

Investment objective

The Fund's objective is to outperform the JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Africa over the Fund's recommended investment horizon of 3 years. It offers investors geographic diversification of their bond investments and exposure to African transformation through a portfolio of debt securities issued by African countries, state-owned companies and supranational organizations, denominated in Hard currencies (USD, EUR) and listed on international markets.

Investment team  
[frontoffice@qantara-am.com](mailto:frontoffice@qantara-am.com)



**James KUATE - CIO & Fund manager**

25 years' experience as proprietary trader & fund manager in Fixed income and convertible Bonds.



**Martin Ley**  
**Senior Fund manager - Analyst**

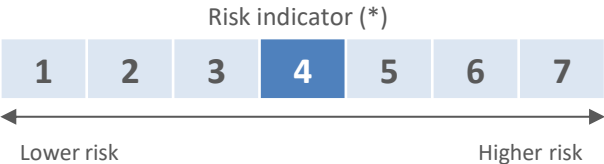
8 years' experience as Fixed income Fund manager.



**Perrine GUERIN**  
**Chief Economist- Strategist**

6 years' experience as country risk economist on Africa

key elements



Minimum recommended investment period : 3 years

Benchmark: JPM EMBI GD Africa

Yield to maturity: 9.1%

Duration: 4.5

Average rating: BB- (linear)

Average coupon: 6.7%

SFDR Classification : Article 8

Domiciliation : France

Legal form: UCITS - FCP

Launch date: 22/12/2023

Assets under management: 3.3 M€

Fund currency: EUR

Isin code: FR001400FLD9

Income distribution: Capitalization

Date of 1<sup>st</sup> NAV: 22/12/2023

Original NAV: 100

**NAV at 31/07/2024 : 108.4**

Currency: USD

Minimum % of Taxonomy alignment: 0%

Minimum % of sustainable investments: 0%

(\*) The risk indicator assumes that you hold the product for 3 years. The real risk may be very different if you opt to exit before maturity, and you may get less in return. The synthetic risk indicator enables you to assess the level of risk of this product compared with others.

Management comments

August was a highly volatile month which ended with positive performances for risky assets. Following the publication of worse-than-expected unemployment figures at the beginning of the month, fears of a recession in the US economy surfaced, leading to a fall in interest rates, a widening of spreads and a fall in risky assets. These fears, which were not justified by current fundamentals, dissipated, allowing risky assets to rebound, with spreads tightening without rates rising.

The fall in US yields (-14 bps for the 10Y) combined with the tightening of spreads (-19 bps for the benchmark) was positive for the asset class, which ended the month with a strong performance of +2.8%, and +10.9% year to date. Qantara ASB fund also posted a positive performance over the month, slightly underperforming its benchmark. The fund's relative underperformance can be explained in part by our underweight of the 2 largest issuers (Egypt and South Africa, 39% of the index compared with 15% in the fund) and by euro-denominated securities, which benefited less from the fall in long-term yields (10-year Bund virtually stable over the month).

The global decline in inflation in Africa, apart from Angola, Nigeria and Zambia, has enabled some central banks to cut rates: **Rwanda** (-50bps), **Mozambique** (-75bps), **Kenya** (-25bps) and **Morocco** (-25bps). The start of monetary easing in the USA should accentuate the cuts in emerging countries and Africa (**South Africa, Namibia**).

