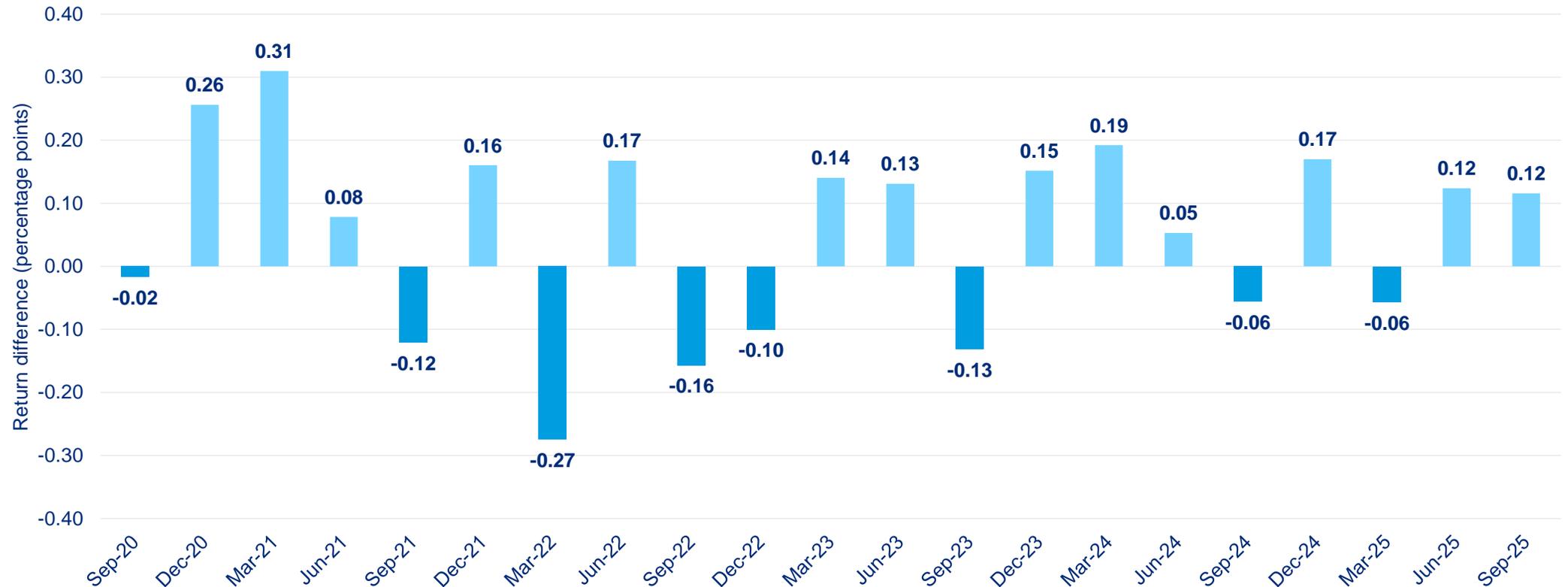
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Excess returns by time periods

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For the periods ended September 30, 2025

Quarterly calendar excess returns



Each time period in the quarterly calendar returns represents one quarter of performance as of that date. Each time period in the quarterly rolling 5-year returns chart represents 20 quarters of annualized performance as of that date. Returns used are gross of advisory fees and are time-weighted. Excess returns are the arithmetic return difference between the Total Plan versus Policy Benchmark. See benchmark allocation history for description of what the policy benchmark represents. **Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.**

