

TRILINC GLOBAL
INVEST WITH IMPACT

We will begin at **11:00am PT (2:00pm ET)**.

Thank you for joining us!

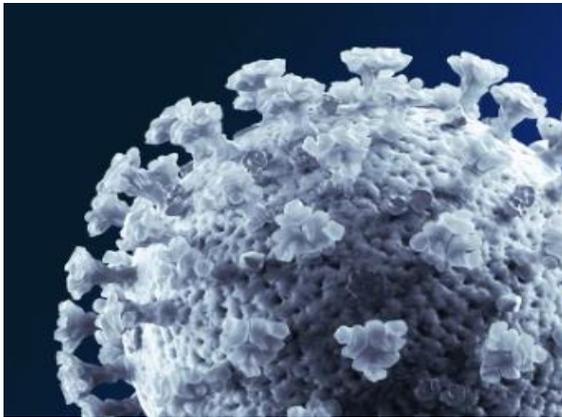


COVID-19 FINANCIAL MARKETS UPDATE

Third in a Series

May 6, 2020

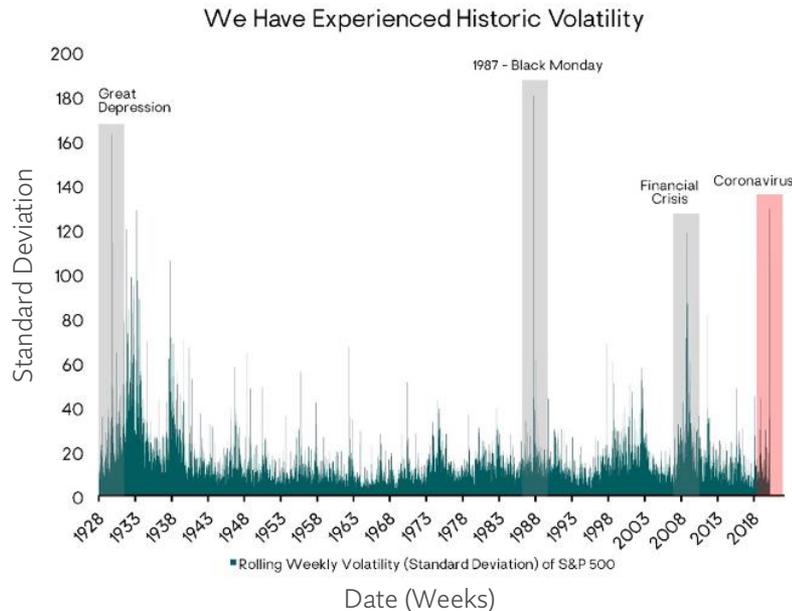
COVID-19 and the FINANCIAL MARKETS



First Quarter 2020 Market and Global Macro Highlights

First Quarter 2020 Market Highlights

- Fastest stock market fall on record
- 10 and 30-year treasury bond yields fell to all time lows on March 9, .54% and .99% respectively
- Also, on March 9, oil prices had their biggest one-day drop since the 1991 Gulf War, plunging 25%



- Experienced historic public market volatility

Charts courtesy of Litman Gregory Analytics, LLC. © Copyright 2020

Source: Morningstar Data as of March 21, 2020 (Historic Volatility) and March 23, 2020 (30% Fall on Record)

Global Economic Picture

China¹

- Economy still struggling to return to pre-epidemic levels
- Although many willing to return to work, statistics suggest more caution when it comes to leisure
 - Peak **weekday** street congestion in Shanghai and Beijing was down **20%** from 2019 but > **80%** down during the **weekend**
- Despite reports of large crowds during the Qingming festival on April 4th, tourism spending was down **80%** from a year earlier

U.S.² and EU³

- Major economic contraction in Q1 (U.S.: -4.8%, EU: -3.5%), with much larger contractions expected for Q2; however, parts of EU and the U.S. are preparing for or beginning phased re-opening of their economies in May
- How fast/slow the recovery will be as economies re-open is TBD, with many European countries and U.S. states attempting to balance relaxation of quarantine measures with concerns regarding new waves of infections
 - Additionally, how quickly consumers will resume pre-lockdown spending also remains TBD

¹Source: Deloitte Insights – Weekly global economic update, April 27, 2020

²Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis – Gross Domestic Product, 1st Quarter 2020 (Advance Estimate), April 29, 2020

³Source: European Commission – Preliminary flash estimate for the first quarter of 2020, April 30, 2020

A Deeper Dive

GDP forecasts in detail, selected countries – Capital Economics

	Real economic growth rate, quarter-on-quarter, per cent				Forecasts, year-on-year, per cent		Revisions since pre-crisis, percentage points	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2020	2021	2020	2021
Asia								
China	-19.5	13.5	7.0	3.5	-5.0	15.0	-10.0	10.0
Korea	-0.6	-8.0	5.8	1.7	-3.0	6.0	-5.5	3.5
Japan	-0.5	-12.0	7.2	2.5	-7.0	5.0	-6.8	4.1
India	0.0	-5.3	7.7	1.8	1.0	9.0	-4.7	2.5
Europe								
Germany	-3.0	-11.0	6.0	2.5	-8.0	4.5	-8.2	3.9
France	-3.4	-19.0	14.8	5.5	-10.0	7.5	-10.8	6.5
Italy	-7.0	-30.0	25.0	10.0	-18.0	15.0	-18.2	14.8
Spain	-6.2	-27.2	24.5	7.3	-15.0	10.0	-16.3	8.5
United Kingdom	-1.5	-24.0	16.0	4.8	-12.0	10.0	-13.0	8.2
Americas								
United States	-0.9	-12.0	5.0	5.3	-5.5	7.0	-7.5	4.6
Mexico	-2.0	-12.5	7.0	2.5	-8.0	5.0	-8.5	3.0
Brazil	-0.5	-10.0	3.0	2.5	-5.5	2.5	-7.0	0.7
Emerging Markets (aggregate)	-8.0	-0.2	4.2	3.5	-4.0	9.2	-7.9	5.1
World	-5.4	-6.5	5.5	4.0	-5.7	8.7	-8.5	5.5

