



ECHIQUIER ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE B USD

MAY 2024 (data as of 05/31/2024)



Echiquier Artificial Intelligence is a SICAV compartment that invests in major international companies which benefit from or develop artificial intelligence.



873 M€
Net assets



74.63 \$
NAV

Recommended investment horizon

5 years

Fund Managers

Rolando Grandi, Christophe Pouchoy

Characteristics

Type	Sicav (subfund)
Sicav	Echiquier Fund
Creation of the Sicav	10/08/2013
Lifetime	Indefinite
Creation of the subfund	01/06/2021
Date of 1st NAV	01/06/2021
ISIN	LU2276731333
Bloomberg code	ECEAIEA LX
Base currency	USD
Income allocation	Accumulation
Ref. Indic.	MSCI WORLD NET TOTAL RETURN USD
SFDR classification	Article 8

Financial information

Entry charge	3% max. not acquired by the subfund
Exit charge	None
Management fees	1.65% incl. taxes
Performance fee	Yes*
Swing pricing	No
Min. subscription	None

Fees as of 09/30/2023

Management fees and other administrative and operating expenses	1.74%
Transaction costs	0.09%
Outperformance fees	No

Operational information

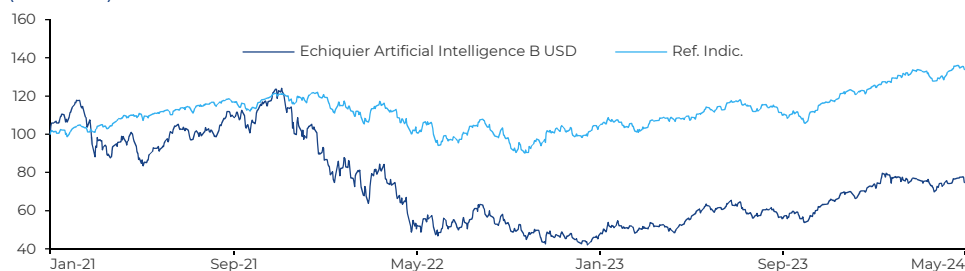
Valorisation frequency	Daily
Cut off	10:00
Settlement	D+2
Fund administrator	BNP Paribas Luxembourg
Custodian	BNP Paribas Luxembourg
Decimalisation	Thousandths

Fund Manager comments

Echiquier Artificial Intelligence B USD turned in a positive monthly performance of 2.56% and of 7.57% year-to-date.

It was a mixed month for the fund and its theme, with semiconductors and very large technology stocks the main performance drivers. Of particular note was the impressive publication by NVIDIA, the fund's best performer, which saw its sales growth in the datacentre segment accelerate to +427% year-on-year. The value chain around NVIDIA is reacting well to this publication, which reinforces the view that there is a race for picks and shovels. CAMTEK and SK HYNIX therefore took off in May. By contrast, the software sector, the portfolio's main pocket, is suffering from a very modest publication season. While companies generally published in line with or above expectations, the outlook for the rest of the year was barely raised. The market was expecting better growth in the wake of favourable figures from cloud providers. We see this as a short-term mismatch between expectations and reality, and believe that the sector will evolve favourably in the second half of the year. In particular, companies such as SNOWFLAKE, DATADOG and CLOUDFLARE have been heavily penalised this month.

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

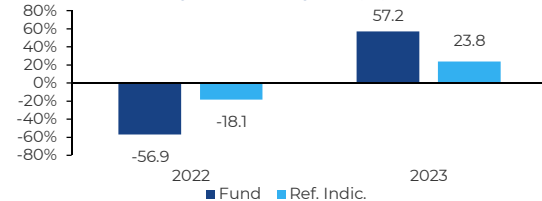


Ref. Indic.: source Bloomberg

Perf. (%)

	Fund	Ref. Indic.
1 month	+2.6	+2.4
YTD	+7.6	+8.7
1 year annualised	+27.7	+23.9
3 years annualised	-6.9	+6.4
Since inception annualised	-8.3	+8.9

Performance by calendar year (%)



Other risk indicators

(based on weekly figures)

	1 year	3 Years	5 Years	10 years	Since inception
Fund volatility	23.5	37.0	-	-	36.8
Ref. indicator volatility	12.2	15.8	-	-	15.5
Sharpe ratio	1.2	0	-	-	Neg
Beta	1.5	1.9	-	-	1.8
Correlation	0.8	0.8	-	-	0.8
Information ratio	0.4	-0.3	-	-	-0.5
Tracking error	16.3	26.4	-	-	26.7
Max. drawdown of the fund	-17.7	-66.1	-	-	-66.1
Max. drawdown of the benchmark	-10.5	-26.1	-	-	-26.1
Time to recovery (business days)	25.0	-	-	-	-

Risk indicator



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.

