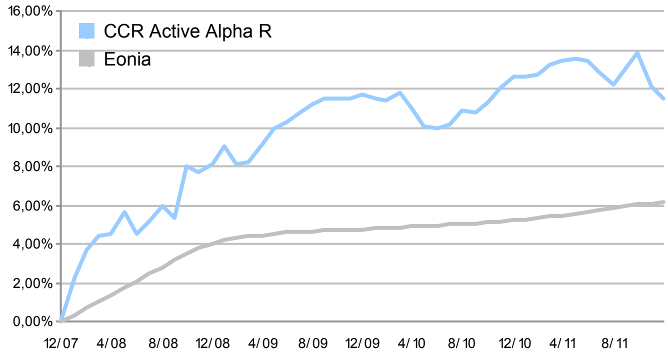
Asset Management **Monthly report for investors**

CCR Active Alpha

December 2011

Volatility strategy

Performances



Rolling performances	**1M**	**1Y**	**3Y**	**5Y**	**Inception**
CCR Active Alpha I	-0,50%	-0,62%	4,17%		8,39%
CCR Active Alpha R	-0,52%	-1,02%	3,12%		11,48%
Eonia	0,05%	0,88%	2,06%		6,15%

Lipper ranking - Category Performance Absolue EUR Risque	**1M**	**1Y**	**3Y**	**5Y**
CCR Active Alpha I	60/65	39/65	14/36	
CCR Active Alpha R	61/65	45/65	20/36	

Source : Lipper

Calendar year performances	**2011**	**2010**	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**
CCR Active Alpha I	-0,62%	1,27%	3,51%		
CCR Active Alpha R	-1,02%	0,87%	3,28%	8,11%	
Eonia	0,88%	0,44%	0,73%	4,00%	

These figures refer to the past. past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The performance shown does not take into account of any commissions and costs charged when subscribing to and redeeming units.

Statistical analysis *(Share R)*

	3M	**1Y**	**3Y**
Fund annual volatility (%)	2,84	1,99	1,60
Benchmark annual volatility (%)	0,02	0,03	0,05
Tracking Error (%)	2,84	1,99	1,60
Information Ratio	-2,18	-0,96	0,18
Sharpe Ratio	-2,18	-0,96	0,18
Maximum drawdown (%, weekly)	-2,22	-2,22	-2,22

Profile

• The Fund uses volatility strategies on equity markets and directional strategies for equities, interest rates and credit. Volatility strategies are the main driver of the Fund's performance.
• Volatility measures the extent to which an asset's return fluctuates from its average return. Volatility strategies are divided into two major categories: arbitrage strategies, which do not depend on the development of the underlying markets, aim to take advantage of the expected convergence or divergence of different volatilities, such as those of two stock market indices or of two securities in the same sector of activity; directional strategies aim to take advantage of fluctuations in volatility on equity markets, buying or selling as appropriate.
• Directional and volatility arbitrage strategies represent at least 50% of the allocation of the overall risk. Directional strategies on interest rates, equities and credit are implemented on a discretionary basis. Their weighting is determined exclusively on the basis of the market's vision and its appreciation of the risk.
• The Fund aims to achieve a performance of EONIA +3% with annualised volatility of 4% for a recommended investment period of two years.

Advantages

• Volatility, a synthetic class of asset difficult to access, but rich in investment opportunities.
• Technical expertise based on CCR AM's long experience in volatility and convexity. CCR AM is UBS Global Asset Management's centre of competence for volatility management.
• Discretionary and opportunistic management within well-defined investment limits.

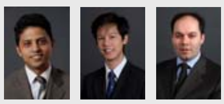
Risks

• The risks related to this Fund are arbitrage risks on volatility strategies and directional risks relating to volatility, interest rates, credit and equities.
• The investment strategies are based on the fund manager's expectations. As the different markets (volatility, equities, fixed income, credit) evolve, these expectations may prove to be incorrect. There is also the risk that the mutual fund (UCITS) may not always be invested on the most highly performing markets.
• For a recommended investment period of two years, the risk is moderate.

