Curi Capital

Taxable Fixed Income Solutions

Overview

Curi Capital's Taxable Fixed Income solutions offer investment-grade fixed income portfolios consisting of securities issued by the U.S. Government and U.S. Government agencies as well as U.S. dollar denominated corporate and non-corporate entities.

Objective

Strategies provide portfolios that capture the compositional aspects and profile of the benchmark index.

Intermediate Duration Taxable Fixed Income
The strategy consists of securities with maturities typically ranging 1-10 Years.

Intermediate Duration Fixed Income Plus
The strategy consists of securities with maturities typically ranging 1-10 Years and permits flexibility of duration and sector beyond the tighter tolerances of the standard taxable fixed income solution.

Characteristics

- Active cross sector security selection
- Diversified with ample liquidity
- Index relative yield curve exposure

Taxable Fixed Income Solutions

Intermediate Duration Taxable Fixed Income	
Maturity Range	Typically between 1-10 Years
Average # of Holdings	15-30+
Minimum Investment	$250,000
Benchmark	Bloomberg Intermediate U.S. Govt/Credit Index

Intermediate Duration Fixed Income Plus	
Maturity Range	Typically between 1-10 Years
Average # of Holdings	15-30+
Minimum Investment	$250,000
Benchmark	Bloomberg Intermediate U.S. Govt/Credit Index

Philosophy

Curi Capital constructs fixed income portfolios with precision and purpose – each strategy engineered to fulfill a defined role within a client's broader investment framework. We integrate income generation, capital preservation, and risk management disciplines to deliver outcomes that align with each client's unique objectives.

Fixed Income allocations serve critical portfolio functions, including:

- Income Generation
- Capital Preservation
- Diversification & Volatility Control
- Asset/Liability Management
- Tax Considerations
- Liquidity

Approach

- Quantitative and Analytical Framework
- Align Portfolio and Benchmark Risk Profiles
- Effective Risk Assessment and Control
- Horizon Scenario Simulation

Portfolio Construction

- Determine investment mandate, objectives, and parameters
- Identify applicable benchmark
- Characterize and assess risk attributes
- Identify and assess relative value across the opportunity set
- Construct stratified sampling portfolio
- Maintain optimal portfolio structure and benchmark alignment
- Opportunistically reallocate risk exposures
- Manage for risk adjusted return

Process

Our investment process is anchored in rigorous quantitative risk measurement and disciplined portfolio construction. We systematically evaluate risk exposures relative to applicable benchmarks, managing each dimension with precision to deliver consistent, risk-adjusted performance. Alpha generation is pursued through opportunistic relative value positioning and superior trade execution.

Risk Attributes

- Interest Rate Risk (Duration)
- Credit Risk (Quality)
- Structure Risk (Convexity)
- Liquidity Risk

Relative Value Opportunities within

- Sector
- Quality
- Issuer
- Yield Curve Positioning
- Trade Execution

Capabilities

Quantitative Risk Management:

Robust analytical framework to model, measure, monitor, and maintain risk exposures with precision

Model and Measure

- Stress-test portfolio inputs through forward-looking scenario simulation, including:
    - Quantification of trade impacts
    - Interest rate, yield curve, sector spread, and credit spread sensitivity analysis
- Identify and address performance attribution mismatches
- Derive a probability-weighted range of expected return outcomes

Monitor & Maintain

- Assure strong correlation between portfolio and benchmark risk attributes
- Manage and minimize tracking error
- Evaluate option-adjusted profiles at both the security and portfolio level

Index Definition

The **Bloomberg Intermediate U.S. Govt/Credit Index** *is a performance benchmark measuring investment-grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate taxable bonds with 1–10 year maturities. It covers U.S. Treasuries, government-related agencies, and corporate bonds, serving as a key, broad-based subset of the U.S. Aggregate Index.*