

Fund Information

Portfolio Managers

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Target Return

3% outperformance per annum on a three-year rolling basis

Comparative Benchmark

MSCI EM ex Fossil Fuels

Typical Tracking Error

4-7%

Fund Inception

October-2022

Assets under management

Fund: USD 8.5m

Strategy: USD 3453.9m

Fund Performance

Past performance does not predict future returns

	Fund Gross	Fund Net	MSCI EM ex Fossil Fuels	Gross Rel.	Net Rel.
March Q1	-15.1	-15.2	-13.6	-1.8	-1.9
1 Year	4.6	4.3	-0.5	5.1	4.8
3 Year	61.1	59.1	30.8	23.2	21.7
Incep.	23.2	21.6	15.3	6.9	5.4
	25.9	24.3	17.6	7.1	5.7

3, 5, 10 year and Incep. returns are annualised.

Returns are in USD

Fund Value (USD mil) 8.5

Inception 01/10/22

The following information is in addition to, and should be read only in conjunction with, the performance data presented above.

	Fund Gross	Fund Net	MSCI EM ex Fossil Fuels	Rel.	Net Rel.
2022	12.4	12.0	10.1	2.1	1.8
2023	10.9	9.3	9.4	1.4	-0.1
2024	15.2	13.6	8.6	6.0	4.6
2025	49.2	47.4	35.4	10.2	8.8
2026	4.6	4.3	-0.5	5.1	4.8

Q1 2026 Attribution

Region Allocation	2.1
Security Selection	3.0
Currency Effect	-0.4
Management Effect	4.7

It has been a volatile start to the year for EM equities, which initially rallied strongly as investors continued to rotate out of US assets, before selling off sharply amid escalating tensions in the Middle East.

Performance

The fund finished ahead of its benchmark, with outperformance particularly notable in Taiwan and Korea.

Market Background

It has been a volatile start to the year for EM equities, which initially rallied as investors continued to rotate out of US assets, before selling off sharply amid escalating tensions in the Middle East.

Outlook

We remain constructive on the outlook for EM equities. Earnings momentum is improving across much of the asset class and, importantly, the breadth of revisions is broadening beyond a narrow group of large-cap index constituents. Relative valuations remain attractive versus developed markets and ownership levels are low. US dollar weakness is another important pillar of our thesis. Whilst recent geopolitical events have seen the dollar strengthen, we believe this will be temporary as the US continues to face structural fiscal pressures, and Trump's erratic style of leadership is undermining investor trust.

The escalation of tensions in the Middle East over recent weeks has understandably raised concerns around energy prices, global growth and broader risk sentiment. While the situation remains fluid, our assessment at this stage is that our portfolio is relatively well positioned to navigate the potential market consequences of the current geopolitical shock.

In our view, the portfolio's country and sector exposures provide a degree of insulation from the most vulnerable areas of the Emerging Markets universe. This insulation reflects both our regional allocation and our sector positioning.

We are meaningfully overweight Latin America, where several of the economies represented in the portfolio stand to benefit from firmer commodity prices. Brazil and Argentina are key examples. Both economies have important commodity linkages and therefore tend to see improved terms of trade when energy and broader commodity prices strengthen. This positioning has been supportive for portfolio performance during the recent period of market volatility.

By contrast, we remain meaningfully underweight several markets that are structurally exposed to higher energy prices and external funding pressures, including India, Turkey and Thailand.

As a major importer of hydrocarbons, the current oil price shock is a headwind for the growth outlook in India, given that the country has a negative oil and gas trade balance of c.3.4% GDP, the third highest in Asia behind only Thailand (5.5%) and Korea (4.3%). However, India has corrected to a level where valuations are no longer excessive. It is now trading marginally below its long-term average on forward earnings and in terms of its premium versus wider EM equities. After material share price corrections, we are closely monitoring several Indian blue-chip names, where valuations are becoming disconnected from fundamentals. That said, we are likely to remain underweight the market in aggregate. Adjusting for growth, India still looks relatively unattractive to us, with a negative earnings differential versus MSCI EM of -25% in calendar 2026, and -2% in 2027, using consensus estimates. From 2024-27, Indian earnings are expected to lag the EM index, which weakens the argument for paying premium valuations for Indian equities.