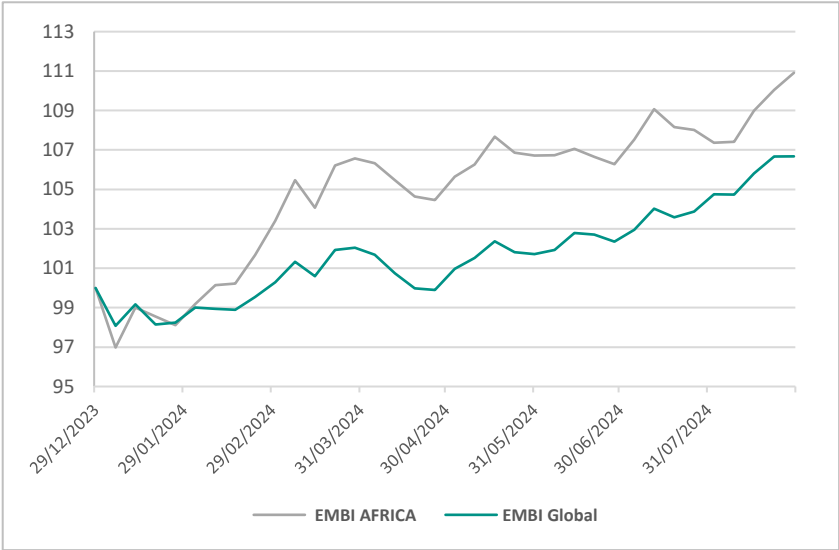
Following Moody's last month, Fitch and S&P have also downgraded **Kenya's** rating due to an higher-than-expected budget deficit (-4.7% of GDP) and increased socio-political risk. Although the stock of debt has fallen by 7 points to 67.4% of GDP compared with last year, the interest/income ratio remains high at 31.5% of GDP. Support from official creditors is critical to ease the significant pressure on liquidity. An IMF review on the corrective budget plan is expected in September. The country has announced its intention to reduce the weight of commercial debt in favor of multilateral debt. **Nigeria** grew by 3.2% in Q2, driven by a strong rebound in the oil sector. The country also issued its first foreign currency bond on the domestic market for \$500m, at an interest rate of 9.75% and with a maturity of 5 years.

We believe that **Nigeria's** current spreads are attractive given the reforms undertaken by the new administration, a more orthodox central bank, rising oil production and a currency that is no longer overvalued. Remittances from the diaspora and portfolio inflows should help to maintain FX reserves at a decent level.

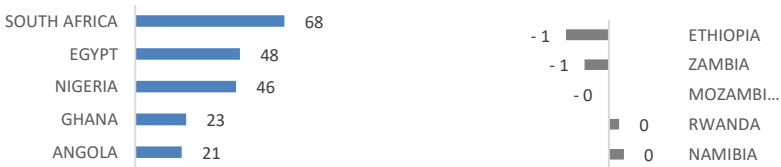
J. Powell stated that the time had come to adjust monetary policy. The beginning of rate cuts accompanied by a moderate slowdown would be positive for the asset class. Most spreads are at higher levels than in April, pointing to possible tightening in the months ahead. We have taken some profits on Benin and increased the Supranational pocket (15%).

Perfs in USD	MTD	YTD	1 Y	3 Y	5 Y	10 Y
Qantara ASB (*)						
EMBI GD Africa	2.8%	10.9%	22.9%	3.7%	19.9%	58.6%
EMBI GD Emerging	2.3%	6.7%	13.4%	-4.8%	2.1%	33.1%
IBOXX High Yield USD	1.5%	6.0%	12.4%	7.5%	20.4%	49.5%
IBOXX Inv Grade USD	1.7%	3.2%	9.8%	-8.4%	2.2%	30.5%

(\*) As the fund is less than one year old, regulations do not allow performance to be published in periodic reports..



Emerging Africa and Global Emerging indexes

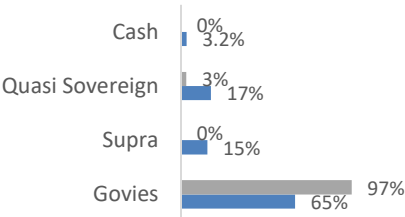


Top 5 contributors (benchmark)

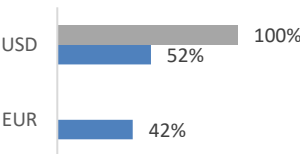
Bottom 5 contributors (Benchmark)

