



As of 2021-08-31

Aperture Credit Opportunities Fund

A sub-fund of Aperture Investors SICAV

Objective

The objective of the Fund is to implement an absolute return strategy to achieve income and capital growth by investing, either directly or indirectly, through the use of exchange-traded and OTC financial derivative instruments, in a portfolio of different asset classes with a focus on debt securities.

Portfolio Manager Simon Thorp & Shikhar Ranjan

Benchmark United States Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) + 2%

Performance Summary (%)

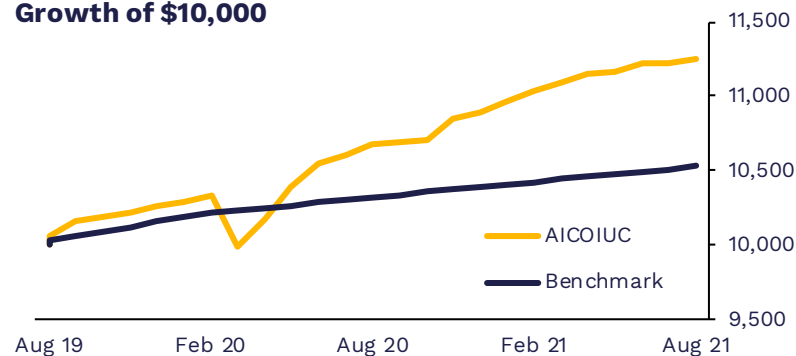
Cumulative Returns

(Net of fees)	1M	3M	YTD	Since Launch
FUND	0.2	0.68	3.20	12.44
BENCHMARK	0.18	0.53	1.35	5.28

Annualised Returns

(Net of fees)	1Y	3Y	5Y	Since Launch
FUND	5.34			5.82
BENCHMARK	2.05	3.01		2.51

Growth of \$10,000



Important information: Investments involve risks. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance and can be misleading. There can be no assurance that an investment objective will be achieved or that there will be a return on capital. You may not get back the amount initially invested. Before taking any investment decision, please always read the associated legal documents.

The Credit Opportunities Fund charges a management fee of 0.39% and a performance fee that is equal to 30% of the over performance of the Net Asset Value of the share class over the applicable performance fee benchmark. The overall fee will be adjusted to reflect the impact of share class hedging and distribution fees, where applicable. SOFR +200 bps has been calculated using Bloomberg daily values of SOFRRATE Index +200 bps annualised ACT/ACT. SOFRRATE Index inception date: 2 Apr 2018.

Key Info

APERTURE CATEGORY	CREDIT LONG/SHORT
TOTAL FUND ASSETS	\$884M

Fund Facts

TICKER (I, USD, Acc)	AICOIUC
ISIN (I, USD, Acc)	LU1958553072
INCEPTION DATE	2019-08-05
OPEN TO NEW INVESTORS	YES
INVESTMENT SCHEME	UCITS
DOMICILE	LUXEMBOURG
LIQUIDITY	DAILY
FUND CURRENCY	USD
CASH SETTLEMENT	T+3
FUND CUT-OFF	1:00PM CET
SWING PRICING	YES
ENTRY CHARGE (%)	UP TO 5.00
EXIT CHARGE (%)	UP TO 3.00
ONGOING CHARGES (%)	0.52
MANAGEMENT FEE (%)	0.39

Ratings Breakdown

as of 2021-08-31

RATING	NET EXPOSURE AS % OF NAV
>=AA	0.75
A	0.50
BBB	-3.96
BB	9.57
B	32.18
<=CCC	13.65
NR	-7.44

Top 5 Long Positions by Issuer

as of 2021-08-31

ISSUER	NET EXPOSURE AS % OF NAV
HSBC Bank Capital Funding Sterling 1 LP	2.78
Stichting AK Rabobank Certificat	1.91
Centene Corp	1.66
Carrols Restaurant Group Inc	1.60
Autostrade per l'Italia SpA	1.59

Portfolio Characteristics

as of 2021-08-31

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS	196
DURATION (MOD.) - LONGS	3.91 yrs
DURATION (MOD.) - SHORTS	4.68 yrs
WEIGHTED AVG. YIELD TO MATURITY - LONGS	3.95%
WEIGHTED AVG. YIELD TO MATURITY - SHORTS	3.12%
ABSOLUTE MAX DRAWDOWN	-0.58%
SHARPE RATIO	3.61
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.49
GROSS EXPOSURE	158.92%
NET EXPOSURE	24.22%
LONG EXPOSURE	91.57%
SHORT EXPOSURE	-67.35%

