

# Emerging Markets Blended Debt Fund

'A' shares, GBP As at end March 2024



## Fund overview

The Fund aims to provide income and capital growth (to grow the value of your investment) over at least 5 years.

The Fund invests primarily (at least two-thirds) in bonds (or similar debt-based assets) issued by emerging market borrowers or borrowers that have significant economic exposure to emerging markets (that have less developed economies).

The index used in the performance section is deemed to be a good representation of the Fund's investable universe and is widely used, independently calculated and readily available. Fund performance can also be compared to the IA sector average. Many funds sold in the UK are grouped into sectors by the Investment Association (the trade body that represents UK investment managers), to facilitate comparison between funds with broadly similar characteristics.

## Monthly and annual average performance (%)

	1 month	1 year	3 years annualised	5 years annualised	10 years annualised
Fund - A Inc-2 GBP	1.5	7.0	-0.5	0.6	2.8
Benchmark	0.8	6.0	-0.1	0.8	3.8
Sector	1.3	8.7	0.6	1.5	2.8

## Calendar year performance (%)

	YTD	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Fund - A Inc-2 GBP	1.1	6.5	-9.1	-5.2	3.8	10.8
Benchmark	0.4	7.7	-8.6	-4.3	2.3	10.7
Sector	1.2	8.5	-8.0	-3.7	3.5	10.2

## Rolling 12 month performance (%)

	31.03.23 -31.03.24	31.03.22 -31.03.23	31.03.21 -31.03.22	31.03.20 -31.03.21	31.03.19 -31.03.20
Fund - A Inc-2 GBP	7.0	-2.5	-5.7	13.8	-7.8
Benchmark	6.0	-0.1	-5.9	8.9	-4.4
Sector	8.7	-1.5	-4.9	12.9	-6.4

## Performance (%)



## Risk statistics

	3 years	5 years
Annualised volatility (%)	7.6	10.1

Performance data source: © Morningstar, dates to 31.03.24, NAV based, (net of fees, excluding initial charges), total return with net income reinvested where applicable, in Sterling. The Fund does not track an index, any index shown is for illustrative purposes only.

Investors must read the Key Information Document (or Key Investor Information Document where relevant) and Prospectus prior to investing.

## Key facts

**Portfolio managers:** Grant Webster, Peter Kent

**Fund size:** GBP 82.9m

**Fund launch date:** 01.10.12

**A Inc-2 GBP share class launch date:** 01.10.12

**Domicile:** United Kingdom

**Sector:** IA Global Emerging Markets Bond - Blended

**Benchmark:** 50% JPMorgan GBI-EM Global Diversified, 25% JPMorgan EMBI Global Diversified Hedged GBP, 25% JPMorgan CEMBI Broad Diversified Hedged GBP (50%/30%/20% pre 29/11/2019, 50%/30% JPMorgan EMBI Global Diversified/20% JPMorgan CEMBI Broad Diversified pre 01/06/2018, 50%/40%/10% pre 01/06/2013, 50%/50%/0% pre 01/04/2012 respectively)

**'A' share class dealing currency:** GBP

**ISA Status:** Yes

**Risk and reward profile (KIID SRRI):** 4 out of 7

## 'A' Inc-2 Share class charges

**Maximum initial charge:** 0.00%

**Ongoing charge:** 1.69%

## Other information

**Pricing:** 12 noon (forward pricing)

**Minimum investment:**

GBP1,000 lump sum

GGBP100 per month

## 'A' Acc GBP

**ISIN:** GBO0B8GBN582 **Sedol:** B8GBN58

**Distribution Payment dates:** 31 Oct, 31 Jan, 30 Apr, 30 Jul

## 'A' Inc-2 GBP

**ISIN:** GBO0B8HJ5D37 **Sedol:** B8HJ5D3

**Yield:** 7.68% (5.99%)\*

**Distribution Payment Dates:** 31 Oct, 31 Jan, 30 Apr, 30 Jul

\*Yield if charges had been taken from income. See yield explanation on page 4.