	Fund	Index
Yield USD	9.1	11.1
Yield EUR	7.9	8.4
Duration	4.5	5.4
Z Spread	583	819
Coupon yield	6.7%	8.3%
Cash	3.2%	0%
Rating (linear)	BB-	B
ESG Score (internal (*))	46.2	46

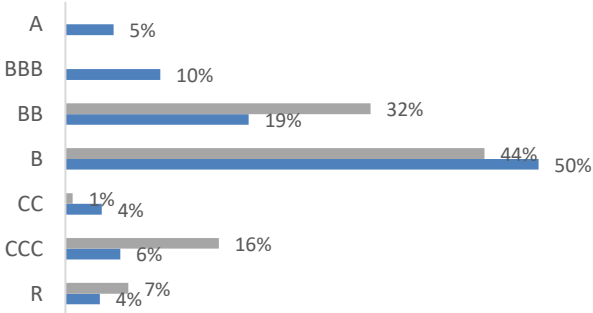
Breakdown by issuer



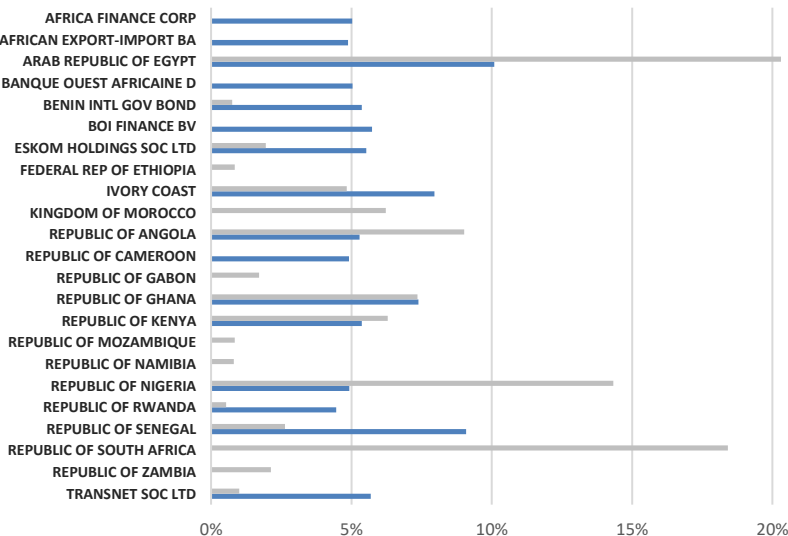
Breakdown by currency



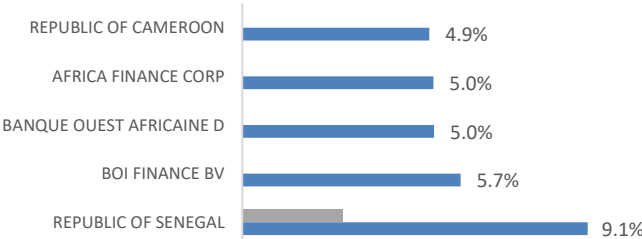
Breakdown by rating



