INDEPENDENT CAPITAL GROUP

Gateway Strategies

Road to Green

March 2023

INDEPENDENT CAPITAL GROUP

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Independent Capital Group AG
About us

- Independent Capital Group AG is an asset management and investment advisory firm with offices in Zurich and Basel, Switzerland
- We are regulated by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA)
- Our core competencies are investment management and advisory, including the management of investment funds, real estate- and private equity investments and family office services
- Clients are institutional investors and high net worth individuals as well as their advisors
- With our approach of systematic investing, we strive to maximize long-term risk-adjusted investment returns.
- We integrate sustainability in the investment process across asset classes, free from ideologies
- Independent Capital Group is 100% privately owned
- As entrepreneurs' reliability and trust are our highest priorities

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Family Office

Head: Reto Michel

Asset Management
Experienced investment team

CITYWIRE AA

Pablo Gonzalez, CFA
Senior Portfolio Manager

- Prior managing director and portfolio manager for commodities and energy investments with the commodity boutique Gateway Capital Group, Basel
- Private client's advisor with UBS AG, Basel
- Equity sales trader at UBS AG investment banking, Zurich
- CFA Charterholder
- B. A. in Business Admin. (Finance & Controlling), University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland FHNW, Basel; Bachelor thesis on "Valuation of Commodity-related Companies“

Dietrich Joos
Head Asset Management
Partner, Executive Director

- Board member at Hoffmann & Partner
- Board member at ACM Biosciences
- Non-executive director at Louvre Group
- Prior founding partner of the commodities and energy investment boutique Gateway Capital Group, Basel
- Portfolio manager with F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG (treasury department) where Mr. Joos initiated the participation in several major commodity related deals incl. the management buyout of Marc Rich & Co which is today’s Glencore
- Financial analyst (Swiss equities) with UBS AG
- Economist (lic.rer.pol.), University of Basel

Cyrill Joos
Portfolio Manager

- Prior Research analyst with Gateway Capital Group, Basel
- Private client's advisor with UBS AG, Basel
- CFA Level 2 candidate
- BSc. in Business Administration, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland FHNW, Basel
- Bachelor thesis on “Analysis of cost ranges of new energy sources”

Manny Weiss
Advisor

- International commodities trader, hedge fund manager, financier and businessman
- CEO of Marylebone Diversified LLP, a London based trading advisor in the base metals business
- Prior head of aluminum trading at Marc Rich & Co (later Glencore)
- City University of New York, M.A.

Gateway Strategies

Road to Green

ECF	IMC	PMC
Oil & Gas Producers	**Industrial Metals** Producers	**Precious Metals** Producers
Oil 46% Natural Gas 45% NGL 9% *Upstream 90%* *Downstream 5%* *Midstream 3%* *Renewables 2%*	Copper 23% Iron Ore 16% Steel 16% Nickel 8% Aluminium 7%	Gold 71% PGMs 13% Silver 7% Copper 6% Molybdenum 1%

We offer also tailor made solutions along the road to green

Gateway Strategies
Road to Green

INDEPENDENT CAPITAL GROUP

	ECF	IMC	PMC
Performance YTD *06.03.2023*	*-3.7%*	*8.8%*	*-2.0%*
Performance 1 year	*0.9%*	*-9.8%*	*-22.2%*
Performance 2 years	*51.7%*	*15.0%*	*-16.0%*
Performance 3 years	*104.6%*	*126.9%*	*-17.3%* *Inception 02.06.2020*
Number of holdings	*25*	*25*	*25*
Market cap	*$ 23 bn*	*$23 bn*	*$4 bn*
P/CF	*2.8 x*	*8.0 x*	*6.9 x*
EV/EBITDA 2023E	*2.8 x*	*5.1 x*	*4.3 x*
EBITDA margin 2023E	*64%*	*35%*	*42%*
P/E 2023E	*5.7 x*	*9.0 x*	*12.5 x*
FCF yield 2023E	*17.5%*	*9.4%*	*6.4%*
Net debt/equity	*60%*	*7%*	*-6%*
Dividend yield	*6.3%*	*4.6%*	*2.7%*
Fund size	USD 26 million	USD 33 million	USD 5 million
Legal status	Luxembourg SICAV with UCITS-IV status	Liechtensteiner UCITS contractual fund	Liechtensteiner UCITS contractual fund

INDEPENDENT CAPITAL GROUP

NATURAL RESOURCES

MARKET UPDATE





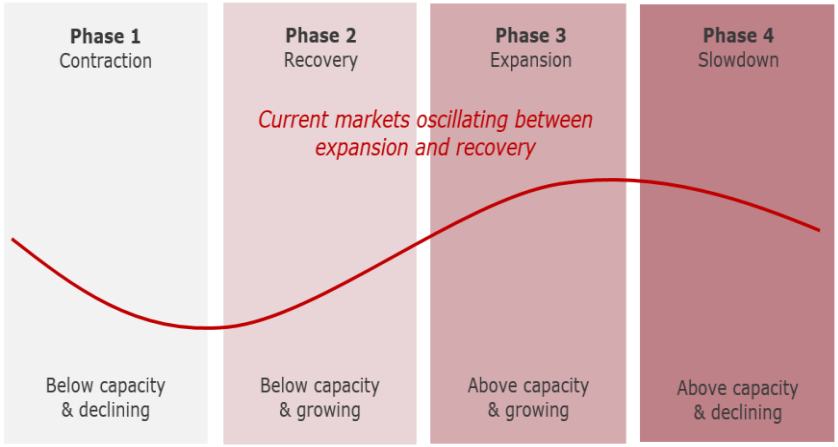
Natural Resources
Executive Summary

- As the global economy grinds against physical commodity constraints, it creates physical pricing pressures that will result in the **next commodity supercycle**
- After years of underinvestment in the whole commodity supply chain, **there is a significant commodity supply risk** that has become visible right now with the current supply shock caused by Russia and the pandemic
- The world is currently **short in all forms of energy** – the digitalization of the world is especially dependent on electricity and raw materials. **We still live in a material world**
- **Fossils** represent today 80% of our primary energy consumption and **are too important to be ignored** if we want to get a smooth energy transition
- The world is being redefined after the challenges of the last few years. In this new world order, there is a renaissance of "old" industries, because the digitalization of **the "new" world needs a lot of resources**
- An energy system powered by clean energy technologies needs a lot of raw materials. **Metal demand for clean energy technologies would rise at least 4x by 2040** to meet climate goals, particularly EV-related metals
- The focus of our «Champions» funds is on commodity producers with attractive valuation, high profitablity and financial health– **there are still hidden gems in the space**

Why commodities?
A new supercycle on the horizon

- We have a global economy where the US is accelerating above capacity and China is accelerating far below capacity, but at an increasing rate. This setup, however, is occurring in the context of late cycle inventories and exhausted spare capacity, but accelerating demand growth that is below trend
  - *When China pushes demand above supply, the system will likely bump into capacity constraints on supply and inventories, recreating classic late cycle strong returns*
- As the global economy grinds against physical commodity constraints, it creates physical pricing pressures
  - *It's no coincidence that the last two supercycles corresponded almost precisely to the two largest global capex cycles in the last 70 years*

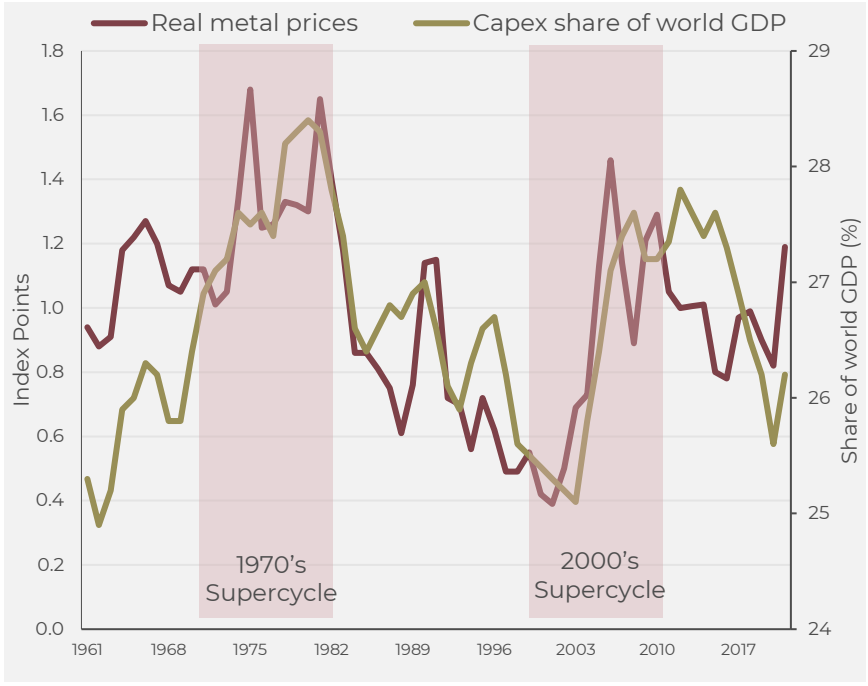
Considering different market cycles commodities have done exceptionally well during phases we have right now



Relative growth of disposable income (average monthly return by phase, annualized)

Bonds	11%	Equities	16%	**Commodities**	**19%**	Bonds	10%
Cash	2%	Bonds	7%	Equities	16%	**Commodities**	**8%**
Equities	1%	Cash	3%	Bonds	5%	Cash	6%
Commodities	**-5%**	**Commodities**	**2%**	Cash	4%	Equities	-12%

Commodity supercycles correspond to large capex cycles

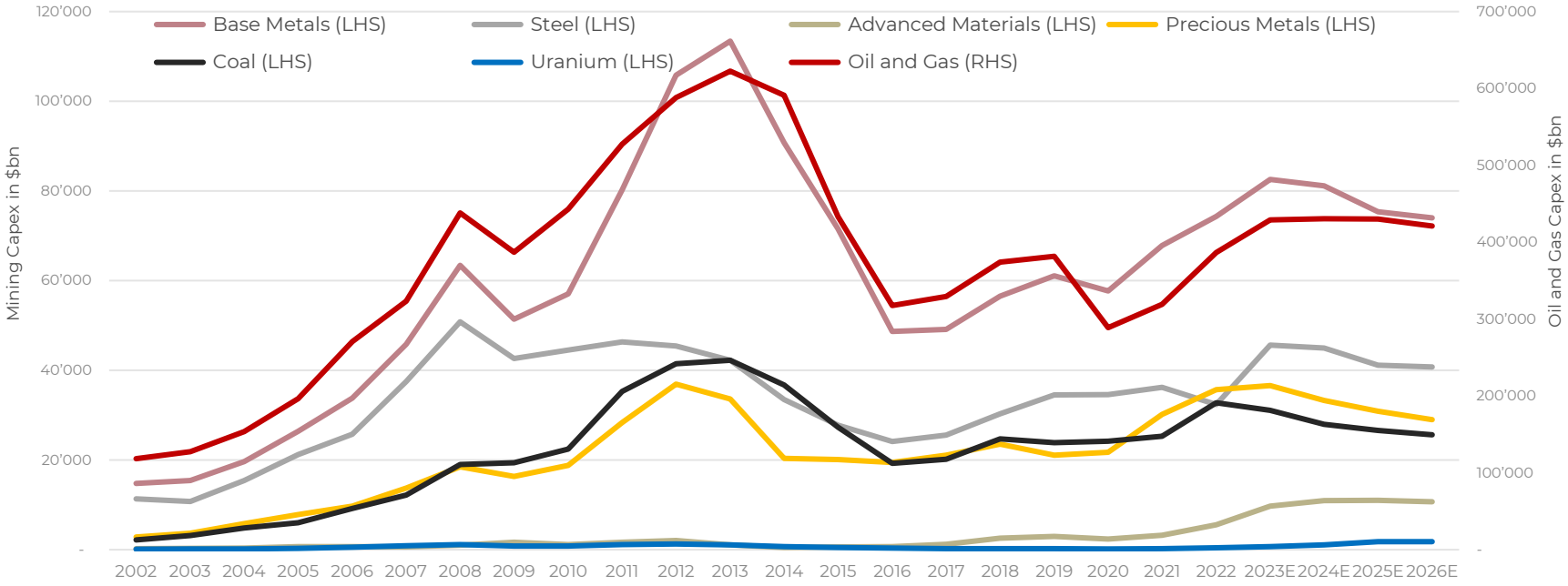


Sources: Bloomberg, OEC, Credit Suisse, Goldman Sachs

Commodity supply risk
Underinvestment remains

- Demand weakness can relieve the symptoms of underinvestment but cannot cure the underlying illness of inadequate production capacity
- Only large-scale capital investments into commodity production capacity can debottleneck the system and provide excess capacity that will cure the illness
  - *Unfortunately, the exact opposite has occurred over the past two years. Despite the sharp rise in commodity prices, capex in both energy and metals has fallen, not risen, exacerbating the problem*
- The current high costs of capital reflect the better returns in the physical economy and the need to attract capex to expand production capacity, which is where we are today
  - *The old carbon economy still needs investment until the green transition is complete, otherwise the global economy risks hitting capacity constraints on growth*

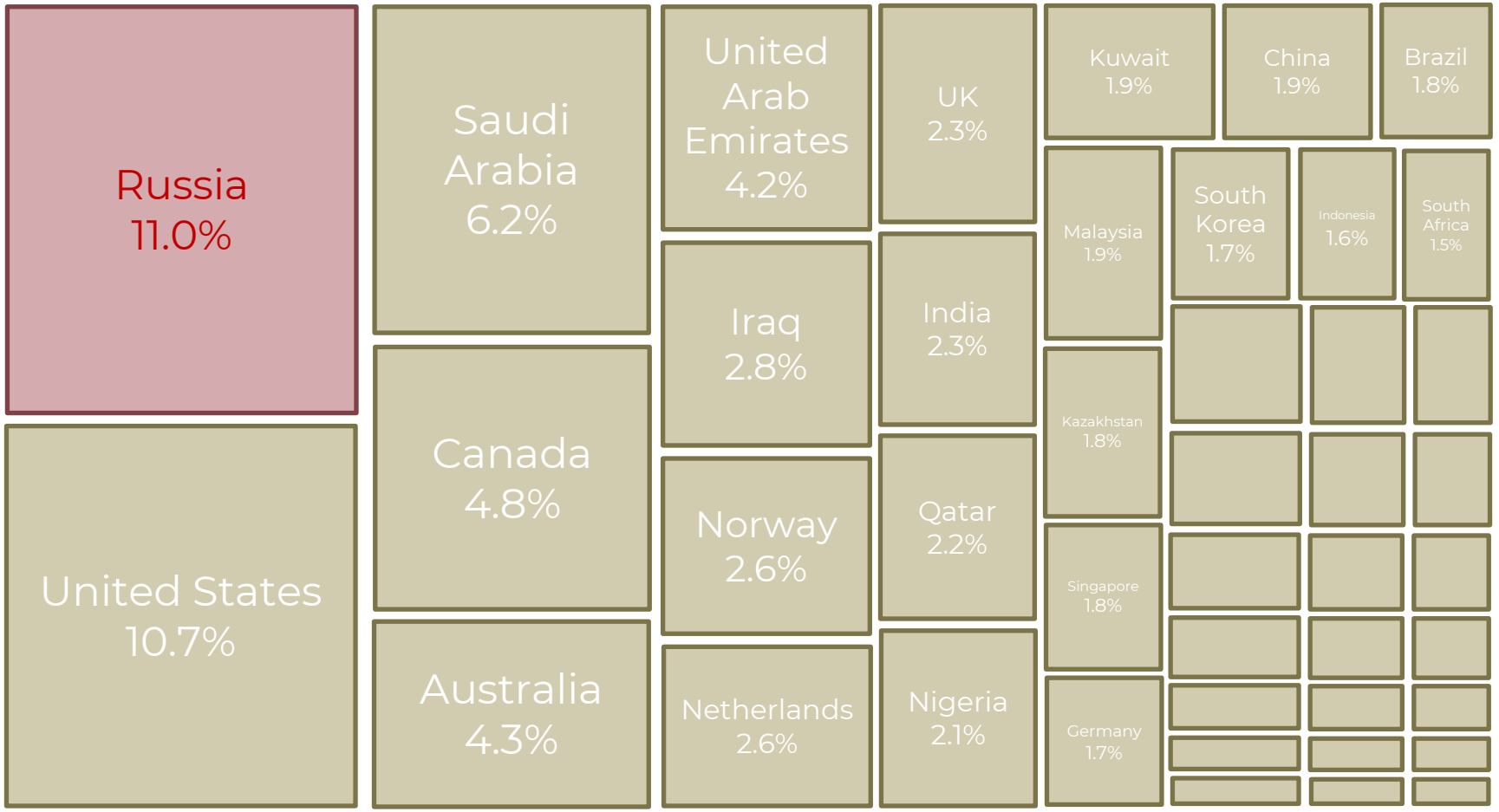
Capex across commodities still relatively low despite higher commodity prices



Sources: Bloomberg, Goldman Sachs, ICG data

Russia
The biggest commodity exporter

Share of global commodity exports as of 2020
(Commodities include among others mineral fuels and products, cereals, industrial metals, PGM)



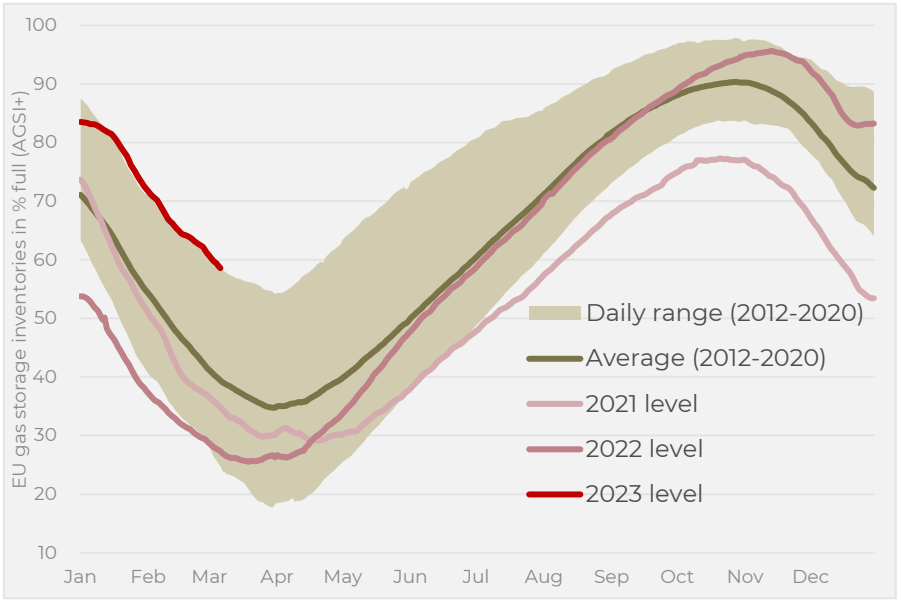
Sources: Bloomberg, OEC, Credit Suisse

Energy crisis

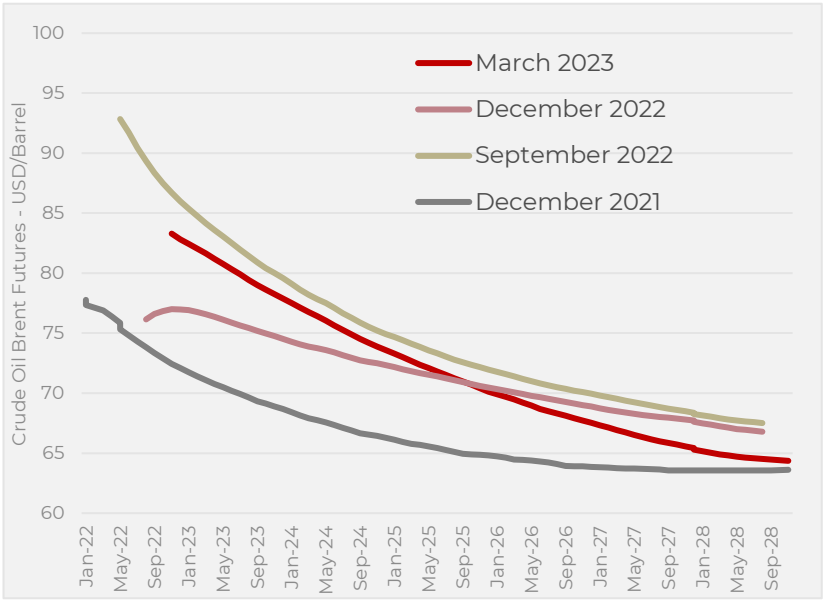
Energy markets are facing a severe supply crisis

- Energy markets are potentially facing their most severe supply crisis since the 1990 Gulf War
- Right now, we have a crude oil Brent price of around $80/b after a lot of downside scenarios happened
  - *A market crash, recession fears, an oil demand decline in China because of a Zero-Covid policy, record high release of US Strategic Petroleum Reserves*
  - *High and persistent level of backwardation in many commodity markets as an evidence of scarcity*
- Europe had filled its gas reserves for the winter through alternative supplies
  - *LNG imports in 2022 up 70% from 2021 levels but also demand destruction or substitution. However, half of those LNG imports came resp. were resold from China on weak demand and may be prove difficult to repeat in 2023*
  - *We had an all-time high record coal consumption of 8bn tonnes in 2022 +1.2% YoY*
- Saudi Arabia's energy minister Prince A. bin Salman has also indicated that there is a disconnect between futures prices and fundamentals, and that OPEC+ cut production, bringing the OPEC+ floor back in play

Despite the natural gas cuts from Russia, the pace of inventory refilling in Europe was above average levels thanks to alternative supplies



Oil curve in a high backwardation over 2022 and longer-term futures prices holding above >$65/bl



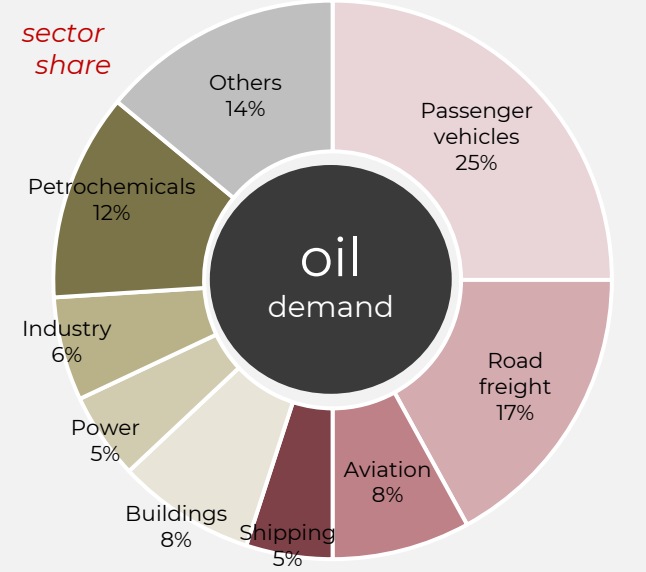
Sources: Bloomberg

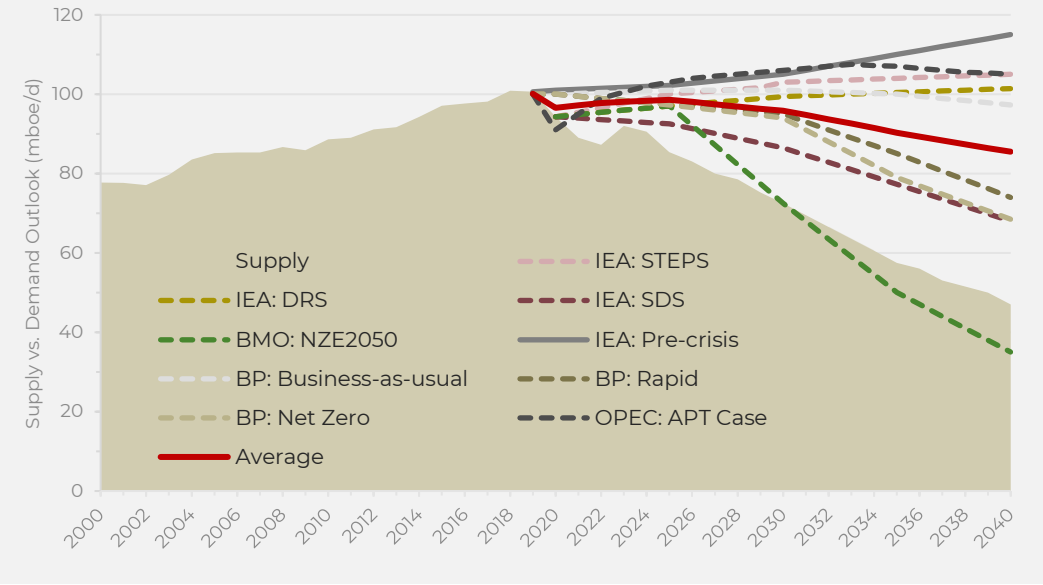
Oil demand

Significant debate on the future of oil

- There is an increasingly aggressive push by many developed countries to dramatically reduce or eliminate the consumption of fossil fuels and move into renewables. However, transitions do not happen overnight
- In fact, oil demand increased and recovered to pre-pandemic levels in 2022 and will grow through 2030 according to most analysts before it begins a slow, inexorable decline
  - *History shows that demand growth was negative in only 10 years since 1965 (even during recessions)*
  - *IEA World Energy Outlook conceded that the world remains far from of a "net zero" trajectory, and the "Announced Pledges" of world governments to date do not translate to a meaningful decline in oil demand until after 2030*
- Oil markets were mainly in deficit during the last 2 years and without the release of US Strategic Petroleum Reserves (1.5mboe/d) markets would still be in deficit
- Some scenarios show that total demand in 2040 could still be roughly in line with where it was in 2019
- The lack of investment in new supply over the last five years comes to view

