

A decade-long adventure navigating treacherous markets successfully

From the Field
March 2024

Key Insights

- At its 10-year anniversary, the Dynamic Global Bond Strategy's strong focus on risk management helps it to navigate uncertain market environments successfully.
- The strategy's three objectives of steady returns, capital preservation, and diversification are driven by a decentralized, research-driven investment process.
- In multi-asset portfolios, the strategy serves as a defensive anchor, pursuing enhanced risk-adjusted returns.



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As the Dynamic Global Bond Strategy¹ celebrates its 10-year anniversary in February since launch, we analyze the key drivers for performance, whether the strategy has kept up with the changing times, and if it is still relevant in a market environment that is a mirror image of the time when it was launched.

The strategy's origins were rooted in the years following the global financial crisis when the highly accommodative monetary policy stances of major central banks resulted in a significant hunt for yield in fixed income markets. This led many investors to seek higher income by taking on greater risks in credit sectors such as

investment grade and high yield. However, these sectors tended to be less liquid than government bonds and positively correlated to equity markets, so they typically suffered when there was a sell-off in risk assets. Therefore, an opportunity to develop a fixed income product focused primarily on interest rate management as opposed to broadly taking on credit risk resulted in the birth of the strategy a decade ago.

At a broad level, the Dynamic Global Bond Strategy's success stems from its unwavering focus on its three main objectives: steady returns, capital preservation, and diversification from risky markets.

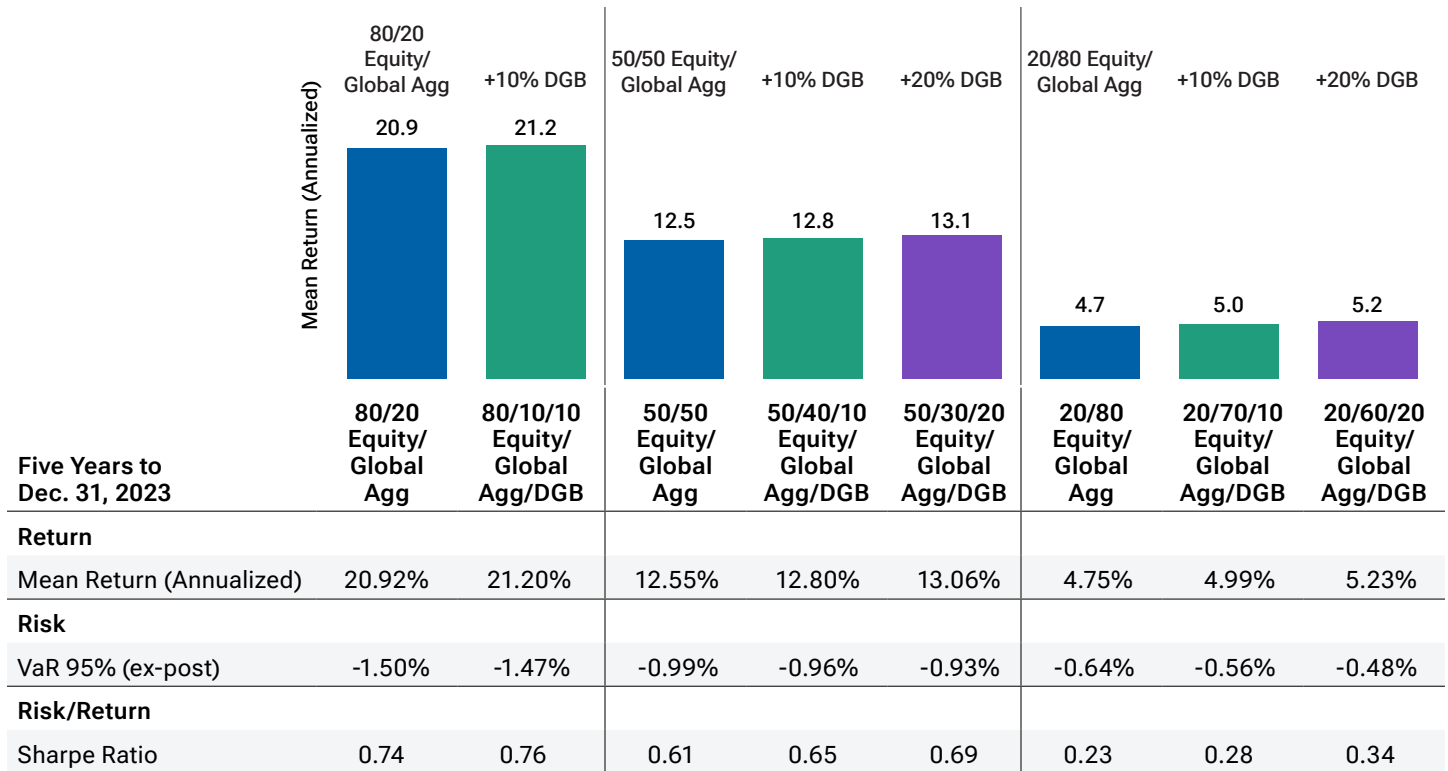
“ The number one focus is to generate strong relative returns when clients need us the most.