Monthly commentary

The fund achieved performance of -0.50% (I units) and -0.52% (R units) compared with +0.05% for capitalised Eonia.
Main investment decisions:
We maintained our short positions on short-term implied volatility on the EuroStoxx50 for March 2012 expiry, and we are long implied long-term volatility on the June 2012 and December 2012 expiries. Equity volatility strategies are diversified (term structure, skew, and relative value strategies) on maturities between March 2012 and December 2012. We are 3% exposed to equities on the EuroStoxx50 index via options strategies expiring in March 2012.
Market: Equity indices finished the month with mixed performance: -0.47% for the EuroStoxx50 index and +1.02% for the S&P 500. Short-term historical index volatilities dropped sharply, with 30-day historical volatility of the EuroStoxx50 sinking from 41.41% to 32.14%, whilst 30-day historical volatility of the S&P 500 index slumped from 31.14% to 24.04%. Short-term implied EuroStoxx50 volatilities declined to around 29.50%, and long volatilities settled around 28%. The significant headway achieved in the 9 December European summit did not stir up much enthusiasm with investors, who had been burned numerous times by the surges and subsequent disappointments that have followed all the earlier meetings. However, a closer look reveals that the decisions announced after the last Council of Europe meeting will promote greater consistency within the eurozone, establishing a strict set of rights and responsibilities for the countries that use the euro as their currency. In the short term, the ECB's actions banish the spectre of a banking system failure. Commercial banks had the opportunity to request unlimited loans for a three-year period from the central bank. They were not shy about taking advantage of the offer, as the ECB handed out nearly €500 billion, guaranteeing more than half of European banks' future financing needs. Bond markets gave a nod to all this progress by letting Italian yields ease substantially, whilst Spain had no trouble placing its debt at rates well below earlier estimates. In the future, we may witness a 2009-style global recovery thanks to central banks' interventions and programmes of monetary easing. Or we may see further decoupling of the United States from Europe, with the US economy continuing to hold up and Europe entering recession. Finally, the worsening split between Northern and Southern Europe may drag all the economies into recession. Although everyone is looking for a radical solution to the sovereign debt problem, it is not out of the question that this crisis may gradually ease thanks to small advances, and that attention will turn more to economic fundamentals. Volatility is still relatively expensive. We are likely to see easing movements as well as one or more episodes of peak volatility during 2012. In other words, 2012 may prove just as difficult as 2011.

Hatem DOHNI / Antoine LIM / Cyril LEGOEUIL
Head of Volatility / Portfolio manager / Portfolio manager



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Portfolio Analysis

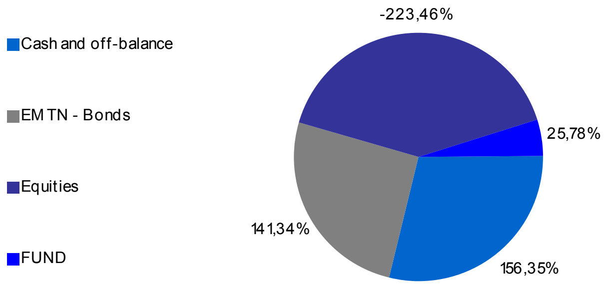
VaR (95%/7d)	-1,38%

Vega breakdown

Vega	0,253%
including Vega Equities	0,133%
including Vega Indice	0,077%
including Carry Vega	0,043%

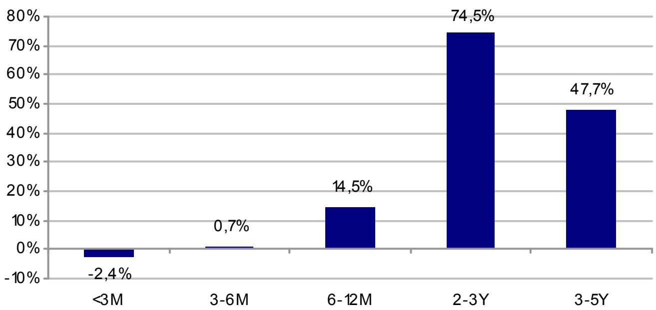
Vega is the sensitivity of the fund to a parallel move of the volatility surface.

Instrument Breakdown



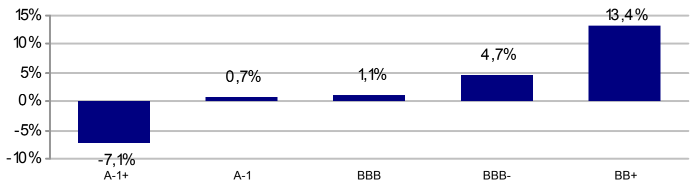
Credit analysis

Maturity breakdown



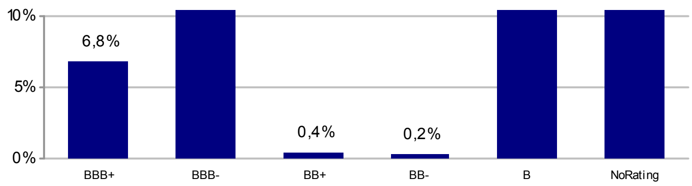
Rating breakdown

- Maturity under 1 year



Priority order : issue rating, short term rating, long term rating

- Maturity over 1 year



Priority order : issue rating, long term rating, short term rating

No Rating or Non Investment Grade are only convertible bonds hedged by short selling equities.