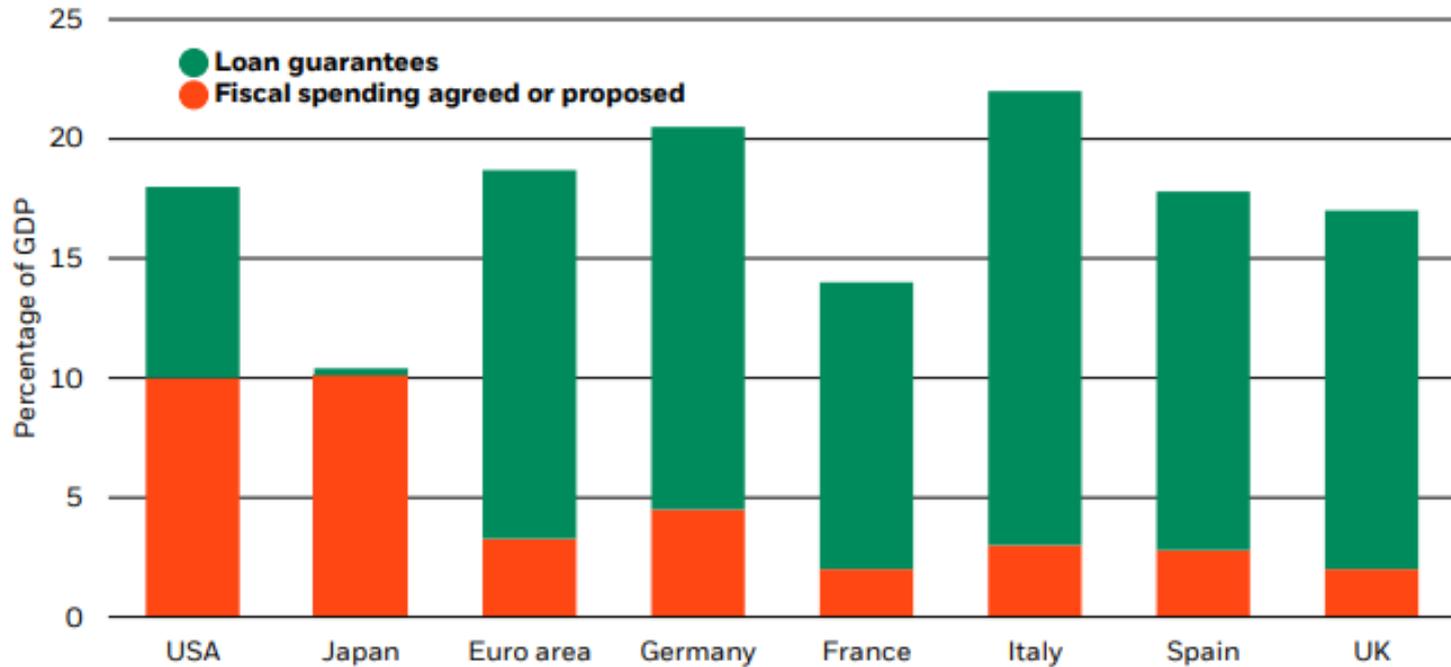
Source: Capital Economics, May 1, 2020

Two Major Considerations

1. Country-specific fiscal stimulus
2. Company-specific financial and business health

Fiscal Measures in Advanced Economies

Global fiscal measures as a percentage of GDP, 2020



Source: BlackRock Investment Institute, with data from Refinitiv Datastream, April 2020. Notes, the chart shows actual and expected fiscal spending measures and actual loan guarantees across certain developed market economies.

Fiscal Measures in TriLinc Focus Countries – Latin America



Peru

- Total stimulus package ~12% of GDP
- Includes government-backed loans to SMEs

Chile

- Total stimulus package ~4.7% of GDP
- Includes tax postponement for smaller companies for 3 months and an increase in healthcare spending

Mexico

- Fiscal stimulus worth ~1 – 1.5% of GDP
- Set aside \$150m in aid (0.01% of GDP)
- Plans for 0.7% GDP on Emergency Health Fund
- Various loan measures by state development banks
- Tax cut for Pemex of ~0.3% of GDP

Colombia

- Fiscal stimulus worth ~ 1% of GDP
- Focused on emergency measures to ease economic fallout

Brazil

- Fiscal stimulus worth 4% of GDP, includes “new” spending of ~1 – 1.5%
- Congress declared “public calamity” so primary budget for 2020 not a limitation
- Evoked escape clause for constitutional expenditure ceiling

*Highlighted focus countries represent countries in which TriLinc has invested or approved for potential future investment and for which fiscal stimulus data is readily available.
Source: Capital Economics, May 2020*

Fiscal Measures in TriLinc Focus Countries – Emerging Europe



Hungary

- Fiscal stimulus worth ~18 - 20% of GDP across 2020/21
- Centered on tax reductions, direct payments to employees
- Central bank expanded Funding for Growth loan scheme to \$8.1bn (4.5% of GDP)

Romania

- Fiscal stimulus worth ~ 4% of GDP
- State guarantees of bank loans, income support for laid off workers, and extra medical spending

Turkey

- Total stimulus package ~1.9% of GDP

Highlighted focus countries represent countries in which TriLinc has invested or approved for potential future investment and for which fiscal stimulus data is readily available.

