

Monthly report BKB Sustainable – Global Corporate Bonds I CHF H

Fund description

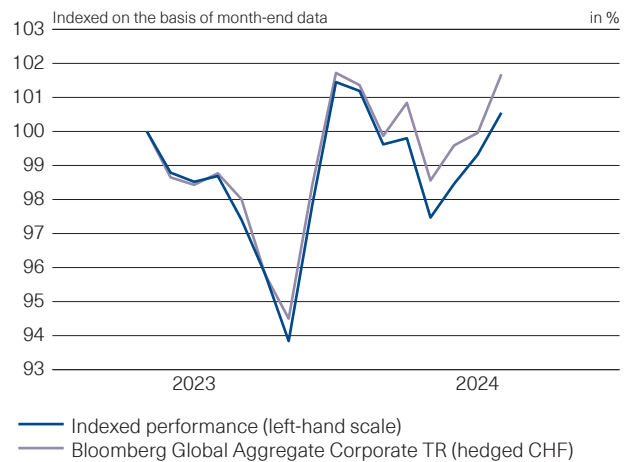
The fund invests in debt securities and rights of international companies that meet the sustainability criteria of Basler Kantonalbank. The investment decisions are made as part of an analysis of ecological, social and financial indicators, as well as the quality of corporate governance. The fluctuation risk arising from investments quoted in currencies other than the reference currency of the respective share class is hedged.*

The investment objective of this fund is mainly to generate a value increase in Swiss francs taking into account the principle of risk diversification.

The investment is suitable for investors who

- would like to invest their money sustainably
- have a medium-term investment horizon in mind
- wish for regular income from company bonds
- are also prepared to accept price fluctuations

Performance (share class I CHF H; basis CHF, net of fees)¹



Name of fund	BKB Sustainable – Global Corporate Bonds
Share class	BKB Sustainable – Global Corporate Bonds I CHF H
ISIN	CH1252293340
Securities no.	125 229 334
Bloomberg	BKBGICH SW
Share class launch date	26.04.2023
Fund launch date	26.04.2023
Currency of fund / share class	CHF/CHF
Management fee p.a.	0.40%
Total expense ratio (TER) p.a. ¹	0.39%
Name of the Management Company	UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG
Custodian Bank	UBS Switzerland AG, Zurich
Portfolio management representatives	Basler Kantonalbank
Accounting year end	31 December
Distribution	none
Swinging Single Pricing	Yes, 0.15%

¹ as at 31.12.2023

Share class details

Net asset value CHF (31.07.2024)	99.35
Last 12 months (CHF)	– high 101.14 – low 92.94
Total fund assets (CHF m)	98.61
Share class assets (CHF m)	22.66

in %	2022	2023	2024	LTD ³	1 year	3 years	5 years	Ø p.a.	Ø p.a.
	YTD ²							3 years	5 years
Fund	n.a.	n.a.	-0.88	0.16	1.88	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate TR (hedged CHF) ⁴	n.a.	n.a.	-0.04	1.85	2.95	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

¹ These figures refer to the past. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The performance shown does not take account of any commissions and costs charged when subscribing to and redeeming units. Source for all data and charts (if not indicated otherwise): UBS Asset Management

² YTD: year-to-date (since beginning of the year)

³ LTD: launch-to-date

⁴ Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate TR (hedged CHF) in currency of share class (without costs)

Ratios

	1 year	3 years	5 years
Volatility ¹ – Fund	4.43%	n.a.	n.a.
Sharpe ratio	1.17	n.a.	n.a.
Tracking Error	0.31%	n.a.	n.a.
Alpha vs. Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate TR (hedged CHF)	-1.32	n.a.	n.a.
Beta vs. Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate TR (hedged CHF)	0.97	n.a.	n.a.

¹ Annualised standard deviation

* This may lead to over- or undercollateralisation.

Breakdown by structure of maturities (in %)

Until 1 year	2.0
1–3 years	11.9
3–5 years	13.3
5–7 years	17.5
7–10 years	19.2
10–15 years	14.0
15–20 years	3.3
over 20 years	18.9

Breakdown by credit quality (in %)

AA	0.3
AA-	1.9
A+	13.9
A	11.7
A-	17.1
BBB+	27.2
BBB	22.9
BBB-	3.3
BB+	0.1
Others	1.6

Breakdown by largest debtors (in %)

Allianz SE	4.58
Bank of America Corp	4.40
BNP Paribas SA	3.82
Morgan Stanley	3.79
Barclays PLC	3.17
Intesa Sanpaolo SpA	1.93
Goldman Sachs Group Inc/The	1.61
AerCap Ireland Capital DAC / AerCap Global Aviation Trust	1.40
Verizon Communications Inc	1.26
Credit Agricole SA	1.18



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Glossary of key terms

Benchmark

Index against which an investment fund's performance is measured. Also called a reference index.

Alpha

A fund's alpha is its outperformance relative to a benchmark. If a fund has a consistently high alpha this can indicate skilful management. If the benchmark returns 12% and the portfolio returns 14%, the outperformance (alpha) is equal to $14\% - 12\% = 2\%$. Compare with beta.

Beta

A measure of risk which indicates the sensitivity of an investment, such as an investment fund, to fluctuations in the market, as represented by the relevant benchmark. For example, a beta of 1.2 tells us that the value of an investment fund can be expected to change by 12% if the market is forecast to move by 10%. The relation is based on historical data and is only an approximation. However, the closer the correlation between the benchmark and the investment fund, the better this approximation.

Duration

The duration represents the length of time for which capital is "tied up" in a bond investment. In contrast to residual maturity calculations, the concept of duration takes account of the time structure of returning cash flows (such as coupon repayments). The average duration of the portfolio is derived from the weighted average duration of the individual securities. The "modified duration"

is derived from the duration and provides a measure of the risk with which the sensitivity of bonds or bond portfolios to interest-rate changes can be estimated. A 1% increase (decrease) in the interest level accordingly produces a percentage fall (rise) in the price in proportion to the modified duration. For example: the modified duration of a bond fund is 4.5, the theoretical yield to maturity is 5.3%. If the theoretical yield to maturity drops in the example by 1% to 4.3% due to the decline in interest rates, the fund price increases by around 4.5%. For bond and asset allocation funds, the duration is given for all fixed-income instruments.

Sharpe ratio

The Sharpe ratio expresses how much higher (or lower) a return an investor can expect compared to the risk-free rate of interest (e.g. interest rates on savings accounts) per unit of risk (volatility). The risk-free rate of interest varies from currency to currency.

Tracking error

Measure of the deviation of the return of a fund compared to the return of a benchmark over a fixed period of time. Expressed as a percentage. The more passively the investment fund is managed, the smaller the tracking error.

Volatility

In portfolio theory the risk of an investment is measured by the amount of volatility. Risk and return are directly related: Markowitz's portfolio theory posits that a higher return can only be obtained with a higher risk.