The exposures above are shown as a percentage (%) of NAV, are as of the date indicated and may be materially different as of your review of this presentation. To fully understand any restrictions, either statutory or based on internal guidelines, please review the Fund's Prospectus and other offering materials. Ratings breakdowns are calculated using an internal ratings methodology, taking into consideration ratings from Moody's, S&P and Fitch, where available. G7 money market instruments are assigned a rating of AAA. Exposures may not total 100% due to the application of net exposures, the use of leverage or leveraged instruments, or due to the limited scope shown.

The Portfolio Characteristics shown above will vary over time. They were calculated using 12-month trailing historical returns, except for the No. of Holdings, Weighted Average Yield to Maturity, Duration (Mod.) and Exposures, which are point-in-time measures.

Top Geographic Exposures

as of 2021-08-31

COUNTRY	NET EXPOSURE AS % OF NAV
United States	14.13
United Kingdom	8.88
Italy	4.36
Luxembourg	3.80
Netherlands	2.39
Portugal	2.19
China	1.79
Uruguay	1.37
Spain	1.36
Japan	1.02

Top 5 Long Industry Groups

as of 2021-08-31

INDUSTRY GROUP	NET EXPOSURE AS % OF NAV
Retail - Consumer Discretionary	8.01
Banks	5.76
Software & Services	4.20
Cable & Satellite	3.31
Exploration & Production	3.27

Top 5 Short Industry Groups

as of 2021-08-31

INDUSTRY GROUP	NET EXPOSURE AS % OF NAV
Real Estate	-1.57
Forest & Paper Products Manufacturing	-1.49
Wireline Telecommunications Services	-1.29
Entertainment Content	-1.19
Health Care Facilities & Services	-0.95

KEY TERMS

Net Asset Value: The net asset value equals the value of all assets held by the Fund, minus any liabilities, divided by the number of shares outstanding.

Total Fund Assets: Includes the value of all capital raised from investors as well as capital invested by principals of Aperture as of the last NAV pricing, in all share classes of the Fund.

Outperformance: Outperformance is defined as the difference between the return of the Fund and the return of the Fund's stated Benchmark.

Standard Deviation: Annualized standard deviation of daily Fund returns.

Sharpe Ratio: Measures the risk-adjusted performance. It is calculated taking the net of fee portfolio returns divided by the standard deviation of the portfolio returns for the period stated.

Information Ratio: Defined as the portfolio's excess return per unit of risk, or tracking error. For example, an information ratio of 1 means that a portfolio manager generates 100 basis points, or one percent of excess return for every 100 basis points of risk taken.

Duration: A measure of a portfolio's price sensitivity expressed in years. Effective duration is the duration for a bond with an embedded option when the value is calculated to include the expected change in cash flow caused by the option as interest rates change.

Absolute Max Drawdown: The maximum loss from a peak to a trough of a portfolio, before a new peak is attained. Measured on cumulative return.

Long and Short Exposure: A fund has a long exposure if the percentage amount invested in long positions exceeds the percentage amount invested in short positions. Likewise, it has a short position if short positions exceed long positions.

Yield to Worst: Yield to worst is a measure of the lowest possible yield that can be received on a bond that fully operates within the terms of its contract without defaulting. It is a type of yield that is referenced when a bond has provisions that would allow the issuer to close it out before it matures.

Yield to Maturity: Yield to maturity is the total return anticipated on a bond if the bond is held until it matures. Yield to maturity is considered a long-term bond yield but is expressed as an annual rate. It is the internal rate of return of an investment in a bond if the investor holds the bond until maturity, with all payments made as scheduled and reinvested at the same rate.

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In Switzerland, the representative is ACOLIN Fund Services AG, Leutschenbachstrasse 50, CH-8050 Zurich, whilst the paying agent is InCore Bank AG, Wiesenstrasse 17, P.O. Box, CH-8952 Schlieren.

The Fund or Funds have not been registered under the United States Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, nor the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended. None of the shares may be offered or sold, directly or indirectly in the United States or to any US Person unless the securities are registered under the Act, or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Act is available. A US Person is defined as (a) any individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States for federal income tax purposes; (b) a corporation, partnership or other entity created or organized under the laws of or existing in the United States; (c) an estate or trust the income of which is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of whether such income is effectively connected with a United States trade or business.

