

Emerging Markets Debt: a \$7.7bn, and growing, franchise

Overview of the open-ended EM FI fund strategies classified by ESG integration (SFDR Art. 6) or sustainability approaches (SFDR Art. 8). Mandates also available.

	Hard Currency Sovereign	Hard Currency Corporates	Local Currency
ESG Integration Art. 6 SFDR	VF - Emerging Markets Debt	VF - EM Corporate Bond VF II - Fixed Maturity Emerging Markets Bond 2026	
		Allocation Solutions	
		VF - Emerging Markets Blend VF - EM Investment Grade	
Sustainable Art. 8 SFDR	VF - Sustainable Emerging Markets Debt		VF - Sustainable Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond

Deep & experienced Emerging Markets Debt Team

FIXED INCOME BOUTIQUE



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EMERGING MARKETS (12-Person Team)



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Wouter van Overfelt Head EM Corp/PM (20)



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Thierry Larose PM/Analyst (32)



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Cécile Sati PM/Analyst (11)

CORPORATE BONDS (10-Person Team)



Mondher Bettaieb Head/PM (29)

GLOBAL FI BUSINESS



Rémi Casals Global Head (23)

Dario Scheurer PM/Analyst (5)



Carlos de Sousa PM/Strategist (13)



Cosmo Zhang Analyst (26)



Nuria Jorba Analyst (22)



Fouad Fenianos Analyst (20)



Kenny Lee Analyst (12)

FIXED INCOME OPPORTUNITIES (4-Person Team)



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CLIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT (4-Person Team)



Adrian Bender Head CPM (31)

MACRO STRATEGY PLATFORM (5-Person Team)



TRADING (3-Person Team)



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FI SOLUTIONS (2-Person Team)



Davide Petrella Quant. Analyst (5)

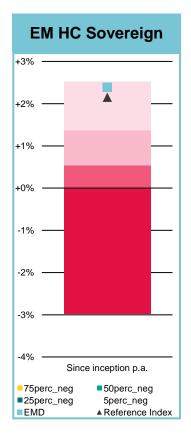
GLOBAL & SWISS (5-Person Team)

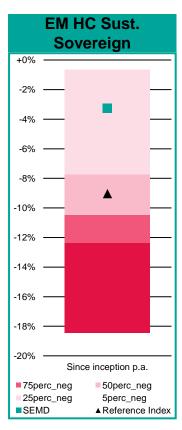


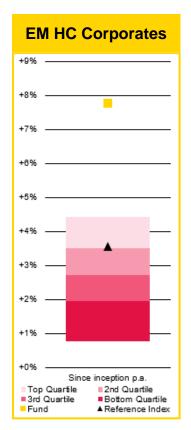
Anna Holzgang Head/PM (26)

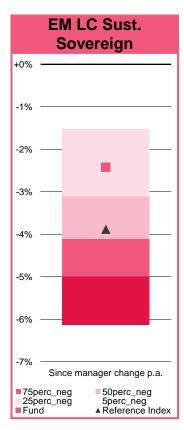
Why invest actively in EM debt with Vontobel? EM debt is very inefficient and provides rich pickings for active experts

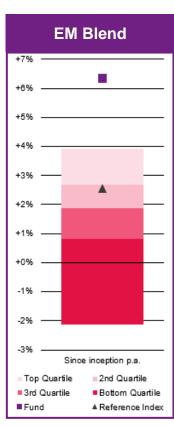
Annual net performance since inception of our flagship funds versus benchmark and Morningstar peer group











Launch Date: 15.05.2013

Launch Date: 30.09.2020

Launch Date: 13.11.2015

Manager Change: 28.02.2018

Launch Date: 24.08.2015

Robust relative performance versus market and peers across the suite of strategies.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current or future performance.

Performance data does not take into account any commissions and costs charged when shares of the fund are issued and redeemed, if applicable. The return of the fund may go down as well as up due to changes in rates of exchange between currencies. Source: Vontobel Asset Management, Morningstar Direct. From inception/manager date indicated above to 30.04.2022.

Left to right: VT Fund – EM Debt, VT Fund – Sust. EM Debt, VT Fund – EM Corporate, VT Fund – Sustainable EM Local Currency, VT Fund – EM Blend. I share classes.



Introduction

Why EM IG?

