

# **Monthly Factsheet - April 2024**

Marketing Document for retail investors in: LU, CH, IT

#### **Fund Data**

Strategy	Long Equity
Fund size	€30m
Portfolio Manager	Umberto Grimi
Domicile, Legal structure	Luxembourg UCITS
Delegated Investment Manager	Banca del Sempione SA
Sub-Investment Manager	Sempione Sim SpA
Custodian Bank	Edmond De Rothschild (Europe)
Administrator/ Management Company	Edmond De Rothschild Asset Management (Lux)
Auditor	Pricewaterhouse Coopers Sarl
Commissione di gestione	1.50%
Commissione di performance	20% of the difference between the performance of the NAV and the performance of its reference index

# Objective

The investment objective of the sub-fund Sempione Smart Equity is to achieve capital appreciation in the medium to long term, mainly by investing in shares of companies of high standing and solidity.

## **Strategy**

The strategy used for investments is based on fundamental analysis associated with signals and technical evaluations that allow the most effective time to market.

The sub-fund aims to generate positive alpha compared to the markets both through dynamic asset allocation and through a targeted stock picking process.

Performance generation through:

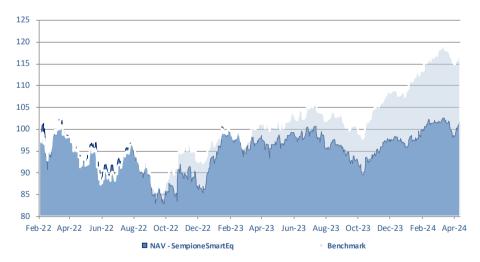
Benchmark	Asset allocation	Alpha
Component linked to market trends	Component given by the over / under exposure compared to the benchmark	Component resulting from the stock picking

### **Benchmark**

40%	40%	20%
Eurostoxx50	S&P 500	ESTR (Euro short term rate)

# Class Type ISIN EUR Retail LU2382905623

# **Performance Summary**



Source: Banca del Sempione SA

Class EUR	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
2024	-1,06	4,30	1,12	-1,48									2,81
2023	11,29	1,71	0,52	-1,73	-0,27	2,35	2,15	-3,51	-2,46	-4,76	5,37	3,40	13,85
2022		1,37	-0,93	-4,71	0,29	-6,95	4,74	-2,56	-8,04	3,69	4,12	-4,64	-13,71

Source: Banca del Sempione SA

Past performance is not indicative of future performance. The performance data does not take into account the commissions and expenses applied to the issue and redemption of shares. Past performance is shown in the share class currency. Returns are gross of tax charges. The fund's performance may be the result of currency fluctuations, either rising or falling. Investors may not recover their entire capital invested.



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#### **Portfolio**

#### **Portfolio composition**

#### Main position

AUM	30'570'400			Main positions	
Total net invested	23'398'537				
	Invested	% AUM	% on invested	"Champions" securities	Salesforce, ETF luxury, ETF China Tech, Asml, Adyen, Daiichi
"Champions" securities	11'456'106	37.5%	41.7%	"Benchmark" securities	Johnson & Johnson, Sanofi, Disney, Berkshire Hathaway, SAP, Air Liquide
"Benchmark" securities	4'084'952	13.4%	14.9%		Johnson a Johnson, Janon, Dianey, Berkamire Hadianay, Jrur Equide
Long/short strategy	0	0.0%	0.0%	Long/short strategy	•
Small Caps	3'097'140	10.1%	11.3%	Small Caps	Farmacosmo, Valtecne, Allcore, Italian Sea Group
Trading securities	9'759'751	31.9%	35.5%	Trading securities	KWBE, Snapchat, Alibaba, Ferragamo, iRobot, Sea Ltd, Raiway
Short	-2'552'436	-8.3%	-9.3%	Short	First Citizen, Technoprobe, Moncler
Options	1'637'976	5.4%	6.0%	Options	Mediobanca, Generali, Nexi

Source: Banca del Sempione SA

#### Monthly summary

April saw a partial market consolidation, focused on reviewing the macroeconomic forecasts in light of surprisingly high inflation readings. Expectations are diverging between Fed and ECB: in the United States, the central bank is still grappling with inflation above its targets, highlighting a growing trend in "supercore" price baskets heavily linked to healthcare expenses, shelter, and other services. The Fed's rhetoric seems to incorporate the new inflationary scenario, and, alongside stable growth, several governors are beginning to hesitate on the first rate cut. A different story unfolds for the ECB, which opts not to alter rates but opens the door to an imminent cut in April, due to a struggling economy and inflation nearing central bank's targets.

