

Opportunities for Insurers in EM Hard currency asset class

22 July 2021

Anthony Kettle

Partner, Senior Portfolio Manager

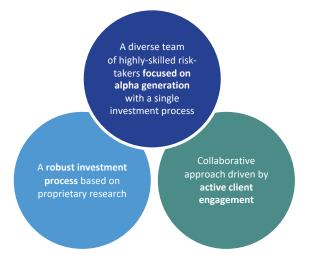


BlueBay Asset Management

Fixed income specialist delivering tailored investment solutions

BlueBay is an **active fixed income specialist** structured to deliver outcomes tailored for our clients' needs

We embody the best of alternative and traditional asset management



BlueBay is a subsidiary of Royal Bank of Canada.



Source: BlueBay Asset Management, as at 30 June 2021. Notes: Leveraged Finance consists of High Yield, Leveraged Loans and Distressed Credit; Multi-asset Credit AuM includes US\$3.02 billion of Leveraged Finance assets and US\$691 million of Structured Credit assets

BlueBay Asset Management: business update



Firm-wide: assets under management (US\$m)

	June 2021
Investment Grade	43,638
Emerging Markets	10,414
Leveraged Finance ¹	12,427
Convertibles	2,151
Multi-Asset Credit	7,599
Structured Credit	1,886
Total Company AuM	78,115

EM debt at BlueBay: assets under management (US\$m)

	June 2021
EM Sovereign	2,771
EM Hard Currency Sovereign	867
EM Local Currency Sovereign	502
EM Select/Blend ²	1,402
EM Corporate	5,448
EM Broad Corporate	1,768
EM HY Corporate	3,089
EM IG Corporate	338
EM LC Corporate	253
EM Aggregate	1,033
EM Alternatives	1,020
EM Unconstrained	866
EM Credit – Long/Short	154
EM Buy and Maintain Strategy	122
EM Illiquid Credit Strategy	20
Total EM AuM	10,414

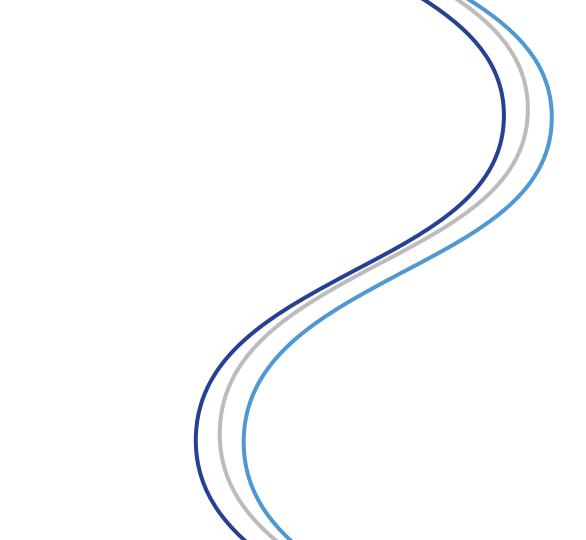
Source: BlueBay Asset Management, as at 30 June 2021. Notes: **1** AuM is exclusive of non-fee earning assets. Leveraged Finance consists of High Yield, Leveraged Loans, and Distressed Credit; **2** Includes over US\$922 million in mandates managed to blended sovereign and corporate benchmark indices

Large, experienced team of EM sovereign and corporate specialists



Sovereign specialists		Head of Eme	Head of Emerging Markets		specialists
Portfolio Managers	Sovereign strategists	Polina Ko	Polina Kurdyavko		Corporate strategists
Russel Matthews	Graham Stock	Traders Ben Thompson	APMs Adrian Hall-Marcos ⁵	Anthony Kettle	Alex Collins
Jana Velebova	Timothy Ash	David Watling	Anami Patel ⁵	Brent David	Mark Agaiby
Gautam Kalani¹	Jo Morris	Deepe Raja Mark Harrison	John Shaw Malcolm Kane ⁵	Andrius Isciukas ¹	Matias Vammalle
Gary Sedgewick	Zhenbo Hou	Business opera	Business operation & strategy		Sven Scholze
Christian Libralato ¹	Malin Rosengren ²	Amen	Ameneh Ziai		Vanessa Stevenson ³
Som Bhattacharya ⁴			Institutional portfolio management Bashir Farukh		Vishal lyer
18 Years of track record in EM debt	33 Investment Professionals	16 Average years of experience	12 Sectors	300+ Issuers	98 Countries