Focus on ESG and Labelled bonds in EM

Conclusion

Vontobel Fund – EM IG in a nutshell



Solution for investors seeking exposure to Sovereign and Corporate EM IG. Focus on excess spread generation

Objectives

- Well diversified exposure to exclusively EM IG rated sovereign, quasi sovereign and corporates
- Generate >50 bp excess spread versus the BM with the same or similar average rating
- Systematic overweight labelled bonds as a market based solution to ESG questions

Financial Approach

- Spread optimization (optimize spread for a given level of risk)
- Contrarian and value driven focus
- Focus on diversification to limit the (ex-ante) tracking error vs. benchmark

ESG Approach

- Systematic overweight labelled bonds as a market based solution to ESG questions
- For non-labelled bonds, the "Sustainable Waterfall" approach (Exclusion & Inclusion):
 - Prioritize Sovereigns which have the most efficient use of resources*
 - Focus on ESG impact of sectors
 - Invest in Corporates with the <u>better managed</u> ESG risks (NOT <u>lowest</u> risks)

Neither the fund, nor the Management Company nor the Investment Manager make any representation or warranty, express or implied, with respect to the fairness, correctness, accuracy, reasonableness or completeness of an assessment of ESG research and the correct execution of the ESG strategy. As investors may have different views regarding what constitutes sustainable investing or a sustainable investment, the fund may invest in issuers that do not reflect the beliefs and values of any specific investor.



What does EM IG spread optimization look like? Illustrative characteristics of the model portfolio

Key figures in USD (as of 13.04.2022)

	FUND*	REFERENCE INDEX**	
Yield to Maturity (% after Hedging)	4.9	4.1	Higher yield
Modified Duration (Years)	6.5	6.6	Similar duration
Number of Positions	151	850	_
Spread (OAS in %)	2.3	1.5	Higher spread
Average Rating	BBB+	A-	Similar Financial rating
Labelled bonds (% of AuM)	13.1	4.4	Higher exposure to labelled l
MSCI ESG rating (Est.)	BBB	BBB	_
Active Share (Country, Issuer, ISIN)	19%/70%/93%		_

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1 Vontobel Fund – Sustainable Emerging Markets Debt. 2 Vontobel Fund – Emerging Markets Debt.

³Non-ESG reference index – J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified. ⁴ESG reference index – J.P.Morgan ESG EMBI Global Diversified. Source: Vontobel Asset Management.

Portfolio construction: Investment Guidelines and vs Vontobel Fund – Emerging Markets IG

Long-Term Rating Scale		Our Focus	Product Characteristics
AAA			 Approach: Spread optimization applied to labelled bonds
AA+		A+	and ESG best in class EM sovereigns & corporates
AA			
AA-			 Investment universe: EM Corporates, quasi-sovereigns
A+	Target 100%	A-	and Sovereigns.
Α		BBB+	
A-		BBB	 Average rating: Investment grade
BBB+			
BBB		BBB-	 Max 10% sub-investment grade bonds due to
BBB-			downgrades (sale if falls below BB-)
BB+			 Base currency: USD (non USD hard currencies to be
BB	\longrightarrow	10% max	hedged)
BB-			Basel and EOO/ IDM EMPLOD IO 500/ IDM OFMEL
B+			 Benchmark: 50% JPM EMBI GD IG, 50% JPM CEMBI
В			BD IG
B-	→	Not allowed*	
CCC+		rtot anomoa	 Country/corporate issuer caps: 20% and 3%
CCC			respectively
CCC-			Duration: PM 1/25 years
			Duration: BM +/-2.5 years

^{*&}quot;First-Best" rating methodology applies. Additionally, the fund can hold a 3% 'below B-' passive quota that can be used to hold on to existing bond investments after a downgrade, and avoid forced selling of such positions if the fundamental credit picture can be sustained. If 3% is exceeded, the fund will reduce it back to below 3% within 3 months. Subject to change, without notice, only the current prospectus or comparable document of the fund is legally binding.

Investment risks of the Vontobel Fund – Emerging Markets Investment Grade Debt

- Securities with a lower credit quality means a higher risk that an issuer may fail to meet its obligations. The investment value may fall if an issuer's credit rating is downgraded.
- Using derivatives generally creates leverage and entails valuation risks and operational risks. Leverage magnifies gains but also losses. Over-the-counter derivatives involve corresponding counterparty risks.
- Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities, and their underlying receivables are often intransparent. The sub-fund may also be subject to a higher credit and/or prepayment risk.
- CoCo-Bonds may entail significant risks such as coupon cancellation risk, capital structure inversion risk, call extension risk.
- The sub-fund also includes sustainability criteria in its investment process. This may mean that the sub-fund's performance is more positive or negative than a conventionally managed portfolio.
- Distressed securities have a higher credit and liquidity risk as well as uncertainty in any potential bankruptcy proceedings.
- Investments in emerging markets entail increased liquidity and operational risks as these markets tend to be underdeveloped and more exposed to political, legal, tax and foreign exchange control risks.

The sub-fund's investments may be subject to sustainability risks. The sustainability risks that the sub-fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of the sub-funds' investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the sub-fund's ESG approach. The sub-funds' performance may be positively or negatively affected by its sustainability strategy. The ability to meet social or environmental objectives might be affected by incomplete or inaccurate data from third-party providers. Information on how environmental and social objectives are achieved and how sustainability risks are managed in this sub-fund may be obtained from vontobel.com/sfdr.

