

AUGMENTING THE ANALYST: HOW AI ENHANCES FUNDAMENTAL EM DEBT INVESTING

Combining technology, fundamental research and human judgement
in a complex investment universe



FOR INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS ONLY
- NOT FOR PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

COMPANY & EXPERIENCE

BACKGROUND

Firm: Founded in 2007 by Morten Bugge and Soren Rump

Offices: Head office in Kolding Denmark with offices in London, New York, Singapore and Luxembourg

Ownership: 8% by management and employees and 92% by Conning Holdings Limited

Assets under management: US\$ 21.13 bn¹

OUR BUSINESS

Boutique: Specialist emerging and frontier markets debt manager

Clients: Manages emerging market investments for institutional investors globally

Team: Very high staff retention with the original team having worked together for more than 20 years



INVESTMENT TEAM

MORTEN BUGGE
Chief Executive Officer
(1995, 2007)

EM Sovereign Debt

Christian Mejrup
Chief Investment Officer, EM Sovereign Debt
(2005, 2007)

Lars Peter Nielsen
Senior Portfolio Manager
(1997, 2007)

Jacob Jensen
Senior Portfolio Manager
(2003, 2018)

Sofus Asboe
Senior Portfolio Manager
(2015, 2016)

Kristian Wigh
Senior Portfolio Manager
(2008, 2012)

Anne Margrethe Tingleff
Senior Portfolio Manager
(2007, 2024)

Stephen Bailey-Smith
Senior Economist & Portfolio Manager
(1992, 2016)

Alexander Friis Illum
Senior Analyst
(2018, 2022)

Nicolai Søgaaard Laursen
Sovereign Analyst
(2023, 2026)

Witold Bahrke
Senior Macro & Allocation Strategist
(2007, 2023)

Nathalie N. Larsen
Senior Sovereign ESG Analyst
(2022, 2022)

EM Corporate Debt

Alia Yousuf
Chief Investment Officer, EM Corporate Debt
(1998, 2019)

Ting-Yu Chen
Portfolio Manager
(2016, 2022)

Edward Soekamto
Senior Portfolio Manager
(2009, 2019)

Cynthia Tsai
Credit Analyst
(2018, 2022)

Romain Bocket
Senior Portfolio Manager
(2007, 2023)

Milena Ianeva
Senior Credit Analyst
(2001, 2023)

Ethan Gibbs
Senior Corporate ESG Analyst
(2018, 2026)

Trading

Casper Trankjær
Senior EM Trader
(2000, 2020)

Gabriel Heskin
Senior EM Trader
(1985, 2020)

Christian Rydiger Jepsen
EM Trader
(2006, 2026)

AI & Quantitative Research

Michael Nguyen
Head of AI and Quantitative Research
(2016, 2018)

Nicolai Bloch Jessen
Lead AI Data Scientist
(2019, 2019)

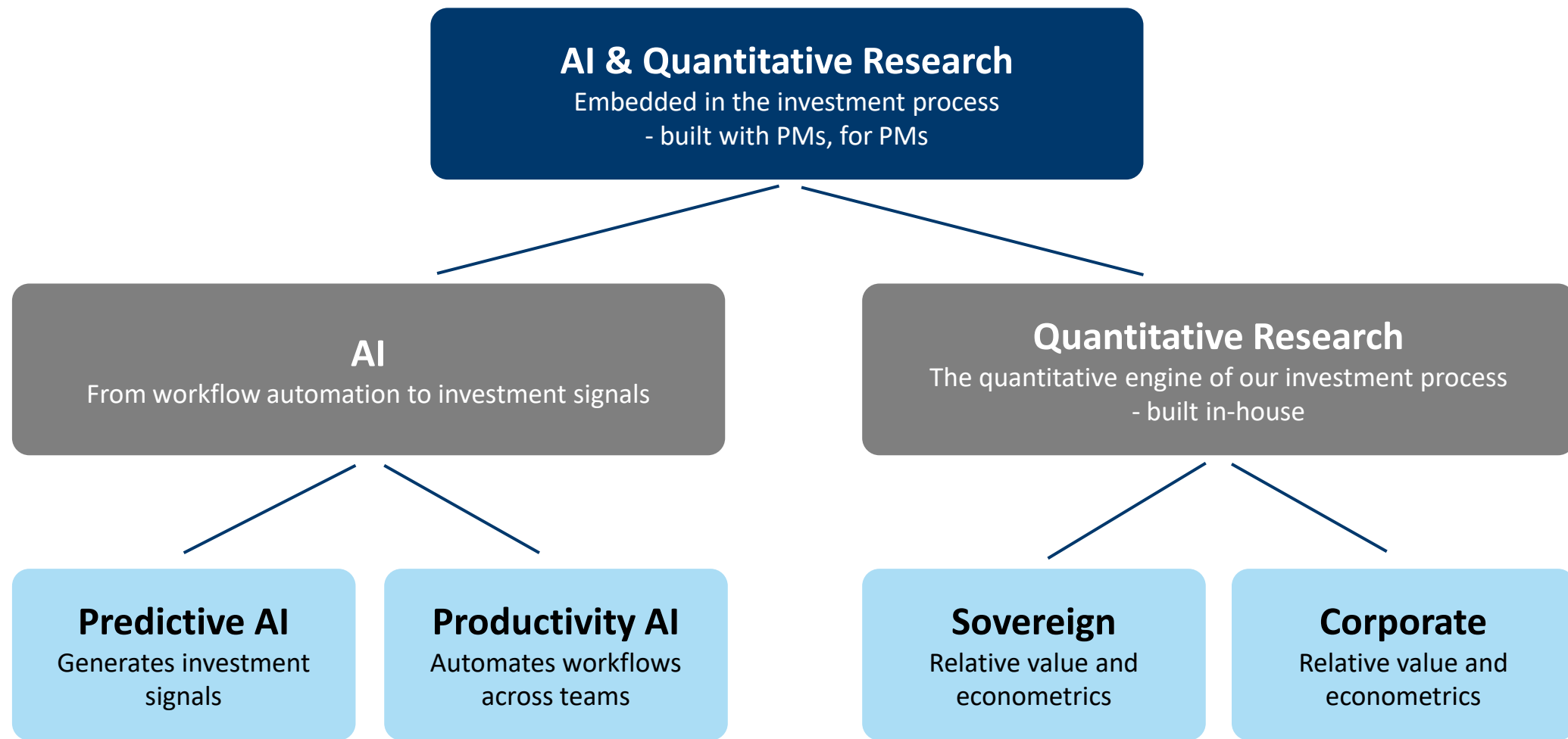
Alexander Dahlberg
Senior Research Analyst
(2019, 2019)

Peter Ø. Hansen
Research Analyst
(2019, 2024)