— Scott Solomon
Co-portfolio Manager,
Dynamic Global Bond Strategy

¹ Effective February 2023, Scott Solomon and Quentin Fitzsimmons assumed portfolio co-management responsibility for the strategy along with its founder Arif Husain who transitioned off the strategy at the end of 2023.

The role of the Dynamic Global Bond Strategy

(Fig. 1) Allocations to the strategy improved risk-adjusted returns for a traditional stock/bond portfolio



As of December 31, 2023.

The information shows hypothetical results, which are shown for illustrative purposes only and are not indicative of realized past or future performance. Actual investment results may differ significantly. As the hypothetical portfolios are based on the performances of market indexes and the Dynamic Global Bond (USD Hedged) (DGB) Composite as described, index performance does not incorporate fees, expenses, or any other costs associated with an actual investment. The DGB Composite returns are calculated net of fees. Net of fees performance reflects the deduction of the highest applicable management fee that would be charged based on the fee schedule contained within this material, without the benefit of breakpoints. It reflects the reinvestment of dividends and are net of all non-reclaimable withholding taxes on dividends, interest income, and capital gains. The assumed rebalancing frequency of the hypothetical portfolios is on an annualized basis. See the appendix for additional details on the study methodology and for important information regarding hypothetical performance.

Sources: Bloomberg Finance L.P. Analysis by T. Rowe Price. Equity is represented by S&P Total Return Index. Global Agg is represented by Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index. DGB is represented by T. Rowe Price Dynamic Global Bond (USD Hedged) Composite (see Additional Disclosures).

Mitigating risks

“The number one focus is to generate strong relative returns when clients need us the most,” said Scott Solomon, co-portfolio manager for the Dynamic Global Bond Strategy.

In 2014, yields across bond markets were near zero and major stock markets had only managed to recoup their losses from the global financial crisis. Flash-forward 10 years, and developed bond market yields are at multiyear highs while stock markets are basking in record territory.

Some argue that bonds have regained their credibility as a diversifier against risky assets. However, higher yields have been accompanied by greater volatility in the fixed income markets as central banks have begun to unwind their bond purchase programs in the backdrop of rising debt issuance. Additionally, numerous stumbling blocks for the global economy abound while geopolitical hot spots are flashing red.

We believe these are fertile grounds for the strategy. Rising volatility and uncertain markets are scenarios under which the composite outperformed

Portfolio anchor

“The strategy is an established diversifier in portfolios, having thrived when traditional asset markets faltered,” said Amanda Stitt, a portfolio specialist.

The composite underperformed the benchmark ICE BoFA U.S. 3-month Treasury Bill Index in 2023. However, the strategy’s resolute focus on its objectives and its goal to provide portfolio ballast means the strategy retains its attraction as a core component in multi-asset portfolios.

