

An opportunistic access to international corporate debt markets

Created in December 2019, the IVO Global Opportunities fund is a UCITS fund invested in stocks and bonds without any rating or currency constraints. The fund invests mainly, but not exclusively, in emerging countries. The investment strategy consists of building a portfolio that reflects the managers' expectations for all emerging country stocks, bond and currency markets. The strategy is totally discretionary and is mainly based on a stock selection approach (known as picking), while integrating a macro-economic dimension to refine the allocation of assets. The stock selection approach consists of choosing companies offering medium- or long-term earnings prospects, as well as growth potential. This selection is based on the fundamentals of the companies, especially the quality of their financial structure, their ability to generate cash flows, their competitive positioning in their markets, their future prospects and the quality of their management.

Fund performance review

The fund appreciated by +1.8% in May, outperforming the CEMBI HY+ index (+0.8% in EUR) and the IBOXX Liquid High Yield index (+0.1%), mainly due to positive idiosyncratic events in several stocks.

The upward momentum in the bond and equity markets continued in May, thanks to the overall improvement in the health situation, the accelerating rollout of immunization, and a recovery in economic growth that is expected to become more widespread in 2021. The performance of the CEMBI HY+ index was primarily driven by tightening credit spreads, as the U.S. 10-year sovereign rate held steady at 1.6%, and yield spreads continued to narrow from 461 basis points to 455 basis points at month-end. Despite concerns about inflation and a possible rate hike by the Fed, emerging bond markets have proven to be resilient, thanks to a continuation of the commodity bull run and the general reopening of economies, which is accompanied by a recovery in mobility. The Bloomberg Commodity Index rose +2.7% this month, and the price of oil surpassed \$70 per barrel at the end of the month, its highest level in two years, after an OPEC meeting forecasting a drop in inventories linked to a strong recovery in European and American demand, capable of absorbing any additional supply from Iran. U.S. inflation recorded its largest annual increase in April since the 1990s, sparking concerns that the U.S. economy is overheating. However, the U.S. government and the Fed reassured markets that inflation is transitory, and that any monetary policy tightening should be gradual and measured in 2021. In China, industrial profits rose 107% in April, reflecting the country's strong economic recovery.

In May, the best performing countries for corporate bonds were Argentina (+4.8%) and Ukraine (+2.7%). In Argentina, developments at the sovereign level had a positive impact on issuers. Indeed, the Argentine government had encouraging discussions with the Paris Club on the postponement of a \$2.4 billion debt maturity due at the end of the month, as well as with the IMF. In Ukraine, corporate bonds recovered for their April decline related to tensions with Russia. The only two countries where corporate bonds posted a negative performance were Colombia (-0.4%) and Chile (-0.4%). In Colombia, social protests against the government and potential tax reform led to its suspension, which triggered the withdrawal of the country's investment grade status by Standard and Poors, and also had negative operational consequences for some issuers. A possible downgrade by other rating agencies could create interesting opportunities in a country to which we are currently under-exposed. In Chile, the population has elected leftists and "independents" to draft the new constitution, which could lead to changes in economic policies in the future and have consequences for some issuers. In Peru, markets continue to be in doubt ahead of the presidential run-off election scheduled for June 6, which could see a populist leftist candidate taking power. In Asia, India has seen a new wave of infections this month, and some countries such as Malaysia and China have re-implemented national or local restrictions to control the spread of the Indian variant. Despite this, Indian corporate bonds (+0.7%) were quite resilient. Following certain defaults from state-owned enterprises, China announced an \$11 billion plan to reform the system and improve its governance. Finally, in Belarus, after the hijacking of a Ryanair plane to arrest a political opponent, the country was subjected to sanctions by the European Union and the United States, which had an impact on the sovereign but hardly any effect on the country's few corporate bonds.

In the wake of the spread compression that has already occurred since the beginning of the year, JP Morgan expects a further 25 basis points of tightening on the CEMBI HY+ by the end of the year, which should continue to benefit from the recovery of the global economy, the improvement in the health situation, and investors' hunt for yield in a low-rate environment. The asset class is indeed among those with the best carry among the various international hard currency bond markets. Despite the potential volatility that this could generate, in Latin America, new opportunities could appear in Colombia, Chile and Peru, geographies where we are currently underweighted compared to the index. We maintain our focus on solid issuers and resilient sectors that will be able to withstand potential policy changes in these countries. Inflation figures and the Fed's speech in June will also be closely monitored. Our portfolio, with a duration of 3.4, remains well positioned to face a potential rise in sovereign rates.