Meanwhile, fears of escalation in the Middle East persist, with Israel advancing with their offensive in Gaza, without conceding a ceasefire, while intercepting a symbolic missile attack from Iran mid-month.

The month witnessed a renewed increase in government bond yields, pushing the yield of the 10-year US treasury to 4.60% and the equivalent German bund to 2.60%, driving the generic benchmark into significantly negative territory (-2% in EUR hedged version). Credit spreads widened slightly during the month, without distancing too far from recent lows, highlighting a strong economy despite some renewed stress among low-grade issuers.

On the equity front, the market experiences local drawdowns despite an excellent quarter of earnings results, aided by the revaluation of rate cut expectations. US equity bears the brunt, with indices down by -4/-5%, compared to European counterparts at -2% and Swiss at -2.5% (in local currency). Financial and commodity-related sectors (such as commodities, gold, and oil) continue to support index performance, while the technology sector experiences a partial slowdown.

Oil, gold, and commodities in general remain stable, not giving way to fears of conflict escalation and high demand for refuge or supply.

#### **Top Performance Contributors**

• Champions: Daiichi Sankyo, KWBE, Prosus, Sea Ltd, Alstom

· Trading: Snapchat

Alpha long-short: Long Renault,Short: Technoprobe, Moncler

#### **Top Performance Detractors**

Champions: KeringOpzioni: Nexi

#### Positioning and market view

April was a solid month for Sempione Smart Equity with the indices having a negative performance such as not happened since October 2023. It was also a month that finally showed some rotation from the US megacaps to other sectors, a rotation that the subfund had been waiting for some months.

The prudence adopted, which led us to reduce net exposure from over 80% to 50% (via derivatives) during the month, proved correct, but the positioning was also right, with more weighting on utilities and commodities and underweighting of tech.

Some specific positions did very well: finally a positive month for Chinese Tech (+10% KWBE), very good performance of a pharma securities that we have been betting on for months (Daiichi Sankyo) and also the trading on Snapchat pre-results. Also very good was the pair trade Renault (long) vs Stellantis (short) which proved correct on both positions.

At the end of the month we brought the exposure back to close to 90% (reversing the position in derivative instruments) on the idea that after the reversal in April the markets can recover with confirmation of the trend of decreasing inflation (oil appears to be receding and agricultural commodities are retracing heavily after the crazy increases such as those of cocoa) and the improvement in earnings prospects. We see an improvement in earnings expectations for Utilities, small caps and Chinese tech as more likely than for American tech companies (particularly those linked to AI) for which estimates have already risen significantly.



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#### **Risk Indicator**



The summary risk indicator assumes you keep the Product until maturity end of the recommended holding period (5 years). The actual risk can vary significantly if you cash in at an early stage and you may get back less. The summary risk indicator is a guide to the level of risk of this Product compared to other products. It shows how likely it is that the Product will lose money because of movements in the markets or because we are not able to pay you. This Product is rated in the category above mentioned, in line with the type of securities and geographic regions detailed under the heading "Objectives and investment policy". The capital is not guaranteed.

The following risks may be materially relevant but may not always be adequately captured by the synthetic risk indicator and may cause additional loss:

Counterparty Risk: the Product may suffer losses if a counterparty to a financial instrument defaults and fails to meet its payment obligations to the Product.

Liquidity Risk: which may occur: when investments are made in financial instruments that could have a lower level of liquidity in some circumstances for example in the case of a market crash or default of issuers and/or due to massive redemptions of shareholders resulting in a potential decrease of the value of certain of the Product's investments.

Interest Rate Risk: interest rate risk is the possibility that the value of the assets of the Product will decline as the result of an unexpected change in interest rates, especially but not limited, for investments in bonds.

**Operational Risk**: this is the risk that failures, problems and/or inadequacies of systems, processes and/or people (in particular by the investment manager) may cause losses to the Product.