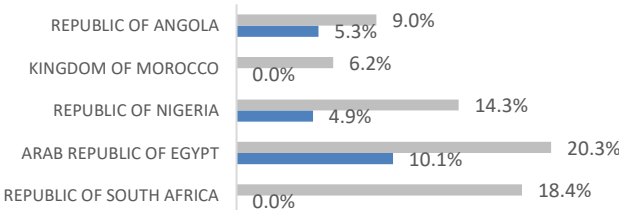
Breakdown by country

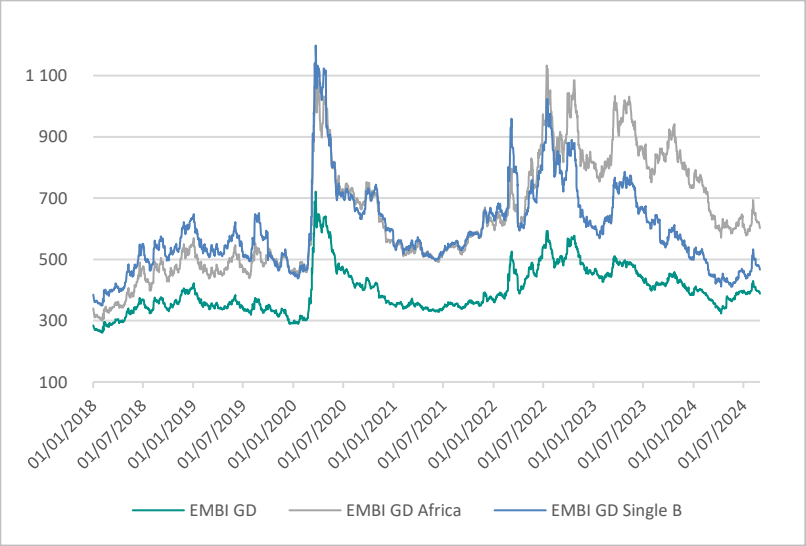


Main overweight



Main underweight





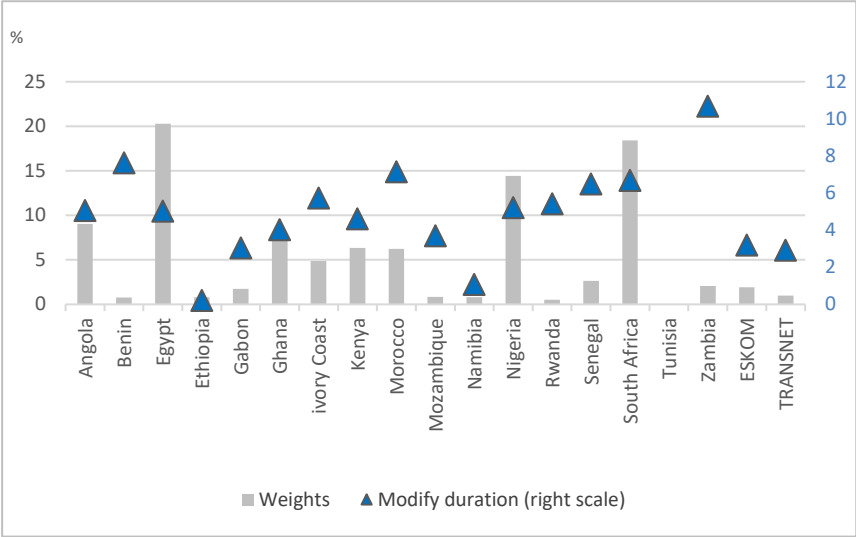
Spreads evolution (Indexes)

Issuer	Spread end of last month	Spread Variation
GABON	970	-83
BENIN	570	-34
CAMEROON	784	-30
IVORY COAST	409	-27
NIGERIA	613	-24

