QANTARA AFRICAN SOVEREIGN BONDS
UCITS under French law

Reporting April 2026

QANTARA
ASSET MANAGEMENT

Investment objective

The Fund's objective is to outperform the JP Morgan EMBI Global Diversified Africa over the Fund's recommended investment horizon of 3 years. It offers investors geographic diversification of their bond investments and exposure to African transformation through a portfolio of debt securities issued by African countries, state-owned companies and supranational organizations, denominated in Hard currencies (USD, EUR) and listed on international markets.

Investment team

frontoffice@qantara-am.com

James KUATE - CIO & Fund manager

25 years' experience as proprietary trader & fund manager in Fixed income and convertible Bonds.

Martin LEY, CFA

Senior Fund manager - Analyst

10 years' experience as Fixed income Fund manager.

Perrine GUERIN

Chief Economist- Strategist

8 years' experience as country risk economist on Africa

key elements

Risk indicator (*)

1	2	**3**	4	5	6	7

Lower risk — Higher risk

Minimum recommended investment period : 3 years

Benchmark: JPM EMBI GD Africa
Yield to maturity: 7.8%
Duration: 4.3
Average rating: BB (linear)
Average coupon: 7.0%

SFDR Classification : Article 8
Domiciliation : France
Legal form: UCITS - FCP
Launch date: 22/12/2023
Assets under management: 16.2 M€
Fund currency: EUR
Nav Calculation : Weekly

Isin codes : FR001400FLD9 (Share ID) / FR001400FLB3 (Share I)
Bloomberg codes : QAMABID FP Equity / QANTASB FP
Income distribution: Capitalization
Date of 1st NAV: 22/12/2023
Original NAV: 100
NAV at 30/04/2026 : 132.2 (Share ID- USD) – 127.7 (Share I- EUR)

Minimum % of Taxonomy alignment: 0%
Minimum % of sustainable investments: 0%

(*) The risk indicator assumes that you hold the product for 3 years. The real risk may be very different if you opt to exit before maturity, and you may get less in return. The synthetic risk indicator enables you to assess the level of risk of this product compared with others.

Management comments

The announcement of a truce in the Iranian conflict and the opening of negotiations between Iran and the United States were the main catalysts during the month, triggering a strong rebound in risk assets, despite only a limited easing in oil prices, with Brent down just 3.7% to USD 114 per barrel. The asset class fully recovered the decline recorded in March, with the benchmark index rising by 4.4%. This performance was driven by a global compression of spreads, even as U.S. interest rates edged slightly higher over the month (10Y yield up 5 bps). The Qantara ASB Fund followed the same trend, posting a solid increase of 3.7% for the USD share class and 3.6% for the EUR share class over the month.

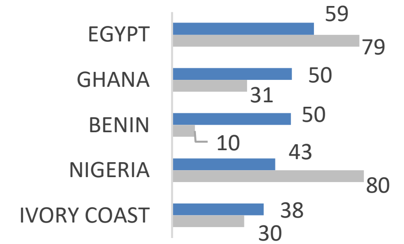
The largest spread tightening came from **Mozambique** (-303 bps). Despite a strained liquidity situation leading to significant arrears, the country made an early repayment to the IMF amounting to USD 700 million and appointed an advisory firm to assist with its debt restructuring, thereby increasing uncertainty regarding its Eurobond. We stay away of this issuer. Oil-exporting countries also experienced significant spread compression due to elevated crude oil prices: **Congo** (-198 bps), **Angola** (-123 bps) and **Nigeria** (-75 bps). We took profits on Congolese and Angolan securities. **Gabon**, although an oil-producing country, recorded only a limited narrowing of its spread (-14 bps) following the release of the IMF outlook, which points to a marked deterioration in the country's fiscal position, with a deficit projected at 10% in 2025. The country, which has requested an IMF program, secured a USD 1 billion loan from Trafigura, backed by future oil deliveries. **Cameroon** also benefited from a significant tightening in its risk premium (-139 bps), driven both by higher crude oil prices and by the adoption of legislation creating a position of Vice President, a measure likely to reduce uncertainties surrounding the succession of President P. Biya. **Senegal** (-116 bps) announced lower growth prospects (2.5% in 2026 versus 6.7% in 2025) and a fiscal deficit that continues to improve, expected at 5.4% in 2026 compared with 11% in 2024. The country announced that it is now aligned with the IMF on macroeconomic data, increasing the likelihood of a program with the Fund. The effects of the Iranian crisis have been felt in **Kenya**, where authorities announced a decline in foreign exchange reserves of USD 1 billion since the start of the crisis, bringing reserves to USD 13.6 billion, equivalent to 5.7 months of imports, with no significant impact on the currency, which remained stable. Inflation, however, rose to 5.6% in April. **Angola**, by contrast, is expecting an exceptional surplus of USD 3.5 billion (2.4% of GDP), supported by oil prices well above the budget assumption of USD 61 per barrel. **Ghana** saw its outlook revised from Stable to Positive by Fitch. On the supranational front, **Afreximbank** approved a USD 10 billion Gulf Crisis Response Program aimed at supporting foreign currency needs and essential imports of African economies. **BOAD** saw its outlook downgraded to Negative by Fitch due to its exposure to Senegal.