AI & QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

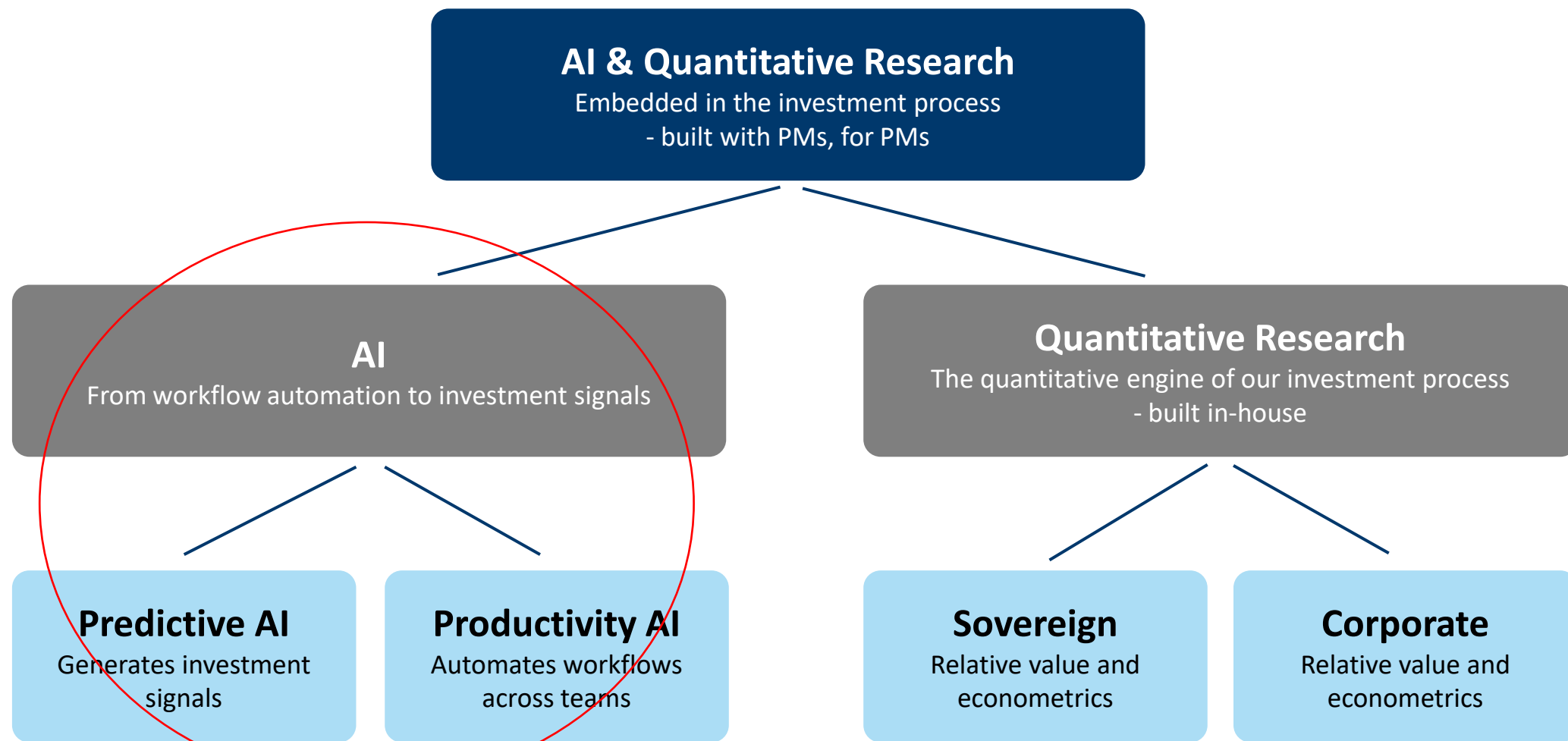
OUR MANDATE



AI & QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

OUR MANDATE

5



THREE AI PRODUCTS SOLVE THREE RESEARCH CONSTRAINTS

SIGNAL (PREDICTIVE AI)

Central Bank Minutes Sentiment Model

Turns central-bank communication into comparable policy-sentiment indicators for investment decisions.

Structured signal

VOLUME (PRODUCTIVITY AI)

Macro & EM Daily Morning Brief

Synthesizes broker research into strategy-specific developments, trade ideas and risks.

Volume compressed

MEMORY (PREDICTIVE + PRODUCTIVITY AI)

EM Research Wiki + always-on agent

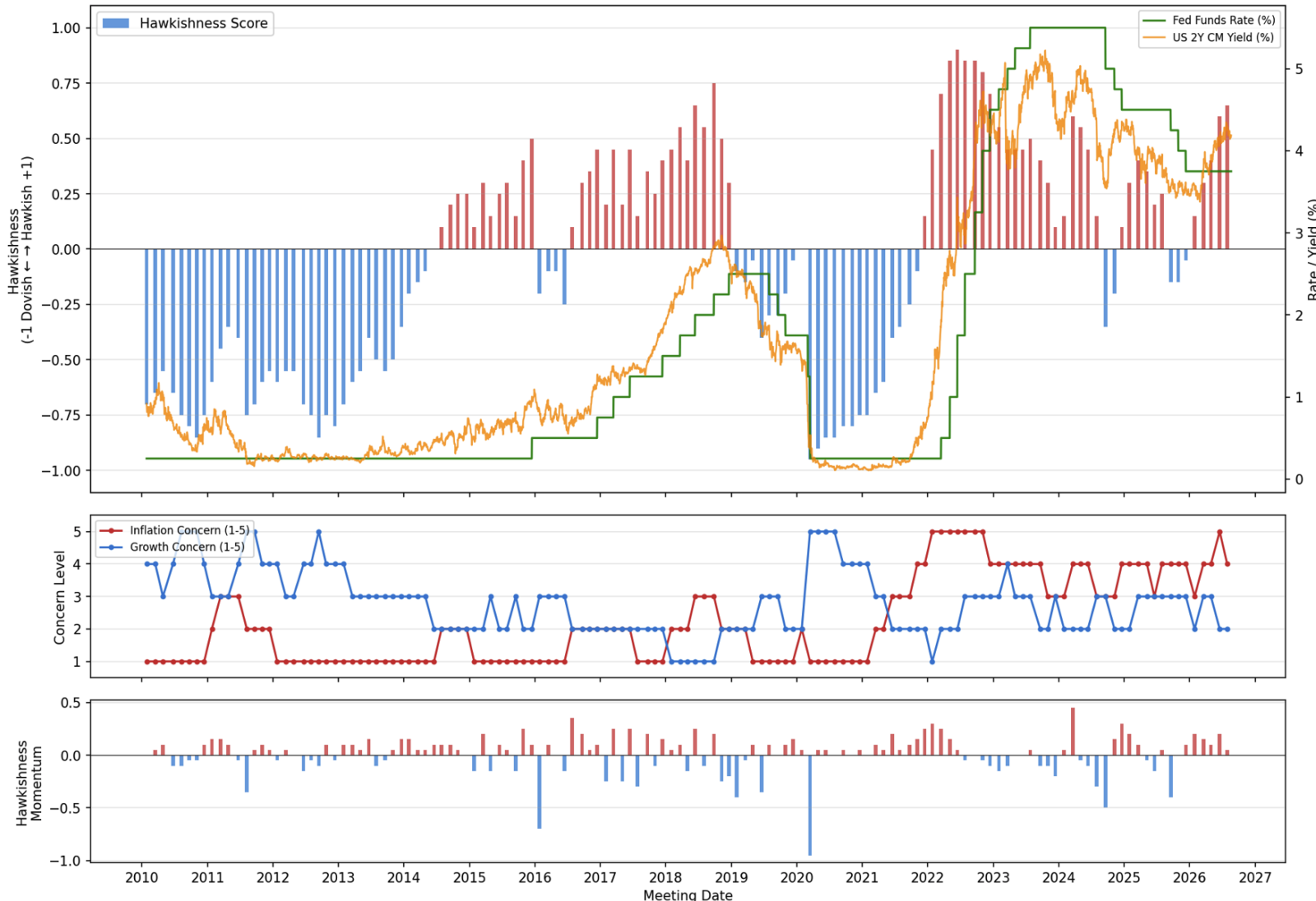
Maintains a continuously updated research brain and makes it accessible through natural-language interaction.

Institutional memory retained

CENTRAL BANK MINUTES MODEL

WE TURNED COMMUNICATION INTO SIGNAL

USA (Federal Reserve) — Hawkishness Index vs Fed Funds Rate & 2Y Yield



Fed Central Bank Model

(Minutes released 19 August for 28-29 June Meeting)

What it does: A LLM reads full central bank minutes (not headlines) and scores hawkishness on a continuous -1 to +1 scale – same framework, every meeting, every country

Why AI, not keywords: the score captures tone, not just the rate decision, e.g. this month's Fed hold scored +0.65 because 3 members dissented for a hike, not because of the hold.

Scale a human team can't match: 130+ Fed meetings back to 2010, updated as new minutes drop, with zero framework drift across 16 years of text.

Validated against markets: the July reading lines up with the 2Y yield trading above the funds rate – the model and the market are seeing the same hawkish shift independently.

MACRO & EM DAILY MORNING BRIEF

WE SOLVED THE VOLUME PROBLEM

The problem. Every morning, dozens of broker research PDFs and emails land covering an EM sovereign universe of 80+ countries and 750+ EM corporates. PMs tried to read it all straight from the inbox. Past a certain volume that's structurally impossible: not a competence problem, a math problem. Something gives: breadth, depth, or how current the picture stays.

The solution. An AI pipeline fetches the day's research and summarizes it across the desk's strategies: macro, frontier, local currency, hard currency, corporate. Every PM gets one consistent summary of the last 24 hours, then drills into what matters that day. A genuine win: it solved volume, and it still runs every morning, underneath everything that came after.