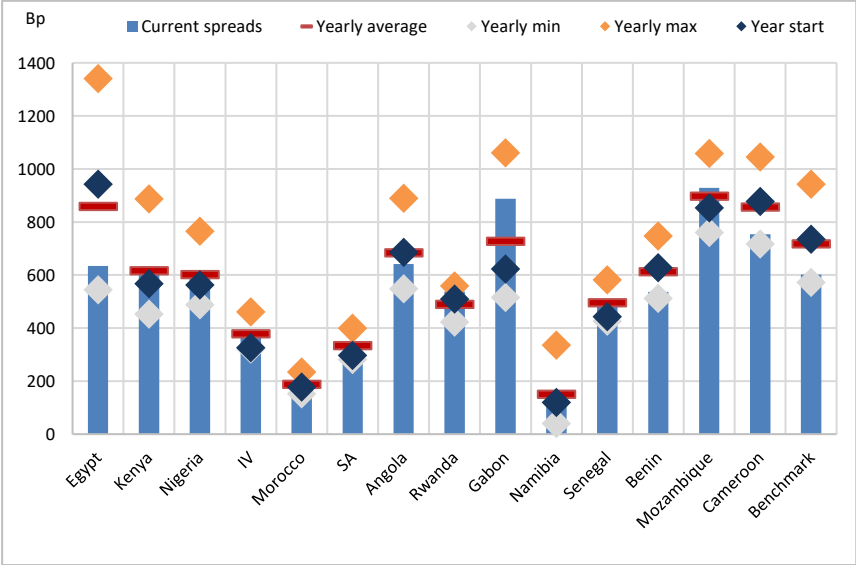
Main spread movements: Tightening

Issuer	Spread end of last month	Spread Variation
MOZAMBIQUE	876	52
NAMIBIA	121	36
RWANDA	518	21

Main spread movements: Widening



Index breakdown by issuers & modify duration

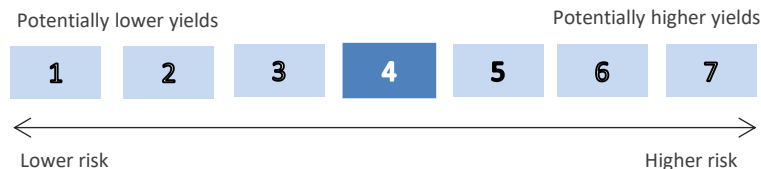


Spreads evolution year on year

# SUMMARY OF FUND TERMS

Denomination	QANTARA AFRICAN SOVEREIGN BONDS
Domiciliation	France
Juridical form	UCITS FCP under French law
SFDR Category	Article 8
Classification	Emerging markets Bonds
Launch date / Original NAV	22 December 2023 / 100
Last VL	30th August 2024 : 108.4
Benchmark	JPM EMBI GD Africa
recommended investment period	3 years
ISIN Codes	FR001400FLB3 (Part I, EUR Hedged) FR001400FLD9 (Part ID, USD Hedged) FR001400FLC1 (Part R, EUR Hedged) FR001400FLE7 (Part RD, USD Hedged)
Management fees	1% (Share I) – 1,5% (Share R)
Performance fees	None
Front Load	4% Max
Redemptions fees	None
Nav calculation	Weekly
Income distribution	Capitalization
Custodian	CACEIS BANK
Fund administration	CACEIS BANK
subscriptions / redemptions	Orders centralized before 12 pm on Friday
Fund's auditor	PWC

## Risk indicator



*The risk indicator assumes that you keep the product for 3 years.*

*The real risk may be very different if you opt for an early exit, and you may get less in return. The synthetic risk indicator enables you to assess the level of risk of this product compared with others.*

## Specific risks:

The value of investments and the income derived from them may go down as well as up, and the customer may not recover the full amount initially invested. This fund invests in emerging markets, which can be more volatile than more developed markets. This fund invests in bonds whose price is influenced by changes in interest rates, issuer credit ratings and other factors such as inflation and market dynamics. Generally, bond prices fall when interest rates rise. Default risk is a function of the issuer's ability to pay interest and repay the loan at maturity. Consequently, default risk may vary between issuing governments and entities. High-yield bonds are riskier. They present a greater risk of default, which can have a negative impact on the income and capital value of the fund investing in them. Given the greater risk of default, an investment in a corporate bond is generally less secure than an investment in a government bond. The fund may make greater and more complicated use of derivatives, which may result in leverage. In such situations, performance may rise or fall more sharply than in the absence of leverage. The fund may be exposed to a risk of financial loss in the event of subsequent default by a counterparty used for derivative instruments. The fund offers no guarantees or protection regarding performance, capital, net asset stability or volatility. Currency hedging is used to substantially reduce the risk of loss due to adverse movements in exchange rates on positions held in currencies other than the fund's trading currency. Currency hedging also has the effect of limiting the possibility of realizing foreign exchange gains.

