IVO FIXED INCOME (EUR) - UCITS

FACTSHEET - MARCH 2021

An opportunistic access to international corporate debt markets

Launched in April 2015, IVO Fixed income is a specialized UCITS Fund, investing in corporate bonds in which the manager has his strongest risk/return convictions, either because a revaluation on the price is expected or because there is attractive yield for a given amount of risk. Opportunistic exposure to different segments of corporate debt, ranging from Investment Grade to High Yield, and USD-denominated bonds to EUR-denominated bonds. The hedging instruments aim at reducing the currency risk to a maximum of 30% USD exposure. The approach "Good companies/Bad Country" enables us to combine Value and quality in our investments.

Fund performance review

The fund appreciated by +0.5% in March, outperforming the IBOXX Liquid High Yield (+0.3%) and the CEMBI HY+ indexes (-0.5% in EUR), mainly due to a stronger resilience of our portfolio to the rise in US rates, given its duration which we had reduced for several weeks.

In contrast to equity markets which offered a positive performance, despite significant volatility and renewed restrictions on mobility imposed in Europe, emerging bond markets ended the month slightly down. This month, the S&P 500 reached its all-time highest, driven by the strong American expected growth, as well as the accelerated vaccination pace. The US 10-year treasury yield continued to rise (+32 bps in March), anticipating this strong growth in the US, whose House of Representatives approved the largest fiscal plan, since second World War ($1900 billion), meanwhile 90% of its over-18s population should be vaccinated by the end of April. This expansion was reinforced by Joe Biden's announcement on infrastructure plan, which could reach $3,000 billion. CEMBI HY+ credit spreads slightly widened (by 15 bps, 471 bps), following specific situations in some emerging countries. Global growth forecasts are still positive for 2021 (+6.4% according to Barclays), and should be driven by China and the United States. Growth in the second quarter should be greater than in the first, particularly in Europe (+9% according to JP Morgan), where it will heavily depend on vaccination acceleration. Following the announcement on extended restrictions for most European countries to face the epidemic's "third wave", as well as the increased offer of Iranian barrels, the barrel's price after reaching $70, returned to around $60, and closed the month at $64, while markets believe that global growth recovery should gradually absorb the increase in production from OPEC countries.

This month, most of emerging countries presented negative performance, mainly due to rising sovereign rates, except for the United Arab Emirates (+1.1%), Israel (+1.0%), and Hong Kong (+0.8%), whose positive performance was caused by idiosyncratic situations. The countries whose High Yield corporate markets performed the worst were Turkey (-3.5%), Argentina (-1.5%) and Indonesia (-0.9%). In Turkey, President Erdogan announced the replacement of Agbal as central bank governor by Kavcioglu, considered as less orthodox in terms of monetary policy, followed by a larger than expected rate hike (+200 bps vs. +100 bps expected) on 19th March. These events generated concerns on the country's potential monetary policy easing, whose net dollar reserves are negative and that might be affected by a depreciated currency. That said, Turkish issuers, and particularly those in portfolio, benefit from strong credit profiles (very low leverage, revenues in hard currency), on which we don't estimate long-term credit risk. Argentinean and Indonesian negative performance are linked to their "high beta" profiles, besides idiosyncratic circumstances on some issuers in Indonesia, which have faced liquidity issues, affecting the country's issuers in general. Brazil (-0.9%) continued to suffer from political concerns, especially regarding increased state intervention within the economy, in addition of a potential comeback of former President Lula to presidential race in 2022. In El Salvador, legislative elections granted to the government a large majority in the parliament, which should allow it to enforce a tax reform and obtain potential IMF assistance. In Asia, Chinese issuers ended in dispersed order (-0.8% on average), particularly within the real estate sector where we start to observe new regulation's effects, which in one hand, outlines some issuers with interesting deleveraging dynamics and decreasing spreads and on the other hand shows disappointing issuers with reduced operating margin, and widening spreads. Despite this, China's growth forecast is about 6% in 2021, according to JP Morgan, relying on significant private consumption return and ongoing export growth.

During the month, the US 30-year yield continues to increase. It is now 45% higher compared to beginning of the year levels (closing March at 2.4%). This has had an impact over emerging sovereigns, with the EMBIG emerging sovereign index down by around 5% since the beginning of the year, compared to +0.4% for the CEMBI HY+ hedged in euros and -1.0% for the CEMBI Broad Diversified hedged in euros. This divergence might continue for the short/medium term, benefiting indexes with short durations, given the recovery on U.S. growth and the renewed potential infrastructure plan. According to Barclays, a $2,000 billion plan could trigger an increase in the 10-year sovereign rate from 30 to 50 bps. Our portfolio is still well positioned to face this interest rate volatility, with a 3.5 duration, a significant spread (1 100 bps by the end of March), a low exposure to long duration bonds and a significant exposure to high yield securities.
Even if interest rate volatility continues in the short term, outlook for emerging corporate bonds, especially high-yield bonds, remains positive thanks to their lower duration, higher yields and consistent strong fundamentals, while benefiting from global economic recovery.

