Sustainable investment

means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The EU Taxonomy is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 establishing a list of environmentally sustainable economic activities. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: R-co Valor Balanced

Legal entity identifier: 969500T46ZASFNQGQH25

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?				
• • Yes	● ○ ☑ No			
 □ It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: [N/A] □ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy 	☑ It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 72.49% of sustainable investments			
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy			
☐ It made sustainable investments with a social objective: [N/A]	with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy			
	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments			



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

Through our work and MSCI ESG Research, we consider a broad spectrum of criteria relating to the E pillar (physical risks linked to climate change, water stress, waste management, etc.) and S pillar (staff training, product safety, auditing production practices, etc.) as part of our general approach.

Additionally, the investment teams seek to identify relevant and material factors as part of ex-ante analysis of ESG profiles and ex-post assessment of the sustainability trajectory of the issuer and/or industry. Based on dependencies and major impacts, the following elements may be considered: controversies (type, severity and recurrence), externalities (toxic/carbon emissions, water consumption, destruction of biodiversity, accidents, dismissals, strikes, precarious contracts, fraud, etc.) and contributions (Taxonomy alignment, participation in the United Nations sustainable development goals (SDG), alignment with the Paris Agreement temperature goal, etc.).

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are

attained.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The performance of the sustainability indicators used to demonstrate the promotion of the aforementioned environmental and/or social characteristics is shown below. A detailed ESG report is available in the appendix.

...and compared to previous periods?

Sustainability indicators	29/12/2023	30/12/2022
ESG score (/10)	6.65	6.5
E score (/10)	6.88	6.38
S score (/10)	5.2	5.1
G score (/10)	5.9	5.7
Women on the board of directors (%)	35%	34%
Carbon intensity (tonnes of CO2eq/million dollars of revenue)	122	128
Asset stranding transition categories (%)	0%	0%
SBTi target set companies (%)	24%	20%
SBTi committed companies (%)	24%	21%
Green share (%)	5%	N/A

As the data shown in the table has been recalculated, there may be slight differences from the original publication.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intended to make and how did the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives?

With regard to corporate issuers, the objectives followed by the product's sustainable investments are:

- Companies' general positive contribution through contributing revenue, i.e. revenue linked to activities with a positive impact on the environment or society (clean energy, energy efficiency, access to care, etc.) or to issuance of sustainable debt instruments (green, social or sustainable bonds):
- Contribution to environmental objectives, such as targets for reducing emissions in line with the Paris Agreement or reducing water use;
- Contribution to social objectives, through alignment with United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 5 (gender equality), 8 (decent work and economic growth) or 10 (reduced inequalities).

Public issuers qualifying as sustainable investments promoted the following objectives:

- States' general positive contribution through issuance of sustainable debt instruments (green, social or sustainable bonds);
- Positive environmental contribution: Signatory to the Paris Agreement or the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity;
- Positive social contribution: Performance with respect to equality (Gini index) and freedom of the press (Freedom House).

As at 29 December 2023, the product had invested 72.49% of its net assets in issuers qualifying as sustainable investments, of which 59.94% contributed to an environmental objective, and 55.49% to a social objective, as described above.

We used the data published by and available from MSCI ESG Research.

As at 29 December 2023, the Taxonomy-alignment of the product was 2.00%. Taxonomy-aligned investments contributed to the following objectives:

- Climate change mitigation

- Climate change adaptation

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

In order to be classed as sustainable, an investment must do no significant harm to the various environmental or social objectives to which it intends to contribute.

To ensure that the sustainable investments of the financial product do no significant harm ("DNSH") to any of its environmental or social objectives, our DNSH procedure for products with a sustainable objective includes:

- Standard sector exclusions which reduce the product's exposure to social and environmental controversies;
- Consideration of the mandatory principal adverse impacts (PAIs) of these investments on sustainability factors.

We also use ESG ratings as part of our approach, as a minimum safeguard in relation to overall sustainability performance.

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

All mandatory PAIs are taken into consideration in the Management Company's definition of sustainable investments by means of:

- Sectoral and normative exclusions, including compliance with minimum guarantees, through exclusionary PAIs:
- o PAI 10 Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, for corporate issuers;
- o PAI 14 Exposure to controversial weapons, for corporate issuers;
- o PAI 16 Investee countries subject to social violations, for sovereign issuers;
- A proprietary quantitative scoring model, incorporating mandatory PAIs.

