Annual Management Report of Fund Performance

for the financial year ended December 31, 2016

All figures are reported in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

This annual management report of fund performance contains financial highlights but does not contain the complete annual financial statements of the investment fund. If you have not received a copy of the annual financial statements with this annual management report of fund performance, you can get a copy of the annual financial statements at your request, and at no cost, by calling us toll-free at 1-888-357-8777, by writing to us at CIBC, 18 York Street, Suite 1300, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2T8, or by visiting www.cibc.com/mutualfunds or the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

Unitholders may also contact us using one of these methods to request a copy of the investment fund's proxy voting policies and procedures, proxy voting disclosure record, or quarterly portfolio disclosure.

Management Discussion of Fund Performance

Investment Objective and Strategies

Investment Objective: Imperial International Bond Pool (the *Pool*) seeks to provide a high level of interest income and some capital growth, while attempting to preserve capital by investing primarily in bonds, debentures, notes, and other debt obligation securities denominated in foreign currencies of Canadian governments and companies, non-Canadian issuers, and supranational organizations.

Investment Strategies: The Pool undertakes a value-based approach to buying bonds with higher real yields and uses a total-return based approach emphasizing fundamentals, valuations, and market sentiment to determine relative value across country, currency, and sector allocations, as well as active management in interest rate decisions based on a review of global macroeconomic, political, and capital market conditions. Currency and country exposure are managed to protect principal and increase returns.

Risk

The Pool is a global fixed income fund that is suitable for medium-term investors who can tolerate low to medium investment risk.

For the period ended December 31, 2016, the Pool's overall level of risk remains as discussed in the simplified prospectus.

Results of Operations

Wellington Management Canada LLC (*Wellington*) and Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC (*Brandywine*) provide investment advice and investment management services to the Pool. These portfolio sub-advisors use different investment styles and the percentage of the Pool allocated to each portfolio sub-advisor will change from time to time.

- Wellington – Global Aggregate, approximately 50%
- Brandywine – Global Opportunistic, approximately 40%

The Pool also had approximately 10% exposure to floating rate debt instruments through investment in Renaissance Floating Rate Income Fund, sub-advised by Ares Capital Management II LLC.

The commentary that follows provides a summary of the results of operations for the period ended December 31, 2016. All dollar figures are expressed in thousands, unless otherwise indicated.

The Pool's net asset value increased by 39% during the period, from $1,193,967 as at December 31, 2015 to $1,654,075 as at December 31, 2016. Net sales of $461,331 in the period included purchases of $237,766 due to rebalancing of a portfolio product that holds units of the Pool. Positive investment performance also contributed to an overall increase in net asset value.

Class A units of the Pool posted a return of 0.7% for the period. The Pool's benchmark, the Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (the *benchmark*), returned -1.4% for the same period. The Pool's return is after the deduction of fees and expenses, unlike the benchmark.

In global financial markets, most asset classes experienced sharp declines at the beginning of 2016 before rebounding in the second half of the first quarter. Global government bond yields declined leading to positive absolute returns across the major fixed-income sectors while credit spreads were mixed.

During the second quarter, global fixed-income markets gained as central bank policies drove government bond yields to fresh lows. Accommodative global central bank monetary policy, stabilization in China and a rebound in commodity prices supported global fixed-income markets in the first part of the quarter. However, investors became more cautious in June as the U.K. voted to exit its membership in the European Union (*Brexit*). The vote resulted in a rise in volatility and an investor flight-to-safety, with U.K. and European equity and credit markets enduring most of the sell-off.

Volatility across the major fixed-income asset classes declined in the third quarter, as fears over Brexit subsided and credit sectors recovered. Expectations of an extended period of monetary policy accommodation amid sluggish global growth also supported global fixed-income markets.

Most developed market sovereign yields rose during the fourth quarter as government bonds sold off following the U.S. presidential election. In December, the U.S. Federal Reserve Board (*Fed*) increased interest rates. Global equity markets rose and the U.S. dollar surged on expectations of an expansionary fiscal policy and stronger U.S. growth. Emerging markets assets suffered amid concerns about trade protectionism.

