



**TOCQUEVILLE**  
Finance

# TOCQUEVILLE MATERIALS FOR THE FUTURE P

APRIL 2024 (data as of 04/30/2024)



The fund's objective is to outperform the MSCI ACWI Materials Net Return Euro index over the long term.



40 M€  
Net assets



147.02 €  
NAV

Recommended investment horizon

5 years

## Fund Managers

Alvaro Ruiz-Navajas, Pierre Schang

## Characteristics

Type	French mutual fund (FCP)
Lifetime	99 years
Inception date	09/15/2008
Date of 1st NAV	09/15/2008
ISIN	FR0010649772
Bloomberg code	TOGOLDP FP
Base currency	EUR
Income allocation	Accumulation
Ref. Indic.	MSCI ACWI MATERIALS NET RETURN EUR
SFDR classification	Article 8

## Financial information

Entry charge	4% max. not acquired by the fund
Exit charge	1% max.
Management fees	2,00% incl. taxes
Performance fee	No
Swing pricing	No
Min. subscription	1 EUR

## Fees as of 09/30/2022

Management fees and other administrative and operating expenses	2,00%
Transaction costs	None
Outperformance fees	No

## Operational information

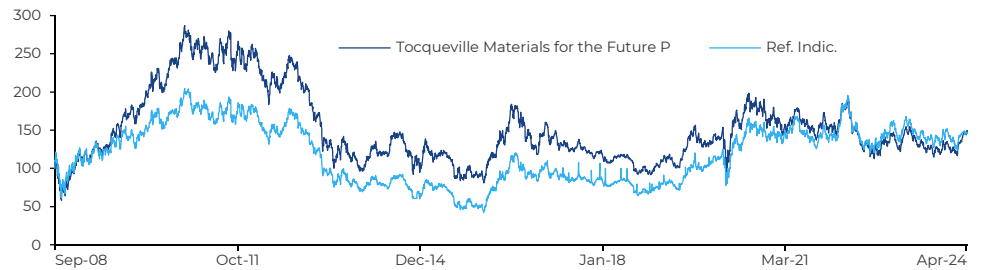
Valorisation frequency	Daily
Cut off	14:30
Settlement	D+2
Fund administrator	CACEIS Fund Administration
Custodian	CACEIS Bank
Decimalisation	Ten-thousandths

## Fund Manager comments

Tocqueville Materials for the Future P turned in a positive monthly performance of 5.85% and of 10.91% year-to-date.

In April, the MSCI ACWI Materials net dividends reinvested fell by -0.8%. Tocqueville Materials for the Future significantly outperformed its benchmark in April, driven mainly by rises in Anglo American (+35.1%), Pan American Silver (+23.5%), Eramet (+29.7%), South32 (+20.3%) and Boliden (+23.7%). Overall, the sector benefited from the rise in commodity prices, particularly copper, which gained 12.7%. On the other hand, the Australian group BHP did make a takeover offer to Anglo American's management at a price of 2 460p, but management rejected the deal on the grounds that the valuation did not reflect the intrinsic value of the company's activities, a view we share. Conversely, the fall in Reliance (-13.9%), Caterpillar (-7.5%) and Steel Dynamics (-11.3%) detracted from the portfolio's relative performance. Overall, these factors confirm our view that the energy transition is set to accelerate, resulting in severe pressure on commodity prices.

## Evolution of the performance of the fund and its reference indicator since inception (base 100)

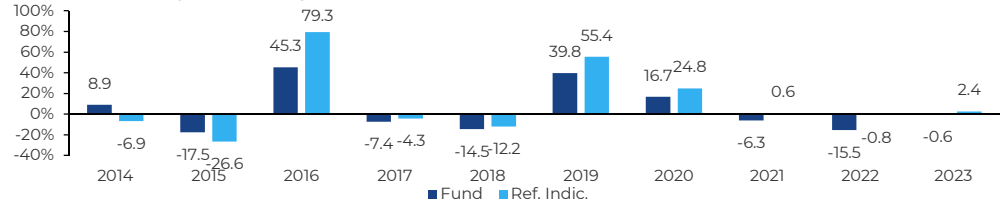


Ref. Indic.: source Bloomberg

## Perf. (%)

	Annualisée						
	1 month	YTD	1 year	3 Years	5 Years	10 years	Since inception
Fund	+5.9	+10.9	+1.3	-2.1	+7.0	+2.0	+2.5
Ref. Indic.	-0.9	-1.7	-6.7	-0.1	+13.6	+6.3	+2.4

## Performance by calendar year (%)



Until the 04/13/2016, the reference index was PHILADELPHIA GOLD & SILVER SECTOR PRICE. Then until the 10/20/2016 PHILADELPHIA GOLD & SILVER SECTOR NR EUR (ECB). Then until the 03/11/2024 PHILADELPHIA GOLD & SILVER SECTOR EUR. And since the 03/12/2024, MSCI ACWI MATERIALS NET RETURN EUR.