Source: Capital Economics, May 2020

Fiscal Measures in TriLinc Focus Countries – Emerging Asia



Thailand

- Fiscal stimulus worth ~3% of GDP

Vietnam

- Fiscal stimulus worth ~ 2.1% of GDP

Indonesia

- Fiscal stimulus worth 0.8% of GDP

Malaysia

- Total stimulus package ~15% of GDP
- Focused on workers and businesses heavily affected by the virus
- Central bank to provide 3.5bn ringgit in soft loans

Highlighted focus countries represent countries in which TriLinc has invested or approved for potential future investment and for which fiscal stimulus data is readily available.

Source: Capital Economics, May 2020

Fiscal Measures in TriLinc Focus Countries – Sub-Saharan Africa



Uganda

- Total stimulus package < 1% of GDP
- Supplementary budget of \$80mn to support critical sectors

Kenya

- Fiscal stimulus worth 0.4% of GDP
- Earmarked for health expenditures, relief measures for households and businesses
- VAT reduction from 16% to 14% approved
- Other tax cuts (on personal income and corporate taxes) awaiting Parliament's approval

Nigeria

- Fiscal stimulus worth < 0.5% of GDP
- Plus 10bn naira grant to Lagos state and 7.5bn naira for Nigeria's Center for Disease Control
- 1.1tn naira intervention fund to support manufacturing and healthcare sectors
- 0.9tn naira in other liquidity measures to support consumers, firms and SMEs (~1% of GDP)

Ghana

- Fiscal stimulus of <0.5% of GDP
- \$100mn to support preparedness and response
- \$166mn to support selected industries, SMEs and small businesses

South Africa

- Total stimulus package ~ 10% of GDP
- Wage subsidy of 500 rand pm for low wage workers
- 150m rand Solidarity fund, supplemented by other large donors (2.2 bn rand) with additional 2bn expected from senior government officials taking large pay cut
- 1.2bn rand supporting agriculture sector

*Highlighted focus countries represent countries in which TriLinc has invested or approved for potential future investment and for which fiscal stimulus data is readily available.
Source: Capital Economics, May 2020*

Framework for Evaluating Company Financial & Business Health

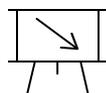
Six indicators can prioritize support to portfolio companies.

Checklist of questions:



Risks to employees' and customers' health, safety, and productivity

- Does the portfolio company have policies and procedures to minimize risk of infection? Is it in compliance?
- Are there confirmed or suspected COVID-19 cases among employees?
- Are there barriers to successful remote working? Potential to help customers or others?



Financial/liquidity risk or customers seeking financing

- Is leverage (eg, near-term debt repayments, high-interest, tight covenants) high?
- Are counter-parties exerting pressure to extend accounts-receivable terms? Do customers have liquidity constraints?
- Have there recently been any abnormally high expenses?



Geographic considerations

- Are operations, customers, or suppliers based in today's riskiest areas? What about tomorrow's?



Short-term revenue and delivery risks

- Is revenue dependent on travel, foot traffic, events, and so on?
- Is revenue affected by social distancing or disease prevalence?
- Is the supply chain (in particular, raw materials) susceptible to disruption?



Longer-term risks and opportunities

- Will shifts in government policy present risks? Opportunities?
- Will changes in patterns of global trade, travel, and logistics offer opportunities? Risks?
- Will customer preferences change permanently?



Less tangible risks and opportunities

- Is the company or its business model susceptible to reputational or cultural risk?
- Does the company have sufficient redundancy in its critical functions? Can it provide capacity to others?

The Imperative

The Imperative As Outlined by McKinsey & Co (in partnership with Oxford Economics)

Imperatives

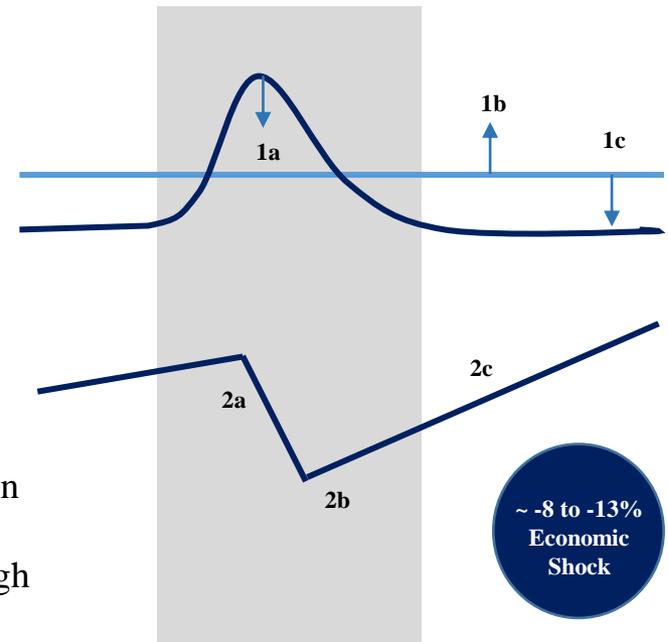
1 Safeguard our Lives

- 1a. **Suppress the Virus** as fast as possible
- 1b. **Expand treatment and testing** capabilities
- 1c. **Find “cures”**: treatment, drugs, vaccines

2 Safeguard our Livelihoods

- 2a. **Support People and Businesses** –affected by the lockdown
- 2b. **Prepare to get back to work safely** when the virus abates
- 2c. **Prepare to scale recovery** away from a ~ 8% to 13% trough

