Fidelity Capital Management

February 2023 Investment Letter

YTD 2023

Sparrowhawk Fund (EUR)	**6,71%**
Royal Albatross Portfolio (USD)	**-0,93%**
Kingfisher Portfolio (USD)	**7,35%**

DJ Industrial Index	-0,64%
S/P 500 Index	-3,40%
MSCI World Index	4,30%
Berkshire Hathaway	0,94%
Gold	-0,27%
EUR/USD	0,27%
Oil WTI	-4,15%

16.37%

In 1980, 42 years ago, the investment manager launched the FCM Opportunity Fund (Sparrowhawk Fund as of 2009).

The value of the Fund has grown from $900.000 to $525 million at a rate of 16,37% annually.

Lethal Weapons
Escalation is dangerous

“President Vladimir Putin in February delivered a warning to the West over Ukraine by suspending a landmark nuclear arms control treaty, announcing that new strategic systems had been put on combat duty, and threatening to resume nuclear tests.

Already in March 2022, Biden decides to abandon the “No-first use” of nuclear weapons. This means the US is authorized to use nuclear weapons anytime they want. Russia never changed this doctrine.

Nearly a year after ordering an invasion that has triggered the biggest confrontation with the West in six decades, Putin said Russia would achieve its aims and accused the West of trying to destroy it.

Russia and the United States together hold 90% of the world's nuclear warheads.

Putin, who has over the past year repeatedly hinted that Russia could use a nuclear weapon if threatened, was in effect saying that he could dismantle the architecture of nuclear arms control unless the West backs off in Ukraine.

Putin said the conflict had been forced on Russia, particularly by NATO's eastward expansion since the Cold War.

"The people of Ukraine have become the hostage of the Kyiv regime and its Western overlords, who have effectively occupied this country in the political, military and economic sense," he said.

Kyiv and Western leaders such as U.S. President Joe Biden, who visited the Ukrainian capital on last month, reject that narrative as an unfounded pretext for a land grab, and say Putin must be made to lose his gamble on invasion.

"They intend to transform a local conflict into a phase of global confrontation," he said. "This is exactly how we understand it all and we will react accordingly, because in this case we are talking about the existence of our country."

The United States says it is concerned Beijing may be considering supplying weapons to Russia, a step that might transform the war into a confrontation between Russia and China on the one side and Ukraine and NATO on the other.

China, whose top diplomat Wang Yi visited Moscow last week, has dismissed these concerns and cautioned against any nuclear escalation, while reaffirming a new, wide-ranging alliance with Russia.”

It is time to negotiate and end this ridiculous conflict between Biden and Putin, who are acting like 5 year old children fighting for a toy.

Lately there had been some optimism in the air... Inflation had been cooling down somewhat and this led many to believe that the interest rate hikes may be nearing an end. But that theory was shot down last week.

HIGHER INFLATION...

As you know, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is the widely watched inflation index. It caught the optimists by surprise when it recently came out higher than expected at 6.4% annualized.

This was a strong sign that the Fed will not be pivoting and bringing interest rates down any time soon. Even though GDP also recently rose, showing the economy is picking up some steam, it's all about inflation.

It's overpowering everything else, in one way or another...

The main concern is that the economy's eventually going to go into a recession.

The overall view is that the Fed will keep raising interest rates, especially since inflation is still high and considering the economy is holding up pretty well. This will give them more leeway to keep going, eventually pushing the economy down too far, too fast.

Fed Chairman Powell himself recently said, "it will take certainly into, not just this year but, next year" to get to the Fed's inflation target. Meanwhile, rates will continue to rise.

The same is true of China opening up, following more than three years of a severe covid lockdown.

Many experts believe this will be the biggest economic event of 2023. Why?

China's demand for goods and commodities is going to surge after all those years of being cooped up. This will result in higher global inflation and, therefore, higher interest rates.

For now, however, we're already seeing some early recession signs... Many companies, for instance, are laying off thousands of workers, the index of Leading Economic Indicators has declined for the past six months

DEBT = 125% OF GDP... UNREAL

Yes, it basically all boils down to the biggest accumulation of debt the world has ever seen at $31 trillion. That's currently about 125% of GDP, which is out of sight.

In 1971, Nixon closed the gold window. The dollar was no longer linked to gold and it's been declining ever since. Debt and inflation have been on the rise since then too, and so has out of control spending and rising gold.