Further details on the scoring model are available in the document "Definition of sustainable investments" which can be found on our website:

https://am.fr.rothschildandco.com/en/responsible-investing/documentation/.

Were the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Detailed description:

For all the Management Company's investments, we exclude companies suspected of violating the ten fundamental principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC).

Furthermore, as part of our definition of a sustainable investment for corporate issuers, we check to ensure that there are no violations of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. To that end, we use an overall controversy indicator measuring the company's past and current involvement in violations of international standards. The regulatory frameworks considered include the following: the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.



How did this financial product take into account principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The financial product considers principal adverse impacts (PAI) on the sustainability factors on which Rothschild & Co Asset Management focuses its efforts as a priority:

o Corporate issuers

- Climate change
 - O Greenhouse gas intensity and emissions, scopes 1 and 2 (PAI 1 & 3)
 - O Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4)
 - O Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives (optional climate PAI 4)
- Human rights, business ethics and respect for human dignity
 - O Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10)
 - O Board gender diversity (PAI 13)
 - O Exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14)
 - O Lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies (optional social/human rights PAI 15)

o Sovereign issuers:

- Human rights, business ethics and respect for human dignity
- Investee countries subject to social violations (PAI 16)

As part of taking PAIs into account, we relied on methodology and data from our external service provider, MSCI ESG Research.

From an operational standpoint, adverse impacts are taken into account in every aspect of our sustainability approach, including the exclusion policy, the analysis and selection process using ESG criteria, the engagement system and ESG reporting.

For this product, we report annually on all mandatory PAIs and optional PAIs chosen by the Management Company.

Adverse sustainability indicator	Metric	Impact	Unit
1. GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions	30,529.6	tCO ₂
1. GHG emissions	Scope 2 GHG emissions	4,677.5	tCO ₂
1. GHG emissions	Scope 3 GHG emissions	171,630.7	tCO ₂
1. GHG emissions	Scopes 1/2 GHG emissions	35,207.2	tCO ₂
1. GHG emissions	Scopes 1/2/3 GHG emissions	206,837.9	tCO ₂
2. Carbon footprint	Scope 1 carbon footprint	82.7	tCO ₂ /EUR
			m
2. Carbon footprint	Scope 2 carbon footprint	12.7	tCO ₂ /EUR
			m
2. Carbon footprint	Scope 3 carbon footprint	474.1	tCO ₂ /EUR

			m
2. Carbon footprint	Scopes 1/2 carbon footprint	95.3	tCO ₂ /EUR
·			m
2. Carbon footprint	Scopes 1/2/3 carbon footprint	559.9	tCO ₂ /EUR
·			m
3. Carbon intensity	Scopes 1/2/3 carbon intensity	891.2	tCO ₂ /EUR
			m
4. Exposure to companies active in the	Exposure to companies active in the	12.7	%
fossil fuel sector	fossil fuel sector		
5. Share of non-renewable energy	Share of non-renewable energy	65.7	%
consumption and production	consumption and production		
6. Energy consumption intensity per	A sector	0.0	GWh/EUR
high impact climate sector			m
6. Energy consumption intensity per	B sector	1.1	GWh/EUR
high impact climate sector			m
6. Energy consumption intensity per	C sector	0.7	GWh/EUR
high impact climate sector			m
6. Energy consumption intensity per	D sector	2.8	GWh/EUR
high impact climate sector			m
6. Energy consumption intensity per	E sector	4.0	GWh/EUR
high impact climate sector			m
6. Energy consumption intensity per	F sector	0.2	GWh/EUR
high impact climate sector			m
6. Energy consumption intensity per	G sector	0.0	GWh/EUR
high impact climate sector			m
6. Energy consumption intensity per	H sector	1.0	GWh/EUR
high impact climate sector			m
6. Energy consumption intensity per	L sector	0.8	GWh/EUR
high impact climate sector			m
7. Activities negatively affecting	Activities negatively affecting	0.1	%
biodiversity-sensitive areas	biodiversity-sensitive areas		
8. Emissions to water	Emissions to water	0.0	T/EUR m
9. Hazardous waste ratio	Hazardous waste ratio	0.0	T/EUR m
10. Violations of UN Global Compact	Violations of UN Global Compact	0.7	%
principles and Organisation for	principles and Organisation for		
Economic Cooperation and	Economic Cooperation and		
Development (OECD) Guidelines for	Development (OECD) Guidelines for		
Multinational Enterprises	Multinational Enterprises		
11. Lack of processes and compliance	Lack of processes and compliance	3.0	%
mechanisms to monitor compliance	mechanisms to monitor compliance		
with UN Global Compact principles and	with UN Global Compact principles and		
OECD Guidelines for Multinational	OECD Guidelines for Multinational		
Enterprises	Enterprises	11.0	0/
12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	Unadjusted gender pay gap	11.9	%
13. Board gender diversity	Board gender diversity	37.4	%
14. Exposure to controversial weapons	Exposure to controversial weapons	0.0	%
(anti-personnel mines, cluster	(anti-personnel mines, cluster		
munitions, chemical weapons and	munitions, chemical weapons and		
biological weapons)	biological weapons)	101.1	+00 /5115
15. GHG intensity	GHG intensity	191.1	tCO ₂ /EUR
16 Investor countries subject to seeid	Investor countries subject to establish	0.0	m of GDP
16. Investee countries subject to social	Investee countries subject to social	0.0	number