Source: BlueBay Asset Management, as at 30 June 2021. Notes: 1 Christian Libralato, Gautam Kalani and Andrius Isciukas have the title Portfolio Manager but also have research responsibilities in the team; 2 Malin Rosengren is a sovereign strategist but has additional assistant portfolio manager responsibilities; 3 Vanessa Stevenson is a shared resource with the Convertibles team. 4 Som Bhattacharya has the title Portfolio Manager for the EM Buy & Maintain strategy but also is an institutional portfolio manager for other strategies; 5 Adrian Hall-Marcos, Anami Patel and Malcolm Kane have the titles of Portfolio Managers but also have Assistant Portfolio Manager responsibilities



Market outlook

Key themes for EM in Q2 2021



Growth

- Recovery in growth likely to remain key focus for investors in 2021
- Growth differential is likely to play a larger role in selecting contributors vs detractors due to the dispersion in vaccine rollout
- Reinfection rates from delta variant in both DM and EM remain a concern, especially those economies which are opening up their economies

Bottom up differentiation

- Bottom up differentiation would be crucial in generating alpha
- Several sovereign and corporate issuers have repriced materially thereby offering interesting pockets of opportunity
- Opportunities could also be found in assets that have sold off such as in Turkey and Brazilian Oil and Gas

Inflation

- We think inflation, both in EM and DM, remains one of the key areas to watch for investors in coming days
- Higher energy prices in 2021 relative to 2020 also likely to play a role
- Fed has signalled its comfort with a robust US recovery coupled with slightly higher inflation; but many market participants view the inflationary dynamics as transitory

Stressed issuers

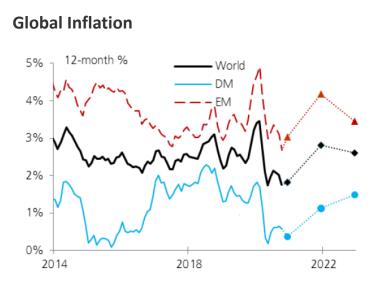
- Stressed issuers who are looking to possibly restructure their debt stock could be a source of strong return
- In the first quarter, names such as Petra diamond and Samarco have brought in strong returns
- We are watching developments in other sub-Saharan countries as well as in Sri Lanka

Forecasted growth recovery in EM should outpace recovery in DM



- Growth down-turn in EM was less severe than DM with several countries including China, Indonesia, Vietnam and Egypt posting positive growth rates in 2020
- We predict the benign inflationary environment for global economies to continue into 2021 and possibly into 2022

