



## Quarterly Strategy

### R-co Valor and R-co Valor Balanced

*The first quarter of 2020 was unquestionably marked by an unprecedented external shock: the COVID-19 crisis. This health crisis, quite different from the financial crisis of 2008, led to an unprecedented collapse of global equity markets in an extremely short period of time. The S&P500 fell -34% in just over a month, while the Eurostoxx 50 collapsed -38% in an even shorter period of time.*

Based on their experience from 2008, the various Central Banks and governments were quick to react, on a massive scale. Despite a certain lack of coordination, a series of measures were taken with a common goal to limit the impact of this crisis on their economies in the short term, "Whatever it takes".

The central banks' response was particularly swift, with the Fed cutting rates by 50 basis points as early as March 3. All main central banks subsequently followed suit, adjusting their rates to around 0%. At the same time, unconventional interventions were deployed, sometimes going beyond what had been done in 2008.

The Fed added certain high-yield securities to the list of assets eligible within its purchase programme; as of April 8, the size of its balance sheet stood at USD 6044 billion, or around 28% of the country's GDP. In Europe, a EUR 750 billion contingency plan called the "Pandemic Emergency Purchase Program" (or EPPP) was launched in mid-March. Since then, agreement in principle has been reached on the creation of a €1000 billion emergency fund to support the post-crisis recovery. The Bank of Japan (BoJ), in addition to intervening in the equity markets for several years, this week committed to buying unlimited amounts of government bonds. The measures taken by the various central banks have notably had the effect of providing liquidity to the money and bond markets. At the same time, governments are using a wide variety of tools to support both businesses and households. The measures vary from country to country. In France, measures include part-time work and tax deferral for companies. In the United States, the recovery

#### R-co Valor

Taking advantage of a diversified allocation as part of its "Carte Blanche" investment approach, R-co Valor offers a flexible exposure to all asset classes, without any sectoral or style bias, nor any geographical constraints or reference to a benchmark. This fund provides access to innovative and cross-functional investment themes through high-conviction investments. The core of the portfolio consists of long-term structural themes around which a more opportunistic stock selection is based. The portfolio managers seek to optimize the fund's risk-return profile through a concentrated portfolio, founded on a combination of "top down" and "bottom up" analysis.

plan implemented to date represents 11% of GDP and is aimed at preventing a cascade of corporate bankruptcies. At the household level, paychecks have been offered directly to individuals. As far as China is concerned, the government has in the past shown support towards its economy during the "Trade War" episode, so we can reasonably expect a stimulus plan in the infrastructure sector.

Within the R-co Valor portfolio, a reduction in risk had been initiated throughout 2019. As a result, at the beginning of 2020, the fund was positioned rather conservatively with a net equity exposure at 70%, the lowest level in 12 years.



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This positioning allowed us to gradually rebuild risk throughout the correction to reach an exposure of 89% at the end of March. This was done in various ways: the sale in three steps of our short S&P 500 futures hedges, the initiation of new lines, and the strengthening of certain securities in the portfolio. The policies of lowering key interest rates and the distortion of central bank balance sheets by monetary creation seem to offer a solid ground for a rebound in gold prices. Gold miners are among the positions strengthened during the correction. The sector will probably be one of the very few that can achieve both earnings and free cash flow growth. Exposure to “structural growth” stocks has also been increased: the technology sector, linked in particular to the Asian consumerism, but also the healthcare sector, one of the winners in the first quarter of 2020. With regards to new positions, cyclical stocks were favored, notably with the purchase of securities such as Airbus and ABB. The rationale of these investments is to position the fund for a recovery. Indeed, historically, cyclical stocks show a clear outperformance after a market correction.