Primary market activity saw the emergence of a new issuer, with the **Democratic Republic of Congo** issuing USD 1.5 billion across two tranches (8.75% due 2032 and 9.5% due 2037), attracting USD 5 billion in demand. **OCP** also issued USD 1.5 billion of hybrid securities.

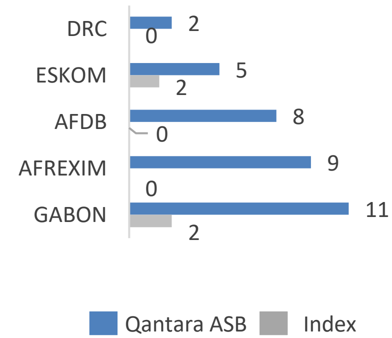
Performances (net of fees)

	MTD	YTD
Qantara ASB-USD share	3.7%	2.0%
Qantara ASB-EUR share	3.6%	1.4%
EMBI GD Africa	4.4%	0.9%
EMBI GD Global	2.9%	1.6%

Top 5 contributions (pbs)



Bottom 5 contributions (pbs)



Fund's performance

	MTD	YTD	3M	6M	1Y	2025	2024	Since inception (Annualised)	Since inception (Cumul)
Qantara ASB-USD share	3.7%	2.0%	1.6%	4.9%	20.3%	15.9%	11.9%	12.6%	32.2%
Qantara ASB-EUR share	3.6%	1.4%	1.2%	3.9%	17.8%	13.8%	10.6%	10.9%	27.7%

Fund's performance month by month

Share ID - USD	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2024	11.9%	0.4%	1.1%	2.9%	-0.5%	1.0%	-0.6%	1.6%	2.3%	1.6%	0.3%	1.4%	-0.2%
2025	15.9%	1.9%	0.7%	-2.3%	-2.0%	4.8%	2.2%	2.2%	1.5%	2.4%	1.3%	0.4%	1.9%
2026	2.0%	0.4%	0.8%	-2.9%	3.7%								

Ranking

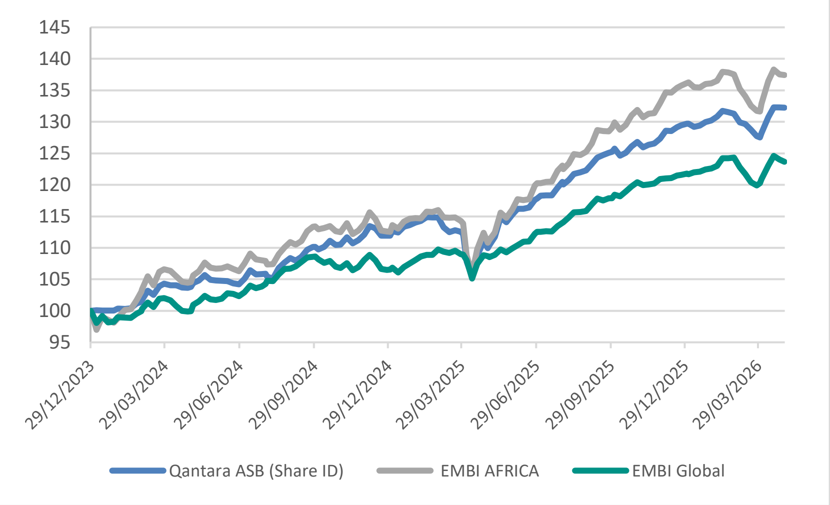
1st decile	*1st quartile*	*1st half*

Part ID: Bloomberg ranking
Part I: Quantalys ranking

Risk parameters

	Volatility	Sharpe ratio	Max drawdown
QANTARA ASB	6.8%	1.20	-8.2
EMBI Africa	8.0%	1.31	-9.0
EMBI Global	4.6%	1.07	-4.3