In the Wellington Global Aggregate component of the Pool, a moderately overweight duration (interest-rate sensitivity) in the U.K. and U.S. contributed significantly to performance as global bond yields fell. In the second quarter, a moderate overweight duration in German 30-year bonds and intermediate U.S. rates was a moderate contributor. Closer to the end of 2016, a moderate underweight allocation to U.K. 10-year bonds was a moderate contributor as global sovereign debt sold off. Similarly, a moderate underweight exposure to U.S. 10-year bonds was a moderate contributor as strong economic data releases raised expectations that the Fed would increase interest rates.

With respect to currencies, a moderate overweight allocation to the Australian dollar and Norwegian krone slightly contributed to performance as commodity-linked currencies rebounded. A moderate underweight bias in European currencies was a slight contributor as they declined against the U.S. dollar after the Brexit vote. A significant overweight in U.S. currency relative to European currencies and the New Zealand dollar was a moderate contributor to the component's performance in the fourth quarter. The U.S. dollar strengthened further following the Fed's decision to raise interest rates in December.

A significant overweight exposure to investment-grade corporate bonds, particularly in the financials and energy sectors, slightly contributed to performance. These benefited from a rebound in oil and other commodity prices.

A moderate underweight duration in German intermediate- and long-end rates and Japanese government bonds were moderate detractors from performance in the first quarter. A moderate underweight in U.S. intermediate bonds moderately detracted in the second quarter as global yields declined. A moderate overweight duration in U.S. and U.K. intermediate- and long-end rates moderately detracted late in the third quarter.

A moderate overweight allocation to the U.S. dollar versus the euro slightly detracted from results in the first quarter. A moderate overweight in the Australian dollar versus the Japanese yen slightly detracted in the second quarter. A moderate overweight in the yen versus a basket of currencies (primarily the U.S. dollar) was a moderate detractor in the fourth quarter.

A significant overweight exposure to investment-grade corporate bonds, particularly in the financials sector, was a significant detractor during the first quarter. These underperformed earlier in the year as a result of concerns over Brexit and negative interest rates.

During the first quarter, a significant overweight allocation to corporate credit was slightly reduced in some areas, notably U.K. financials, primarily driven by Brexit concerns and European political risk. The significant overweight allocation to corporate bonds was then increased in the second quarter, in sectors that would most benefit from the European Central Bank's (*ECB*) asset purchase program. In the third quarter, corporate bond exposure was again slightly increased, adding exposure to the financials sector. In addition, a slight underweight energy sector exposure was reduced as oil demand strengthened.

During the second quarter, a slight overweight in U.S. dollar exposure was increased to a moderate level as the Fed delayed making any interest-rate increases. In the fourth quarter, this moderate overweight was increased to significant as the sub-advisor believed recent momentum had caused U.S. bond yields to overshoot cyclical fundamentals in the short term. A moderate underweight exposure to the U.K. pound was increased slightly as a result of uncertainty around Brexit negotiations. In the fourth quarter, exposure to the Japanese yen was increased to a slight overweight allocation, as the sub-advisor believed it to be undervalued.

In expectation that gradual interest-rate normalization from the Fed and stabilization in China would drive global bond yields higher, Wellington increased an underweight duration position to a moderate level in the first quarter. In the second quarter, Wellington moved to a slight overweight duration position, believing that accommodative monetary policy would continue globally. In the third quarter, this slight overweight shifted to a slight underweight duration as the probability of a U.S. interest-rate increase rose. Closer to the end of the year, the moderate underweight duration was slightly reduced as global bond yields have yet to catch up with the post-election U.S.-led rate sell-off.

In the Brandywine Global Opportunistic component of the Pool, currency positioning contributed to relative performance, as did the component's bond positioning, which outperformed the benchmark. A significant overweight exposure to Brazilian sovereign bonds and currency significantly contributed to relative performance. The Brazilian real was up 18.56% in 2016. Both the bonds and currency rose as investors' risk appetite improved as Brazil's largest political party broke with the coalition government, increasing the likelihood of an impeachment of President Rousseff. While the country is still in recession, the new government has been a factor in the real's recovery, and strengthening commodity prices have lent further support.