At the sector level, we maintain a relatively cautious stance toward economically sensitive cyclicals, while retaining significant exposure to structural growth areas, particularly within technology. Importantly, as we have mentioned previously, the current technology cycle appears fundamentally different from previous cycles. In earlier periods, technology demand was heavily driven by consumer electronics and therefore highly sensitive to global shocks. Today, a significant portion of demand is being driven by US hyperscalers' capital expenditure related to artificial intelligence and data infrastructure. With major technology platforms continuing to commit substantial investment budgets, this demand base is proving far more resilient to short-term fluctuations in energy prices or consumer confidence, and we continue to see upward earnings revisions in our meetings with management teams across the sector.

Korea is a good example of how this technology exposure is reflected in our portfolio positioning. We remain positive on Korea overall, although we have made certain adjustments over recent months to reflect the strong price performance seen across parts of the market.

While we continue to have conviction that the memory cycle remains strong and that earnings forecasts are still lagging the underlying demand picture, we have nevertheless taken some profit in Samsung Electronics given the stock has doubled since November. Importantly, these profit-taking decisions were made over recent months, prior to the recent geopolitical escalation. We have redeployed this capital into other Korean opportunities, including two new positions in heavily discounted holding companies with attractive underlying operating assets.

Another area worth highlighting in the current environment is gold. Our view has been that the rally in gold in recent years has been driven less by geopolitics and more by structural factors, particularly concerns around dollar debasement and sustained central bank buying.

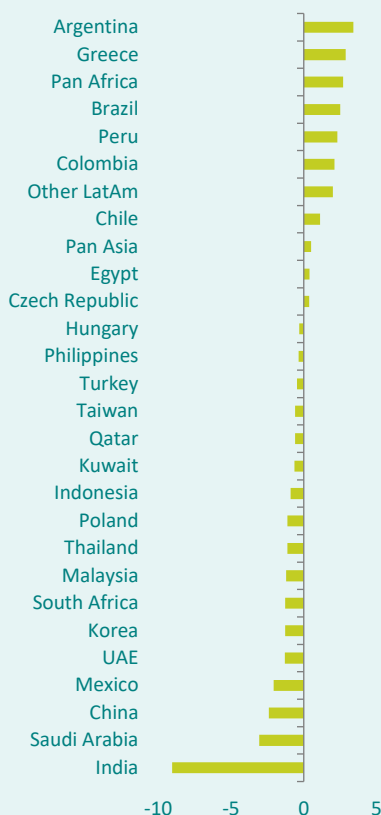
Outlook continued

Looking ahead, we remain convinced that the structural drivers of gold demand remain firmly in place. A significant component of this demand appears to be ongoing purchases by central banks, particularly in emerging markets. In China's case, large external surpluses combined with relatively stable reported foreign exchange reserves suggest that part of those surpluses may be finding their way into gold purchases through financial flows rather than being reflected in traditional reserve accumulation.

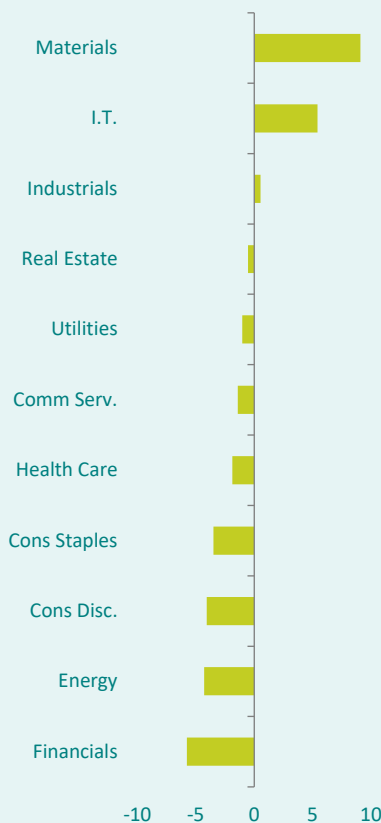
This structural demand reinforces gold's role as a hedge against geopolitical risk and potential currency debasement, particularly in an environment where central banks appear increasingly willing to diversify reserves away from the US dollar. Recent gold price weakness reflects generalised profit-taking rather than a change in these fundamentals, in our view. This price action during a time of rising global risk and inflation expectations is atypical, but does not change our underlying positive view.