BBG consensus GDP forecast 2021 10 9 8 6 5 -



EM sub-asset class returns over time

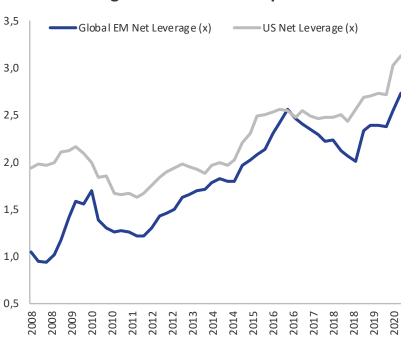


2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 YTD
Local Rates 10.8%	EM Corporate 38.6%	EM Corporate 13.5%	Local Rates 13.7%	EM Sovereign 17.4%	Local Rates -0.3%	Local Rates 8.2%	Local Rates 3.3%	EM Corporate 10.4%	EM Sovereign 10.3%	Local Rates 3.1%	EM Sovereign 15.0%	Local Rates 8.4%	EM Corporate 1.1%
EM Sovereign -12.0%	EM Sovereign 29.8%	EM Sovereign 12.2%	EM Sovereign 7.3%	EM Corporate 17.0%	EM Corporate -1.7%	EM Sovereign 7.4%	EM Corporate 1.3%	EM Sovereign 10.2%	Local Rates 8.9%	EM Corporate -1.7%	EM Corporate 13.6%	EM Corporate 7.3%%	EM Sovereign -0.7%
EM Corporate -15.4%	EMFX 11.7%	Local Rates 11.4%	EM Corporate 3.2%	Local Rates 13.7%	EM Sovereign -5.3%	EM Corporate 5.7%	EM Sovereign 1.2%	Local Rates 9.4%	EM Corporate 7.9%	EM Sovereign -4.2%	Local Rates 12.3%	EM Sovereign 5.3%	EMFX -1.6%
EMFX -16.0%	Local Rates 10.3%	EMFX 4.3%	EMFX -15.5%	EMFX 3.1%	EMFX -8.7%	EMFX -13.9%	EMFX -18.2%	EMFX -0.6%	EMFX 5.8%	EMFX -9.2%	EMFX 1.1%	EMFX -5.2%	Local Rates -1.8%
	Difference between the best and worst performing EM sub-asset classes												
26.8%	28.3%	9.2%	29.2%	14.3%	8.4%	22.1%	21.5%	11.0%	4.5%	12.3%	13.9%	13.6%	2.9%
			■ EM	1 Sovereign	EN	1 Corporate	Loca	al Rates	EMFX				

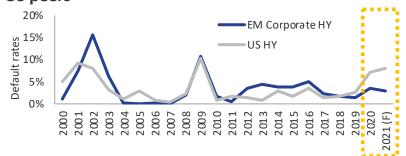
EM corporates in comparatively strong position relative to DM corporates







Historical default rates: EM HY corporates relative to US peers ²



EM corporate recovery rates versus US HY³



Source: BAML. Notes: 1 Latest data as at 30 June 2020; 2 Source: JP Morgan. Latest data at 31 December 2020; 3 Source: JP Morgan. Recovery rates are issuer-weighted and based on price 30 days after default date. 2021(F) EM corporate recovery rate expectation is 35–40%. Latest data at 31 December 2020. For illustrative purposes only. There is no assurance that any of the trends depicted or described herein will continue

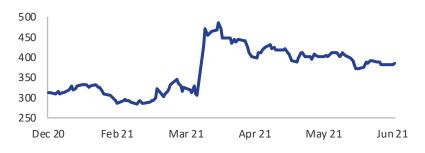
Key areas of focus and differentiation (1)



Turkey

- After a period of strong volatility, Turkish spreads have started to stabilise
- We are focussed on Turkish sovereign, as well as the banking sectors and other defensive credits such as MERSIN
- Inflation remains a key concern though, and recent inflation prints have been very high coupled with an apparent reluctance of the central bank to raise rates

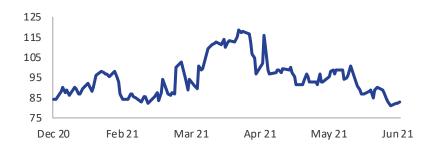
Turkey 5YR CDS



Russia/Belarus and Ukraine

- Sanctions risk in Russia has been heightened under Biden administration, with the most recent wave of sanctions announced in Q2
- Belarus's involvement in detention of a blogger using the rerouting of an aircraft has led to significant sanctions being imposed on Belarus
- There is still a risk of violence picking up in the easter province of Ukraine

Russia 5YR CDS



Source: Bloomberg, BlueBay Asset Management, as at 30 June 2021

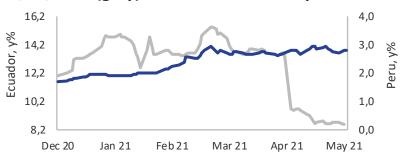
Key areas of focus and differentiation (2)



Elections in Latin America

- Ecuador positive initial outcome with Lasso winning runoff (2030 bonds up nearly +20pts)
- Peru Leftist Castillo is ahead of centrist Fujimori, USD bonds have struggled in March

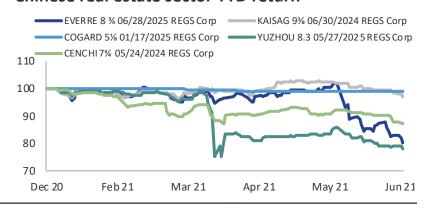
Peru 2.78 01/23/2031 (blue) vs Ecuador 0.5 07/31/2030 (grey) Mid Yield To Maturity



Differentiation in Chinese real estate sector

- Material differentiation in earnings and overall progress towards "3 red lines"
- Selective HY names and BBB complex (such as Country Garden and Shimao) have held up better but Evergrande continues to remain in the eye of the storm, making it difficult for names such as YUZHOU and CENCHI to recover