“Timeboxing” the Virus and the Economic Shock



Reasons for Optimism

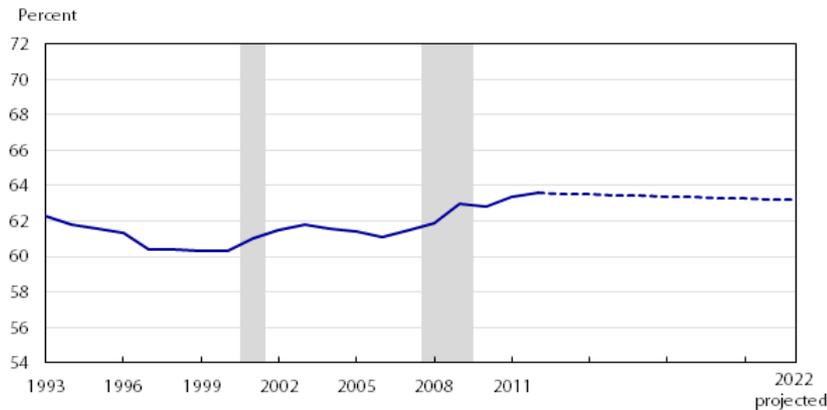
Post-COVID-19 World

- People and businesses become accustomed to remote working, which means:
 - less automotive traffic,
 - less energy consumed,
 - more bits and bytes transmitted,
 - more time spent with families,
 - greater need for home offices,
 - less need for commercial office space and less demand for affiliated services.
- More people become accustomed to shopping from home, thereby accelerating a process well under way before the crisis. More online shopping means:
 - less need for retail property,
 - more need for distribution centers and transportation services,
 - and again, more bits and bytes transmitted.
- Business-people will become more accustomed to virtual meetings, meaning:
 - less air traffic,
 - less hotel demands,
 - and fewer meals in urban restaurants.
 - On the other hand, this trend might also spark an interest in offsite events, if only as a means to get together.
- Global businesses might reevaluate their supply chains. For some, they will recognize that their global supply chains were mostly Chinese, which will likely drive more diversification (i.e. U.S. giving more consideration to Mexico, Europe looking to Africa and the Middle East, etc.)
- People will become accustomed to virtual medical appointments, which not only reduces exposure to infections but also could reduce the cost and improve the efficiency of health care.
- Potentially greater use of surveillance technology to monitor the spread of viruses

Source: Deloitte Insights - Weekly global economic update, April 27 2020

Long Term Reasons for Optimism – US Consumers Spend

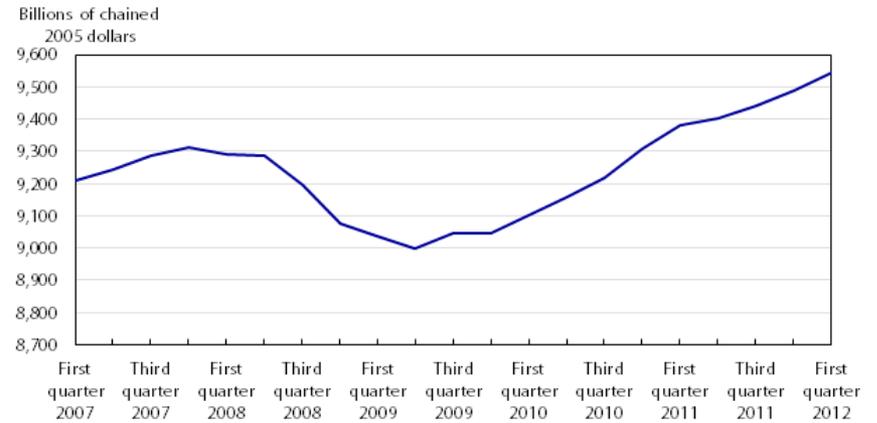
Figure 3. Employment related to personal consumption expenditures as a percentage of U.S. nonagricultural wage and salary employment, 1993–2012 and 2022 projected



Note: The estimated 1977–1993 range is 60–64 percent in Janet Pflieger, “U.S. consumers: which jobs are they creating?” *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1996. The estimated 1985–2000 range is 61–63 percent in Mitra Toossi, “Consumer spending: an engine for U.S. job growth,” *Monthly Labor Review*, November 2002.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 6. Quarterly personal consumption expenditures during the 2007–2009 recession and recovery



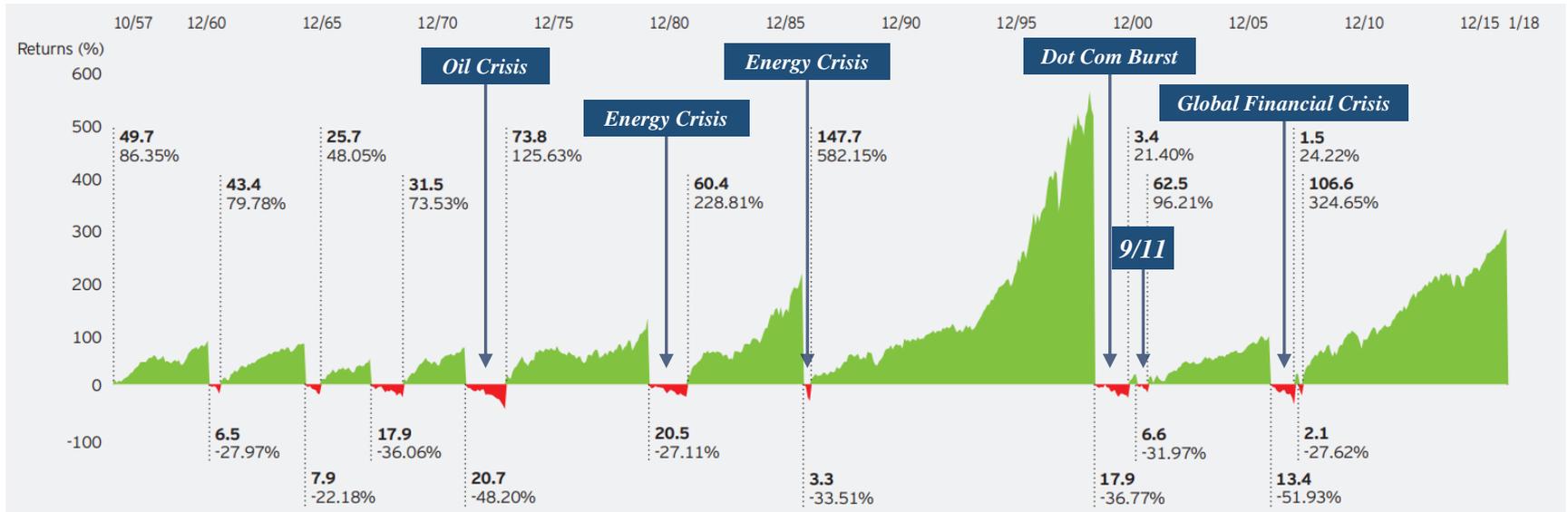
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis (2013).