Finally, we are ensuring that the portfolio is liquid, and have modestly increased cash relative to normal levels. This should provide flexibility to respond quickly to the rapidly developing situation, and to exploit any attractive opportunities created by ongoing volatility. As always, we continue to monitor developments closely and remain ready to adjust positioning should the geopolitical landscape evolve further. However, based on current exposures, we believe the portfolio is well placed to manage the potential fallout while continuing to focus on the longer-term opportunities across Emerging Markets.

Country relative to Index %



Sectors relative to Index %



Portfolio Positioning

Over the quarter we increased exposure to selective financials such as Credicorp. It is Peru’s leading financial institution, which we believe is entering a highly attractive credit growth cycle. Peru’s economy is closely geared to copper, and with a project pipeline of approximately US\$50–60bn across mining, infrastructure and engineering, the potential uplift to investment as a share of GDP is material. In previous commodity upcycles, investment to GDP increased significantly, creating powerful second order effects for corporate lending. Credicorp is exceptionally well positioned to capture this, with a dominant franchise, strong deposit base and robust capitalisation. In addition, its high growth consumer and payments platform, Yape, currently contributes around 5% of net income but could approach 15% by 2028, providing incremental optionality. The shares trade on less than 11x 2027 earnings and around 2x 2027 book value, which we view as undemanding, particularly given our expectation of low teens book value compounding. In our view, the market is underestimating the strength and duration of the upcoming credit cycle.

Conversely, we trimmed Samsung Electronics. The investment case remains underpinned by an exceptionally strong memory cycle, with demand for high bandwidth memory driving supernormal profitability amid acute supply demand tightness through 2026 and likely into 2027. However, memory remains a cyclical industry, and the stock has performed strongly as earnings expectations have been revised higher. While we retain a meaningful position, we have rightsized exposure into strength.

Stocks

Below we highlight a major winner and a major loser:

Samsung Electro-Mechanics

Samsung Electro-Mechanics, or Semco, is one of the global leaders in multilayer ceramic capacitors (MLCCs), a critical component in power delivery and signal integrity across advanced electronics. We believe MLCCs are among the clearest beneficiaries within the AI hardware value chain.

AI servers require significantly greater power stability and operate in higher voltage, high speed environments, which materially increases MLCC content. Indeed, MLCC content in an AI server is approximately 13 times that of a general purpose server. In addition, high specification MLCCs used in AI applications command pricing roughly two to three times that of standard IT grade products. This creates a powerful combination of volume and pricing tailwinds.

Importantly, supply at the high end of the market is concentrated among a small number of players globally, including Semco and Murata. Utilisation rates are therefore high, and pricing discipline has improved. During the quarter, announcements from a key Japanese peer regarding price increases reinforced the view that tight supply/demand dynamics are feeding through into earnings upgrades. We believe Semco remains well positioned to benefit from sustained AI related capex, with structural content growth and a favourable industry structure underpinning further upside.

Baidu

Baidu detracted during the quarter following a period of strong performance into year end. The shares had previously rallied on optimism surrounding its AI accelerator chip, Kunlunxin, which is viewed as a competitive domestic alternative to US high end GPUs. Expectations around a potential IPO of this business had also supported sentiment.

However, potential delays to the anticipated IPO timeline prompted profit taking. In addition, broader concerns regarding the durability of search economics in an AI driven environment weighed on platform businesses more generally. Baidu’s core search division remains ex growth and faces competitive pressures within Chinese digital advertising, including share shifts towards short form video platforms.

Despite near-term weakness, we remain constructive. The cloud division currently generates around 20% of group revenue. It is growing at a CAGR of 20-25% per annum and is leveraged to AI workloads. The Kunlunxin chip business provides further optionality that we do not believe is fully reflected in the valuation. In addition, management has committed to returning approximately US\$5bn of capital on a market cap of around US\$44bn over the coming years, providing tangible shareholder support. We continue to see Baidu as an undervalued asset with diversified sources of future value creation.

Performance Attribution Q1 2026

On this page we identify where your portfolio added or subtracted value, relative to the benchmark.