This now brings us to today and unfortunately it looks like history is ready to repeat.

The debt has skyrocketed over the past decade. And in recent years the major countries have again been easing out of dollars, lowering the dollars they keep in their reserves.

It also appears as though they recently agreed the dollar was too strong and it needed to come down to help boost the global economy.

The bigger point here, however, is that last year the central banks of the world bought the most gold in nearly 60 years. That is, the most since the Guns and Butter era, prior to the onset of the dollar's massive devaluation.

Contrary to what many say, central banks aren't stupid. Again, they see the writing on the wall and they're preparing for what's coming.

They obviously have their reasons for believing the dollar is going to fall further, and gold, which is real money, is going to rise sharply higher.

They likely believe the U.S. debt is going to grow ever larger.

This alone is already adding billions to the debt load. This also tells us that deficit spending will continue to soar, more money will have to be created to pay for this interest spending and it'll result in even more inflation.

This in turn will be very bullish for gold and bearish for the dollar. And that's what we think the central banks are watching, and that's why they're taking action accordingly, at the most rapid pace in over five decades.

Basically, they mean business and we would be foolish to ignore what they're doing.

WHAT ARE THE MARKETS TELLING US?

The Fed continued on with its rate hikes by raising interest rates for the eighth time since last year. They didn't rock the boat because the rate hike was moderate at 25 basis points, which was generally expected. And the news was pretty good as well. So investors were basically satisfied.

Fed Chairman Powell said the economy was showing modest growth and robust job gains. He noted that a disinflationary process is underway but the Fed is still attentive to inflation risks.

Inflation remains high, even though it's been easing but it's too early to declare victory, Powell said. This means he expects ongoing interest rate increases.

In fact, it looks like interest rates are poised to move higher throughout this year, and maybe into next year.

Once inflation kicks in, like it has since last year, it tends to last at least a couple of years, and more likely longer. It also tends to move in waves. The latest CPI inflation rise reinforced this.

And as we've often mentioned, since the current inflation wave was caused by the biggest debt and money creation ever, the resulting inflation will likely be unprecedented too.

If so, then inflation's going to be with us for a long time. But it's not going to go straight up. More likely, it'll move up and down, based on what's happening with the economy.

But it's interesting to note that the yield curve also remains inverted. This means short-term interest rates are higher than long-term interest rates, which is abnormal. Under normal circumstances, the 30 year yield is always higher than the 3 month rate.

That's because you're lending money for a longer time period, so a higher rate is normal. When the opposite happens, like now, the situation is inverted and it's also a sign of upcoming recession.

If this ends up happening, the Fed will have to ease up on its interest rate hikes, whether it wants to or not. Why? Because if the Fed keeps raising rates in the face of a recession, it would only make matters worse and the Fed wouldn't want to be responsible for a deeper recession.

Ideally, it'll be looking for the right interest rate level to control inflation and steer the economy toward a soft landing.

One of the problems with this outlook is inflation itself. Even though it slowed down some, it's still too high and it's higher than interest rates. This means that real interest rates (adjusted for inflation) are still below 0%.

As we've previously mentioned, in order to really bring inflation down, the Fed will need to raise interest rates by several points above the inflation rate, and that'll be tough to do without triggering a good-sized recession.

This tells us that the 10 year yield has risen too far, too fast and it's due to come down in at least a steep downward correction. In other words, interest rates will likely decline, or take a pause before they head significantly higher.

The short term 2 Year Treasury Bond is yielding 5%, which may be a great opportunity to lock in 5%/year for two years.

Currently, however, we still feel it's best to stay on the sidelines for the longer term bond market. Basically, we don't want to risk investing against the mega bond price trend, which is down.

THE STOCK MARKET

So far, the bear has been moderate. But will this be it? Considering these factors and the reality that stocks remain very expensive, we find it hard to believe that the end of the bear is behind us.

It's also interesting to point out, the main items that drove stocks lower still exist, namely high inflation and rising interest rates. But the market looks ahead and stocks usually rebounds when everything looks the worst. The war, which is very close to us, should end at a certain point using some common sense.

The equity markets remain choppy amid uncertainty regarding the economic impact of aggressive monetary policy tightening from the Fed. This has caused recession worries and volatility in the markets.

1. Equity markets generally rise over time.
2. For long-term investors, equities are still the best way to grow capital.
3. Interest rates are still relatively low,
4. A focus on quality companies can help buffer against the effects of inflation.