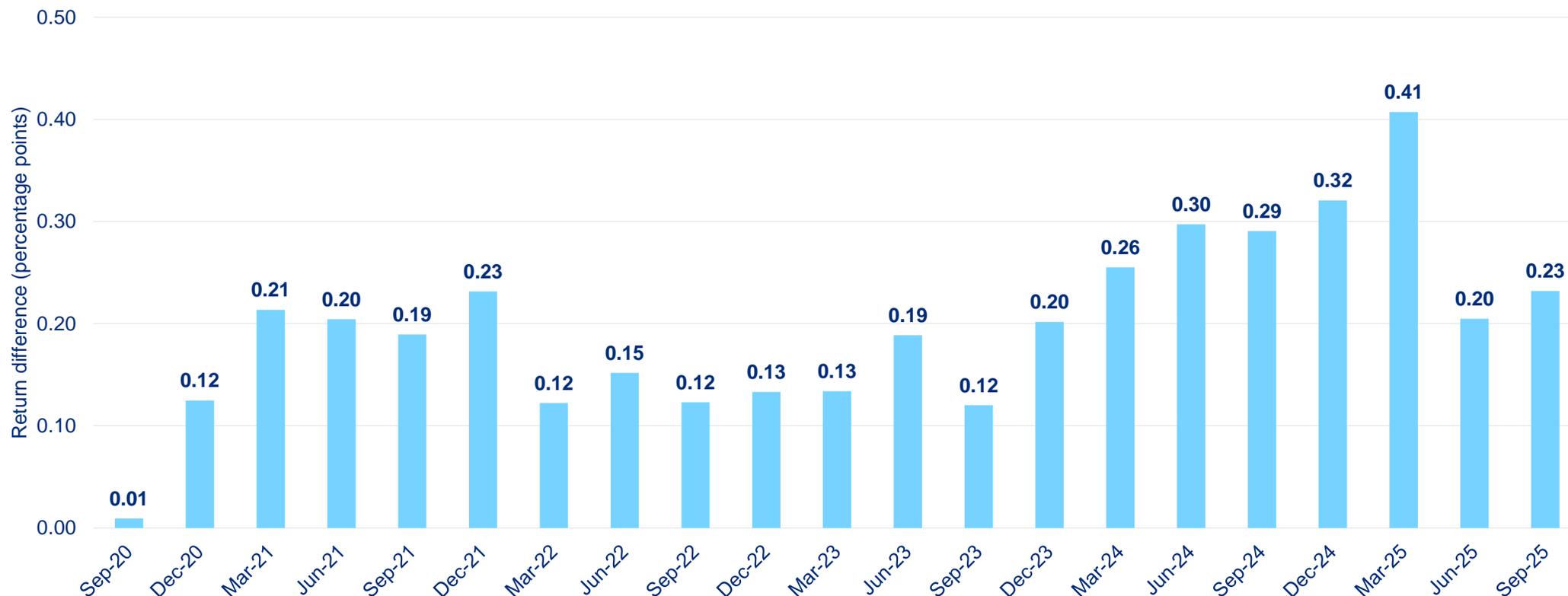
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Excess returns by time periods

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For the periods ended September 30, 2025

Quarterly rolling 5-year annualized excess returns



Each time period in the quarterly calendar returns represents one quarter of performance as of that date. Each time period in the quarterly rolling 5-year returns chart represents 20 quarters of annualized performance as of that date. Returns used are gross of advisory fees and are time-weighted. Excess returns are the arithmetic return difference between the Total Plan versus Policy Benchmark. See benchmark allocation history for description of what the policy benchmark represents. **Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.**