Regional Selection (%)

Region	Region Allocation	Security Selection	Currency Effect	Management Effect
Total Portfolio	2.1	3.0	-0.4	4.7
Equity	1.6	3.0	-0.4	4.3
Top/Bottom 5 EM Countries	1.7	2.2	-0.1	3.8
Taiwan	0.2	3.5	-0.1	3.7
Korea	0.7	1.0	-0.1	1.6
India	1.3	-0.7	0.2	0.9
South Africa	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Indonesia	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Thailand	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Greece	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.2
Brazil	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4
China	0.2	-0.9	-0.1	-0.8
Argentina	-0.7	-0.8	0.0	-1.4
Rest of World	-0.2	0.8	-0.2	0.5
Non Equity	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Cash	0.5	0.0	5.1	5.6
Foreign Exchange	-0.1	0.0	-5.1	-5.2

Highlights

- The fund finished ahead of its benchmark, with outperformance particularly notable in Taiwan and Korea.
- Our Korean memory names have rallied sharply amid expectations for further DRAM and NAND memory price hikes.
- The fund's AI beneficiaries in Taiwan also continued to rally amid ongoing AI advances and incremental hyperscaler capex.
- The fund benefited from being underweight India, which sold off due to concerns over higher oil prices and a moderating earnings growth outlook.
- Our Argentinian names were used as a funding source as investors shifted into other LatAm markets.

Sector Selection (%)

Sector	Sector Allocation	Security Selection	Currency Effect	Management Effect
Total Portfolio	2.3	2.8	-0.4	4.7
Equities	1.8	2.8	-0.4	4.3
Information Technology	1.6	5.2	-0.2	6.7
Materials	-0.1	0.7	0.1	0.7
Health Care	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
Consumer Staples	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Utilities	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Real Estate	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.3
Communication Services	0.1	-0.5	0.0	-0.4
Energy	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Industrials	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.6
Financials	0.1	-0.6	-0.3	-0.8
Consumer Discretionary	0.3	-1.2	0.0	-0.9
Non Equity	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Cash	0.5	0.0	5.1	5.6
Foreign Exchange	-0.1	0.0	-5.1	-5.2

Highlights

- At the sector level, outperformance was particularly marked in I.T. and Materials.
- Memory and AI beneficiaries were the key winners in I.T., whilst Pan African Resources led outperformance in Materials.
- Indian classifieds company CarTrade sold off in Consumer Discretionary, despite reporting solid results. We have reduced our position size.

Stock Selection (%)

	Stock	Country	Sector	Management Effect (%)	TT Held
Top Contributors	Universal Microwave Technology	Taiwan	Information Technology	2.04	√
	Samsung Electronics	Korea	Information Technology	1.23	√
	SK Square	Korea	Information Technology	0.78	√
	Taiwan Union Technology Corp	Taiwan	Information Technology	0.66	√
	Samsung Electro-Mechanics	Korea	Information Technology	0.64	√
Top Detractors	Galicia	Argentina	Financials	-0.88	√
	Cartrade Tech Ltd	India	Consumer Discretionary	-0.56	√
	Banco Macro	Argentina	Financials	-0.52	√
	Tencent	China	Communication Services	-0.47	√
	TSMC	Taiwan	Information Technology	-0.47	√

Please note: the country and sector attribution above is against the MSCI EM index, whereas the stock level attribution is against the MSCI EM ex Fossil Fuels benchmark.

Portfolio Breakdown (%)

	TT Sustainable EM		MSCI EM ex Fossil Fuels
	31 Dec	31 Mar	31 Mar
	Czech Republic		0.5
Egypt	1.5	0.5	0.1
Greece	0.9	3.4	0.5
Hungary			0.3
Kazakhstan	1.3		
Kuwait			0.7
Pan Africa	3.3	2.7	
Poland			1.1
Qatar			0.6
Saudi Arabia	2.0		3.1
South Africa	2.4	2.4	3.6
Turkey			0.5
UAE			1.3
EMEA	11.3	9.4	11.9
China	25.3	23.1	25.5
India	7.9	3.5	12.6
Indonesia			0.9
Korea	15.9	14.2	15.5
Malaysia			1.2
Pan Asia		0.5	
Philippines			0.4
Taiwan	22.7	21.9	22.5
Thailand			1.1
Emerging Asia	71.7	63.2	79.7
Argentina	7.8	3.4	
Brazil	0.9	7.6	5.1
Chile	3.9	1.7	0.5
Colombia	2.7	2.3	0.2
Mexico			2.1
Other LatAm	0.9	2.0	
Peru		2.8	0.4
Latin America	16.3	19.8	8.4
Cash	0.6	7.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sector Allocation (%)