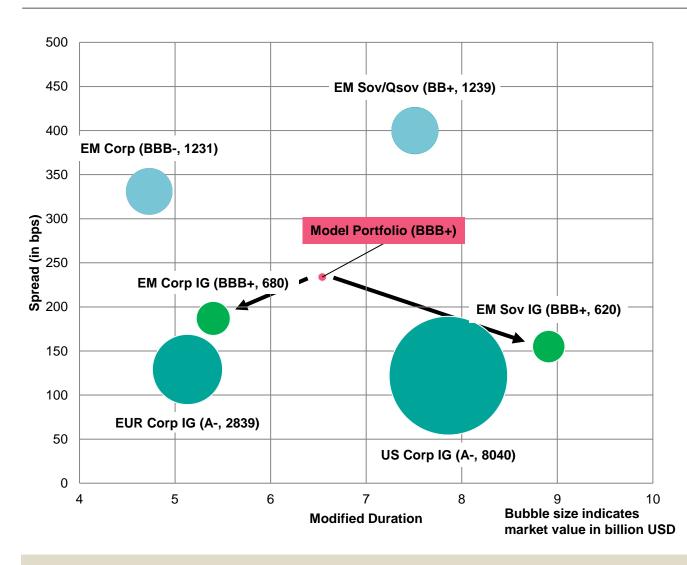


Introduction

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EM Sovereign & Corporate "Beta" delivers more spread than DM

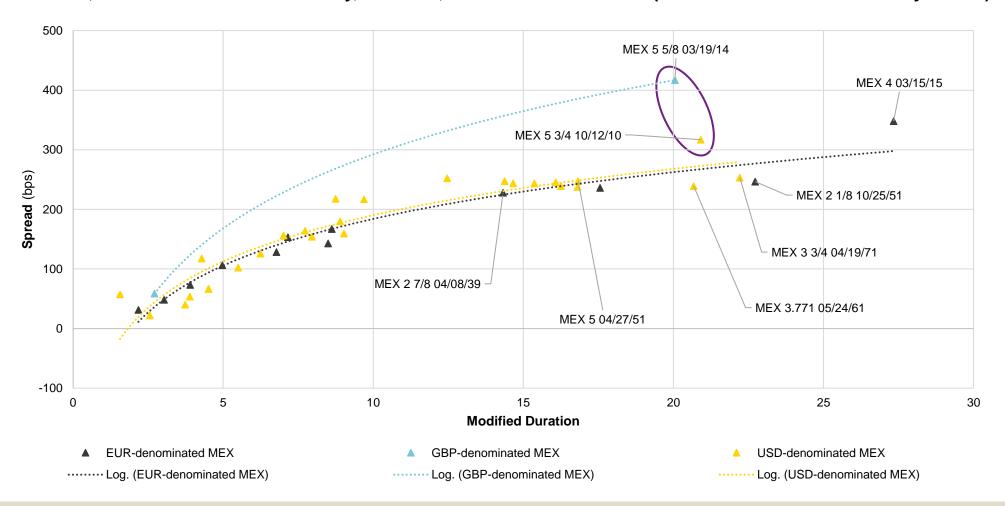


- Given the low rates environment globally, we believe that future returns should come from spreads.
- EM Corporates shows similar/lower duration and higher spreads than DM equivalents with a marginally lower average rating.

Is there a reason for the excess spread, or is it an anomaly?

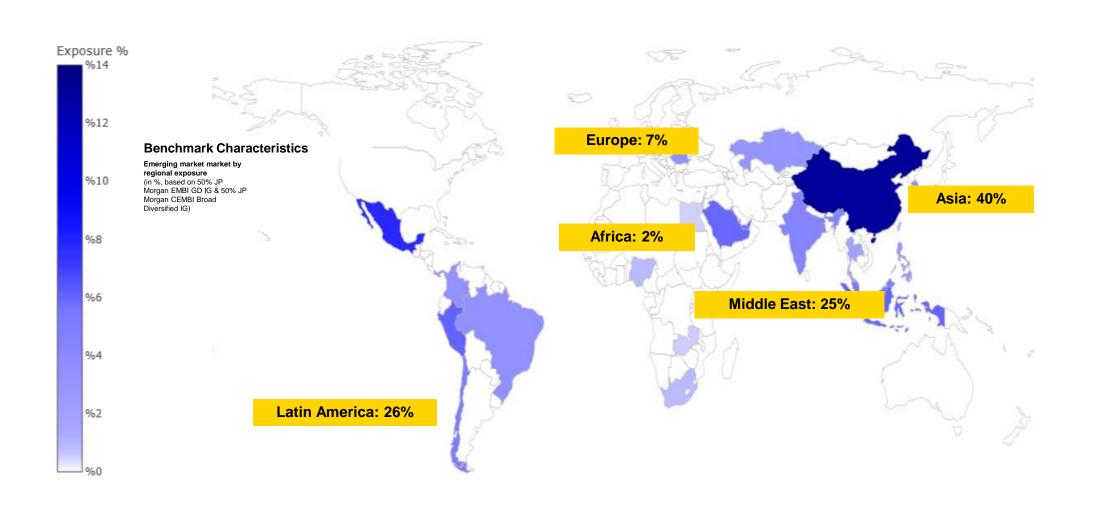
Example of Spread Optimization

Same issuer, similar duration and maturity, however, different remuneration (value in Mexican GBP century bonds).