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, October 2014

Historical Trends of Bull & Bear Markets – As of 1/25/18

The historical performance of the S&P 500 Index during the US bull and bear markets

The bold numbers calculate the duration of months for the market either being bull or bear and the percentages cover the total return for the time period.¹



In the chart above, the green time periods indicate bull markets, when the S&P 500 rose 20% or more from its previous low. The red time periods indicate bear markets, when the S&P 500 declined 20% or more from its previous high.²

The bold numbers calculate the duration of months for the market either being bull or bear and the percentages cover the total return for the time period. On average when the market is evaluated from 1957-2018, there were bear markets or losses for 11.7 months while the bull markets or gains was for 55.1 months. Data shown is as of the last bull market, which ended on 1/25/2018.

¹Source: Bloomberg L.P. Returns from 10/22/1957 – 12/31/18. The S&P Index is an unmanaged index of 500 stocks used to measure large-cap US stock market performance. Investors cannot invest directly in an index. Index returns do not reflect any fees, expenses, or sales charges. This chart is for illustrative purposes only and not indicative of any actual investment. These returns were the result of certain market factors and events which may not be repeated in the future. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

²Source: Invesco 2019

Impact on TriLinc Portfolios

Executive Summary: TriLinc Global Sustainable Income Strategies

Investment Strategy

- **Private Debt Plus**[®] = Market Rate Returns + Positive Impact
- International Private Credit
- Select Developing Economies
- Growth Stage Private Companies
- Trade Finance and Short-Term Project Loans
- Comprehensive Diversification¹

Strategy Objectives²

- Current Income
- Capital Preservation
- Modest Appreciation

Historical Track Record

- Since June 2013
- > \$1.36 billion invested
- Zero Loan Losses³

Team Track Record

- TriLinc Management Team
 - Average of 26 years experience in investment management
 - Actively managed over \$50 billion in investor funds
- 12 Global Investment Partners⁴
 - 473 employees in Latin America, SE Asia, Emerging Europe, and Sub-Saharan Africa
 - > \$33 billion in credit transaction experience

¹Comprehensive Diversification includes diversification by region, country, borrower, industry, asset type, investment partner and tenor. Diversification may vary by investment vehicle.

²There can be no assurance that these objectives will be achieved and an investor may lose all or a portion of their investment.

³To date, TriLinc has not realized any loan losses, however the value of some loans have been marked down from their original loan amount and in such cases may no longer be accruing interest.

⁴Investment Partner data depicted is as reported to TriLinc by Investment Partners on an annual and ad hoc basis. Transaction experience by Investment Partners is not solely in connection with TriLinc products or transactions and may apply to Investment Partner firms, products, or personnel as relevant. There is no assurance that an Investment Partner's past performance will be indicative of future results. Since inception, TriLinc has worked with 14 investment partners. Statistics from prior investment partners are not included above.

Private Debt Plus[®] Key Statistics (as of 3/31/20)

\$1.36 billion

Trade finance, term loan, and short-term transactions in

94

Small & Mid-Sized Businesses supporting

41,581

Permanent jobs¹ in

38

Developing economies²

0

Default Losses³

Private Debt Plus[®], TriLinc's private debt investment strategy, aims to deliver market-rate returns through private debt loans to Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) in select developing countries PLUS positive impact that is measurable and reportable through the Global Impact Investing Network's (GIIN) Impact Reporting & Investment Standards (IRIS). Depending on the vehicle, the strategy combines private financing investment opportunities to meet the investment objectives.

¹"Permanent Jobs" is self-reported by borrower companies, and is based on the IRIS Metric of Permanent Employees.

²TriLinc supports impactful trading operations, benefiting exports and/or imports into developing economies. For borrower companies that are located in developed markets, TriLinc provides trade financing transactions involving exports/imports for enterprises located in developing economies. The transactions involving these developing economy enterprises are included in the figures above.

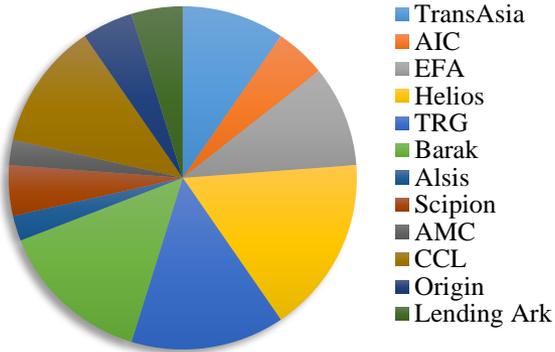
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TRILINC GLOBAL
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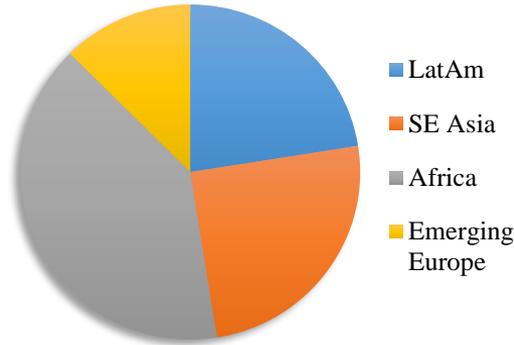
Comprehensive Diversification

TriLinc seeks to reduce portfolio risk through comprehensive diversification, a signature approach that emphasizes minimizing exposure to any single macro-risk factor.