Index	2023 Peak	YTD
CAC 40	13.89%	13.89%
DAXK	12.09%	12.09%
Nikkei 225	8.21%	8.21%
Shanghai	7.74%	7.53%
FTSE 100	7.53%	6.42%
S&P 500	8.86%	5.44%
Hang Seng	14.70%	4.15%
BSE SENSEX	8.64%	-1.01%
As of Mar 6, 2023		

Here are all eight world indexes in 2023 and the associated table sorted by YTD.

The Sparrowhawk Fund has a return of an annual +16,37% since 1980 or +58.000%

Which areas do we believe will perform the best? Themes like Payment Industry, Media, Materials, Cybersecurity, Water and Clean Energy have strong representation in the Fund. We have not been overly optimistic for almost 2 years but believe now is a good time for investors to add equity exposure to their investment portfolios. The recent drop in the US dollar and dips in the markets creates opportunities.

If you look at flows into these themes, they are continuing to grow.

If we look at where some of the valuations are, it could be a good time to look at clean energy. The pullbacks we've seen have created better values, but more importantly, we see this as a long-term option.

The Royal Albatross Portfolio YTD -0,93% (a multiasset long-neutral only strategy)

The portfolio position is neutral in Bonds, Commodities and Real Estate.
Fully invested positions are US equities, Global equities and Gold.
The Cash position is at 50%.

The Royal Albatross Portfolio's major strategy is to preserve capital. The YTD performance is -0,93% and the portfolio is holding an important cash position of 50%. This multi-asset strategy has actually had two negative years since 1973, which was in 2015 and 2022 resulting in minus -2% and – 4,87%.

US Dollar

As we've shown you many times, the U.S. dollar has been in a mega downtrend since 1971 when it went off the gold standard. A new bear market confirmation would tell us this over 50 year trend continues. That is, the dollar would pick up downward momentum in the years ahead, fueling this ongoing mega decline.

More important, a weaker dollar would likely become an even bigger reason for other countries to diversify out of dollars at a faster pace than they already have been.

This in turn would likely result in more gold buying by central banks, and therefore, higher gold prices. With the dollar declining, it'll push the gold price up in dollars, which is basically the price most people are watching. So it won't be long until gold hits new record highs, and this will likely coincide with the dollar falling to new lows.

The central banks of the world have been leading the way. They've been moving out of dollars, slowly but surely.

More and more countries appear to be losing confidence in the U.S., primarily because of their evergrowing debt load. Japan and China, for example, have been the U.S.'s biggest lenders for many years. They have essentially been financing a big portion of the U.S. debt by buying massive amounts of U.S. Treasury bonds, far more than other countries.

But this past year, things changed and it's an important, fundamental change. China's holdings of U.S. Treasuries dropped to a 12 year low and it's been below $1 trillion for the past six months. Japan and the U.K. also cut back.

At the same time, however, the world's central banks are buying and holding gold at the fastest pace in nearly 60 years. This is a huge deal and it's reinforcing what we've often discussed...

Gold is real money. It always has been and it always will be. Gold has a 5,000 year track record for maintaining its purchasing power. Paper money does not.

And this is exactly why the central banks are accumulating gold and eliminating their dollars. They are moving to the tried and true, and away from potential trouble. .

The main reason why we say this is due to the U.S.'s massive debt load. It's basically skyrocketing and that surely does not instill confidence.

So sooner or later, corporations and the public will follow the lead of the central banks and opt for other safe havens, rather than the dollar. And when they do, the dollar will likely fall hard.

Another way to benefit is by buying UDN. This ETF rises as the dollar falls and basically, you'll profit as the dollar declines. So this is a good way to offset the setbacks of the dollar's weakness... but not now.

Gold and Natural Resources

The gold universe had a stellar start to the new year, the best in a decade. With gold up 20%, silver up 36%, and gold shares taking the prize, up 50%, and all since their fourth quarter 22 lows, it's been a decent bullish run-up.

Gold reached its 9 month closing high at the end of January.

The gold price is heating up, and 2023 is poised for an ongoing bull market rise. Investors will be looking to protect their purchasing power and wanting a safe haven against growing economic uncertainty. And most important gold's role is expanding.