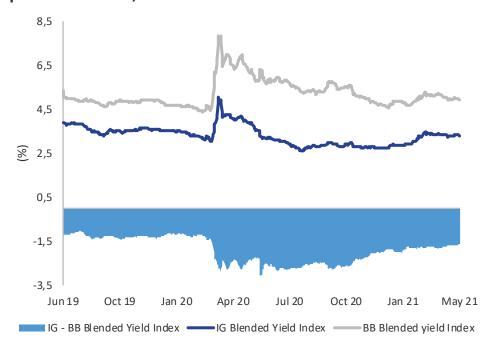
Chinese real estate sector YTD return



While EM HY (BB) sovereign yields still offer potential upside, we think bottom up differentiation will be key in 2021



EM sovereign BB-rated yields are still higher than pre-Covid levels, unlike IG



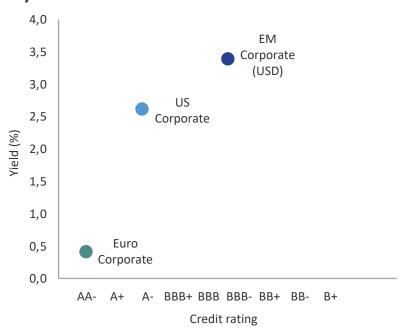
Top and bottom performers in CY 2020

EM HC Sovereign	% return	EM HC Corporate	% return
Uruguay	17.2	Paraguay	15.0
Tajikistan	14.9	Azerbaijan	14.1
Dominican Rep	13.8	Egypt	13.8
Guatemala	13.7	Ukraine	13.3
Nigeria	13.6	Mexico	12.7
Ivory Coast	13.5	Zambia	12.2
Senegal	12.8	Israel	11.2
Chile	12.8	Colombia	9.7
Paraguay	12.5	Brazil	9.6
Jordan	12.4	Turkey	9.0
Costa Rica	-1.5	Philippines	5.4
El Salvador	-8.3	South Africa	5.4
Suriname	-9.3	Poland	5.1
Zambia	-17.6	Bahrain	5.0
Belize	-17.9	Argentina	3.6
Argentina	-23.8	Chile	0.3
Sri Lanka	-31.3	Ghana	-2.7
Venezuela	-31.6	Jamaica	-3.0
Ecuador	-50.0	Kazakhstan	-15.3
Lebanon	-74.6	Tanzania	-19

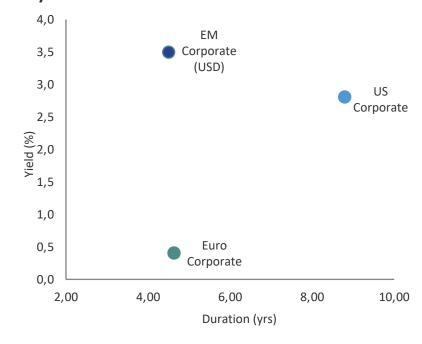




EM vs. other asset classes: Credit rating relative to yield



EM vs. other asset classes: Duration relative to yield



The attractiveness of EM corporate asset class



A resilient, less volatile asset class

Significant diversification

Comparatively lower leverage and higher liquidity

Comparable default rates and slightly better recover rates

- EM corporate has consistently demonstrated less volatility compared to EM hard currency sovereign asset class
- This is partly due to shorter duration, but also due to slightly higher quality, as well as higher exposure to more "developed" Asian corporate sectors
- EM corporate asset class offers perhaps one of the best diversifications available, with 43 countries and nearly 500 issuers
- Investors can source bonds from a variety of different sectors from traditional oil and gas to renewables to Chinese internet companies
- EM corporates consistently demonstrate slightly lower leverage and higher balance sheet liquidity compared to DM counterparts
- EM HY corporate asset class has demonstrated slightly lower than average default rates of DM corporates.
- At the same time, over the last 3 years, the recovery rates for EM corporates have been better

The benefits of an aggregate approach to Emerging Market Debt



Attractive durationadjusted yield with superior liquidity profile ~\$3trn opportunity set with No local currency exposure More diversified and higher quality opportunity set Better reflection of future trends and growth of EM credit

