

TUNDRA SUSTAINABLE FRONTIER FUND

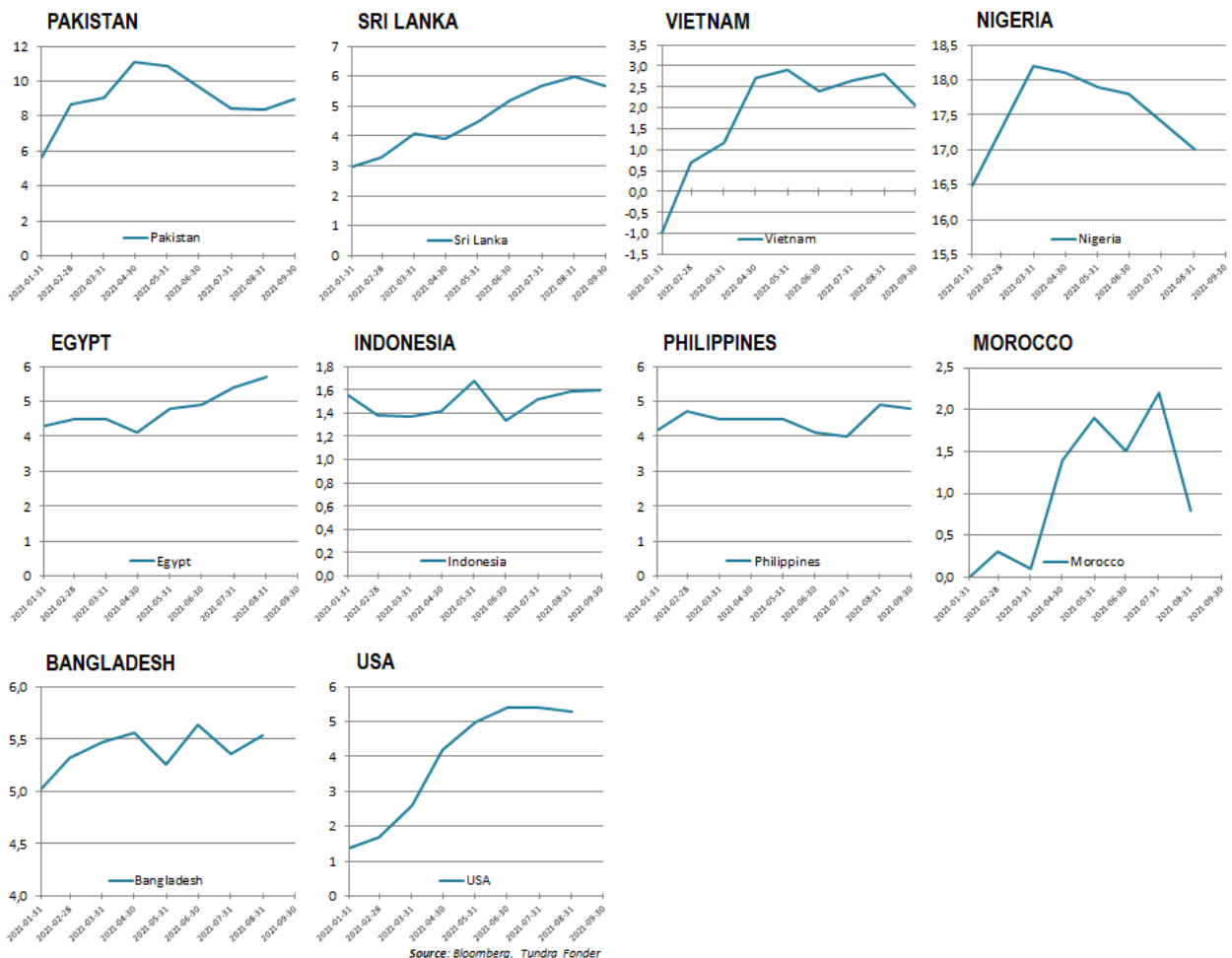
MONTHLY UPDATE
SEPTEMBER 2021



BANGLADESH AND VIETNAM HELPED THE FUND IN SEPTEMBER

The fund rose 1.8% in USD during September (EUR: +3.8%) compared to the benchmark index, MSCI FMxGCC Net TR (USD) which rose 0.8% (EUR: 2.8%) and MSCI EM Net TR (USD) which fell 4.0% (EUR: -2.0%). During the month, we had positive contributions mainly from Bangladesh and Vietnam. Bangladesh makes up 11% of the fund and our portfolio rose just over 9% (USD) during the month. Vietnam makes up just over 20% of the fund and our sub-portfolio rose 3% during the month. Among negative contributions was Kazakhstan, where our position in Kaspi fell just over 7% during the month. In September, we increased our position in the company, from under 2% to 3.5% of the fund's assets. Among the markets in which the fund is invested, Sri Lanka (+9%), Bangladesh (+6%) and Morocco (+4%) performed the strongest. The weakest markets were Pakistan (-7%), the Philippines (-2%) and Vietnam (+1%). It was a rather turbulent month in global equity markets. Both MSCI World Net TR (USD) and MSCI EM Net TR (USD) fell 4% in the global turmoil. Sharply rising energy prices, especially gas prices, meant an increasing discussion about the inflationary outlook not only in the short term, but also in the medium term. As the world recovers from COVID-19, demand has picked up at the same time as supply has not really caught up in most areas. This creates upward price pressures which are seen in global inflation statistics. Much of the global debate is about how lasting these price increases will be (transitory or not). Depending on the interpretation, it may have an impact on the central banks' actions, which is a common risk for global equity markets.

FIGURE 1 – 2021 INFLATION IN OUR MARKETS & USA



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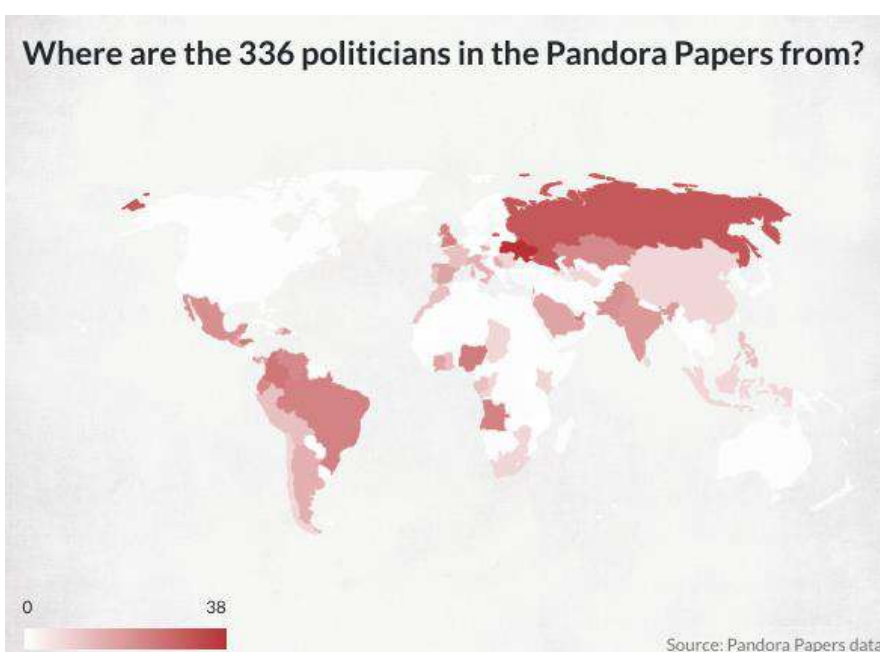