The world is currently short on all forms of energy. While the energy transition is dominating the discussion, the world still depends heavily on fossil fuels and is expected to do so in the short to medium term. Oil is not only transportation and some sectors' demand is still growing





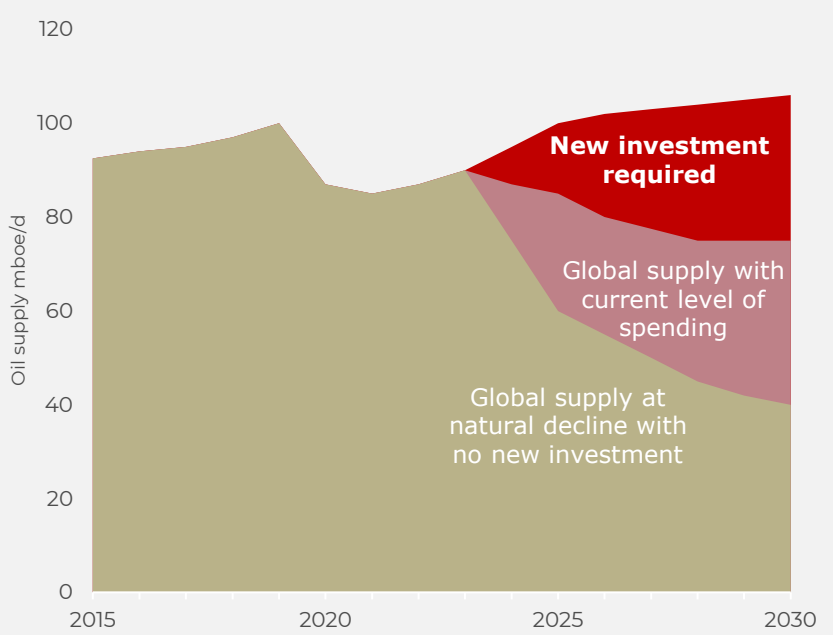
Sources: Bloomberg, UBS, CS, GS, IEA, EIA, BCA, BakerHughes, WoodMac, ICG database, Scotiabank, BMO

Oil supply

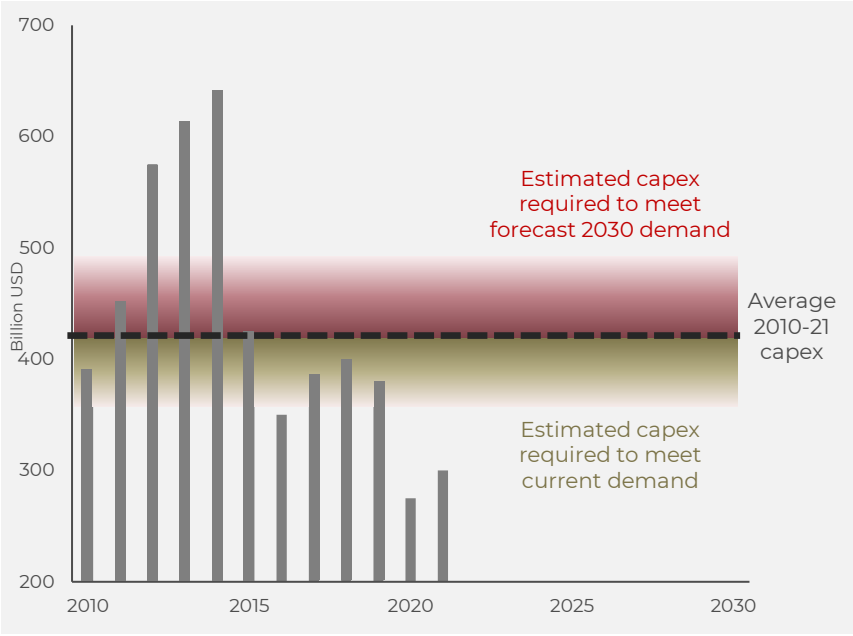
Greater industry investment needed

- The world faces a global energy crisis on a scale not seen since the 1970's, driven in no small part by hostile government policy and social antipathy towards the energy industry
- Reinvestment rate is the lowest in over 20 years. Lack of major projects to pressure medium-term supply
  - *Capex must increase dramatically and sustainably to maintain and grow global production of oil & natural gas*
- The resulting under-investment has left the world also with little spare productive capacity
  - *Saudi just said its long-term max production capacity is probably only 13mboe/d, this is dangerous*
- According to JP Morgan energy demand is expected to exceed supply by 20% and would require $1.3tn of incremental capital to close the gap by 2030
  - *However, despite rising commodity prices and cash flows, capital is actually exiting the industry in the form of dividends and buybacks*
- The consequences of ignoring the economic and physical realities of energy are starkly on display in Europe and in much of the developing world

To meet oil demand, substantial new investments are required to compensate for decline of existing fields



Capex is roughly half of the average level of the past decade



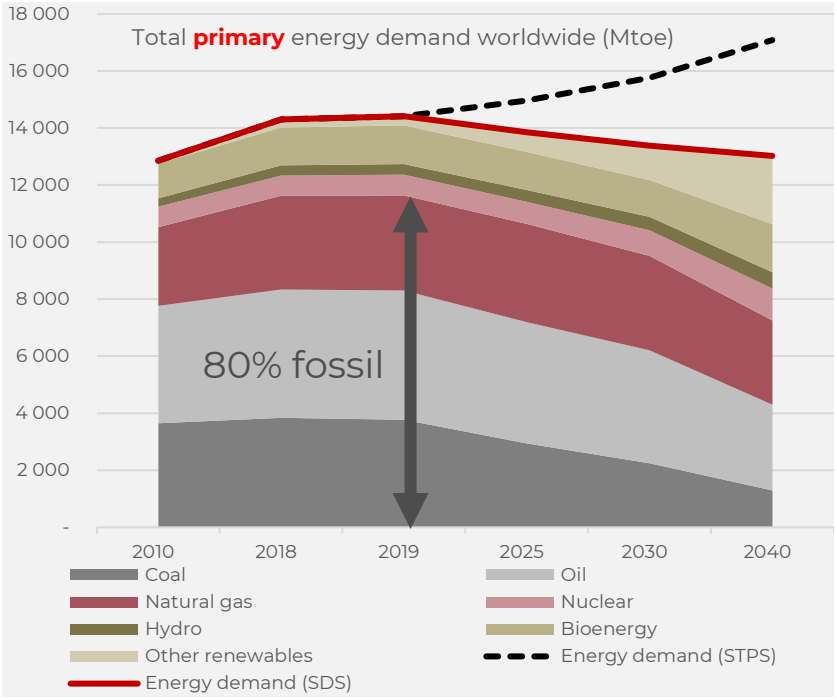
Sources: Bloomberg, UBS, CS, GS, IEA, EIA, BCA, BakerHughes, WoodMac, ICG database, Scotiabank, BMO

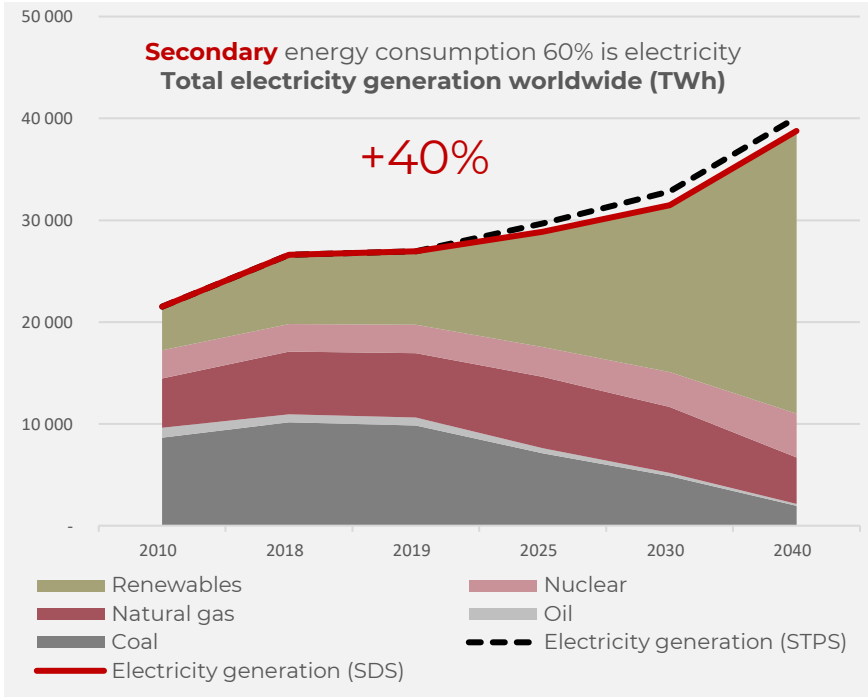
New energy order

No digital world without an «old» economy revival

- The world is being redefined after the challenges of the last few years. In this new world order, there is a renaissance of "old" industries, because the digitalization of the "new" world needs a lot of resources
- Structural under-investment in the "old" economy due to a decade of poor returns, particularly in energy where ESG issues have further reduced investment, leaving inadequate production capacity to meet the increasing need for electricity and infrastructure
  - *However, we still live in a material world. Energy is the bedrock of modern civilization!*
  - *Fossils resp. crude oil, natural gas and coal make up 80% of our primary energy consumption today*
- They are too important to be ignored if we want to get a smooth energy transition and bridge the gap between now and a renewable future. Otherwise, we fear it is likely to get worse before it gets better

We may reduce primary energy consumption worldwide but there is an important increase in electricity need worldwide





- IEA **Stated Policies Scenario** (STEPS): This scenario reflects all of today's announced policy intentions and targets, insofar as they are backed up by detailed measures for their realisation.
- IEA **Sustainable Development Scenario** (SDS) estimates that a surge in clean energy policies and investment puts the energy system on track to achieve sustainable energy objectives, including the Paris Agreement, energy access and air quality goals.

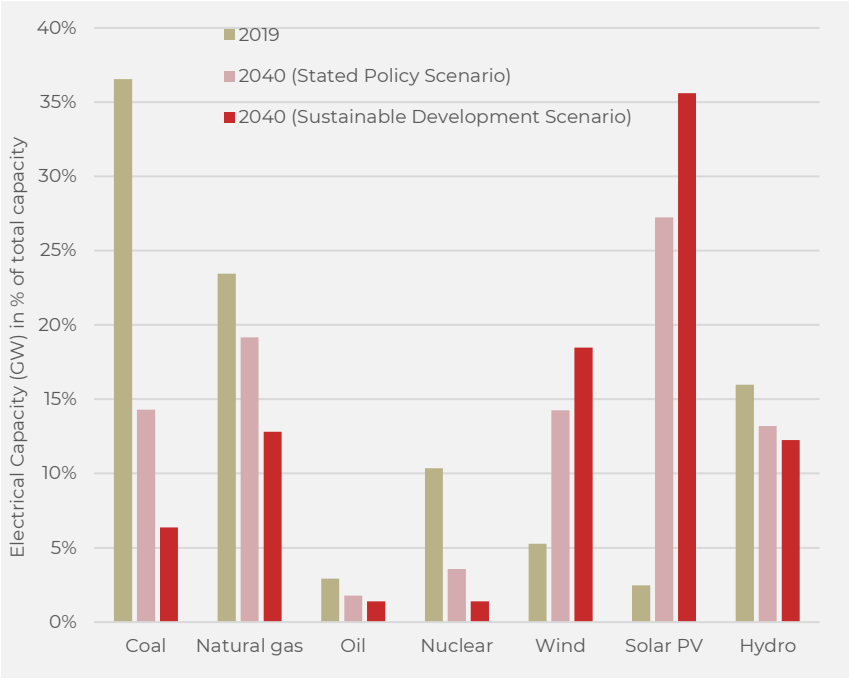
Sources: Bloomberg, IEA, WEO 2020, ICG data

Decarbonization

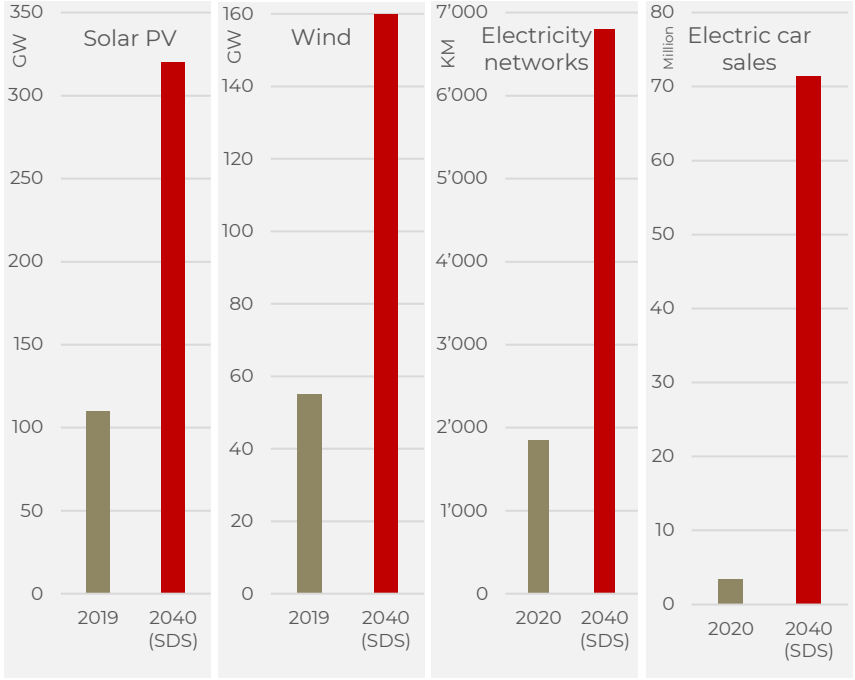
Fast-evolving energy world, renewables have taken off

- Large infrastructure spending programs are implemented worldwide as voters are pressing for rapid decarbonization
  - ➢ *Now we have visibility for a decade e.g. REPowerEU $200Bn, Climate bill Inflation Reduction Act $370bn*
- Independently of which scenario* you take, renewables are expected to increase significantly
- In any case, we need at least a 3 times faster yearly growth rate of new clean energy technologies to reach a greener world by 2040

Solar becomes the new king of electricity and is set to triple before 2030 under current and proposed policies



Achieving climate goals requires further rapid acceleration in clean energy deployment per year (SDS scenario)



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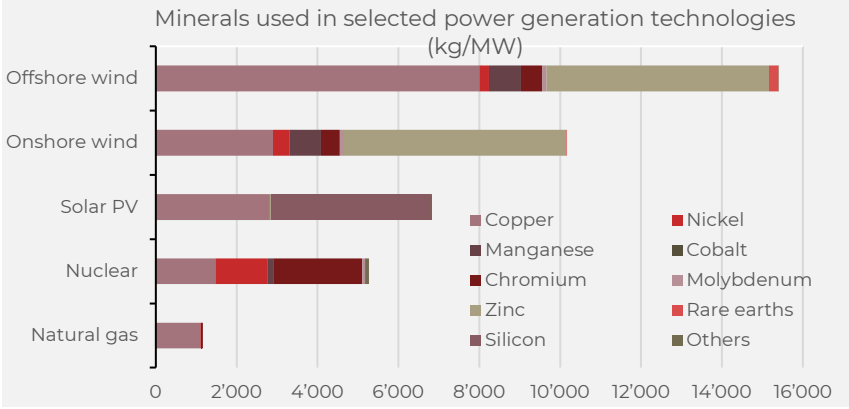
Sources: Bloomberg, IEA, WEO 2020, ICG data

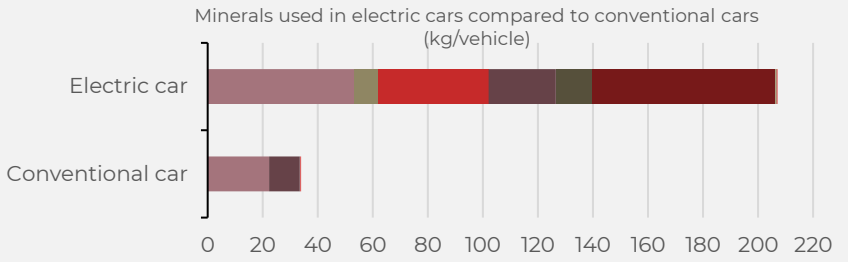
Metals are in the heart of the supercycle

Metal demand to quadruplicate

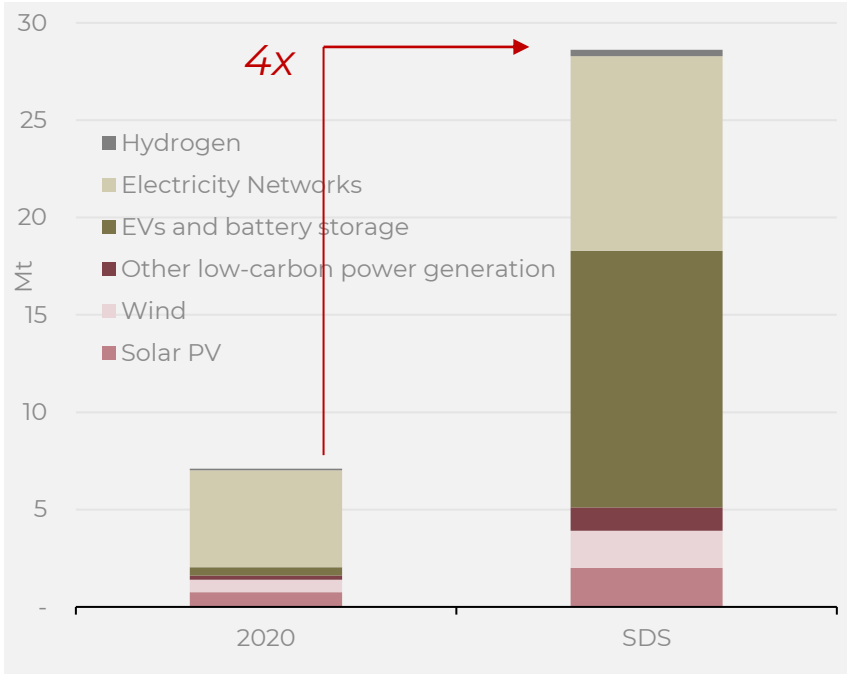
- An energy system powered by clean energy technologies differs profoundly from one fueled by traditional hydrocarbon resources as they generally require more minerals than their fossil fuel-based counterparts
  - ➢ *EV-related metals to increase significantly: lithium 42x, graphite 25x, cobalt 21x, nickel 19x, rare earths 7x*
- **An avg 13MW offshore wind turbine* needs 125t copper, 71t zinc, 20.8t aluminium, 5.7t nickel, 10t manganese, 1.5t molybdenum, 1'700t steel, 700t metallurgical coal, 260t iron**

Raw materials are a significant element in the cost structure of many technologies required in the energy transition





Metal demand* for clean energy technologies would rise at least 4x by 2040 to meet climate goals, particularly EV-related metals



Metal demand* according to the IEA "the role of critical minerals" excludes steel and aluminium that are also very important in the green energy transition
- IEA **Stated Policies Scenario** (STEPS): This scenario reflects all of today's announced policy intentions and targets, insofar as they are backed up by detailed measures for their realisation.
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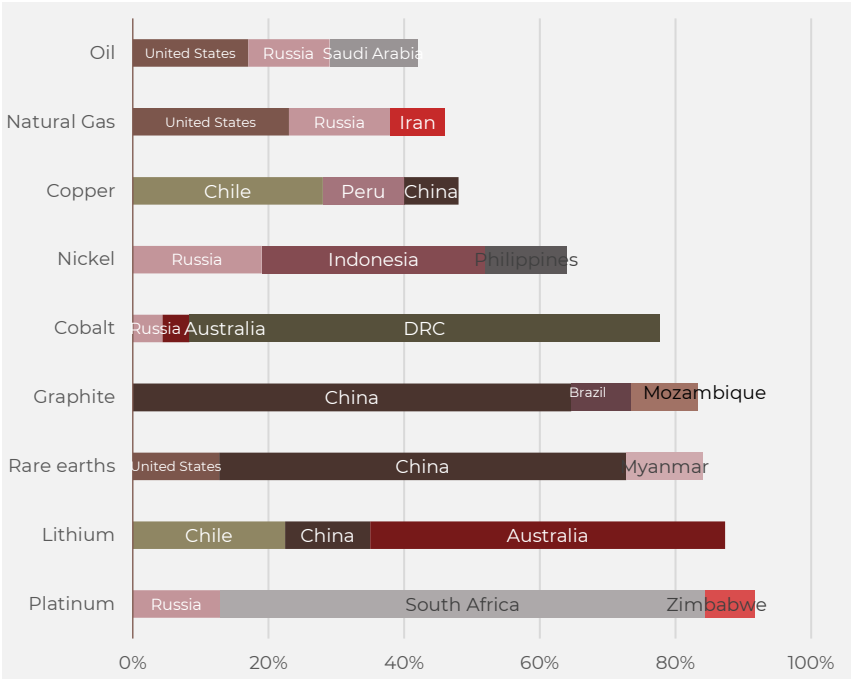
*Sources: Bloomberg, IEA, WEO 2020, ICG data, *Material usage estimates for different wind turbines (DD-EESG, DD-PMSG, GB-PMSG, GB-DFIG) by European Commission JRC*

The age of critical metals

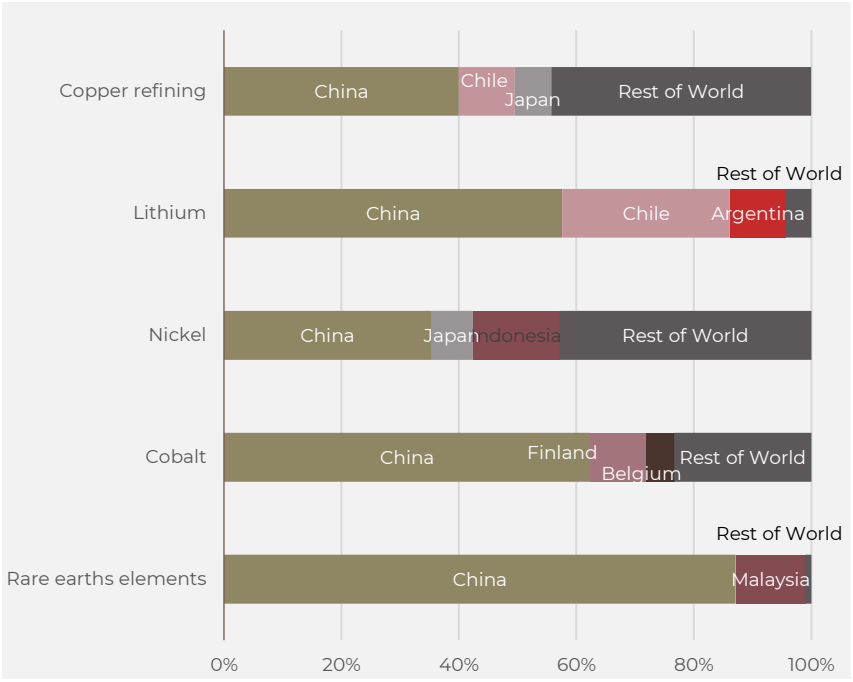
High metal supply concentration

- Even if some metals are considered “rare” the quantity (proven reserves) are often abundant
- The more important problem is the timely access to these metals that is often “critical” because of the high concentration of production and processing
  - *Current production of many energy transition relevant materials are geographically concentrated*
  - *Emerging markets and especially China has a significant presence across the board*