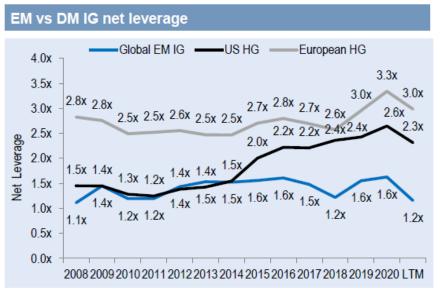
100bp spread pick up for a similar risk (same issuer, coupon, maturity, duration...)

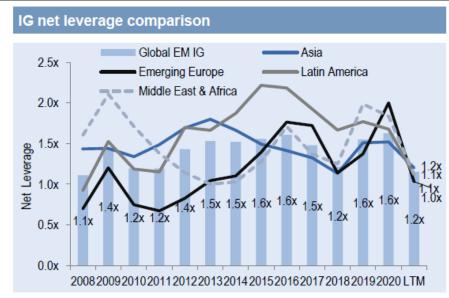
A diversified investment universe

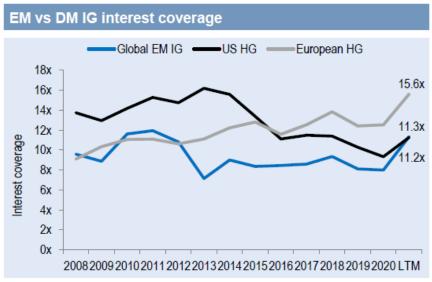


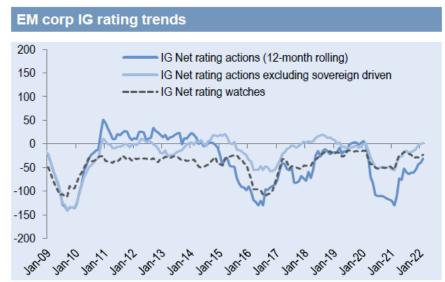
Strong diversification potential across regions, countries, sectors, issuers, capital structures...

Robust fundamentals











Introduction Why EM IG?

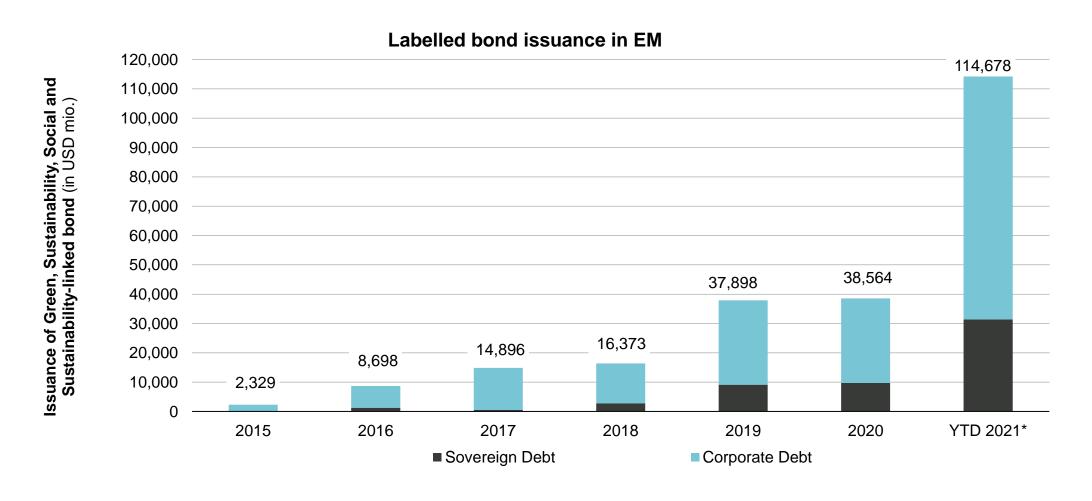
Focus on ESG and Labelled bonds in EM

Conclusion



ESG is growing in Emerging Market fixed income, too!

Bonds issued with labels such as Green, Sustainability, Social and Sustainability-linked have surged massively in issuance volume over the past 6 years with a CAGR of more than 91%!

