



CHANDLER

INVESTMENT CONSULTANCIES

EFG Chandler Global Yuan AMC

April 2022 Factsheet

Investment Approach

The objective of the Fund is to enable investors to build their exposure to the Chinese Currency through a convenient Swiss security managed as a diversified portfolio of cash, bonds and equities related to China and the Chinese Yuan. The portfolio is actively managed, maintains a large diversification at all times and has a performance target of between 6 and 8 % per annum in Chinese Yuan.

Global Yuan



Fund Facts

Issuer	EFG International Finance
Advisor	Chandler Investment Consultancies FZE
Currency	USD
ISIN	CH0446940410
Latest NAV (30 April 2022)	81.59%

Charges

Ongoing Charges	2.00%
Performance Fee	10.00%

Fund Statistics

Average Yearly Return	-6.02%
Volatility p.a	16.23%
Max Drawdown	-35.37%
Return Since Inception	-18.41%

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
2019	-	↓ -0.36%	↓ -1.26%	↑ 0.54%	↓ -11.36%	↑ 9.97%	↑ 1.24%	↑ 8.19%	↓ -2.45%	↑ 5.02%	↓ -1.90%	↑ 10.18%	↑ 16.95%
2020	↑ 0.94%	↓ -1.82%	↓ -14.59%	↓ -2.98%	↓ -5.64%	↑ 2.70%	↑ 3.35%	↑ 0.70%	↓ -7.60%	↑ 5.59%	↑ 7.64%	↓ -1.48%	↓ -14.29%
2021	↑ 5.10%	↑ 1.21%	↓ -4.55%	↑ 0.93%	↑ 1.31%	↑ 2.21%	↓ -4.07%	↓ -0.02%	↓ -4.64%	↑ 1.95%	↓ -1.33%	↓ -0.16%	↓ -2.53%
2022	↓ -1.04%	↓ -3.43%	↓ -6.24%	↓ -6.79%									↑ 16.50%

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results



CHANDLER

INVESTMENT CONSULTANCIES

EFG Chandler Global Yuan AMC

Manager's Comments

Market Comments

US

US equities fell sharply in April with the S&P 500 and the Nasdaq Composite falling as much as 9% and 13% respectively. Economic data showed signs of weakening while inflationary pressures continued to prompt the Fed into a more aggressive path of interest rate hikes. Several high-profile US tech firms were notably weaker on supply-chain concerns and lacklustre results. CPI increased 1.2% over the month of March, a sharp pick-up from February. This took the annual rate of inflation to 8.5% from 7.9%, its highest since December 1981. Higher fuel prices contributed significantly to the elevated number. The Fed signalled a 50 basis point hike would take place in May in a step up in the central bank's inflationary countermeasures. Meanwhile, industrial activity was broadly weaker, consumer confidence down, and initial data showed a contraction of GDP in Q1. Weakness was widespread. Consumer staples were more resilient, while most other sectors declined. Consumer discretionary companies, unsurprisingly given the damage to consumer confidence, were amongst the weakest over the month. Car manufacturers were especially hard-hit. Netflix, notably, fell sharply after its net loss of subscribers in Q1, the first quarterly decline in users since 2007.

Euro area

April saw further declines for eurozone equities as the war in Ukraine continued and there was no let up in inflationary pressures. Annual eurozone inflation reached 7.5% in April, up from 7.4% in March. Russia halted gas supplies to Poland and Bulgaria after the two countries refused to comply with a decree from Russia that payment must be made in roubles. The best performing sectors included energy, amid ongoing strong demand, and communication services, where telecoms stocks fared well given their defensive profile. Information technology, consumer discretionary and industrials were the weakest sectors. The eurozone economy grew by 0.2% quarter-on-quarter on Q1 and the unemployment rate dipped in February to 6.8%, from 6.9% in January. On the political news aspect, in France, Emmanuel Macron won the French presidential election.

Emerging Markets

Emerging market (EM) equities were firmly down in April, amid a pick-up in risk aversion globally. Increasingly hawkish sentiment from the US Federal Reserve, US dollar strength, concern over the impact of Covid lockdowns in China, and Russia's ongoing war in Ukraine all weighed on the outlook. Poland, which saw its gas supply from Russia cut off, was the weakest market in the index, while neighbouring Hungary also lagged. Asia ex Japan equities were lower in April as China struggled to contain its worst outbreak of Covid-19. This prompted fears that the subsequent economic stoppages could have a wider impact on the global economy and exacerbate the global supply chain shortages. Shanghai, China's largest city and home to almost 25 million people, has been in lockdown since the end of March when cases of the Omicron variant started spiking. Industrial metals sold off amid increased uncertainty over the demand outlook from China, which was negative for net exporters Peru, Brazil and South Africa.

Fund Comments

The Global Yuan Portfolio fell by 6.79% in April, more or less in line with how the Chinese equities have performed during the month as the Shanghai Composite index fell by 6.31%. Supply chain shortages, the surge in Covid cases in China and the lockdown of Shanghai keep on spooking investors. We have slightly increased our equity exposure in China using the available cash and will keep on adding to reduce our Dollar Average Cost per line.