

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND INVESTMENT POLICY STATEMENT

Purpose

The General Endowment Fund (the "GEF"), established by the Board of Regents of The University of Texas System (the "Board of Regents") March 1, 2001, is a pooled fund for the collective investment of certain long-term funds under the control and management of the Board of Regents. The GEF provides for greater diversification of investments than would be possible if each account were managed separately.

GEF Organization

The GEF functions like a mutual fund in which each eligible fund purchases and redeems GEF units as provided herein. The ownership of GEF assets shall at all times be vested in the Board of Regents. Such assets shall be deemed to be held by the Board of Regents, as a fiduciary, regardless of the name in which the assets may be registered.

GEF Management

Article VII, Section 11b of the Texas Constitution authorizes the Board of Regents, subject to procedures and restrictions it establishes, to invest the Permanent University Fund (the "PUF") in any kind of investments and in amounts it considers appropriate, provided that it adheres to the prudent investor standard. This standard provides that the Board of Regents, in making investments, may acquire, exchange, sell, supervise, manage, or retain, through procedures and subject to restrictions it establishes and in amounts it considers appropriate, any kind of investment that prudent investors, exercising reasonable care, skill, and caution, would acquire or retain in light of the purposes, terms, distribution requirements, and other circumstances of the fund then prevailing, taking into consideration the investment of all the assets of the fund rather than a single investment. Pursuant to Section 51.0031(c) of the *Texas Education Code*, the Board of Regents has elected the PUF prudent investor standard to govern its management of the GEF.

Ultimate fiduciary responsibility for the GEF rests with the Board of Regents. Section 66.08 of the *Texas Education Code*, as amended, authorizes the Board of Regents, subject to certain conditions, to enter into a contract with a nonprofit corporation to invest funds under the control and management of the Board of Regents.

Pursuant to an Investment Management Services Agreement between the Board of Regents and The University of Texas/Texas A&M Investment Management Company (“UTIMCO”), the GEF shall be managed by UTIMCO, which shall a) recommend investment policy for the GEF, b) recommend specific Asset Class allocation targets, ranges, and performance benchmarks consistent with GEF objectives, and c) monitor GEF performance against GEF objectives. UTIMCO shall invest the GEF’s assets in conformity with this Policy Statement. All changes to this Policy Statement or the exhibits to this Policy Statement, including changes to Asset Class allocation targets, ranges and performance benchmarks, are subject to approval by the Board of Regents.

UTIMCO may select and terminate unaffiliated investment managers subject to the Delegation of Authority Policy approved by the UTIMCO Board. Managers shall be monitored for performance and adherence to investment disciplines.

GEF Administration

UTIMCO shall employ an administrative staff to ensure that all transaction and accounting records are complete and prepared on a timely basis. Internal controls shall be emphasized to provide for responsible separation of duties and adequacy of an audit trail. Custody of GEF assets shall comply with applicable law and be structured to provide essential safekeeping and trading efficiency.

Funds Eligible to Purchase GEF Units

No fund shall be eligible to purchase units of the GEF unless it is under the sole control, with full discretion as to investments, of the Board of Regents.

Any fund whose governing instrument contains provisions which conflict with this Policy Statement, whether initially or as a result of amendments to either document, shall not be eligible to purchase or hold units of the GEF.

Currently, the Long Term Fund (the “LTF”) and the Permanent Health Fund (the “PHF”) purchase units in the GEF.

GEF Investment Objectives

The GEF and the PUF are managed similarly for efficient investment purposes. The primary investment objective of the GEF shall be to maximize investment returns within the risk parameters specified in this Policy Statement without regard to the distribution rate. Investment returns are expressed net of all investment-related expenses.

Investments must be prudently diversified, and within the approved Policy Downside Volatility Bounds, as defined in Exhibit A, and measured at least monthly by UTIMCO’s risk model. Liquidity of the GEF will be governed by the Liquidity Policy, overseen by the Investment Risk Committee of the UTIMCO Board.

GEF return, Asset Class allocations, and downside volatility targets are subject to adjustment from time to time by the Board of Regents.