The main contributor to performance this month was Brazilian construction company **Andrade Gutierrez**, which announced the sale of its 15% stake in concession operator CCR and will allow it to repay a significant portion of its debt. In a dynamic primary market, we participated in five primary issues, including two in Central America and the Caribbean, one in Peru, one in Turkey and one in Ukraine. We took profits on winning positions, particularly on issuers in our energy exposure that benefited from the rise in oil prices above \$70 per barrel.

MONTHLY PERFORMANCES

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	YTD
2021	-0,5%	+2,7%	+0,9%	+1,2%	+1,8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+6,2%
2020	-2,5%	-3,0%	-19,2%	+10,3%	+12,8%	+6,7%	+1,6%	+1,5%	-1,0%	+0,1%	+7,2%	+6,2%	+18,1%
2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0,0%	-0,0%

KEY FIGURES

LU2061939489

Inception Date	December 16, 2019
NAV as of 31-05-2021	125,38
Fund Net Assets	28,5M€

RETURN

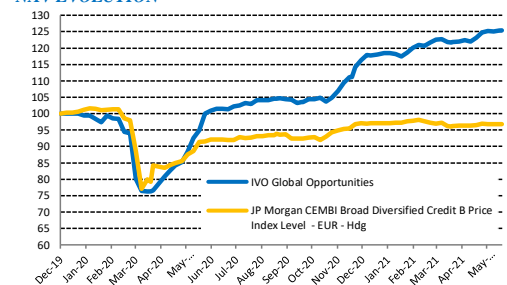
	Bonds part	Fund
Yield to maturity* (EUR)	+14,8%	+13,1%
Yield to worst* (EUR)	+14,6%	+12,9%
Adjusted yield** (EUR)	+10,7%	+9,1%

*hedging costs included : Bloomberg 1Y EURUSD Forward

FUND PERFORMANCES & RISK

Performance MTD	+1,8%
Performance YTD	+6,2%
Performance ITD	+25,4%
Annual volatility	+7,5%

NAV EVOLUTION



FUND CHARACTERISTICS

ISIN Code : LU2061939489
Bloomberg Ticker : IVOGORE LX
Fund Currency : EUR
Inception Date : December 13th 2019
Manager : Roland Vigne
Structure : Luxembourg Sicav
Fund Category : Capitalisation UCITS
Liquidity : Weekly - Valuation : Daily
Investment Horizon : At least 5 years
Investment Manager : IVO Capital Partners
Custodian : Société Générale
Auditor : Deloitte

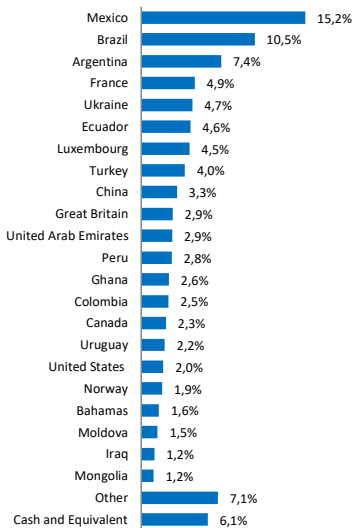
OPERATING PROCEDURES

Minimum investment : 1 000€
Annual Management Fee : 2%
Performance Fee : 15% above 5% per calendar year
Subscription Fee : up to 4%
High Water Mark : Yes