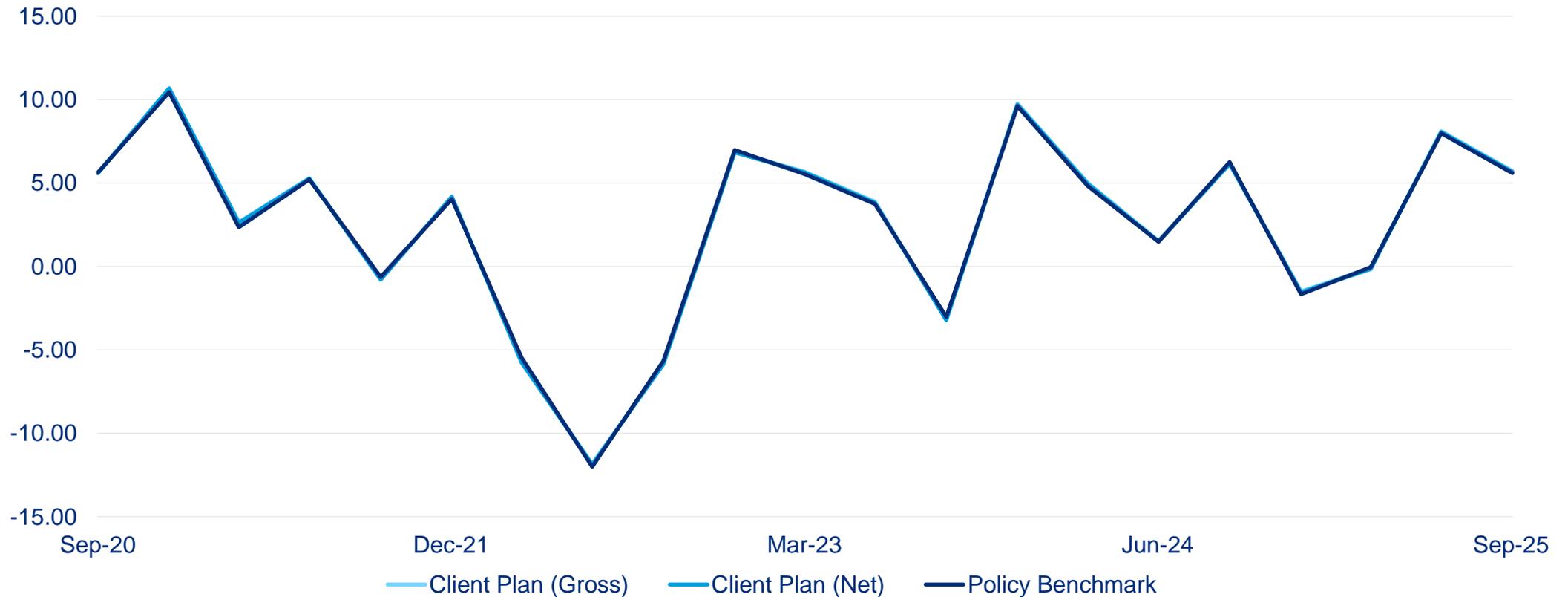
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Risk control - rolling quarter returns

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Client plan versus policy benchmark



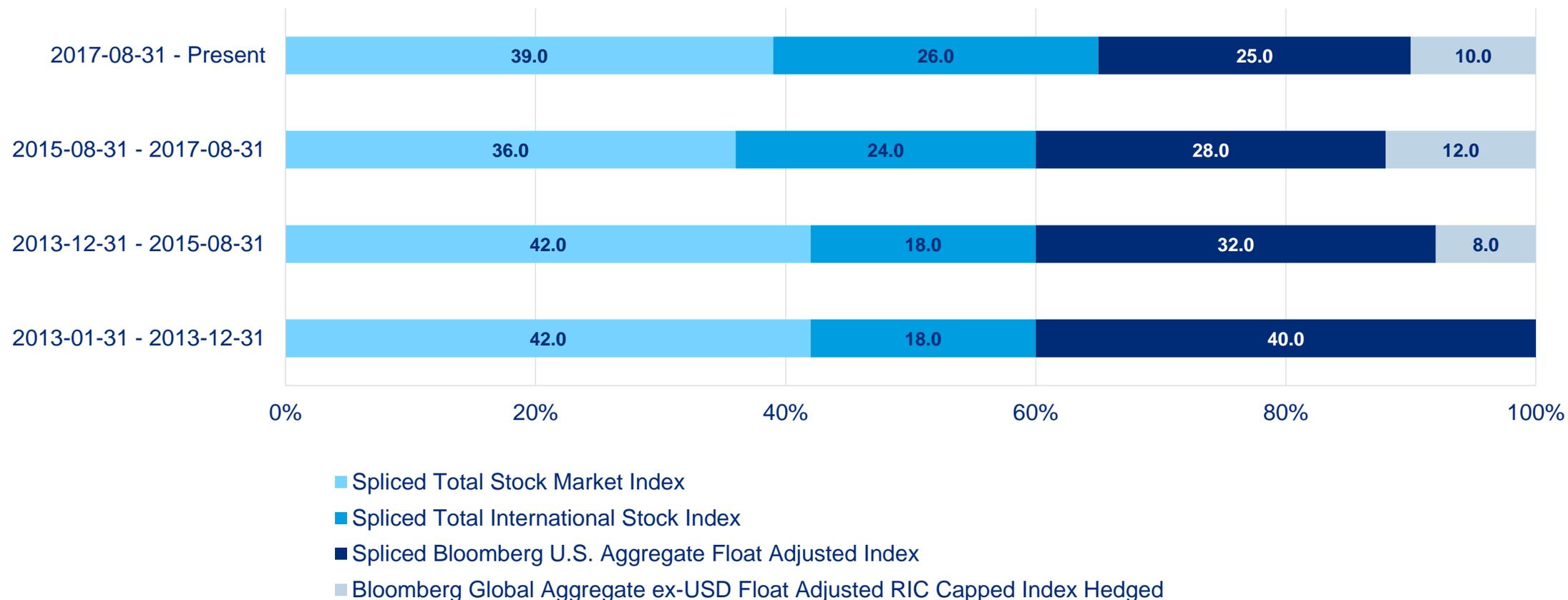
This chart shows how the portfolio has performed against its benchmark in up and down markets. See benchmark allocation history for description of what the policy benchmark represents. Returns included on this page are Time-Weighted Returns (TWR) and net of Vanguard Institutional Advisory Services (VIAS) fees, fund expense ratios, and other expenses unless otherwise indicated. A client cannot invest directly in a benchmark. **Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.**

