

Asset class trends in emerging markets

- Private debt is a large asset class in emerging markets, raising a record USD 9.4 billion in 2018. Managers have strong and established track records.
 - 47% of global institutional investors surveyed by the Emerging Markets Private Equity Association (EMPEA) said they plan to expand their investments in emerging markets private debt
 - Private debt is also the largest asset class in impact investing, accounting for 37% of all investments, including both market and below market rate. In 2019, Symbiotics, a market access platform for impact investing, counted USD 17.2 billion globally in impact private debt, growing to a 11% compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2012-2016
- Microfinance is a large category of private debt, providing capital to
 microfinance institutions to lend to micro-, small and medium-sized
 enterprises (MSMEs). Since the 1990s, microfinance has developed a strong
 track record of high repayment rates (95%-99%) and is attracting significant
 institutional investment
- Trade finance debt, which provides working capital loans to improve cash flow
 in value chains, is also a growing sector. The sector is underfinanced by banks
 and traditional financial institutions, with estimates that the total addressable
 market for trade finance in Africa and Asia is worth around USD 30 billion.

Sources: i) EMPEA "Private Credit Solutions in emerging markets (2018)", ii) GIIN, 2020 Impact Investor Survey, iii) "Mbuyu Capital, Trade Finance in Frontier & Emerging Markets (2018)," iv) "Symbiotics, The Financial Performance of Impact Investing Through Private Debt (2018)"

Key features

- Regular cash flow and generally stable returns profile through regular distributions, and lower volatility compared to equity investments
- High levels of demand from companies: Private debt products are in high demand in emerging markets as they offer better terms than traditional bank loans - debt funds can therefore be highly selective when choosing deals

Historical challenges

- Risk of lower returns in select sectors
 - Solutions include: 'Tranche' structures leverage concessional debt to offer different risk / return profiles to different investors and secure market-rate returns for private limited partners
- Market infrastructure and governance concerns, given limited credit assessments available in emerging markets
 - Solutions include: Donors and development finance institutions offer loan guarantees to asset managers to protect private investors against a first loss up to a significant sum or percentage (e.g. >40% in the Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund); while funds without development finance institution involvement focus on robust diligence and risk monitoring processes

Why invest?

- Income generation: Many debt funds in emerging markets offer steady, lowrisk income generation for institutional investors
- High impact for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and MSMEs: SMEs
 and MSMEs are unable to access debt from traditional banks or financing
 institutions, and therefore rely on services offered by microfinance
 institutions or trade finance funds for loans and cash flow



Examples of private debt funds in emerging markets include:

- Emerging Markets Loans Fund
- Financial Inclusion Fund
- Global Sustainable Income Fund II (TGSIF II)