In the face of the Fed’s digital dollar, gold and silver offer you privacy, insurance, a hedge against inflation and the potential of further rising prices. Plus, considering the Fed’s M2 money supply jumped 40% since 2019, while the ECB increased its money supply by 25%, it’s still to be seen how all of this massive liquidity unravels. The time has come to understand the role gold will play and the best way to own it. Having control of your privacy and your wealth are vital today. It’s becoming a key to peace of mind.

The U.S. dollar, inflation and interest rates will continue to play a role in the gold universe. It’s interesting to see how gold, the dollar and some of the currencies played out since the pandemic started in March 2020.

With all the distortions, and ups and downs in the markets and the world during the pre and post pandemic, the gold price has stayed stronger than all of the currencies. Central banks saw an inflationary wave becoming permanent in the U.S. and they stocked up on gold for protection.

The U.S. government has $31 trillion worth of debt, while last year was also the highest level of central bank gold demand in 55 years, according to the World Gold Council. And inflation will be a hard nut to crack this year.

You can see why John Paulson recently said central banks are replacing dollars with gold and you’re better off investing in precious metals than the U.S. dollar.

China continues to increase its gold reserves for the third consecutive month. The last time China was on a spending spree was from 2002 to 2019, a 17 year period. This year continues to look bright, and it’s just a matter of time before investors overall see its value.

China takes the lead by being the world’s number one gold consumer. And it’s also one of the biggest importers, and the one of the biggest importers, and the largest producer.

India continues to buy gold but it’s been less ten last year, most likely due to its high import duty on gold through the official route. In Q3-22 India had a sharp increase in recycling rising almost 40% from a year ago. This could be the compensation.

Overall, the WGC believes 2023 will be a good year for gold demand.

The only country selling gold is Russia. In its first move of this kind, Russia sold some of its gold to cover its budget deficit in January.

Investors who look for a cheaper alternative to gold will buy silver. It has great potential and it’s supply- demand balance is strong. Plus, the growing demand for green energy continues to favor silver. Physical silver also continues to be in demand, and the premium for coins remains elevated.

The bottom line is weakness now and possibly during the upcoming months, while a full bull market lies ahead. Like gold, it's time to buy during this weakness. Silver could decline to possibly $20, and maybe lower. It'll then be the time to buy silver.

Copper is the barometer for the economy and the base metals/resource sector. Its supply and demand outlook is very good over the coming years. The supply is at its lowest level since it's been tracked, and demand continues to grow for construction and the transition away from fossil fuels.

BHP and Rio Tinto have been great performers. These mining giants increased their iron ore and copper production last year. On the other hand, FCX has the largest North American mine and operates seven more in the U.S. They are struggling to find workers. Considering the thousands of layoffs in many large companies, it's an unusual contrast.

Summary

The Sparrowhawk Fund manager continue to believe that fundamentals are the primary driver of equity returns. In perspective, the ability to generate free cash flow is critically important, especially in periods of stress and uncertainty.

Within the Fund portfolio, the weights are manageable. The managers are not making outsized bets on holdings and use a disciplined risk management system to keep the portfolio weights modest. The reality is that they never like to lose money and understand how hard it is to earn back that capital.

One of the key characteristics they are always looking for in a company is market share leadership. The holdings are market leaders, with enduring competitive advantages. Warren Buffett calls it "moat investing".

The Sparrowhawk Fund is a highly concentrated portfolio with companies that generate significant free cash-flow and that have sizable amounts of cash on their balance sheets. Also, many of the holdings dominate their industry and actually have businesses that benefit from this environment of uncertainty.

The stock market is pricing in what the US economy will look like in 12 to 18 months, not yesterday or even today. From the manager's perspective, they remain cautiously optimistic. They are staying patient and focused on the long-term.

When the political or social environment feels uncertain, the Fund maintain its discipline and focus on the 40-year investing strategy, process and philosophy. The manager make their investment decisions based on the fundamentals. This steady, patient, long-term-oriented approach, often leads to success.

The Sparrowhawk Fund's major strategy is usually to be fully invested (today 17% cash) in a highly concentrated portfolio with long-term holdings of quality companies, with solid balance sheets that generally enables the company to go through any recession.

Since 1980 the fund manager has generated + 58.000%, compared to the S/P500 +3.346% or 16,37% annually vs 8,65% for the S/P 500.

The conviction of the managers to spend time in the market and catch the immense strength of the long-term compounded returns is much more important than trying to time the market, which the manager believe cannot be done successfully.

How can you catch returns such as 102.860% (Microsoft since 1980) if you decided to sell this great company. There are a number of these companies that should be held for many years.