In March ,the main contributor to performance was **Shelf Drilling**, which still benefits from advantageous oil prices, besides signing new contracts, suggesting a faster than expected recovery for the sector. We participated in two primary issuances in Asia, and two in the Middle East. We continued to reduce some gaining positions, particularly those related to mobility.

KEY FIGURES

KEY FIGURES	LU1165644672
Inception Date	April 24, 2015
NAV as of 31-03-21	126,18
Fund Net Assets	434,1M€

RETURN

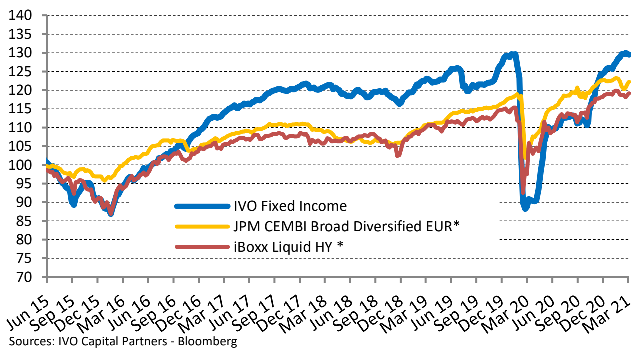
RETURN	Bonds part	Fund
Yield to maturity* (EUR)	+17,1%	+16,3%
Yield to worst* (EUR)	+16,9%	+16,1%
Adjusted Yield * (EUR)	+9,2%	+8,7%

*hedging costs included : Bloomberg 1Y EURUSD Forward

FUND PERFORMANCES & RISK

Performance MTD	+0,5%
Performance YTD	+3,8%
Annualized 5 years performance	+6,1%
Annualized 5 years volatility	+11,1%

NAV EVOLUTION



Sources: IVO Capital Partners - Bloomberg
Past performances does not guarantee future performances
*Hedging costs included : Bloomberg 1Y EURUSD Forward

FUND CHARACTERISTICS

- ISIN Code (R): LU1165644672
- Bloomberg Ticker: IVOCAPR LX Equity
- Fund Currency: EUR
- Inception Date: April 24, 2015
- Managers: Roland Vigne and Michael Israel
- Structure: Luxembourg Sicav
- Fund Category: Capitalisation UCITS
- Liquidity: Daily - Valuation: Daily
- Investment Horizon: At least 3 years
- Investment Manager: IVO Capital Partners
- Custodian: Société Générale
- Auditor: Deloitte

OPERATING PROCEDURES

- Minimum Investment: 5 000€
- Annual Management Fee: 1,5%
- Performance Fee: 15% above EURIBOR 3M + 200 BP
- Subscription Fee: up to 4%
- High Water Mark: Yes

MONTHLY PERFORMANCES

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	YTD
2021	+0,7%	+2,5%	+0,5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**+3,8%**
2020	+1,5%	-1,7%	-30,2%	+2,1%	+12,1%	+7,8%	+1,3%	-1,4%	-1,4%	-0,7%	+7,1%	+5,3%	**-2,1%**
2019	+2,6%	+1,8%	+0,6%	-0,1%	+0,4%	+1,5%	+0,7%	-4,8%	+1,0%	+0,3%	+0,7%	+3,6%	**+8,3%**
2018	+0,5%	-1,0%	+0,4%	+0,4%	-1,9%	-0,5%	+1,2%	-1,7%	+1,2%	+0,1%	-1,4%	-1,5%	**-4,2%**
2017	+2,1%	+1,8%	+0,7%	+1,4%	+0,5%	+0,4%	+0,8%	+1,1%	+0,9%	+0,1%	+0,2%	+0,3%	**+10,7%**
2016	-3,2%	+2,0%	+4,4%	+2,3%	+1,3%	+1,5%	+2,0%	+1,8%	+1,2%	+1,5%	+0,7%	+2,1%	**+19,4%**
2015	-	-	-	-	+2,9%	-2,1%	-2,8%	-3,2%	-5,2%	+3,9%	+1,5%	-4,3%	**-9,2%**

BY PERIOD

1 month	+0,5%
3 months	+3,8%
6 months	+16,2%
12 months	+45,8%
3 years	+5,3%
5 years	+34,9%
ITD	+26,2%