**Average rating** : The average rating aggregates the ratings of issuers in the fund into a single rating by means of a weighted average.

**Classification SFDR** The Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) is a European regulation that requires asset managers to classify their funds as either "Article 8" funds that promote environmental and social characteristics, or "Article 9" funds that engage in sustainable investment with measurable objectives, or "Article 6" funds that do not promote environmental or social characteristics and have no sustainable objectives.

**Credit sensitivity** The Credit Sensitivity is a formula that expresses the measurable change in the value of a fixed income instrument in response to a change in credit spread. The credit sensitivity for the fund is calculated as the weighted average credit sensitivity of all underlying fixed income instruments

**Duration** The duration of a bond corresponds to the period after which its profitability is not affected by interest rate variations. Duration is defined as the average discounted life of all flows (interest and principal).

**ESG** : E- Environment, S- Social , G- Governance

**ESG methodology**: Qantara AM's ESG methodology is based on 3 pillars that represent major challenges for the African continent (Energy transition and adaptation to climate change, Education, Governance). A score is calculated using a proprietary method for each pillar, based on indicators from public sources.

**ESG score calculation**: Overall fund rating calculated according to Qantara AM's internal methodology: The final score ranges from 0 to 100, with 100 being the best score.

**Exposure**: The Exposure of a fund is expressed as a percentage of total portfolio holdings, considering the leverage of derivative instruments. It represents the amount an investor can lose from the risks unique to a particular investment.

**FCP**: "Fonds commun de placement" – Mutual funds

**High Yield** . An instrument is considered as a high yield instrument if its credit rating is below BBB-, because of its higher default risk. The rate of return on these securities is generally higher.

**Investment grade** : An instrument is considered as an investment grade instrument if its credit rating is above or equal to BBB- , indicating a generally relatively low risk of default.

**Modified duration** : The Modified Duration is a formula that expresses the measurable change in the value of a fixed income instrument in response to a change in interest rates The Modified Duration for the fund is calculated as the weighted average of all underlying fixed income instruments.

**Net asset value (NAV)** : Price of one share.

**Rating** : The rating is the financial rating used to measure the quality of the borrower's (bond issuer's) signature.

**Ratio de Sharpe** : The Sharpe Ratio measures the level of compensation an investment in the fund offered for the risk taken. It is calculated by subtracting the risk-free rate from the return of the fund and dividing that result by the volatility. The higher the Sharpe ratio the better, a negative ratio has no significance other than that the fund underperformed the risk-free rate.

**Tracking error**: Tracking error is a statistical measure of the dispersion of a fund's excess returns around the mean, which in effect is the volatility of the difference between the fund's performance and the performance of the benchmark index. A higher tracking error indicates a higher deviation from the benchmark.

**UCITS** Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities is a European directive aimed at harmonizing markets (European passport).

**VaR** Value at risk (VaR) represents an investor's maximum potential loss on the value of a portfolio of financial assets, given a holding horizon (20 days) and a confidence interval (99%). This potential loss is represented as a percentage of the portfolio's total assets. It is calculated based on a sample of historical data (over a 2-year period).

**Volatility** : The Volatility is the statistical measure of dispersion of returns for a fund around the mean. A higher volatility means that a fund's value can potentially be spread out over a larger range of values and makes the fund a riskier investment. .

**Yield to Maturity** : Yield to is the actuarial rate of return. At the time of calculation, it is the estimated rate of return offered by a bond if it were held to maturity by the investor. Note that the indicated yield does not consider the effect of currency carry and the Fund's fees and expenses.

# DISCLAIMER

**QANTARA ASSET MANAGEMENT – QAM**  
**Registered in Paris RCS number 912 686 672**  
**Headquarters: 44 Bis rue Pasquier 75008 Paris, France**  
**Approved by the autorité des Marchés Financiers on 04/01/2023 as an asset management company**  
**under the number GP-20230002**

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