Corporate Credit Research Summary — 2026-07-22

Key Themes Across Reports

- CEMBI Latam returned 2.8% in 1H26 outperforming CEMBI Broad (2.0%) and US HY (+2.5%); ILLI spreads widened 2bp to 91bp with index yield +14bp MTD; HG fund flows moderated to \$6.5bn inflows (lowest in 11 weeks); July MTD
- AI-related debt issuance reached \$489bn YTD 2026 (23% of USD IG, 20% of USD HY gross issuance); hyperscalers could add ~\$1.7tn additional USD HG debt before hitting the 3% index-weight threshold

Frontier Markets Research Summary — 2026-07-22

Key Themes Across Reports

- Middle East escalation is the dominant cross-cutting risk; US strikes on Iran, Houthi Red Sea/Bab el-Mandeb blockade threats, tanker hits in Hormuz — GS says Brent could exceed \$120 in Q4-2026 if Hormuz is disrupted (Citi, Barclays, GS, StanChart)

Hard Currency Sovereign Research Summary — 2026-07-22

Key Themes Across Reports

- EMBIGD spread at 240bp (JPM) / 238bp after 6bp widening (MS), range-bound since May, 13bp tighter YTD; JPM flags spreads 67bp expensive with 2.57 Z-score rich.
- Middle East / Hormuz escalation is the dominant risk factor — MS notes MENA and B-rated credits widened most; JPM sees Latam relatively better insulated.

Local Currency Sovereign Research Summary — 2026-07-22

Key Themes Across Reports

- Middle East escalation (US-Iran strikes, Houthi Red Sea threats, Brent ~\$88-92) is driving upside inflation risks and unanchoring expectations across EM local curves; oil analysts see risk of Brent >\$120 if Hormuz disruptions persist
- Higher-for-longer US rates backdrop weighing on EM local: 10y UST at 4.63%, 10y real yield at 2.35% (highest since Oct 2023); HSBC expects Fed on hold at 3.50-3.75% for 5th consecutive meeting with skew to hikes
- EM carry positioning entrenched: vol transmission at 15-year median, cross-market covariance near late-2022 highs; BofA quant flags trend still supports EM rates receivers but summer seasonality may reverse

Global Macro Research Summary — 2026-07-22

Key Themes Across Reports

- US-Iran tensions dominate: 9-11 consecutive strike days, Brent at \$92.25/bbl (+3.69%), European gas at €59.66/MWh 4-month high; Houthis threaten Red Sea blockade (2.5M b/d at risk); analysts see Brent >\$120 if Hormuz disrupted
- Inflation pass-through concerns: 1yr US inflation swap at 2.04%, 1yr Euro at 2.59%; core PCE well above 2% even ex-special factors; July Fed hike probability rebounded to 26% from 10% post-CPI
- Real yields at cycle highs: US 10yr real yield at 2.35% (highest since Oct 2023); 2yr real yield at 2.33% (highest since Sept 2024); multiple sovereigns at multi-year yield highs including France 10yr at 3.96% (post-2009 high)
- GS sees policy rates below market pricing across most major economies — US/UK no hikes, Euro area one more 25bp hike; better inflation news globally partially offsetting Middle East risks
- Fed creating five new monetary policy task forces under Chair Warsh; expected shifts on communications and balance sheet but no major policy friction
- SSA issuers extending maturities from 10y to 20y+, supporting long-end demand backdrop
- HSBC notes 75% surge in harmful trade measures on China (2019-2025); risk of tariff-induced diversion of Chinese exports from US to EU

Country-Level Highlights

- **United States:** FOMC expected to hold 3.50-3.75% for 5th consecutive meeting per HSBC; potential dissents from Logan/Hammack/Kashkari; ~40bps of Fed hikes priced by year-end per BofA; Treasury market \$31.1tn outstanding, TIPs gross issuance expected \$235bn in 2026
- **Eurozone:** Q2 GDP tracking +0.28%qoq (Germany/France/Italy +0.2%, Spain +0.5%); ZEW expectations improved to 0.3sd above long-run mean; ECB Bank Lending Survey shows Q2 credit standard tightening for households and corporates; ECB meeting Thursday
- **Germany:** ZEW expectations at 26.3 (highest since February); real hospitality sales +2.0% mom in May, Q2 -1.3% below Q1; UniCredit notes weak NEGU support but structural defense/infrastructure capex building
- **France:** 10yr yield at 3.96%, post-2009 high; 80% of net €400K EUR core/semi-core flow directed there per BofA, with real money adding 10y+ on dips
- **United Kingdom:** New PM Burnham (7th in a decade), Chancellor Healey signaling "flexibility within" fiscal rules; VAT on domestic electricity cut to 5% from Oct 1 (expected ~10bps CPI cut); unemployment steady at 4.9%, private pay slowed to 2.9%; markets pricing >50% chance of BoE hike in Sep; youth unemployment deteriorating (16-17yos +0.9ppts to 28.8%)
- **Japan:** Yen at 163.17/USD (1986 levels); 10y JGB 2.6-2.7% range in June, 30y ~3.8%; insurers recorded JPY630bn net buying in June (strongest since July 2023); foreign investors net sellers in super-long
- **Canada:** June CPI -0.4% mom below expectations; BoC expected on hold through end of 2026; rate hike expectations for year-end cut from 20bps to ~5bps; Trump proposing 50% Section 338 tariffs on select Canadian goods effective 30 days after signing
- **New Zealand:** CPI beat at 1.5% q/q, 4.1% y/y (vs 3.8% BofA forecast); RBNZ now expected to hike in September, moving toward neutral; BofA sees NZD/USD to ~0.61 by Q1 2027
- **China:** Q2 GDP decelerated to 3.8% qoq annualized vs 4.5-5% full-year target; July Politburo expected to signal renewed easing but likely smaller than Sep 2024 package; June crude imports -38% MoM (lowest since 2018); accelerated disbursement of RMB800bn policy-based financing planned

Relative Value / Cross-Country Trades

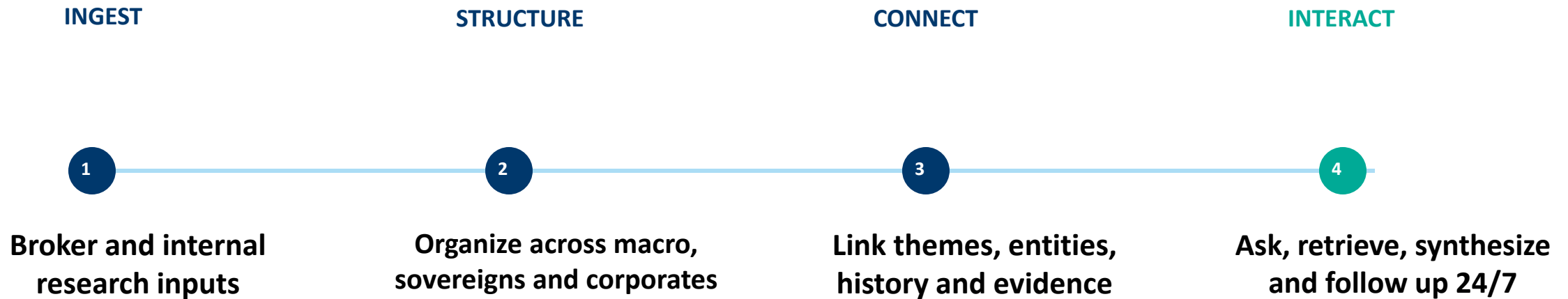
- Conditional bear steepeners on dips; BofA desk favors 3m 5s30s ATMf vs ATMf+25 cap at 7.75bps; 2x5 collars and 3y10y/20y10y hedges bid
- GBP: dip-buying continues from FM/RM (heaviest position); 2y inflation led gains on VAT measure; asset managers at record long positioning with only ~21k contracts unwound
- NZD/USD long to ~0.61 by Q1 2027 on hawkish RBNZ; crowded shorts appear oversold
- USD/JPY well-supported above 162.00, potential 163.00; SocGen tactically long but flags intervention risk
- EURUSD bearish bias per SocGen, targeting 1.1375/55 for long entry (very low conviction); EURGBP support 0.8450-75 for longs
- Pay 2Y US rates; early-session fade of 10s30s flatness showing two-way interest per BofA

Top Risks

- Geopolitical escalation: US-Iran with 9-11 strike days and no peace deal progress; Houthi blockade could pressure Saudi export routes and Gulf stability
- UK fiscal rule ambiguity; creative use of PSNPL or "war bonds" for defense outside rules could trigger pullback; Burnham pledges raise debt concerns
- Stagflation shock combining oil/gas rises, elevated inflation expectations, and central banks pricing more hikes
- Yen intervention risk given 1986-level weakness
- Fed policy bimodal: unclear if 1-2 hikes or full hiking cycle; low market conviction with headlines driving sharp intraday moves
- Summer liquidity constraints: AUD in low-liquidity summer mode with limited price discovery

EM RESEARCH WIKI

WE SOLVED THE MEMORY PROBLEM



Each new research input improves the next question the team can answer.

EM RESEARCH WIKI

FROM STATIC ARCHIVE TO ACTIVE DIALOGUE

Technology expands the evidence set. Fundamental research and human judgement turn it into portfolio decisions.