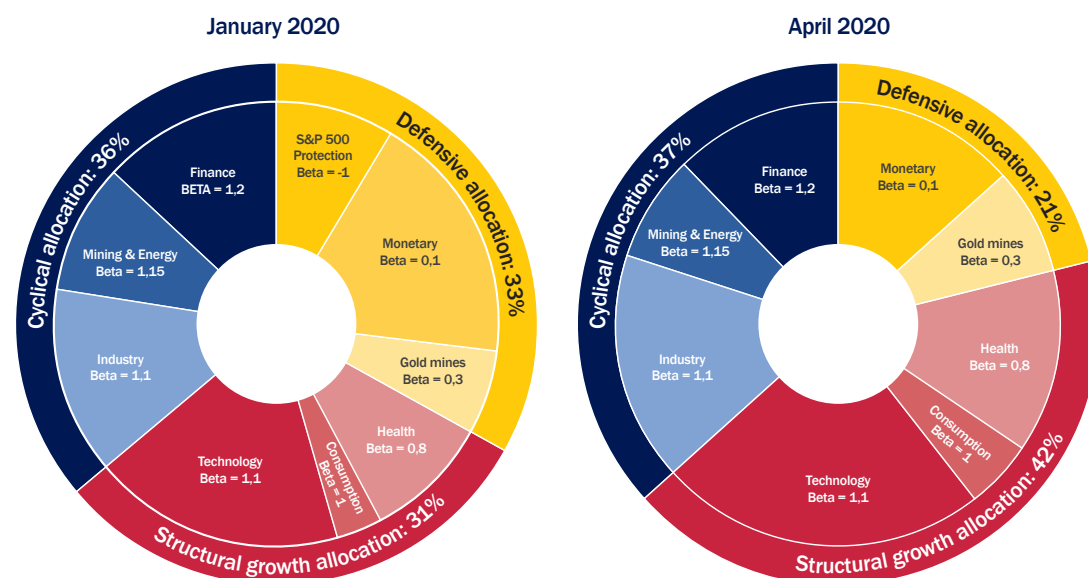
What can we expect for the rest of the year? The economic recovery is unlikely to be “V” shaped. China, ahead of Europe and the United States, has gradually resumed its activities, but the recovery is taking place in a scattered order,

***“The economic recovery will be gradual and will probably be supported unconditionally by governments and central banks....”***

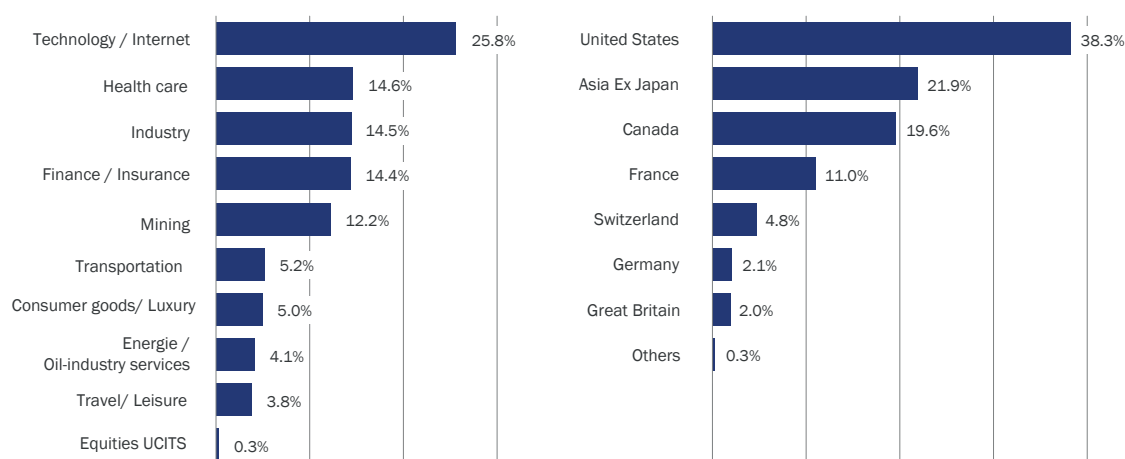
the pace being less intense than before the crisis. Since the end of March, and after the rebound, (+28% in less than a month for the S&P 500) profit-taking has been taking place on some stocks that have performed strongly. Gilead Sciences in the healthcare sector or Vipshop in Chinese technology are examples of this. As a result, the fund’s equity exposure fell to 84%. The lack of visibility in the short term and the strong rally in some stocks prompted us to take some profits. Despite these uncertainties, we remain convinced that the most attractive asset class remains equities. The economic recovery will be gradual and will probably be supported unconditionally by governments and central banks. The fund’s exposure and allocation will evolve based on opportunities, but in a disciplined manner, while maintaining the reactivity that characterizes the fund.

Completed writing on April 27, 2020

## The allocation strategy is based on three distinct pillars



## R-co Valor : Thematic and geographical breakdown of the portfolio



Source: Rothschild & Co Asset Management Europe, 31/03/2020

## R-co Valor : Portfolio's top 10 holdings

| Stocks             | Weight |
|--------------------|--------|
| Alphabet           | 3.8%   |
| Tencent            | 3.5%   |
| Vipshop            | 3.5%   |
| Alibaba            | 3.5%   |
| Ping An Insurance  | 3.4%   |
| Facebook           | 3.1%   |
| Morgan Stanley     | 3.0%   |
| LVMH               | 2.8%   |
| Agnico Eagle Mines | 2.8%   |
| Manulife Financial | 2.7%   |

Source: Rothschild & Co Asset Management Europe, 31/03/2020

The features of the portfolio are not fixed and may vary over time.