A moderate overweight exposure to energy sector corporate bonds slightly contributed to relative performance as yield spreads widened early in 2016 to the widest levels seen in the past 25 years (not including the levels reached during the Lehman Crisis in 2008).

A significantly underweight allocation to the euro significantly contributed to relative performance. The euro depreciated against the Canadian dollar partly as a result of the ECB interest-rate cuts. Financial markets initially responded favourably, but enthusiasm waned as the ECB warned that further rate cuts were unlikely.

Events such as the U.K. referendum and the U.S. presidential election had a large impact on the market. Currency volatility was pronounced and longer-term sovereign bond yields, irrespective of quality, were impacted. A significant overweight exposure to Mexican sovereign bonds and the Mexican peso was the largest detractor from relative performance. The Mexican peso (down 19.21%) declined after the U.S. presidential election amid concerns about the potential impact of tougher trade and immigration.

A significantly underweight allocation to Japanese government bonds significantly detracted from performance. The Bank of Japan (*BoJ*) surprised markets in January by taking its deposit rate into negative territory. The move was intended to help the BoJ reach its inflation target by putting downward pressure across the Japanese bond yield curve, particularly on the short end.

Brandywine added exposure to U.K. currency twice during the year. In the first quarter, 5% exposure was added, funded by reducing U.S. dollar exposure. During the third quarter, after a dramatic valuation improvement, an additional 5% exposure to the pound was added by selling euros. The sub-advisor also added exposure to the Norwegian krone as firmer oil prices and a sizeable surplus should bode well for the currency's appreciation.

In the first quarter, exposure to the Canadian dollar was added on anticipation that commodity prices would begin to stabilize. However, Canadian dollar exposure was later trimmed as it approached fair value, in order to reduce commodity-related exposure. New Zealand dollar exposure was reduced in favour of the Australian dollar, as Australia's housing market has eased and iron ore prices recovered.

U.S. duration was decreased during the year in anticipation of a shift from lower-yielding bonds toward higher-returning assets, such as emerging markets bonds.

Recent Developments

Effective April 27, 2016, the composition of the Independent Review Committee (*IRC*) changed. John Crow resigned his position as member and Chair. Marcia Lewis Brown was appointed as member and Don Hunter was appointed as Chair.

Related Party Transactions

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (*CIBC*) and its affiliates have the following roles and responsibilities with respect to the Pool, and receive the fees described below in connection with their roles and responsibilities.

Manager

CIBC is the Manager of the Pool. CIBC receives management fees with respect to the day-to-day business and operations of the Pool. The Pool pays the Manager a maximum annual management fee rate of 0.25% of the net asset value of the Pool, as described in the section entitled *Management Fees.*

Trustee

CIBC Trust Corporation (*CIBC Trust*), a wholly-owned subsidiary of CIBC, is the trustee (the *Trustee*) of the Pool. The Trustee holds title to the property (cash and securities) of the Pool on behalf of its unitholders.

Portfolio Advisor

The portfolio advisor provides, or arranges to provide, investment advice and portfolio management services to the Pool. CAMI, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CIBC, is the portfolio advisor (the *Portfolio Advisor*) of the Pool.

Discretionary Managers

As at the date of this report, units of the Pool are offered through discretionary investment management services provided by certain subsidiaries of CIBC (collectively, the *Discretionary Managers*). The Discretionary Managers may include CIBC Trust and CAMI. The Discretionary Managers arrange to purchase, switch, and redeem units of the Pool on behalf of their clients who have entered into discretionary investment management agreements with one of the Discretionary Managers. The Discretionary Managers are the registered unitholders of the Pools for the purposes of receiving all unitholder materials and having the right to vote all proxies with respect to units of the Pool. Units of the Pool are also offered to investors in connection with certain products offered by affiliated dealers pursuant to the terms of the account agreements governing such products. There are no compensation arrangements with these dealers in respect of the sale of units of the Pool. However, CIBC Trust receives fees from its clients for offering discretionary management services and, from these fees, CIBC Trust may pay affiliated dealers and other CIBC members for services provided in connection with the client's discretionary investment managed account, which may hold units of the Pool.