Key informations

(as of 30/12/2011)

Share I

Volume (M€)	6,22
Nav per UV (€)	10 838,76

Share R

Volume (M€)	8,89
Nav per UV (€)	121,27

Total Volume(M€) **15,12**

General caracteristics

AMF Classification	Diversified
UCIT'S legal status	Mutual Fund
In accordance with European standard	no
Market risk indicator	EONIA
Currency	Euro
NAV calculations	Daily
Manager	CCR Asset Management
Depository	BNP Paribas Securities Services
Subscription conditions	Subscription and redemption at unknown price before 10:30 a.m.
Inception date	01-june.-05
AMF agreement	13-may.-05

	Share I	**Share R**
ISIN code	FR0010591982	FR0010191171
Reuters ticker	65006326FRp.LP	65006326FRp.LP
Bloomberg ticker	CENGSCE FP	CENGSCE FP
Reference date	01/04/2008	31/12/2007
Recommended period	2 years	2 years
Max management fees		
Management fees	0.80% (All taxes included)	1.20% (All taxes included)
Performance fees	30% nets profits above EONIA OIS + 3%	30% nets profits above EONIA OIS + 3%
Minimumsubscription	1 share	1 share
1st subscription	100 shares	1 share
Subscription fees	2 % maximum	2 % maximum
Redemption fees	None	None

Glossary

Management and other fees

Administrative and management fees cover all fees charged directly to the UCITS (including notably costs of financial management, administrative and accountancy management costs, depository, custodian and auditing charges), with the exception of transaction fees. Transaction fees include intermediation fees (brokerage, stock exchange taxes, etc.). The following fees may also be charged in addition to administrative and management fees:

- outperformance fees. These are paid to the management company if the fund exceeds its objectives. They are therefore charged to the fund;
- fees relating to investments in UCITS or investment funds;
- movement commissions charged to the fund;
- a share of income from the temporary acquisition and sale of securities.

TER

The total expense ratio (TER) corresponds to the total costs associated with managing and operating a fund (as above) expressed as a percentage of the fund's average assets over a financial year.

Reference index (or Benchmark)

This allows the fund's performance to be tracked against a yardstick that is external to the management company.

Investment grade

Term designating bonds rated between BBB- and AAA based on the rating scales of the major agencies and indicating that their credit quality is satisfactory.

Volatility

Volatility is an estimate of the risk on an investment. It is represented by the annualised lognormal standard deviation of the fund's performance. Standard deviation is the square root of the variance of the data points from the mean. The greater the range of performances, the higher the fund's volatility and hence the riskier the fund. Volatility is calculated on a weekly basis.

Sharpe Ratio

The Sharpe Ratio indicates whether the relationship between a fund's risk and its performance is good or bad, the underlying assumption being that the manager would have invested in a risk-free asset. To determine this ratio, the performance of the risk-free asset is subtracted from the annualised performance, and this net performance is then divided by the risk, represented by the annualised volatility. It is calculated on a weekly **basis.**

The higher the ratio, the better the fund. A negative ratio indicates that the fund's performance is inferior to that of the risk-free asset.

Tracking error

The Tracking Error measures the standard deviation of a fund's relative performances (relative to its benchmark). The lower the tracking error, the more the fund resembles its benchmark in terms of risk and performance characteristics. It is calculated on a weekly basis.

Information ratio

The information ratio is derived by dividing the fund's relative performance by the tracking error. The higher the ratio, the greater the remuneration earned on the risk taken compared with the benchmark. It is calculated on a weekly basis.

Beta

The beta is a risk measurement that indicates the sensitivity of an investment, such as a UCITS or an investment fund, to market fluctuations represented by the corresponding benchmark. For example, a beta of 1.2 means that the value of a UCITS or investment fund is likely to change by 12% for an expected market fluctuation of 10%. This relationship is based on historical statistics and is only an approximation.

Duration and sensitivity

Duration indicates in years the length of time the principal of a bond is tied up. Unlike that of residual life, the concept of duration also takes account of the timing of any cash flows such as payment of coupons. The average duration of the portfolio is represented by the weighted average duration of the various securities. Sensitivity, derived from duration, allows the risk of bonds and of bond portfolios and their sensitivity to changes in interest rates to be measured. Thus, a one-point increase (or decrease) in interest rates leads to a corresponding percentage decrease (or increase).

Vega

The vega represents the fund's sensitivity to a parallel shift in the volatility surface. A vega of 0.2 means that for a 1% rise (or fall) in volatility, the value of the portfolio increases (or decreases) by 0.2%.

Theta

The theta of an option measures the effect of the passage of time on the value of an option.

Delta

The delta measures the portfolio's degree of exposure to equity risk.

Value at Risk (VaR)

VaR represents the maximum probable loss of a fund over a seven-day horizon (five working days) with a confidence interval of 95%. The methodology used is historical VaR.

Price-to-Book

The price-to-book ratio is calculated by dividing a company's market capitalisation by its net assets.

Price Earnings Ratio

The price earnings ratio (PER) is the ratio between a company's quoted share price and its post-tax earnings per share (EPS).