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In our markets, Sri Lanka has already raised interest rates for the first time. In September, Pakistan's central bank also raised the key interest rate. In Pakistan, concerns about the rising current account deficit and higher inflation put pressure on the Pakistani equity market in September. However, as long as the central bank allows the currency to weaken, thereby compensating for the growing demand for US dollars, we are not very concerned. A lower exchange rate means an increased competitive advantage for locally produced goods and, in cases where replacement goods do not exist, cools off demand for imports. What we generally do not want to see, however, is the combination of rising current account deficits and declining reserves as this is a sign that the central bank is spending reserves to protect its currency. A hopeless task in 99 cases out of 100.

When we look at macro-specific risks in our countries, our focus is mainly on what we refer to as "disruption risks", i.e. the risks of sudden and unexpected shocks to the economy. It is important to understand that traditional risks in our markets such as poorly developed infrastructure, electricity shortages, corruption, security and currency movements are areas that our companies have routines for and are used to managing. Skilled companies even learn to use these to improve their competitive advantage. What we think one should be vigilant about in frontier markets and smaller emerging markets are signs that imbalances are building up in the economy, for example through an overvalued currency which a country tries to protect, or risks of a significantly changed political agenda. Economic imbalances are corrected in the long term, but if they have been built up over a long period of time, they can create significant turbulence in the short term when they unfold. This means risks of interruptions in the companies' operations and thus constitute problems even for well-managed companies.