The Sparrowhawk Fund, a Long Global Theme Conviction Equity Fund that is actively managed based on views with a time horizon measured in years, not days, emphasizing fundamental, economical and geopolitical analysis and select those sectors that should benefit from these movements.

The Sparrowhawk Fund is donating part of its fees to WWF, IUCN and to the Lewa Wildlife Conservancy.

LEWA WILDLIFE CONSERVANCY

A UNESCO World Heritage Site inscribed in 2013

Come and visit the rhinos.

2022 ends with a brighter outlook for Rhinos in East Africa

Protecting the magnificent rhino catalysed Lewa's founding. Since 1983, we have provided a safe and suitable home for rhinos. As the first and leading private rhino sanctuary in East Africa, Lewa's rhino population has grown from an initial 15 rhinos to 255 rhinos today. Our success has seen us work with a growing number of partners across Kenya and Africa. Together, we share a common mandate to help the rhino rise out of near-extinction and push the boundaries of what is possible in conservation.

The collaboration between Lewa and neighbouring Borana Conservancy to merge two separate land areas has created 93,000 acres of contiguous rhino rangeland. This expanded landscape is home to a growing rhino population,14% of Kenya's entire rhino population.

The Challenge

Tens of thousands of rhinos once thrived in Africa's landscape. Since the beginning of the 20th century, humans have pushed the species to the brink of extinction. In the 1960s, Kenya was home to an estimated 20,000 black rhinos, but just two decades later, poaching had reduced the population to less than 300.

As a result of conservation efforts, the black rhino population is steadily recovering and there are now over 600 black rhinos in Kenya. However, even with marked progress, the black rhino remains critically endangered.
Today, the survival of one of Africa's iconic species rests on long-term solutions that involve local people, securing its habitat and reducing demand for its horn.

Lewa offers a safe haven for elephants within the conservancy. Depending on the season of the year, Lewa is home to about 400 migratory elephants.
We regularly monitor the state of elephant populations across the conservancy and across Northern Kenya, collaborating with a host of partners, including Save The Elephants, the Kenya Wildlife Service and the Northern Rangelands Trust.
Alongside from joint-patrols, together with our partners, we often identify a number of elephants and place non-invasive tracking collars on them. These tracking collars provide us real-time information on elephant location, giving us insights on herd movement and behaviour. The tracking devices also allow us to quickly identify and respond to threats, such as poaching or human-wildlife conflict.