Market Risk: the Product may experience losses from fluctuations in securities prices in portfolio.

Risk linked to the use of derivative instruments: a careful use of derivatives can be beneficial to the Product but implies additional risks different from traditional assets such as the risk of divergent valuation depending on the application of different pricing methodologies. The use of derivatives can result in greater fluctuations of the Product assets and may cause the Product to lose as much as or more than the amount invested. Due to the use of derivatives, the Product may have an increased exposure to particular investment known as leverage. A fall in value of such investments can result in a proportionately greater loss to the Product.

Emerging and Frontiers Markets Risk: increased political or social instability, economies based on only a few industries, unstable currencies, runaway inflation, highly volatile securities markets, unpredictable shifts in policies relating to foreign investments, lack of protection for investors may affect the investments of the Product.

Credit Risk: the Product may invest in debt securities which are exposed to the risk that the borrower will be unable to meet its repayment obligations.

SPACs investment specific risks: i) Market Risk: SPACs usually present two different market risk profiles depending whether they are in pre-acquisition/-announcement phase (generally associated with a lower volatility) or post-acquisition/-announcement phase (generally associated with higher volatility, similar to equity instruments). ii) Liquidity Risk: Investment in small and medium-sized companies, such as it is usually the case with SPACs, may carry greater liquidity risks than those generally associated with investment in companies associated with a larger market capitalization.

The list of possible risks is not exhaustive; full risk information is available in the Sale Prospectus, chapter 5 "Special consideration on risks".

#### **Glossary**

Share class sub-fund of a fund differentiated in terms of client type, fee structure, currency, minimum investment or other characteristics. The characteristics of each share class are described in the offering prospectus. Management fee is a fee that covers all costs charged to a fund in relation to portfolio management services and, if applicable, distribution services. Incentive fee (performance) is a fee withheld by the management company based exclusively on the results achieved by the fund and is calculated if the fund performs better than a reference index, the benchmark, or if it records a gain in absolute terms. Duration indicates the number of years an investor should keep a position in the bond until the present value of the bond's cash flows to equal the amount paid for that bond. Longer is the duration, more the price of a bond will be influenced by changes in interest rates. Duration can also be used to compare the risk of debt securities with maturities and yields. High Water Mark (HWM) is the highest value achieved by a fund and it is used as a threshold to measure a manager's performance. In the case of this fund, according to the HWM principle, no performance fee will be charged if the NAV, before considering the fee, is lower than the latest reference NAV. Any losses accumulated in the past can be written off after a period of five years. The performance fee is assessed at the end of each calendar year, following a calculation method described in the prospectus. Index is a portfolio that holds a broad range of securities according to predefined rules. Some indices are used to represent the performance of particular markets and therefore serve as a point of reference for measuring the performance of other portfolios. An index used as a reference for performance comparison is called a "benchmark index". ISIN (International Securities Identification Number) unique code that identifies a specific financial security. It is assigned by the respective national coding agency of a country. Bonds are debt (for the entity that issues them) and credit securities (for the entity that purchases them) that represent a portion of debt taken out by a company or public body for financing. They guarantee the buyer the reimbursement of the capital (at the end of the preestablished period) plus interest (the remuneration that is due to those who purchase bonds in exchange for the sum invested). High Yield Bonds are a type of corporate bond that offers a higher interest rate due to its greater risk of default. Credit rating evaluates the ability of a bond issuer to repay all its debt obligations (interest and principal) on time. High ratings, such as AAA or Aaa, indicate low risk (i.e. a low probability of default), while ratings such as BBB- or Baa3 indicate greater risk. Yield to maturity (YTM) indicates the fund's return if all the bonds in the portfolio were to be held until the maturity date. The ratio is expressed as a percentage annual return. Volatility, the fluctuation of a fund's performance over a given period, provides an analysis of the amount of risk and uncertainty in a security or portfolio. Tipically, higher is the volatility, riskier is the securities or portfolio.



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Past performances are not indicative of future results. Performance figures do not take into account any share issue or redemption fees or charges. Past results are shown in the share class reference currency. Yields are shown before tax charges. Investors are reminded that future returns are subject to taxation, which depends on their personal situation and may change in the future.

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