- All-in yield of ~4.6%
- Index spread over Treasuries of ~246bps
- Duration ~6.2yrs

 Opportunity set spanning ~81 countries and ~14 industry sectors

- Limited country overlap
- Combining higher yield frontier sovereign issuers with higher quality rated corporates from more "developed" emerging markets
- Mainstream EM countries increasingly shifting away from hard currency sovereign issuance towards local
- Corporates from these countries remain active in the external currency new issue market

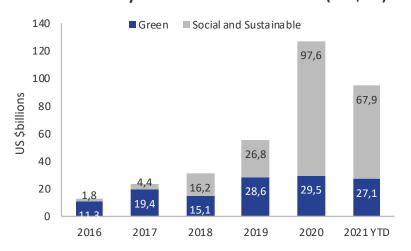
EM Aggregate provides diversified exposure across the entire spectrum of EM hard currency credit



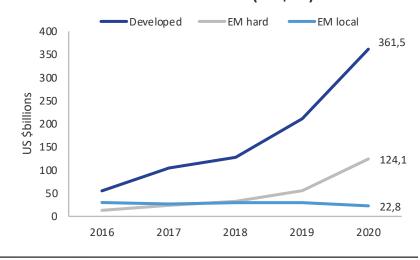


- The Global ESG linked debt market has reached USD1.7 trillion of which EM hard currency constitutes USD330bn issued under GSS (Green, Social, Sustainability) labels
- While Green remains a dominant theme, the Covid-19 pandemic has led to an increase in the Social and Sustainability linked bond issuances

EM hard currency ESG linked bond issuance (US \$bn)



Global ESG linked bond issuance (US \$bn)

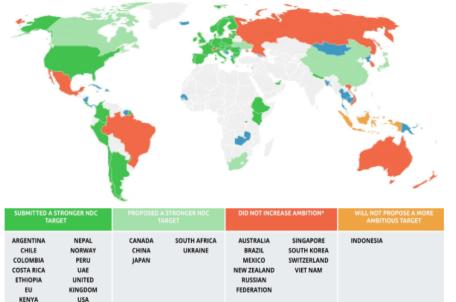


Highly differentiated universe but most EM Sovereigns & Corporates are committed to positive change

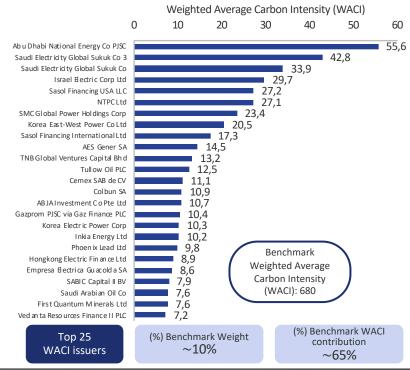


EM Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – Progress is being made but still a long way to go

- Starting from an insufficient level, most EM economies are now improving their NDC commitments
- · Although this is positive, targets have yet to be supported by ambitious policies



Uneven distribution of CO2 emitters in CEMBI benchmark



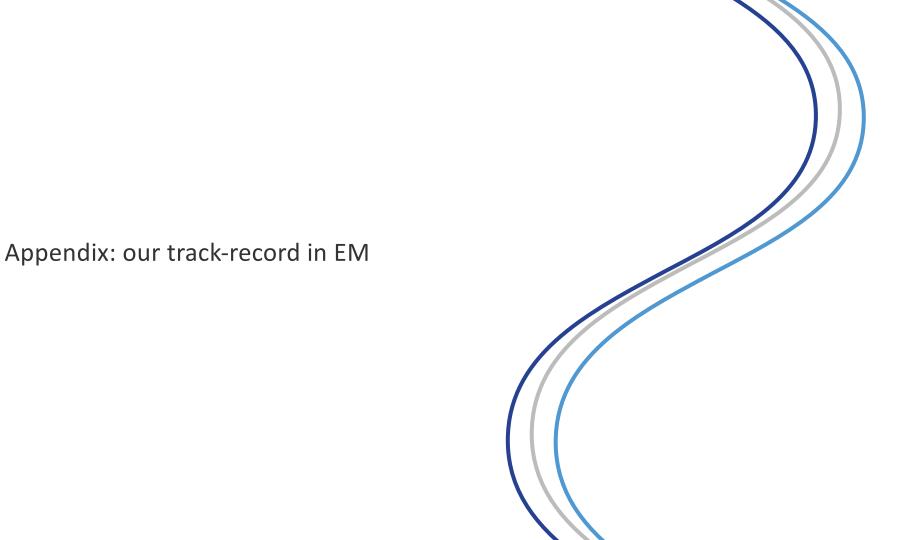
Source: BlueBay Asset Management, Climate Action Tracker: Warming Projections Global Update. LHS chart – Status of NDC updates as of 29 April 2021, map is for reference only