Asset Class Allocation and Policy

Asset Class allocation is the primary determinant of the volatility of investment return and, subject to the Asset Class allocation ranges specified in Exhibit A, is the responsibility of UTIMCO. UTIMCO is responsible for measuring actual Asset Class allocation at least monthly (incorporating the impact of derivative positions covered under the Derivative Investment Policy), and for reporting the actual portfolio Asset Class allocation to the UTIMCO Board and the Board of Regents at least quarterly. While specific Asset Class allocation positions may be changed within the ranges specified in Exhibit A based on the economic and investment outlook from time to time, the range limits cannot be intentionally breached without prior approval of the Board of Regents.

In the event that actual portfolio positions in Asset Classes or the Portfolio Projected Downside Volatility move outside the ranges indicated in Exhibit A due to market forces that shift relative valuations, UTIMCO staff will promptly report this situation to the UTIMCO Board Chair and take steps to rebalance portfolio positions back within the policy ranges in an orderly manner as soon as practicable. Extenuating circumstances that could cause immediate rebalancing to be irrational and detrimental to the interest of the GEF asset values could warrant requesting approval of the UTIMCO Board Chair to waive immediate remedial action.

Within the general investment regimes of Global Equity, Stable Value, and Real Return, GEF assets shall be allocated among the following broad Asset Classes based upon their individual return/risk characteristics and relationships to other Asset Classes:

Global Equity:

Developed Public Equity – Developed Public Equity invests primarily in the equity securities of companies that are domiciled in the developed countries (including the U.S.) that are part of the MSCI World Index. These securities are traded in public markets (on an exchange, over the counter, or issued in an underwritten initial public offering (“IPO”)) or are restricted but expected to become public or otherwise freely marketable within three years after the initial investment. Developed Public Equity includes common stocks, depositary receipts, preferred stocks, exchange traded funds, and derivatives based on common stocks or equity indices (including convertibles, warrants, rights, options, and futures). Active extension strategies involve the use of leverage and include offsetting long and short exposures, often targeting 100% net long exposure. Active extension strategies may be classified as Developed Public Equity, provided that these strategies target a combined market sensitivity, defined by beta to the relevant benchmark, of approximately 1.0.

Emerging Markets Public Equity – Emerging Markets Public Equity invests primarily in the equity securities of companies that are domiciled in (i) the emerging countries that are part of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or (ii) countries that have yet to reach MSCI Emerging Markets Index qualification status. These securities are traded in public markets (on an exchange, over the counter, or issued in an underwritten initial public offering (“IPO”)) or are restricted but expected to become public or otherwise freely marketable within three years after the initial investment. Emerging Markets Public Equity includes common stocks, depositary receipts, preferred stocks, exchange traded funds, and derivatives based on common stocks or equity indices (including convertibles, warrants, rights, options, and futures). Active extension strategies involve the use of leverage and include offsetting long and short exposures, often targeting 100% net long exposure. Active extension strategies may be classified as Emerging Markets Public Equity, provided that these strategies target a combined market sensitivity, defined by beta to the relevant benchmark, of approximately 1.0.

Directional Hedge Funds – Directional Hedge Funds invest long and short in equities, fixed income, commodities, currencies and other global market instruments including derivatives. Directional Hedge Funds exhibit moderate market sensitivity as defined by beta to public equities. Strategies may include but are not limited to long/short equity, multi-strategy, event-driven, credit (loans, bonds, asset-backed securities, direct lending and distressed) and global macro.

Private Equity – Private Equity investments are made directly, through private limited partnerships, joint ventures or other special purpose vehicles and result in controlling or minority ownership interests in private or publicly-traded companies. These investments are acquired by purchasing publicly-traded or privately-issued common and preferred stocks, convertible securities, warrants, rights, options or debt obligations of private or publicly-traded companies. Private Equity investments often have transfer restrictions and are not as liquid as publicly-traded securities. Private Equity investments are often classified by strategy including: buyouts, venture capital and private credit.

Stable Value:

Investment Grade Fixed Income – Investment Grade Fixed Income represents ownership of fixed income instruments across all maturities, U.S. and non-U.S., that are rated investment grade. These include debt issued by the Sovereign Governments, various government enterprises and agencies, and corporations. The principal securities include bonds, notes, bills, mortgage and asset-backed securities and ETFs. In addition, derivative applications that serve as a fixed income substitute may be classified as Investment Grade Fixed Income.