GlobalEvolution

EM RESEARCH WIKI

Wiki data last refreshed: 2026-09-11 05:14:33

Frontier

Local Currency Sovereign

Hard Currency Sovereign

Corporate Debt

Benchmarks

Macro Themes

Benchmark: Absolute return - no benchmark

Country

Angola

Argentina

Overview

Fiscal

Markets

Politics

External

Growth

Inflation

Monetary-Policy

FX

Armenia

Azerbaijan

Bangladesh

Benin

Bolivia

Botswana

Cameroon

Argentina

Stance: constructive

Conviction: medium

Updated 2026-09-09

Argentina

Abstract: Current view Argentina's macro stabilization under Milei has produced a genuinely strong data run through mid-2026: back-to-back p pace near \$25bn annualized), disinflation to 1.9% m/m in June (33.5% yoy), and a first agency exit from the CCC bucket (Fitch to B- on 5 May 2026 bank upgrades behind it — the second-agency move MS had flagged as likely. Reserve accumulation is ahead of the IMF's own \$8bn NIR target, external debt. But the growth recovery is genuinely two-speed (primary/export sectors booming, manufacturing/construction/commerce still c lifted, the peso trades inside a managed crawling band widely debated as overvalued, and on 31 July Milei formally proposed the long-flagged l financing, a "fiscal lock") that now needs Congressional passage Milei does not have the votes to guarantee. Citi reads it as a genuine credibility (USD/ARS near 1,500, Blue-Chip Swap premium at 7%, household delinquency at a 20-year high of 12.8%) is the backdrop the negotiation will f same year as the next presidential election. Net: constructive on the trend, medium conviction because the 2027 test is real and unresolved.

What changed recently

- 2026-09-08 — MS reaffirms its constructive Argentina sovereign-credit stance in a fresh cross- regional note (new trade: Buy ARGENT'41 v driven and that a 2H26 activity/ inflation recovery (inflation seen heading toward 1.5% m/m as soon as the 10 September print) should im versus MS's own sub-9% threshold. Confirms the USD GDP-warrant buy recommendation stays closed (per 27 August) while the EUR-warr: **Argentina/Markets, Argentina/Fiscal**
- 2026-09-01 — July current account posted a \$0.4bn surplus on record exports (\$10.1bn), with reserves at \$26.1bn - reinforcing the standir
- 2026-09-01 — MS's 27 August update (Hard-Currency manual drop) closes its buy recommendation on the USD GDP warrant on worsene constructive sovereign-credit stance (bonds cheap near 200bp vs single-Bs, prefers the long end/ARGENT 2041) (MS, 2026-08-27). Update
- 2026-09-01 — Manual-drop depth read of BAML's 5 Aug BCRA-reform note adds mechanics behind the bills the Lower House later approv use), a >US\$170bn "mattress dollar" target for the Fiscal Innocence amnesty, and Super RIGI Senate-review detail (BoFA, 2026-08-05). Upd
- 2026-08-31 — Citi's LatAm Daily: the Lower House approved the BCRA-independence reform and "Fiscal Innocence II"; the government co programme (ARS2tn of auctions). July construction costs rose 2.1%, below general inflation (YTD +19.3%) (Citi, 2026-08-31)

GlobalEvolution

EM RESEARCH WIKI

Wiki data last refreshed: 2026-09-11 05:14:33

Frontier

Local Currency Sovereign

Hard Currency Sovereign

Corporate Debt

Benchmarks

Macro Themes

Benchmark: Absolute return - no benchmark

Country

Angola

Argentina

Overview

Fiscal

Markets

Politics

External

Growth

Inflation

Monetary-Policy

FX

Armenia

Azerbaijan

Bangladesh

Benin

Bolivia

Botswana

Cameroon

Argentina

Updated 2026-09-02

Argentina — Politics

Note: State No Argentine elections fall in 2026 — the next major test is the 2027 presidential election, and Milei's reelection is the sell-side base inflation and reform-fatigue cycle (declining in April on labour-reform backlash and falling real wages, then rebounding ~40% by late May as infl vulnerability multiple banks flag. On 31 July Milei proposed a landmark BCRA charter reform (single currency/price-stability mandate, a perman "fiscal lock" and capital-markets/insurance reforms — the most significant institutional proposal of the cycle, but passage through the Chamber credibility story that could durably lower sovereign risk and inflation expectations if investors believe it, but the building peso/credit stress docu against which Congress will negotiate it.

Facts

- BCRA Organic Charter Reform gained initial Chamber approval (JPM, 2026-09-02)
- BAML's 5 Aug note gives the mechanics behind the "Fiscal Innocence" Tax Amnesty bill the Chamber of Deputies approved (see below) : undeclared "mattress dollars," broadening eligibility (removing income/wealth caps, though large taxpayers lose some presumptions/ prote an ARCA-borne burden of proof limited to already-declared information, and a 15-business-day window to correct "significant discrepancie 15% income tax, accelerated amortisation, no export taxes, phased FX access at 20/40/100% over three years, already approved in the Low lighter insurance-product approval) meant to build a domestic financial sector now that BCRA Treasury financing is being closed off (see Ar
- Citi's Government Confidence Index (IGC) rebounded 6.4% mom in August 2026 (1.94 points), after a 6.5% drop in July - a partial reversal ra
- Barclays' Latin America Outlook flags Milei's approval weakening, with market focus shifting to income/employment sustainability and the : political vulnerability already tracked below (Barclays, 2026-08-22)
- The Chamber of Deputies approved both the BCRA Organic Charter reform and a separate "Fiscal Innocence" Tax Amnesty bill, per Citi's 31 July. This sits in tension with the 12 August entry below (Congress "rejected Senate support" for unspecified proposed reforms, inferred house) passed the bill while a separate Senate vote or procedural step failed, or that the 12 August report was itself imprecise. Flagged as a
- The government is seeking a new legislative strategy after Congress rejected Senate support for its proposed reforms: the source does not :

EM RESEARCH WIKI FROM STATIC ARCHIVE TO ACTIVE DIALOGUE

Conversional access – your new best friend - ask, retrieve and follow up in natural language

Copilot

Chat Cowork

New chat

Search

Library

Notebooks

Agents

Researcher

Analyst

Research Wiki LLM

Planner Agent

New agent

More agents

Chats

what is IMF's fiscal outlook for Sri Lanka?



IMF fiscal outlook for Sri Lanka

The IMF's current view is that Sri Lanka's fiscal position improved substantially in 2025, but temporary shocks in 2026 have led the Fund to allow some fiscal easing while keeping the medium-term adjustment program intact.

Key elements of the IMF outlook:

- The fiscal deficit narrowed sharply to 2.3% of GDP in 2025 from 6.8% in 2024, while the primary surplus reached 5.4% of GDP, significantly outperforming program targets.
- Following Cyclone Ditwah and the Middle East conflict, the IMF formally reduced the 2026 primary balance target to 1.4% of GDP from 2.3% of GDP to accommodate reconstruction



Research Wiki LLM Chat Delt



4:10 PM

Why is Nigeria's external balance improving and why is Errors and Omissions worsening?

Sidst læste

Research Wiki LLM Genereret af kunstig intelligens 4:10 PM



The Research Wiki's documented view is that Nigeria's external balance is improving for fundamentally positive reasons, while the persistent deterioration in the balance-of-payments Errors & Omissions (E&O) line reflects structural leakages that prevent current-account surpluses from fully translating into reserve accumulation.

Why the external balance is improving
Several factors are cited:

- Nigeria recorded a fourth consecutive current-account surplus in 2025, amounting to 4.9% of GDP (USD 14.04bn).
- The Dangote refinery has materially reduced refined-fuel imports and shifted Nigeria toward becoming a net exporter of refined products. Petrol imports fell 32.7% in 2025.
- Higher oil prices during parts of 2026 improved export earnings and supported current-account forecasts. IMF and S&P forecasts cited by Morgan Stanley put the 2026 current-account surplus at 5.8% of GDP.
- Trade performance strengthened, with the 2025 trade surplus rising 10.2% year-on-year to USD 14.5bn.
- Reserves have risen sharply, reaching roughly USD 51.9bn by end-July 2026 according to JPM.

