

Monthly commentary / 27.2.2026

Vontobel Fund – Emerging Markets Blend

Marketing document for institutional investors in: AT, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, SE, SG (Professional Investors only).

Investors in France should note that, relative to the expectations of the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers*, this fund presents disproportionate communication on the consideration of non-financial criteria in its investment policy.

Market developments

Emerging-market (EM) assets performed well in February, supported by favorable global macroeconomic conditions and a rotation away from artificial intelligence (AI) and US assets toward international markets. However, the rally faced challenges in March following the onset of the war with Iran.

In February, global core rates declined, with US 10-year yields falling 30 basis points (bps) to 3.9%. UK 10-year gilt yields similarly dropped to 4.2%, and 10-year bund yields fell 20bps to 2.6%. This reflected better-than-expected US inflation data and a likely flight to safety ahead of the anticipated attack on Iran. In the US, January consumer prices rose 0.2% month-over-month, down from 0.3% the previous month and below the expected 0.3%, reducing annual inflation to 2.4% from 2.7% in December. US nonfarm payrolls exceeded expectations with 130,000 jobs added in January, double the forecast, but February saw a surprising decline of 92,000 jobs and a net two-month revision of -69,000. The consensus forecast for US GDP growth in 2026 rose from 2.1% in January to 2.4% in February and 2.5% in early March.

The US Dollar Index rose 0.6% in February amid positive US data and expectations, yet commodities continued to rally for a second consecutive month. Brent oil prices increased 2.5% ahead of US and Israeli attacks on Iran, while gold and copper rose 7.9% and 1.4%, respectively. EM currencies also gained 0.6% despite dollar strength. The market priced in an additional rate cut by the US Federal Reserve (Fed) in February, totaling three expected cuts in 2026, but this was more than fully reversed in early March following the onset of a longer and more intense war against Iran than the market had expected. The Fed is now expected to pause until at least July or September.

In February, the US Supreme Court ruled against President Donald Trump's "reciprocal tariffs." On February 24, the US administration issued a new executive order imposing a 10% global tariff for 150 days, potentially rising to 15%. Notably, countries with large current account surpluses with the US, previously facing higher tariffs, will see significant tariff reductions, though these may be temporary. This change is expected to benefit countries such as China, Vietnam, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Brazil.

In March, market trends were disrupted during the first week following the outbreak of war with Iran. Brent oil prices surged

nearly 20% to around USD 90 per barrel. European equities (Euro Stoxx 50) lost all their year-to-date gains, falling 5.8% in four days. EM equities declined 6.7% but remained positive year-to-date. US 10-year yields rose 23bps in the first four days of the month, reversing most of February's bond rally, as higher oil prices are expected to have meaningful inflationary effects.

EM fixed income indices performed well in February despite widening credit spreads and a strong dollar. The EMBIG Diversified gained 1.4% despite a 14bps spread widening, driven by lower US Treasury yields boosting the longest-duration EM fixed income index. The CEMBI BD also did well, rising by 0.9% on the month. And the local-currency GBI-EM rose by 1.3%, notable given the strong dollar.

Hard-currency sovereign bonds (EMBIG Div) rose 1.4%, matching the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index – LEGA-TRUH. The investment-grade (IG) component gained 1.9%, supported by lower US Treasury yields, while the high-yield (HY) component increased 0.9% despite HY spreads widening by 20bps. The index showed resilience in early March, declining 0.7% in the first four days, slightly better than the Global Aggregate's 0.8% drop. Latin America and EM Europe led monthly gains at 1.5% each, while Africa lagged at 1.1%, impacted more by HY spread widening.

Senegal (+8.4%) was the best-performing sovereign in February but the weakest over the past six months (-13.3%). These distressed bonds rebounded strongly after the country confirmed it had sufficient funds to cover the amortization of its 2028 eurobond due this month. Additionally, regional debt issuances were heavily oversubscribed in February, indicating Senegal may continue to muddle through without an International Monetary Fund (IMF) program, possibly through 2026. While engagement with the IMF continues, we now believe a program is unlikely without debt restructuring. The situation remains fluid but restructuring or default seems unlikely before 2027.