Share of the top 3 producing countries in total production for selected metals and fossil fuels in 2019



Share of processing volume by country for selected metals in 2019



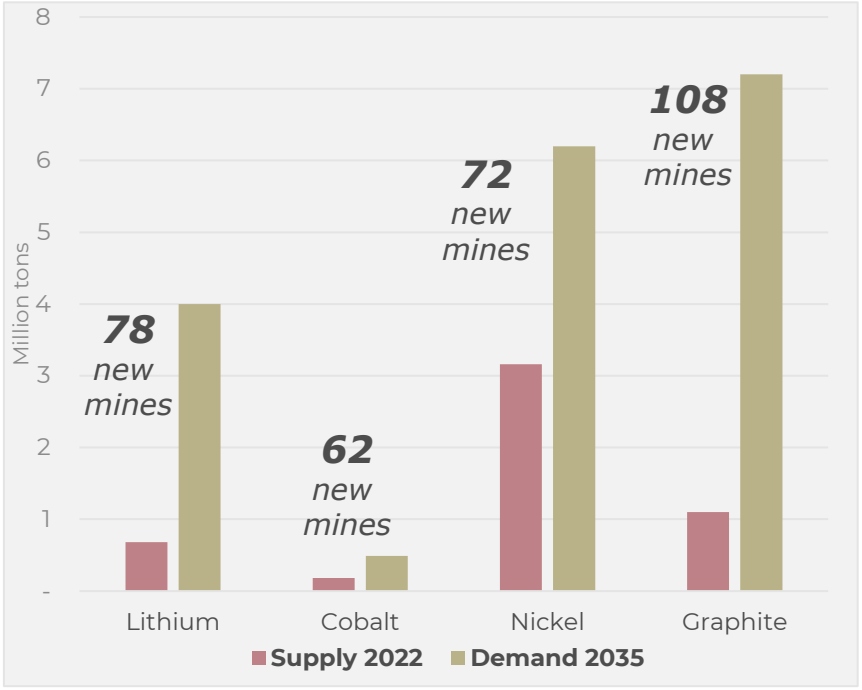
Sources: Bloomberg, IEA, USGS, World Bureau of Metal Statistics, Adamas Intelligence, ICG data

Supply risk underestimated

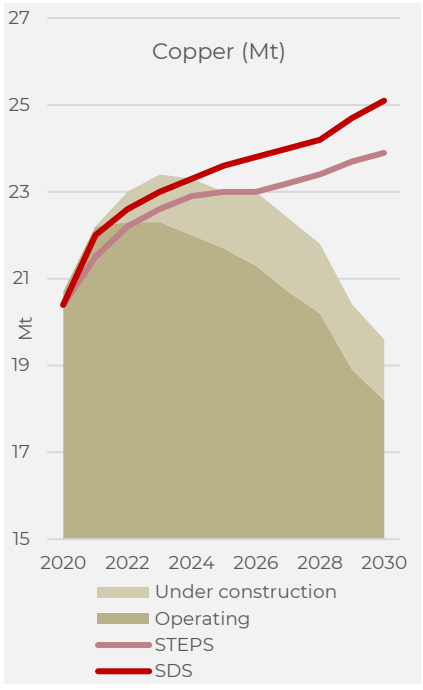
There is a structural under-investment in supply

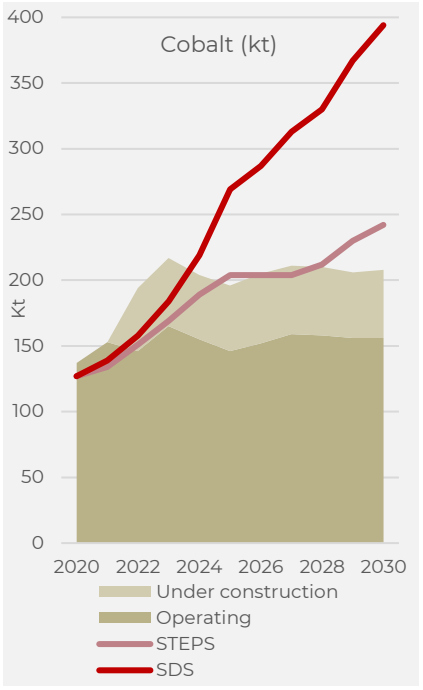
- Meeting primary demand in any scenario requires a strong growth in investment to bring forward new supply sources over the next decade
  - *Analysts estimate an additional 7-10mt of new mine production will be needed to satisfy the projected supply gap in copper by 2030. Most projects have yet to be sanctioned.*
  - *$23bn of investment a year in new copper projects, 64% higher than the avg spend over the last 30 years p.a.*
- To meet zero-carbon targets, the mining industry would have to deliver new projects at a frequency and consistent level of financing never previously accomplished

Mines needed to meet global mattery demand by 2035



Committed mine production and demand for copper & cobalt





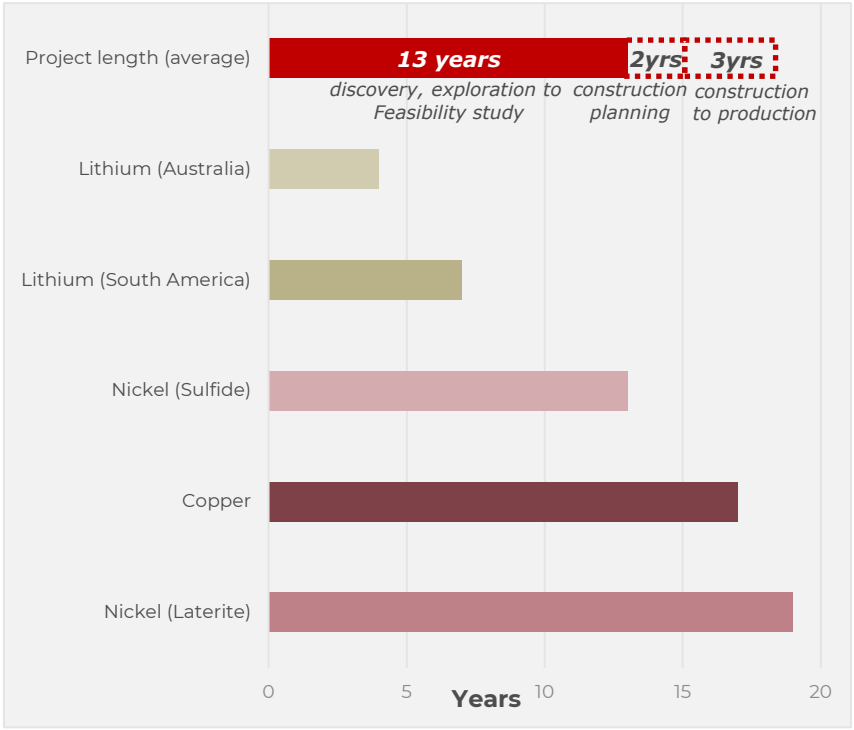
Primary demand is total demand net of recycled volume (also called primary supply requirements). Projected production profiles are sourced from the S&P Global Market Intelligence database with adjustments to unspecified volumes. Operating permits include the expansion of existing mines. Under-construction projects include those for which the development stage is indicated as commissioning, construction planned, construction started or preproduction.
Average mine plant size at 45kt p.a. for lithium, 5kt p.a. for cobalt, 42kt p.a. for nickel, 57kt p.a. for graphite
Sources: Bloomberg, IEA, S&P Global, ICG data

Supply risk underestimated

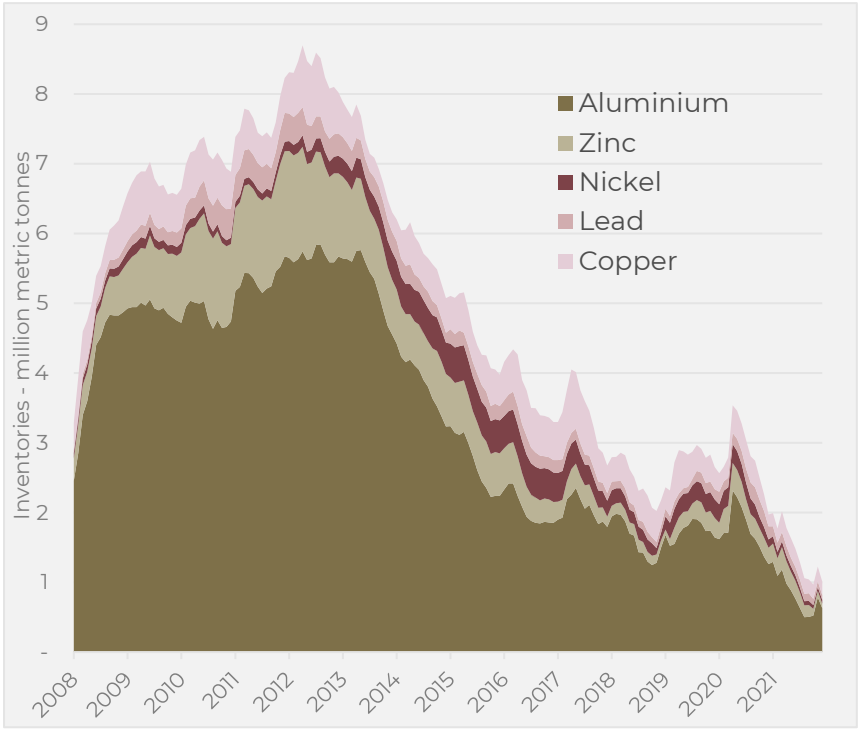
Mining project approval rates dwindle to cyclical lows

- While for most of minerals there is not a problem of resources, the timing to bring new mines into operation is often problematic as require on average 16-17 years from the beginning to commencing output
  - *In practice, some of these projects have not been developed because of poor economics. However, even those that can offer an attractive return on investment have other hurdles to overcome prior to development*
  - *Mainly the conditions for delivering projects are challenging, with political, social and environmental hurdles higher than ever. Further to that, there is often no sufficient infrastructure, incl. power, water and transport*
- Cumulative metals deficits into mid-decade present elevated risk of stock depletion

Average mining project development lead times (from discovery to production)



Inventory increased due to Covid-19 but fell again



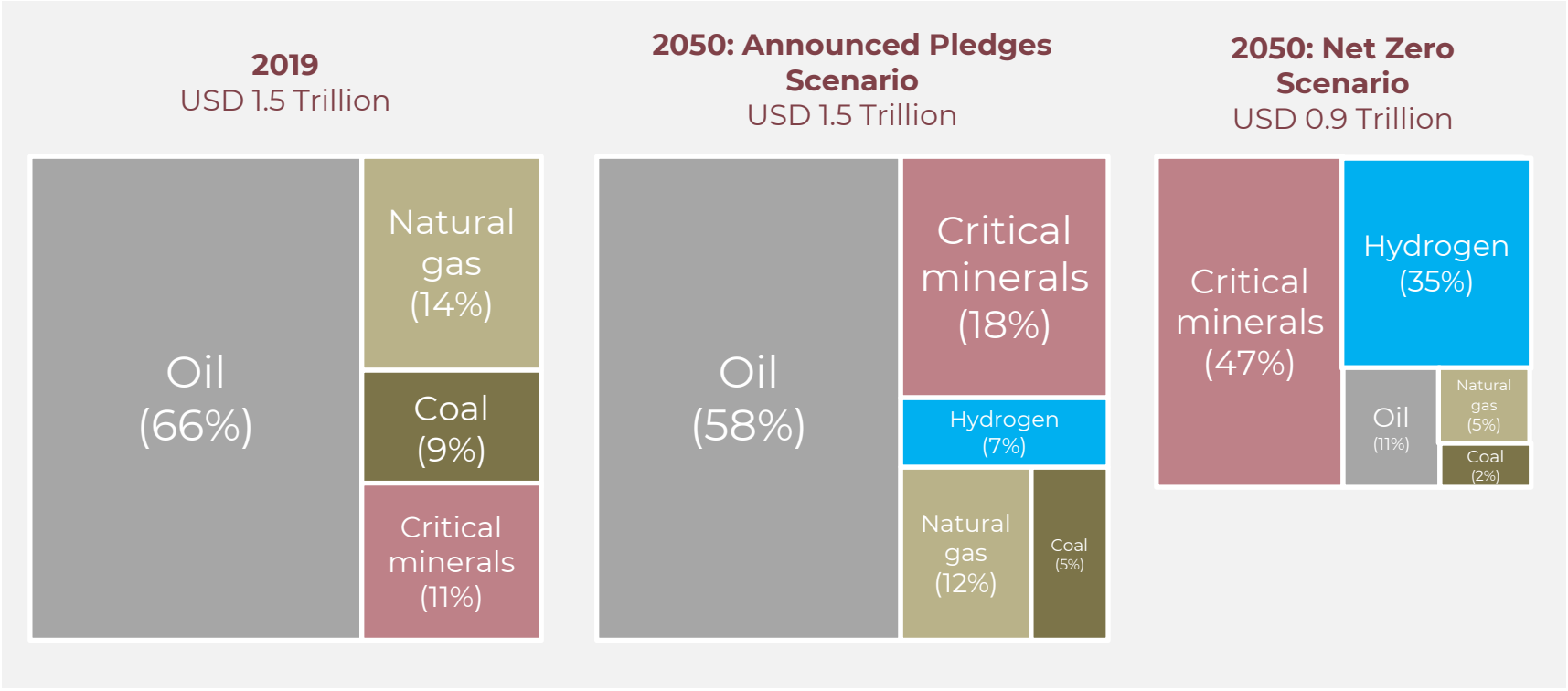
Sources: Bloomberg, IEA, S&P Global, ICG data

The rise of critical minerals

Critical minerals to become key

- The next commodity super-cycle is driven by the energy transition and metals are in the heart of the super-cycle
- Under announced pledges, a growing share of oil and gas trade flows towards developing economies in Asia
- In all scenarios, but especially in the net zero pathway, critical minerals and hydrogen-based fuels are on the rise

Value of international energy-related resource trade and the rise of new energy-related commodities



Notes:
- IEA **Announced Pledges Scenario** (APS): This scenario assumes that all climate commitments made by governments around the world, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and longer-term net zero targets, will be met in full and on time.
- IEA **Net Zero Scenario** (NZE) which sets out a narrow but achievable pathway for the global energy sector to achieve net zero CO2 emissions by 2050

Sources: Bloomberg, IEA, WEO 2020, ICG data

Resource «wars»

Global resource competition to come

- The contest of models in “Cold War II” is not about ownership of the means of production
- It is about material production versus immaterial service provision
  - *Countries that focus on manufacturing (China) and resources (Russia) in the physical world against an alliance led by the US, which for the last generation has sacrificed much of its own manufacturing and mining to specialize in global leadership in finance, services, and entertainment*
- 1990, the US was the world’s number-one producer of minerals
  - *Today, it is in 7th place*
- In 1954, the US was 100% dependent on imports for 8 minerals
  - *Today, the US is 100% reliant on imports for 17 minerals and depends on imports for over 50% of 29 widely used minerals. China is a significant source for half of those 29 minerals*

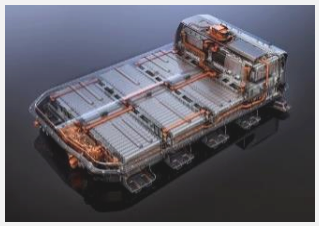
To replace all UK-based vehicles today with electric vehicles*

207’900t cobalt = 1.5 years of global output
264’600t lithium LCE = 3/4 year of global output
7’200t neodymium (RE) = 1 year of global output
2’362’500t copper = 1/8 year of global output
10’720’000t alu = 1/6 year of global output

If wind farms are chosen to generate power for those UK cars

72’000t neodymium & dysprosium (RE) = 10 years of global output
20’600’000t copper = 1 year of global output
13’150’000t alu = 1/5 year of global output
1’468’000’000 steel = 4/5 year of global output





UK has 67m people -> 32m cars and 2m cars are sold p.a.
The US has 330m people -> 285m cars and 17m cars are sold p.a.
The world has 8bn people -> 1bn cars and 70m cars are sold p.a. (to grow to 120m p.a.)

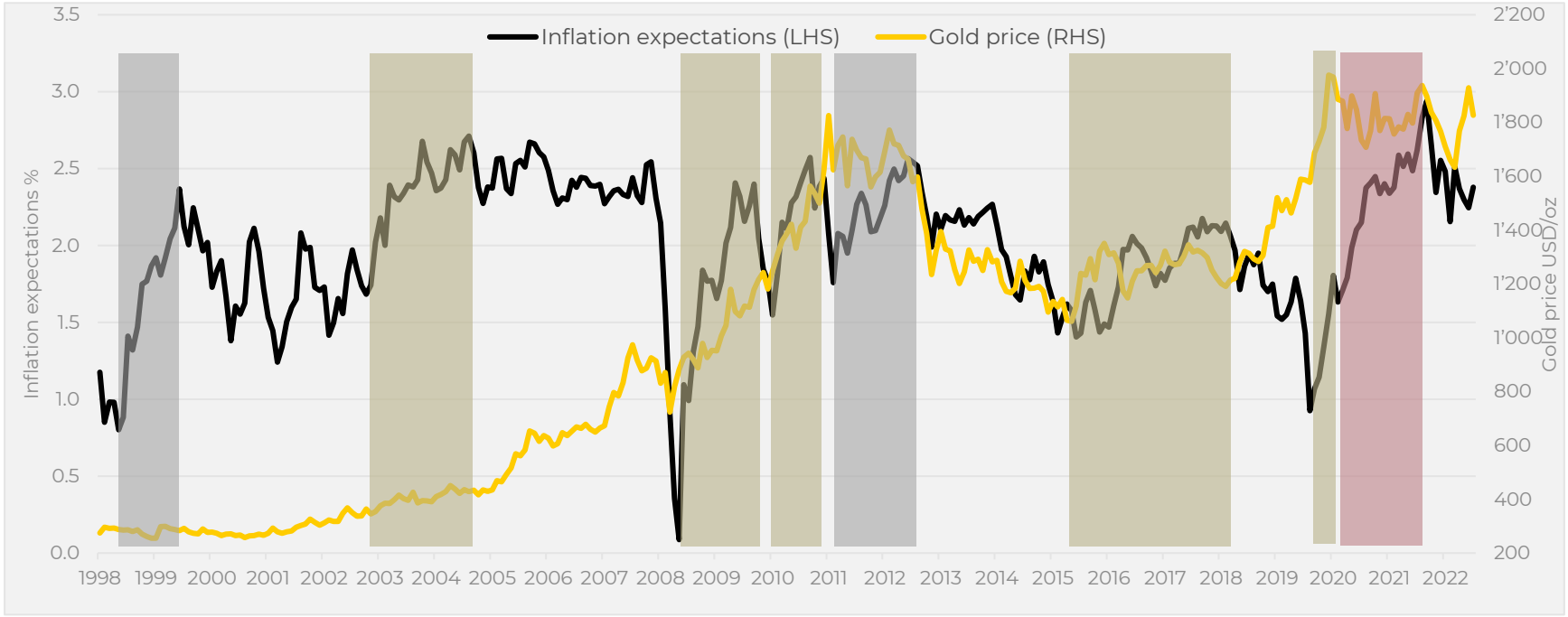
**The metal resource needed to make all cars and vans (no trucks) electric by 2050 and all sales to be purely battery electric in the UK by 2035 (NMC 811 batteries)*
Sources: Tablet Magazine – The coming resource war by Prof. Michael Lind at Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs. SoS Minerals, USGS, ICG database

Gold

First time gold doesn't rise with increasing inflation expectations

- Since we have been able to measure inflation expectations (via the TIPS or 10-year breakevens), historically gold has risen both nominally and in real terms every single time inflation expectations were on the rise
- Interestingly, when inflation expectations have been rising, gold has never traded down, historically
  - *This also held true immediately after the COVID-induced sharp market crash in 1Q 2020*
  - *However, the anomaly here, is that from August 2020 inflation expectations continued to rise, and gold did trade down*
  - *Currently it seems that the USD direction is having a bigger influence on the gold price than inflation trends*

Historically gold has risen both nominally and in real terms every single time inflation expectations were on the rise but this time not



Period of steadily rising inflation expectations and **gold price was flat**	Period of steadily rising inflation expectations and **gold price was up**	Period of steadily rising inflation expectations and **gold price was down**

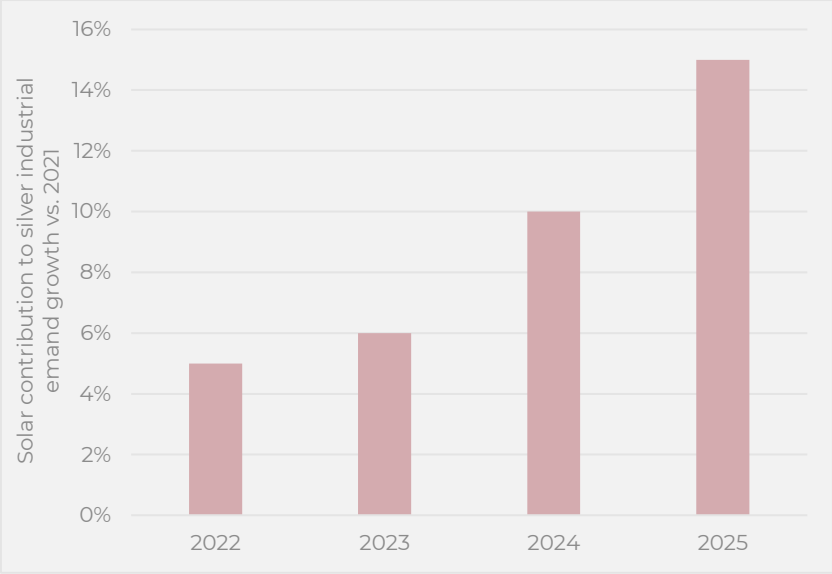
Sources: Bloomberg, ICG, Cantor Fitzgerald

Precious metals

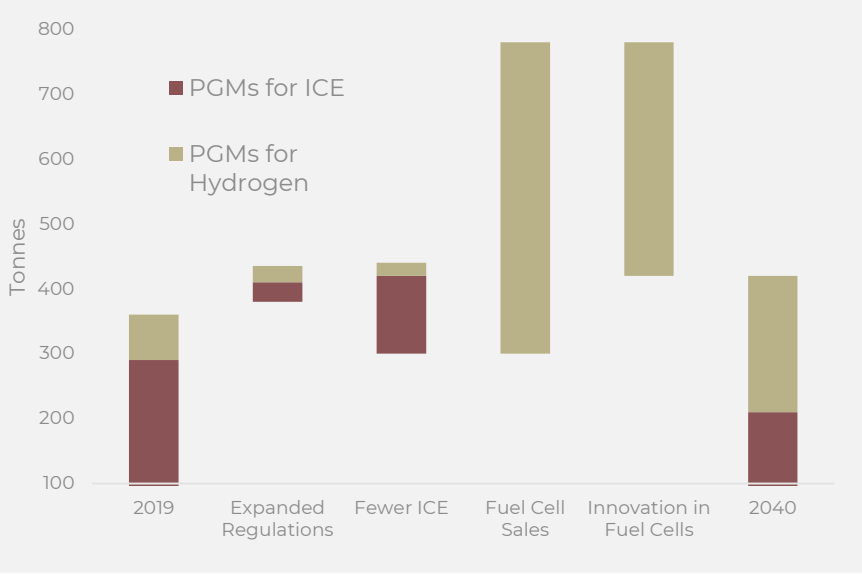
Silver and PGM to benefit from the energy transition

- Silver plays a vital role in the production of solar cells that produce electricity
  - *Silver is the most electricity-conducting metal on the planet, is relatively fire-safe and it's also a light metal*
- The silver demand from photovoltaic (PV) doubled over the last 5 years and is increasing strongly
- Silver is already in deficit and only 27% of silver supply is primary
  - *73% of silver supply comes as a byproduct from zinc, copper, lead or gold mines*
- PGMs are mainly used in catalysts for ICE vehicles today but are also central to hydrogen catalysis and in fuel cell technology
  - *PGM markets are in a chronic deficit but are driven by the ICE vs. EV story*
  - *Expectations are that demand for fuel cells will more than replace the demand from ICE catalysts by 2040 although innovation is a wildcard in both directions*