CIBC receives fees from CIBC Trust for the services of CIBC advisors that assist investors with opening discretionary investment management accounts where CIBC Trust acts as the Discretionary Manager and for acting as the investors' ongoing relationship manager. CIBC is responsible for the remuneration of the CIBC advisors and may pay the CIBC advisors out of such fees. Further details of the arrangement between CIBC and CIBC Trust may be found in the discretionary investment management agreement between CIBC Trust and investors. CAMI receives fees from their clients for offering discretionary investment managed accounts, which may hold units of the Pool, and may pay a portion of such fees to their investment counsellors.

Brokerage Arrangements and Soft Dollars

The Portfolio Advisor and any portfolio sub-advisors make decisions, including the selection of markets and dealers and the negotiation of commissions, with respect to the purchase and sale of portfolio securities, certain derivative products and the execution of portfolio transactions. Brokerage business may be allocated by the Portfolio Advisor and any portfolio sub-advisors to CIBC World Markets Inc. (*CIBC WM*) and CIBC World Markets Corp., each a subsidiary of CIBC. CIBC WM and CIBC World Markets Corp. may also earn spreads on the sale of fixed income and other securities and certain derivative products to the Pool. A spread is the difference between the bid and ask prices for a security in the applicable marketplace, with respect to the execution of portfolio transactions. The spread will differ based upon various factors such as the type and liquidity of the security.

Dealers, including CIBC WM and CIBC World Markets Corp., may furnish goods and services, other than order execution, to the Portfolio Advisor and any portfolio sub-advisors in partial exchange for processing trades through them (referred to in the industry as "soft dollar" arrangements). These goods and services are paid for with a portion of the brokerage commissions and assist the Portfolio Advisor and any portfolio sub-advisors with investment decision-making services for the Pool or relate directly to the execution of portfolio transactions on behalf of the Pool. As per the terms of the portfolio sub-advisory agreement, such soft dollar arrangements are in compliance with applicable laws.

In addition, the Manager may enter into commission recapture arrangements with certain dealers with respect to the Pool. Any commission recaptured will be paid to the Pool.

During the period, the Pool did not pay any brokerage commissions or other fees to CIBC WM or CIBC World Markets Corp. Spreads associated with fixed income and other securities are not ascertainable and, for that reason, cannot be included when determining these amounts.

Pool Transactions

The Pool may enter into one or more of the following transactions (the *Related Party Transactions*) in reliance on the standing instructions issued by the IRC:

- invest in or hold equity securities of CIBC or issuers related to a portfolio sub-advisor;
- invest in or hold non-exchange-traded debt securities of CIBC or an issuer related to CIBC in a primary offering and in the secondary market;
- invest in or hold debt securities of CIBC or issuers related to a portfolio sub-advisor purchased in the secondary market;
- make an investment in the securities of an issuer for which CIBC WM, CIBC World Markets Corp., or any affiliate of CIBC (a *Related Dealer*) acts as an underwriter during the offering of the securities at any time during the 60-day period following the completion of the offering of such securities (in the case of a "private placement" offering, in accordance with the exemptive relief order granted by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and in accordance with the policies and procedures relating to such investment);
- purchase equity or debt securities from or sell them to a Related Dealer, where it is acting as principal;
- undertake currency and currency derivative transactions where a Related Dealer is the counterparty; and
- purchase securities from or sell securities to another investment fund or a managed account managed by the Manager or an affiliate of the Manager.

At least annually, the IRC reviews the Related Party Transactions for which they have issued standing instructions. The IRC is required to advise the Canadian securities regulatory authorities, after a matter has been referred or reported to the IRC by the Manager, if it determines that an investment decision was not made in accordance with conditions of its approval.