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.

*15% of the net outperformance versus the benchmark, if the fund's performance is positive

COMMERCIAL DOCUMENT - Please refer to the glossary on the last page for technical terms.

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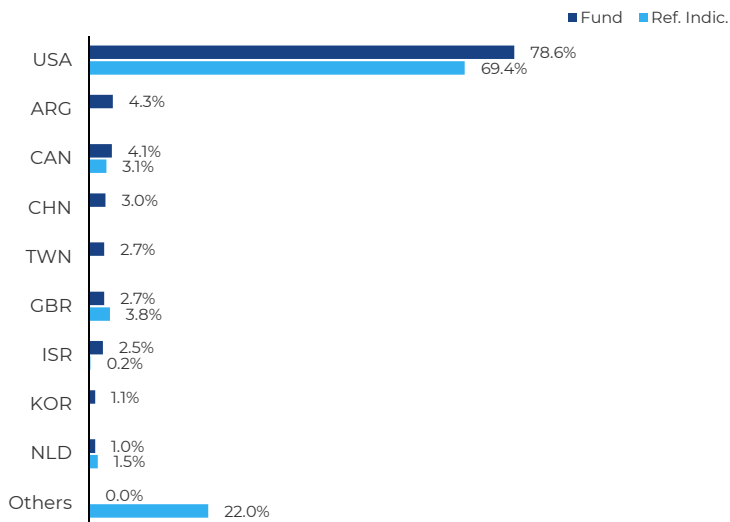
Fund Profile

EV/Sales 2024	11.2	Cash (% of the net assets)	1.2%
PER 2024	52.0	Number of positions	34
Yield	0.4%	Average market capitalization (M€)	691,223
Active share	81.8%	Median market capitalization (M€)	89,874

Source: LFDE

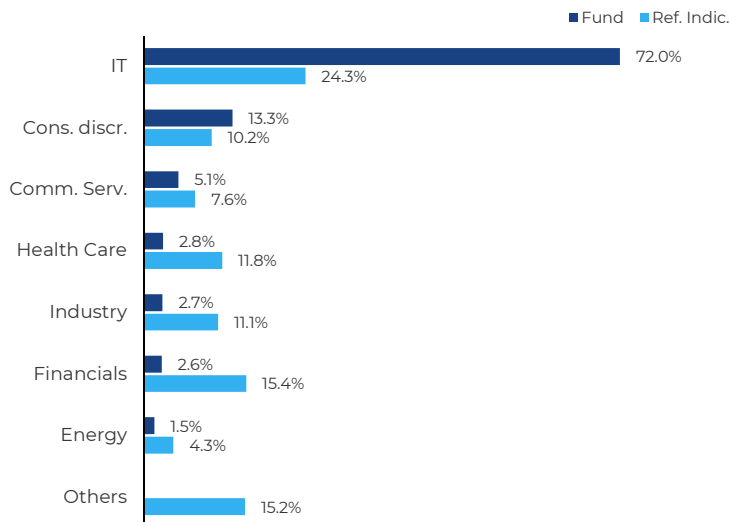
Geographic breakdown

(% of the net assets without cash)



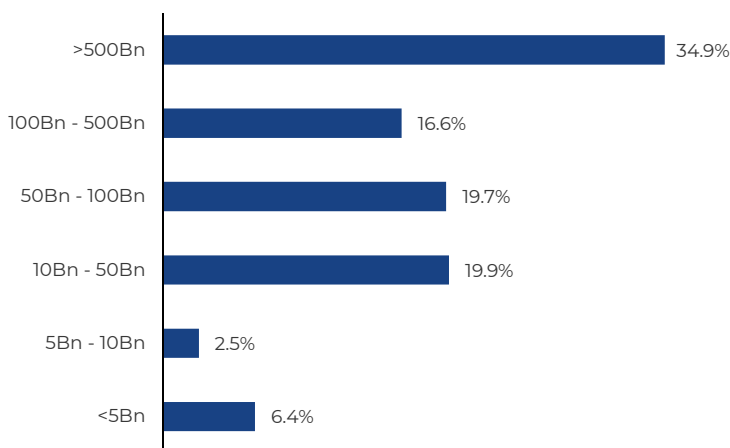
Sector breakdown (GICS)