Solar demand to boost silver industrial demand by 15% by 2025



PGM demand for fuel cells to replace missing future ICE demand

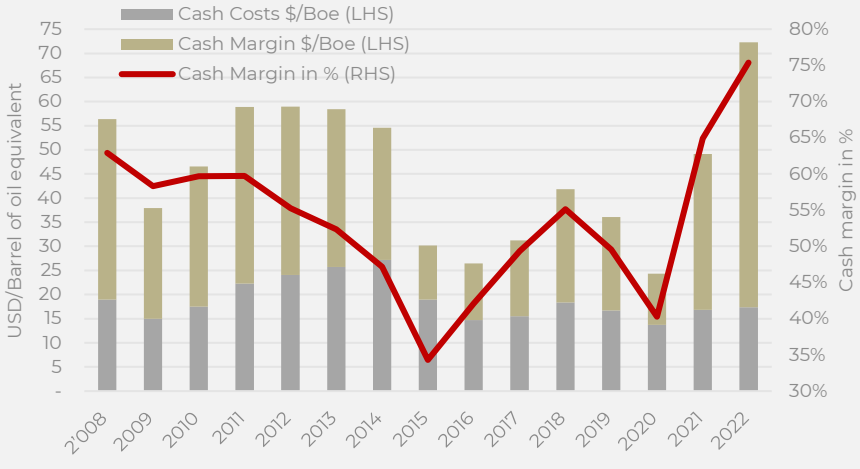


Sources: Bloomberg, World Gold Council, SilverInstitute, ICG Database, Goldman Sachs, BMO

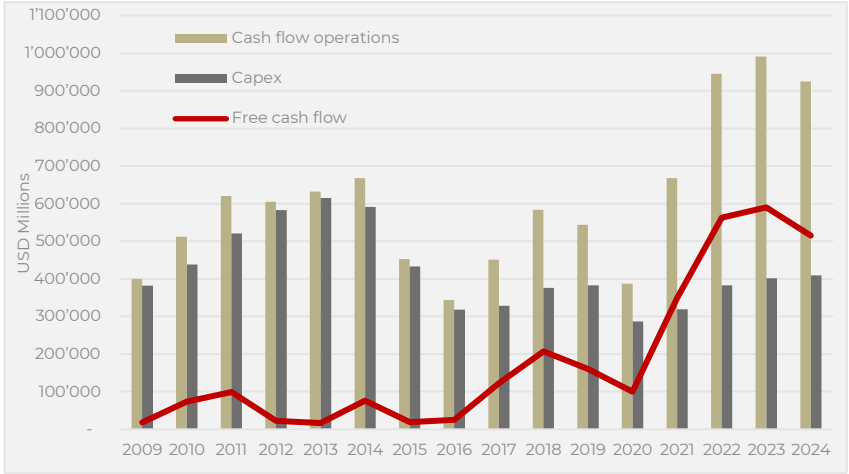
Equity sweetspot

Energy producers are in their best shape in history

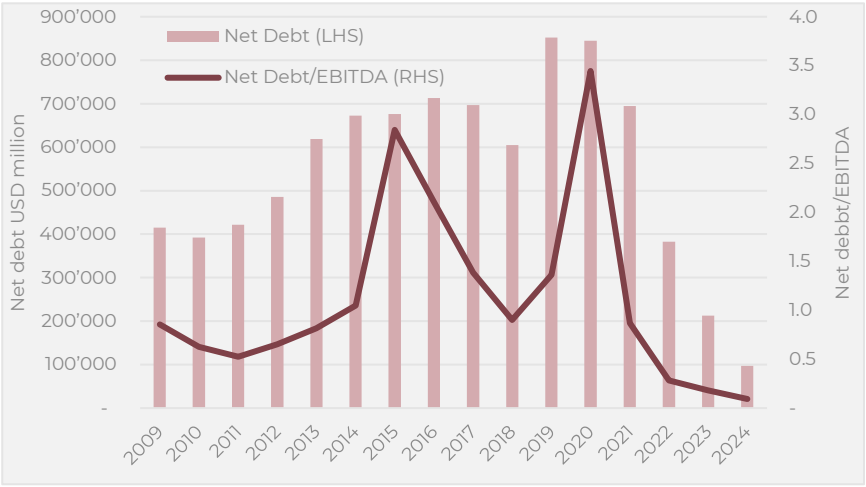
Oil & Gas producers have currently lower costs than average and twice the cash margin than average resulting in record margins



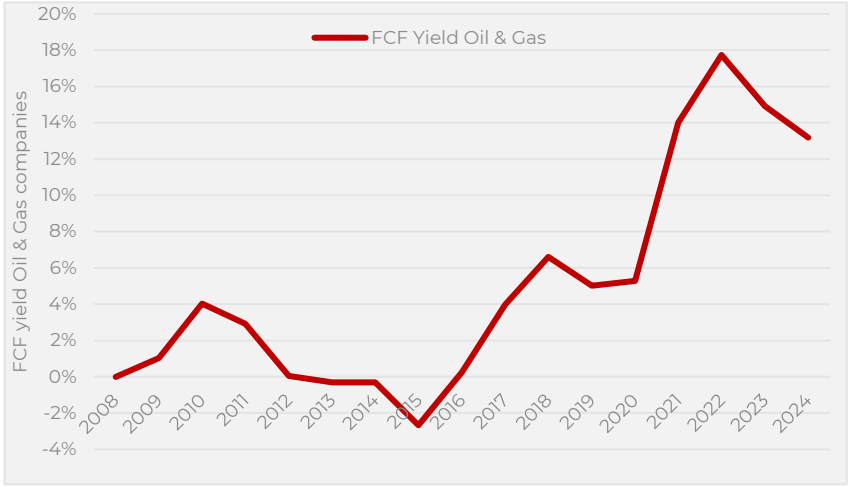
Cost deflation and the flexibility of the industry's business model was heavily underestimated – capital efficiency increasing strongly



Balance sheets to become healthier that at any point in history



Shareholders increasingly demand that companies harvest cash flow and increase shareholder returns

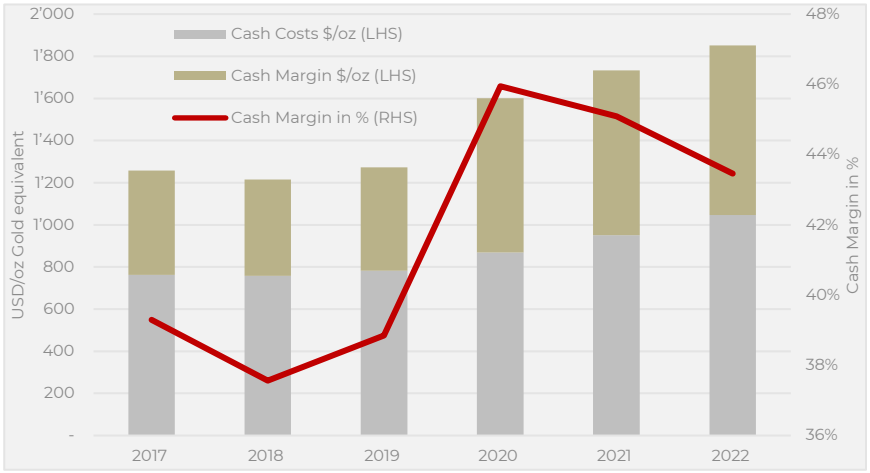


Sources: Bloomberg, ICG database from >150 listed oil & gas companies

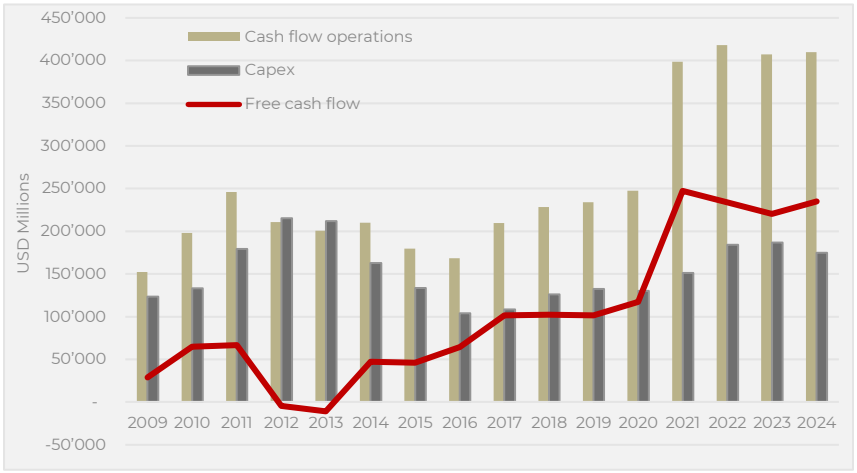
Equity sweetspot

Miners FCF profile improving strongly

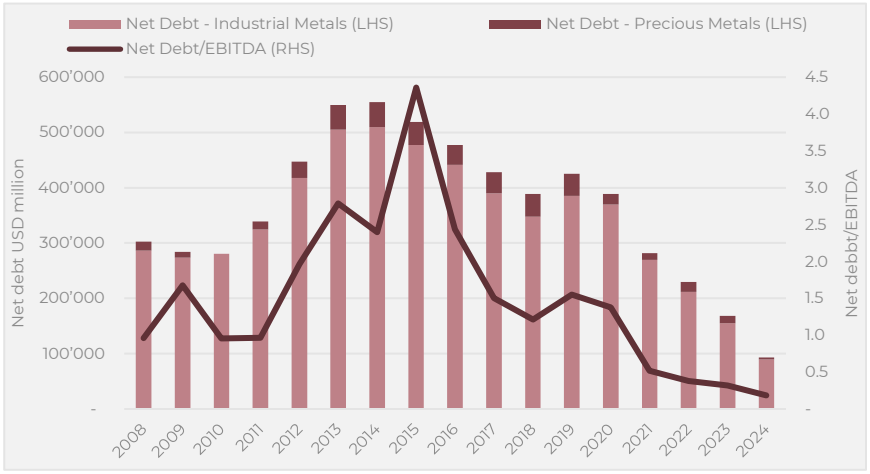
Miners cash costs increased recently amid the global inflation shock. However, margins are still above the average of the last few years



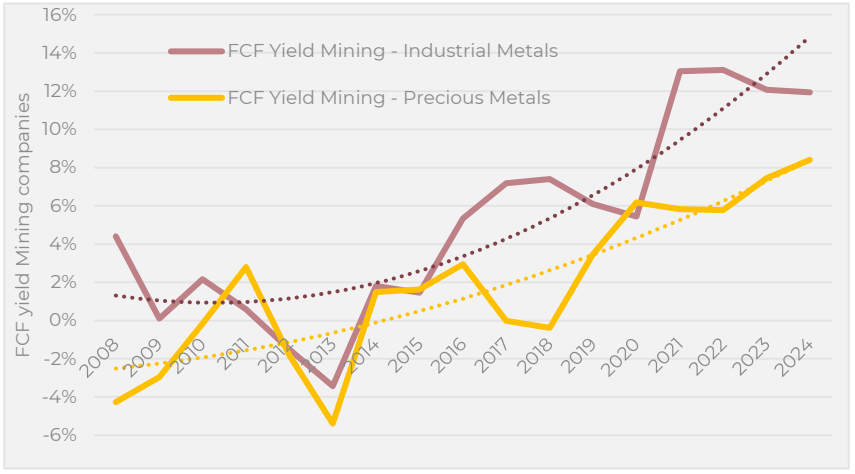
Capital efficiency increasing strongly - the reduced capex programs of the mining industry will lead to significant FCF



Balance sheets are healthier that at any point in history and most precious metals companies are already debt-free



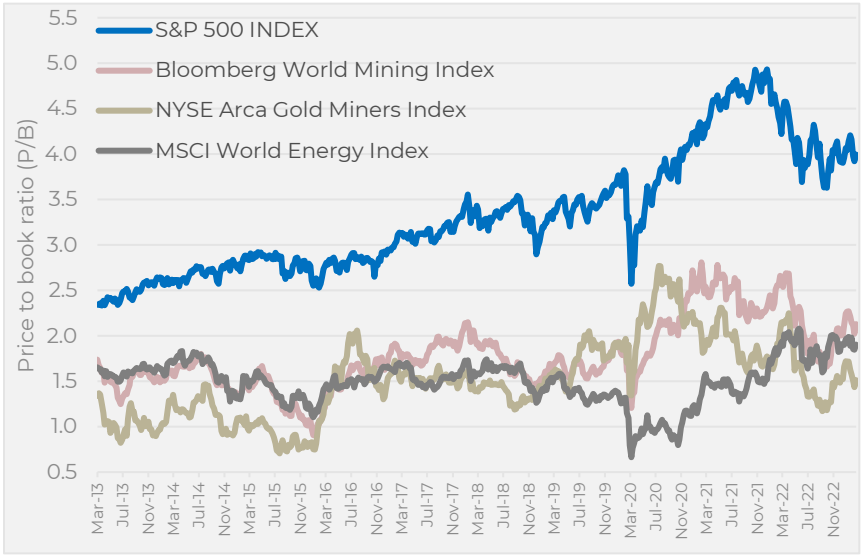
With increasing free cash flow profile, the miners are also starting to improve shareholder returns through dividends and buybacks

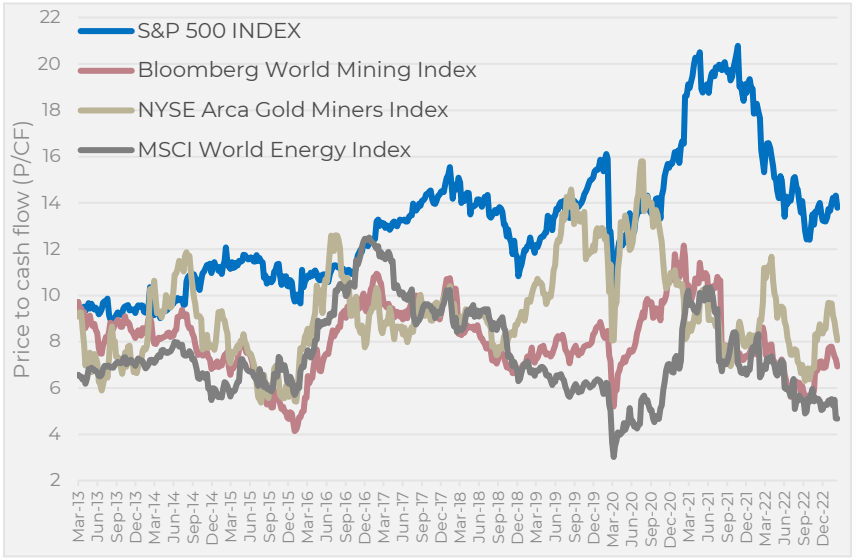


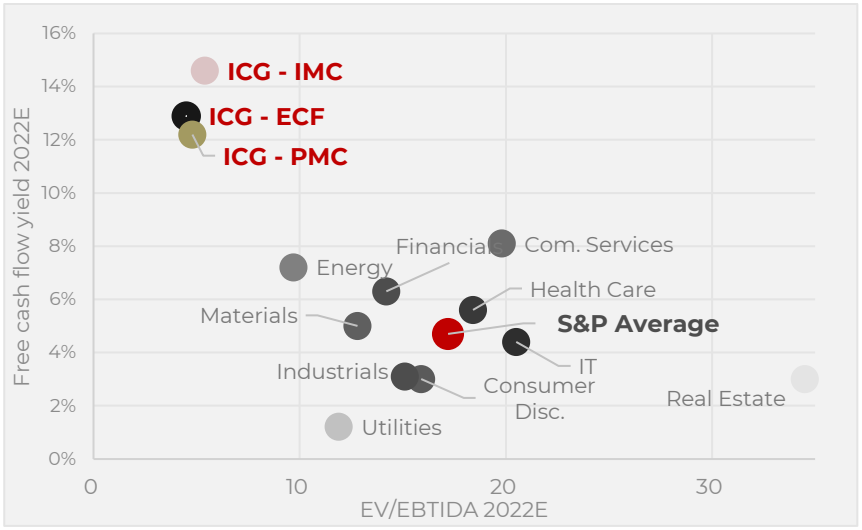
Sources: Bloomberg, ICG database from >200 mining companies

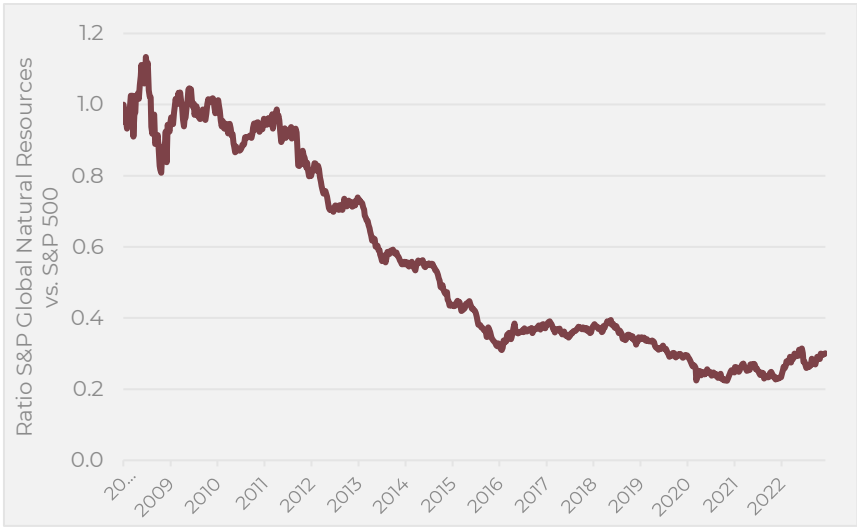
Comeback?

Valuation relative as well as absolute record low









Sources: Bloomberg, ICG database

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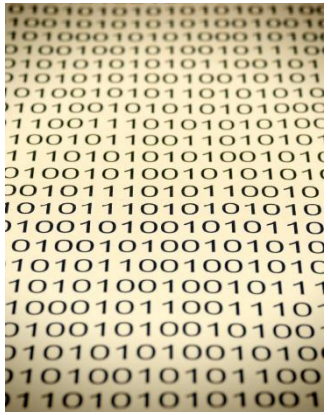
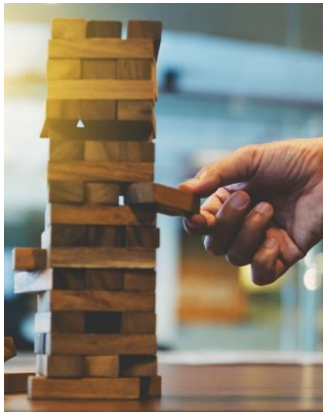
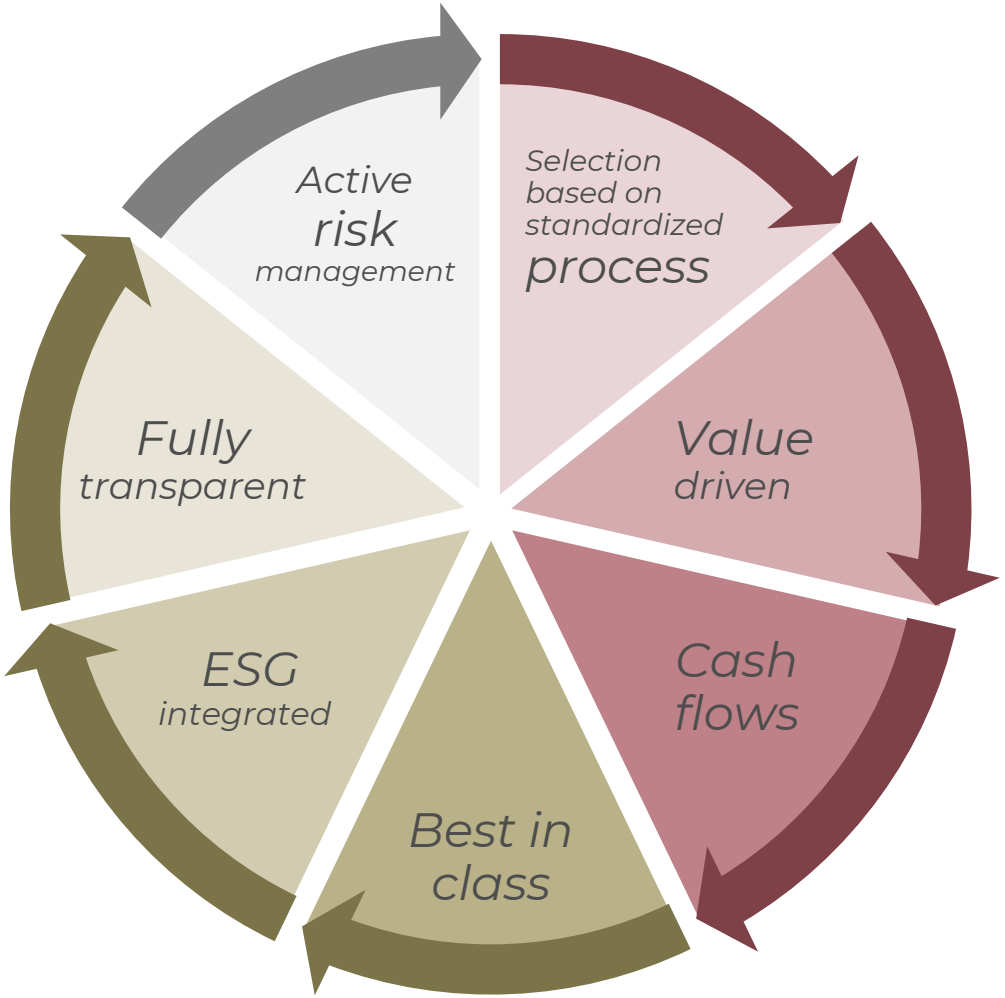




Why invest with us?

Independent Capital Group AG

Actively managed balanced portfolio of 25 companies



How do we do it?

