Monthly factsheet as of 31.12.2024

Credit Opportunities Fund (B)

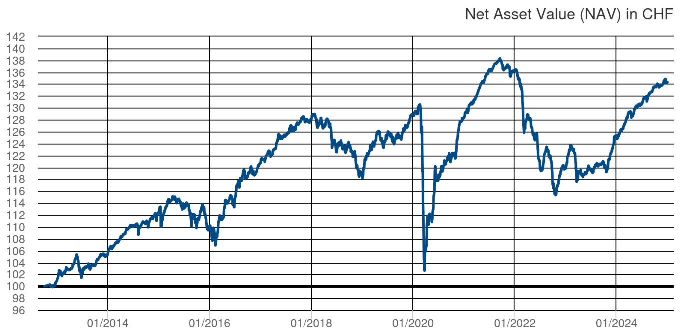
ZUGERBERG FINANZ

PMG INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS
Driven by Needs - Outstanding in Solutions

Investment Objective

The Credit Opportunities Fund is a globally investing, yield-oriented bond fund for Swiss investors. It is suitable for investors seeking a steady, positive return in Swiss francs on the bond market.
The approach is based on a strict discipline on the use of the opportunities in the Swiss market as well as in selected international bond markets. The fund is based on macroeconomic and microeconomic risk assessments. Each debtor is subject to a comprehensive overall assessment. An attractive risk / return profile at the rating threshold BBB / BB is preferred.
The fund does not follow any benchmark and aims at absolute positive returns in the medium term. The increase in value is primarily achieved with credit risk premiums and with the roll-down effect. A broad diversification is under consideration, with the Swiss bond market clearly overweight. In the meantime, the investor is accepting certain fluctuations in order to be able to benefit from interesting investment opportunities in the credit sector in the medium to long term.

Performance



1 month	0.19%
3 months	0.62%
2024 (YTD)	7.30%
1 year	7.28%
3 years (annualized)	-0.48%
Since Inception (annualized)	2.45%
Since Inception	34.32%
Lowest NAV	99.85
Highest NAV	138.33
Months with Positive Returns	68%
Sharpe Ratio (last 3 years)	0.11
Max. Drawdown (last 3 years)	-15.48%
Max. Drawdown Length (days for last 3 years)	207
Max. Drawdown Recovery (days for last 3 years)	-

Modified Duration

< 1 year	38%
1 - 3 years	25%
3 - 5 years	27%
5 - 7 years	8%
> 7 years	2%

Morningstar Rating
10 Year
★★★★★
TM

Fund Facts

Fund Name	PPF ("PMG Partners Funds") - Credit Opportunities Fund - B
Valor	19893847
ISIN	LU0810289230
WKN	A1J1ZV
Bloomberg	PPFPCOB LX
Fund Domicile	Luxemburg
Fund Class	B
Currency	CHF
Cut-Off Time	Daily, until 5pm (CET)
Settlement	T+3
Launch Date	November 2nd, 2012
Fiscal Year End	December 31st
Distribution Policy	Accumulation
Legal Registration	Switzerland

Fund Information*

NAV Total (CHF Mio.)	471.07
NAV Fund Class B (CHF Mio.)	451.00
NAV per Unit (CHF)	134.32
Modified Duration (Years)	2.5
Yield to Worst (%, local currency)	7.5
Yield to Worst (%, hedged CHF)	4.9
ø Credit Rating	BB
Cash Position (%)	5.3
No. of Sectors	18
No. of Issuers / Issues	168 / 202
Top 10 Positions (%)	14.6

* Securities portfolio, including cash.

Expenses

Management Fee (% p.a.)	0.50
Total Expense Ratio (TER) as of 30.06.2024 (%)	0.78

Investment Amounts

Minimal Initial Investment (CHF)	1'000'000

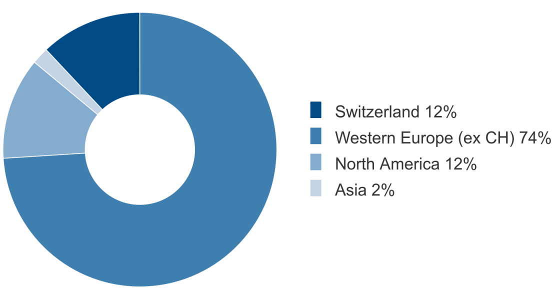
Rating Breakdown

>A	5%
A	2%
A-	1%
BBB+	3%
BBB	10%
BBB-	10%
BB+	10%
BB	11%
BB-	9%
B+	13%
B	21%
B-	4%
<B-	1%

Top 10 Industry Sectors

Consumer Cyclical	14%
Banking	14%
Other Industrial	13%
Insurance	8%
Transportation	7%
Other Financial Services	6%
Energy	5%
Capital Goods	5%
Communications	4%
Consumer Non-Cyclical	3%