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Benchmark allocation history

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Policy benchmark allocations up to September 30, 2025



Policy Benchmark is a weighted set of indices that align to the Investment Management Agreement Schedule B which sets forth the strategic asset allocation for the client portfolio. The Policy Benchmark is rebalanced monthly. Allocations may change over time as the investment strategy changes. The most recent policy benchmark composition is in the top row. Neither asset allocation nor diversification can guarantee a profit or prevent loss. Indexes are unmanaged; direct investment is not possible. Please read additional information in Benchmark and Disclosure sections.

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Benchmark descriptions

Policy Benchmark:

The client's policy benchmark is a weighted set of indices that align to the Investment Management Agreement Schedule B which sets forth the strategic asset allocation for the client portfolio. The Policy Benchmark is rebalanced monthly. Allocations may change over time as the investment strategy changes. See Benchmark allocation history for details.

The benchmarks for asset and sub-asset classes on the Performance summary reports is determined by the client's primary policy benchmark. Asset and sub-asset class benchmarks are a proportional representation of their segment within the client's primary policy benchmark and adjusts over time with the changes in the policy benchmark. See Benchmark allocation history for details.

Market benchmarks:

Balanced Composite Index: Weighted 60% Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index (formerly known as the Dow Jones Wilshire 5000 Index) and 40% Lehman Brothers U.S. Aggregate Bond Index through May 31, 2005; 60% MSCI US Broad Market Index and 40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index through December 31, 2009; 60% MSCI US Broad Market Index and 40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Float Adjusted Index through January 14, 2013; and 60% CRSP US Total Market Index and 40% Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Float Adjusted Index thereafter.

Bloomberg Barclays 1-5 Yr Credit (Ret): The index measures the performance of the investment grade, US dollar denominated, fixed-rate, taxable corporate and government related bonds with maturity of 1-5 years. It is comprised of the US Corporate Index and a non-corporate component that includes foreign agencies, sovereigns, supranationals and local authorities.

Bloomberg Barclays 1-5 Yr Treas (Ret): The index measures the performance of US treasuries with maturity of 1 to 4.9999 Years.

Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate ex USD Float Adjusted RIC - USD Hedged (Ret): The index measures the performance of the global, investment-grade, fixed rate debt markets, including government, government agency, corporate and securitized non-U.S. fixed income investments - all issued in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and with maturities of more than one year - with the foreign currency exposure of the securities included in the Barclays Global Aggregate ex-USD Float Adjusted RIC Capped Index hedged to the Canadian dollar. It is market capitalization-weighted.

Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate ex USD TR USD (Ret): The index measures the performance of global investment grade fixed-rate debt markets that excludes USD-dominated securities.

Bloomberg Barclays Intermediate U.S. Treasury (Ret): The index measures the performance of public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with maturities of 1-10 years, including securities roll up to the U.S. Aggregate, U.S. Universal, and Global Aggregate Indices.

Bloomberg Barclays Long A+ U.S. Credit (Ret): The index measures the performance of the US Corporate and a non-corporate component with maturities of 10 years and greater that includes foreign agencies, sovereigns, supranationals and local authorities. It applies a more or less stringent set of constraints to any existing index. The index is a subset of the US Government/Credit Index and the US Aggregate Index.

Bloomberg Barclays Long Term U.S. Treasury (Ret): This index measures the performance of U.S. treasury bills with long term maturity. The credit level for this index is investment grade. The rebalance scheme is monthly.

Bloomberg Barclays Treasury 1-5 Year (Ret): This index measures the performance of US dollar-denominated, fixed-rate, nominal debt issued by the US Treasury with 1-5 year maturities.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate (Ret): The index measures the performance of investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bond market, including Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS (agency fixed-rate and hybrid ARM passthroughs), ABS, and CMBS. It rolls up into other Bloomberg flagship indices, such as the multi-currency Global Aggregate Index and the U.S. Universal Index, which includes high yield and emerging markets debt.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Float Adjusted (Ret): The index measures the performance of a new benchmark of the broad fixed-rate USD-denominated investment grade bond market that excludes securities held in the Federal Reserve System Open Market Account (SOMA).

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield (Ret): The index measures the performance of USD-denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bonds, including corporate bonds, fixed-rate bullet, putable, and callable bonds, SEC Rule 144A securities, Original issue zeros, Pay-in-kind (PIK) bonds, Fixed-rate and fixed-to-floating capital securities.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Credit (Ret): The index measures the performance of the US Corporate and a non-corporate component that includes foreign agencies, sovereigns, supranationals and local authorities. It is a subset of the US Government/Credit Index and the US Aggregate Index.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Credit 5-10 Yr (Ret): The index measures the performance of the US Corporate and a non-corporate component with maturities of 5-10 years that includes foreign agencies, sovereigns, supranationals and local authorities. It is a subset of the US Government/Credit Index and the US Aggregate Index.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Gov/Credit Float Adjusted: Long (Ret): The index measures the performance of the non-securitized component of the US Aggregate index with maturities of 10 years and greater. It uses alternative weighting schemes instead of market value weights.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Intermediate Credit (Ret): The index measures the performance of the US Corporate and a non-corporate component that includes foreign agencies, sovereigns, supranationals and local authorities with maturities of 1-10 years. It is a subset of the US Government/Credit Index and the US Aggregate Index.

Benchmark descriptions

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Long Credit (Ret): The index measures the performance of the US Corporate and a non-corporate component that includes foreign agencies, sovereigns, supranationals and local authorities with maturities of 10 years and greater. It is a subset of the US Government/Credit Index and the US Aggregate Index.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury (Ret): The index measures the performance of public obligations of the U.S. Treasury, including securities roll up to the U.S. Aggregate, U.S. Universal, and Global Aggregate Indices.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury TIPS 0-5 Years (Ret): The index measures the performance of rules-based, market value-weighted inflation-protected securities issued by the U.S. Treasury. It is a subset of the Global Inflation-Linked Index (Series-L) with 0-5 year maturities.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury TIPS 1-5 Years (Ret): The index measures the performance of inflation-protected securities with maturities of 1-5 years issued by the U.S. Treasury. It is a subset of the Global Inflation-Linked Index (Series-L), with a 38.5% market value weight in the index (as of December 31, 2010), but is not eligible for other nominal Treasury or Aggregate indices.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury: 5-10 Yr (Ret): The index measures the performance of public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with maturities of 5-10 years, including securities roll up to the U.S. Aggregate, U.S. Universal, and Global Aggregate Indices.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury: Long (Ret): The index measures the performance of public obligations of the U.S. Treasury with maturities of 10 years and greater, including securities roll up to the U.S. Aggregate, U.S. Universal, and Global Aggregate Indices.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Treasury: U.S. TIPS (Ret): The index measures the performance of rules-based, market value-weighted inflation-protected securities issued by the U.S. Treasury. It is a subset of the Global Inflation-Linked Index (Series-L).