Investors typically view the role of fixed income as a diversifier in their portfolios. Put simply, when things go bad, they want something in their portfolio whose value would rise while everything else is declining. We think the Dynamic Global Bond Strategy fulfills a similar role in multi-asset portfolios when viewed through the lens of a portfolio anchor as seen through its long-term track record.

The strategy is not designed to outperform in every market condition because of the conservative nature of our investment process and adherence to our three objectives. For example, between 2017 and 2019 when equity markets were generating double-digit returns

and credit spreads were narrowing, the strategy underperformed. But during events of market stress, the strategy was an outperformer.

Moreover, allocating a portion of a typical stock/bond portfolio to the Dynamic Global Bond Strategy has the potential to enhance risk-adjusted portfolio returns over multiple time periods, supporting the case for a continued allocation in broader asset allocations.

Conclusion

In a volatile market environment marked with different investment risks, the Dynamic Global Bond Strategy is a sturdy but flexible fixed income strategy. The strategy’s heavy emphasis on risk management at a security and a portfolio level means it is focused on its objectives. But it is also flexible due to its global remit and wide latitude in duration management as opposed to some of its more fixed income benchmark-focused peers.

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– Quentin Fitzsimmons
Co-portfolio Manager,
Dynamic Global Bond Strategy

Hypothetical results: The information provided above reflects data for hypothetical portfolios. It is based on index performance and performance of the T. Rowe Price Dynamic Global Bond (USD Hedged) composite. For the applicable hypothetical portfolios, the assumption of constant benchmark weights has been made for modeling purposes and is unlikely to be realized. Results shown for blended portfolios are hypothetical, do not reflect actual investment results, and are not a guarantee of future results. Hypothetical results were developed with the benefit of hindsight and have inherent limitations. Index returns do not reflect actual trading or the effect of material economic and market factors on the decision-making process and would not reflect fees associated with an actively managed portfolio. Results have been adjusted to reflect the reinvestment of dividend and capital gains. Actual portfolio returns may differ significantly from the results shown. It is not possible to invest in an index. Different time periods would yield different results.

PERFORMANCE

Dynamic Global Bond (USD Hedged) Composite

Periods Ended 31 December 2023. Figures are Calculated in U.S. Dollars.

	Three Months	One Year	Annualized		
			Three Years	Five Years	Since Inception Jan. 31, 2015
Dynamic Global Bond (USD Hedged) Composite (Gross of Fees)	-0.09%	-4.27%	0.24%	2.17%	2.39%
Dynamic Global Bond (USD Hedged) Composite (Net of Fees)	-0.17	-4.58	-0.09	1.84	2.06
Linked Benchmark [†]	1.38	5.05	2.18	1.91	1.59
Value Added (Gross of Fees) [‡]	-1.47	-9.32	-1.94	0.26	0.80
Value Added (Net of Fees) [‡]	-1.55	-9.63	-2.27	-0.07	0.47

Calendar Years	2015*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Dynamic Global Bond (USD Hedged) Composite (Gross of Fees)	5.23%	5.07%	-1.15%	1.46%	0.24%	10.29%	0.54%	4.64%	-4.27%
Dynamic Global Bond (USD Hedged) Composite (Net of Fees)	4.92	4.73	-1.48	1.13	-0.08	9.94	0.21	4.30	-4.58
Linked Benchmark Composite [†]	0.28	0.75	1.28	2.34	2.36	0.66	0.09	1.47	5.05
Value Added Composite (Gross of Fees) [‡]	4.95	4.32	-2.43	-0.88	-2.12	9.63	0.45	3.17	-9.32
Value Added Composite (Net of Fees) [‡]	4.64	3.98	-2.76	-1.21	-2.44	9.28	0.12	2.83	-9.63

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Gross performance returns are presented before management and all other fees, where applicable, but after trading expenses. Net of fees performance reflects the deduction of the highest applicable management fee that would be charged based on the fee schedule contained within this material, without the benefit of breakpoints. Gross and net performance returns reflect the reinvestment of dividends and are net of all non-reclaimable withholding taxes on dividends, interest income, and capital gains.

*Since Inception 31 January 2015 through 31 December 2015.