Venezuela's defaulted bonds rose another 4.8%, supported by higher oil prices and positive cooperation with the US administration. Bolivia (+2.9%) also performed well, as its new government eliminated fuel subsidies and formalized the parallel exchange rate through an official central bank reference rate. Exchange rate unification is expected in the coming months, together with an IMF program and a likely return to

the eurobond market to address upcoming debt maturities. IG sovereigns with long-dated curves performed well, supported by the US Treasury rally: Panama (+3.5%), Poland (+2.3%), Chile (+2.3%), and Uruguay (+2.3%). Low-rated sovereigns (B- and CCC) underperformed last month as some investors likely reduced risk ahead of the anticipated attack on Iran, which ultimately occurred.

Argentina (-1.9%) was the weakest sovereign last month despite positive developments, including labor reform approval, some currency appreciation, and steady FX reserve purchases by the central bank. Economy Minister Luis Caputo stated they are not yet keen to return to the eurobond markets, opting instead to refinance through domestic issuance and syndicated loans from international banks. Ethiopia also fell 1.9% as bilateral partners deemed the eurobond restructuring deal with bondholders as incompatible with the Common Framework's equivalent treatment policy. The creditor committee chose to sue in English court rather than renegotiate, believing Ethiopia has sufficient capacity to repay its defaulted eurobond.

Gabon (-1.6%) declined after a strong January following the announcement of a potential IMF program, though no formal request has been made. The IMF mission was in the country at the time of writing but has not issued a formal statement yet. Liquidity in the CEMAC currency union remains tight, with member states pressuring Gabon to adjust public finances through an IMF program. Mozambique (-1.3%) also fell after a negative IMF statement urging urgent fiscal adjustment. Kenya dropped (-0.8%) due to stalled IMF program negotiations, expected to continue during the IMF Spring Meetings. Pakistan underperformed (-0.6%) amid ongoing conflict with the Taliban government in Afghanistan.

Hard-currency corporate bonds (CEMBI BD rose 0.9%, with equal gains in (IG) and HY components. Africa led regional performance (+1.5%), followed by EM Europe (+1.3%), while Latin America lagged (+0.6%). Sector-wise, oil and gas was strongest (+1.5%), driven by a 19% rally in Brent oil prices in the first two months of the year (pre-Iran attacks). Industrials (+1.3%), TMT (+1.0%), and utilities (+1.0%) also performed well, while consumer goods remained flat (0.0%). Ghana (+12.6%) and Trinidad and Tobago (+2.6%) stood out, reflecting their oil & gas exposure. Ukraine (+5.5%), Egypt (+3.3%), and Morocco (+2.2%) were also top performers. Brazil (-1.1%) was the only country with a negative total return, due to ongoing corporate distress cases and tight domestic liquidity. Local-currency bonds (GBI EM) rose 1.3%, with EM FX contributing 0.6% despite a stronger dollar (the DXY index gained 0.6%). EM rates added 0.3%, supported by lower US Treasury yields and stable inflation in most EMs, while carry contributed 0.4%.

EM Asia led gains last month, rising 1.7%. EM currencies performed well, with the Indian rupee rebounding 1.6% (including carry) after months of underperformance. The Malaysian ringgit (+1.6%), Chinese renminbi (+1.4%), Thai baht (+1.4%), and Taiwanese dollar (+0.9%) also strengthened. This mostly low-yielding Asian currency rally likely reflects tariff relief following the US Supreme Court ruling against "reciprocal tariffs," lowering tariffs for many Asian countries. Thai bond yields fell 25bps as January inflation dropped to -0.7% year-over-year, prompting the central bank unexpectedly cut its policy rate by 25bps to 1%.