## Other risk indicators

(based on weekly figures)	1 year	3 Years	5 Years	10 years	Since inception
Fund volatility	26.9	30.3	35.0	33.1	33.9
Ref. indicator volatility	25.9	30.5	38.1	37.0	36.8
Sharpe ratio	0.1	0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Beta	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Correlation	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	-
Information ratio	1.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	0
Tracking error	7.1	7.9	17.7	19.9	17.5
Max. drawdown of the fund	-25.6	-41.0	-43.3	-50.2	-71.7
Max. drawdown of the benchmark	-24.9	-38.5	-40.5	-54.2	-79.3
Time to recovery (business days)	-	-	-	-	-

## Risk indicator



The synthetic risk indicator shows the level of risk of this product compared with others. It indicates the probability that this product will incur losses in the event of market movements or if we are unable to pay you. We have classified the product in risk class 6 out of 7, which is a low to medium risk class. In other words, the potential losses associated with the future performance of the product are low to medium and, if the situation were to deteriorate on the financial markets, it is unlikely that our ability to pay you would be affected.

This indicator represents the risk profile shown in the KID. The risk indicator assumes that you hold the share for 5 years. Warning: the real risk may be very different if you opt to exit before that time, and you may get less in return.

Important risk(s) for the fund not taken into account in this indicator: credit risk, liquidity risk, counterparty risk, guarantees. The risk category associated with this fund is not guaranteed and may change over time.

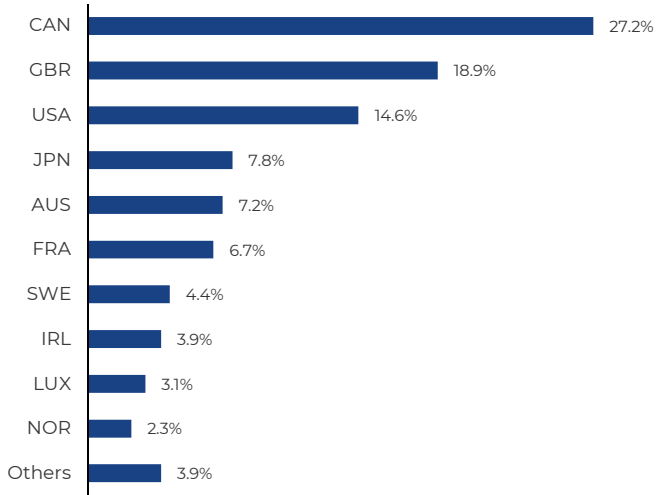
Fund Profile

EV/Sales 2024	3.7	Cash (% of the net assets)	2.6%
PER 2024	28.7	Number of positions	35
Yield	2.0%	Average market capitalization (M€)	38 075
		Median market capitalization (M€)	18 605

Source: LFDE

Geographic breakdown

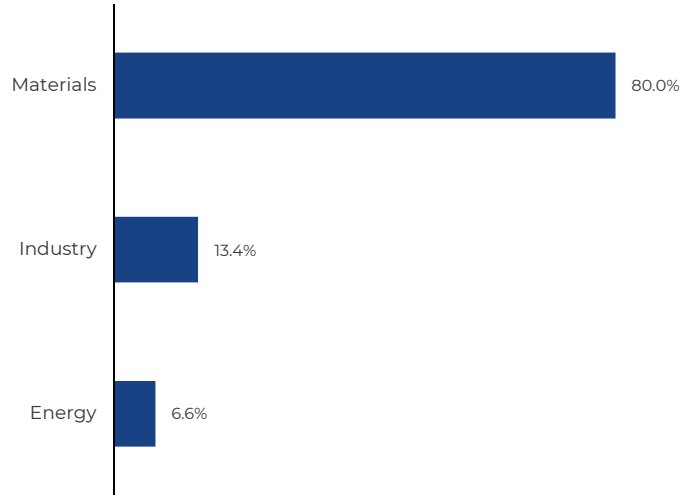
(% of the net assets without cash)



Source: LFDE

Sector breakdown (GICS)