Qantara ASB & indexes



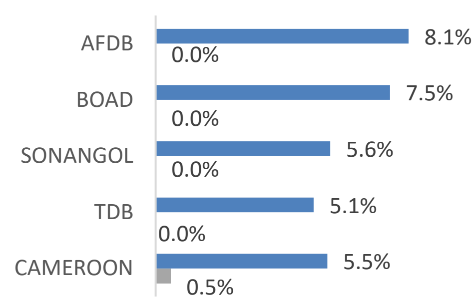
QANTARA ASSET MANAGEMENT

Source : Qantara AM, Bloomberg as of 30/04/2026 – Performances Index & share ID in USD – Share I in EUR, Inception : 29/12/2023
Disclaimer: Past performance is not indicative of future performance. All performances are net of management fees.

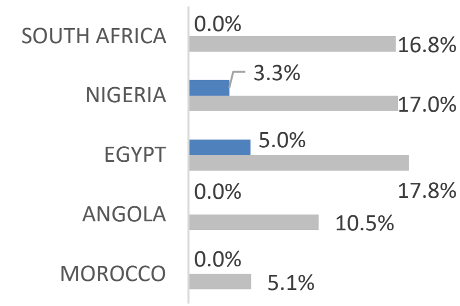
Main parameters

Parameters	Fund	Index
Yield USD	7.8	7.5
Yield EUR	6.3	6.0
Mod Duration	4.3	5.7
Z Spread	365	348
Coupon Yield	7.0%	7.4%
Cash	6%	0%
Linear rating	BB	B
ESG Score internal (*)	47.7	44.9

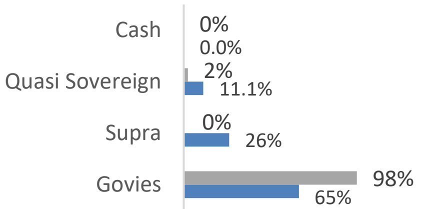
Main overweight



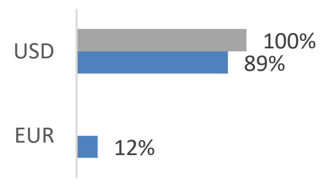
Main underweight



Breakdown by issuer



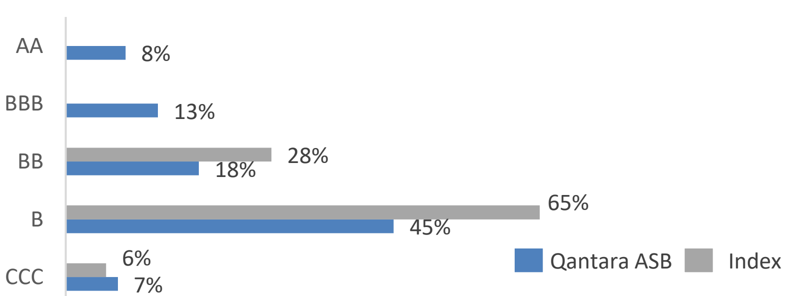
Breakdown by currency



Top 5 issuers

	Fund's weight	Active Weight
AFDB	8.1%	8.1%
IVORY COAST	7.6%	1.5%
BOAD	7.5%	7.5%
SONANGOL	5.6%	5.6%
BENIN	5.6%	4.2%