Investment process based ICG Alpha Scorecards

- All our investment funds use proven quantitative multi-factor models that are solely based on unemotional systematic and methodological process

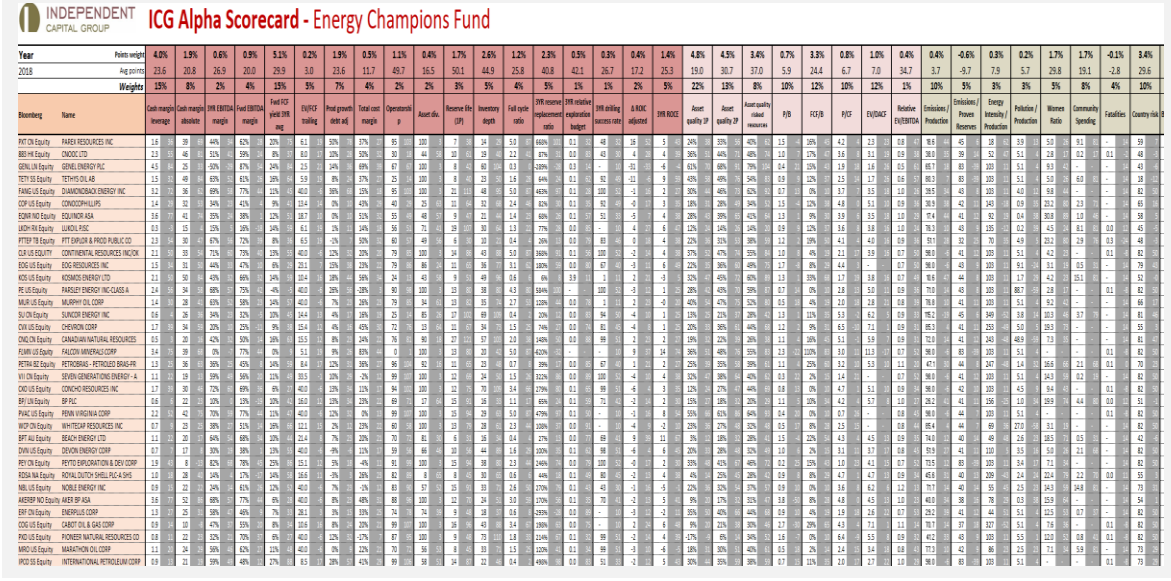
➢ Non-discretionary stock selection
  Our investment process is based on a quantitative approach to find the best-in-class companies

➢ Non-predictive approach with most of the analysis based on historical data
  Our investment process is based on facts and not on "stories"

➢ Consistent methodological process which has been backtested successfully
  Our investment process is standardized and objective

➢ Balanced portfolio instead of single stock bets or market cap weightings
  Our investment process has a portfolio view

The ICG Alpha Scorecard is a quantitative and qualitative screening scorecard that pinpoints sector champions with strong economic « moat » based on different variables


INDEPENDENT CAPITAL GROUP

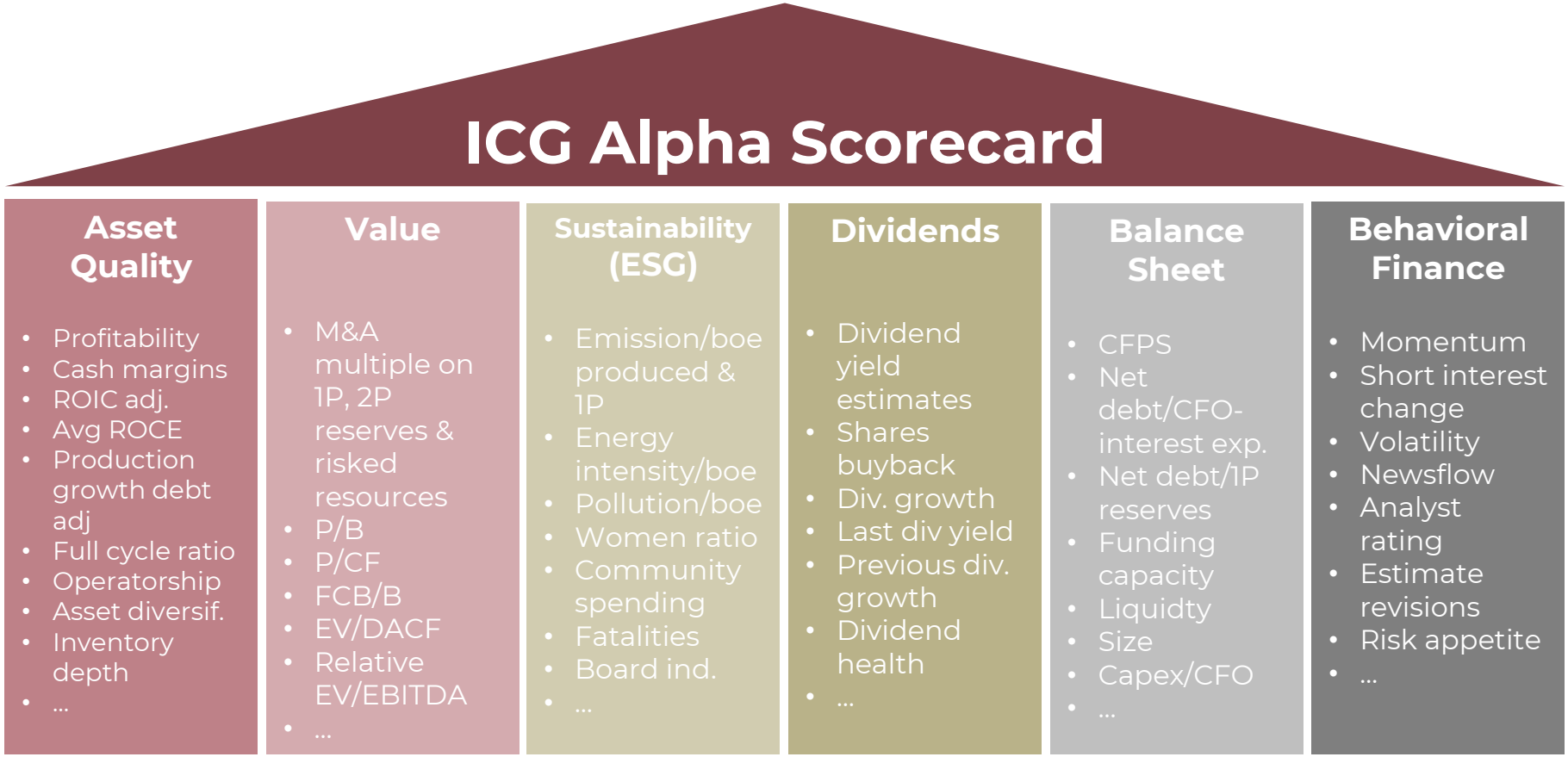
ICG Alpha Scorecard - Energy Champions Fund

Year	Points weight	4.0%	1.9%	0.6%	0.9%	5.1%	0.2%	1.9%	0.5%	1.1%	0.4%	1.7%	2.6%	1.2%	2.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	1.4%	4.8%	4.5%	3.4%	0.7%	3.3%	0.8%	1.0%	0.4%	0.4%	-0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	1.7%	1.7%	-0.1%	3.4%
2018	Avg points	23.6	20.8	26.9	20.0	29.9	3.0	23.6	11.7	49.7	16.5	50.1	44.9	25.8	40.8	42.1	26.7	17.2	25.3	19.0	30.7	37.0	5.9	24.4	6.7	7.0	34.7	3.7	-9.7	7.9	5.7	29.8	19.1	-2.8	29.6
	Weights	15%	8%	2%	4%	15%	5%	7%	4%	2%	2%	3%	5%	4%	5%	1%	1%	2%	5%	22%	13%	8%	10%	12%	10%	12%	1%	10%	5%	3%	3%	5%	8%	4%	10%
Bloomberg	Name	Cash margin leverage	Cash margin absolute	EBIT EBITDA margin	Fixed EBITDA margin	Fixed FCF yield 3YR avg	EV/FCF trailing	Prod growth debt adj	Total cost margin	Operationsli p	Asset div.	Reserve life (SP)	Inventory depth	Full cycle ratio	3YR reserve replacement ratio	3YR relative exploration budget	3YR drilling success rate	Asset quality 3P	Asset quality 2P	Asset quality mixed resources	3YR ROCE	P/B	FCF/B	P/CF	EV/DACF	Relative EV/EBITDA	Emissions / Production	Emissions / Proven Reserves	Energy Intensity / Production	Pollution / Production	Women Ratio	Community Spending	Fatalities	Country risk
PXT CN Equity	PARAS RESOURCES INC	1.6	39	44%	62%	20%	6.1	52%	37%	95	100	7	34	5.0	660%	0.1	48	18	5	24%	35%	42%	1.5	19%	4.2	2.3	0.8	10.6	45	18	3.9	5.0	9.1	-	-	59
883 HK Equity	CNOOC LTD	2.3	48	51%	59%	8%	8.0	10%	50%	30	44	10	19	2.2	87%	0.0	43	4	4	56%	44%	48%	1.0	17%	3.6	3.1	0.9	28.0	39	52	5.1	2.8	6.2	0.1	-	48
GENL LN Equity	GENEL ENERGY PLC	4.3	25	55%	87%	34%	2.3	34%	69%	67	100	8	41	8.0	134%	0.3	109%	38	0.3	61%	68%	79%	0.4	15%	1.9	2.6	0.5	10.7	83	103	5.1	9.2	-	-	-	43
TETY SS Equity	TETHYS OIL AB	1.5	49	65%	81%	18%	5.9	8%	37%	25	100	8	23	1.6	64%	0.1	92	31	0.3	43%	49%	54%	0.9	12%	2.5	1.7	0.6	10.3	83	103	5.1	5.0	6.0	-	-	18
FANG US Equity	DIAMONDBACK ENERGY INC	3.2	36	69%	77%	11%	40.0	36%	15%	95	100	21	48	5.0	463%	0.1	100	31	2	30%	46%	62%	0.7	0%	3.7	3.5	1.0	19.5	43	103	4.0	9.8	-	-	-	82
COP US Equity	CONOCOPHILLIPS	3.4	32	34%	41%	9%	13.4	0%	43%	40	25	11	32	2.4	82%	0.1	93	0	3	18%	28%	43%	1.5	12%	4.8	5.1	0.9	16.9	42	143	0.9	23.2	2.9	-	-	65
EQNR NO Equity	EQUINOR ASA	3.6	41	35%	38%	12%	18.7	0%	51%	55	48	9	21	1.4	68%	0.1	51	-5	4	28%	39%	42%	1.3	9%	3.9	3.5	1.0	17.4	41	92	0.4	30.8	1.0	-	-	58
LKOH RX Equity	LUKOIL PJSC	0.3	15	25%	16%	14%	6.1	1%	14%	56	71	19	30	1.3	77%	0.0	85	4	6	12%	14%	14%	0.9	12%	3.6	3.8	1.0	18.3	43	135	0.2	4.5	8.1	0.0	-	45
PTTEP TB Equity	PTT EXPLOR & PROD PUBLIC CO	2.3	30	67%	72%	8%	6.5	-1%	50%	60	49	6	10	0.4	20%	0.0	83	6	4	22%	31%	38%	1.2	19%	4.1	4.0	0.9	13.1	32	70	4.9	20.2	2.9	0.3	-	48
CLR US EQUITY	CONTINENTAL RESOURCES INC/OK	2.1	33	71%	73%	13%	40.0	-5%	12%	20%	79	100	34	4.9	360%	0.1	100	-1	4	37%	47%	55%	1.0	4%	2.1	3.9	0.7	9.8	41	103	5.1	4.2	-	0.1	-	82
EOG US Equity	EOG RESOURCES INC	2.3	31	44%	47%	8%	20.1	15%	28%	79	88	11	38	3.1	180%	0.0	67	-3	6	22%	36%	49%	1.7	8%	4.4	-	0.7	9.8	43	103	9.1	3.1	6.5	-	-	79
XOS US Equity	XCOMOS ENERGY LTD	2.2	50	65%	84%	14%	10.4	18%	38%	24	43	9	49	0.6	6%	3.9	1	0	-3	32%	45%	69%	1.3	19%	2.7	3.8	0.7	10.8	44	103	1.7	4.3	15.1	-	-	53
PE US Equity	PARSLEY ENERGY INC-CLASS A	2.4	34	68%	75%	-4%	-5	-6%	38%	90	100	23	38	4.3	334%	-	100	-3	1	28%	43%	59%	0.7	0%	2.8	5.0	0.9	11.0	43	103	88.7	2.8	-	0.1	-	82
MUR US Equity	MURPHY OIL CORP	1.4	28	69%	58%	14%	40.0	7%	16%	79	34	13	35	2.7	110%	0.0	76	1	2	-5	40%	47%	52%	0.5	4%	2.0	2.8	0.8	11.8	41	103	5.1	9.2	-	-	-	66
SU CN Equity	SUNCOR ENERGY INC	0.8	26	34%	32%	10%	14.4	4%	16%	25	85	17	69	0.4	10%	0.0	94	-4	1	13%	21%	28%	1.3	11%	5.3	6.2	0.9	785.2	45	349	3.8	10.3	3.7	-	-	81
CVX US Equity	CHEVRON CORP	1.7	34	29%	35%	9%	15.4	4%	45%	72	13	11	34	1.5	74%	0.0	81	-4	1	20%	36%	44%	0.8	9%	6.5	7.1	0.9	85.3	41	253	5.0	19.3	-	-	-	55
CNQ CN Equity	CANADIAN NATURAL RESOURCES	0.5	20	42%	50%	16%	15.5	8%	24%	76	80	27	57	2.0	148%	0.0	88	2	2	19%	22%	26%	1.1	16%	5.1	5.9	0.9	72.0	41	243	48.9	7.3	-	-	-	81
FLMN US Equity	FALCON MINERALS CORP	3.4	39	0%	77%	0%	5.1	9%	83%	0	100	23	20	5.0	422%	-	-	-	9	38%	48%	55%	2.3	110%	3.0	11.3	0.7	98.0	83	103	5.1	-	-	-	0.1	82
PETR4 BZ Equity	PETROBRAS - PETROLEO BRAS-PR	2.3	36	36%	45%	14%	8.4	12%	38%	96	82	31	23	0.7	39%	0.0	87	1	2	25%	35%	39%	1.1	25%	3.2	5.3	1.1	47.1	44	247	1.4	16.0	2.1	-	0.1	70
WI CN Equity	SEVEN GENERATIONS ENERGY - A	1.1	19	39%	56%	11%	19.5	10%	-2%	99	100	11	24	1.3	312%	0.0	100	-4	4	32%	38%	42%	0.3	2%	1.4	-	0.7	98.0	41	103	5.1	14.3	0.2	-	-	82
CNQ US Equity	CONOCHO RESOURCES INC	1.7	30	72%	69%	8%	40.0	13%	15%	94	100	12	70	3.4	279%	0.1	99	-6	3	12%	27%	44%	0.8	0%	4.7	5.1	0.9	98.0	42	103	4.5	9.4	-	0.1	-	82
BP/ LN Equity	BP PLC	0.8	22	28%	13%	10%	16.0	12%	23%	69	17	15	16	1.1	85%	0.1	71	-2	2	15%	18%	20%	1.1	10%	4.2	5.7	1.0	28.2	41	156	2.5	19.9	4.4	0.0	-	51
PVAC US Equity	PENN VIRGINIA CORP	2.2	42	70%	77%	11%	40.0	12%	0%	99	100	15	29	5.0	479%	0.1	96	-3	8	55%	61%	64%	0.4	0%	0.7	-	0.8	98.0	44	103	5.1	-	-	0.1	-	82
WLP CN Equity	WHITECAP RESOURCES INC	0.7	29	38%	51%	16%	12.1	2%	23%	60	100	13	28	2.3	108%	0.0	93	-4	-2	23%	27%	32%	0.5	8%	2.5	-	0.8	85.4	44	69	27.0	9.1	-	-	-	82
BPT AU Equity	BEACH ENERGY LTD	1.1	20	64%	68%	10%	21.4	7%	20%	70	81	6	16	0.4	27%	0.0	68	9	11	3%	18%	28%	1.5	22%	4.3	4.5	0.9	74.0	40	49	2.6	18.5	0.5	-	-	42
DVN US Equity	DEVON ENERGY CORP	0.7	17	30%	38%	13%	40.0	-9%	11%	59	86	10	44	1.6	100%	0.1	98	-6	6	20%	28%	32%	1.0	2%	3.1	3.7	0.8	59.9	41	110	3.5	5.0	2.1	-	-	82
PEY CN Equity	PEYTO EXPLORATION & DEV CORP	1.9	8	82%	78%	25%	15.1	5%	34%	91	100	15	38	2.3	246%	0.0	100	-0	2	35%	41%	48%	0.2	15%	1.0	4.1	0.7	73.5	83	103	3.4	7.1	-	-	-	82
RDSA NA Equity	ROYAL DUTCH SHELL PLC-A SHS	2.0	28	34%	17%	14%	16.6	-3%	28%	82	8	8	30	0.6	44%	0.2	82	-2	4	4%	25%	28%	0.9	8%	4.7	4.7	0.9	45.6	42	209	2.4	22.4	2.2	0.0	-	55
NBL US Equity	NOBLE ENERGY INC	0.9	13	34%	61%	12%	40.0	7%	-1%	83	17	10	33	2.6	270%	0.1	43	-1	-5	22%	12%	37%	0.9	0%	3.6	6.2	1.2	71.7	42	93	4.5	2.9	14.8	-	-	73
AR8 MP NO Equity	AKER BP ASA	3.6	22	58%	77%	0%	40.0	8%	48%	88	100	12	24	3.0	270%	0.2	79	-2	5	9%	17%	31%	0.7	8%	4.8	4.5	1.0	40.0	38	78	0.3	15.9	-	-	-	54
ERF CN Equity	ENERPLUS CORP	1.3	25	58%	46%	7%	28.1	3%	33%	74	74	9	18	0.6	283%	0.0	89	-3	-2	35%	45%	44%	0.9	4%	1.9	2.6	0.7	29.2	41	44	5.1	12.5	0.7	-	-	82
COG US Equity	CABOT OIL & GAS CORP	0.9	19	47%	55%	8%	10.6	8%	26%	99	100	6	16	0.4	180%	0.0	70	-2	6	21%	30%	40%	2.7	29%	4.3	7.1	1.1	70.7	37	327	5.1	7.6	-	0.1	-	82
PXD US Equity	PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES CO	0.8	21	31%	70%	8%	40.0	-12%	-12%	87	100	9	73	1.8	214%	0.1	99	-2	4	-17%	8%	34%	3.6	0%	6.4	5.5	0.9	40.2	43	103	5.5	12.0	0.8	0.1	-	82
MRO US Equity	MARATHON OIL CORP	1.1	24	56%	62%	11%	40.0	0%	12%	70	56	8	33	1.5	120%	0.1	98	-3	-6	18%	30%	42%	0.5	2%	2.4	3.4	0.8	77.3	42	86	2.5	7.1	5.9	-	-	73
IPCO SS Equity	INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM CORP	0.9	21	59%	48%	27%	8.5	28%	41%	99	58	14	22	0.4	490%	0.0	51	-2	5	30%	35%	38%	0.7	11%	2.0	2.7	1.0	98.0	83	103	5.1	-	-	0.1	-	73

ICG developed a proprietary data base to better analzye financial and operating figures with > 250'000 data points

ICG Alpha Scorecard
Variables

- The ICG Alpha Scorecard is based on multiple variables (statistically robust dependence of performance to scorecard variables). Variables are based on a mix of financial and operational figures as well as soft criteria

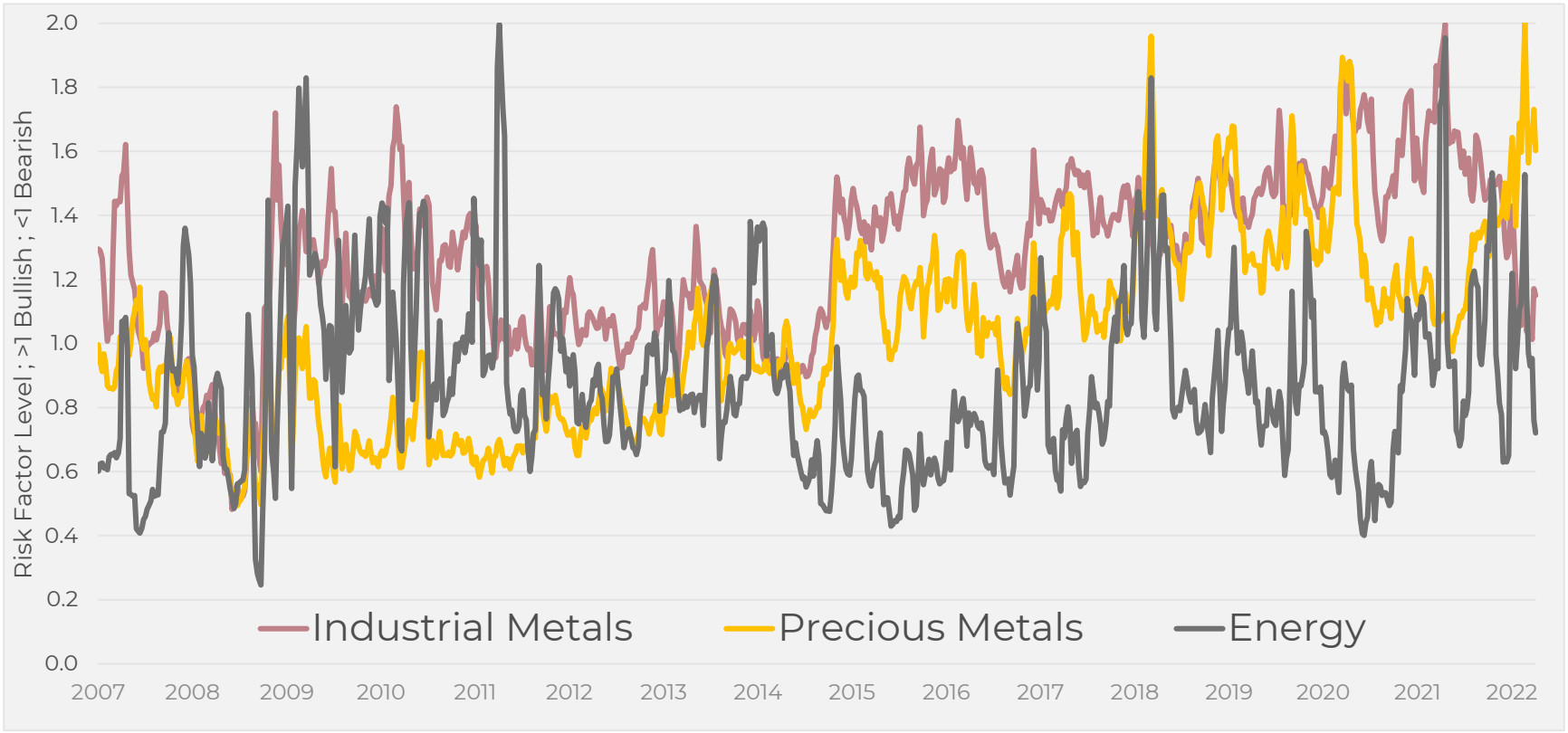


ICG Risk Factor Model

Dynamic and systematic asset allocation

- ICG applies a rule based systematic approach to define the current attractiveness of the main sub-sectors: energy, industrial metals, precious metals and agriculture for equities and commodities
- For this the ICG team developed a dynamic **risk factor model** for each sub-sector

The risk factor model shows **"Bullish > 1.0x and Bearish < 1.0x"** and according to that the we adjust the exposure and market risk to each sub-sector: energy, industrial metals and precious metals



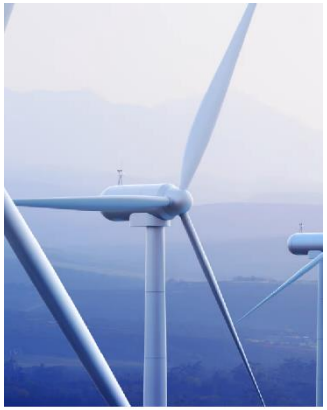
INDEPENDENT
CAPITAL GROUP

SUSTAINABILITY

DONE IN A PRAGMATIC WAY



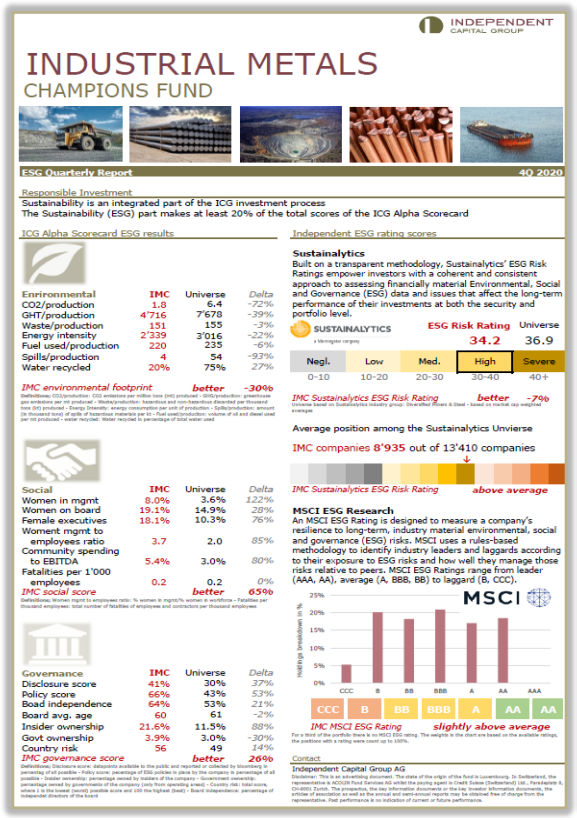




Sustainability

Our funds got strong MSCI ESG Ratings

- The Sustainability (ESG) is an integrated part of the investment process and makes **at least 20%** of the total scores of the ICG Alpha Scorecard. We publish quarterly ESG reports for each fund



INDEPENDENT CAPITAL GROUP

INDUSTRIAL METALS
CHAMPIONS FUND

ESG Quarterly Report 4Q 2020

Responsible Investment
Sustainability is an integrated part of the ICG investment process
The Sustainability (ESG) part makes at least 20% of the total scores of the ICG Alpha Scorecard

ICG Alpha Scorecard ESG results

Environmental	IMC	Universe	Delta
CO2/production	1.8	6.4	-72%
GHT/production	4'716	7'678	-39%
Waste/production	151	155	-3%
Energy intensity	2'339	3'016	-22%
Fuel used/production	220	233	-6%
Spills/production	4	54	-93%
Water recycled	20%	75%	27%
IMC environmental footprint		better	-30%

Social	IMC	Universe	Delta
Women in mgmt	8.0%	3.6%	122%
Women on board	19.1%	14.9%	28%
Female executives	18.1%	10.3%	76%
Woment mgmt to employees ratio	3.7	2.0	85%
Community spending to EBITDA	5.4%	3.0%	80%
Fatalities per 1'000 employees	0.2	0.2	0%
IMC social score		better	65%

Governance	IMC	Universe	Delta
Disclosure score	41%	30%	37%
Policy score	66%	43%	53%
Boad independence	64%	53%	21%
Board avg. age	60	61	-2%
Insider ownership	21.6%	11.5%	88%
Govt ownership	3.9%	3.0%	-30%
Country risk	56	49	14%
IMC governance score		better	26%

Independent ESG rating scores

Sustainalytics
Built on a transparent methodology, Sustainalytics' ESG Risk Ratings empower investors with a coherent and consistent approach to assessing financially material Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) data and issues that affect the long-term performance of their investments at both the security and portfolio level.