As we write this monthly letter, the "Pandora Papers" has just been released. In the same way as previous "Panama papers", it is about the disclosure of the underlying owners of a large number of offshore companies. Political implications in any of our markets should not be ruled out, but, as always, it is ultimately about what is revealed and how this is subsequently handled by local authorities.

PICTURE 1 – POLITICIANS IMPLICATED IN THE PANDORA PAPERS



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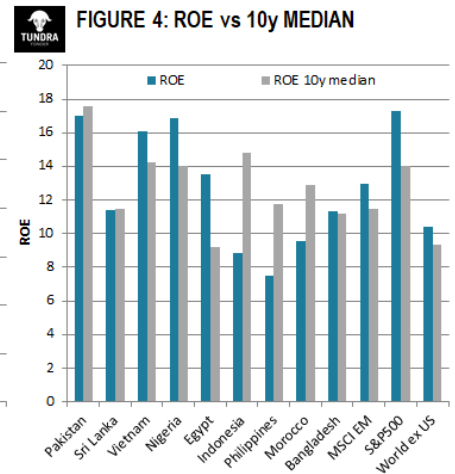
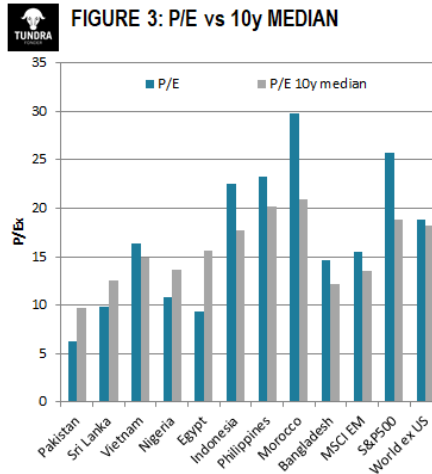
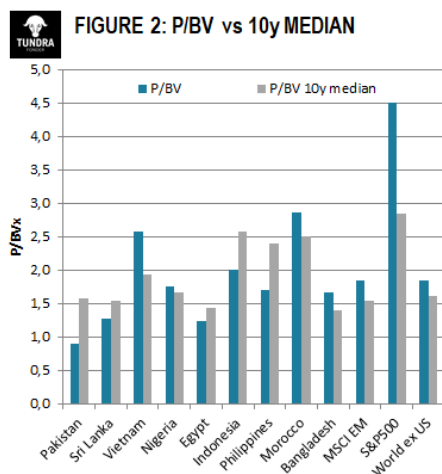
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The valuations in our markets remain attractive (see Table 1). Below we show the current P/BV- valuations relative to each market's 10-year median valuation (see Figure 2). As can be seen, valuations in most of Tundra's markets are historically low vs history. We also show a corresponding comparison on P/E- valuations (see Figure 3). Here, too, we note that valuations in most markets are historically low. We conclude these with a comparison of what the return on equity looks like today relative to history (See Figure 4). The reason for this is that an abnormally high return on equity can mean that the market does not really believe that profitability (and thus profits) are sustainable and therefore are not willing to pay historical valuations. Here too (Indonesia and the Philippines being the exceptions) we see that the return on equity is in line with historical returns.

TABLE 1: UPSIDE/DOWNSIDE BASED ON HISTORICAL AVERAGE VALUATION

Implied upside / (downside)	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Vietnam	Nigeria	Egypt	Indonesia	Philippines	Morocco	Bangladesh	MSCI EM	S&P500	World ex US
P/E	54%	28%	-9%	27%	66%	-21%	-13%	-30%	-17%	-13%	-27%	-3%
P/BV	73%	22%	-25%	-5%	17%	28%	41%	-12%	-16%	-16%	-37%	-12%
ROE	3%	1%	-11%	-17%	-32%	68%	56%	35%	-1%	-11%	-19%	-10%

Source: Bloomberg; Indices: Pakistan = KSE100, Sri Lanka = CSEALL, Vietnam = VNINDEX, Egypt = HERMES, Indonesia = MSCI Indonesia IMI, Philippines = PCOMP, Morocco = MOSENEW, Bangladesh = MSCI Bangladesh IMI, World ex US = MSCI World ex USA