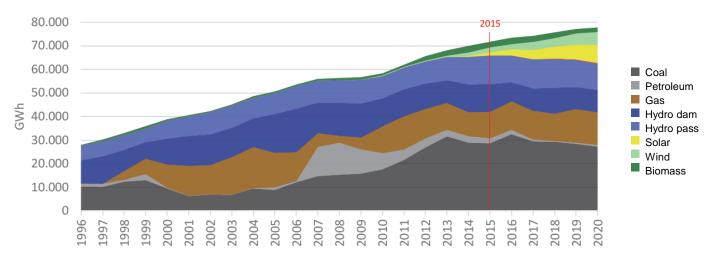




Case study: Chile's energy transition (1/2)

- Biggest single energy source is still coal
- However, renewable generation offers the most competitive prices, followed by coal, gas- and diesel-powered generation
- In 2019, the Chilean government announced the "National Decarbonization Plan" to reduce the system's dependence on coal, aiming to terminate 1'047 MW of coal generation capacity by 2024 and 100% of coal generation capacity by 2040

Chile's electricity generation by source, 1996-2020 (in GWh)

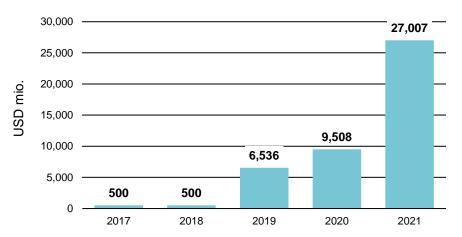




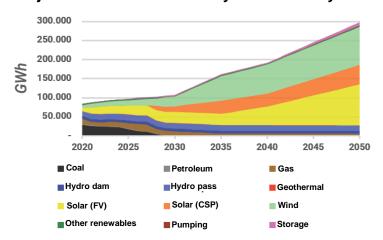
Case study: Chile's energy transition (2/2)

- Around 380 (private) companies are included in Chile's "<u>National Decarbonization Plan</u>" and while overall investments into the Energy sector have been fluctuating over the past years, the green bond issuance has increased profoundly especially in the past 3 years (see l.h.s. chart)
- Currently, the Chilean congress passed a bill which would shorten the timeline for no coal-based energy from 2040 to 2025, however,
 Chilean senate is still pending
- This could further accelerate the green bond issuance and support Chile in their ambitions to become a green energy exporter in the region (see r.h.s. chart)





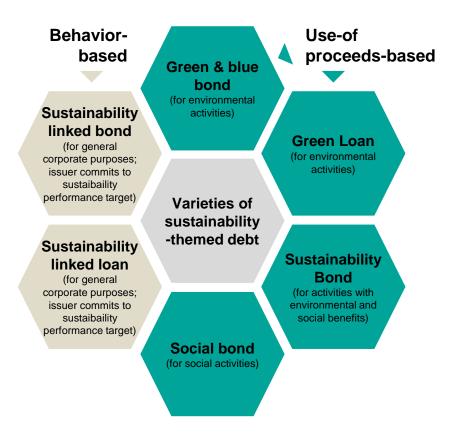
Projection of Chile's Electricity Generation by Source





Labelled bonds are a market based solution to the ESG problem...

We aim to be systematically overweight labelled bonds in the EM IG portfolio



Vontobel ...But we will use ESG models while the labelled bond market matures: illustration of the "sustainable waterfall" approach

Derive **ESG score** for **sovereigns** (based on efficiency in using natural resources), **exclude laggards**.

Exclude sectors that hinder sustainability (weapons, coal, soft drinks, alcohol etc).

Derive **ESG score** for **corporates**. **Promote best in class leaders in manageable** ESG risks, especially within controversial sectors (mining, oil, construction etc.) and **exclude laggards**.





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Round up

EM Fixed Income is a deep, diversified but underinvested asset class

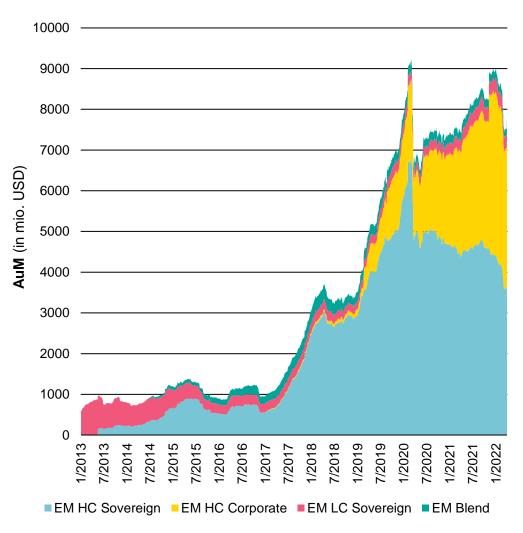
Vontobel AM has a unique, tried and tested financial and ESG approach to deliver competitive risk adjusted returns

To help investors achieve their sustainability, risk, performance and income objectives



AuM history

Evolution of the EM franchise's AuM across our 4 major strategies, as of 31.3.2022

