EFG Chandler Growth Portfolio AMC

January 2022 Factsheet

CHANDLER
INVESTMENT CONSULTANCIES

Investment Approach

The investment objective of the fund is to achieve capital appreciation and yield performance through a conservative strategy, by regularly changing its components in adequation with market conditions. The Index invests in a large scope of asset classes and industries, through global diversification. The fund components will mainly be Equities, Bonds, Funds and Structured Products. The fund aims to:

- Anticipate changing market conditions and tactically allocating the fund's assets to stocks, fixed income products or cash equivalents in response to these changes.
- Ensuring that the portfolio is well diversified.
- Not limiting investment to any asset classes or sectors, subject to investment restrictions.

Fund Facts

Issuer	EFG International Finance
Advisor	Chandler Investment Consultancies FZE
Currency	USD
ISIN	CH0461379254
Latest NAV (31 January 2022)	128.27%

Charges

Ongoing Charges	1.75%
Performance Fee	10.00%

Fund Statistics

Average Yearly Return	8.81%
Volatility p.a	16.27%
Max Drawdown	-19.33%
Return Since Inception	28.27%

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
2019	-	-	-0.01%	-1.99%	-5.09%	2.48%	-0.68%	-2.43%	-1.54%	-0.12%	-2.24%	3.47%	-8.11%
2020	-1.56%	-1.86%	-1.15%	1.55%	0.04%	0.31%	9.89%	3.73%	-4.99%	-2.44%	14.46%	7.72%	26.79%
2021	12.53%	6.14%	0.91%	5.62%	-4.24%	-0.92%	-4.10%	4.74%	-8.18%	13.36%	-4.87%	-2.40%	17.24%
2022	-6.09%												-6.09%

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results

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Manager's Comments

<u>Market Comments</u>

US
US stocks fell drastically in January 2022. Investors had been eyeing expected rate hikes with caution. Escalating tensions between the US and Russia over Ukraine added to worries, putting markets in reverse. Comments from Federal Reserve (Fed) Chair Jerome Powell suggested a hike in March is extremely likely, underpinned by high inflation and a strong labour market. Balance sheet reductions will occur over time in a predictable manner primarily through adjustments to reinvestments so that securities roll off our balance sheet." In the meantime, early estimates put Q4 GDP growth at 6.9% (quarter on quarter, annualised), above expectations of a 5.5% increase. The potential for sanctions to deter Russian activity in Ukraine pushed energy stocks significantly higher.

Euro area
Eurozone shares fell in January amid caution over the outlook for US interest rates and the uncertain situation in Ukraine. There was a sharp divergence between value and growth segments of the market. Soaring food and energy prices contributed to a rise in annual inflation to 5.0% in December, up from 4.9% in November. European Central Bank President Christine Lagarde rejected suggestions that the ECB should start to raise interest rates more quickly than planned in response to the above-target inflation. The ECB said in December that it was very unlikely to raise rates in 2022. Data showed that eurozone GDP increased by 0.3% quarter-on-quarter in Q4 2021, taking the region's economy back to its pre-pandemic size. The flash eurozone composite purchasing managers' index slipped to an 11-month low of 52.4, given weakness in services due to the Omicron wave, which saw some countries impose restrictions on activity.

Emerging Markets
Emerging market (EM) equities recorded a negative return in January as markets priced in more aggressive policy tightening by the US Fed. South Korea was the weakest market in the MSCI EM index, exacerbated by disappointing Q4 corporate earnings results. Russia was firmly down as tensions with the West in relation to Ukraine continued to rise. China underperformed the index by a smaller margin. Macroeconomic data remained mixed and the authorities announced some modest monetary easing. Mexico, Taiwan, Malaysia and India also finished behind the index. Chinese shares also ended the month in negative territory as global concerns over the Fed's rate hike plan sparked selling by overseas investors, with losses led by the technology sector.

<u>Fund Comments</u>
The Growth portfolio began the year with its worst performance ever, down 6%. Our only meager consolation being that we outperformed our benchmark, the NASDAQ which ended the month down -10% and performed in line with the S&P500 which was down -5.9%.
The themes of the month were inflation and rate hikes as it would seem that both are likely to be revised upwards for the time being and have thus severely impacted equity markets in January. Our positions in Gold and anti-inflation exposures did nothing to save us. We are still of the faith that Omicron will pass and that markets will rebound including the companies that suffered the most such as airlines and tourism and are thus remaining long of all of them, as well as Oil, China, Brazil, and Europe in general.