Source: Bloomberg, Tundra Fonder

We believe that the biggest risk in the short term is a major global downturn in equity markets. No market will be immune to a global equity market crash, but overall we believe that our markets have a good cushion to the risk of falling earnings and a lower risk appetite. Our markets, and perhaps even more so our companies, have so far this year shown that during periods of normal turbulence they can perform relatively well. The fund's valuation for the current year's profits (primarily end of year 2021 but parts of the



ABOUT THE FUND

Tundra Sustainable Frontier Fund focuses on the next generation of emerging markets such as Vietnam, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Egypt and Nigeria. Featuring strong population growth, rapid urbanisation, investments in infrastructure, growing middle classes and stabilising political environments, a vast majority of international investors are yet to discover these markets.

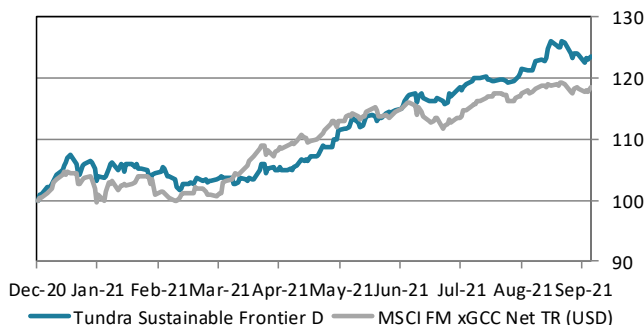
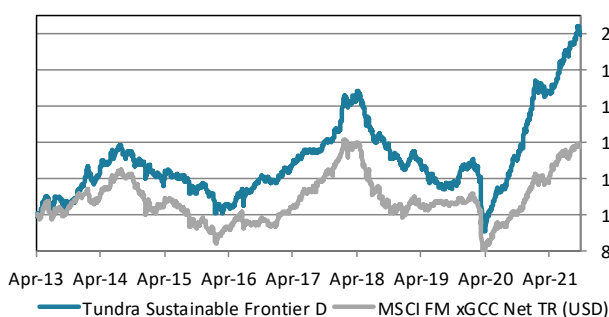
The fund is managed according to Tundra's active stock picking philosophy and backed by local research offices in Asia. Investments are based on an ESG approach where each investment has to comply with the UN Global Compact with regards to human rights, labour rights, corporate governance and environmental impacts. The fund is registered in Sweden and is fully UCITS compliant. Read more about latest developments [here](#).

Return*	NAV(USD)	1 month	YTD	1 year	3 year	Inception
Tundra Sustainable Frontier D	30.95	1.8%	23.4%	53.2%	44.3%	100.7%
Benchmark	860.71	0.8%	18.4%	37.8%	30.3%	38.5%

* Fund returns calculated on SEK class converted to USD in order to provide the longest possible data set.

The fund vs benchmark (since inception)

The fund vs benchmark (YTD)



Fund monthly performance

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
2013				2.8%	6.6%	-6.2%	6.2%	-4.6%	1.7%	2.3%	3.9%	5.5%	16.9%
2014	2.4%	-2.3%	4.0%	4.4%	3.8%	0.9%	1.3%	-2.5%	0.1%	-3.4%	-0.6%	-1.7%	7.9%
2015	-3.1%	-0.5%	-2.8%	4.4%	-1.6%	-0.7%	-1.4%	-3.0%	-3.4%	4.3%	-2.7%	-1.6%	-11.8%
2016	-5.8%	-2.3%	1.7%	1.1%	4.5%	-0.2%	2.8%	4.1%	2.0%	-1.3%	-0.7%	0.4%	6.3%
2017	2.5%	2.1%	3.0%	2.5%	2.2%	1.8%	-0.8%	0.7%	3.1%	0.6%	4.5%	1.2%	25.9%
2018	10.1%	-1.4%	2.2%	-0.7%	-8.2%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-1.0%	-2.2%	-4.2%	-2.2%	-3.6%	-15.6%
2019	3.5%	1.6%	-2.0%	-2.6%	-3.7%	-2.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	1.7%	7.9%	-0.4%	0.9%
2020	0.3%	-6.9%	-23.0%	12.8%	6.4%	3.2%	3.1%	8.4%	3.7%	4.6%	10.3%	7.6%	28.2%
2021	4.0%	0.5%	-0.6%	1.0%	6.6%	4.0%	2.3%	1.9%	1.8%				23.4%