Bloomberg Barclays US Treasury Inflation Notes 5+ Years (Ret): The index measures the performance of inflation-protected securities issued by the U.S. Treasury (TIPS) with the maturities more than 5 years.

Bloomberg Barclays USD Emerging Markets Government RIC (Ret): The index measures the performance of US dollar-denominated bonds issued by emerging market governments, government agencies and government-owned corporations with maturities longer than one year. CRSP US Total Market: The index measures the performance of broad US securities that traded on NYSE, NYSE Market, NANASDAQ or ARCA. It captures nearly 100% of the US investable equity market with around 4000 constituents across mega, large, small and micro capitalizations.

Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index: The index measures the performance of all US equity securities with readily available prices. It represents the top 95% of the US stock market based on market capitalization. The index is float-adjusted market capitalization weighted.

FTSE GLOBAL ALL CAP EX US INDEX: The index measures the performance of large, mid and small cap stocks globally excluding the US. It is derived from the FTSE Global Equity Index Series (GEIS). The index is market-capitalization weighted.

MSCI ACWI - Daily: The index measures the performance of the large and mid cap segments of all country markets. It is free float-adjusted market-capitalization weighted.

MSCI ACWI ex USA - Daily: The index measures the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the particular regions, excluding USA equity securities, including developed and emerging markets. It is free float-adjusted market-capitalization weighted.

MSCI EM (EMERGING MARKETS) - Daily: The index measures the performance of the large and mid cap segments of emerging market equity securities. It is free float-adjusted market-capitalization weighted.

MSCI US BROAD MARKET INDEX - Daily: The index measures the performance of broad US equity markets. It includes constituents across large, mid, small and micro capitalizations, representing most of the US equity universe. The index is free float adjusted market-capitalization weighted.

MSCI US REIT INDEX - Daily: The index measures the performance of the large, mid and small cap segments of the US equity securities. It is comprised of Equity REITs securities and based on the MSCI USA Investable Market Index, with the exception of Mortgage REIT and selected Specialized REITs. The index represents approximately most of the US REIT universe and securities are classified in the REIT sector according to the Global Industry Classification Standard. It is a free float market capitalization weighted index.

MSCI WORLD ex USA - Daily - Net: The index measures the performance of the large and mid cap segments of world, excluding US equity securities. It is free float-adjusted market-capitalization weighted. Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U): This index measures the changes in prices of goods and services purchased by urban households.

IA SBBI US Inflation: An unmanaged index designed to track the U.S. inflation rate. The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, or CPI-U, is used by IA SBBI to measure inflation, which is the rate of change of consumer goods prices.

US Treasury T-Bill Auction Ave 3 Month: Three-month T-bills are government backed-short-term investments considered to be risk-free and as good as cash because the maturity is only three months. Morningstar collects yields on the T-bill on a weekly basis from the Wall Street Journal.

Custom Opportunistic Fixed Income Benchmark consists 50% BofA ML Global HY/50% JPM GBI EM Global Div Index Local Currency through June 30, 2023, and 35% Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate Hedged, 17.5% Bloomberg Global High Yield, 10.5% JPM CEMBI Diversified, 7% S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan, 30% JPM GBI-EM Diversified Index through 4/15/2025; 30% Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate Hedged Index; 15% Bloomberg Global High Yield Index; 9% JP Morgan CEMBI Diversified Index; 19.4% S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index; 13.3% Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield; 13/3% JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified through 4/30/2025; 33.4% Bloomberg U.S. Corporate High Yield Index; 33.3% Morningstar LSTA US Leveraged Loan Index; 33.3% J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Index effective thereafter.