Breakdown by rating



Main movements and positioning

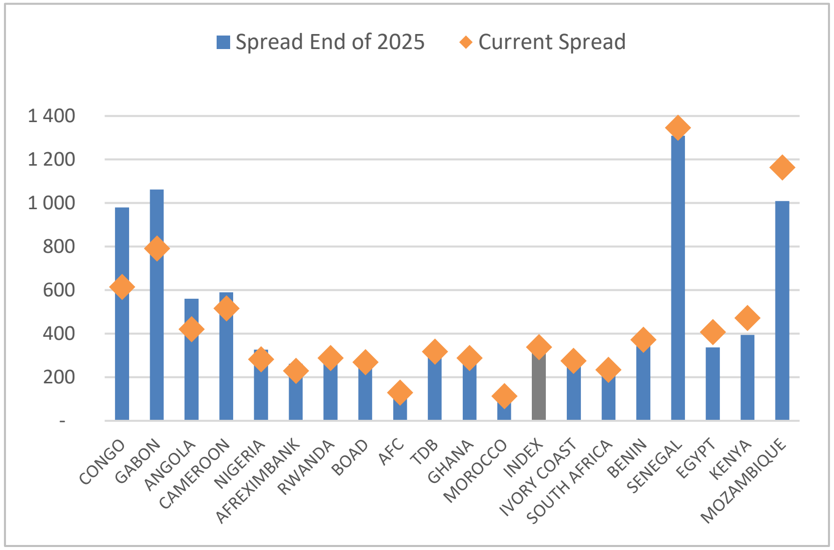
We reduced our exposure to oil-producing countries following the strong compression in spreads (Nigeria, Congo). We fully exited our position in Angola and increased our exposure to Sonangol, which is trading at a significant discount to the sovereign.
We also participated in the inaugural bond issuance of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Sold ANGOL 8 3/4 04/14/32
Bought SONGOL 10 01/29/31
Sold NGERIA 10 ⅜ 12/09/34
Bought DRCONG 8 ¾ 04/16/32

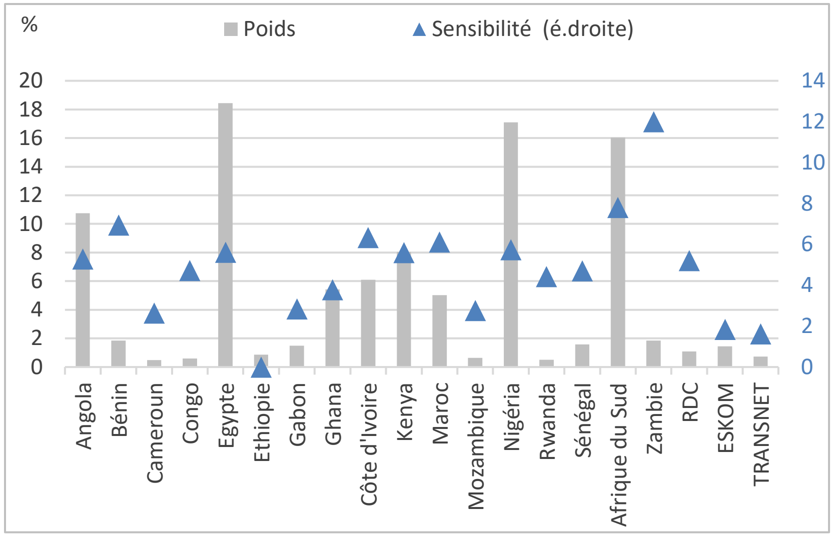
QANTARA ASSET MANAGEMENT

Source : Qantara AM, Bloomberg as of 30/04/2026
(*) More information on the ESG methodology is available at www.qantara-am.com