SUSTAINALYTICS — ESG Risk Rating: 34.2 — Universe: 36.9

Negl.	Low	Med.	High	Severe
0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40+

IMC Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating better -7%

Average position among the Sustainalytics Unviverse

IMC companies 8'935 out of 13'410 companies

IMC Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating above average

MSCI ESG Research
An MSCI ESG Rating is designed to measure a company's resilience to long-term, industry material environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks. MSCI uses a rules-based methodology to identify industry leaders and laggards according to their exposure to ESG risks and how well they manage those risks relative to peers. MSCI ESG Ratings range from leader (AAA, AA), average (A, BBB, BB) to laggard (B, CCC).

MSCI

CCC B BB BBB A AA AAA

IMC MSCI ESG Rating slightly above average

Contact
Independent Capital Group AG

INDEPENDENT CAPITAL GROUP

PRECIOUS METALS
CHAMPIONS FUND

ESG Quarterly Report 4Q 2020

Responsible Investment
Sustainability is an integrated part of the ICG investment process
The Sustainability (ESG) part makes at least 20% of the total scores of the ICG Alpha Scorecard

ICG Alpha Scorecard ESG results

Environmental	PMC	Universe	Delta
CO2/production	0.2	0.2	0%
GHT/production	0.5	0.7	-29%
Waste/production	52	109	-52%
Energy intensity	784	1'023	-23%
Fuel used/production	0.1	0.1	0%
Spills/production	11	107	-90%
Water recycled	41%	68%	60%
PMC environmental footprint		better	-19%

Social	PMC	Universe	Delta
Women in mgmt	4.8%	2.2%	118%
Women on board	24.3%	11.1%	119%
Female executives	14.1%	6.9%	104%
Woment mgmt to employees ratio	3.6	1.5	140%
Community spending to EBITDA	1.9%	0.3%	533%
Fatalities per 1'000 employees	0.1	0.1	0%
PMC social score		better	169%

Governance	PMC	Universe	Delta
Disclosure score	44%	19%	132%
Policy score	68%	31%	119%
Boad independence	77%	46%	67%
Board avg. age	61	60	2%
Insider ownership	9.8%	5.2%	88%
Govt ownership	2.2%	0.7%	-214%
Country risk	59	58	2%
PMC governance score		better	28%

Independent ESG rating scores

Sustainalytics
Built on a transparent methodology, Sustainalytics' ESG Risk Ratings empower investors with a coherent and consistent approach to assessing financially material Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) data and issues that affect the long-term performance of their investments at both the security and portfolio level.

SUSTAINALYTICS — ESG Risk Rating: 31.7 — Universe: 35.5

Negl.	Low	Med.	High	Severe
0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40+

PMC Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating better -11%

Average position among the Sustainalytics Unviverse

PMC companies 8'780 out of 13'410 companies

PMC Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating above average

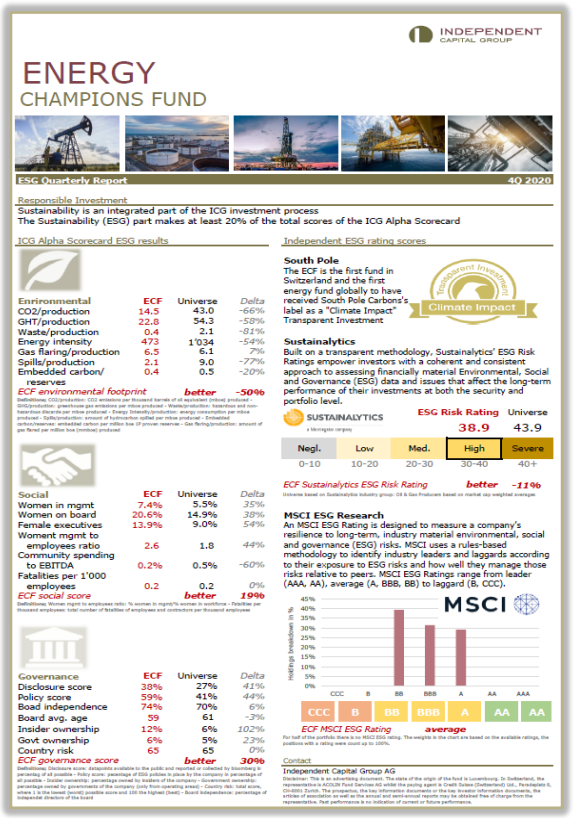
MSCI ESG Research
An MSCI ESG Rating is designed to measure a company's resilience to long-term, industry material environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks. MSCI uses a rules-based methodology to identify industry leaders and laggards according to their exposure to ESG risks and how well they manage those risks relative to peers. MSCI ESG Ratings range from leader (AAA, AA), average (A, BBB, BB) to laggard (B, CCC).

MSCI

CCC B BB BBB A AA AAA

PMC MSCI ESG Rating slightly above average

Contact
Independent Capital Group AG



INDEPENDENT CAPITAL GROUP

ENERGY
CHAMPIONS FUND

ESG Quarterly Report 4Q 2020

Responsible Investment
Sustainability is an integrated part of the ICG investment process
The Sustainability (ESG) part makes at least 20% of the total scores of the ICG Alpha Scorecard

ICG Alpha Scorecard ESG results

Environmental	ECF	Universe	Delta
CO2/production	14.5	43.0	-66%
GHT/production	22.8	54.3	-58%
Waste/production	0.4	2.1	-81%
Energy intensity	473	1'034	-54%
Gas flaring/production	6.5	6.1	7%
Spills/production	2.1	9.0	-77%
Embedded carbon/ reserves	0.4	0.5	-20%
ECF environmental footprint		better	-50%

Social	ECF	Universe	Delta
Women in mgmt	7.4%	5.5%	35%
Women on board	20.6%	14.9%	38%
Female executives	13.9%	9.0%	54%
Woment mgmt to employees ratio	2.6	1.8	44%
Community spending to EBITDA	0.2%	0.5%	-60%
Fatalities per 1'000 employees	0.2	0.2	0%
ECF social score		better	19%

Governance	ECF	Universe	Delta
Disclosure score	38%	27%	41%
Policy score	59%	41%	44%
Boad independence	74%	70%	6%
Board avg. age	59	61	-3%
Insider ownership	12%	6%	102%
Govt ownership	6%	5%	23%
Country risk	65	65	0%
ECF governance score		better	30%

Independent ESG rating scores

South Pole
The ECF is the first fund in Switzerland and the first energy fund globally to have received South Pole Carbons's label as a "Climate Impact" Transparent Investment

Sustainalytics
Built on a transparent methodology, Sustainalytics' ESG Risk Ratings empower investors with a coherent and consistent approach to assessing financially material Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) data and issues that affect the long-term performance of their investments at both the security and portfolio level.

SUSTAINALYTICS — ESG Risk Rating: 38.9 — Universe: 43.9

Negl.	Low	Med.	High	Severe
0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40+

ECF Sustainalytics ESG Risk Rating better -11%

MSCI ESG Research
An MSCI ESG Rating is designed to measure a company's resilience to long-term, industry material environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks. MSCI uses a rules-based methodology to identify industry leaders and laggards according to their exposure to ESG risks and how well they manage those risks relative to peers. MSCI ESG Ratings range from leader (AAA, AA), average (A, BBB, BB) to laggard (B, CCC).

MSCI

CCC B BB BBB A AA AAA

ECF MSCI ESG Rating average

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Miners setting targets

ESG efforts of the miners is underestimated

- The Mining industry is facing pressure from governments, investors and society to reduce their emissions
  - *An increasing number of mining companies are committing to reduce emissions*
  - *The industry has only just begun to set emission-reduction goals*
- Carbon reduction needs investments and will affect commodity prices
  - *E.g. Rio Tinto announced that they target a 50% cut of Scope 1 and 2 by 2030 and expects to directly invest roughly $7.5 billion between 2022 and 2030 to achieve that aim*
- Decarbonization will vary by geography, segment, commodity and executives' own priorities

Net CO2 emission reduction pledges for the top mining companies

	Scope 1 and 2		Scope 3	
Company	2021 - 2030	Long term	2021 - 2030	Long-term
Rio Tinto	50%	100%	15%	100%
Newmont	30%	100%	15%	100%
Mitsui	50%	100%	50%	100%
Glencore	40%	100%	50%	100%
Vale	33%	100%		15%
BHP	30%	100%	30 – 40% i	
Anglo American	30%	100%		
Teck Resources	33%	100%		
Fortescue Metals Group	26%	100%		

Notes: Reductions can account for CO2 removal (e.g. through afforestation or direct air capture) and emission credits (generated by emission reductions in other sectors). Long-term targets include pledges to be fulfilled in 2035, 2040 or 2050. i = intensity target

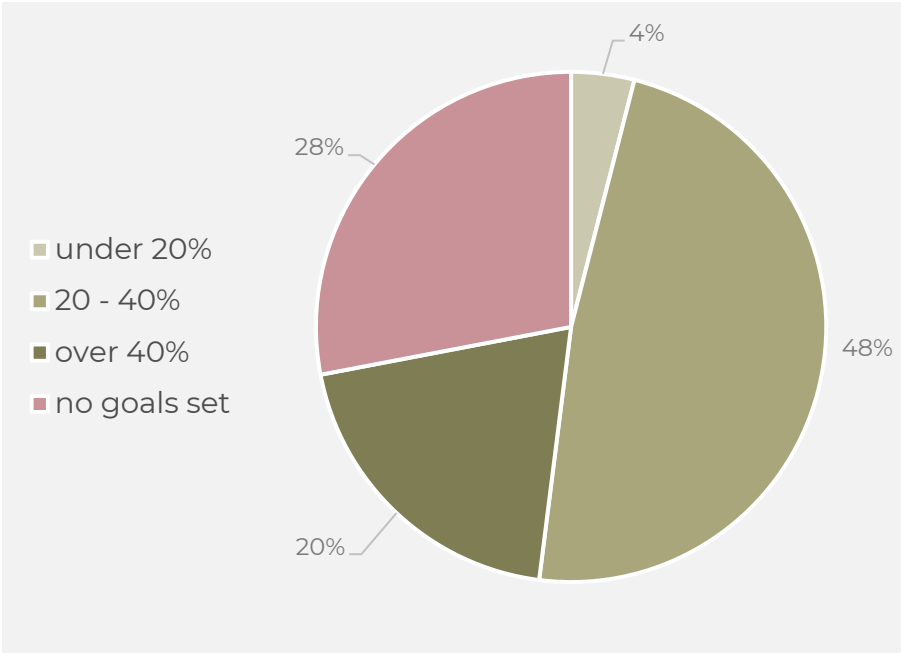
Sources: IEA analysis based on company fillings or websites

IMC portfolio

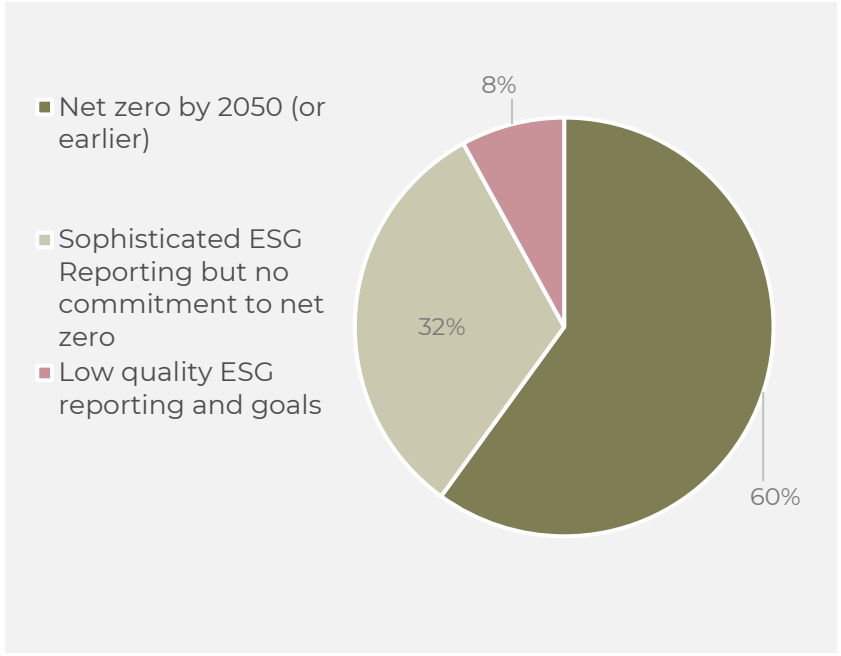
We actively seek for the ESG «Champions»

- The decarbonization potential for mines varies by commodity, mine type, power source, and grid emissions, among other factors.
- However, mines theoretically can fully decarbonize through
  - *Electrification – electrifying mining processes and equipment – e.g. Newmont in Canada*
  - *Renewable energy – use and innovation in renewable energy – e.g. Codelco & BHP use solar power in Chile, Atalaya is building a solar plant directly at the mine, Fortescue is investing R&D in hydrogen*
  - *Operational efficiencies – recycling – e.g. Antofagasta big investments in South America for water recycling as the access to water may become a critical stress factor by 2040*

Roughly 75% of IMC portfolio companies are committed to reduce their own carbon emissions by 2030



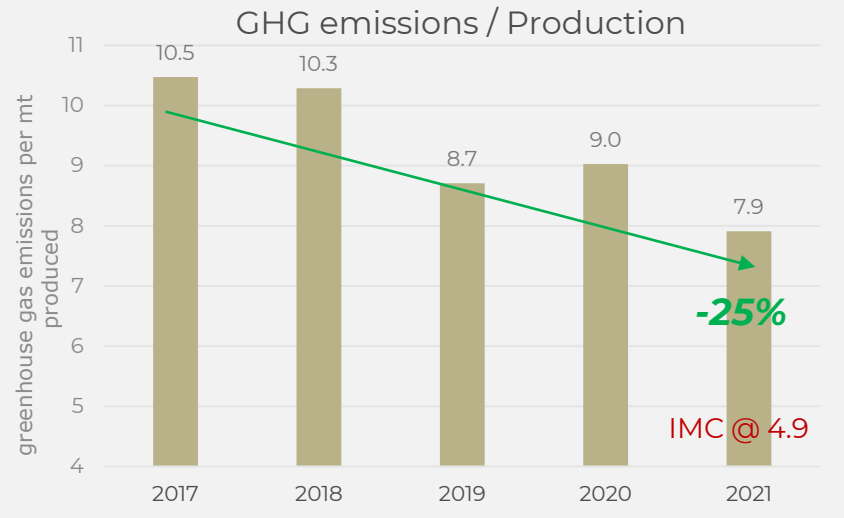
Over 90% of IMC portfolio companies have set the target of being carbon neutral by 2050 and/or have sophisticated ESG reporting in place

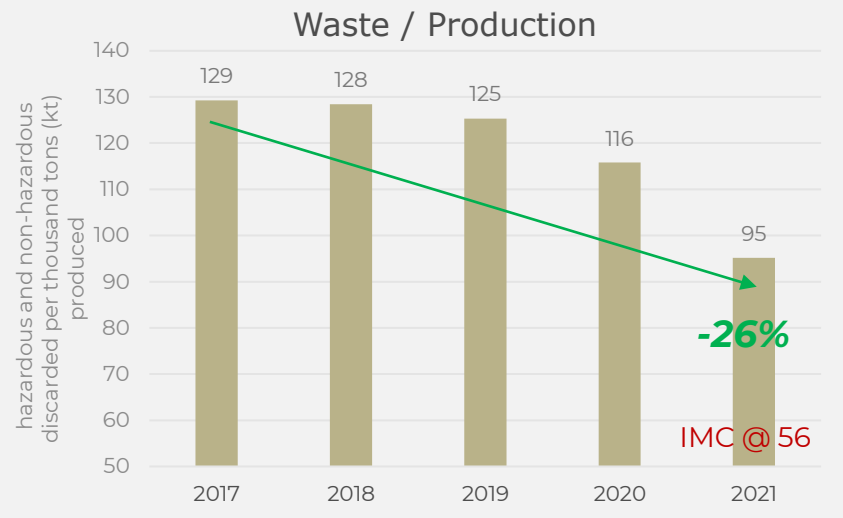


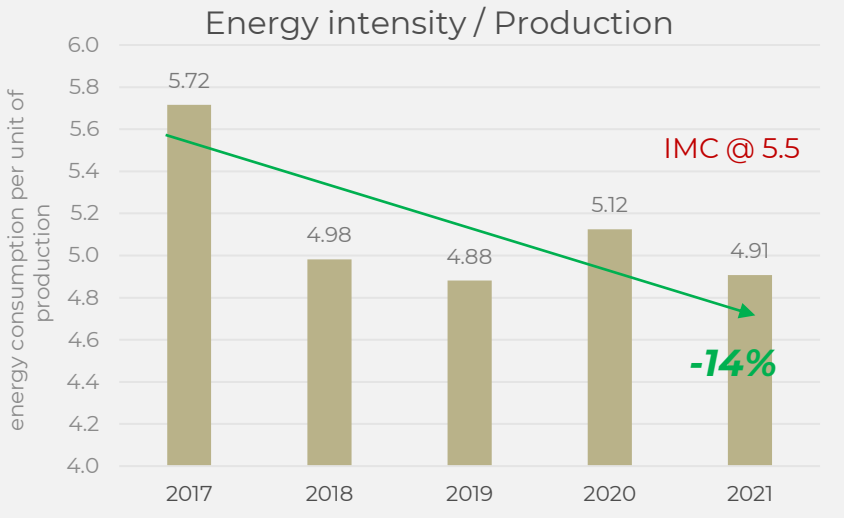
Sources: Company Data, ICG, McKinsey

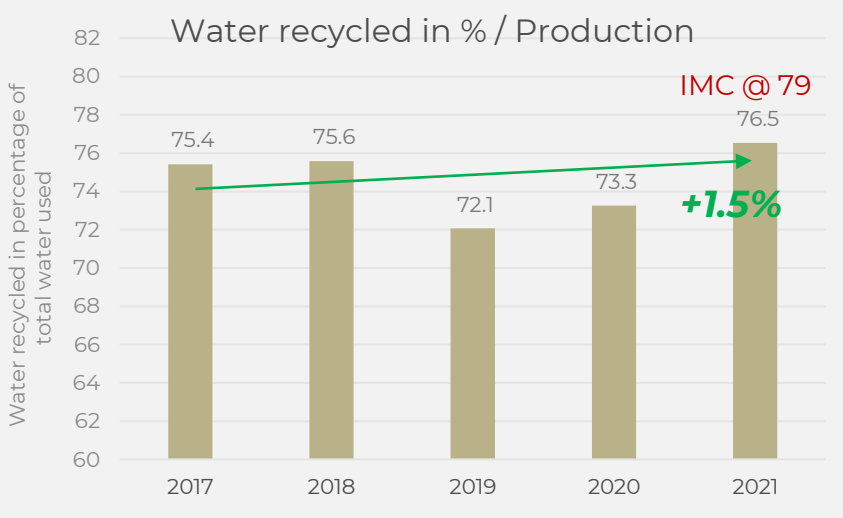
ESG impact already visible

ESG improvements of the Miners are underestimated









Sources: Bloomberg, ICG database and company fillings or websites

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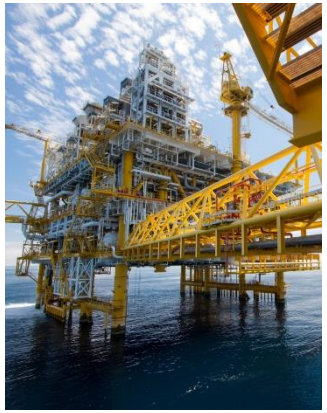
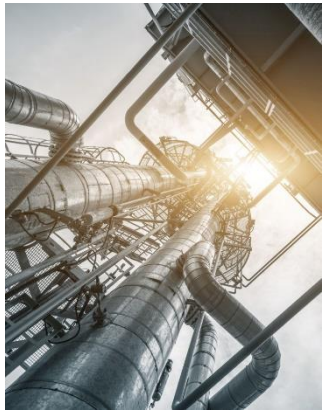
ENERGY
CHAMPIONS FUND



Energy Champions Fund
Performance

MSCI ESG RATINGS AA

CCC | B | BB | BBB | A | AA | AAA

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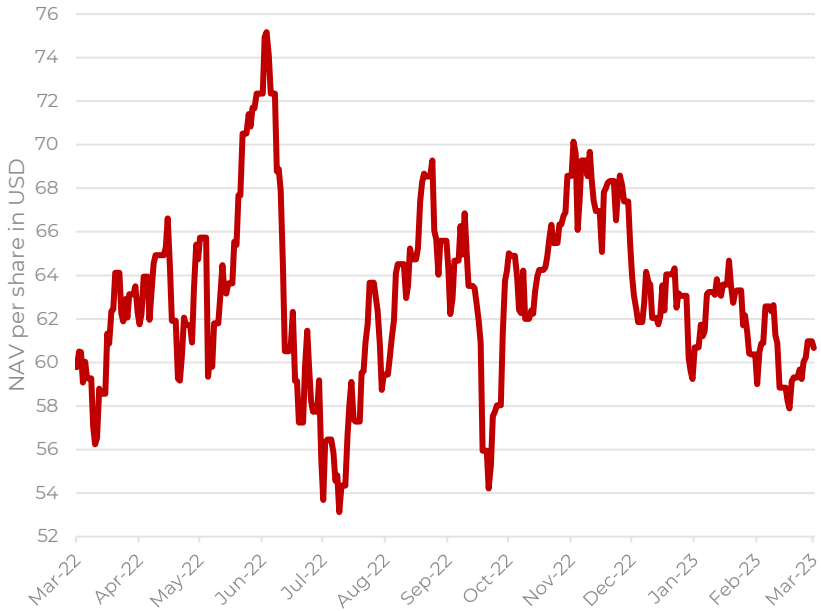
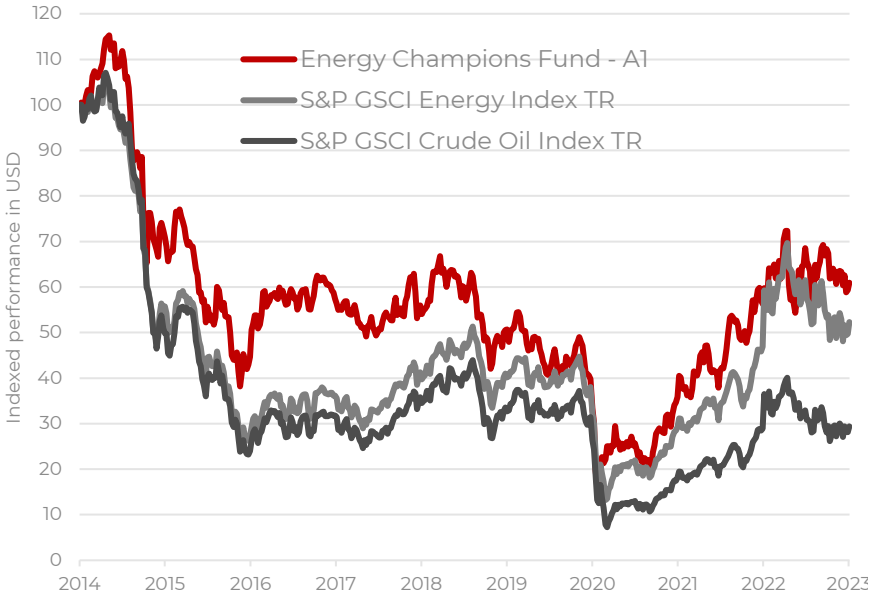
ECF performance over 1 year at **1%**



Indexed performance since inception vs.
S&P GSCI Energy Index TR and S&P GSCI Crude Oil Index TR



Cumulative performance, net total return

Share classe	FX		NAV 06.03.2023	March	YTD	CY2022	CY2021	2 Years	3 Years	5 Years	Since inception*
Retail	USD	Acc.	60.7	2.4%	-3.8%	25.2%	80.4%	49.8%	100.7%	10.6%	-39.3%
Institutional	USD	Distr.	526.5	2.4%	-3.7%	26.0%	81.6%	51.7%	104.6%	14.2%	-39.5%
Percentile scoring to peers acc. Bloomberg						*60%*	*99%*		*76%*	*10%*	

