Artisan Global Unconstrained Fund

QUARTERLY Commentary

Investor Class: APFPX | Advisor Class: APDPX | Institutional Class: APHPX

As of 31 March 2024

Investment Process

We employ in-depth fundamental research and robust operational capabilities across a broad opportunity set to uncover knowledge gaps that can lead to idiosyncratic opportunities with compelling risk-adjusted return potential.

Organizational Structure

We have a flat and collaborative organization where portfolio managers and analysts communicate daily and share the responsibility of idea generation. Portfolio managers and analysts determine their own focus areas and pursue them from an idea generation perspective. Trading and implementation is embedded within the investment team, as trading capabilities and infrastructure are considered important components of our investment process.

Idea Generation Through Broad Investment Universe

Our team covers a broad spectrum of global markets comprising investable assets across more than 100 countries. We constantly perform fundamental country research and monitor financial markets in order to understand each countries' policy environments and how important policy moments may alter their investment environment. Our corporate analysis includes decomposing yields and examining corporate liquidity and solvency risks. We integrate environmental, social and governance (ESG) analysis at the country and corporate levels.

Portfolio Implementation

We analyze investment opportunities from a risk factor perspective—the forces that drive securities and instruments prices. The investment team and trading and implementation team work together to consider which instruments may provide optimal risk-adjusted returns. The trading and implementation team expands our investment universe by understanding and overcoming investment barriers.

Team Overview

We are a seasoned investment team with strong continuity across decision makers. Our investment team's core has been together for over 15 years, and our leadership has been investing in emerging markets since 2005. Our coverage areas are generally defined geographically, with some PM/Analysts and research associates focused on corporates.

Portfolio Management

Michael A. Cirami, CFA
Portfolio Manager

Sarah C. Orvin, CFA
Portfolio Manager

Investment Results (%)

			Average Annual Total Returns				
As of 31 March 2024	QTD	YTD	1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Inception
Investor Class: APFPX	**4.84**	**4.84**	**10.24**	—	—	—	**9.72**
Advisor Class: APDPX	**4.86**	**4.86**	**10.40**	—	—	—	**9.85**
Institutional Class: APHPX	**4.87**	**4.87**	**10.41**	—	—	—	**9.93**
ICE BofA 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index	1.29	1.29	5.24	—	—	—	3.86

Source: Artisan Partners/ICE BofA. Returns for periods less than one year are not annualized. Class inception: Investor (31 March 2022); Advisor (31 March 2022); Institutional (31 March 2022).

Expense Ratios (% Gross/Net)	APFPX	APDPX	APHPX
Annual Report 30 Sep 2023[1,2,3]	9.88/2.09	3.31/1.88	2.91/1.92
Prospectus 30 Sep 2023[1,2,3]	9.88/2.09	3.31/1.88	2.92/1.93

[1]Includes interest expense and dividend payments for securities sold short. [2]Net expenses reflect a contractual expense limitation agreement in effect through 31 Jan 2025. [3]See prospectus for further details.

Past performance does not guarantee and is not a reliable indicator of future results. Investment returns and principal values will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than that shown. Call 800.344.1770 for current to most recent month-end performance. The performance information shown does not reflect the deduction of a 2% redemption fee on shares held by an investor for 90 days or less and, if reflected, the fee would reduce the performance quoted.

Performance Discussion

The portfolio trended higher in Q1 and outperformed the ICE BofA US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index for the period.

Investing Environment

Following the market rally that closed out 2023, emerging markets debt had a mixed beginning to 2024. A resurgence of unfavorable US consumer price index prints and a resilient labor market led investors to once again price in the idea that interest rates may stay higher for longer. In reaction, the US dollar strengthened, and US Treasury yields gyrated upward, both weighing on emerging markets debt performance. Countering these headwinds, strong fundamentals and resilient economic growth drove credit spreads to their tightest levels since January 2022, boosting risk assets broadly, including emerging markets debt.

Developed market central banks remained hawkish throughout Q1. The Fed held rates steady for its fourth and fifth consecutive meetings in January and March, respectively. Chair Jerome Powell reiterated the Fed's commitment to bringing inflation down to its 2% target yet relayed a surprisingly dovish tone after the March meeting and still forecasts three rate cuts in 2024. The ECB and BOE also held rates steady throughout the quarter, though the ECB suggested a rate cut is likely in June assuming data continues to meet expectations. Elsewhere, the BOJ ended its era of negative interest rates when it raised borrowing costs for the first time since 2007.

Central banks in emerging markets are increasingly diverging from their developed market counterparts. In response to the inflationary surge spurred by the COVID-19 pandemic, emerging markets nations swiftly implemented tight monetary and fiscal policy to curb inflation. As inflation in many countries subsides, emerging markets countries continue to evaluate financial conditions and are now finding themselves at varying stages of the monetary policy cycle. For instance, Brazil, Chile and Colombia all lowered interest rates; Serbia and Poland held interest rates; Nigeria, Egypt and Zambia hiked rates throughout the quarter.