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Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) is a broad measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight collateralized by US Treasury securities. It was selected as a preferred alternative to LIBOR by the US Federal Reserve in June 2017.

The Credit Opportunities Fund charges a management fee of 0.39% and a performance fee that is equal to 30% of the over performance of the Net Asset Value of the Class of Share over the applicable performance fee benchmark. These numbers are used to calculate net performance for the IX Accumulating USD Share Class. Other share classes offered by the Fund may have different performance than that shown. Net performance assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. For the avoidance of doubt, the Investment Manager may receive a performance fee even in the case of negative performance. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost and current performance may be lower or higher than the performance shown. A fund's performance for very short time periods may not be indicative of future performance. Indices are unmanaged and do not include the effect of fees or expenses. One cannot invest directly in an index. The performance returns represent past performance. **Past performance does not guarantee future results**

Investors should note the specific risk warnings:

Interest Rate Risk - The performance of the strategy may be influenced by changes in the general level of interest rates. Generally, the value of fixed income instrument will change inversely with changes in interest rates: when interest rates rise, the value of fixed income instruments generally can be expected to fall and vice versa. Fixed income securities with longer-term maturities tend to be more sensitive to interest rate changes than shorter-term securities. In accordance with its investment objective and policy, the strategy may attempt to hedge or reduce interest rate risk, generally through the use of interest rate futures or other derivatives. However, it may not be possible or practical to hedge or reduce such risk at all times.

Credit Risk - Investing in fixed income instruments will be exposed to the creditworthiness of the issuers of the instruments and their ability to make principal and interest payments when due in accordance with the terms and conditions of the instruments. The creditworthiness or perceived creditworthiness of an issuer may affect the market value of fixed income instruments. Issuers with higher credit risk typically offer higher yields for this added risk, whereas issuers with lower credit risk typically offer lower yields. Generally, government debt is considered to be the safest in terms of credit risk, while corporate debt involves a higher credit risk. Related to that is the risk of downgrade by a rating agency. Rating agencies are private undertakings providing ratings for a variety of fixed income instruments based on the creditworthiness of their issuers. The agencies may change the rating of issuers or instruments from time to time due to financial, economic, political, or other factors, which, if the change represents a downgrade, can adversely impact the market value of the affected instruments.

Distressed Securities Risk - The strategy may directly or indirectly purchase securities and other obligations of securities and other obligations of companies that are experiencing significant financial or business distress, including companies involved in bankruptcy, insolvency or other reorganization and liquidation proceedings ("Distressed Companies"). Although such purchases may result in significant returns, they involve a substantial degree of risk and may not show any return for a considerable period of time or any return at all. Evaluating investments in Distressed Companies is highly complex and there is no assurance that Aperture will correctly evaluate the nature and magnitude of the various factors that could affect the prospects for a successful reorganization or similar action. In any reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to a Distressed Company in which the strategy invests, such strategy may lose its entire investment or may be required to accept cash or securities with a value less than its original investment. In addition, distressed investments may require active participation of the strategy and/or its representatives and this may expose the strategy to litigation risks or restrict its ability to dispose of its investments. Under such circumstances, the returns generated from the strategy's investments may not compensate investors adequately for the risks assumed. There are a number of significant risks when investing in Distressed Companies that are or may be involved in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, including adverse and permanent effects on an issuer, such as the loss of its market position and key personnel, otherwise becoming incapable of restoring itself as a viable entity and, if converted to a liquidation, a possible liquidation value of the company that is less than the value that was believed to exist at the time of the investment. Many events in a bankruptcy or insolvency are the product of contested matters and adversary proceedings that are beyond the control of the creditors. Bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings are often lengthy and difficult to predict and could adversely impact a creditor's return on investment. The bankruptcy and insolvency courts have extensive power and, under some circumstances, may alter contractual obligations of a bankrupt company. Shareholders, creditors, and other interested parties are all entitled to participate in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings and will attempt to influence the outcome for their own benefit. Administrative costs relating to bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings will be paid out of the debtor's estate prior to any returns to creditors. Also, certain claims, such as for taxes, may have priority by law over the claims of certain creditors.