Long Treasuries – Long Treasuries represents ownership of fixed income instruments across long-dated maturities issued by the U.S. government. The principal securities may include bonds, notes, bills and ETFs. In addition,

derivative applications that serve as a fixed income substitute may be classified as Long Treasuries.

Credit-Related Fixed Income – Credit-Related Fixed Income represents ownership of fixed income instruments across all maturities, including real and nominal, U.S. and non-U.S., that are rated below investment grade.

Stable Value Hedge Funds – Stable Value Hedge Funds invest long and short in equities, fixed income, commodities, currencies and other global market instruments including derivatives. Stable Value Hedge Fund investments exhibit little to no market sensitivity, as defined by beta to public equities, and have an absolute return orientation. Strategies may include but are not limited to market-neutral equity, multi-strategy, re-insurance, risk premia, relative value, trend following, direct lending, specialty credit and global macro.

Cash – Cash has the same meaning as given to the term “Cash” in the Liquidity Policy and includes, for example, cash in any currencies and other overnight funds that have not been allocated to a specific asset class.

Real Return:

Inflation Linked Bonds – Inflation Linked Bonds include fixed income investments issued by both U.S. and Non-U.S. Governments where the principal value of the bond has been indexed to some rate of inflation, as well as ETFs and derivatives referencing Inflation Linked Bonds or directly linked to inflation rates, including but not limited to inflation swaps. Inflation Linked Bonds are intended to provide some degree of inflation protection.

Commodities – Commodities investments represent ownership of fungible goods such as metals, grains, foods and energy products or any other investment defined by regulators as a commodity. These investments can be made through actual physical ownership of the goods, or through financial ownership of the underlying goods achieved through the purchase of derivatives based on commodities or commodities indices.

Natural Resources – Natural Resources investments are made directly, through private limited partnerships, joint ventures or other special purpose vehicles and result in a controlling or minority ownership interest in a company involved in the production of natural resources including, but not limited to: energy, precious metals, metals, minerals, agriculture, livestock, and timber. Some Natural Resource investments may have transfer restrictions and may not be as liquid as publicly-traded securities.

Infrastructure – Infrastructure investments are made directly, through private limited partnerships, joint ventures or other special purpose vehicles and result in ownership of companies or assets that provide an essential service that contributes to the economic or social productivity of an organization, community,

or society at large with real assets in the water, transportation, energy, communication or social sectors. Investments generally have structure features that include a monopolistic or oligopolistic market position with high barriers to entry; a low elasticity of demand due to their essential functions; stable, predictable, and long-term revenue contracts; or inflation protection through inflation adjustment mechanisms in underlying contracts. Some Infrastructure investments may have transfer restrictions and may not be as liquid as publicly-traded securities.

Real Estate – Real Estate investments may be public, made principally in companies that are part of the MSCI US REIT Gross Total Return Index (RMSG) and that own or manage equity or debt interests in portfolios of real estate. Public Real Estate investments generally trade in public markets (on an exchange, over the counter, or issued in an underwritten initial public offering) or are restricted but expected to become public or otherwise freely marketable within three years after the initial investment. Real Estate investments may also be private. Private Real Estate investments may have transfer restrictions and may not be as liquid as publicly-traded securities. Real Estate investments may be made by purchasing or selling: physical real estate; privately issued securities such as interests in private limited partnerships, joint ventures or other special purpose vehicles (which in each case could result in a controlling or minority ownership interest in a real estate focused company); common or preferred stocks; depositary receipts; exchange traded funds; secured or subordinated debt; mortgage-related investments; real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) or any other instrument commonly used by institutional investors and derivatives based on any of the foregoing. Real Estate investments are often classified by strategy including: core, core-plus, value-added, opportunistic and special situations.