Emerging markets sovereign issuance had its strongest three-month start to a year in more than two decades. In the past two years, many investors believed that higher yielding emerging markets countries were priced out of capital markets as elevated US Treasury yields and wider than average credit spreads lifted the cost of debt issuance. Spread compression during Q1, particularly in the high yield segment of emerging markets, allowed many of these countries to reenter the market and successfully issue debt. For example, Ivory Coast, Benin and Kenya were joined by the likes of Mexico, Brazil and Saudi Arabia.

Emerging markets currencies were broadly weaker as the US dollar appreciated, driven by market expectations of prolonged higher interest rates in the US. Changes to local foreign exchange policies resulted in sharp selloffs in several countries. For instance, the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) devalued the naira in January, the second time in the past 12 months, and allowed the currency to float freely and converge with the parallel market rate. The CBN also raised interest rates twice during Q1, by 400bps in February and 200bps in March. In the past 12 months, the Nigerian naira has depreciated by 67%. Meanwhile, the Egyptian government allowed the pound to weaken by more than 30% in a devaluation, a policy pivot that led to the country securing a deal with the International Monetary Fund and is expected to attract the support of additional foreign investors.

While emerging markets debt remains at the mercy of an increasingly uncertain global macroeconomic backdrop, local events across the globe continue to shape idiosyncratic returns. Senegal was teetering on the brink of crisis after former President Macky Sall postponed the February presidential election and attempted to extend his final term. Yet Senegalese dollar bonds rebounded in March after Sall agreed to step down and Bassirou Diomaye Faye clinched the victory. Ecuador bonds jumped after President Daniel Noboa announced the country expects to reach a deal with the IMF and continued to crack down on violence. A new government in Pakistan, led once again by Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif, boosted Pakistani dollar bonds. Zambia reached an agreement with bondholders, and Sri Lanka and Ghana made forward progress on their debt restructuring talks, lifting the sovereign bonds in each of those countries.

Portfolio Positioning

In our view, the portfolio remains conservatively positioned as geopolitical uncertainty persists. The team took advantage of the broad-based currency selloff and local policy changes to increase exposure to certain currency regimes, such as the Egyptian pound and Nigerian naira. As credit spreads tightened during Q1, the team reduced some of the long sovereign credit positions and increased some of the short sovereign credit positions. The portfolio remains moderately long emerging markets duration and short developed market rates on the back of inflation dynamics. The portfolio is net long local rates in Latin America, Asia and Eastern Europe but dynamically adjusting the positioning as fiscal differentiation grows.

EMsights Capital Group continues to search for countries with improving storylines where market prices are not fully reflecting fundamentals. The global economy continues to face challenges in 2024, many of which are serving as tailwinds that keep the emerging markets debt outlook strong. With one of the busiest election cycles on record, growing geopolitical tensions and fiscal consolidation continue to present exploitable volatility events.

Exhibit 1: Q1 2024 Absolute Contribution to Return

Contributors
Georgia equity
Suriname sovereign credit
Nigerian naira
Detractors
Mexican peso
Indonesian local rates
Italian sovereign credit

For more information: Visit www.artisanpartners.com | Call 800.344.1770

Carefully consider the Fund's investment objective, risks and charges and expenses. This and other important information is contained in the Fund's prospectus and summary prospectus, which can be obtained by calling 800.344.1770. Read carefully before investing.

Current and future portfolio holdings are subject to risk. The value of portfolio securities selected by the investment team may rise or fall in response to company, market, economic, political, regulatory or other news, at times greater than the market or benchmark index. A portfolio's environmental, social and governance ("ESG") considerations may limit the investment opportunities available and, as a result, the portfolio may forgo certain investment opportunities and underperform portfolios that do not consider ESG factors. Non-diversified portfolios may invest larger portions of assets in securities of a smaller number of issuers and performance of a single issuer may have a greater impact to the portfolio's returns. International investments involve special risks, including currency fluctuation, lower liquidity, different accounting methods and economic and political systems, and higher transaction costs. These risks typically are greater in emerging and less developed markets, including frontier markets, and include new and rapidly changing political and economic structures, which may cause instability; underdeveloped securities markets; and higher likelihood of high levels of inflation, deflation or currency devaluations. Fixed income securities carry interest rate risk and credit risk for both the issuer and counterparty and investors may lose principal value. In general, when interest rates rise, fixed income values fall. High yield securities (junk bonds) are speculative, experience greater price volatility and have a higher degree of credit and liquidity risk than bonds with a higher credit rating. Use of derivatives may create investment leverage and increase the likelihood of volatility and risk of loss in excess of the amount invested.

The ICE BofA 3-Month U.S. Treasury Bill Index is an unmanaged index that comprises a single U.S. Treasury issue with approximately three months to final maturity, purchased at the beginning of each month and held for one full month. The index(es) are unmanaged; include net reinvested dividends; do not reflect fees or expenses; and are not available for direct investment.

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Attribution is used to evaluate the investment management decisions which affected the portfolio's performance when compared to a benchmark index. Attribution is not exact, but should be considered an approximation of the relative contribution of each of the factors considered.

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Notional value adjusts for derivatives' exposures to the market value of a contract's underlying security, rather than the market value of the contract itself, and represents an approximation of the portfolio's economic and risk exposures at a point in time. Delta measures the sensitivity of a derivative contract to changes in price of its underlying security; the derivatives contract's value may be overstated or understated without delta-adjustment.

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