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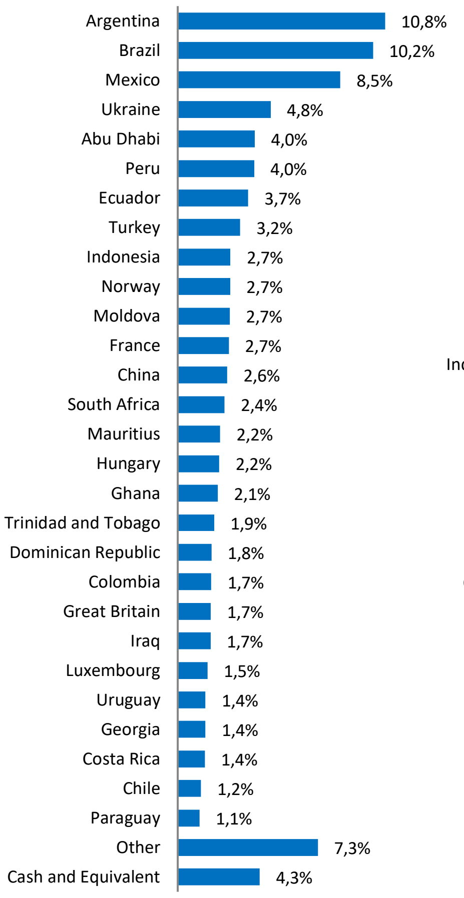
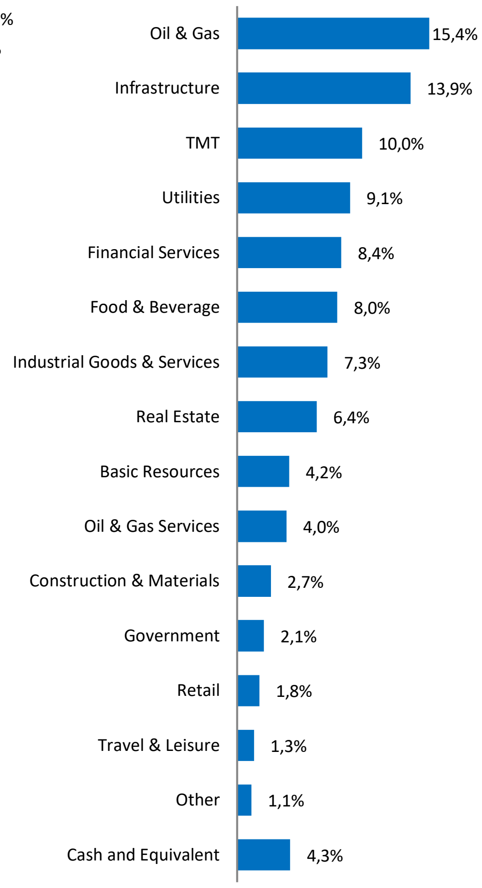
PORTFOLIO -MARCH 2021

BREAKDOWN BY REGIONS



BREAKDOWN BY SECTORS



PORTFOLIO DATA

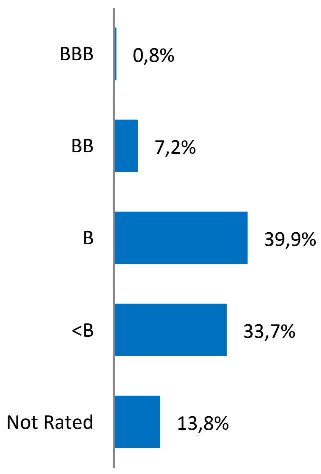
Yield to Maturity* (EUR)	17,1%
Yield to Worst* (EUR)	16,9%
Adjusted Yield * (EUR)	9,2%
USD Exposure	0,6%
Average Running Coupon	8,9%
Number of Issuers	104
Average Maturity	4,8
Average Duration	3,2
Adjusted Duration**	3,6
Average Rating	B+
Average Issued Amount ($ million)	642
Average Percentage Holding	2,2%

*hedging costs included : Bloomberg 1Y EURUSD Forward

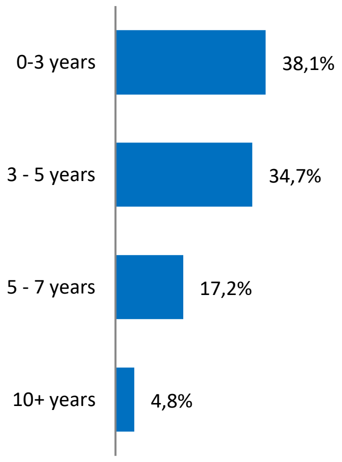
BONDS METRICS (Weighted Average)