Strategic Partnerships:

Strategic Partnerships are multi-asset investment portfolios designed to generate investment returns through a combination of security selection and tactical asset allocation. Strategic Partnerships may invest long or short in equities, fixed income, commodities, currencies, funds, and other global market instruments, including derivatives. Strategies utilized by Strategic Partnerships may involve the use of leverage to enhance the portfolio’s risk-adjusted returns.

Cross-Asset Strategies:

Portable alpha strategies are investment strategies within and across regimes and generally involve the use of leverage. Such strategies are permitted in the Developed Public Equity, Emerging Markets Public Equity and the Long Treasuries Asset Classes, provided that such strategies target a combined market sensitivity (defined by beta to the relevant benchmark for the particular Asset Class) of approximately 1.0. For example, portable alpha strategies may include, but are not limited to, the use of fixed income or hedge fund overlays within an equity portfolio to target a combined market sensitivity of approximately 1.0.

Innovation and Disruption:

The Innovation and Disruption portfolio comprises investments in emerging asset types or industries that are innovative or disruptive. Innovation and Disruption investments have the potential to become large and institutional markets over time. This portfolio provides a nimble and timely means to identify and invest in these opportunities with the primary objectives of developing a deeper understanding of the assets and benefitting from the returns earned by early movers. To manage the risk of this portfolio, UTIMCO will develop and maintain portfolio guidelines that determine the investment selection process and limit the maximum size of the portfolio and the maximum size of individual investments. Over time, UTIMCO will assess if these investments should become larger and more permanent elements of funds managed by UTIMCO, either as part of an existing or a newly defined Asset Class.

All investments will be categorized at inception and on an ongoing basis by Asset Class.

Investment Guidelines

The GEF must be invested at all times in strict compliance with applicable law.

Investment guidelines include the following:

General

- Investment guidelines for index, commingled funds, limited partnerships, and corporate vehicles managed externally shall be governed by the terms and conditions of the respective investment management contracts, partnership agreements or corporate documents.
- Investment guidelines of all other externally managed accounts as well as internally invested funds must be reviewed and approved by UTIMCO's Chief Investment Officer prior to investment of GEF assets in such investments.
- No securities may be purchased or held which would jeopardize the GEF's tax-exempt status.
- No internal investment strategy or program may purchase securities on margin or use leverage unless specifically authorized in the Delegation of Authority Policy, the Derivative Investment Policy or by the UTIMCO Board.
- No internal investment strategy or program employing short sales may be made unless specifically authorized in the Delegation of Authority Policy, the Derivative Investment Policy or by the UTIMCO Board.

- The GEF's investments in warrants shall not exceed more than 5% of the GEF's net assets or 2% with respect to warrants not listed on the New York or American Stock Exchanges.
- The GEF may utilize derivatives only in accordance with the Derivative Investment Policy. The aggregate prorated annual premium of Derivative Investments utilized to reduce exposure to an Asset Class or hedge against risk shall not exceed 75 basis points of GEF value.

Investment Grade and Credit-Related Fixed Income

- Not more than 5% of the market value of fixed income securities may be invested in corporate and municipal bonds of a single issuer.

Public Real Estate, and Public Equity

- Not more than 25% of the market value of equity securities may be invested in any one industry or industries (as defined by the standard industry classification code and supplemented by other reliable data sources) at cost.
- Not more than 5% of the market value of equity securities may be invested in the securities of one corporation at cost.

Stable Value

- Not more than 7.5% of the market value of equity and fixed income securities taken together may be invested in one corporation at cost.

Leverage

The GEF can incur Leverage directly through derivatives and facilities such as repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements, prime broker loans and other funding mechanisms (collectively "Leverage"). The Total Asset Class exposure, including these forms of Leverage, shall not exceed 110% of the net asset value of the GEF. Asset Class exposure will include applicable leverage and must remain within the policy limits provided in Exhibit A. Derivatives and other leverage facilities incurred by external managers operating under limited partnership agreements, through corporations, or through other limited liability entities are not included in any Asset Class exposure.