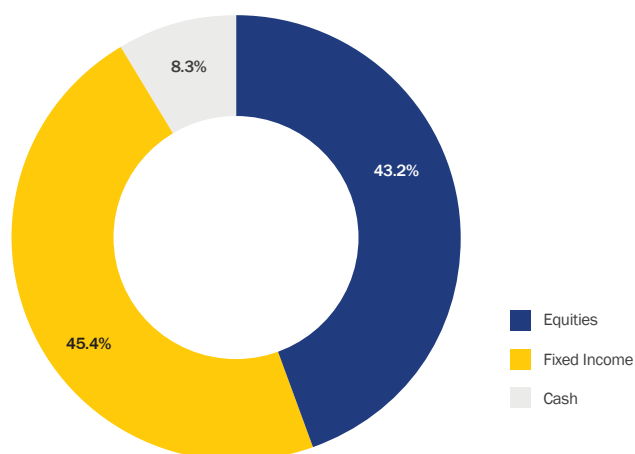
## R-co Valor Balanced

As a diversified allocation fund, R-co Valor Balanced seeks to generate long-term performance while reducing its volatility through a diversified portfolio and the decorrelation stemming from investing across different asset classes. This investment solution is founded on two sub-strategies. The first one is managed using a “carte blanche” approach, investing in global equities and fixed income, while the second one focuses on fixed income, with a majority being Investment Grade. Each sub-strategy is managed on a discretionary basis, founded on both “top-down” and fundamental analysis to identify securities while providing ample flexibility in accordance with the portfolio management teams’ convictions. Each sub-strategy seeks to generate performance, including the fixed income pocket which is not solely managed to lower the overall portfolio’s risk

## Asset allocation

At the beginning of the year, the fund was conservatively positioned with a net equity exposure of close to 35% and a bond exposure of 46%. The exposure of these two pockets gradually increased over the first quarter. This increase was achieved partly through the gradual redemption of hedges in March, but also by strengthening certain positions and initiating new lines.

### R-co Valor Balanced: Breakdown by asset classes



Source: Rothschild & Co Asset Management Europe, 31/03/200.  
The features of the portfolio are not fixed and may vary over time.

## Equity segment

The three main sectors within the equity pocket are technology, healthcare and industrials. Within technology, Chinese companies are favored, as they have shown greater resilience during the correction and are better positioned for a recovery. In addition, the growth potential in the region seems more attractive to us. The healthcare sector, which is naturally defensive, has outperformed the market since the beginning of the year. The ageing of the population is a source of growth. The increase in new drug approvals by the FDA, reflecting the innovative nature of pharmaceutical and biotechnological companies, is an undeniable support for the sector. Industrials have been strengthened, particularly in Europe. This movement comes as a result of the intention to position the equity pocket for a global economic recovery.

## Fixed Income segment

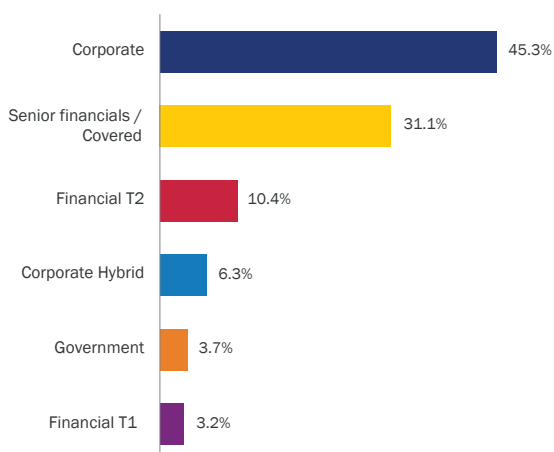
Within a few weeks, the COVID-19 pandemic caused a shock of unprecedented violence in bond markets. Risk premiums, particularly in the high-yield segment, reached in record time a level not seen since 2008. Starting from a rather defensive positioning in January, the idea was to capture investment opportunities to rebuild risk in the portfolio. Initially, the hedges were lifted, and we then invested on the secondary market within both the high yield and investment grade space.