violations (number of countries)	violations (number of countries)		
16. Investee countries subject to social	Investee countries subject to social	0.0	%
violations (in relative terms)	violations (in relative terms)		
16. Investee countries subject to social	Investee countries subject to social	0.0	%
violations (as % of AuM)	violations (as % of AuM)		
4 (optional). Investments in companies	Investments in companies without	30.3	%
without carbon emission reduction	carbon emission reduction initiatives		
initiatives			
15 (optional). Lack of anti-corruption	Lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery	2.1	%
and anti-bribery policies	policies		



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: 29/12/2023

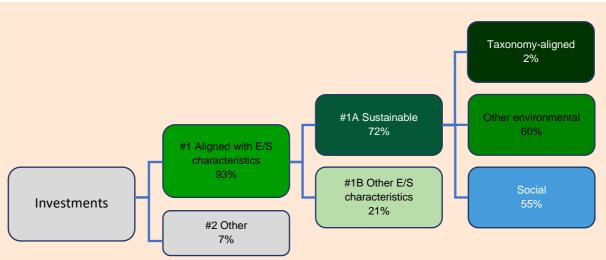
Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
Bundesrepub. Deutschland 2.6 08/15/33	Govt	5.17%	Germany
RMM Court Terme C	-	4.23%	Europe
Uber Technologies Inc	Consumer discretionary	1.60%	US
Meta Platforms Inc	Consumer discretionary	1.52%	US
Ivanhoe Mines Ltd	Commodities	1.51%	Canada
MercadoLibre Inc	Consumer discretionary	1.42%	Latin America
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd	Consumer discretionary	1.38%	Asia excl. Japan
Morgan Stanley	Banking	1.33%	US
French Discount T-bill 0 01/10/24	Govt	1.30%	France
Trip.com Group Ltd	Consumer discretionary	1.22%	Asia excl. Japan
Airbus SE	Industrial goods	1.18%	France
BioMarin Pharmaceutical Inc	Health care	1.15%	US
Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd	Commodities	1.14%	Canada
Newmont Corp	Commodities	1.09%	US
Capgemini SE	Technology	1.01%	France



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



- **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
- **#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

The asset allocation figures presented above are expressed as a percentage of net assets.

The applicable criteria for fossil gas to be considered aligned with the EU Taxonomy include restrictions on emissions and a transition to fully renewable energy sources or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For nuclear energy, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	% Assets
Banking	18.05%
Consumer discretionary	16.92%
Financial services	9.62%
Industrial goods	9.47%
Govt	8.27%
Commodities	5.03%
Insurance	4.76%
Energy	3.80%
Construction	3.43%
Health care	3.35%
Utilities	2.84%
Technology	1.83%
Consumer staples	1.75%
Chemicals	1.40%
Telecoms	0.77%
Automotive	0.69%