Sparrowhawk Fund
Monthly Performance Figures

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD (USD)	YTD (EUR)	S/P 500
1980							7,04	3,45	3,77	5,46	16,3	0,54	**41,70%**	**57,35%**	18,83%
1981	-3,78	-2,08	1,23	-5,70	0,53	-2,60	-4,00	-5,64	-3,98	3,55	-2,1	0,15	**-22,23%**	**-6,54%**	-9,73%
1982	2,70	-5,83	-0,88	3,63	-0,42	3,93	2,92	9,78	8,83	12,96	9,02	9,05	**69,77%**	**92,22%**	14,76%
1983	3,26	4,96	5,07	9,53	5,68	7,51	0,05	-1,77	-0,45	-2,86	0,18	-1,28	**33,20%**	**57,97%**	17,26%
1984	-2,67	-2,98	-0,35	-1,91	-3,04	0,82	0,33	10,61	-3,33	4,6	-0,12	7,42	**8,63%**	**25,61%**	1,38%
1985	6,11	0,16	-1,19	-0,4	7,38	2,93	1,15	1,31	-1,95	4,42	5,04	3,57	**31,95%**	**5,45%**	26,36%
1986	1,71	4,30	1,59	-0,54	4,23	1,47	-2,39	1,65	-4,40	2,42	0,41	-1,53	**8,89%**	**-9,69%**	14,62%
1987	6,80	2,35	1,09	-3,85	-0,23	-2,31	7,59	-1,12	-2,11	-20,52	-4,48	5,03	**-14,00%**	**-29,60%**	2,03%
1988	4,17	2,54	1,08	2,65	-3,62	3,53	0,10	0,18	1,82	0,76	0,82	1,75	**16,71%**	**30,43%**	12,39%
1989	1,99	1,44	-0,09	1,46	2,05	0,99	3,99	0,67	-0,52	-0,71	1,69	-2,08	**11,29%**	**9,62%**	27,25%
1990	-2,2	1,23	3,18	0,09	6,79	3,21	2,10	-5,39	-6,21	0,58	3,24	2,44	**8,64%**	**-5,29%**	-6,56%
1991	5,73	6,16	3,8	0,45	-1,06	4,12	3,45	0,62	-0,32	0,67	-2,53	8,10	**32,69%**	**35,65%**	26,30%
1992	2,88	4,53	-3,22	-1,73	-0,33	-2,42	0,52	-0,33	2,50	3,85	8,52	-2,77	**11,93%**	**24,27%**	4,47%
1993	1,31	3,11	3,08	2,39	8,59	0,57	1,89	1,91	0,33	3,48	1,61	3,52	**36,93%**	**48,19%**	7,06%
1994	5,00	1,94	-0,14	2,36	2,4	0,07	5,65	5,25	1,25	-1,21	-6,24	-0,86	**15,91%**	**5,15%**	-1,55%
1995	3,43	3,26	5,03	-0,22	1,55	2,76	11,64	1,77	0,80	-0,73	7,45	-1,47	**40,58%**	**35,01%**	34,12%
1996	5,67	6,01	-5,00	5,88	-0,38	-3,34	-6,79	5,56	5,67	-0,34	8,17	-1,27	**20,07%**	**22,34%**	20,26%
1997	7,63	-0,27	-2,94	4,23	9,81	1,87	11,37	1,75	0,95	-2,25	3,28	1,17	**41,93%**	**61,92%**	31,01%
1998	-2,25	16,05	5,26	0,82	-4,70	6,31	-1,19	-12,08	0,00	11,64	10,66	14,16	**49,43%**	**43,31%**	26,67%
1999	6,37	-5,14	8,10	1,87	0,24	7,37	-3,04	2,64	-2,51	7,09	3,53	10,54	**42,20%**	**61,76%**	19,53%
2000	-1,56	5,36	9,32	-8,22	-5,69	5,95	-1,98	17,36	-8,48	-9,31	-12,12	1,49	**-11,46%**	**-5,37%**	-10,14%
2001	3,32	-14,68	-2,93	12,31	-11,19	-3,55	1,56	-1,09	-4,28	2,4	3,72	-1,88	**-17,52%**	**-12,72%**	-13,04%
2002	-0,64	-5,42	2,56	1,33	1,15	2,13	6,73	-0,78	2,8	0,33	-6,24	2,93	**6,34%**	**-9,79%**	-23,37%
2003	-0,18	-2,24	2,61	0,00	2,40	-4,62	0,88	4,33	-4,38	5,5	3,16	4,44	**11,85%**	**-6,72%**	26,38%
2004	2,01	3,32	1,12	-4,67	2,07	2,02	-1,67	-1,75	0,95	2,53	4,35	1,2	**11,71%**	**3,70%**	8,99%
2005	4,71	10,78	-2,84	-4,9	3,00	2,41	6,54	3,85	3,78	-4,17	6,2	3,87	**37,24%**	**57,15%**	3,00%
2006	21,12	-4,49	9,06	8,97	-5,29	-5,14	-4,86	2,62	-4,86	-0,47	5,10	-1,61	**18,09%**	**5,95%**	13,62%
2007	5,72	-3,93	3,2	7,28	6,50	2,25	-1,57	-2,05	15,1	9,58	-2,69	3,46	**49,90%**	**35,58%**	3,53%
2008	3,31	9,14	-6,09	8,25	0,62	6,98	-8,8	-8,56	-11,02	-4,71	0,81	4,39	**-8,92%**	**-4,93%**	-38,48%
2009	-0,08	2,82	1,29	7,80	7,74	9,18	-9,41	9,63	3,71	3,34	-0,08	2,98	**48,08%**	**44.51%**	23,45%
2010	-9,79	3,43	7,78	-5,85	-6,39	-4,61	9,02	3,11	8,70	3,77	1,11	9,89	**7,71%**	**15,27%**	12,78%
2011	3,02	0,40	-7,01	0,94	-2,98	-2,73	5,63	-8,41	4,32	-7,97	2,70	-3,27	**-17.60%**	**-15,46%**	0,00%
2012	4,49	0,03	-1,33	-1,03	-2,91	-1,10	3,18	0,53	0,73	-0,96	-2,14	-1,86	**-0,73%**	**-2,60%**	13,41%
2013	2,81	2,24	0,99	-3,69	-0,88	-5,21	-2,3	0,25	-1,70	1,55	1,45	-0,25	**-1,36%**	**-5,31%**	29,60%
2014	-0,02	2,94	2,75	-0,86	1,22	-0,49	-0,53	3,01	-0,51	-0,32	-0,01	-0,02	**-5,71%**	**7,16%**	11,39%
2015	1.59	3,94	1,79	-2,84	1,21	-1,90	0,55	-5,42	-2,47	6,06	2,15	-3,39	**-9,62%**	**0,64%**	-0,73%
2016	-2,71	1,16	-0,99	-0,04	1,17	-0,10	2,72	-1,08	0,37	1,84	1,78	2,48	**3,28%**	**6,69%**	9,54%
2017	2,17	4,16	0,39	0,47	-1,09	-1,46	0,49	-2,76	0,25	4,39	0,53	0,64	**23,52%**	**8,33%**	**19,42%**
2018	5,79	-1,20	-4,80	2,80	5,69	2,22	2,05	4,28	1,65%	-5,05	0,40	-8,49	**-1,99%**	**2,47%**	**-6,24%**
2019	5,82	3,32	5,22	6,33	-7,29	2,94	3,68	-0,80	0,86	0,74	3,63	1,19	**24,59%**	**27,03%**	**29,30%**
2020	4,08	-3,18	-8,70	+12,05	+2,40	+3,90	+1,58	+5,58	-1,60	-2,05	+5,33	+1,16	**27,66%**	**17,19%**	**16,26%**
2021	-0,19	+6,22	-1,39	+3,08	-1,59	+4,31	-0,45	+2,00	-1,49	+3,46	-0,75	+1,56	**6,02%**	**13,90%**	**26,89%**
2022	-3,61	-4,79	+2,57	-5,35	-1,97	-4,88	6,80	-2,67	-6,41	3,27	1,52	6,36	**-19,07 %**	**-19,53%**	**-19,44%**
2023	6,37	0,30											**7,31%**	**6,71%**	**4,04%**