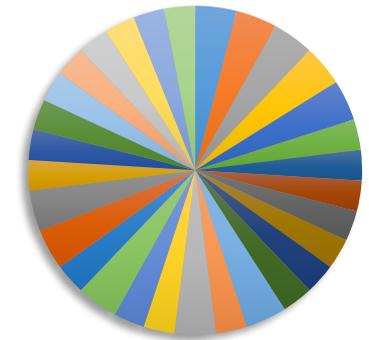
Investment Partner



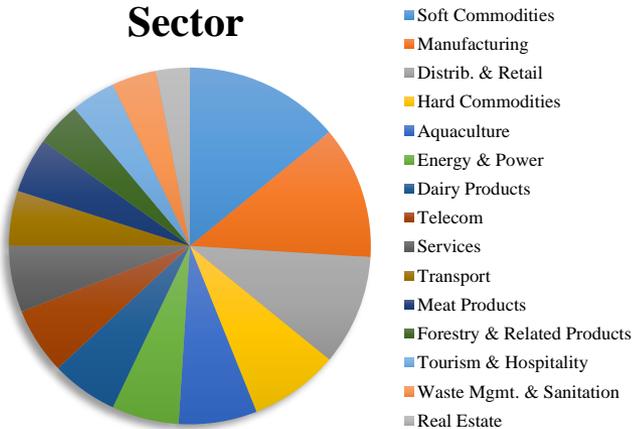
Region



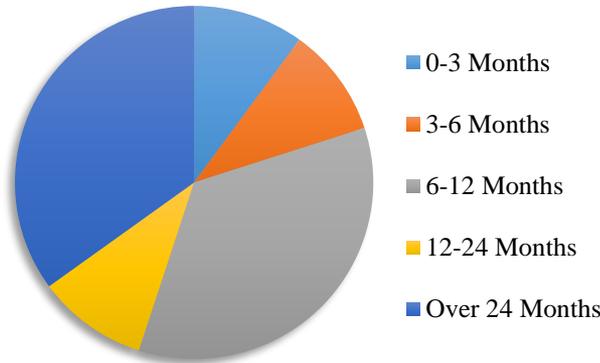
Country



Sector



Duration (Months)

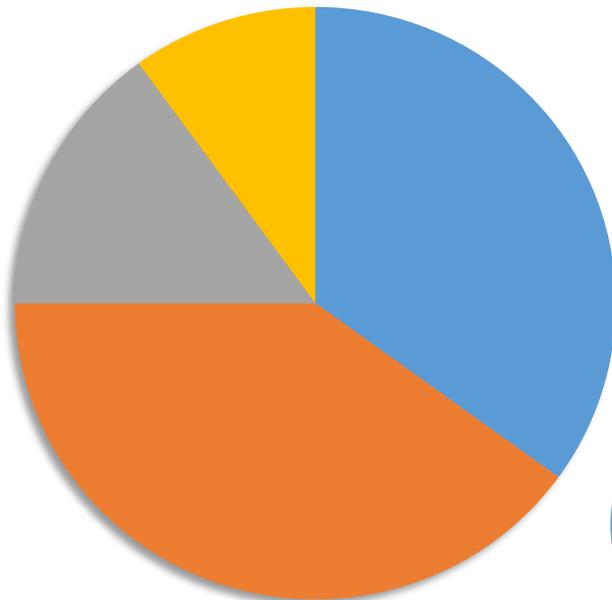


The diversification shown is for illustrative purposes only and there is no guarantee that the portfolio will be diversified as illustrated. Diversification may vary by investment vehicle.

