

ATRAM EMERGING MARKETS BOND FEEDER FUND
KEY INFORMATION AND INVESTMENT DISCLOSURE STATEMENT



www.atram.com.ph

As of November 27, 2020

FUND FACTS

Classification	LT Bond Fund	Net Asset Value per Unit (NAVPU)	USD 0.977055
Launch Date	November 13, 2013	Total Fund NAV	USD 0.29 Million
Minimum Investment	USD 1,000	Dealing Date	Daily
Additional Investment	USD 500	Redemption Settlement	Trade Date + 5 Business Days ¹
Minimum Holding Period	None	Early Redemption Charge	None
Structure	UITF, Feeder Fund	Target Fund	Franklin Templeton Investment Funds - Templeton Emerging Markets Bond Fund

¹ ATRAM Trust reserves the right to settle on Trade Date + 7 Business Days if settlement of redemption from Target Fund gets delayed.

FEES ²

Trustee Fee ATRAM Trust	0.61%	Custodianship Fees Deutsche Bank Citibank	0.00%	External Auditor Fees SGV and Co.	0.02%	Other Fees (Transaction Fees)	0.00%
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² As a percentage of average daily NAV for the month valued at USD 0.29 Million

The investor is advised to consider all fees and charges before investing in the Fund as they may be subject to higher fees arising from the layered investment structure of a feeder fund.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGY

The Fund aims to achieve long-term capital appreciation by maximizing total returns, consisting of a combination of interest income, capital appreciation and currency gains by investing all or substantially all of its assets in a fixed income collective investment scheme that invests principally in a portfolio of fixed and floating rate debt securities and debt obligations issued by government and government-related issuers or corporate entities located in developing or emerging market countries.

CLIENT SUITABILITY

A client suitability process shall be performed prior to participating in the Fund to guide the prospective Investor if the Fund is suited to his/her investment objectives and risk tolerance. Clients are advised to read the Declaration of Trust/Plan Rules of the Fund, which may be obtained from the Trustee, before deciding to invest.

The ATRAM Emerging Markets Bond Feeder Fund is suitable ONLY for investors who:

- have a moderately aggressive risk appetite
- are comfortable with volatility and risks of a bond fund
- have a medium to long-term investment horizon
- are seeking to invest in emerging market debt securities

KEY RISKS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

You should not invest in this Fund if you do not understand or are not comfortable with the accompanying risks.

Market Risk	Factors (e.g. macroeconomic developments, political conditions) that affect the overall performance of financial markets may lead to lower prices of securities and losses for investors.
Counterparty Risk	The Fund is exposed to risks arising from solvency of its counterparties (e.g. custodian, broker, banks) and their ability to respect the conditions of contracts or transactions.
Liquidity Risk	Liquidity risk occurs when certain securities in a fund's portfolio may be difficult or impossible to sell at a particular time, which may prevent the redemption of investment in a fund until its assets can be converted to cash.
Reinvestment Risk	When income is received from the investments, or when the investments are sold and reinvested, there is a risk that the return would be lower than the return realized previously.
Foreign Currency Risk	The value of investments may be affected by fluctuations in the exchange rates of securities in a different currency other than the base currency of the Fund.
Country Risk	The Fund may suffer losses arising from investments in securities issued by/in foreign countries due to political, economic and social structures of such countries.

- THE UIT FUND IS NOT A DEPOSIT AND IS NOT INSURED BY THE PHILIPPINE DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (PDIC).
- RETURNS CANNOT BE GUARANTEED AND HISTORICAL NAVPU IS FOR ILLUSTRATION OF NAVPU MOVEMENTS/FLUCTUATIONS ONLY.
- WHEN REDEEMING, THE PROCEEDS MAY BE WORTH LESS THAN THE ORIGINAL INVESTMENT AND ANY LOSSES WILL BE SOLELY FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THE CLIENT.
- THE TRUSTEE IS NOT LIABLE FOR ANY LOSS UNLESS UPON WILLFUL DEFAULT, BAD FAITH OR GROSS NEGLIGENCE.

Legal and Tax Risk The interpretation and implementation of laws and regulations are constantly changing and they may change with retroactive effect. There is no certainty that investors will be compensated for any damage or loss incurred as a result of legal or regulatory changes.