Additional information

Gross Portfolio Returns represent client-specific time-weighted returns (TWR) of the entire portfolio including the deduction of mutual fund expense ratios and other security-level expenses, but gross of advisory and service fees applied to the client portfolio.

Client performance inception date is generally the first month-end after initial funding.

Lipper Fund Average performance figures assume the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions. The fund performance percentages are based on fund total return data, adjusted for expenses, obtained from Lipper, a Thomson Reuters Company, and was not adjusted for fees and loads.

Clients invested in Exchange-traded Funds "ETFs" transact at the market price during market trading hours. ETF performance for clients is also based on the market price at close, which may be different than the fund's Net Asset Value. Market value and returns for individual securities are calculated using the client's daily custodial records. As a result, returns may vary slightly from the official month-end returns of a security as reported on Vanguard.com.

Glossary of risk metrics:

Standard Deviation is a risk measure of dispersion around the mean return.

Tracking Error is a relative risk measure of the standard deviation of excess returns.

Sharpe Ratio is a total risk measure of portfolio reward to variability.

Information Ratio is a relative risk measure of portfolio excess returns and tracking error.

Jensen's Alpha is a systematic risk measure of excess return adjusted for systematic risk.

Beta is a systematic risk measure of the sensitivity of portfolio returns to changes in benchmark returns.

R-Squared is the square of the correlation coefficient and is the proportion of portfolio returns variance that is related to benchmark returns variance.

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Performance is shown gross-of-fees unless otherwise noted. Your return will be reduced by fees and other expenses incurred in the management of your account. Mercer Investments LLC's fees are disclosed in Part 2a of its Form ADV.

You cannot invest directly in an index. Indices are unmanaged portfolios used as performance benchmarks. They do not incur transaction fees or expenses.

All investments have risks. **Growth investments** target companies with above-average earnings that may be subject to price volatility if earnings expectations are not met. Although **value investments** target stocks believed to be priced too low, there is no guarantee that they will appreciate. There are risks associated with **international investments** including currency fluctuations, economic instability, and political developments. Additional risks may be associated with **emerging market securities**, including liquidity and volatility. Investing in **small and/or midsize companies** may increase the risk of greater price fluctuations. **Bonds** are subject to certain risks including interest rate risk, credit risk, and inflation risk. As interest rates rise, the price of bonds will fall. Long-term bonds have more exposure to interest rate risk than short-term bonds. Government and agency securities are not guaranteed. **Mortgage backed securities** are subject to prepayment risk. Lower quality bonds may offer higher yields in return for more risk. The value of **REIT shares** is affected by, among other factors, changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the REIT and/or changes in the prospects for earnings and/or cash flow growth of the REIT itself. In addition, certain risks associated with general real estate ownership apply to REIT investments, including risks related to general and local economic conditions, possible lack of availability of financing, and changes in interest rates.

Past Performance is no guarantee of future results. The value of investments can go down as well as up, and you may not get back the amount you have invested. Investments denominated in a foreign currency will fluctuate with the value of the currency. Certain investments, such as securities issued by small capitalization, foreign and emerging market issuers, real property, and illiquid, leveraged or high-yield funds, carry additional risks that should be considered before choosing an investment manager or making an investment decision.

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S&P 1500 Funded Status Performance - Mercer estimates the aggregate combined funded status position of plans operated by S&P 1500 companies on a monthly basis. For S&P 1500 companies that do not have a December 31 fiscal year end, this is based on projections of their reported financial statements adjusted from each company's financial year end to December 31 in line with financial indices. This includes US domestic qualified and non-qualified plans and all non-domestic plans.

Source of Financial Statement Data: 10-K reports filed by the companies in the S&P 1500, as provided by S&P Capital IQ, a Standard & Poor's business.

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