Source: Bloomberg, MSCI, Tundra Fonder

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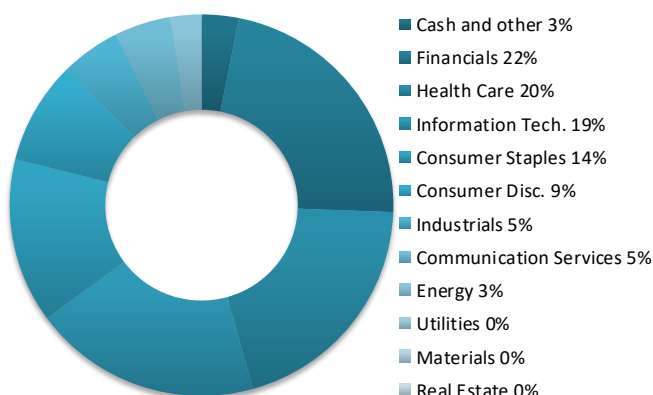
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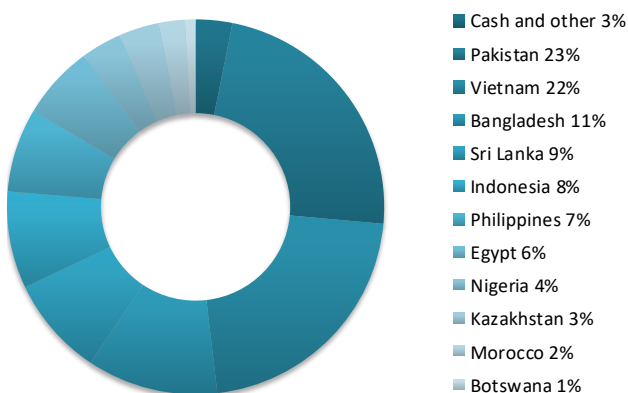
Monthly Update September 2021

Tundra Sustainable Frontier Fund D, USD

Sector allocation



Country allocation



Largest holdings	Portfolio weight	Country	P/E 21E	P/E 22E	Yield	Return 1M (USD)
Systems Ltd	8.5%	Pakistan	33.9	22.3	0.7%	-1.5%
FPT Corp	8.5%	Vietnam	20.7	17.6	2.2%	0.8%
Square Phar Ltd-Ord	7.5%	Bangladesh	14.2	12.7	2.1%	6.4%
Meezan Bank Ltd	6.2%	Pakistan	8.8	7.7	4.2%	2.3%
Media Nusantara	4.7%	Indonesia	5.0	4.5	4.2%	-4.3%
Ree	4.4%	Vietnam	12.3	10.3	-	-1.1%
Masan Group Corp	4.1%	Vietnam	50.6	28.7	0.0%	5.7%
Medikaloka Hermina TBK	3.6%	Indonesia	19.3	23.7	0.3%	0.2%
Jsc Kaspi.Kz	3.5%	Kazakhstan	20.9	14.6	3.5%	-7.2%
Airports Corp Of Vietnam	3.4%	Vietnam	131.8	43.9	1.1%	7.3%

Best performers in September	Return (USD)	Worst performers in September	Return (USD)
Active Fine Chemicals Ltd	31.7%	Ibnsina Pharma SAE	-20.6%
Beximco Pharmaceutical	20.4%	Adamjee Insurance Co Ltd	-13.5%
Mobile World Investment Corp	15.3%	Obour Land For Food Ind	-11.8%
Beximco Pharmaceutical GDR	8.7%	Jsc Kaspi.Kz	-7.2%
Letshego Holdings Ltd	8.1%	Interloop Ltd	-6.9%

Facts	Risks and costs*		
Inception date	2013-04-02	Active risk (Tracking error)	9.3%
Pricing	Daily	Active share	88.6%
Manager	Tundra Fonder AB	Standard deviation	23.0%
Benchmark index	MSCI FM xGCC Net TR (USD)	Standard deviation, benchmark	20.3%
ISIN	SE0005222346	Beta	1.04
Bloomberg	TUNDFRU SS	Information ratio	2.10
IBAN	SE4750000000058648209552	Holdings	43
BIC	ESSESESS	Risk level	5 of 7 (refer to KIID for more info)
Custodian	SEB	Management fee/year	2.5%
Auditor	PWC	AuM	245.2 MUSD
Share classes currencies	SEK, USD, EUR, NOK	Dividend	No dividend

* Risk indicators are based on monthly rolling 24 months of return data.

Source: Bloomberg, MSCI, Tundra Fonder

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