Latin American local-currency bonds rose 0.9%, led by Brazil's strong 3.1% gain, driven mainly by a 2.7% FX return. High-carry currencies remained strong through most of February until disrupted by the Iranian shock. Conversely, Colombia posted the worst return in the GBI EM, falling 6.7% due to a 1.6% weaker currency and a 127bps spike in bond yields. Negative sentiment was driven by polls showing left-wing candidate Cepeda leading in the upcoming presidential elections. We expect a tight race, leaning toward a left-wing first-round victory followed by a right-wing win in the presidential runoff. South Africa rose 2.6% last month, with gains evenly split between a 1.3% FX return and a 16bps yield compression. Off-benchmark Nigeria posted a strong 6.6% return as yields compressed sharply following a better-than-expected January inflation print of 15.1% y/y in January.

Portfolio review

The portfolio's credit quality remained stable in February, with an average credit rating of BBB-, one notch below that of the benchmark.

In the sovereign hard currency space, we increased exposure to sovereign and quasi-sovereign bonds of Indonesia. We reduced quasi-sovereign exposure in Brazil, Chile, and Uzbekistan. In Africa, we increased exposure to Cameroon, the Republic of Congo, and Kenya. We built a position in EUR-denominated bonds of Costa Rica. In the Middle East, we added sovereign bonds of Bahrain and quasi-sovereign bonds in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. Additionally, we switched to longer-dated bonds in Argentina.

In the corporate sector, we sold our position in a Kazakh bank. We added exposure to a Mexican utility and a Peruvian mining company.

In local currency, we increased our exposure to Indonesia and Poland through sovereign bonds. We also increased exposure to the Korean won and Taiwan dollar using currency forwards. Conversely, we reduced exposure to Brazil through quasi-sovereign bonds and currency forwards.

In summary, we moved some exposure from quasi-sovereign to sovereign bonds. We reduced the duration in USD; however, it remains a slight overweight position compared to the benchmark.

Performance analysis

The fund outperformed its benchmark by 0.05% in February (net, I share class). The fund benefited from an overweight position in USD duration, which supported relative performance as interest rates declined. The impact of hard currency bonds was slightly negative, primarily due to adverse impact from Brazilian corporate holdings. The contribution to relative performance from local currency positions was neutral, mainly influenced by currency fluctuations.

In the hard currency sovereign and quasi-sovereign space, the overweight positions in Senegal and underweight positions in Egypt contributed positively. However, the overweight positions in the Republic of Congo, Gabon, and Zambia detracted from relative performance. Supranational bonds contributed positively.

In the corporate space, the fund's exposure to Brazil was a drag, primarily due to the sugar and ethanol producer Raízen. The company recently experienced deteriorating operational performance in an already weak sector, which further strained its solvency metrics. Some positive contributions came from

exposure to a pan-African oil producer.

In local currency, the fund's underweight positions in Asian currencies, particularly the Malaysian ringgit, Chinese renminbi, and Thai baht, were a drag on performance. Conversely, overweight positions in the Nigerian naira, Dominican Republic peso, and Korean won contributed positively.

Outlook

The war against Iran has significantly increased market uncertainty, as the duration and magnitude of the shock to the global economy are proving to be greater than initially estimated. The Strait of Hormuz is effectively closed, as insurers refuse to cover the risk for vessels that typically transport around 20% of global oil and LNG supplies. This has caused Brent oil prices to rise by more than 25% in one week, surpassing USD 90 per barrel, and increasing nearly 47% year-to-date at the time of writing. While the US has proposed escorting vessels and is currently developing a plan to provide insurance through the Development Finance Corporation (DFC), this initiative is not yet operational. President Trump and other officials have stated that the conflict will likely continue for four to five weeks or until their four objectives are achieved: destroying Iran's missile capabilities, its navy, its ability to develop nuclear weapons, and its capacity to finance terrorism abroad.