Geographic Diversification



Monthly Commentary

On its December meeting the Fed ended phase one of the US easing cycle by delivering a hawkish surprise: a rate cut coupled with a median projection of just two cuts in 2025 (less than the three cuts expected by consensus). Still, the bar is high for a hawkish shift which would be the case when greater weight is attached to upside surprises in inflation rather than downside risks to growth. On the positive side, there is still a pathway for the Fed to continue to lower rates although at a more moderate pace than it has been. On the negative side, the uncertainty posed by US tariffs could weigh on growth and put a constraint on the ability of the Fed to deliver more cuts, ultimately pushing the growth, inflation, and policy mix into a much less friendly direction for spread products and risk assets in general.

The baseline for 2025 is still for carry-driven returns but the range of outcomes is becoming wider at a time when risk premia and spreads are at historically tight levels. Going to corporate bonds, recent rates cuts by Fed and ECB have pushed HG corporate bonds back to a positive carry product when compared to cash as an alternative opening the door for a slow-down in money market fund flows. Furthermore, coupon payments are still a strong technical force for corporate bond markets having for instance covered almost 50% of the US HG and over 90% of the US HY net supply. In the Euro HG market the share is lower at around 20% but poised to increase in 2025 to the highest since 2015. In the Euro HY market negative net supply is still the rule and poised to continue. The important wildcard is that, for the first time, tech is coming to Washington - and its worldview is strikingly at odds with the MAGA movement. The ways in which these tensions are resolved, and who gains the upper hand, will profoundly affect America's economy and its financial markets over the next four years. Tech's arrival in Washington is high-risk. It could also - conceivably - be high-reward.

Going to corporate credit, Euro HG bonds yields increased to 3.15% (+0.12%) even though credit spreads continued their compression to 102bp (-6bp), still below the 25-year monthly median of 114bp. The yield for the US HG corporate bonds segment increased markedly to 5.33% (+0.28%) with historically tight spreads widening minimally to 80bp (+2bp) by month's end. This compares to a 25-year monthly median at 131bp. Total returns were negative for Euro HG and strongly negative for US HG. Excess returns vs. duration-matched sovereign benchmarks were positive for Euro HG but nil for US HG. In the HY space, Euro HY corporate yields decreased to 5.37% (-0.11%) with spreads noticeably tighter at 309bp (-22bp). This compares to a 25-year monthly median at 422bp. Yields for their US HY peers increased strongly to 7.49% (+0.35%) driven by wider spreads at 287bp (+21bp). Despite the widening spreads score very tight compared to the 25-year monthly median at 455bp. Total returns were very positive for Euro HY but negative for US HY. Excess returns were positive for Euro HY on the index level and across all rating segments (although spreads for CCC-rated bonds moved wider). Conversely, excess returns for US HY were negative on an index level and for BB and B ratings whilst CCC excess returns were positive due to the superior carry. To mention is also that corporate hybrids and financial AT1 and RT1 bonds experienced a strong spread tightening in December (the more the lower the rating bucket).

The COF had a positive month (+0.19%) and outperformed by 0.57% the broad Swiss Bond Index (SBI). December's performance was driven by a carry of 0.52% (in local currency), negative effects from higher rates, steeper yield curves (mostly from US and German sovereign benchmarks) and currency hedging costs. The Yield-to-worst of the fund was slightly higher at 7.5% (+0.1%) in local currency but stable at 4.9% on a Swiss Franc-hedged basis. The average coupon was stable at 6.6%. The average price of the bonds increased to 98.3% (+0.1%), the OAS spread was almost unchanged at 416bp (+2bp) and the Modified Duration was minimally lower at 2.5 (-0.1).

Investment Manager

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