Why Errors & Omissions are worsening

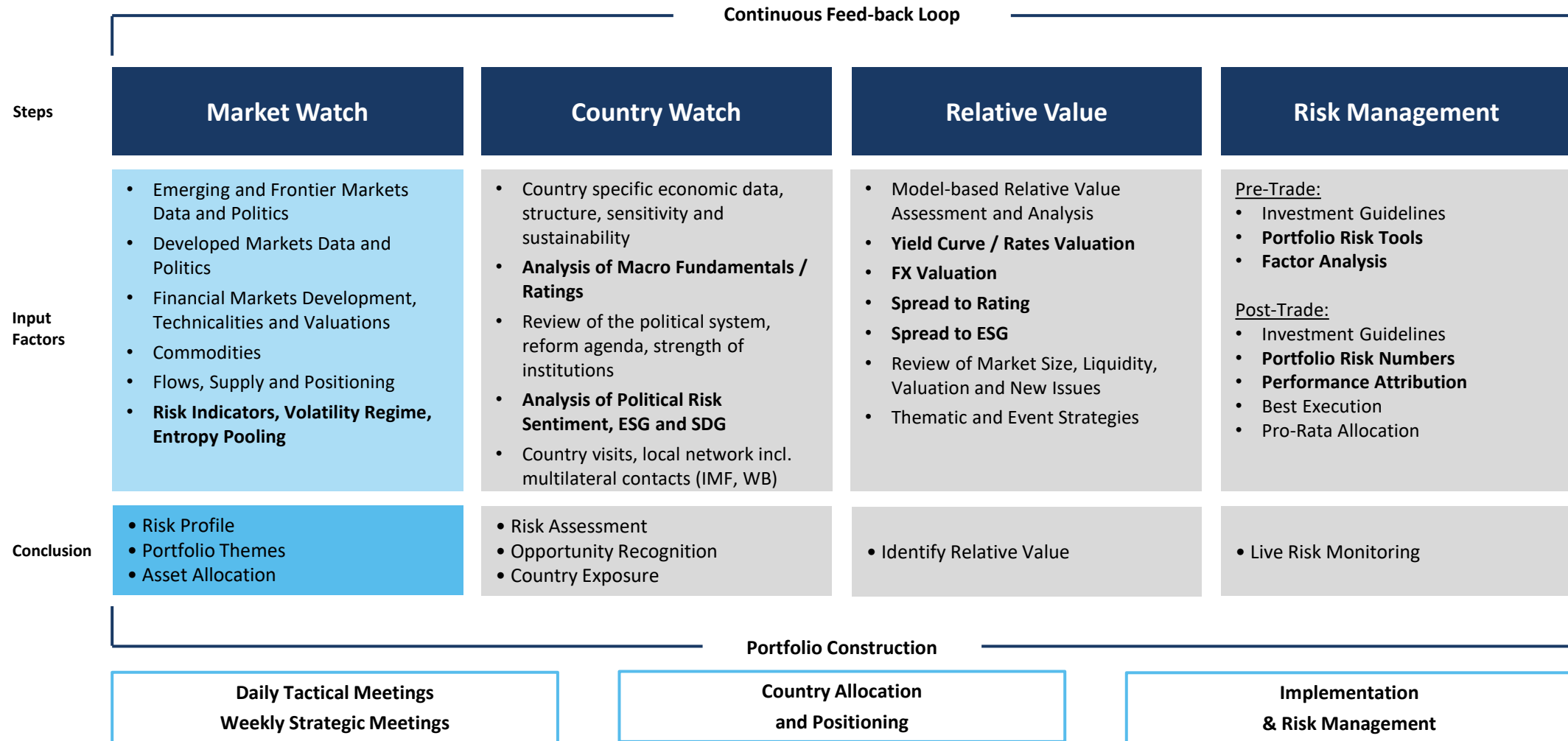
JPM's analysis is that the E&O problem is not primarily a trade issue but a capital-flow and reporting issue.

Key findings:

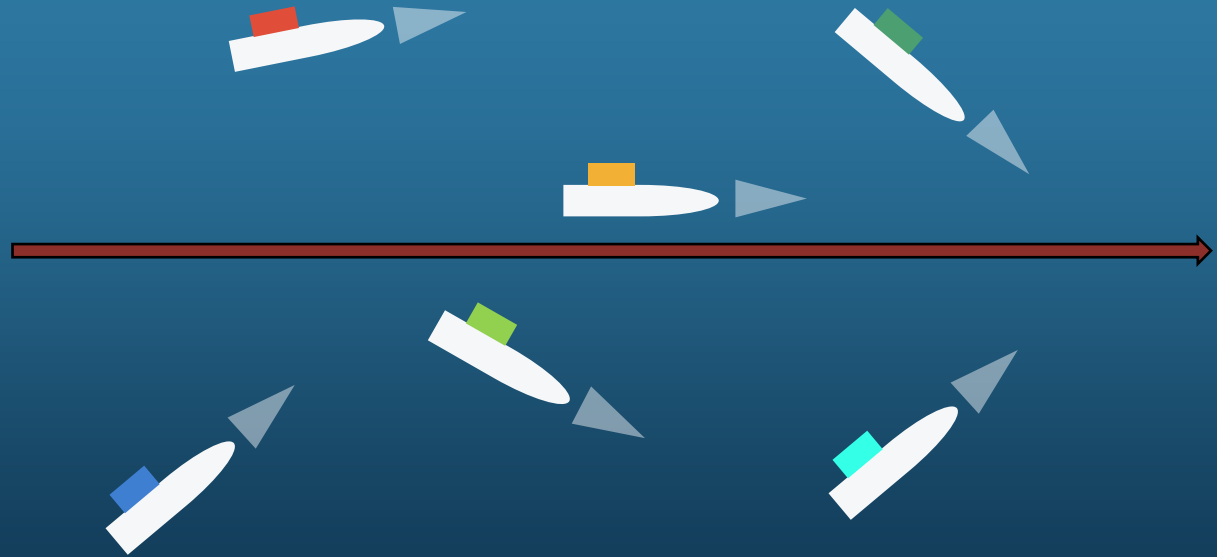
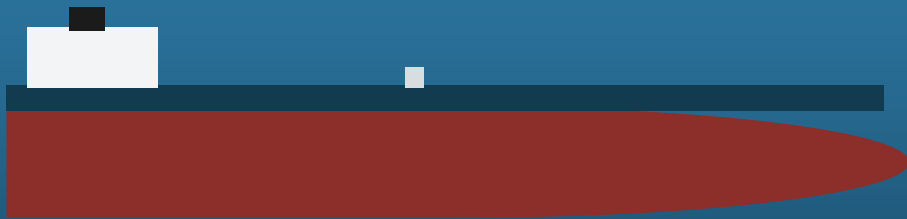


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SOVEREIGN INVESTMENT PROCESS