**Inception share class A1 & A2 was 28.02.2014, share class I2 was 12.09.2014*

Energy Champions Fund
Portfolio transparency

Financials	ECF	MSCI World Energy
Number of holdings	25	60
Upstream in %	90%	76%
Market cap	$23bn	$175bn
P/B	1.8x	2.6x
P/Cash Flow	2.8x	6.8x
EV/EBITDA 2023E	2.8x	5.9x
EV/EBITDA 2024E	2.9x	6.1x
P/E 2023E	5.7x	10.2x
P/E 2024E	6.6x	10.6x
EBITDA Margin 2023E	64%	34%
FCF yield 2023E	17.5%	10.8%
FCF yield 2024E	15.8%	9.8%
ROE	34%	26%
ROIC	33%	23%
Dividend yield	6.3%	3.5%
Net debt/ equity	60%	40%
Insider ownership	11.7%	1.0%

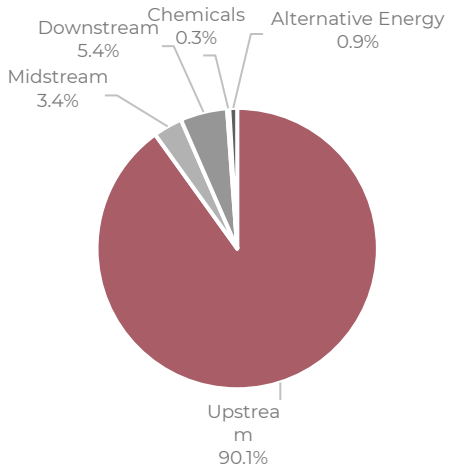
Operating Upstream companies	ECF	MSCI World Energy*
Production in kboe/d	184	819
Share of oil in production	55%	59%
Production CAGR 2021-2025E	9.1%	4.3%
Cash costs $/boe	12.6	18.3
F&D costs organic $/boe	13.5	17.2
Reserve valuation EV/1P (Proven Reserves) $/boe	15.7	23.3
Reserve valuation EV/2P Reserves $/boe	10.2	14.4
Resource valuation EV/ Resources $/boe	6.6	7.6
1P Reserve Life in years	11.6	11.5
Reserve replacement ratio (RRR Index)	107%	52%
Operated assets	73%	60%
Drilling success rate 3 years avg	63%	68%

All 25 holdings	ECF
CHORD ENERGY CORP	4.6%
MURPHY OIL CORP	4.5%
BP PLC	4.5%
AKER BP ASA	4.4%
PETROLEO BRASILEIRO	4.4%
GALP ENERGIA SGPS SA	4.3%
PDC ENERGY INC	4.3%
DIAMONDBACK ENERGY INC	4.3%
EQUINOR ASA	4.3%
WOODSIDE ENERGY GROUP LTD	4.3%
MOL HUNGARIAN OIL AND GAS PL	4.3%
VAR ENERGI ASA	4.3%
SM ENERGY CO	4.3%
PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES	4.2%
CHESAPEAKE ENERGY CORP	4.2%
EQT CORP	4.2%
COMSTOCK RESOURCES INC	4.1%
ARC RESOURCES LTD	4.0%
TOURMALINE OIL CORP	4.0%
BIRCHCLIFF ENERGY LTD	3.3%
DNO ASA	3.2%
SERICA ENERGY PLC	3.1%
GENEL ENERGY PLC	3.0%
RANGER OIL CORP-A	2.4%
VERMILION ENERGY INC	2.2%

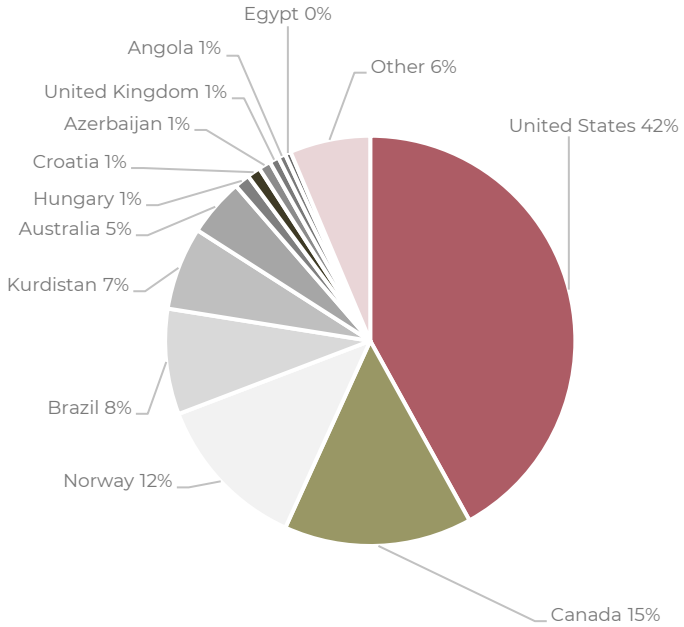
All figures based on weighted averages as per 01.02.2023
**Operating data based only on the Upstream producers*
Sources: Bloomberg, ICG Databse

Energy Champions Fund
Portfolio exposure

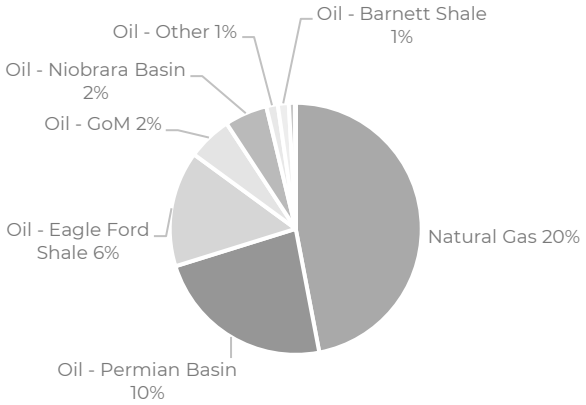
Sub-segment exposure



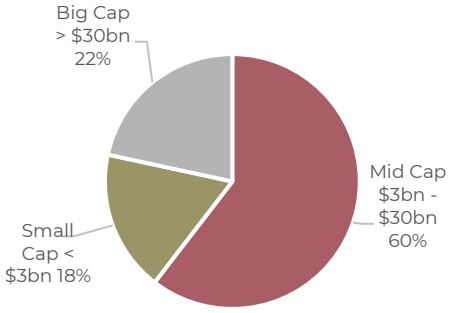
Production exposure in BOE

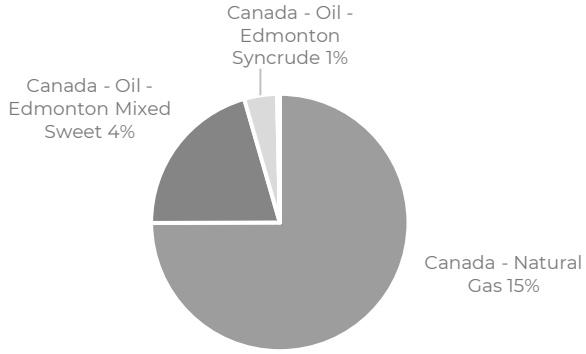


North America Exposure



Market cap segmentation





All figures based on weighted averages as per 20.01.2023
Sources: Bloomberg, ICG Databse

Energy Champions Fund
At a glance

Fund details & how to invest

Share classes	I1 Retail
Currency	USD
Distribution	Accumulating
Main Bloomberg ticker	WFECI2D LX Equity
ISIN	LU1092312823
Valoren number	*Pending*
Mgmt fee p.a.	0.65%
Min. subscription	1 share
Trading frequency	Daily, no lock-up, no redemption fees

Legal status	Luxembourg SICAV with UCITS-IV status
Launch date	March 2014
Fund size	USD 26.0 million
Benchmark	MSCI World Energy Index
Custodian	Credit Suisse AG

More share classes available on request

Monthly Newsletter


ENERGY
CHAMPIONS FUND

ECF Factsheet | June 2021

Fund objectives
The fund aims to generate long term capital growth by primarily investing in equities from companies offering exposure to the energy market.

Fund facts
Investment manager
Independent Capital Group AG
Fund name
White Fleet II Energy Champions Fund
Legal status
Luxembourg SICAV with UCITS IV status
Base currency
USD
NAV calculation
Daily
Inception date
March 2014
Fund size
USD $20.5m
Benchmark
MSCI World Energy Sector Net TR Index
Custodian
Credit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A.

Codes
Share classes
I1 Institutional USD class, accumulating
Main Bloomberg ticker
WFECHA1 LX Equity
ISIN
I1 LU1092312823

Dealing & prices
Mgmt fee p.a.
I1 0.65%
Min Subscription
I1 USD $2m
Trading frequency
Daily

Performance over 1 year +85.5%

Cumulative net performance in USD

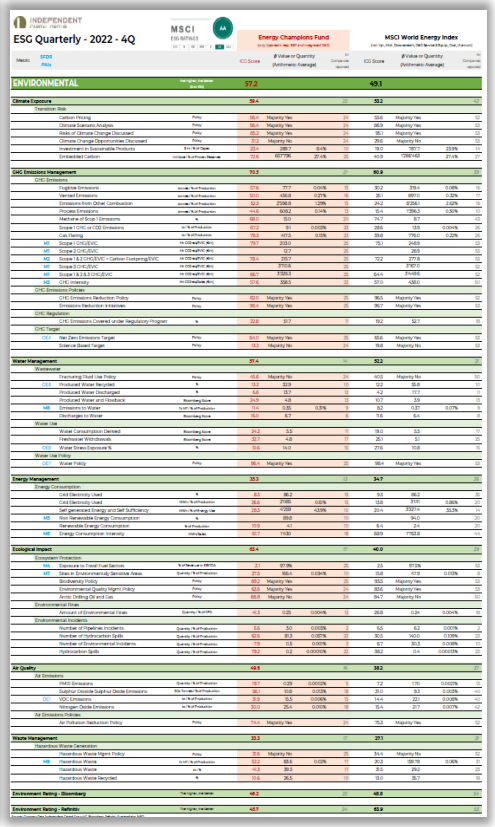
	NAV	June	YTD	CY2020	3 Year	Since Inception
	30.06.2021	28.06.-30.06.2021				
Class A1	46.0	10.2%	64.8%	-42.4%	-27%	-54%
Class A2	40.8	10.2%	64.8%	-42.4%	-28%	-54%
Class I2	402.8	10.2%	65.3%	-42.0%	-26%	-55%*

*Indicative total return calculations / Inception date: Class A1/A2 28.2.2014, Class I2 12.9.2014

Monthly comment
Oil recently rallied to above $76/bl, its highest level since October 2018. Unlike then, when the market was supported by excessive fear of a potential stop in Iran oil exports, the current rally is driven by a steadily tightening physical market, with strengthening time spreads across WTI, Brent and Dubai. The tight WTI-Brent differential implies that North America is driving the current deficit, as local demand rebounds in the face of inelastic local supply. This tightening is in fact running slightly ahead of most analyst expectations, with high-frequency mobility and flying data pointing to global demand currently near 97.5mboe/d and with shipping data pointing to a still moderate ramp-up in OPEC+ exports. Goldman Sachs estimates that the global market is in a 2.3mboe/d deficit currently, with the remaining excess inventories down to 330mboe. At the current rate of draws, this excess will be gone within 3 months. However, oil prices are down this week as the market awaits the next OPEC+ decision, scheduled for July 1. While the need for higher OPEC+ output in August is clear, there remains uncertainty on the magnitude of this next output hike. Ultimately, much more OPEC+ supply will be needed to balance the oil market by 2022. Analysts forecast demand to rise by an additional +2mboe/d by year-end, leaving for a 5mboe/d supply shortfall, well in excess of what Iran (1mboe/d max) and US shale producers can bring online (expected up 0.3mboe/d through year-end). Therefore, it's not so surprising to see some commodity traders like Trafigura or bank analysts like Bank of America saying oil may surge to $100/bl next year.
After the hard times of 2019/20, the higher oil prices came initially as a relief and now as an opportunity for the oil and gas producers. Firstly, a wider array of organic developments should provide good returns with budgeting at $60/bl; and secondly, the large-scale continuing divestment by the major oil companies - driven by a push towards greener energy - is providing scope for inorganic growth. Oil and gas companies are generating record free cash flows currently and valuation continue to be depressed. Further to that, futures prices for crude oil and natural gas remain well ahead of sell-side consensus expectations based on data compiled by Bloomberg. This suggests material CF / EPS revisions are anticipated in the coming months. We continue to see the current environment as a very attractive investment opportunity for the natural resource sector.

PDF

ESG Quarterly


ESG Quarterly - 2022 - 4Q

Energy Champions Fund

MSCI World Energy Index

ENVIRONMENTAL

PDF

INDEPENDENT
CAPITAL GROUP

INDUSTRIAL METALS

CHAMPIONS FUND





Industrial Metals Champions Fund
Performance

MSCI ESG RATINGS — AA
CCC | B | BB | BBB | A | AA | AAA

INDEPENDENT CAPITAL GROUP

IMC performance over 1 year at **-10%**

Indexed performance IMC since inception
vs. S&P GSCI Industrial Metals Index TR

Cumulative performance, net total return

Share classes	FX		NAV 06.03.2023	March	YTD	CY2022	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	Since inception*
Retail	USD	Acc.	224.4	3.9%	8.7%	-5.7%	13.6%	126.9%	65.4%	78.8%
Institutional	USD	Acc.	170.0	4.0%	8.8%	-5.1%	15.0%			13.3%
*Percentile scoring to peers** acc. Bloomberg*					*97%*	*54%*		*98%*		

**Inception share class A & B was 31.12.2018, share class C was 11.01.2021*
*** Bloomberg peers universe includes not only Mining companies but also Global Natural Resource Companies that incl. Energy, Precious Metals and Agriculture*

Industrial Metals Champions Fund

Portfolio transparency

Financials	IMC	MSCIWorld Metals & Mining Index
Number of holdings	25	190
Market cap	$23bn	$61bn
P/B	1.8x	2.6x
P/Cash flow	8.0x	8.6x
EV/EBITDA 2023E	5.1x	6.4x
EV/EBITDA 2024E	4.8x	6.1x
Change in EPS 2022/23E	20%	-10%
P/E 2023E	9.0x	12.2x
P/E 2024E	9.3x	11.2x
EBITDA margin 2023E	35%	35%
FCF yield 2023E	9.4%	7.4%
FCF yield 2024E	10.6%	7.7%
Dividend yield	4.6%	4.8%
Net debt to equity	7%	20%

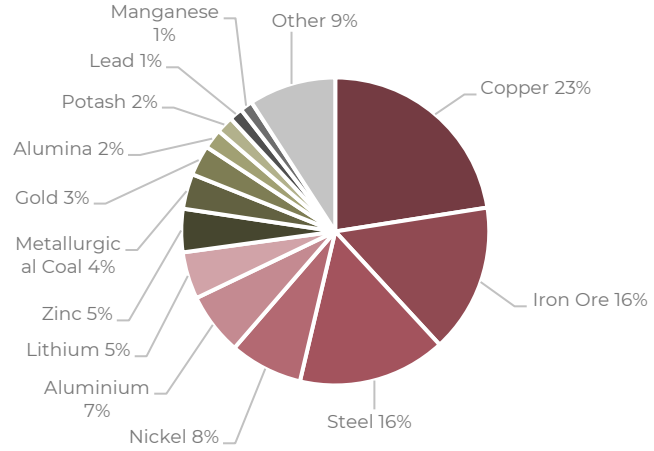
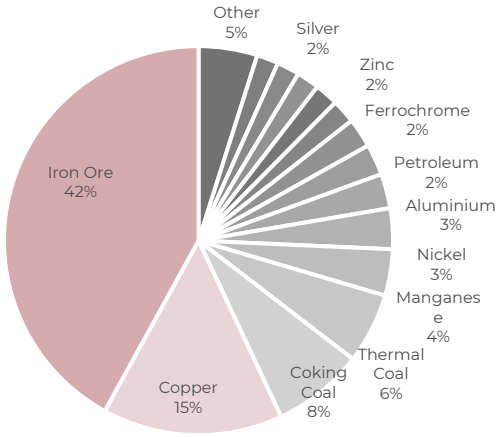
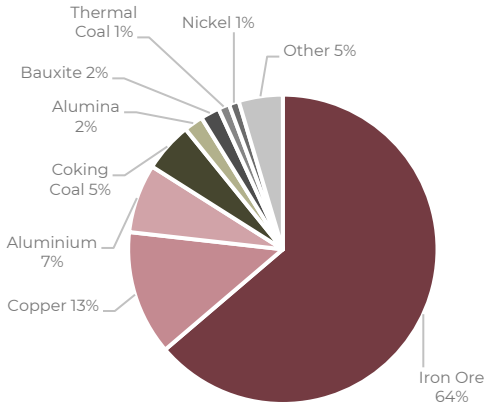
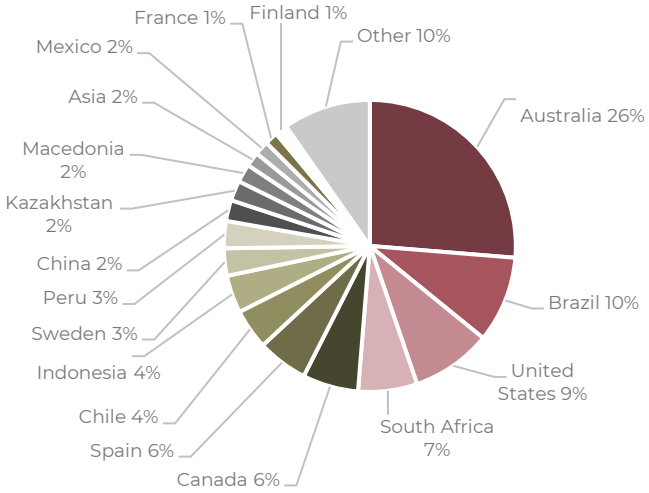
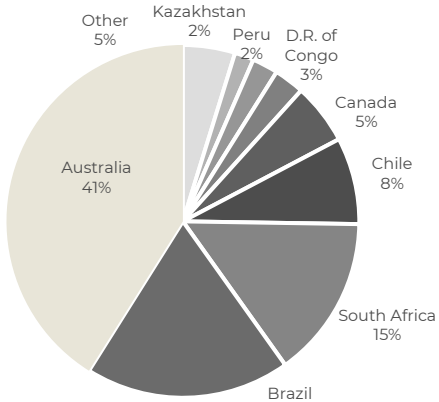
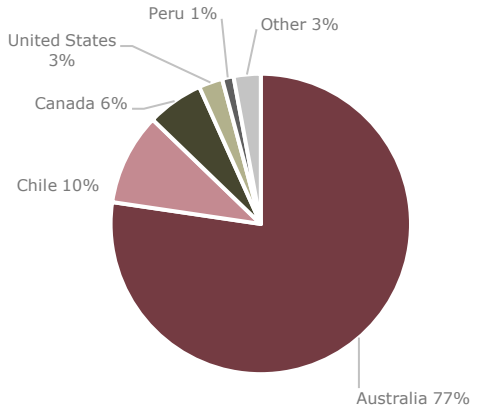
Operating (weighted average in Copper Eq.)	IMC	MSCI World Metals & Mining Index
Production	1'181 ktpa	4'905 ktpa
Copper share in % of total production	23%	21%
Production growth CAGR 2019-2023E	3.2%	-0.1%
Reserve life 2P	32 years	22 years
Inventory depth	70 years	72 years
Cash costs	$2'792/t	$3'687/t
Cash margin	64%	52%
Reserve valuation (EV/2P reserves)	$1'129/t	$1'615/t
Resource valuation (EV/total resources)	$274/t	$295/t
Operated assets	60%	72%
Insider ownership	12.5%	7.5%

All 25 holdings	IMC
GANFENG LITHIUM	4.3%
GRANGE RESOURCES	4.2%
ATALAYA MINING	4.2%
CENTRAL ASIA METALS	4.1%
SOUTH32	4.1%
TECK RESOURCES LTD	4.1%
LUNDIN MINING	4.0%
FORTESCUE METALS GROUP	4.0%
AFRICAN RAINBOW MINERALS	4.0%
NICKEL INDUSTRIES	4.0%
BHP GROUP	4.0%
HUDBAY MINERALS	4.0%
CAPSTONE COPPER	4.0%
SANDFIRE RESOURCES	4.0%
ACERINOX	4.0%
GLENCORE	4.0%
BLUESCOPE STEEL	4.0%
GERDAU	4.0%
BOLIDEN	4.0%
APERAM	4.0%
NORSK HYDRO	3.9%
IGO	3.9%
VALE	3.9%
ALCOA	3.7%
SQM	3.6%

All figures based on weighted averages as per 20.01.2022
Sources: Bloomberg, ICG Databse

Industrial Metals Champions Fund

Portfolio exposure: IMC vs. Mining Majors

	IMC	vs	Big 5 Mining Majors (BHP, Rio Tinto, Vale, Anlgo American, Glencore)	vs	2 Mining Majors (BHP, Rio Tinto)
Commodity mix					
vs					
Geographic mix					

All figures based on weighted averages as per 20.01.2023
Sources: Bloomberg, ICG Databse

Critical minerals intensity

Exposure

Mapping minerals with relevant low-carbon technologies

Importance — Low to none | Medium | High

	IMC Exposure	Wind	Solar PV	Hydro	Geo-thermal	Nuclear	Gas	Carbon capture & storage	Bio-energy	Energy storage / EV
Aluminum	7%	Medium	High	Medium	Low to none	Low to none	Medium	Low to none	Medium	Medium
Cobalt	1%	Low to none	Low to none	Medium	Low to none	Low to none	Medium	Medium	Low to none	High
Copper	23%	High	High	Medium	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	High	High
Graphite	1%	Low to none	Low to none	Medium	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	High
Iron ore	16%	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Lead	1%	Medium	Medium	Low to none	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Lithium	5%	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	High
Manganese	1%	Medium	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	High
Molybdenum	1%	Medium	Medium	Low to none	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Nickel	8%	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
Rare earths	1%	High	High	Medium	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	Medium	Low to none	High
Silver	1%	Low to none	High	Low to none	Low to none	Medium	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	Medium
Steel	16%	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Titanium	1%	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low to none	Medium	Low to none	Medium	Low to none	Medium
Uranium	1%	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	High	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none
Zinc	5%	High	Medium	Medium	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	Low to none	Medium	Medium
Total	**88%**									

Sources: Bloomberg, World Bank - Minerals for Climate Action:The Mineral Intensity of the Clean Energy Transition; ICG database; exposure based on weighted averages

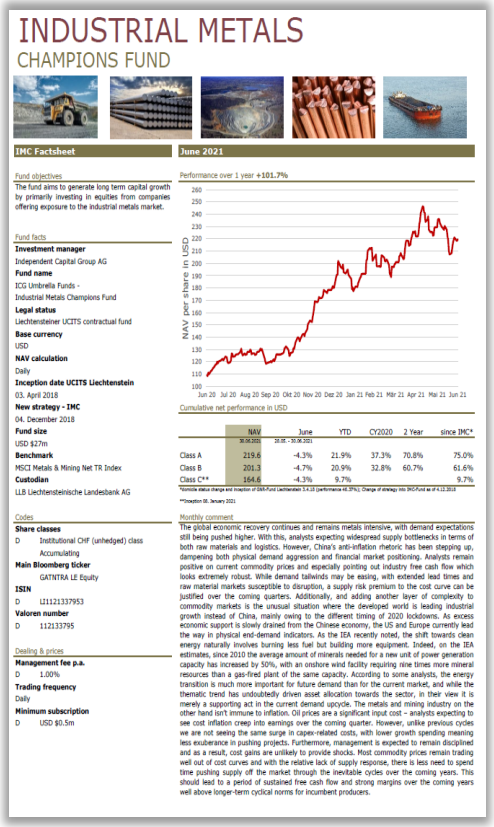
Industrial Metals Champions Fund
At a glance

Fund details & how to invest

Share classes	D Retail
Currency	CHF (unhedged)
Distribution	Accumulating
Main Bloomberg ticker	GATNTRA LE Equity
ISIN	LI1121337953
Valoren number	112133795
Mgmt fee p.a.	1.5%
Min. subscription	1 share
Trading frequency	Daily, no lock-up, no redemption fees
Legal status	Liechtensteiner UCITS contractual fund
Launch date	April 2018
Fund size	USD 33 million
Benchmark	MSCI World Metals & Mining Index
Custodian	LLB Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG

More share classes available on request

Monthly Newsletter


INDUSTRIAL METALS
CHAMPIONS FUND

IMC Factsheet | June 2021

Fund objectives
The fund aims to generate long term capital growth by primarily investing in equities from companies offering exposure to the industrial metals market.