ESG analysis in EM requires digging deeper than the headlines



	ESG Rating	Main ESG concerns	ESG positives/BlueBay Engagement Efforts
PEMEX	Very High	 Carbon intensity Social (pipeline explosion and refinery fires) 	 We are leading an investor engagement (along with Federated Hermes) with Pemex Senior management (under the Climate Action 100+ umbrella) While process was slowed due to the onset of COVID, we continue to have meetings with the company and are making progress on each of the sub engagements
ARAMCO	Very High	 Carbon intensity Punished for poor ESG of sovereign 	 Aramco carbon intensity per barrel of production is one of the lowest globally, due to large and highly productive fields. In most cases, Aramco displacing other producers is a net positive for global carbon levels. Aramco is a signatory to the World Bank's 'Zero Routine Flaring by 2030' Member of the Oil & Gas Climate Initiative (OCGI, members: BP, Chevron, CNPC, Eni, Equinor, ExxonMobil, Occidental, Petrobras, Repsol, Saudi Aramco, Shell and Total), which supports Paris agreement and the reduction in carbon intensity (including via investment in carbon capture)
SASOL	High	Carbon intensity (in particular coal -> oil process)	 Exploring addition of green hydrogen into coal -> oil process Exploring spin off of carbon intensive assets, leaving US chemicals business. Have already aligned segment reporting to support this initiative
SAMMIN	High	Previous failure of tailings dams structure	 Tailings management process now uses pits and dry stack, with no tailings dams Significant remediation and environmental clean up for last 5 years, still ongoing
PETBRA	High	Carbon intensity, some sovereign ESG	 Member of the Oil & Gas Climate Initiative (OCGI, members: BP, Chevron, CNPC, Eni, Equinor, ExxonMobil, Occidental, Petrobras, Repsol, Saudi Aramco, Shell and Total), which supports Paris agreement and the reduction in carbon intensity (including via investment in carbon capture)

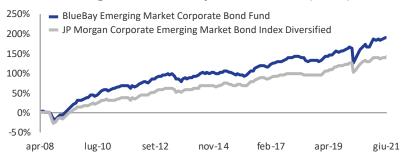
Source: BlueBay Asset Management For illustrative purposes only



Performance of the BlueBay Emerging Market Corporate Bond Fund



Cumulative gross relative performance (USD)



Risk/return characteristics

	1yr	3yr	5yr	10yr	Since inception ¹
Standard deviation	3.88%	8.67%	7.11%	6.32%	6.91%
Tracking error	1.97%	2.45%	2.10%	1.73%	2.95%
Information ratio	1.79	0.09	0.34	-0.11	0.49

Performance (USD gross of fees)

	BlueBay Emerging Market Corporate	Emerging Market Bond Index (CEMBI)	Alaba
Trailing	Bond Fund	Diversified	Alpha
1YR	11.76%	8.22%	3.54%
3YR ¹	7.93%	7.71%	0.23%
5YR ¹	6.58%	5.85%	0.72%
10YR ¹	5.68%	5.88%	-0.20%
Ann. SI	8.37%	6.91%	1.46%
Historical calenda		0.5170	1.40/0
2021 YTD	1.41%	1.11%	0.30%
2020	9.23%	7.35%	1.89%
2019	13.21%	13.55%	-0.34%
2018	-4.03%	-1.72%	-2.31%
2017	11.57%	7.89%	3.68%
2016	11.09%	10.43%	0.66%
2015	-1.85%	1.18%	-3.03%
2014	5.40%	5.70%	-0.30%
2013	-3.95%	-1.73%	-2.22%
2012	16.93%	16.95%	-0.02%
2011	5.53%	3.24%	2.29%
2010	17.82%	13.50%	4.32%
2009	54.53%	38.61%	15.92%
2008	-12.87%	-15.89%	3.02%