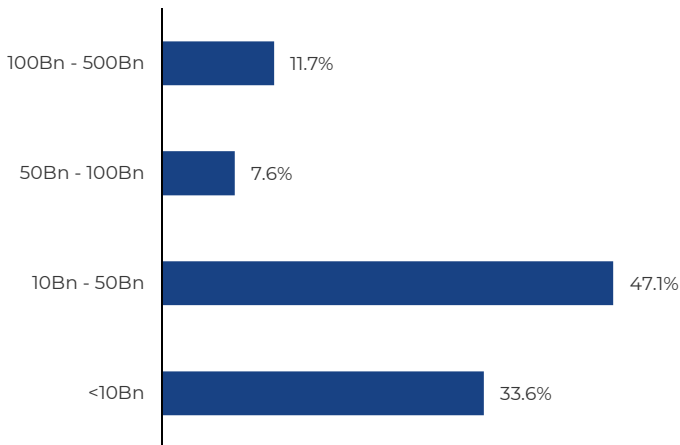
(% of the net assets without cash)



Source: Bloomberg

Capitalization breakdown (€)

(% of the net assets without cash)



Source: LFDE

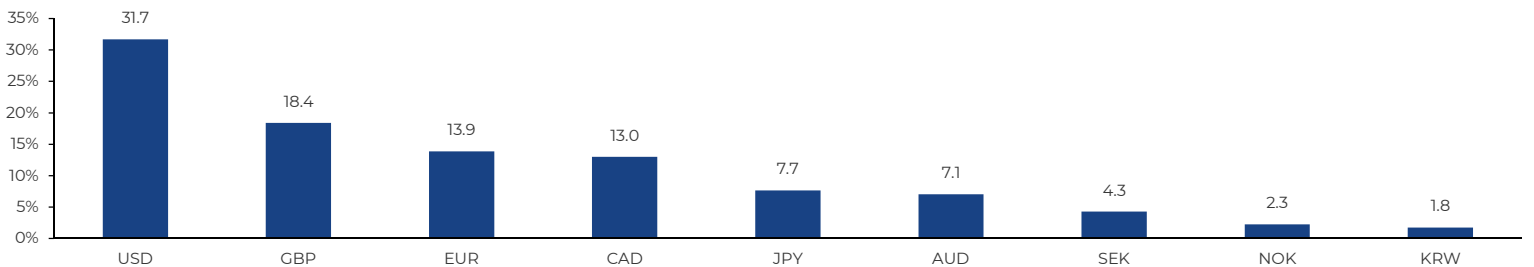
Top holdings

Holdings	Country	Sector	% of the net assets
Anglo American	GBR	Materials	5.6
Cameco	CAN	Energy	5.4
Rio Tinto	GBR	Materials	4.5
Pan American Silver	CAN	Materials	4.0
Linde	IRL	Materials	3.8
Air Liquide	FRA	Materials	3.8
South32	AUS	Materials	3.7
Antofagasta	GBR	Materials	3.6
Agnico Eagle Mines	CAN	Materials	3.6
Teck Resources B	CAN	Materials	3.6

Total weight of the top 10 holdings: **41.6%**

Source: LFDE

Currency breakdown



Source: LFDE

Performance analysis (monthly)

Top 3 contributors		
Holdings	Performance	Contribution
Endeavour Mining	6.0	19.2
Anglo American	35.1	1.5
Pan American Silver	23.7	0.8

Weight of the 3 contributors: **354.7%**

Flop 3 contributors		
Holdings	Performance	Contribution
Reliance	-13.8	-0.4
Nucor	-13.9	-0.3
Steel Dynamics	-11.2	-0.3

Weight of the 3 contributors: **6.8%**

Source: LFDE

## Glossary

### Lexicon of risk indicators

<b>Volatility</b>	Measure of the amplitude of variations in the price of a share, a market or a fund. It is calculated over a given period and is used to assess the regularity of the performance of a share, market or fund.
<b>Sharpe ratio</b>	Indicator of the (marginal) return obtained per unit of risk taken. If the ratio is negative: less profitability than the benchmark. If the ratio is between 0 and 1: outperformance with too much" risk taken.
<b>Bêta</b>	If the ratio is greater than 1: outperformance that does not come at the cost of "too much" risk."Indicator which corresponds to the fund's sensitivity in relation to its benchmark index. For a beta of less than 1, the fund is likely to fall less than its index; if the beta is greater than 1, the fund is likely to fall more than its index.
<b>Information ratio</b>	Synthetic indicator of the effectiveness of the risk/return trade-off. A high indicator means that the fund regularly outperforms its benchmark index.
<b>Tracking error</b>	An indicator that compares the fund's volatility with that of its benchmark index. The higher the tracking error, the further the fund's average performance is from its benchmark index.
<b>Max. drawdown</b>	Max drawdown measures the biggest fall in the value of a portfolio.
<b>Time to recovery (business days)</b>	Recovery time, which corresponds to the time needed for the portfolio to return to its highest level (before the "max drawdown").
<b>Sensitivity</b>	Variation in the value of an asset when another factor varies at the same time. For example, the interest-rate sensitivity of a bond corresponds to the variation in its price caused by a rise or fall in interest rates of one basis point (0.01%).