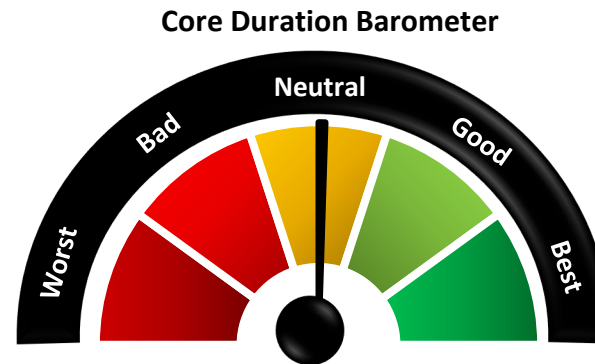


Steady on course



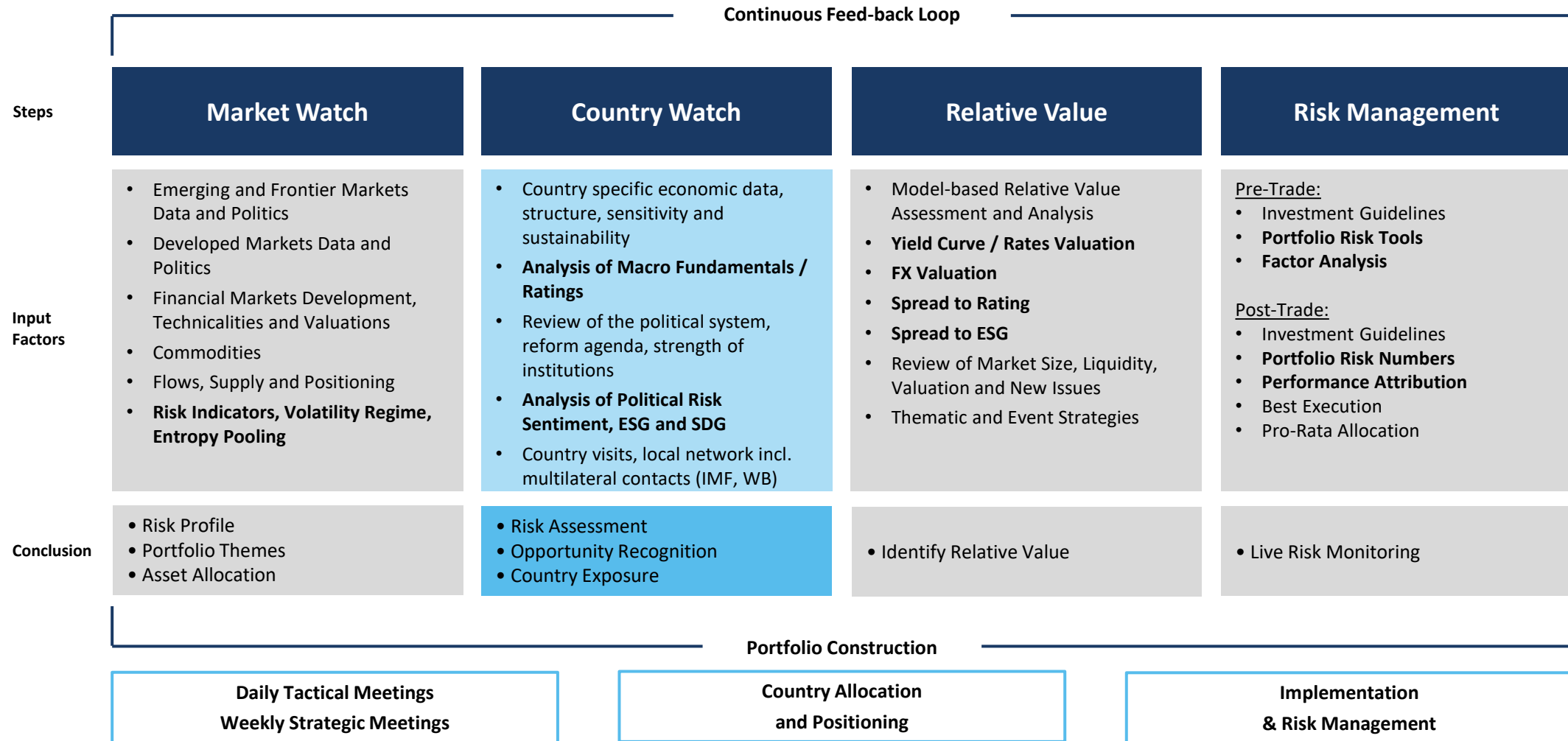
MACRO GROUP

NEUTRAL RISK, NEUTRAL DURATION



- The EM risk barometer remains neutral, but the duration barometer is changing from bullish to neutral.
- With the UST10Y just shy off 5%, we are recalibrating the duration view, not so much due to a changing macro trajectory but rather as a reflection of elevated policy uncertainty.
- The resulting rise in real yields has contributed to tighter monetary conditions, dampening risk appetite in line with our neutral stance on EM risk.
- Geopolitical uncertainty in the shape of elevated oil prices keep inflation expectations high. Adding to the duration headwinds, monetary and fiscal policy uncertainty (primarily in the US) have propelled the term premium higher.
- None of these drivers are likely to reverse anytime soon, justifying a de-risking wrt. duration exposure.
- Thinking further ahead, we expect to see policy uncertainty come down on the other side of the mid-term election. However, it still requires improving fiscal credibility and/or more tangible signs of a H2 US slowdown to lower the long-end substantially from here.
- We will reassess the 12M duration outlook in our upcoming Q3 outlook.

SOVEREIGN INVESTMENT PROCESS



EMERGING AND FRONTIER MARKETS UNIVERSE

SUB-SAHARA AFRICA:

- Angola
- Benin
- Botswana
- **Burkina Faso**
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Cape Verde
- **Central African Rep.**
- Chad
- Comoros
- Congo
- Ivory Coast
- Djibouti
- DR Congo
- **Equatorial Guinea**
- **Eritrea**
- Ethiopia
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- **Mali**
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mozambique
- **Namibia**
- **Niger**
- Nigeria
- Rwanda
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Senegal
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- **Somalia**
- **South Africa**
- **South Sudan**
- Swaziland
- **Sudan**
- Tanzania
- Togo
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA:

- Algeria
- **Bahrain**
- Egypt
- Iraq
- **Iran**
- **Israel**
- Jordan
- Kuwait
- Lebanon
- **Libya**
- **Morocco**
- **Oman**
- **Palestinian territories**
- Pakistan
- **Qatar**
- **Saudi Arabia**
- **Syria**
- Tunisia
- **U.A.E.**
- **Yemen**

EASTERN EUROPE:

- Albania
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- **Belarus**
- Bosnia-Herzegovina
- **Bulgaria**
- **Croatia**
- **Czech Republic**
- Georgia
- **Hungary**
- Kazakhstan
- Kosovo
- Kyrgyzstan
- Macedonia
- Moldova
- Montenegro
- **Poland**
- **Romania**
- **Russia**
- Serbia
- Tajikistan
- **Turkey**
- **Turkmenistan**
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan

ASIA & OCEANIA:

- **Afghanistan**
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- Brunei
- Cambodia
- **China**
- Fiji
- **Hong Kong**
- **India**
- **Indonesia**
- Kiribati
- Laos
- **Malaysia**
- Maldives
- Marshall Islands
- Micronesia
- Mongolia
- **Myanmar**
- Nauru
- Nepal
- **North Korea**
- Palau
- Papua New Guinea
- **Philippines**
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands
- **Singapore**
- **South Korea**
- Sri Lanka
- **Taiwan**
- **Thailand**
- Timor-Leste
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
- Vanuatu
- **Vietnam**

LATIN AMERICA:

- Argentina
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- Belize
- Bermuda
- Bolivia
- **Brazil**
- **Cayman Islands**
- **Chile**
- **Colombia**
- Costa Rica
- **Cuba**
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guyana
- **Haiti**
- Honduras
- Jamaica
- Nicaragua
- **Mexico**
- **Panama**
- Paraguay
- **Peru**
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Suriname
- **Trinidad & Tobago**
- **Uruguay**
- Venezuela

37 Emerging Markets
103 Frontier Markets

22 Countries are currently excluded (negative screening)

COUNTRY WATCH

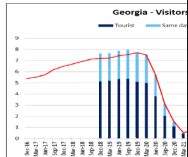
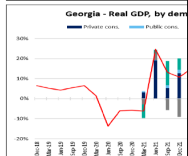
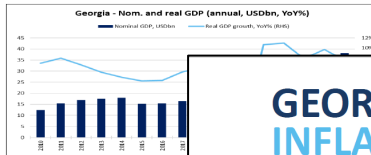
COUNTRY DEEP DIVE

GEORGIA – POLITICS WALKING A THIN LINE

- Georgia's secession from the Soviet Union in 1991 was followed by a decade of economic crises, political instability, and the Rose Revolution in 2003. Georgia's integration into the European Union in 2004 and the Russo-Georgian War of 2008.
- Georgia is an official candidate for EU membership in a deep political crisis.
- Georgia is a representative democracy.
- The President is the ceremonial head of state. The President is elected by the Georgian people for a five-year term.
- President: Mikheil Saakashvili
- The Prime Minister is the head of government. The Prime Minister is elected by the Georgian Parliament.
- Prime Minister: Irakli Kobakhidze
- The next parliamentary election is scheduled for 2024.
- The Oct 2024 parliamentary election results showed opposition refused to take up parliament, weakening checks and balances. The Constitutional Court has dismissed the opposition's request.
- Georgia's EU accession process is stalled. The 2024-25 prompted Brussels to halt accession talks would not be perceived as cooled, while GD is perceived as cooled.

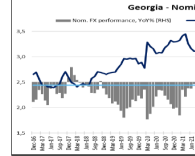
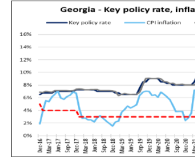
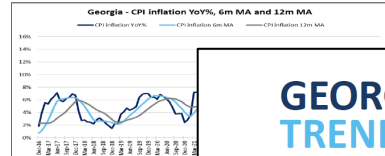
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GEORGIA - GROWTH STRONG SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

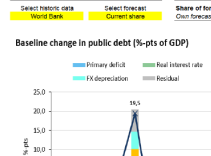
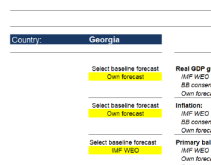


- Georgia's economy delivered exceptionally strong performance in the pre pandemic period, with nominal USD GDP more than doubling over five years.
- This impressive growth was driven by several factors, including investment.