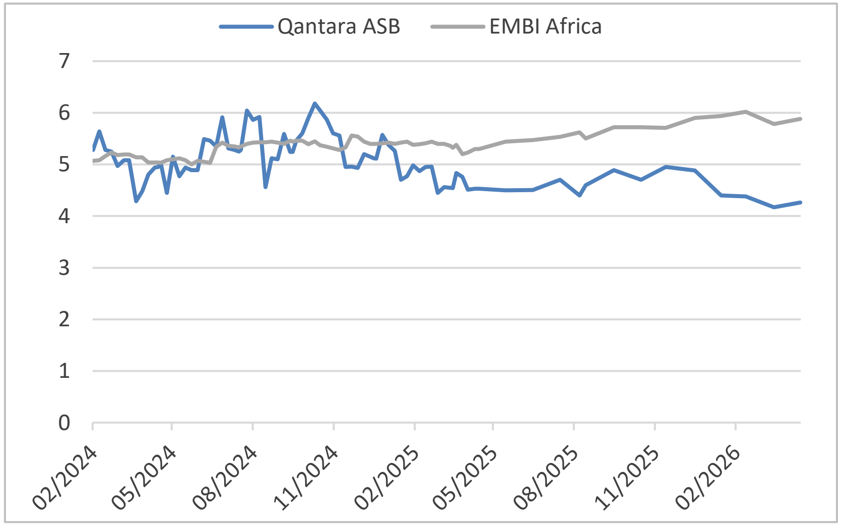
Spreads evolution year to date



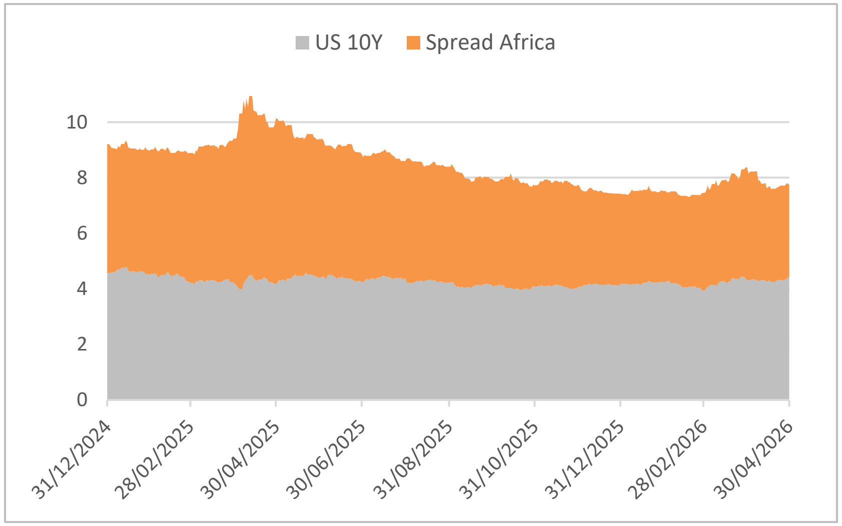
Index breakdown by issuers & modify duration



Modified duration



Africa financing costs



QANTARA ASSET MANAGEMENT

Source : Qantara AM, Bloomberg au 30/04/2026

Denomination	QANTARA AFRICAN SOVEREIGN BONDS
Domiciliation	France
Juridical form	UCITS FCP under French law
SFDR Category	Article 8
Classification	Emerging markets Bonds
Launch date / Original NAV	22 December 2023 / 100
Last VL	30/04/2026: 132.2 (Share ID) 127.7 (Share I)
Benchmark	JPM EMBI GD Africa
recommended investment period	3 years
ISIN Codes	FR001400FLB3 (Share I, EUR Hedged) FR001400FLD9 (Share ID, USD Hedged) FR001400FLC1 (Share R, EUR Hedged) FR001400FLE7 (Share RD, USD Hedged)
Management fees	1% (Share I) – 1,5% (Share R)
Performance fees	None
Front Load	4% Max
Redemptions fees	None
Nav calculation	Weekly
Income distribution	Capitalization
Custodian	CACEIS BANK
Fund administration	CACEIS BANK
subscriptions / redemptions	Orders centralized before 12 pm on Friday
Fund’s auditor	PWC

Risk indicator

Potentially lower yields						Potentially higher yields
1	2	**3**	4	5	6	7
Lower risk						Higher risk

The risk indicator assumes that you keep the product for 3 years.

The real risk may be very different if you opt for an early exit, and you may get less in return. The synthetic risk indicator enables you to assess the level of risk of this product compared with others.

Specific risks:

The value of investments and the income derived from them may go down as well as up, and the customer may not recover the full amount initially invested. This fund invests in emerging markets, which can be more volatile than more developed markets. This fund invests in bonds whose price is influenced by changes in interest rates, issuer credit ratings and other factors such as inflation and market dynamics. Generally, bond prices fall when interest rates rise. Default risk is a function of the issuer's ability to pay interest and repay the loan at maturity. Consequently, default risk may vary between issuing governments and entities. High-yield bonds are riskier. They present a greater risk of default, which can have a negative impact on the income and capital value of the fund investing in them. Given the greater risk of default, an investment in a corporate bond is generally less secure than an investment in a government bond. The fund may make greater and more complicated use of derivatives, which may result in leverage. In such situations, performance may rise or fall more sharply than in the absence of leverage. The fund may be exposed to a risk of financial loss in the event of subsequent default by a countercharged used for derivative instruments. The fund offers no guarantees or protection regarding performance, capital, net asset stability or volatility. Currency hedging is used to substantially reduce the risk of loss due to adverse movements in exchange rates on positions held in currencies other than the fund's trading currency. Currency hedging also has the effect of limiting the possibility of realizing foreign exchange gains.