Fund facts
Investment manager
Independent Capital Group AG
Fund name
ICG Umbrella Funds - Industrial Metals Champions Fund
Legal status
Liechtensteiner UCITS contractual fund
Base currency
USD
NAV calculation
Daily
Inception date UCITS Liechtenstein
03. April 2018
New strategy - IMC
04. December 2018
Fund size
USD $27m
Benchmark
MSCI Metals & Mining Net TR Index
Custodian
LLB Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG

Performance over 1 year +101.7%

NAV per share in USD

Cumulative net performance in USD

	NAV	June	YTD	CY2020	2 Year	since IMC*
	30.06.2021	30.05. - 30.06.2021				
Class A	219.6	-4.3%	21.9%	37.3%	70.8%	75.0%
Class B	201.3	-4.7%	20.9%	32.8%	60.7%	61.6%
Class C**	164.6	-4.3%	9.7%			9.7%

*Variable status change and inception of SMA-Fund Liechtenstein 3.4.18 (performance 66.39%); Change of strategy into IMC-Fund as of 4.12.2018

**Inception 08. January 2021

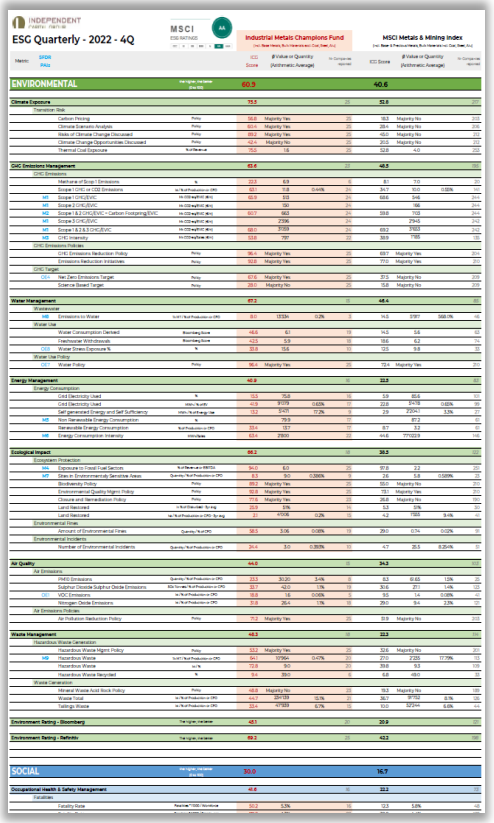
Codes
Share classes
D Institutional CHF (unhedged) class Accumulating
Main Bloomberg ticker
GATNTRA LE Equity
ISIN
D LI1121337953
Valoren number
D 112133795

Dealing & prices
Management fee p.a.
D 1.00%
Trading frequency
Daily
Minimum subscription
D USD $0.5m

Monthly comment
The global economic recovery continues and remains metals intensive, with demand expectations still being pushed higher. With this, analysts expecting widespread supply bottlenecks in terms of both raw materials and logistics. However, China's anti-inflation rhetoric has been stepping up, dampening both physical demand aggression and financial market positioning. Analysts remain positive on current commodity prices and especially pointing out industry free cash flow which looks extremely robust. While demand tailwinds may be easing, with extended lead times and raw material markets susceptible to disruption, a supply risk premium to the cost curve can be justified over the coming quarters. Additionally, and adding another layer of complexity to commodity markets is the unusual situation where the developed world is leading industrial growth instead of China, mainly owing to the different timing of 2020 lockdowns. As excess economic support is slowly drained from the Chinese economy, the US and Europe currently lead the way in physical end-demand indicators. As the IEA recently noted, the shift towards clean energy naturally involves burning less fuel but building more equipment. Indeed, on the IEA estimates, since 2010 the average amount of minerals needed for a new unit of power generation capacity has increased by 50%, with an onshore wind facility requiring nine times more mineral resources than a gas-fired plant of the same capacity. According to some analysts, the energy transition is much more important for future demand than for the current market, and while the thematic trend has undoubtedly driven asset allocation towards the sector, in their view it is merely a supporting act in the current demand upcycle. The metals and mining industry on the other hand isn't immune to inflation. Oil prices are a significant input cost – analysts expecting to see cost inflation creep into earnings over the coming quarter. However, unlike previous cycles we are not seeing the same surge in capex-related costs, with lower growth spending meaning less exuberance in pushing projects. Furthermore, management is expected to remain disciplined and as a result, cost gains are unlikely to provide shocks. Most commodity prices remain trading well out of cost curves and with the relative lack of supply response, there is less need to spend time pushing supply off the market through the inevitable cycles over the coming years. This should lead to a period of sustained free cash flow and strong margins over the coming years well above longer-term cyclical norms for incumbent producers.

PDF

ESG Quarterly


ESG Quarterly - 2022 - 4Q

Industrial Metals Champions Fund

MSCI Metals & Mining Index

ENVIRONMENTAL 60.9 40.6

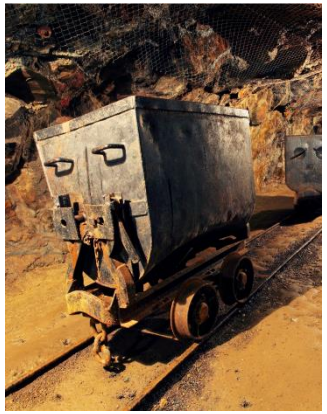
SOCIAL 30.0 16.7

PDF

INDEPENDENT CAPITAL GROUP

PRECIOUS METALS

CHAMPIONS FUND

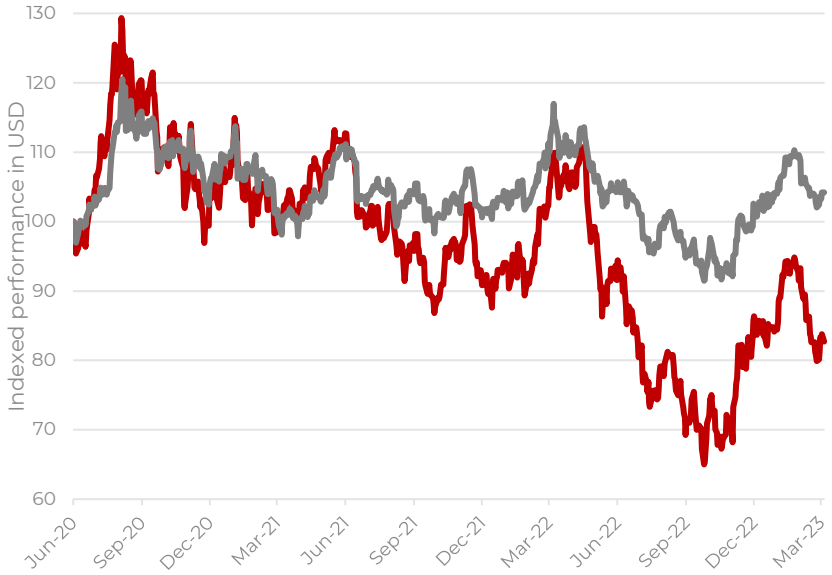
Precious Metals Champions Fund
Performance

MSCI ESG RATINGS AAA
CCC | B | BB | BBB | A | AA | AAA

INDEPENDENT CAPITAL GROUP

PMC performance over 1 year at **-22%**

Indexed performance since inception
vs. S&P GSCI Precious Metals Index TR



Cumulative performance, net total return

Share classes	FX		NAV 06.03.2023	March	YTD	CY2022	1 Years	2 Years	3 Years	Since inception*
Retail	USD	Acc.	117.3	1.8%	-2.2%	-10.8%	-22.7%	-17.2%		-21.8%
Institutional	USD	Acc.	124.0	1.8%	-2.0%	-10.3%	-22.2%	-16.0%	06/2023	-17.3%
Percentile scoring to peers acc. Bloomberg					*63%*	*62%*	*61%*			

**Inception share class A was 02.06.2020, share class B was 08.02.2021*

Precious Metals Champions Fund

Portfolio transparency

Financials	PMC	NYSE Arca Gold Miners Index
Number of holdings	25	45
Market cap	$4bn	$19bn
P/B	1.4x	2.1x
P/Cash Flow	6.9x	13.2x
EV/EBITDA 2023E	4.3x	11.6x
EV/EBITDA 2024E	4.1x	9.6x
Change in EPS 2022/23E	56%	41%
Change in EPS 2023E/24E	19%	44%
P/E 2023E	12.5x	25.9x
P/E 2024E	11.0x	23.2x
EBITDA margin 2023E	42%	49%
FCF yield 2023E	6.4%	2.9%
FCF yield 2024E	10.8%	5.5%
Dividend yield	2.7%	2.1%
Net debt to Equity	-5.5%	6.9%
Insider ownership	10.6%	2.7%

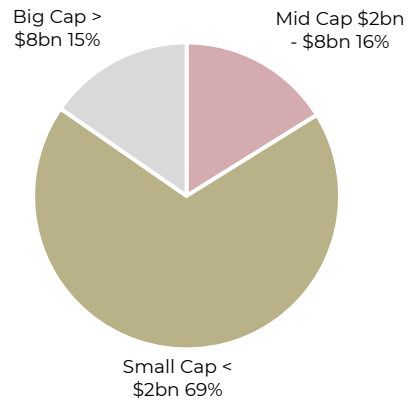
Operating (weighted avg in Gold Eq.)	PMC	NYSE Arca Gold Miners Index
Production	1'199 koz	2'545 koz
Share of gold in production	74%	82%
Production growth CAGR 2020-2024E	1.8%	3.3%
Cash costs	$955/oz	$829/oz
AISC (All-in sustainable costs)	$875/oz	$850/oz
2P reserves	28'068 koz	44'814 koz
Reserve life 2P	20 years	19 years
Inventory depth	58 years	33 years
Reserve valuation (EV/2P reserves)	$255/oz	$659/oz
Resource valuation (EV/Total resources)	$83/oz	$278/oz
Operated assets	96%	71%

All holdings*	PMC
Gold Physical	12.4%
Silver Physical	6.0%
DUNDEE PRECIOUS METALS	3.5%
RAMELIUS RESOURCES	3.5%
LUNDIN GOLD	3.5%
ALKANE RESOURCES	3.5%
NEWCREST MINING	3.4%
VICTORIA GOLD	3.4%
CENTAMIN	3.4%
NEW GOLD	3.3%
ENDEAVOUR MINING	3.3%
ELDORADO GOLD	3.3%
GOLD FIELDS	3.3%
OCEANAGOLD	3.3%
B2GOLD	3.3%
WESTGOLD RESOURCES	3.3%
CENTERRA GOLD	3.3%
SILVER LAKE RESOURCES	3.2%
SSR MINING	3.2%
SIBANYE STILLWATER	3.1%
PAN AFRICAN RESOURCES	3.1%
ROYAL BAFOKENG PLATINUM	3.0%
ZIMPLATS HOLDINGS	3.0%
CHINA GOLD	2.9%
IMPALA PLATINUM	2.9%
ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM	2.7%
MANDALAY RESOURCES	2.5%

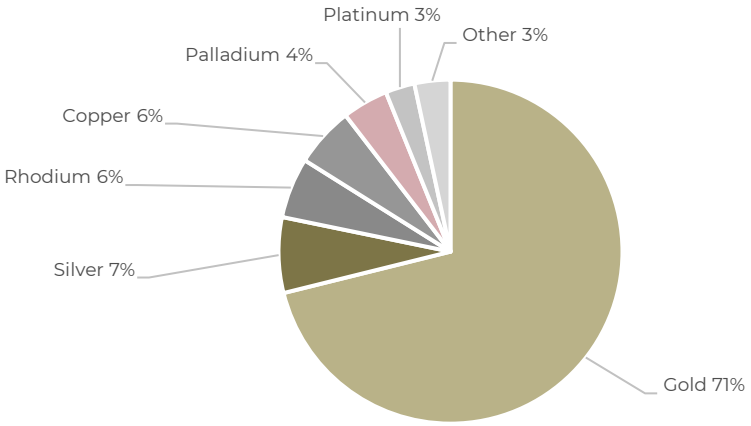
All figures based on weighted averages as per 20.01.2023
Sources: Bloomberg, ICG Databse

Precious Metals Champions Fund
Portfolio exposure

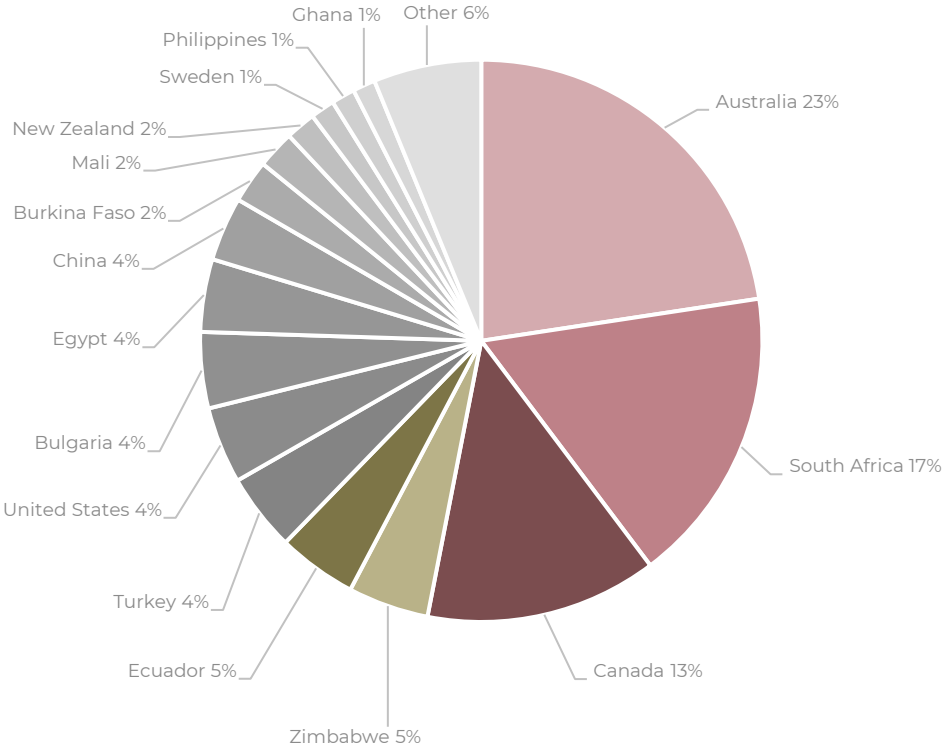
Market cap segmentation



Real commodity exposure based on production (Gold Eq.)



Real country exposure based on production (Gold Eq.)



All figures based on weighted averages as per 20.01.2023
Sources: Bloomberg, ICG Databse

Precious Metals Champions Fund

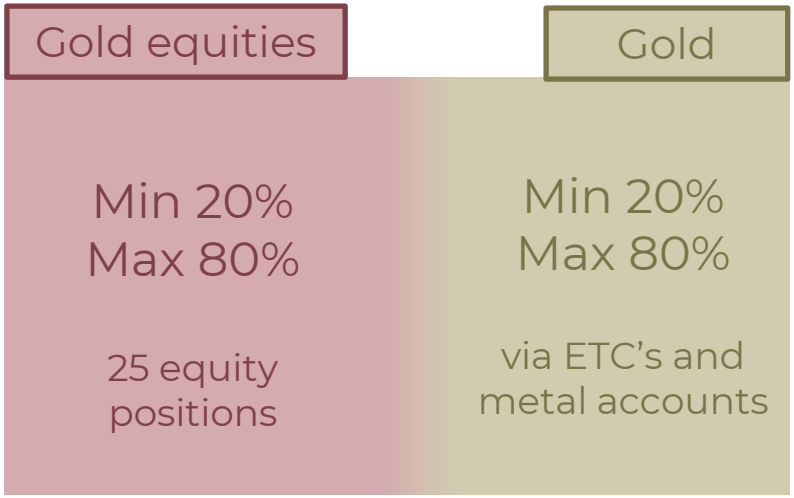
Dynamic active gold allocation strategy

- ICG will apply a rule based systematic approach to define the current gold environment

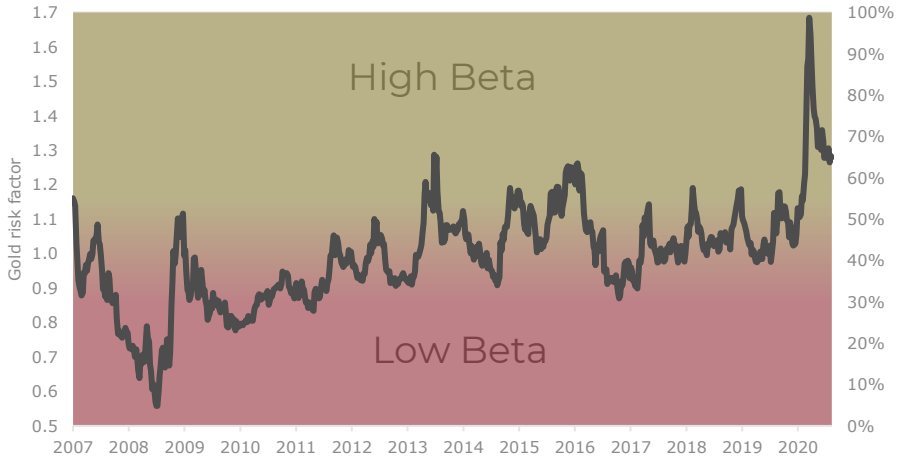
  Low Beta < 1.0x and High Beta > 1.0x

  and according to that adjust the gold equities vs. gold allocation target
- The gold risk factor model has the following factors:
  - *Sentiment gold & equities, macro risks, inflation, yields, VIX, geopolitical risk of demand & supply, mean reversion, net long ratio, long only interest, roll-yields, commodity prices, USD, inventories, momentum of equities & gold equities & precious metals, valuation of equities & gold equities, growth of equities & gold equities, short ratio of equities & gold equities, leverage of equities & gold equities, profitability of equities & gold equities, operative margin of gold equities, energy costs, default probability of equities & gold equities, analysts ratings & rating changes*
- PMC consists of a unique combination of investments in the best gold companies but has a minimum gold investment strategy to protect the gold equity downside

A true active gold exposure



The gold risk factor helps to define the current gold environment



Precious Metals Champions Fund
At a glance

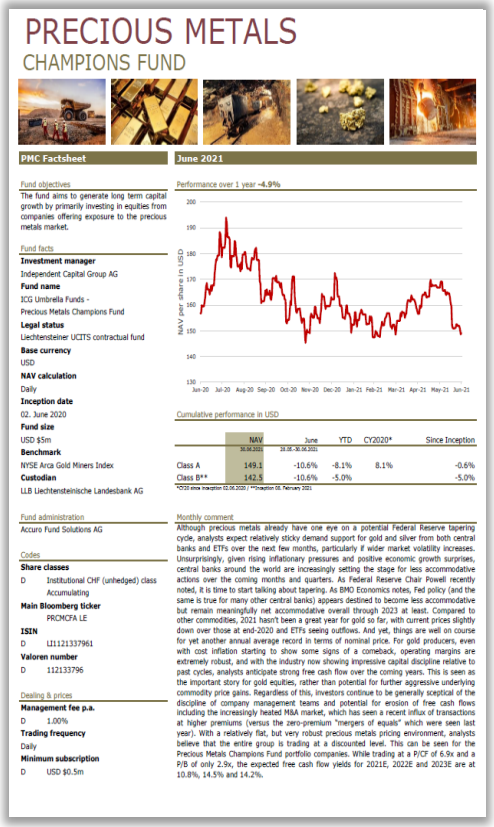
Fund details & how to invest

Share classes	D Retail
Currency	CHF (unhedged)
Distribution	Accumulating
Main Bloomberg ticker	PRCMCFA LE Equity
ISIN	LI1121337961
Valoren number	112133796
Mgmt fee p.a.	1.50%
Min. subscription	1 share
Trading frequency	Daily, no lock-up, no redemption fees

Legal status	Liechtensteiner UCITS contractual fund
Launch date	June 2020
Fund size	USD 5.0 million
Benchmark	NYSE Arca Gold Miners Index
Custodian	LLB Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG

More share classes available on request

Monthly Newsletter


PRECIOUS METALS
CHAMPIONS FUND

PMC Factsheet | June 2021

Fund objectives
The fund aims to generate long term capital growth by primarily investing in equities from companies offering exposure to the precious metals market.

Fund facts
Investment manager
Independent Capital Group AG
Fund name
ICG Umbrella Funds -
Precious Metals Champions Fund
Legal status
Liechtensteiner UCITS contractual fund
Base currency
USD
NAV calculation
Daily
Inception date
02. June 2020
Fund size
USD $5m
Benchmark
NYSE Arca Gold Miners Index
Custodian
LLB Liechtensteinische Landesbank AG

Performance over 1 year -4.9%

Cumulative performance in USD

	NAV	June	YTD	CY2020*	Since Inception
	30.06.2021	28.05.-30.06.2021			
Class A	149.1	-10.6%	-8.1%	8.1%	-0.6%
Class B**	142.5	-10.6%	-5.0%		-5.0%

*CY20 since inception 02.06.2020 / **Inception 05. February 2021.

Fund administration
Accuro Fund Solutions AG

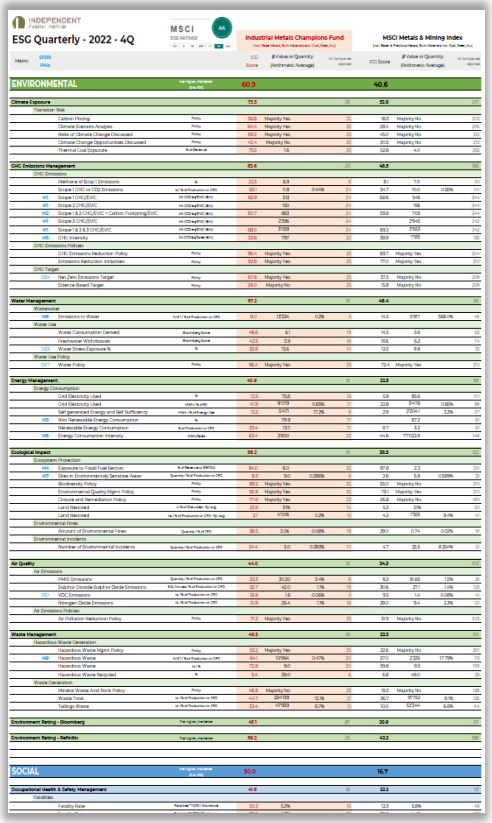
Codes
Share classes
D Institutional CHF (unhedged) class Accumulating
Main Bloomberg ticker
PRCMCFA LE
ISIN
D LI1121337961
Valoren number
D 112133796

Dealing & prices
Management fee p.a.
D 1.00%
Trading frequency
Daily
Minimum subscription
D USD $0.5m

Monthly comment
Although precious metals already have one eye on a potential Federal Reserve tapering cycle, analysts expect relatively sticky demand support for gold and silver from both central banks and ETFs over the next few months, particularly if wider market volatility increases. Unsurprisingly, given rising inflationary pressures and positive economic growth surprises, central banks around the world are increasingly setting the stage for less accommodative actions over the coming months and quarters. As Federal Reserve Chair Powell recently noted, it is time to start talking about tapering. As BMO Economics notes, Fed policy (and the same is true for many other central banks) appears destined to become less accommodative but remain meaningfully net accommodative overall through 2023 at least. Compared to other commodities, 2021 hasn't been a great year for gold so far, with current prices slightly down over those at end-2020 and ETFs seeing outflows. And yet, things are well on course for yet another annual average record in terms of nominal price. For gold producers, even with cost inflation starting to show some signs of a comeback, operating margins are extremely robust, and with the industry now showing impressive capital discipline relative to past cycles, analysts anticipate strong free cash flow over the coming years. This is seen as the important story for gold equities, rather than potential for further aggressive underlying commodity price gains. Regardless of this, investors continue to be generally sceptical of the discipline of company management teams and potential for erosion of free cash flows including the increasingly heated M&A market, which has seen a recent influx of transactions at higher premiums (versus the zero-premium "mergers of equals" which were seen last year). With a relatively flat, but very robust precious metals pricing environment, analysts believe that the entire group is trading at a discounted level. This can be seen for the Precious Metals Champions Fund portfolio companies. While trading at a P/CF of 6.9x and a P/B of only 2.9x, the expected free cash flow yields for 2021E, 2022E and 2023E are at 10.8%, 14.5% and 14.2%.

PDF

ESG Quarterly


ESG Quarterly - 2022 - 4Q

Industrial Metals Champions Fund

MSCI Metals & Mining Index

ENVIRONMENTAL

SOCIAL

PDF

INDEPENDENT CAPITAL GROUP

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TRUST

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