### Lexicon of financial analysis

<b>EV/Sales</b>	Enterprise valuation ratio: enterprise value/sales.
<b>PER</b>	Company valuation ratio: Price Earning Ratio = market capitalisation/net profit.
<b>Consumer discretionary</b>	In contrast to basic consumption, it represents all goods and services considered non-essential.
<b>Basic consumption</b>	As opposed to discretionary consumption, it represents goods and services considered essential.
<b>Communication Services</b>	This sector includes telecoms network operators and providers of communications and data transmission services.
<b>Emerging countries</b>	Emerging countries are countries whose economic situation is in the process of development. This growth is calculated on the basis of GDP, new businesses and infrastructure, and the standard of living and quality of life of the inhabitants.
<b>Commodities</b>	A natural resource used in the production of semi-finished or finished products, or as a source of energy.

### Lexicon of credit analysis

<b>Investment grade bond</b>	A bond is said to be "investment grade", i.e. if its financial rating by the rating agencies is higher than BB+.
<b>High yield bond</b>	A high-yield bond is one rated below BBB- by the rating agencies.
<b>Duration</b>	The average life of its cash flows weighted by their present value. All other things being equal, the higher the duration, the greater the risk.
<b>Yield to worst</b>	The worst return a bond can achieve without the issuer defaulting.
<b>Yield (all calls exercised)</b>	The yield on a bond includes any call dates incorporated into the bond. These "call" dates correspond to intermediate maturities which give the possibility of redeeming the bond before its final maturity date.

### Non-financial analysis lexicon

<b>Selectivity rate</b>	Selectivity rate: percentage of the initial universe excluded for ESG reasons.
<b>Investment universe</b>	Investment universe ("investible universe") meeting the constraints of the prospectus.
<b>Controversy score</b>	This controversy score ranging from 0 to 10 (0 being the worst) is provided to us by MSCI ESG Research. We want to measure whether the companies invested in our UCIs are better than those in their benchmark index in terms of management and occurrence of ESG controversies on themes such as the environment, consumer rights, human rights, labour rights, supplier management as well as governance.
<b>Carbon data</b>	A set of raw data (source Carbon4 Finance) used to calculate the various ratios linked to the fund's carbon footprint: Carbon impact ratio: CO <sub>2</sub> emissions saved and CO <sub>2</sub> emissions induced. Carbon intensity: Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (scope 1 represents direct emissions, 2 indirect energy-related emissions, 3 all other indirect emissions).
<b>Carbon Impact Ratio (CIR)</b>	Emissions saved to emissions induced ratio calculated by Carbon4 Finance, which corresponds to the ratio between GHG emissions avoided and GHG emissions induced by a company (in tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent), known as the CIR. The higher the CIR, the more relevant the company is to the transition to a low-carbon economy. This indicator enables us to assess the relevance of a company's activity to the challenges of combating climate change. For a given company, a CIR greater than 1 means that the activity avoids more greenhouse gas emissions than it induces.
<b>Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI)</b>	Carbon intensity is the weighted average of our UCIs (compared with their benchmark index) using Carbon4 Finance's WACI (Weighted Average Carbon Intensity) methodology. The calculation formula is given in the ESG methodology insert.

### For more information

This document, which is of a commercial nature, is above all a monthly report on the management and risks of the sub-fund. It is also intended to provide you with simplified information on the characteristics of the sub-fund.

For further information on the characteristics and costs of this sub-fund, we invite you to read the regulatory documents (prospectus available in English and French and DIC in the official languages of your country) available free of charge on our website [www.lfde.com](http://www.lfde.com).

Investors or potential investors are informed that they can obtain a summary of their rights in the official language of their country or in English on the Regulatory Information page of the management company's website [www.lfde.com](http://www.lfde.com) or directly via the link below: <https://cdn.lfde.com/upload/partner/Droitsdelinvestisseur.pdf>

Information on withholding tax rates: for distribution units, dividends paid are taxed at 30%. For capitalization units of funds investing more than 10% of their net assets in debt securities, taxation at 30% on income derived directly or indirectly from the yield on debt securities.

Investors or potential investors may also file a claim in accordance with the procedure laid down by the management company. This information is available in the official language of the country or in English on the Regulatory Information page of the management company's website [www.lfde.com](http://www.lfde.com) or directly via the link below: <https://cdn.lfde.com/upload/partner/Droitsdelinvestisseur.pdf>

Finally, the investor's attention is drawn to the fact that the manager or the management company may decide to terminate the marketing agreements for its collective investment schemes in accordance with Article 93a of Directive 2009/65/EC and Article 32a of Directive 2011/61/EU.