Past performance should not be taken as a guide to the future and there is no guarantee that this investment will make profits; losses may be made. If the currency of this share class differs from your domestic currency, your returns may increase or decrease as a result of currency fluctuations.

## Emerging Markets Blended Debt Fund

### Top holdings (%)

Brazil Letras Do Tesouro Nacio Jan 01 25	3.9
Brazil Notas do Tesouro Nacional 10 Jan 01 25	2.8
Thailand Government Bond 3.35 Jun 17 33	2.2
Egypt Government International 7.625 May 29 32	2.0
Malaysia Government Bond 3.906 Jul 15 26	1.7
Thailand Government Bond 2.65 Jun 17 28	1.6
Republic of South Africa 10.5 Dec 21 26	1.5
Peruvian Government International 6.35 Aug 12 28	1.4
Czech Republic Government Bond 5.5 Dec 12 28	1.4
Republic of South Africa 8.5 Jan 31 37	1.1
Total	19.6

Number of bond holdings: 205

### Geographic allocation (%)

Brazil	10.8
Malaysia	6.5
South Africa	5.4
China*	4.8
Thailand	4.8
Hungary	4.4
Czech Republic	4.2
Peru	4.2
Colombia	4.1
Chile	3.9
Egypt	3.9
Mexico	3.4
Poland	3.4
Indonesia	2.8
Turkey	2.4
Qatar	2.0
Uruguay	1.9
Paraguay	1.7
Ghana	1.6
Argentina	1.5
Other	19.6
Cash and near cash	2.7
Total	100.0

\* Offshore and/or Mainland

### Credit breakdown (%)\*

AAA	1.2
AA	6.7
A	19.6
BBB	23.6
BB	26.9
B	12.5
CCC	1.8
CC	2.4
C	0.4
D	2.2
Cash and near cash	2.7
Total	100.0
Average credit rating	BBB

\*Bond ratings are Ninety One approximations.

### Maturity profile (%)

0 - 1 year	14.4
1 - 3 years	9.2
3 - 5 years	21.8
5 - 10 years	34.3
10 - 20 years	12.9
20 years +	7.4
Total	100.0

Average maturity (years) 8.0

Yield to maturity (%) 7.0

### Currency positions (%)

	Duration contrib.	%NAV
Pound Sterling	-0.1	50.0
Brazilian Real	0.3	9.1
Mexican Peso	0.1	5.0
Indonesian Rupiah	0.1	5.0
South Korean Won	0.2	5.0
Philippine Peso	0.0	4.9
Indian Rupee	0.0	4.9
Singapore Dollar	0.0	4.9
Chinese Offshore Renminbi	0.0	-4.6
New Taiwan Dollar	0.0	-4.5
South African Rand	0.4	3.9
US Dollar	2.5	-3.8
Polish Zloty	0.2	3.7
Chinese Onshore Renminbi	0.3	3.6
Turkish Lira	0.0	3.5
Czech Koruna	0.2	2.5
Egyptian Pound	0.0	2.2
Romanian Leu	0.0	2.0
Other	1.5	2.7
Total	5.7	100.0

### Sector analysis (%)

	Duration contrib.	%NAV
Emerging Market Local Currency Debt	2.3	50.7
Emerging Market Hard Currency Debt	2.1	31.5
High Yield Corporate	0.4	10.1
Investment Grade Corporate	0.3	2.9
Emerging Market Index Linked	0.2	2.3
Emerging Market Future	0.3	-
Emerging Market IRS	0.1	-0.2
FX	0.0	-0.4
Cash	0.0	3.1
Total	5.7	100.0

The portfolio may change significantly over a short period of time. This is not a buy or sell recommendation for any particular security. Figures may not always sum to 100 due to rounding.