GEORGIA – INFLATION/MONETARY INFLATION PRESSURE



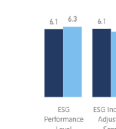
GEORGIA – DEBT SUSTAINABILITY TRENDING SIDELINES



GEORGIA: ESG OVERVIEW

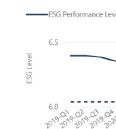
Georgia vs. Eastern Europe

Country Region



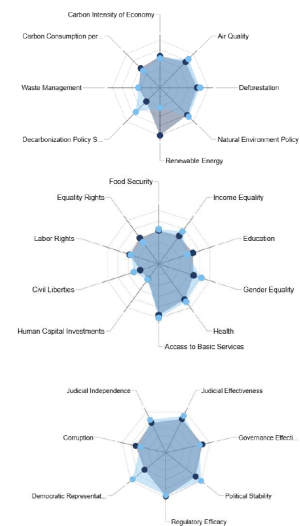
ESG Performance Level

ESG Performance Level < ESG Index



Georgia holds regular competitive elections, and state capacity is relatively strong. However, democratic institutions are on a deteriorating trajectory, characterized by increasing power concentration under the ruling Georgian Dream party, which has been in power since 2012. Georgia has achieved strong economic growth and poverty reduction over the past decade, supported by structural reforms, openness to trade, and expanding services exports leading to progress in poverty reduction. Civil liberties are formally protected but concerns are growing over freedom of expression, media independence, and freedom of assembly. Strategies and actions plans are seeking to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels with improvements seen in carbon and GHG intensity.