Performance prior to January 2009 is based on the FCM Opportunity Fund (USD) which has been managed by the Investment Manager since 1980 using the same investment strategy and approach as the Sparrowhawk Fund.

Audited YTD performance.
1980-2008 in USD
Past performance is not an indicator of future results.

2009-today in EUR

DISCLAIMER: Firm: FCM SA is a registered investment adviser. In general: This disclaimer applies to this document and the verbal or written comments of any person representing it. The information presented is available for client or potential client use only. This summary, which has been furnished on a confidential basis to the recipient, does not constitute an offer of any securities or investment advisory services, which may be made only by means of a private placement memorandum or similar materials which contain a description of material terms and risks. This summary is intended exclusively for the use of the person it has been delivered to by FCM SA and it is not to be reproduced or redistributed to any other person without the prior consent.

Past Performance: Past performance generally is not, and should not be construed as, an indication of future results. The information provided should not be relied upon as the basis for making any investment decisions

Past portfolio characteristics are not necessarily indicative of future portfolio characteristics and can be changed. Past strategy allocations are not necessarily indicative of future allocations. Strategy allocations are based on the capital used for the strategy mentioned. This document may contain forward-looking statements and projections that are based on current beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available.

Risk of Loss: An investment involves a high degree of risk, including the possibility of a total loss thereof. Any investment or strategy is speculative in nature and there can be no assurance that the investment objective(s) will be achieved. Investors must be prepared to bear the risk of a total loss of their investment.

This presentation is not intended for distribution to, or use by, any person or entity in any jurisdiction or country where such distribution or use is contrary to local law or regulation. Additional information: Prospective investors are urged to carefully read the applicable memorandums in its entirety.

All information is believed to be reasonable, but involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions and prospective investors may not put undue reliance on any of these statements. Any information may be changed or updated without notice to the recipient.

Tax, legal or accounting advice: This presentation is not intended to provide, and should not be relied upon for, accounting, legal or tax advice or investment recommendations. Any statements of the tax consequences contained in this presentation were not intended to be used and cannot be used to avoid penalties or to promote, market or recommend to another party any tax related matters addressed herein.

Robin Curry-Lindahl

LCL Asset Management AB
FCM S.A.
185, Ch de la Hulpe
1170 Brussels, Belgium

Mob: +32 496 166368
Tel: +32 (0)2 641 1599
Email: rcl@fidelity-sa.be
www.fcm-sa.com