The yield information has been calculated as at 31.03.24. Where FTSE data is shown, source: FTSE International Limited ("FTSE") © FTSE 2024. Please note a disclaimer applies to FTSE data and can be found at [https://research.ftserussell.com/products/downloads/FTSE\\_Wholly\\_Owned\\_Non-Partner.pdf](https://research.ftserussell.com/products/downloads/FTSE_Wholly_Owned_Non-Partner.pdf). Where MSCI data is shown, source: MSCI. MSCI makes no express or implied warranties or representations and shall have no liability whatsoever with respect to any MSCI data contained herein. The MSCI data may not be further redistributed or used as a basis for other indices or any securities or financial products. This report is not approved, endorsed, reviewed or produced by MSCI. None of the MSCI data is intended to constitute investment advice or a recommendation to make (or refrain from making) any kind of investment decision and may not be relied on as such. All other information is from Ninety One at 31.03.24.

## Emerging Markets Blended Debt Fund

### General risks

The value of these investments, and any income generated from them, will be affected by changes in interest rates, general market conditions and other political, social and economic developments, as well as by specific matters relating to the assets in which they invest.

Past performance does not predict future returns; losses may be made. Ongoing costs and charges will impact returns.

For Inc-2 and Inc-3 shares classes, expenses are charged to the capital account rather than to income, so capital will be reduced. This could constrain future capital and income growth. Income may be taxable.

The Fund's objectives will not necessarily be achieved and there is no guarantee that these investments will make profits; losses may be made.

Environmental, social or governance related risk events or factors, if they occur, could cause a negative impact on the value of investments.

This Fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their money within the short to medium term.

### Specific fund risks

**Charges from capital:** Expenses are charged to the capital account rather than to income, so capital will be reduced. This could constrain future capital and income growth. Income may be taxable.

**Currency exchange:** Changes in the relative values of different currencies may adversely affect the value of investments and any related income.

**Default:** There is a risk that the issuers of fixed income investments (e.g. bonds) may not be able to meet interest payments nor repay the money they have borrowed. The worse the credit quality of the issuer, the greater the risk of default and therefore investment loss.

**Derivatives:** The use of derivatives may increase overall risk by magnifying the effect of both gains and losses leading to large changes in value and potentially large financial loss. A counterparty to a derivative transaction may fail to meet its obligations which may also lead to a financial loss.

**Emerging market:** These markets carry a higher risk of financial loss than more developed markets as they may have less developed legal, political, economic or other systems.

**Government securities exposure:** The Fund may invest more than 35% of its assets in securities issued or guaranteed by a permitted sovereign entity, as defined in the definitions section of the Fund's prospectus.

**Interest rate:** The value of fixed income investments (e.g. bonds) tends to decrease when interest rates rise.

### Important information

All data as at 31.03.24. The most up to date fund details (e.g. name, overview, key facts etc) are reflected as at the date of publication. Any changes effective after publication will appear in the next update. This factsheet template was approved by Ninety One on 2 January 2024. This is a marketing communication. We recommend that you seek independent financial advice to ensure this Fund is suitable for your investment needs. This communication should not be distributed to retail customers who are resident in countries where the Fund is not registered for sale or in any other circumstances where its distribution is not authorised or is unlawful.

All the information contained in this communication is believed to be reliable but may be inaccurate or incomplete. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold a fund.

The Fund is a sub-fund of the Ninety One Funds Series range (series i - iv) which are incorporated in England and Wales as investment companies with variable capital. Ninety One Fund Managers UK Ltd (registered in England and Wales No. 2392609 and authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority) is the authorised corporate director of the Ninety One Funds Series range.

This communication is not an invitation to make an investment nor does it constitute an offer for sale. Any decision to invest in the Fund should be made only after reviewing the full offering documentation, including the Key Investor Information Documents (KIID) and Prospectus, which set out the fund specific risks. Fund prices and copies of the Prospectus, annual and semi-annual Report & Accounts, Instruments of Incorporation and the Key Investor Information Documents may be obtained from [www.ninetyone.com](http://www.ninetyone.com).

### Glossary summary

**Alpha:** Jensen's alpha is a risk adjusted measure of a fund's performance relative to its performance comparison benchmark.