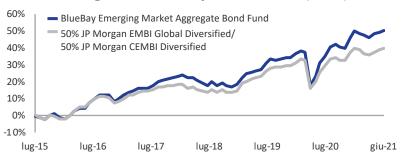
ID Morgan Corporato

Source: BlueBay Asset Management, as at 30 June 2021. Fund type: UCITS . Note: 1 Annualised returns. Fund inception date: 31 March 2008. Past performance is not indicative of future results. Please refer to the Disclaimer located at the back of this presentation for important information regarding the past, gross performance shown above

Performance of the BlueBay Emerging Market Aggregate **Bond Fund**



Cumulative gross relative performance (USD)



Risk/return characteristics

	1yr	3yr	5yr	Since inception ¹
Standard deviation	4.68%	9.19%	7.62%	7.29%
Tracking error	1.57%	1.68%	1.53%	1.50%
Information ratio	2.23	0.78	1.05	0.87

Performance (USD gross of fees)

	BlueBay Emerging Market Aggregate	50% JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified/ 50% JP Morgan	
	Bond Fund	CEMBI Diversified	Alpha
Trailing			
1M	0.47%	0.75%	-0.29%
3M	3.04%	3.09%	-0.05%
YTD	0.44%	0.23%	0.21%
1YR	11.41%	7.89%	3.52%
3YR ¹	8.51%	7.23%	1.29%
5YR ¹	6.96%	5.37%	1.59%
Ann. SI ¹	7.04%	5.75%	1.29%
Historical calendar	years		
2021 YTD	0.44%	0.23%	0.21%
2020	9.73%	6.33%	3.40%
2019	15.44%	14.30%	1.14%
2018	-3.83%	-2.99%	-0.84%
2017	12.01%	9.07%	2.94%
2016	10.63%	10.30%	0.32%
2015	-0.91%	-1.73%	0.82%

Source: BlueBay Asset Management, as at 30 June 2021. Fund type: UCITS. Note: 1 Annualised return. Fund inception date: 6 July 2015. Past performance is not indicative of 21 future results. Please refer to the Disclaimer located at the back of this presentation for important information regarding the past, gross performance shown above

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While gross of fee figures would reflect the reinvestment of all dividends and earnings, it would not reflect the deduction of investment management and performance fees. An investor's return will be reduced by the deduction of applicable fees which will vary with the rate of return on the fund. For example, if there was an annualised return of 10% over a 5-year period then the compounding effect of a 0.60% management fee and a 0.20% performance fee would reduce the annualised return to 9.32% (figures used are only to demonstrate the effect of charges and are not an indicator of future performance). In addition, the typical fees and expenses charged to a fund will offset the fund's trading profits. A description of the specific fee structure for each BlueBay strategy is contained in the fund's prospectus.

Unless otherwise stated, performance data is unaudited and net of management, performance and other fees. The investments discussed may fluctuate substantially in value and you may not get back the amount invested. An investor's actual performance and fees may differ from the performance information shown due to capital contributions, redemptions or withdrawals. All investments involve risk including the loss of principal and there is no guarantee that the fund investment objectives will be achieved. You should read the prospectus carefully before investing in any BlueBay fund.

Net performance figures reflect the reinvestment of all dividends and earnings, and the deduction of investment management and performance fees. In addition, the typical fees and expenses charged to a fund will offset the fund's trading profits. The specific fee structure is detailed in the fund's offering materials and/or prospectus.

Any indices shown are presented only to allow for comparison of the BlueBay fund's performance to that of certain widely recognised indices. The volatility of the indices may be materially different from the individual performance attained by a specific fund or investor. In addition, the BlueBay fund holdings may differ significantly from the securities that comprise the indices shown. Investors cannot invest directly in an index.

Return objectives, to the extent they are provided, are used solely for illustration and discussion purposes and as an aid to prospective investors to evaluate a particular investment strategy. Such targets or objectives reflect the subjective input of the Investment Manager based upon a variety of factors, including but not limited to, the investment strategy and it prior performance, volatility measures, portfolio characteristics, risks and market conditions. Performance targets or objectives should not be relied upon as an indication of actual or projected performance. Actual volatility and returns depend upon a variety of factors. No representation is made any targets or objectives will be achieved, in whole or in part.

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