Revenue ($ billions)	2,6
EBITDA ($ billions)	0,6
Leverage	3,5x

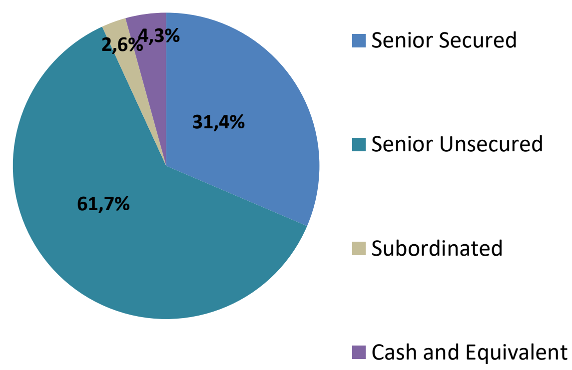
BREAKDOWN BY RATING



BREAKDOWN BY DURATION



SENIORITY RANK DISTRIBUTION



10 MAIN ISSUERS

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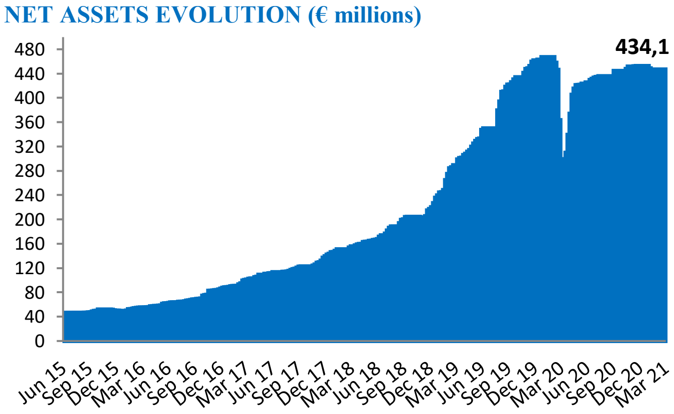
PERU LNG SRL 2030	$	Peru	Infrastructure	3,9%
INTL AIRPORT FINANCE SA 2033	$	Ecuador	Infrastructure	3,7%
ARAGVI FINANCE INTL 2024	$	Moldova	Food & Beverage	2,7%
SASOL FINANCING USA LLC 2028	$	South Africa	Industrial Goods & Services	2,4%
AES ARGENTINA GENERACION 2024	$	Argentina	Utilities	2,2%
NITROGENMUVEK VEGYIPARI 2025	€	Hungary	Industrial Goods & Services	2,2%
SIXSIGMA NETWORKS MEXICO 2025	$	Mexico	TMT	2,1%
CASINO GUICHARD PERRACHO Perp	€	France	Food & Beverage	2,1%
BAYPORT MANAGEMENT 2022	$	Mauritius	Financial Services	2,1%
PAMPA ENERGIA SA 2029	$	Argentina	Utilities	2,1%
10 largest positions				**25,5%**

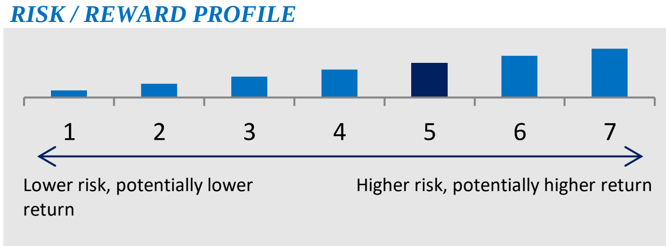
NET ASSETS EVOLUTION (€ millions)



RISK INFORMATION

- Past performance is not a guide to current and future performance.
- The value of your investments and any income from them may fall or rise and you may not get back the full amount you invested.
- The value of debt securities may change significantly depending on the economic and interest rate conditions, as well as the credit worthiness of the issuer. These risks are typically higher in emerging market andbelow investment grade debt securities.
- In addition, emerging markets may be subject to increased risks, including less developed custody and settlement practices, higher volatility and lower liquidity than non emerging market securities.
- Movements in currency exchange rates can adversely affect the return of your investment. The currency hedging that may be used to minimise the effect of currency fluctuations may not always be successful. Investors may have exposure to currencies other than the currency of their Share Class.
- Find further detailed risk information in the Prospectus' Appendix "facteur de risque".

RISK / REWARD PROFILE



The lowest category does not mean risk-free

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** Data adjusted by IVO CP exclude irrelevant yields and take into account the portfolio managers' expectations regarding the most likely redemption date (could be at maturity date, at the next call or put, at another call date or tender). These expectations do not always match the worst-case scenario, reflecting the lowest possible yield, but can also lead us to exclude yields that are too high and unrealistic. False hypothesis can either overestimate or underestimate the yield and duration or sensitivity of the portfolio.