[†] Effective 1 May 2021, the benchmark for the composite changed to ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index. Prior to 1 May 2021 the benchmark was the 3 Month LIBOR in USD Index. Historical benchmark representations have not been restated.

[‡] The Value Added row is shown as Dynamic Global Bond (USD Hedged) Composite minus the benchmark in the previous row. Please see Additional Disclosures page for sourcing information.

GIPS® COMPOSITE REPORT

Dynamic Global Bond (USD Hedged) Composite

Period Ended December 31, 2023. Figures Shown in U.S. Dollars.

	2015*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Gross Annual Returns (%)	5.23	5.07	-1.15	1.46	0.24	10.29	0.54	4.64	-4.27
Net Annual Returns (%)†	4.35	4.11	-2.06	0.53	-0.68	9.29	-0.38	3.69	-5.15
Benchmark (%)‡	0.28	0.75	1.28	2.34	2.36	0.66	0.09	1.47	5.05
Composite 3-Yr St. Dev.	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.05	2.67	3.81	3.95	4.73	4.61
Benchmark 3-Yr St. Dev.	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.20	0.16	0.26	0.30	0.31	0.65
Composite Dispersion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Comp. Assets (Millions)	63.3	612.7	4,438.0	8,380.3	8,273.9	7,615.2	9,401.3	8,834.2	8,012.8
# of Accts. in Comp.	2	2	4	5	4	3	3	3	3
Total Firm Assets (Billions)	772.4	817.2	1,000.2	972.7	1,218.2	1,482.5	1,653.6	1,237.4	1,403.8§

* January 31, 2015 through December 31, 2015.

† The fee rate used to calculate net returns is 0.92%. This represents the maximum fee rate applicable to all composite members. **Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.**

‡ Effective May 1, 2021, the benchmark for the composite changed to the ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index. Prior to this change, the benchmark was the 3 Month LIBOR in USD Index. The change was made because the firm viewed the new benchmark to be a better representation of the investment strategy of the composite. Historical benchmark representations have not been restated.

§ Preliminary—subject to adjustment.

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Gross performance returns are presented before management and all other fees, where applicable, but after trading expenses. Net of fees performance reflects the deduction of the maximum fee rate applicable to all composite members as shown above. Gross performance returns reflect the reinvestment of dividends and are net of nonreclaimable withholding taxes on dividends, interest income, and capital gains. Gross performance returns are used to calculate presented risk measures. Effective June 30, 2013, portfolio valuation and assets under management are calculated based on the closing price of the security in its respective market. Previously portfolios holding international securities may have been adjusted for after-market events. Policies for valuing portfolios, calculating performance, and preparing compliant presentations are available upon request. Dispersion is measured by the standard deviation across asset-weighted portfolio returns represented within a composite for the full year. Dispersion is not calculated for the composites in which there are five or fewer portfolios. The strategy utilizes on a regular basis a variety of derivative instruments such as (but not limited to) currency forwards, fixed income futures, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, synthetic indices, and options on all mentioned instruments, primarily to hedge certain market risks associated with the strategy's objective, to express directional opportunities on specific markets and to facilitate liquidity management. Benchmarks are taken from published sources and may have different calculation methodologies, pricing times, and foreign exchange sources from the composite.

Composite policy requires the temporary removal of any portfolio incurring a client initiated significant cash inflow or outflow greater than or equal to 15% of portfolio assets. The temporary removal of such an account occurs at the beginning of the measurement period in which the significant cash flow occurs and the account re-enters the composite on the last day of the current month after the cash flow. Additional information regarding the treatment of significant cash flows is available upon request.

The firm's list of composite descriptions, a list of limited distribution pooled fund descriptions, and a list of broad distribution pooled funds are available upon request. GIPS® is a registered trademark of CFA Institute. CFA Institute does not endorse or promote this organization, nor does it warrant the accuracy or quality of the content contained herein.