GEF Accounting

The fiscal year of the GEF shall begin on September 1st and end on August 31st. Market value of the GEF shall be maintained on an accrual basis in compliance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"), Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements, industry guidelines, or state statutes, whichever

is applicable. Significant asset write-offs or write-downs shall be approved by UTIMCO's Chief Investment Officer and reported to the UTIMCO Board. Assets deemed to be "other than temporarily impaired" as defined by GAAP shall be written off and reported to UTIMCO's Chief Investment Officer and the UTIMCO Board when material. The GEF's financial statements shall be audited each year by an independent accounting firm selected by the Board of Regents.

Valuation of Assets

As of the close of business on the last business day of each month, UTIMCO shall determine the fair market value of all GEF net assets and the net asset value per unit of the GEF. Valuation of GEF assets shall be based on the books and records of the custodian for the valuation date. The final determination of GEF net assets for a month end close shall normally be completed within seven business days but determination may be longer under certain circumstances.

The fair market value of the GEF's net assets shall include all related receivables and payables of the GEF on the valuation date and the value of each unit thereof shall be its proportionate part of such net value. Such valuation shall be final and conclusive.

Performance Measurement

The investment performance of the GEF will be measured by the GEF's custodian, an unaffiliated organization, with recognized expertise in this field and reporting responsibility to the UTIMCO Board and compared against the stated Policy Benchmarks of the GEF, as indicated in Exhibit A (incorporating the impact of internal derivative positions) and reported to the UTIMCO Board and the Board of Regents at least quarterly. The Policy Portfolio benchmark will be maintained by UTIMCO and will comprise a blend of Asset Class indices weighted to reflect the GEF's Asset Class allocation policy targets as defined in Exhibit A. Monthly performance data and net asset values will be available on the UTIMCO website within a reasonable time after each month end.

Compliance

Compliance with this Policy will be monitored by UTIMCO's Chief Compliance Officer. UTIMCO's Chief Executive Officer, the UTIMCO Board, and the UTIMCO Audit & Ethics Committee will receive regular reports on UTIMCO's compliance with this Policy. All material instances of noncompliance, as determined by UTIMCO's Chief Compliance Officer and the Chair of the UTIMCO Audit & Ethics Committee, will require an action plan proposed by UTIMCO's Chief Executive Officer and approved by the Chair of the UTIMCO Board with timelines for bringing the noncompliant activity within this Policy.

Purchase of GEF Units

Purchase of GEF units may be made on any quarterly purchase date (September 1, December 1, March 1, and June 1 of each fiscal year or the first business day subsequent thereto) upon payment of cash to the GEF or contribution of assets approved by UTIMCO's Chief Investment Officer, at the net asset value per unit of the GEF as of the most recent quarterly valuation date. Each fund whose monies are invested in the GEF shall own an undivided interest in the GEF in the proportion that the number of units invested therein bears to the total number of all units comprising the GEF.

Redemption of GEF Units

Redemption of GEF units shall be paid in cash as soon as practicable after the quarterly valuation date of the GEF. Withdrawals from the GEF shall be at the market value price per unit determined at the time of the withdrawal.

Securities Lending

The GEF may participate in a securities lending contract with a bank or nonbank security lending agent for purposes of realizing additional income. Loans of securities by the GEF shall be collateralized by cash, letters of credit, or securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies. The collateral will equal at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities. The contract shall state acceptable collateral for securities loaned, duties of the borrower, delivery of loaned securities and collateral, acceptable investment of collateral and indemnification provisions. The contract may include other provisions as appropriate.

The securities lending program will be evaluated from time to time as deemed necessary by the UTIMCO Board. Monthly reports issued by the lending agent shall be reviewed by UTIMCO staff to ensure compliance with contract provisions.

Investor Responsibility

As a shareholder, the GEF has the right to a voice in corporate affairs consistent with those of any shareholder. These include the right and obligation to vote proxies in a manner consistent with the unique role and mission of higher education as well as for the economic benefit of the GEF. Notwithstanding the above, the UTIMCO Board shall discharge its fiduciary duties with respect to the GEF solely in the interest of GEF unit holders, in compliance with the Proxy Voting Policy then in effect, and shall not invest the GEF so as to achieve temporal benefits for any purpose including use of its economic power to advance social or political purposes.

Amendment of Policy Statement

The Board of Regents reserves the right to amend this Policy Statement as it deems necessary or advisable.