High-Yield Risk - Investments in fixed-income securities with sub-investment grade ratings may involve greater risks of loss of income and principal than rated or higher-rated securities and are more speculative in nature. Although they may offer higher yields than do higher-rated securities, they generally involve greater price volatility and greater risk of default in payment of principal and income due to factors including corporate developments, negative perceptions of high-yield instruments generally and decreased secondary market liquidity.

Securitized Debt Risk - The strategy may have exposure to a wide range of ABS (including asset pools in credit card loans, auto loans, residential and commercial mortgage loans, collateralized mortgage obligations and collateralized debt obligations), agency mortgage pass-through securities and covered bonds. The obligations associated with these securities may be subject to greater credit, liquidity and interest rate risk compared to other fixed income securities such as government issued bonds. ABS and MBS are often exposed to extension and prepayment risks that may have a substantial impact on the timing and size of the cash flows paid by the securities and may negatively impact the returns of the securities. The average life of each individual security may be affected by a large number of factors such as the existence and frequency of exercise of any optional redemption and mandatory prepayment, the prevailing level of interest rates, the actual default rate of the underlying assets, the timing of recoveries and the level of rotation in the underlying assets. In certain circumstances investments in ABS and MBS may become less liquid making it difficult to dispose of them. As a result, the strategy's ability to respond to market events may be impaired and the strategy may experience adverse price movements upon disposal of such investments. In addition, the market price for MBS has, in the past, been volatile and difficult to ascertain, and it is possible that similar market conditions may occur in the future. MBS that are issued by government-sponsored enterprises are known as Agency MBS. Such government-sponsored enterprises guarantee payments on Agency MBS. Non-agency MBS are typically supported solely by the underlying mortgage loans and do not carry the guarantee of any institution, and therefore carry a greater degree of credit/default risk in addition to extension and prepayment risk. The list above refers to the most frequently encountered risks and is not an exhaustive list of all the potential risks.

Credit Default Swaps ("CDS") Risk - A CDS is a bilateral financial contract in which one counterpart (the protection buyer) pays a periodic fee in return for a contingent payment by the protection seller following a credit event of a reference issuer. The protection buyer must either sell particular obligations, issued by the reference issuer at their par value (or some other designated reference or strike price) when a credit event occurs or receive a cash settlement based on the difference between the market price and such reference or strike price. A credit event is commonly defined as bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership, material adverse restructuring of debt, or failure to meet payment obligations when due. The ISDA has produced standardized documentation for these transactions under the umbrella of its ISDA Master Agreement. As protection seller, the strategy will seek a specific credit exposure to the reference issuer – selling protection (by mitigating the counterparty risk) is economically equivalent to buying a maturity matching floating rate note on the same reference entity. As protection buyer, the strategy may seek either to hedge a specific credit risk of some issuers in the portfolio or to exploit a negative view on a given reference entity. When these transactions are used in order to eliminate a credit risk in respect of the issuer of a security, they imply that the strategy bears a counterparty risk in respect of the protection seller. This risk is, however, mitigated by the fact that the strategy will only enter into CDS transactions with highly rated financial institutions. CDS used for a purpose other than hedging, such as for efficient portfolio management purposes or if disclosed in relation to the strategy, as part of the principal investment policy, may present a risk of liquidity if the position must be liquidated before its maturity for any reason. The strategy will mitigate this risk by limiting in an appropriate manner the use of this type of transaction. Furthermore, the valuation of CDS may give rise to difficulties which traditionally occur in connection with the valuation of OTC contracts. Insofar as the strategy uses CDS for efficient portfolio management or hedging purposes, investors should note that such instruments are designed to transfer credit exposure of fixed income products between the buyer and seller. The strategy would typically buy a CDS to protect against the risk of default of an underlying investment, known as the reference entity and would typically sell a CDS for which it receives payment for effectively guaranteeing the creditworthiness of the reference entity to the buyer. In the latter case, the strategy would incur exposure to the creditworthiness of the reference entity but without any legal recourse to such reference entity. In addition, as with all OTC derivatives, CDS expose the buyer and seller to counterparty risk and the strategy may suffer losses in the event of a default by the counterparty of its obligations under the transaction and/or disputes as to whether a credit event has occurred, which could mean the strategy cannot realize the full value of the CDS.