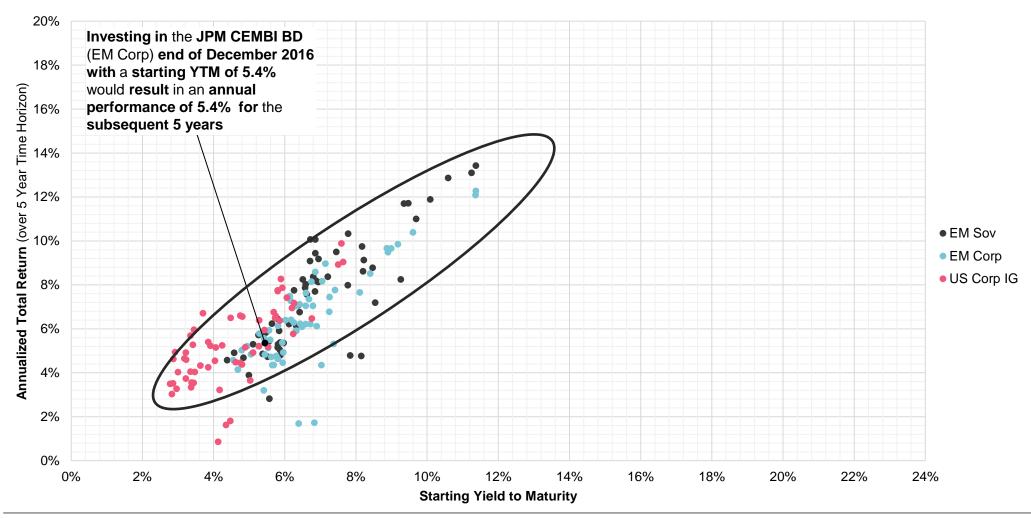


EM Strategies	AuM, in mio USD
EM Hard Currency Sovereign	3'715.1
EM Hard Currency Corporate	3'528.3
EM Local Currency Sovereign	328.9
EM Blend	169.9
Total	7'742.2



Why is yield important?

We observe a link in spread markets between the starting yield and the performance which is effectively achieved over a 5-year rolling holding period



Note: each dot represents an annual, rolling, 5-year annual return versus the original, starting yield (to maturity) of the index. EM Sov stands for JPM EMBI GD, EM Corp for JPM CEMBI BD, US Corp IG stands for ICE BofA US Corporate Index.

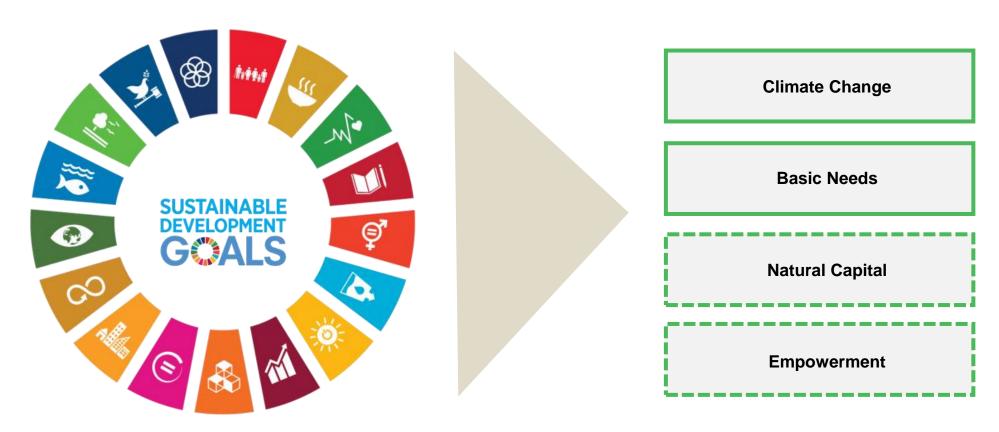


Sustainable framework at Vontobel Fixed Income Boutique

	Sustainable @ FIB			
	Climate Change		Basic Needs	
	Natural Capital		Empowerment	
	ESG Risk Integration Framework			
	ESG Risk Integration	ESG Deep Dive	Engagement	
When?	Controversies	Severe	Core Issues	
What?	Credit Impact	Material	Fact Finding	
Who?	Credit Analyst	ESG Analyst	PM	

Overview of sustainability

Sustainable approach for EM Investment Grade: <u>Climate Change</u> & <u>Basic Needs</u> SDGs are the main actionable themes





Philosophy: ESG helps avoid blow ups, inefficiencies lead to opportunity

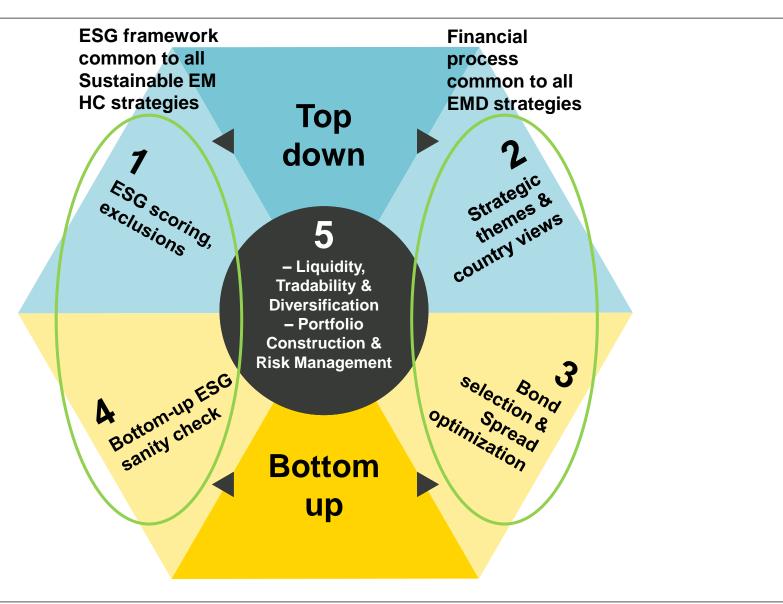
Sustainability is a new dimension of investment