Custodian

CIBC Mellon Trust Company is the custodian of the Pool (the *Custodian*). The Custodian holds all cash and securities for the Pool and ensures that those assets are kept separate from any other cash or securities that the Custodian might be holding. The Custodian also provides other services to the Pool including record-keeping and processing of foreign exchange transactions. The Custodian may hire sub-custodians for the Pool. The fees and spreads for services of the Custodian directly related to the execution of portfolio transactions initiated by CAMI as the Portfolio Advisor are paid by CAMI and/or dealer(s) directed by CAMI, up to the amount of the credits generated under soft dollar arrangements from trading by CAMI on behalf of the Pool during that month. All other fees and spreads for the services of the Custodian are paid by the Manager and charged to the Pool on a recoverable basis. CIBC owns a 50% interest in the Custodian.

Service Provider

CIBC Mellon Global Securities Services Company (*CIBC GSS*) provides certain services to the Pool, including securities lending, fund accounting and reporting, and portfolio valuation. Such servicing fees are paid by the Manager and charged to the Pool on a recoverable basis. CIBC indirectly owns a 50% interest in CIBC GSS.

Financial Highlights

The following tables show selected key financial information about the Pool and are intended to help you understand the Pool's financial performance for the period ended December 31.

The Pool's Net Assets per Unit[1] - Class A Units

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net Assets, beginning of period	$ 11.79	$ 10.97	$ 10.05	$ 9.97	$ 9.45
Increase (decrease) from operations:					
Total revenue	$ 0.38	$ 0.39	$ 0.30	$ 0.28	$ 0.38
Total expenses	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Realized gains (losses) for the period	0.23	0.66	0.44	0.26	0.39
Unrealized gains (losses) for the period	(0.56)	0.33	0.37	(0.18)	0.14
Total increase (decrease) from operations[2]	$ 0.02	$ 1.35	$ 1.08	$ 0.33	$ 0.89
Distributions:					
From income (excluding dividends)	$ 0.32	$ 0.31	$ 0.25	$ 0.26	$ 0.36
From dividends	–	–	–	–	–
From capital gains	0.24	0.27	–	–	–
Return of capital	–	–	–	–	–
Total Distributions[3]	$ 0.56	$ 0.58	$ 0.25	$ 0.26	$ 0.36
Net Assets, end of period	$ 11.32	$ 11.79	$ 10.97	$ 10.05	$ 9.96

1 This information is derived from the Pool's audited annual financial statements. The Pool adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (*IFRS*) on January 1, 2014. Previously, the Pool prepared its financial statements in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (*GAAP*) as defined in Part V of the CPA Canada Handbook. Under Canadian GAAP, the Pool measured fair values of its investments in accordance with CICA Handbook Section 3855 which required the use of bid prices for long positions and ask prices for short positions. As such, the net assets per unit figure presented in the financial statements may differ from the net asset value calculated for fund pricing purposes. An explanation of these differences can be found in the notes to the financial statements issued prior to January 1, 2014. Upon adoption of IFRS, the Pool measures the fair value of its investments by using the close market prices, where the close market price falls within the bid-ask spread. As such, the Pool's accounting policies for measuring the fair value of investments in the financial statements are consistent with those used in measuring the net asset value for transactions with unitholders. Accordingly, the opening net asset figure as at January 1, 2013 was restated to reflect accounting policy adjustments made in accordance with IFRS. All figures presented for periods prior to January 1, 2013 were prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP and subsequent thereto were prepared in accordance with IFRS.

2 Net assets and distributions are based on the actual number of units outstanding at the relevant time. The total increase (decrease) from operations is based on the weighted average number of units outstanding during the period.