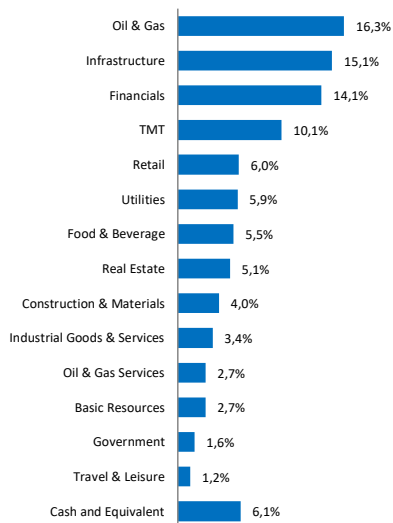
BY PERIOD

1 month	+1,8%
3 months	+4,0%
6 months	+12,9%
12 months	+32,1%

BREAKDOWN BY REGIONS



BREAKDOWN BY SECTORS



BOND PORTFOLIO DATA

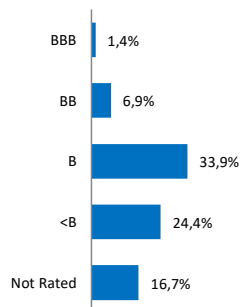
Equities exposure	10,6%
Yield to Maturity* (EUR)	14,81%
Yield to Worst* (EUR)	14,61%
Adjusted Yield** (EUR)	10,66%
USD Exposure	3,2%
Average Running Coupon	9,1%
Number of Issuers	76
Average Maturity	4,9
Average Duration	3,3
Adjusted Duration**	3,3
Average Rating	B+
Average Issued Amount (\$ million)	532
Average Percentage Holding	0,2%

*hedging costs included : Bloomberg 1Y EURUSD Forward

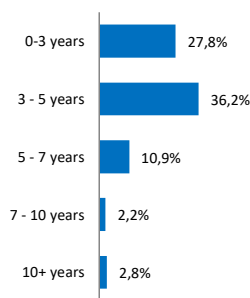
BONDS METRICS (Weighted Average)

Revenue (\$ billions)	1,88
EBITDA (\$ billions)	0,8
Leverage	3,7x

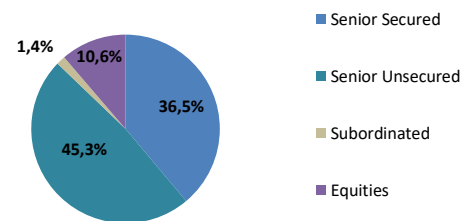
BREAKDOWN BY RATING



BREAKDOWN BY DURATION



SENIORITY RANK DISTRIBUTION



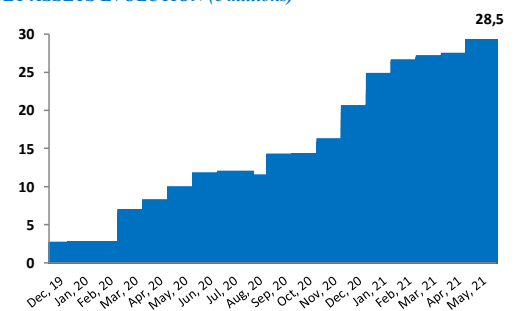
10 MAIN ISSUERS	COUNTRY	SECTOR	WEIGHT
INTL AIRPORT FINANCE SA 2033	\$ Ecuador	Infrastructure	4,56%
GRUPO KALTEX SA DE CV 2022	\$ Mexico	Retail	3,68%
SIXSIGMA NETWORKS MEXICO 2025	\$ Mexico	TMT	3,20%
TELEGRAM GROUP INC 2026	\$ Great Britain	TMT	2,93%
MOGO FINANCE 2022	€ Luxembourg	Financials	2,90%
PERU LNG SRL 2030	\$ Peru	Infrastructure	2,82%
LIMAK ISKENDERUN 2036	\$ Turkey	Infrastructure	2,71%
ANDRADE GUTIER INT SA 2024	\$ Brazil	Construction & Materials	2,62%
FINANCIERA INDEPENDENCIA 2024	\$ Mexico	Financials	2,44%
SHAMARAN PETROLEUM CORP 2023	\$ Canada	Oil & Gas	2,29%

10 largest positions **30,1%**

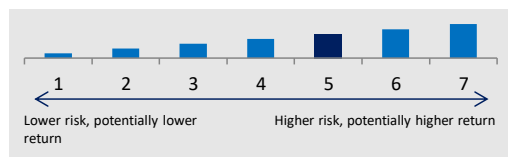
RISK INFORMATION

- 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 and below 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".

NET ASSETS EVOLUTION (€ millions)



RISK / REWARD PROFILE



The lowest category does not mean risk-free

For further information, please contact us:

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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. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.