- EM Countries and issuers have the biggest scope for improvement and changing their behaviour will have a bigger impact on the word
- Labelled bonds are a market based solution to the ESG problem
- ESG models are used while the labelled bonds market develops.

Output:

Encourage exposure to labelled bonds and countries - corporates with the most sustainable utilization of limited resources.

Five-step process: focus on ESG and bottom-up credit opportunities



Level 1. of the waterfall ESG model for <u>SOVEREIGNS</u> – Resource Productivity

Long-term trends (50%) Quantitative

Wealth (33%)

GNI per capita

Education & Science (33%)

Years of schooling, patents per capita

Health & Happiness (33%)

Life expectancy, suicide rate, etc.

Faster-moving trends (50%) Qualitative

Social (35%)

Income distribution, human rights, peace, etc.

Economic (25%)

Unemployment, investment profile

Governance (40%)

Democracy, corruption, regulatory quality, etc.

Quality of Life

Resources Used

Ecological (100%)

Water and nuclear energy consumption, etc.





Resource **Productivity**

Result
Exclusion of laggards
Promote the Best in Class

Source: Vontobel Asset Management

Stylistic illustration only: Subject to change, without notice, only the approved prospectus or comparable document of the fund will be legally binding.

Level 2. of the waterfall ESG model for <u>SECTORS</u> – Values & Norms based exclusions

"Bad" sectors are widely accepted as hindering sustainability, social development.



Exclude



Examples:

- Weapons
- Coal Mining
- Soft Drinks
- Alcohol
- Tobacco

typically vulnerable to controversies, but serve society.

"Controversial" sectors are



Higher or lower scoring based on position in sector



Examples:

- Chemicals
- Agriculture
- Aerospace and Defense
- Consumer Electronics
- Oil and Gas
- Metals and Mining
- Construction
- Pharmaceuticals
- Airlines
- Shipping
- Coal-Based Utilities
- Casinos & Gaming

"Neutral" sectors are all others with no inherent major ESG impact to either side.



No change to scoring



Examples:

- Banks
- Consumer Products
- Telecommunications
- REIT
- Rail Transport
- Airports
- Conglomerates
- Textile

"Good" sectors serve a role promoting different aspects of ESG.



Higher scoring



Examples:

- Development Banks
- Water Utilities
- Renewables
- Insurance and Reinsurance

Increase exposure to "Sustainable" sectors



Level 3. of the waterfall ESG model for <u>CORPORATES</u> – Management Efficiency



- All companies have certain exposure to ESG risks.
- Some companies cannot fully hedge such risks, for instance, oil companies.
- Management can minimize certain part of the risk via pointed actions.

Invest in companies which maximize this

Best-in-class positive screening incl score-based exclusions

ESG scoring, exclusions: Implementation of ESG model into the process

	Sovereigns, Provinces	Corporates, Quasi-sovereigns, Supranat.
Classify		 Non-bank = 50% own score + 50% sovereign score Bank = 25% own score + 75% sovereign score
		 Classify sectors into ESG-"good", "bad" and "controversial"
	Rank into four tiers:	
Tier	T4 = lowest 10% ESG scoreT3 = next 30%	 T4 = lowest 10% ESG score + everything in "bad" sectors T3 = next 30%
	- T2 = next 30%	T2 = next 30%
	- T1 = best 30%	T1 = best 30% + everything in "good" sectors
Adjust		Best 33% of "controversial": promoted one tierWorst 33% of "controversial": downgraded one tier
Scale & Exclude	Scale ESG score - Apply multiplier for each tier: T1 – 1.0, T2 – 0.75, T3 – 0.5, T4 - Exclude T4	- 0.25
	Final ESG score	

Summary of exclusions

Sovereigns

- UN Sanctioned countries
- Most inefficient countries vis à vis resource productivity

Sectors

- Weapons
- Coal Mining
- Soft Drinks
- Alcohol
- Tobacco, etc

Corporates

- UNGC violators
- Most inefficient companies in terms of ESG managed risks (Sustainalytics model)

EM Corporate Bond selection Non-labelled bonds

Overview of approach

Stakeholder Analysis

- Strategic importance of the company
- "Soft" power considerations

Fundamental analysis

- Operating results
- Cash flow adequacy
- Credit metrics
- Liquidity, asset quality