Interest Rate Risk The purchase and sale of a debt instrument may result in profit or loss because the value of a debt instrument changes inversely with prevailing interest rates. As the prices of bond investments of a Fund adjust to a rise in interest rates, the Fund's unit price may decline.

Credit/Default Risk An investor is exposed to credit risk as there is a possibility that a borrower may fail to pay the principal and/or interest in a timely manner on instruments such as bonds, loans, or other form of debt securities which the borrower used.

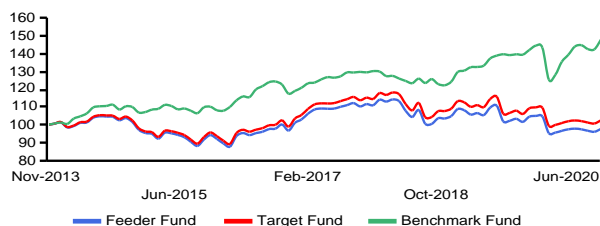
Region Risk The Fund is focused on emerging markets which increases potential volatility. Emerging markets are less developed and growth in the region is more uncertain.

Hedging Risk The Target Fund may use derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes. There is no guarantee that the effectiveness of a hedging instrument shall remain throughout the term of the underlying investment. Should the hedging instrument become ineffective, liquidating this based on market prices may result to market losses.

Active risk management has been core to the portfolio discipline and firm of the Target Fund's Investment Manager, Franklin Templeton Investments Corp., a member of the Franklin Templeton Group. They approach risk management holistically: It encompasses their underlying fund operations, investment lifecycle activities, and portfolio stress testing and analysis. Each of these efforts is underpinned by their firm's core investment strategy and approach. Most of the Franklin Templeton portfolios are constructed using a bottom-up security selection process with a keen eye on the macroeconomic factors at work. Investment selection is driven by fundamental, research-driven analysis. In constructing portfolios, they look carefully at diversification, investment correlation, macroeconomic outlook, and benchmark alignment, where appropriate.

Investors should be aware and understand that all investments involve risk and that there is no guarantee against losses on investments made in the Fund. The Fund Manager employs strategies to mitigate risks, however, there is no assurance that no loss will be incurred.

FUND PERFORMANCE AND STATISTICS As of November 27, 2020
(Purely for reference purposes and is not a guarantee of future results)



NAVPU Over the Past 12 Months

Highest	1.057740
Lowest	0.937210

Statistics over the past 12 months

Standard Deviation	9.79
Beta	0.60
Information Ratio	-1.50

Standard Deviation measures how widely dispersed the fund's returns are away from the average return of the fund.

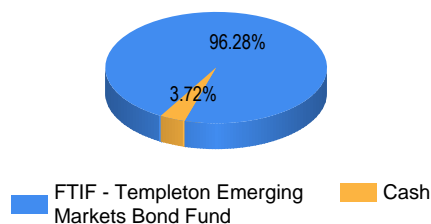
Beta of a fund measures its relationship with the benchmark. A beta of 1 means the fund's returns generally mirror the pattern of its benchmark's return. A zero beta means that the fund's pattern of return is completely unrelated with the benchmark; a negative beta indicates the choice of benchmark may be inappropriate.

Information Ratio measures reward-to-risk efficiency of the portfolio relative to the benchmark. The higher the number, the higher the reward per unit of risk.

Cumulative Performance (%)					
	1 Mo	3 Mos	6 Mos	1 Yr	3 Yrs
FUND	1.69%	0.20%	1.12%	-3.92%	-12.58%
BENCHMARK*	3.86%	2.16%	9.19%	6.08%	14.28%

*JP Morgan EMBI Global Index

Portfolio Composition



Fund Details (Target Fund)	
Name of Fund	FTIF - Templeton Emerging Markets Bond Fund
Investment Manager	Franklin Templeton Investments Corp.
Fund Inception Date	July 05, 1991
Benchmark	JP Morgan EMBI Global Index
Base Currency	USD
Total Net Assets	5.49 B
Credit Rating	BBB-
Yield To Maturity	4.27
Duration	2.12 Yrs
Standard Deviation (3 Yr)	10.70
Beta (3 Yr)	0.66
Sharpe Ratio (3 Yr)	-0.50
Total Expense Ratio	0.90
ISIN Code	LU0195951966
SEDOL Code	B020FK2
Bloomberg Code	TEMEFIA LX
Share Class	I Acc USD