(% of the net assets without cash)



Capitalization breakdown (€)

(% of the net assets without cash)



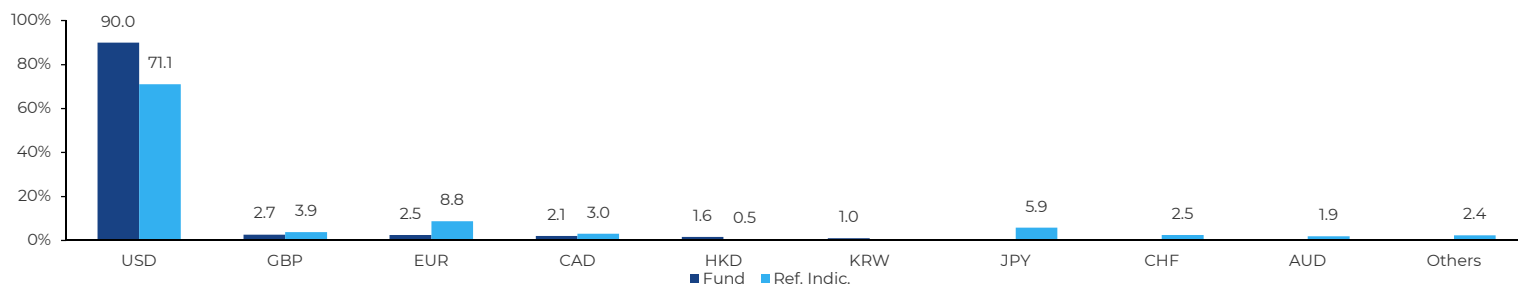
Top holdings

Holdings	Country	Sector	% of the net assets
Nvidia	USA	IT	9.8
Amazon	USA	Cons. discr.	5.1
Microsoft	USA	IT	5.1
Crowdstrike	USA	IT	5.1
Servicenow	USA	IT	4.9
Datadog	USA	IT	4.4
Mercadolibre	ARG	Cons. discr.	4.2
Zscaler	USA	IT	3.8
Palo Alto Networks	USA	IT	3.6
Alphabet	USA	Comm. Serv.	3.4

Total weight of the top 10 holdings: **49.4%**

Source: LFDE

Currency breakdown



Performance analysis (monthly)

Top 3 contributors		
Holdings	Performance	Contribution
Nvidia	23.9	2.1
Mercadolibre	14.4	0.5
Camtek	21.8	0.5

Weight of the 3 contributors: **15.6%**

Flop 3 contributors		
Holdings	Performance	Contribution
Cloudflare	-24.4	-0.9
Datadog	-13.8	-0.6
Snowflake	-13.4	-0.5

Weight of the 3 contributors: **10.9%**

Source: LFDE

ESG Data

ESG Data		Fund 99%		Universe 75%	
Coverage rates for ESG analysis*					
Weighted average scores					
	E	S	G	ESG	
Fund	6.3	5.5	7.0	6.4	
Universe	5.2	4.8	5.6	5.3	

*Percentage of net assets covered by ESG analysis.
Source: LFDE, MSCI ESG Research

The Governance score accounts for around 60% of the ESG rating. The coverage rates for ESG analysis vary from fund to fund and may change over time.

Intensity of induced emissions	
(in tons of CO ₂ equivalent per million euro of enterprise value)	
Fund	39.0
Ref. Indic.	117.1
$\text{Carbon intensity of the portfolio} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\text{Investment Value}_i}{\text{Fund Net Asset Value}} \times \frac{\text{Carbon Emissions Scope 1,2 e 3}}{\text{Enterprise Value}_i} \right)$	

Source: Carbon4 Finance

Methodologies

Extra-financial objective of the fund

The fund systematically incorporates environmental, social and governance criteria.