Contingent Capital Securities (CoCos) Risk - In the framework of new banking regulations, banking institutions are required to increase their capital buffers and have therefore issued certain types of financial instrument known as subordinated contingent capital securities (often referred to as "CoCo" or "CoCos"). The main feature of a CoCo is its ability to absorb losses as required by banking regulations, but other corporate entities may also choose to issue them. Under the terms of a CoCo, the instruments become loss absorbing upon certain triggering events, including events under the control of the management of the CoCo issuer which could cause the permanent write-down to zero of principal investment and/or accrued interest, or a conversion to equity. These triggering events may include (i) a deduction in the issuing bank's capital ratio below a pre-set limit, (ii) a regulatory authority making a subjective determination that an institution is "non-viable" or (iii) a national authority deciding to inject capital. Furthermore, the trigger event calculations may also be affected by changes in applicable accounting rules, the accounting policies of the issuer or its group and the application of these policies. Any such changes, including changes over which the issuer or its group has a discretion, may have a material adverse impact on its reported financial position and accordingly may give rise to the occurrence of a trigger event in circumstances where such a trigger event may not otherwise have occurred, notwithstanding the adverse impact this will have on the position of holders of the CoCos. Upon such occurrence, there is a risk of a partial or total loss in nominal value or conversion into the common stock of the issuer which may cause the strategy as a CoCo bondholder to suffer losses (i) before both equity investors and other debt holders which may rank *pari passu* or junior to CoCo investors and (ii) in circumstances where the bank remains a going concern. The value of such instrument may be impacted by the mechanism through which the instruments are converted into equity or written down which may vary across different securities which may have varying structures and terms. CoCo structures may be complex, and terms may vary from issuer to issuer and bond to bond. CoCos are valued relative to other debt securities in the issuer's capital structure, as well as equity, with an additional premium for the risk of conversion or write-down. The relative riskiness of different CoCos will depend on the distance between the current capital ratio and the effective trigger level, which once reached would result in the CoCo being automatically written down or converted into equity. CoCos may trade differently to other subordinated debt of an issuer which does not include a write-down or equity conversion feature which may result in a decline in value or liquidity in certain scenarios. It is possible in certain circumstances for interest payments on certain CoCos to be cancelled in full or in part by the issuer, without prior notice to bondholders. Therefore, there can be no assurance that investors will receive payments of interest in respect of CoCos. Unpaid interest may not be cumulative or payable at any time thereafter, and bondholders shall accordingly have no right to claim the payment of any foregone interest which may impact the value of the strategy. Notwithstanding that interest not being paid or being paid only in part in respect of CoCos or the principal value of such instruments may be written down to zero, there may be no restriction on the issuer paying dividends on its ordinary shares or making pecuniary or other distributions to the holders of its ordinary shares or making payments on securities ranking *pari passu* with the CoCos resulting in other securities by the same issuer potentially performing better than CoCos. Coupon cancellation may be at the option of the issuer or its regulator but may also be mandatory under certain European directives and related applicable laws and regulations. This mandatory deferral may be at the same time that equity dividends and bonuses may also be restricted, but some CoCo structures allow the bank at least in theory to keep on paying dividends whilst not paying CoCo holders. Mandatory deferral is dependent on the amount of required capital buffers a bank is asked to hold by regulators. CoCos generally rank senior to common stock in an issuer's capital structure and are consequently higher quality and entail less risk than the issuer's common stock; however, the risk involved in such securities is correlated to the solvency and/or the access of the issuer to liquidity of the issuing financial institution. The structure of CoCos is yet to be tested and there is some uncertainty as to how they may perform in a stressed environment. Depending on how the market views certain triggering events, as outlined above, there is the potential for price contagion and volatility across the entire asset class. Furthermore, this risk may be increased depending on the level of underlying instrument arbitrage and in an illiquid market, price formation may be increasingly difficult.

Rule 144A and Regulation S Risk - SEC Rule 144A provides a safe harbor exemption from the registration requirements of the US Securities Act of 1933 for resale of restricted securities to qualified institutional buyers, as defined in the rule. Regulation S provides an exclusion from registration requirements of the US Securities Act of 1933 for offerings made outside the United States by both US and foreign issuers. A securities offering, whether private or public, made by an issuer outside of the United States in reliance on Regulation S need not be registered. The advantage for investors may be higher returns due to lower administration charges. However, dissemination of secondary market transactions is limited and might increase the volatility of the security prices and, in extreme conditions, decrease the liquidity of a particular security.

For further information on risks related to the Fund please see the Prospectus.

Middle East Disclosures

Dubai

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UAE

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