Role of Asset Classes in a Portfolio

TYPICAL INVESTOR ALLOCATION¹

■ Equity ■ Fixed Income ■ Alternatives ■ Cash



Cash

- Liquidity

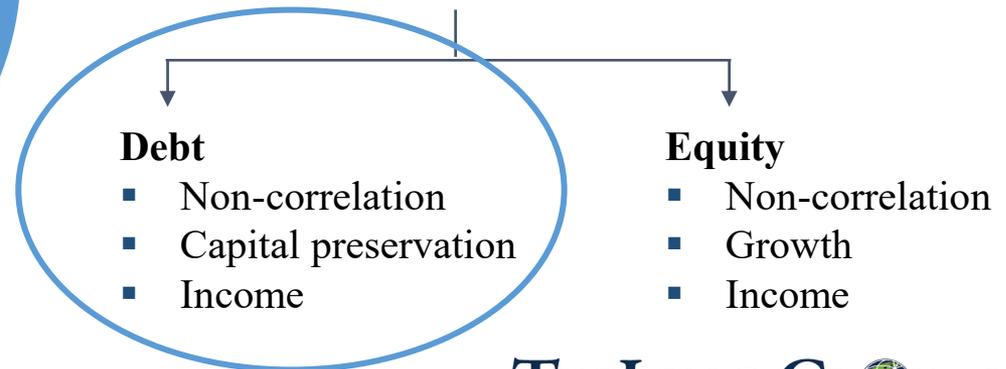
Fixed Income

- Capital preservation
- Income

Equity

- Growth
- Some income

Alternatives

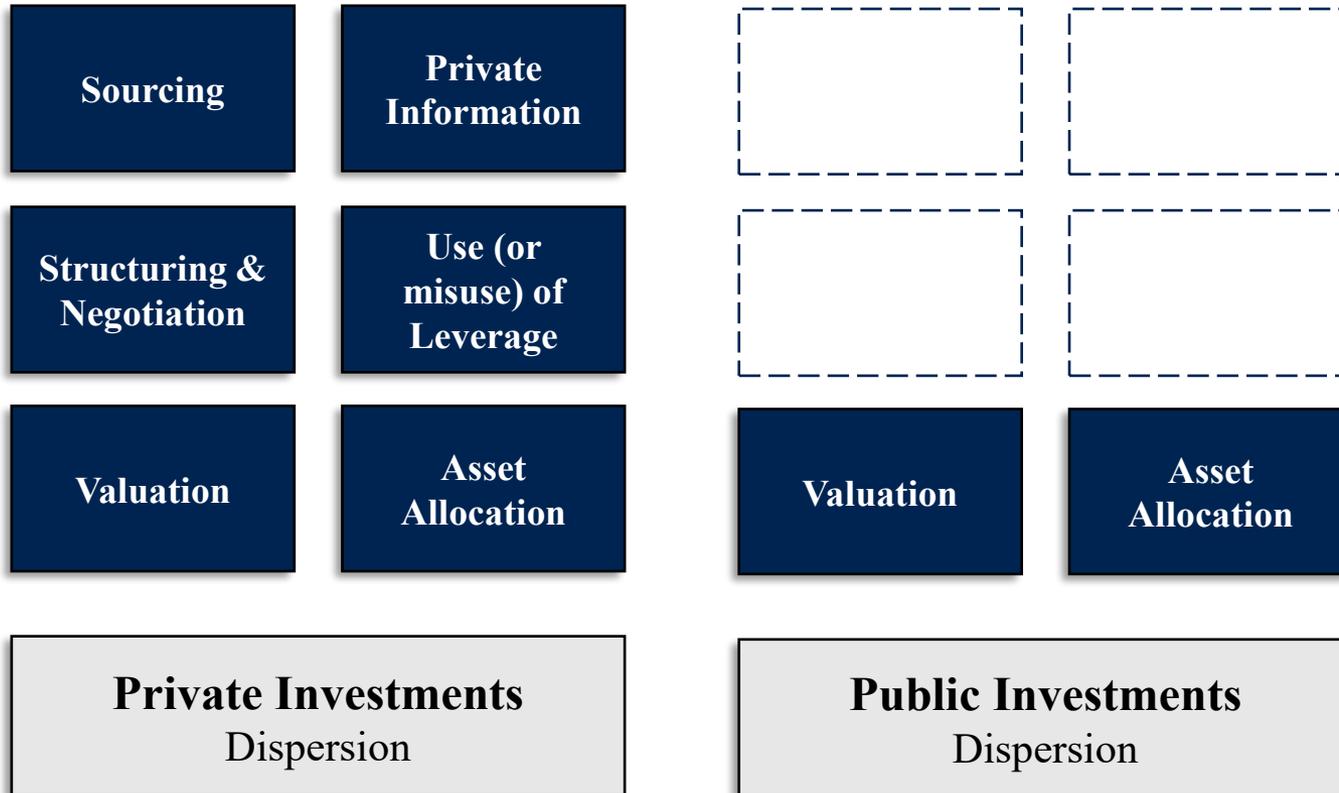


For illustrative purposes only.

¹*Typical investor allocation based on industry experience.*

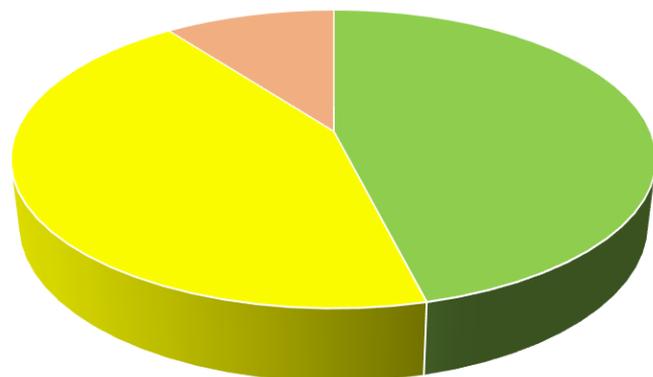
Opportunity for Alpha

The wider array of value levers and risk drivers in private markets can result in greater performance dispersion vs. public markets.



COVID-19 Performance Risk for TriLinc Funds – as of 3/31/20¹

TriLinc Funds Industry Exposure



■ Low Risk ■ Moderate Risk ■ High Risk

Industry	Loan Balance	% of Outstanding Loans
Low Risk	\$219,503,282	46%
Moderate Risk	\$207,838,745	44%
High Risk	\$48,405,056	10%
	\$475,747,083	100%

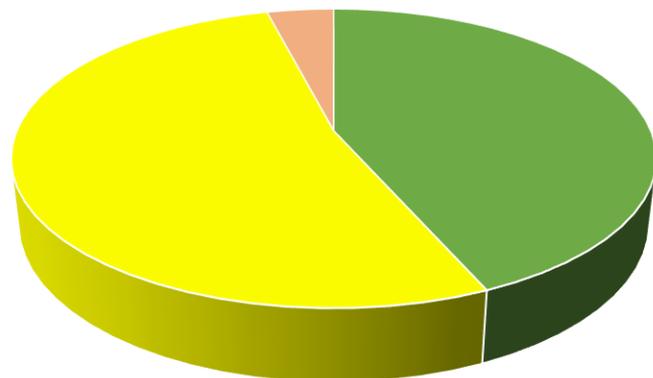
Portfolio Exposure by Industry Risk

- **Low Risk:** Agriculture/Foodstuffs, Real Assets, Secured/Low Risk Cash Flows
- **Moderate Risk:** Commodities and Goods Trading, Consumer Staples, Manufacturing, B-to-B Contracts
- **High Risk:** Hospitality/Tourism, Retail Sales, Negatively Affected by Low Oil Prices

¹Data represents internal TriLinc analysis as of 3/31/20 and is subject to updates and change as circumstances change.