Cumulative Performance* (%) (Target Fund)					
	3 mos	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs
Target Fund	0.65	-7.46	-3.46	-11.11	6.94
Benchmark	1.91	4.01	5.96	14.24	34.70

Investment Objective (Target Fund)
The Fund aims to maximize total investment return, consisting of a combination of interest income, capital appreciation and currency gains by investing principally in a portfolio of fixed and floating rate debt securities and debt obligations issued by government and government-related issuers or corporate entities located in developing or emerging market countries.

Asset Allocation (Target Fund)	
Asset Allocation	Fixed Income: 91.74%
	Cash and Others: 8.26%

Top Ten Holdings (Target Fund)	
Name of issuer	% of Total
Government of Mexico, senior bond, M, 8.00%, 12/07/23	4.7
Government of Mexico, senior bond, M, 6.50%, 6/09/22	4.2
Government of Indonesia, senior bond, FR61, 7.00%, 5/15/22	4.0
Government of Indonesia, senior bond, FR63, 5.625%, 5/15/23	3.6
Bank of Thailand Bond, senior note, .90%, 2/24/22	3.6
Bonos de la Tesoreria de la Republica en pesos, 144A, Reg S, 4.00%, 3/01/23	3.6
Bonos de la Tesoreria de la Republica en pesos, 2.50%, 3/01/25	3.3
Government of Mexico, senior note, M, 7.25%, 12/09/21	3.1
Argentina Treasury Bond BONCER, Index Linked, 1.20%, 3/18/22	2.7
Bank of Thailand Bond, senior note, 1.32%, 11/25/21	2.4

Regional Exposure	
	% of Total
Mexico	15.9
Indonesia	11.5
Chile	10.0
Thailand	9.2
Argentina	9.2
Colombia	9.1
India	8.2
Ghana	7.4

Sector Exposure	
	% of Total
Local Curr. Govt/Agency Bonds: Investment Grade	63.8
Local Curr. Govt/Agency Bonds: Non-Investment Grade	22.8
Non-Local Curr. Sovereign Bonds: Non-Investment Grade	6.8
Supranational	0.3
Corporate Bonds: Non-Investment Grade	0.0
Convertibles	0.0
Others	-2.0

OTHER DISCLOSURES

The Fund is a feeder fund and will invest all or substantially all of its assets in the Franklin Templeton Investment Funds - Templeton Emerging Markets Bond Fund. Cash balances may be invested in deposit products and short-term government securities for liquidity management and not primarily as target investment outlets of the Fund.

Participation in the Fund may be further exposed to the risk of potential or actual conflicts of interest in the handling of in-house or related party transactions by ATRAM Trust. These transactions may include: deposits with affiliates; purchase of own-institution or affiliate obligations (e.g. stocks); purchase of assets from or sales to own institutions, directors, officers, subsidiaries, affiliates or other related interests/parties; or purchases or sales between fiduciary/managed accounts. All transactions with related parties, if any, are conducted on an arm's length basis.

OUTLOOK AND STRATEGY

(from the Templeton Emerging Markets Bond Fund Monthly Commentary dated November 30, 2020)

Directional shifts in sovereign bond yields were mixed across emerging markets, where several of the more resilient economies saw price rallies and declining yields, while weaker areas experienced price pressures and rising yields. Sovereign bond yields notably declined in Mexico, Colombia and Indonesia. Select duration exposures in Latin America (Argentina, Colombia and Mexico), Asia ex Japan (Indonesia) and Africa (Ghana) contributed to absolute Target Fund performance. The Fund Manager has tactically adjusted specific position sizes in various emerging markets in recent quarters, notably selling some positions into strength as local yield curves rallied lower on substantial rate cuts from local central banks and increasing some positions as medium-term valuations turned favorable.