Effective Date

The effective date of this Policy shall be January 1, 2025.

General Endowment Fund Investment Policy Statement (continued)

EXHIBIT A
ASSET CLASS TARGETS, RANGES, AND PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES
EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2025

Asset Class	Min v Target ⁽¹⁾	Target ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Max v Target ⁽¹⁾	Benchmark
Global Equity:				
Developed Public Equity	-5.0%	20.0%	+15.0%	Blended 50% MSCI World Index with Net Dividends 50% MSCI Emerging Markets with China All Shares and 50% MSCI Emerging Markets ex-China (both net total return)
Emerging Markets Public Equity	-5.0%	6.4%	+5.0%	
<i>Total Public Equity</i>	-5.0%	26.4%	+15.0%	Blended Median Cambridge Buyouts, Emerging Markets Private Equity and Venture Capital, Credit Opportunities, and Venture Capital
Directional Hedge Funds	-5.0%	6.0%	+5.0%	
Private Equity ⁽³⁾	17.5%	27.5%	37.5%	
Total Global Equity	-7.0%	59.9%	+15%	
Stable Value:				
Investment Grade Fixed Income	-5.0%	0.0%	+5.0%	Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index x-CNY - Hedged Bloomberg US Treasury: Long Index
Long Treasuries	-5.0%	5.1%	+5.0%	
Credit-Related Fixed Income	-5.0%	0.0%	+5.0%	Bloomberg Capital Global High Yield Index 3 month T-Bills
<i>Total Fixed Income</i>	-5.0%	5.1%	+5.0%	
Cash	-5.0%	2.0%	+5.0%	HFRI Fund of Funds Conservative
Stable Value Hedge Funds	-5.0%	10.5%	+5.0%	
Total Stable Value	-10.0%	17.6%	+6.0%	
Real Return:				
Inflation Linked Bonds	-5.0%	0.0%	+5.0%	Bloomberg Global Inflation-Linked: U.S. TIPS Index Gold Spot Price (XAU)
Gold	-5.0%	0.0%	+5.0%	
Commodities	-5.0%	0.0%	+5.0%	Bloomberg Commodity TRI Blended Median Cambridge PE Energy and Upstream & Royalty (ex Mining), PE Energy (Mining) and Timber
<i>Total Commodities</i>	-5.0%	0.0%	+5.0%	
Natural Resources ⁽³⁾	0.0%	3.3%	8.0%	Median Cambridge Infrastructure Blended MSCI US REIT Gross Total Return Index (RMSG) and Median Cambridge Total Real Estate
Infrastructure ⁽³⁾	0.0%	4.5%	10.0%	
Real Estate ⁽³⁾	5.0%	9.7%	15.0%	
Total Real Return	-6.0%	17.5%	+6.0%	
Strategic Partnerships	-5.0%	5.0%	+5.0%	Blended Bloomberg US Treasury: Long Index, MSCI World Index with Net Dividends, MSCI Emerging Markets ex-China Index with Net Dividends, and HFRI Macro
Innovation & Disruption	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	Aggregate Policy Portfolio Benchmark before returns from Innovation & Disruption portfolio
Total All Asset Classes		100.0%	110.0%	

POLICY/TARGET RETURN/RISKS ⁽²⁾	
Expected 10-Year Annual Real Return (Policy Portfolio Beta)	5.19%
Expected 10-Year Annual Real Return (Policy Portfolio Total Return)	6.43%
One Year Downside Volatility	8.24%
Risk Bounds	
Lower: 1 Year Downside Volatility	75.00%
Upper: 1 Year Downside Volatility	115.00%

(1) When preceded by a "-" or "+", in relation to the Asset Class Target; with the exception of Cash, "Min" will not be below zero.

(2) Asset Class Targets and Policy/Target Return/Risks reset monthly.

(3) The Adjusted Target weight of each of Private Equity, Real Estate, Natural Resources and Infrastructure will be set each month as the average ending actual weight of the combined PUF and GEF from the prior month. Any difference in the calculated Private Equity, Real Estate, Natural Resources, and Infrastructure Adjusted Target weights from the original Target weights derived from this table will be offset using 100% Developed Public Equity.