The following are examples of indicators for each of the E, S and G criteria:

- **Environmental indicators:** environmental policy and actions, results of action plans put in place by the company, exposure of suppliers to environmental risks, positive or negative impact of products on the environment.
- **Social indicators:** attractiveness of employer brand, employee retention, anti-discrimination, employee protection, supplier exposure to social risks, relations with civil society.
- **Governance indicators:** competence of the management team, checks and balances, respect for minority shareholders, business ethics.

In managing the fund, the extra-financial objectives consist of:

- Carry out an ESG analysis of issuers (minimum 90%)

The ESG rating is out of 10 and is assigned to each issuer.

This rating is determined by a methodology internal to the management company and is composed as follows:

- **Governance:** the Governance rating represents approximately 60% of the overall ESG rating. This is a historical bias of La Financière de l'Echiquier, which has attached particular importance to this subject since its creation.
- **Environment and Social:** social and environmental criteria are combined into a Responsibility score. The calculation of this takes account of the type of company concerned:
 - **for industrial stocks:** social and environmental criteria are equally weighted within the Responsibility score.
 - **for service values:** the "Social" score contributes 2/3 to the "Responsibility" score while the "Environment" score accounts for 1/3 of the "Responsibility" score.

- Display an ESG performance superior to that of its investment universe.

- Conduct an exclusionary approach based on sector and normative exclusions.

- Implement a filter based on ESG convictions (existence of a minimum rating).

Finally, the Management Company takes into account the main unfavourable sustainability indicators in its investment decisions.

The fund promotes environmental characteristics, but does not target investments that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, as defined in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation. The proportion of the fund's investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities represents 0% of its assets, including 0% of the enabling activities and 0% of the transitional activities referred to in Article 16 and Article 10(2) of the Taxonomy Regulation. If the fund's portfolio falls within the scope of environmentally sustainable economic activities, this paragraph will be updated in accordance with section 5 of the Taxonomy Regulations.

The "do no significant harm" principle only applies to investments underlying the fund which take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining part of this fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The methodological limitations of the ESG approach mainly concern the reliability of the extra-financial data published by the issuers and the subjective nature of the ratings used by the management company.

For further information related to the methodologies used to calculate ESG indicators, please refer to our transparency code available on www.lfde.com/en/responsible-investment/to-find-out-more/.

Glossary

Lexicon of risk indicators

Volatility	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.
Sharpe ratio	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.
Bêta	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.
Information ratio	Synthetic indicator of the effectiveness of the risk/return trade-off. A high indicator means that the fund regularly outperforms its benchmark index.
Tracking error	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.
Max. drawdown	Max drawdown measures the biggest fall in the value of a portfolio.
Time to recovery (business days)	Recovery time, which corresponds to the time needed for the portfolio to return to its highest level (before the "max drawdown").
Sensitivity	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

EV/Sales	Enterprise valuation ratio: enterprise value/sales.
PER	Company valuation ratio: Price Earning Ratio = market capitalisation/net profit.
Consumer discretionary	In contrast to basic consumption, it represents all goods and services considered non-essential.
Basic consumption	As opposed to discretionary consumption, it represents goods and services considered essential.
Communication Services	This sector includes telecoms network operators and providers of communications and data transmission services.
Emerging countries	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.
Commodities	A natural resource used in the production of semi-finished or finished products, or as a source of energy.

Lexicon of credit analysis

Investment grade bond	A bond is said to be "investment grade", i.e. if its financial rating by the rating agencies is higher than BB+.
High yield bond	A high-yield bond is one rated below BBB- by the rating agencies.
Duration	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.
Yield to worst	The worst return a bond can achieve without the issuer defaulting.
Yield (all calls exercised)	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

Selectivity rate	Selectivity rate: percentage of the initial universe excluded for ESG reasons.
Investment universe	Investment universe ("investible universe") meeting the constraints of the prospectus.
Controversy score	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.
Carbon data	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 ₂ emissions saved and CO ₂ 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).
Carbon Impact Ratio (CIR)	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 ₂ 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.
Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI)	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

The SICAV was created on October 8, 2013 for an indefinite period. The subfund was launched on January 6, 2021.

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.

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 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 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.