Average rating : The average rating aggregates the ratings of issuers in the fund into a single rating by means of a weighted average.
Classification SFDR The Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) is a European regulation that requires asset managers to classify their funds as either "Article 8" funds that promote environmental and social characteristics, or "Article 9" funds that engage in sustainable investment with measurable objectives, or "Article 6" funds that do not promote environmental or social characteristics and have no sustainable objectives.
Credit sensitivity The Credit Sensitivity is a formula that expresses the measurable change in the value of a fixed income instrument in response to a change in credit spread. The credit sensitivity for the fund is calculated as the weighted average credit sensitivity of all underlying fixed income instruments
Duration The duration of a bond corresponds to the period after which its profitability is not affected by interest rate variations. Duration is defined as the average discounted life of all flows (interest and principal).
ESG : E- Environment, S- Social , G- Governance
ESG methodology: Qantara AM's ESG methodology is based on 3 pillars that represent major challenges for the African continent (Energy transition and adaptation to climate change, Education, Governance). A score is calculated using a proprietary method for each pillar, based on indicators from public sources.
ESG score calculation: Overall fund rating calculated according to Qantara AM's internal methodology: The final score ranges from 0 to 100, with 100 being the best score.
Exposure: The Exposure of a fund is expressed as a percentage of total portfolio holdings, considering the leverage of derivative instruments. It represents the amount an investor can lose from the risks unique to a Shareicular investment.
FCP: “Fonds commun de placement” – Mutual funds
High Yield . An instrument is considered as a high yield instrument if its credit rating is below BBB-., because of its higher default risk. The rate of return on these securities is generally higher.
Investment grade : An instrument is considered as an investment grade instrument if its credit rating is above or equal to BBB- , indicating a generally relatively low risk of default.
Modified duration : The Modified Duration is a formula that expresses the measurable change in the value of a fixed income instrument in response to a change in interest rates The Modified Duration for the fund is calculated as the weighted average of all underlying fixed income instruments.
Net asset value (NAV) : Price of one share.
Rating : The rating is the financial rating used to measure the quality of the borrower's (bond issuer's) signature.
Ratio de Sharpe : The Sharpe Ratio measures the level of compensation an investment in the fund offered for the risk taken. It is calculated by subtracting the risk-free rate from the return of the fund and dividing that result by the volatility. The higher the Sharpe ratio the better, a negative ratio has no significance other than that the fund underperformed the risk-free rate.
Tracking error: Tracking error is a statistical measure of the dispersion of a fund's excess returns around the mean, which in effect is the volatility of the difference between the fund's performance and the performance of the benchmark index. A higher tracking error indicates a higher deviation from the benchmark.
UCITS Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities is a European directive aimed at harmonizing markets (European passport).
VaR Value at risk (VaR) represents an investor's maximum potential loss on the value of a portfolio of financial assets, given a holding horizon (20 days) and a confidence interval (99%). This potential loss is represented as a percentage of the portfolio's total assets. It is calculated based on a sample of historical data (over a 2-year period).
Volatility : The Volatility is the statistical measure of dispersion of returns for a fund around the mean. A higher volatility means that a fund's value can potentially be spread out over a larger range of values and makes the fund a riskier investment. .
Yield to Maturity : Yield to is the actuarial rate of return. At the time of calculation, it is the estimated rate of return offered by a bond if it were held to maturity by the investor. Note that the indicated yield does not consider the effect of currency carry and the Fund's fees and expenses.

DISCLAIMER

QANTARA ASSET MANAGEMENT – QAM
Registered in Paris RCS number 912 686 672
Headquarters: 44 Bis rue Pasquier 75008 Paris, France
Approved by the autorité des Marchés Financiers on 04/01/2023 as an asset management company under the number GP-20230002

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