3 Distributions were paid in cash, reinvested in additional units of the Pool, or both.

Ratios and Supplemental Data - Class A Units

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total Net Asset Value (000s)[4]	$ 1,654,075	$ 1,193,967	$ 756,886	$ 674,941	$ 450,275
Number of Units Outstanding[4]	146,171,572	101,228,391	69,025,974	67,188,368	45,168,210
Management Expense Ratio[5]	0.22%	0.22%	0.22%	0.24%	0.23%
Management Expense Ratio before waivers or absorptions[6]	0.44%	0.47%	0.47%	0.50%	0.50%
Trading Expense Ratio[7]	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Portfolio Turnover Rate[8]	102.23%	135.56%	118.09%	293.79%	74.62%
Net Asset Value per Unit	$ 11.32	$ 11.79	$ 10.97	$ 10.05	$ 9.97

4 This information is presented as at December 31 of the period(s) shown.

5 Management expense ratio is based on the total expenses of the pool (excluding commissions and other portfolio transaction costs), incurred by or allocated to a class of units for the period shown, expressed as an annualized percentage of the daily average net asset value of that class during the period.

6 The decision to waive and/or absorb management fees and operating expenses is at the discretion of the Manager. The practice of waiving and/or absorbing management fees and operating expenses may continue indefinitely or may be terminated at any time without notice to unitholders.

7 The trading expense ratio represents total commissions and other portfolio transaction costs before income taxes expressed as an annualized percentage of the daily average net asset value during the period. Spreads associated with fixed income securities trading are not ascertainable and, for that reason, are not included in the trading expense ratio calculation.

8 The portfolio turnover rate indicates how actively the portfolio advisor and/or portfolio sub-advisor manages the portfolio investments. A portfolio turnover rate of 100% is equivalent to a fund buying and selling all of the securities in its portfolio once in the course of the period. The higher a portfolio turnover rate in a period, the greater the trading costs payable by a fund in the period, and the greater the chance of an investor receiving taxable capital gains in the year. There is not necessarily a relationship between a high turnover rate and the performance of a fund.

Management Fees

The Pool, either directly or indirectly, pays an annual management fee to CIBC to cover the costs of managing the Pool. Management fees are based on the net asset value of the Pool and are calculated daily and paid monthly. Management fees are paid to CIBC in consideration for providing, or arranging for the provision of, management, distribution, and portfolio advisory services. Advertising and promotional expenses, office overhead expenses, trailing commissions, and the fees of the portfolio sub-advisor(s) are paid by CIBC out of the management fees received from the Pool. The Pool is required to pay applicable taxes on the management fees paid to CIBC. Refer to the Simplified Prospectus for the maximum annual management fee rate.

For the period ended December 31, 2016, 100% of the management fees collected from the Pool was attributable to general administration, investment advice, and profit.

Past Performance

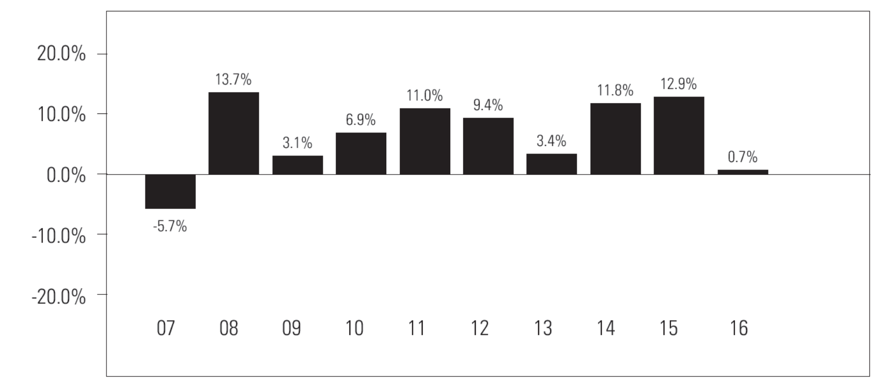
The performance data provided assumes reinvestment of distributions only and does not take into account sales, redemption, distribution, or other optional charges payable by any unitholder that would have reduced returns. Past performance does not necessarily indicate how a fund will perform in the future.

The Pool's returns are after the deduction of fees and expenses. See the section entitled *Financial Highlights* for the management expense ratio.