Fee Schedule

Dynamic Global Bond (USD Hedged) Composite. The Dynamic Global Bond (USD Hedged) Composite seeks to deliver consistent fixed income returns through a flexible, dynamic and diversified allocation to debt instruments from around the world. The strategy adopts a holistic and rigorous approach to risk management to protect clients on the downside, and particularly seeks to provide adequate diversification at times of equity markets' correction. (Created January 2015; incepted January 31, 2015).

First 50 million (USD)	32.5 basis points
Next 50 million (USD)	30 basis points
Above 100 million (USD)	30 basis points on all assets*
Above 250 million (USD)	25 basis points on all assets*
Minimum separate account size	100 million (USD)

* A transitional credit is applied to the fee schedule as assets approach or fall below the breakpoints. Extended breakpoints may be available for higher asset levels.

Dynamic Global Bond (USD Hedged) Composite

Risks—the following risks are materially relevant to the portfolio:

ABS and MBS—Asset-backed securities (ABS) and mortgage-backed securities (MBS) may be subject to greater liquidity, credit, default, and interest rate risk compared with other bonds. They are often exposed to extension and prepayment risk.

Contingent convertible bond—Contingent convertible bonds may be subject to additional risks linked to capital structure inversion, trigger levels, coupon cancellations, call extensions, yield/valuation, conversions, write downs, industry concentration, and liquidity, among others.

Credit—Credit risk arises when an issuer's financial health deteriorates and/or it fails to fulfill its financial obligations to the portfolio.

Currency—Currency exchange rate movements could reduce investment gains or increase investment losses.

Default—Default risk may occur if the issuers of certain bonds become unable or unwilling to make payments on their bonds.

Derivative—Derivatives may be used to create leverage, which could expose the portfolio to higher volatility and/or losses that are significantly greater than the cost of the derivative.

Distressed or defaulted debt—Distressed or defaulted debt securities may bear a substantially higher degree of risks linked to recovery, liquidity, and valuation.

Emerging markets—Emerging markets are less established than developed markets and therefore involve higher risks.

High yield bond—High yield debt securities are generally subject to greater risk of issuer debt restructuring or default, higher liquidity risk, and greater sensitivity to market conditions.

Interest rate—Interest rate risk is the potential for losses in fixed income investments as a result of unexpected changes in interest rates.

Issuer concentration—Issuer concentration risk may result in performance being more strongly affected by any business, industry, economic, financial, or market conditions affecting those issuers in which the portfolio's assets are concentrated.

Liquidity—Liquidity risk may result in securities becoming hard to value or trade within a desired time frame at a fair price.

Prepayment and extension—Mortgage- and asset-backed securities could increase the portfolio's sensitivity to unexpected changes in interest rates.

Sector concentration—Sector concentration risk may result in performance being more strongly affected by any business, industry, economic, financial, or market conditions affecting a particular sector in which the portfolio's assets are concentrated.

Total return swap—Total return swap contracts may expose the portfolio to additional risks, including market, counterparty, and operational risks as well as risks linked to the use of collateral arrangements.

General Portfolio Risks

Capital—The value of your investment will vary and is not guaranteed. It will be affected by changes in the exchange rate between the base currency of the portfolio and the currency in which you subscribed, if different.

Counterparty—Counterparty risk may materialize if an entity with which the portfolio does business becomes unwilling or unable to meet its obligations to the portfolio.

ESG and sustainability—Environmental, social, and governance (ESG) and sustainability risk may result in a material negative impact on the value of an investment and performance of the portfolio.

Geographic concentration—Geographic concentration risk may result in performance being more strongly affected by any social, political, economic, environmental, or market conditions affecting those countries or regions in which the portfolio's assets are concentrated.

Hedging—Hedging measures involve costs and may work imperfectly, may not be feasible at times, or may fail completely.

Investment portfolio—Investing in portfolios involves certain risks an investor would not face if investing in markets directly.

Management—Management risk may result in potential conflicts of interest relating to the obligations of the investment manager.

Market—Market risk may subject the portfolio to losses caused by unexpected changes in a wide variety of factors.

Operational—Operational risk may cause losses as a result of incidents caused by people, systems, and/or processes.

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