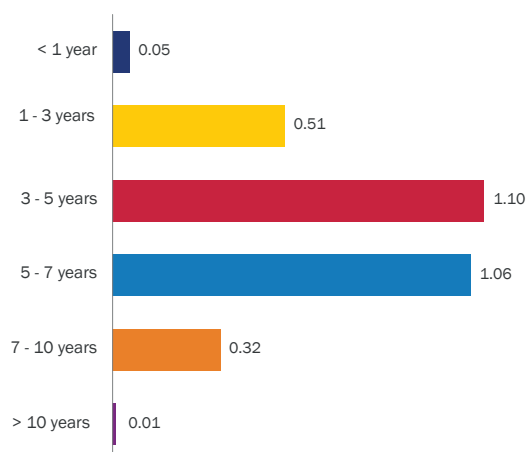
At the end of March, after being dormant for almost three weeks, the primary market started seeing some activity for investment grade issuers. Investments were then made, on numerous issuances benefiting from a significant premium over the secondary market. The situation has since normalized somewhat, but the market remains attractive with yields of around 5.5% on high yield and 2% on investment grade securities. Financials, which make up a significant part of the fixed income pocket, entered the crisis with strong balance sheets. The situation is undeniably different from that of 2008; the sector as a whole is much more resilient, mainly thanks to the various regulatory constraints that have significantly improved their solvency. In this context, R-co Valor Balanced's fixed income pocket now represents 49% of the fund. Nevertheless, we have kept a liquidity cushion to take advantage of opportunities once identified.

#### R-co Valor Balanced : Fixed Income segment (Modified Duration:- 3.05 - YTM: 3.27%)

##### Distribution by type of bonds

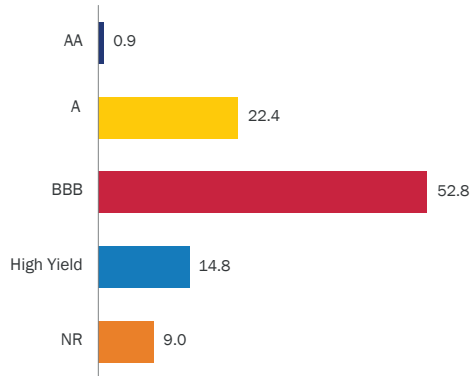


##### Modified duration exposure by maturity



Source: Rothschild & Co Asset Management Europe, 31/03/2020

##### Breakdown by rating



Source: Rothschild & Co Asset Management Europe, 31/03/2020

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|                         | 2020    | 2019   | 2018    | 2017  | 2016   | 2015  | 5 years | 1 year volatility |
|-------------------------|---------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------------------|
| <b>R-co Valor C EUR</b> | -20.18% | 28.63% | -13.17% | 9.54% | 19.92% | 4.55% | 1.73%   | 18.19%            |

Source: Rothschild & Co Asset Management Europe, 31/12/2019

The figures quoted relate to previous years, past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results



#### Recommended investment period: 5 years

The level of risk of the UCITS is 6 (volatility of between 15% and 25%) and primarily reflects a discretionary management policy on equities and fixed income markets. The historical data used to calculate this synthetic indicator may not be a reliable indicator of the UCITS' future risk profile. The risk category associated with the UCITS is not guaranteed and may shift upwards or downwards over time. A rating of 1 does not mean that the

investment is "risk-free". The capital invested in the UCITS is not guaranteed. Other important risk factors, not adequately taken into account by the indicator: credit risk, liquidity risk, impact of techniques such as derivatives. The occurrence of one of these risks may result in a decrease in the UCI's net asset value. For more information about the risk profile and its main contributors, please refer to the prospectus.

|                                  | 2020    | 2019   | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | Since inception <sup>(1)</sup> | 1 year volatility |
|----------------------------------|---------|--------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>R-co Valor Balanced C EUR</b> | -15.21% | 15.64% | -    | -    | -    | -    | -4.21%                         | 11.77%            |

(1) Creation date : 24/10/2018

Source: Rothschild & Co Asset Management Europe, 31/03/2020

The figures quoted relate to previous years, past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results



#### Recommended investment period: 3-5 years

The level of risk of the UCITS is 4 (volatility of between 5% and 10%) and primarily reflects a discretionary management policy on equities and fixed income markets with a risk-balanced tprofile. The historical data used to calculate this synthetic indicator may not be a reliable indicator of the UCITS' future risk profile. The risk category associated with the UCITS is not guaranteed and may shift upwards or downwards over time. A rating of 1 does

not mean that the investment is "risk-free". The capital invested in the UCITS is not guaranteed. Other important risk factors, not adequately taken into account by the indicator: credit risk, counterparty risk, impact of techniques such as derivatives. The occurrence of one of these risks may result in a decrease in the UCI's net asset value. For more information about the risk profile and its main contributors, please refer to the prospectus.

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