**Beta:** A measure of the volatility of a fund relative to its performance comparison index, i.e. how sensitive the fund is to movements in the market. A figure greater than 1 indicates that the fund will tend to outperform in a rising market and under perform in a falling one, i.e. is more volatile than the market. The reverse applies to a Beta of less than 1.

**Credit rating:** A score awarded by an independent rating agency to indicate the financial strength of the issuer of a bond, and the potential for a default on interest and principal payments. The top credit rating is 'AAA'. The lowest rating to be considered 'investment grade' is 'BBB'. Below 'BBB', bonds are termed 'sub investment grade' or 'high yield'. Average credit ratings are based on the individual bond ratings issued by the ratings agencies. For each bond, the ratings issued by each agency are combined to form a single rating based on the methodology that most closely matches the performance comparison index (PCI), otherwise median is typically used where there is no PCI. The portfolio rating is the weighted average of the above bond ratings.

#### Distribution types

**Accumulation (Acc):** An accumulation share will not make income payments to shareholders but will instead accrue the income daily in the net asset value of the share class. Income is deemed distributed for UK tax purposes.

**Income (Inc):** An income share will distribute all or part of the income accruing in that share class.

**Income-2 (Inc-2):** These distribute the income accruing in the share class and charge all their expenses to capital. This maximises the income available for distribution – although it also reduces capital by an equivalent extent which could constrain future capital and income growth. This can be inefficient from a tax perspective in those countries where income tax rates are higher than those on capital gains.

**Duration:** This is a measure of risk for funds which invest in bonds as it predicts the sensitivity of the value of a fund's portfolio given changes in interest rates. The higher the value the greater the volatility of the fund's performance resulting from changes to interest rates. The Modified duration is shown.

**OEIC:** Open Ended Investment Company

**Information ratio:** A measure of a portfolio manager's skill against a performance comparison index. The over or underperformance of the fund relative to its performance comparison index is divided by the tracking error. In this way, we arrive at the value, per unit of extra risk assumed, that the manager's decisions have added to what the market would have delivered anyway. The higher the Information Ratio the better.

**KIID SRRI:** The Synthetic Risk Reward Indicator (SRRI) which appears in the Key Investor Information Document (KIID). A number on a scale of 1 to 7 based on how much the value of a fund has fluctuated over the past 5 years (or an estimate if the fund has a shorter track record). A rating of 1 represents the lower end of the risk scale with potentially lower rewards available whilst a rating of 7 reflects higher risk but potentially higher rewards.

**Maturity profile:** The average life of each bond in a fund's portfolio, weighted by value.

**Ongoing charge:** This figure includes the annual management fee and administrative costs but excludes any performance fee or portfolio transaction costs (except in the case of an entry or exit charge paid by a fund when buying or selling units in another fund). Ongoing charges may vary from year to year.

**NAV:** The Net Asset Value (NAV) represents the value of the assets of a fund less its liabilities.

**Sector:** A peer group of funds managed to a similar investment policy. Not every fund will have a relevant sector, but for those that do, a full list of the funds included in the sector can be obtained from us on request.

**Tracking error:** A measure of how much a fund's returns deviate from those of its performance comparison index. The lower the number the closer the fund's historic performance has followed that of its performance comparison index.

**Volatility:** The amount by which the performance of a fund fluctuates over a given period.

**YTD:** Year to date.

#### Yields

**Yield:** The Yield reflects the amounts that may be distributed over the next 12 months as a percentage of the Fund's net asset value per share, as at the date shown, based on a snapshot of the portfolio on that day. Where there is a yield number in brackets, it is calculated in the same way, however, as the charges of the share class are deducted from capital rather than income, it shows the level of yield had these charges been deducted from income. Yields do not include any preliminary charge and investors may be subject to tax on their distributions. The effect of taking expenses from capital is to increase income whilst reducing capital to an equivalent extent and may constrain future capital and income growth.

For an explanation of other statistical terms, please see [www.ninetyone.com/glossary](http://www.ninetyone.com/glossary)

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