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14

NAVIGATING A CHALLENGING OUTLOOK

TRUST YOUR CONVICTIONS



ASSET CLASS EXPOSURE

DIVERSIFICATION VIA EMD ASSET CLASSES

19

Sovereign hard currency debt

- Mature asset class thus exposed to cyclical risk

25%
Hard currency
High beta

Corporate hard currency debt

- Established asset class with unique diversification potential

25%
Hard currency
Low beta

Sovereign local currency debt

- Mature asset class, super liquid and highly exposed to cyclical risk

25%
Local currency
High beta

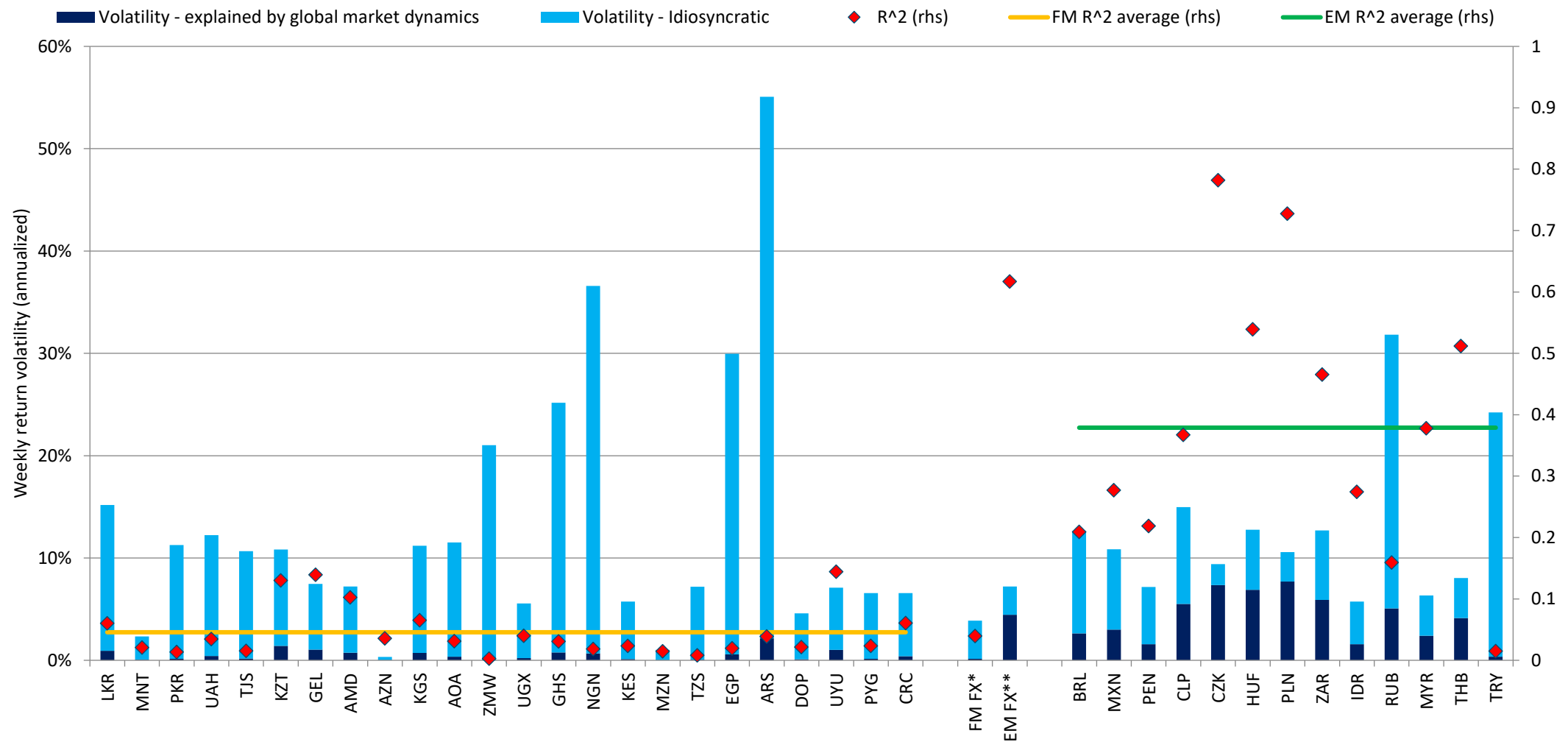
Frontier local currency debt

- Immature asset class and driven by idiosyncratic risk

25%
Local currency
Low beta

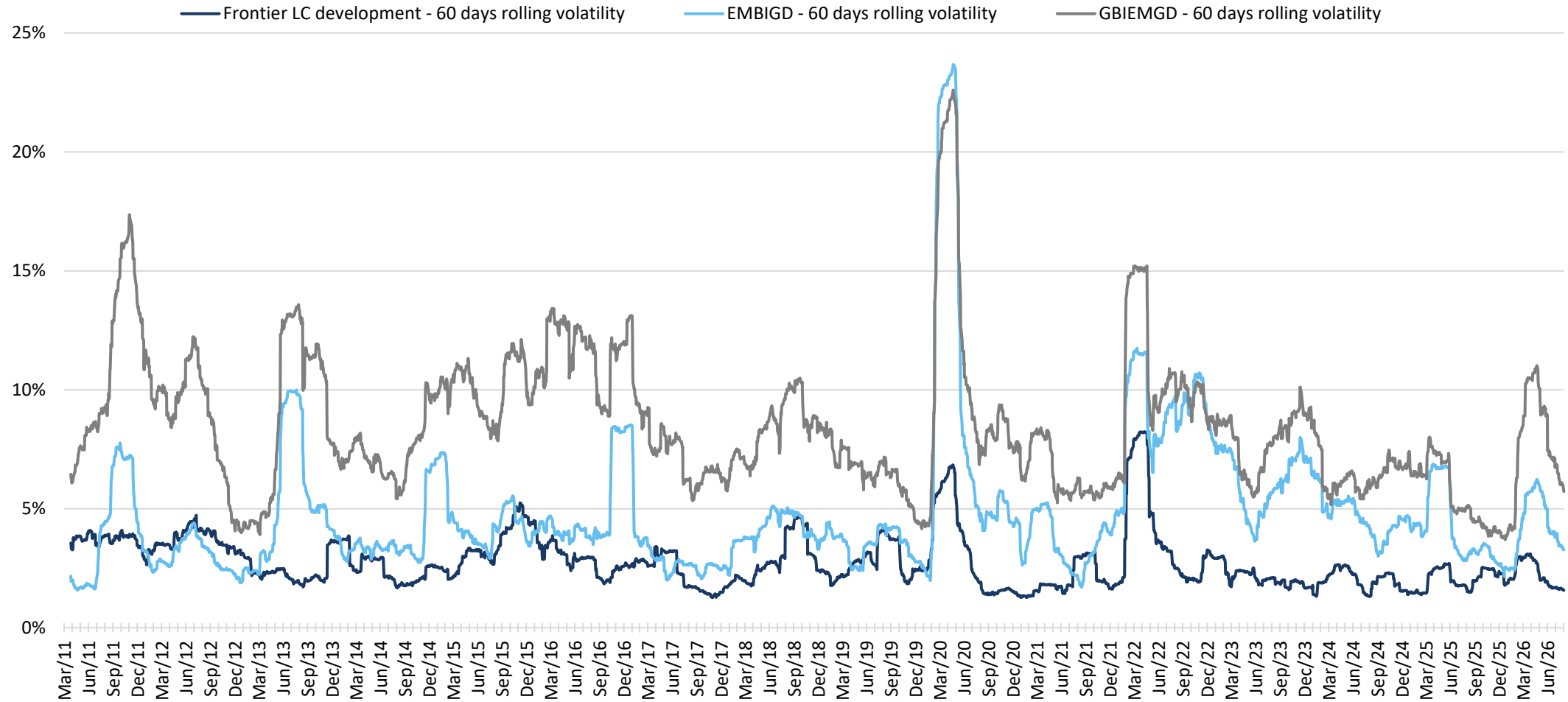


IDIOSYNCRATIC FRONTIER FX



FRONTIER LOCAL CURRENCY SOVEREIGN DEBT

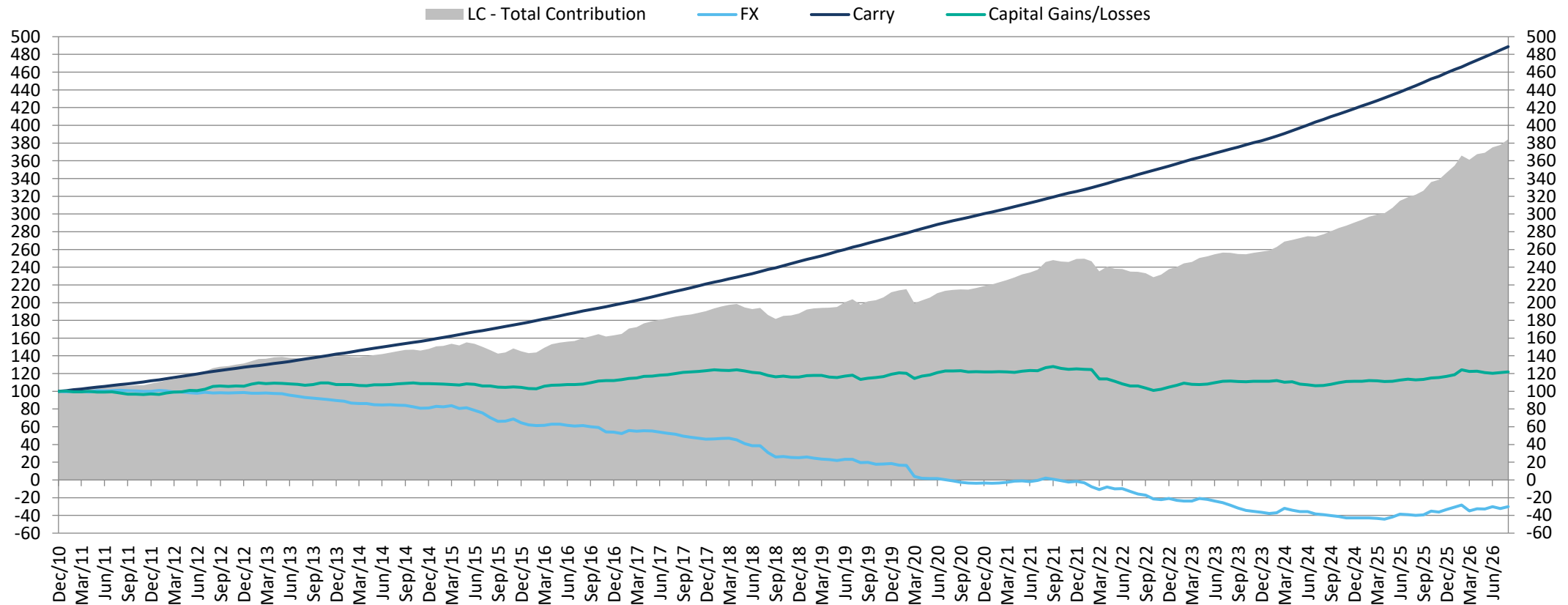
60 DAYS ROLLING VOLATILITY



Prepared by Global Evolution as of Aug. 31, 2026.

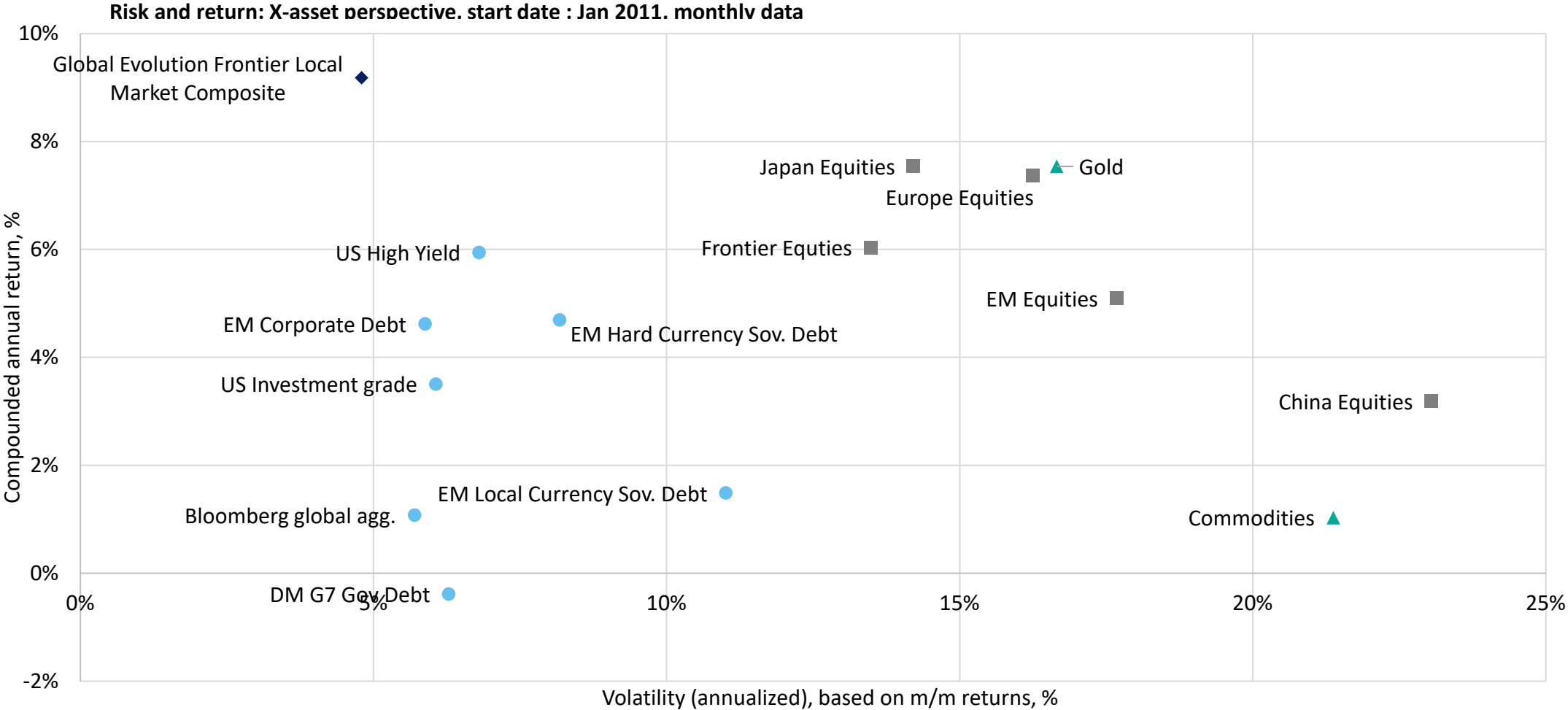
The chart above illustrates the 60 days rolling volatility a hypothetical Frontier Local Currency Markets model portfolio compared to the two indices. 60 Day Rolling volatility calculations are based on the "LC frontier development" which is the daily performance contribution in Frontier Local Currency Sovereign Debt model portfolio. The data shown does not represent the actual 60 day rolling volatility of the Frontier Local Currency Sovereign Debt Composite, is hypothetical and is provided for illustrative purposes only. Global Evolution does not represent or warrant that the results presented could have been obtained. The actual 60 day rolling volatility of the Frontier Local Markets Composite may differ.

RETURN CONTRIBUTION FRONTIER LOCAL CURRENCY SOVEREIGN DEBT



	Performance	Capital Gains/Losses	Carry	FX
Average Monthly	0.73%	0.07%	1.03%	-0.38%
Annualized	9.11%	0.86%	13.10%	-4.47%
2025	20.69%	3.32%	13.69%	3.67%

RISK ASSETS EFFICIENT FRONTIER



Q&A