ESG Analysis

- ESG impact of the sector
- Quality of the firm in terms of ESG manageable risks

Attitude to the bond

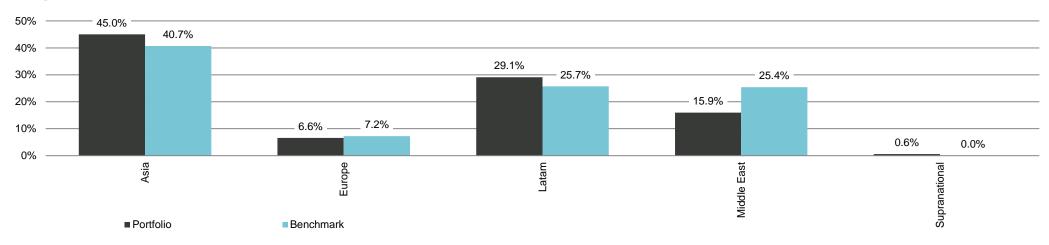
- Sovereign rating cap
- History of default
- Bond ownership/ typical trading behavior in the name



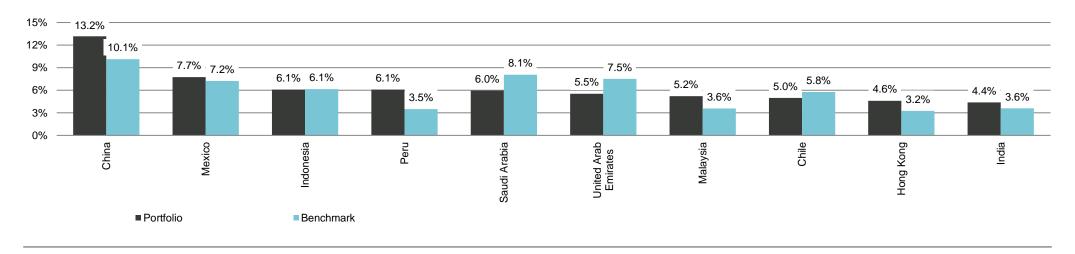
Is outlier a mispricing or falling knife? Leads to Buy/Hold/Sell

Current Positioning of the EM IG model portfolio

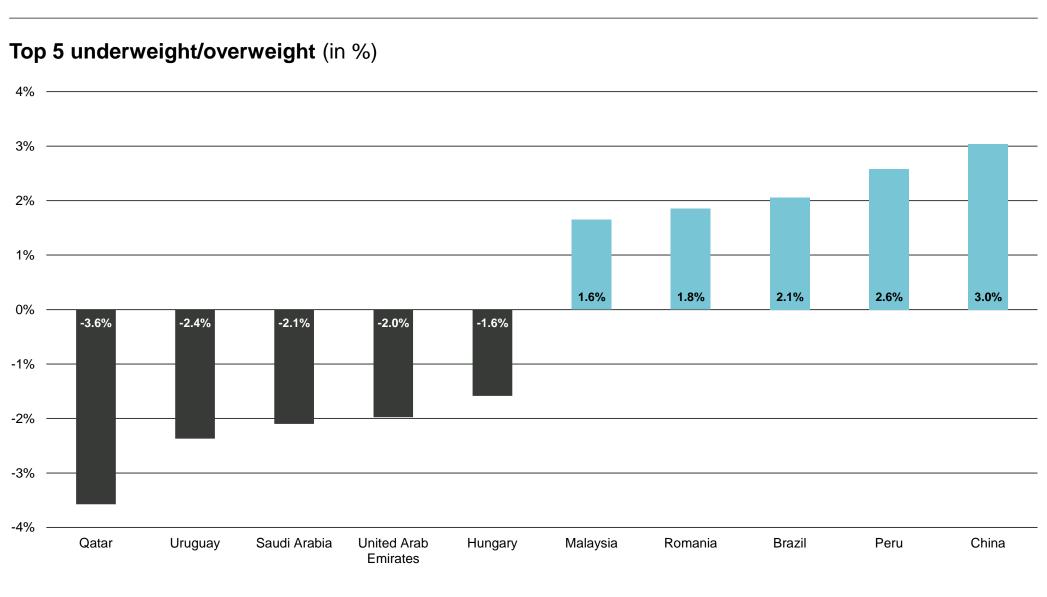
Regional exposure



Top 10 country exposures fund/benchmark (%)



Current Positioning of the EM IG model portfolio



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the underlying markets or instruments. They tend to carry higher risks than direct investments. Investments in money market instruments are subject to money market risks such as interest rate risk, risk of inflation and economic instability. Investments in higher yielding and riskier bonds are generally considered to be more speculative in nature. These bonds have a higher credit risk, higher price volatility and a higher risk of loss of principal and current income than bonds with higher credit ratings.

The investments underlying this Sub-Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Historical performance is not indicative of current or future performance.

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