COVID-19 Performance Risk for TriLinc Funds – as of 3/31/20¹

TriLinc Funds Geographic Exposure



■ Low Risk ■ Moderate Risk ■ High Risk

Portfolio Exposure by Geography Risk

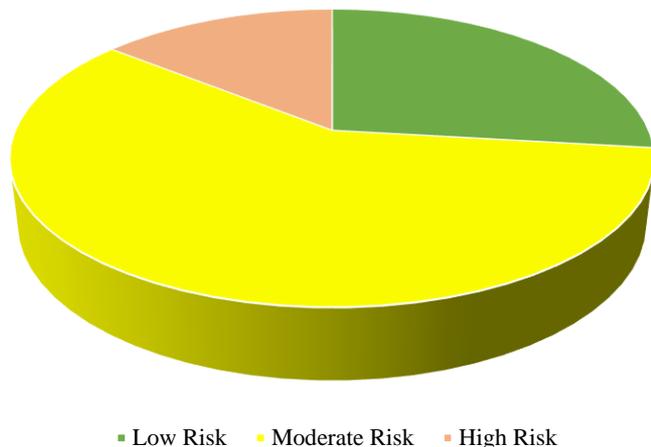
- **Low Risk:** Countries with minimal infections to-date and moderate potential economic effects of public health policies
- **Moderate Risk:** Either more significant infections to-date OR significant potential economic effects of public health policies
- **High Risk:** Both significant infections AND significant current economic effects of public health policies

Geography	Loan Balance	% of Outstanding Loans
Low Risk	\$206,688,163	43%
Moderate Risk	\$250,083,921	53%
High Risk	\$18,975,000	4%
	\$475,747,083	100%

¹Data represents internal TriLinc analysis as of 3/31/20 and is subject to updates and change as circumstances change.

COVID-19 Performance Risk for TriLinc Funds – as of 3/31/20¹

TriLinc Funds Combined Exposure



Portfolio Exposure by Combined Industry & Geography Risk

- **Low Risk:** Low risk ratings for BOTH Industry and Geography
- **Moderate Risk:** Moderate risk rating for EITHER Industry or Geography
- **High Risk:** High risk rating for EITHER Industry or Geography

Combined	Loan Balance	% of Outstanding Loans
Low Risk	\$127,891,009	27%
Moderate Risk	\$280,476,018	59%
High Risk	\$67,380,056	14%
	\$475,747,083	100%

¹Data represents internal TriLinc analysis as of 3/31/20 and is subject to updates and change as circumstances change.

Closing Thoughts

What can we do?

- Support local businesses
 - TriLinc is adding a website page called “Support Local Businesses” that will provide links to the websites of small business owners who need your business
 - TriLinc will also be adding ideas and suggestions for additional ways to support local businesses in your city
- As Governors begin to re-open states:
 - If you have the means to spend, do it (responsibly, of course)
 - Send gifts to people
 - Do your holiday shopping early
- If you have the means to do it, continue to pay your personal service providers:
 - Gardeners
 - Housekeepers
 - Hairdressers, etc.
- Continue to support and encourage each other:
 - TriLinc will be distributing a “Resource Guide” for professionals in the investment industry to help you “sift” through all of the information we are bombarded with
- **Lastly, always remember that Americans are resilient!**

Q&A

Want to Learn More?

If you would like a copy of today's presentation, or if you have any questions for Gloria and Paul, you may reach us at:

info@trilincglobal.com

or you can visit us online at:

www.trilincglobal.com

 TriLinc Global, LLC

 @TriLinc

Thank you!

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Private Debt Plus[®], TriLinc's private debt investment strategy, aims to deliver market-rate returns through private debt loans to Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) in select developing countries PLUS positive impact that is measurable and reportable through the Global Impact Investing Network's (GIIN) Impact Reporting & Investment Standards (IRIS). Depending on the vehicle, the strategy combines private financing investment opportunities to meet the investment objectives.

An investment with TriLinc is speculative and involves a high degree of risk. TriLinc investment vehicles are not intended to be a complete investment program. TriLinc's performance may be volatile. There is no assurance that TriLinc will achieve its investment objectives. The fees and expenses charged in connection with an investment in TriLinc investment vehicles may be higher than those charged in connection with other investments. Prior performance is no guarantee of future performance. Investors could lose all or a substantial amount of their investment with TriLinc.

An investment in TriLinc investment vehicles is suitable only for sophisticated investors who have no need for immediate liquidity in their investment. Such an investment has not been registered under federal or state securities laws, is restricted and provides limited liquidity because interests in the TriLinc investment vehicles are not freely transferable and may be repurchased only under limited circumstances set forth in the Offering Documents. There is no public or secondary market for interests in TriLinc products, and it is not expected that a public or secondary market will develop. The value and the income the investment produces may fluctuate and/or be adversely affected by exchange rates, interest rates or other factors. Prospective investors should inform themselves as to the legal requirements and tax consequences of an investment with TriLinc within the countries of their citizenship, residence, domicile, and place of business.

Certain information contained in this Presentation constitutes "forward-looking statements", which can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "may", "will", "look", "expect", "anticipate", "project", "estimate", "intend", "continue", or "believe" or the negatives thereof or other variations therein or comparable terminology. Due to various risks and uncertainties, actual events, results, or the actual performance of the strategy's investments may differ materially from those reflected or contemplated in such forward-looking statements. Nothing contained in this Presentation may be relied upon as a guarantee, promise, assurance or a representation as to the future.

Anyone considering an investment in a TriLinc investment vehicle will be provided with an offering memorandum, limited liability company agreement, and subscription agreement (the "Offering Documents"). You should review carefully and completely the Offering Documents and risk factors, as disclosed in the Offering Documents, prior to making a decision to invest. You should rely only on the information contained in the Offering Documents in making your decision to invest. Investors should not construe the contents of this Presentation as legal, tax, investment or other advice. Investors must consult their own advisors.

No securities commission or regulatory authority in the United States or in any other country has in any way passed upon the merits of an investment with TriLinc or the accuracy or adequacy of this Presentation or the materials contained herein.