Year-by-Year Returns

The bar chart shows the annual performance of the Pool for each of the periods shown, and illustrates how the performance has changed from period to period. The bar chart shows, in percentage terms, how an investment made on January 1 would have increased or decreased by December 31, unless otherwise indicated.

Class A Units



Annual Compound Returns

This table shows the annual compound return of each class of units of the Pool for each indicated period ended on December 31, 2016. The annual compound total return is also compared to the Pool's benchmark(s).

The Pool's benchmark is the Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index.

	1 Year	*3 Years*	*5 Years*	*10 Years**	*or*	*Since Inception**	*Inception Date*
Class A units	0.7%	8.3%	7.5%	6.6%			June 28, 1999
Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index	-1.4%	7.9%	5.9%	4.8%			

* If a class of units has been outstanding for less than 10 years, the annual compound return since inception is shown.

Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index is a flagship measure of global investment grade debt from twenty-three different local currency markets. This multi-currency benchmark includes fixed-rate treasury, government-related, corporate and securitized bonds from both developed and emerging markets issuers.

A discussion of the relative performance of the Pool compared to its primary benchmark(s) can be found in *Results of Operations*.

Summary of Investment Portfolio (as at December 31, 2016)

The summary of investment portfolio may change due to ongoing portfolio transactions of the investment fund. A quarterly update is available by visiting www.cibc.com/mutualfunds. The Top Positions table shows a fund's 25 largest positions. For funds with fewer than 25 positions in total, all positions are shown. Cash and cash equivalents are shown in total as one position.

Portfolio Breakdown	*% of Net Asset Value*
United States Dollar	43.3
Canadian Dollar	12.4
Euro	10.2
Other Bonds	8.9
Cash & Cash Equivalents	7.4
Japanese Yen	6.8
British Pound	3.9
Australian Dollar	3.4
Mexican Peso	3.0
New Zealand Dollar	1.8
Forward & Spot Contracts	-0.4
Other Assets, less Liabilities	-0.7

Top Positions	*% of Net Asset Value*
Renaissance Floating Rate Income Fund, Class 'OH'	10.3
Cash & Cash Equivalents	7.4
United States Treasury Bond, Variable Rate, 0.75%, 2018/04/30	4.3
United States Treasury Bond, Floating Rate, 0.73%, 2018/07/31	3.3
United Kingdom Treasury Bond, 1.25%, 2018/07/22	2.4
United States Treasury Bond, 2.88%, 2046/11/15	2.0
United States Treasury Bond, Floating Rate, 0.73%, 2018/10/31	1.9
United Mexican States, Series 'M', 7.75%, 2042/11/13	1.9
United States 5 Year Treasury Note Future, March 2017	1.7
Government of Japan, Series '337', 0.30%, 2024/12/20	1.6
United States Treasury Bond, 1.38%, 2018/09/30	1.5
Government of Canada, 0.75%, 2021/09/01	1.3
United Mexican States, Series 'M30', 8.50%, 2038/11/18	1.0
Federative Republic of Brazil, 10.00%, 2027/01/01	1.0
New South Wales Treasury Corp., 5.00%, 2024/08/20	1.0
Government of New Zealand, Series '521', 6.00%, 2021/05/15	1.0
United States Treasury Bond, 3.00%, 2045/11/15	0.9
Nederlandse Waterschapsbank NV, Variable Rate, 1.13%, 2018/02/14	0.9
United States Treasury Bond, 2.50%, 2046/05/15	0.9
Republic of South Africa, Series 'R214', 6.50%, 2041/02/28	0.9
Republic of Indonesia, Series 'FR71', 9.00%, 2029/03/15	0.9
Goldman Sachs Group Inc. (The), Variable Rate, 2.01%, 2018/11/15	0.9
Government of Japan, Series '150', 1.40%, 2034/09/20	0.8
United States Treasury Bond, 4.50%, 2036/02/15	0.7
Government of New Zealand, Series '423', 5.50%, 2023/04/15	0.7

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