Although this is a 2022-style shock, characterized by simultaneous risk-off sentiment and inflationary pressures, which would negatively impact both equities and bonds, it is likely to be a relatively short conflict, unlike the multi-year invasion of Ukraine by Russia. Therefore, we believe the relatively mild market correction experienced so far is appropriate given the conflict's temporary nature. A more prolonged war would worsen the outlook, whereas a conflict lasting roughly a month, followed by a swift resumption of oil transit and a reversal of the oil price spike, would align with a moderate market correction, a relatively quick rebound, and a return to previously prevailing market trends: global economic resilience, slow but orderly disinflation, and a rotation toward international assets, including EM equities and fixed income. We would describe our approach to the current situation as a careful balancing act, given the uncertainty about whether the market will correct further, by how much, and when it will begin to rebound. We are cautiously adding small amounts of risk in selective market segments while simultaneously reducing risk in others and incorporating some portfolio hedges. We remain relatively optimistic that the conflict is unlikely to last much longer than US officials have suggested, considering the severe consequences it could have on the global economy, as well as the physical supply constraints of ammunition.

Fund characteristics

Fund name	Vontobel Fund – Emerging Markets Blend
ISIN	LU1256229680
Share class	I USD
Reference index	40% JPM EMBI Global Diversified + 40% JPM GBI EM Global Diversified + 20% JPM CMBI Broad Diversified to 28.2.2019, J.P. Morgan EM Blended (JEMB) Equal Weighted thereafter
Inception date	24.8.2015

Historical performance (net returns, in %)

Time period	Fund	Ref. index	Time period	Fund	Ref. index
MTD	1.2%	1.2%	2025	19.8%	14.1%
YTD	3.4%	2.5%	2024	11.6%	3.9%
1 year	17.4%	13.8%	2023	16.7%	11.0%
3 yrs p.a.	15.9%	10.0%	2022	-15.5%	-13.9%
5 yrs p.a.	7.6%	2.8%	2021	6.9%	-3.3%
10 yrs p.a.	8.8%	4.5%	2020	2.2%	5.1%
ITD p.a.	8.4%	4.4%	2019	14.2%	14.1%
			2018	-5.2%	-4.4%
			2017	20.2%	11.8%
			2016	20.6%	10.1%

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of current or future performance.

Performance data does not take into account any commissions and costs charged when shares of the fund are issued and redeemed, if applicable. The return of the fund may go down as well as up, e.g. due to changes in rates of exchange between currencies. The value of the money invested in the fund can increase or decrease and there is no guarantee that all or part of your invested capital can be redeemed.

Investment risks

- Using derivatives generally creates leverage and entails valuation risks and operational risks. Leverage magnifies gains but also losses. Over-the-counter derivatives involve corresponding counterparty risks.
- Investments in emerging markets entail increased liquidity and operational risks as these markets tend to be underdeveloped and more exposed to political, legal, tax and foreign exchange control risks.
- CoCo-Bonds may entail significant risks such as coupon cancellation risk, capital structure inversion risk, call extension risk.
- Distressed securities have a high credit and liquidity risk as well as a potential restructuring and litigation risk. In the worst case, a total loss may result.
- Securities with a lower credit quality means a higher risk that an issuer may fail to meet its obligations. The investment value may fall if an issuer's credit rating is downgraded.
- Asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities and their underlying receivables are often non-transparent. The sub-fund may also be subject to a higher credit and/or prepayment risk.
- The sub-fund's investments may be subject to sustainability risks. The sustainability risks that the sub-fund may be subject to are likely to have an immaterial impact on the value of the sub-fund's investments in the medium to long term due to the mitigating nature of the sub-fund's ESG approach. The sub-fund's performance may be positively or negatively affected by its sustainability strategy. The ability to meet social or environmental objectives might be affected by incomplete or inaccurate data from third-party providers. Information on how environmental and social objectives are achieved and how sustainability risks are managed in this sub-fund may be obtained from vontobel.com/sfdr.

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