In currency markets, the US dollar (USD) returned to a broad-based weakening pattern in November after finishing the prior month on a strengthening trend. Many emerging market currencies strengthened against the USD. Currency positions in Latin America (the Colombian peso and Argentine peso) and Asia ex Japan (the Indonesian rupiah) contributed to absolute Target Fund results.

The Target Fund's net-positive position in the Japanese yen also contributed to absolute performance, while its net-negative position in the Australian dollar detracted. The Fund Manager expects the yen to appreciate against the USD in upcoming months given Japan's strong external balance and repatriation flows and the yen's perceived safe-haven status. They also retained their net-negative positioning in the Australian dollar as a proxy hedge against broad-based beta risk across emerging markets.

From a positioning standpoint, the Fund Manager continues to maintain low portfolio duration. They continue to emphasize select local-currency bonds in countries that they view as having resilient fundamentals and attractive risk-adjusted yields. They are counter-balancing those various risk exposures with perceived safe-haven investments, such as the Japanese yen, and they are hedging a substantial amount of local-currency risk through proxy hedges (negative Australian dollar) and direct hedges (Mexican peso and Brazilian real). They are underweighting credit markets, which they view as significantly overstretched and vulnerable to insolvencies. Overall, they are aiming the strategies to defend against overvalued asset categories that remain vulnerable to ongoing economic shocks.

The Fund Manager remains cautious on the risk profiles in certain areas of the global fixed income markets and anticipate a staggered timeline for when specific investment opportunities may arise. Regional lockdowns and restrictions will likely continue to be needed in upcoming months to counter the exponential spread of COVID-19. Mobility restrictions will continue to be the most effective tool of virus suppression until a vaccine becomes broadly available. Until that point, lost incomes and damaged aggregate demand will continue to have a detrimental impact on macroeconomic conditions.

The Fund Manager expects perceived safe-haven assets to remain relevant during the upcoming months as the health crisis worsens, but to eventually diminish in importance as medical advances incrementally beat back the disease. Ultimately, they envision being constructive in a number of regions as the world transitions towards a post-COVID era. However, it remains crucial to be highly selective. Several risk assets continue to remain overvalued, reflecting an underappreciation for the economic impacts of the health crisis. They see elevated risks for financial market volatility in the remainder of 2020 and the first quarter of 2021, given the extreme dislocations between asset prices and macroeconomic fundamentals.

The Fund Manager continues to maintain a tactically opportunistic stance that focuses on higher allocations to perceived safe-haven assets, lower duration exposures in select emerging markets, risk-adjusted position sizing and optimized liquidity. They are aiming to derive alpha from different sources than the low-to-negative yielding developed fixed income markets, which have limited upside potential and asymmetric interest-rate risks as yields remain near historic lows and debt loads rise to record levels. Currency markets and specific higher-yielding local-currency emerging markets currently offer compelling alpha opportunities, in their assessment.

The timing and effectiveness of vaccine treatments will be the key determinant for economic activity and financial asset valuations in the upcoming year. COVID-19 cases appear likely to reach a zenith during the winter months before vaccine treatments may cause the pandemic to ebb in the late spring and summer of 2021.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors will play a major role in rebuilding the post-COVID world. Social cohesion and good governance have the power to accelerate a country's post-crisis recovery, or the lack thereof can stymie it. Tragically they have seen the consequences of weak ESG factors in specific emerging markets during the pandemic. Countries that were less prepared for a health crisis due to weaker health care systems and less developed infrastructure, and/or less prepared for an economic crisis due to fiscal imbalances, high levels of debt and external dependencies, have suffered greater damage. By contrast, countries that were in stronger fundamental shape before the crisis, with stronger institutions, lower levels of debt and more diversified economies, have generally fared better.

Widening income inequality in many countries also remains a critical issue that threatens to undermine economic stability and intensify social discord. Damaged economies and elevated unemployment from the pandemic have only worsened several pre-existing structural problems. Countries that effectively address these challenges in the years ahead can strengthen the underpinnings of their economies, while those that neglect these factors risk further instability. They expect ESG to be a defining attribute for global fixed income markets in years ahead. Countries that are projected to improve on ESG factors often present the strongest investment opportunities.