	TT Sustainable EM		MSCI EM ex Fossil Fuels
	31 Dec	31 Mar	31 Mar
	Communication Services	8.1	6.5
Consumer Discretionary	11.2	6.1	10.2
Consumer Staples			3.5
Energy			4.3
Financials	18.6	15.7	21.5
Health Care	0.8	1.1	3.0
Industrials	4.6	7.7	7.1
Information Technology	39.8	37.2	31.8
Materials	13.7	16.2	7.1
Real Estate	1.5	0.6	1.2
Utilities	0.9	1.3	2.4
Cash	0.6	7.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Top 10 Stocks

December 31, 2025			March 31, 2026		
Security	Country	Weight %	Security	Country	Weight %
TSMC	Taiwan	9.7	TSMC	Taiwan	9.1
Samsung Electronics	Korea	9.5	Samsung Electronics	Korea	6.9
Tencent	China	6.2	Tencent	China	4.5
Alibaba	China	5.4	Alibaba	China	4.3
Galicia	Argentina	4.1	Taiwan Union Technology Corp	Taiwan	3.6
SK Square	Korea	3.7	Banco BTG Pactual S.A	Brazil	3.0
Aris Mining Corp	Colombia	2.7	King Yuan Electronics Co Ltd	Taiwan	2.9
ASE Technology	Taiwan	2.5	CREDICORP LTD	Peru	2.8
CAPITAL LIMITED	UK	2.5	AbraSilver Resource Corp	Canada	2.3
Accton Technology Corp	Taiwan	2.5	SK Square	Korea	2.3
Top 10 Positions		48.8	Top 10 Positions		41.7
Top 20 Positions		67.9	Top 20 Positions		61.7
No. of stocks		52	No. of stocks		54

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Additional Fund Performance Information:

Fund 12-Month Discrete Periods (%)			
	Apr 25 - Mar 26	Apr 24 - Mar 25	Apr 23 - Mar 24
Gross of fees	61.1	6.7	8.9
Net of fees	59.1	5.3	7.3
Index	30.8	9.5	7.1
Relative (gross)	23.2	-2.6	1.7
Relative (net)	21.7	-3.9	0.2

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A prospectus and supplement for the Fund (“Prospectus”), and Key Information Documents (“KIDs”) for each share class of the Fund can be obtained from www.ttint.com and is available in other languages. The KIDs can be obtained from www.ttint.com and are available in one of the official languages of each of the EU Member States into which each sub-fund has been notified for marketing under the Directive 2009/65/EC. In addition, a summary of Fund investor rights is available from www.ttint.com. Any person considering an investment in the Fund should consult the Fund’s Prospectus. Investment in the Fund carries with it a high degree of risk. Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results and investors may not retrieve their original investment. Nothing in this document constitutes or should be treated as investment advice nor is it a recommendation to buy, hold or sell any investment. Performance statistics are not necessarily based on audited financial statements and assume reinvestment of portfolio distributions. Net asset value of the portfolio will fluctuate with market conditions which includes fluctuations in currency markets.

Additional Risks

FDI Risk: FDI may fluctuate in value rapidly and leverage through FDI may cause losses that are greater than the original amount paid for the relevant FDI.

Operational Risk: human error, system and/process failures, inadequate procedures or control may cause losses to the Fund.

Liquidity Risk: the Fund may have difficulty buying or selling certain securities readily which may have a financial impact on the Fund.

Credit/Counterparty Risk: a party with whom the Fund contracts for securities may fail to meet its obligations (e.g. fail to pay principal or interest or to settle an FDI) or become bankrupt, which may expose the Fund to a financial loss.

For more information on these and other risk factors that apply to the Fund, see the section entitled “Risk Factors” in the Prospectus.

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Important Information:

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