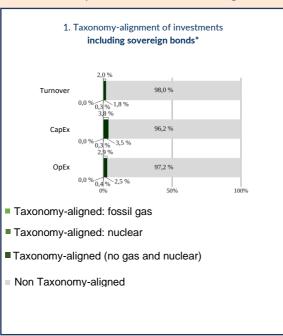
To what extent were the sustainable investments with an

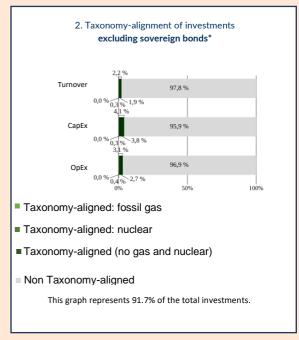
environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Did the financial product invest in nuclear and/or fossil gas related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

✓ Yes☐ In fossil gas☐ In nuclear energy☐ No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





* For the purpose of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" consist of all sovereign exposures

We used the Taxonomy data available from MSCI ESG Research.

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

As at 29/12/2023, 0.04% of investments were made in transitional activities, and 1.04% in enabling activities.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

Comparing the percentage of Taxonomy-aligned investments with previous reference periods, on the basis of estimated data, would not be appropriate.

The percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy as at 29/12/2023 was 2.00%.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies;
- capital expenditure (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy;
- operational expenditure (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



Regulation (EU)

2020/852.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Within the sustainable investments made, the share with an environmental objective not aligned with the Taxonomy is 59.94% of net assets.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Within the sustainable investments made, the share with a social objective is 55.49% of net assets.

What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

A share of the financial product's net assets may be invested in securities that are not analysed with respect to ESG criteria. However, all investments adhere to the Management Company's common exclusion framework, guaranteeing a baseline level of compliance with ESG principles.

Such securities held in the portfolio serve to further the financial product's financial investment objective. The financial product may invest up to 10% of its net assets in cash on an ancillary basis.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

During the financial year, the product's allocation was adjusted on the basis of its sustainability procedures and the environmental and social characteristics promoted.

Such adjustments related to sector exposures and/or investments in specific issuers, and were made on the basis of updates to exclusion lists and/or investment cases, compliance with the product's sustainability requirements, controversies management and/or engagement activities.

Certain constraints were tightened during the year, such as the definition of sustainable investment, which now uses a proprietary model to consider principal adverse impacts in a quantitative way, and the management company's common exclusion framework, which has been extended to the tobacco industry.

Our Engagement and Voting Report summarises our major engagement activity and voting decisions during the course of the year, together with concrete examples of cases encountered in the Rothschild & Co Asset Management portfolios. This report is available on our website at the following address: https://am.fr.rothschildandco.com/en/responsible-investing/documentation/



How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?

N/A

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?

N/A

How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

N/A

How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?

N/A



R-co Valor Balanced C EUR

Mixed SICAV



COUNTRY OF REGISTRATION FR















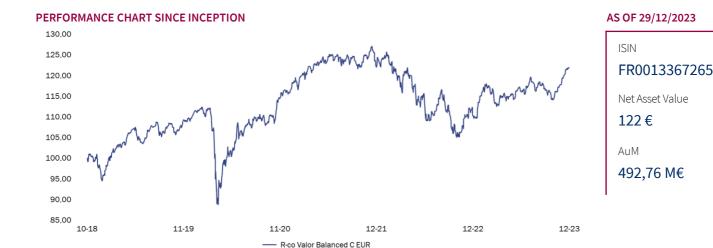






INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Achieve capital growth over a recommended investment horizon of three to five years via exposure to equity and fixed-income markets with a balanced profile, discretionary asset allocation and a selection of financial securities based on the financial analysis of issuers.



CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE (%)

	1 month	2023	1 year	3 years	5 years	Inception
Fund	2,88	11,35	11,35	4,78	27,20	22,00

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE (%)

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Fund	-11,79	6,68	4,98	15,64

ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE (%)

	3 years	5 years	Inception	
Fund	1,57	4,93	3,91	

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

RISK INDICATORS

	1 year	3 years	5 years
Fund volatility (%)	7,57	8,16	9,77
Bench. volatility (%)	-	-	-
Sharpe Ratio*	1,09	0,08	0,44
Tracking error (%)	-	-	-
Information Ratio	-	-	-
Beta	-	-	-

Calculation: weekly basis. The figures provided relate to past months and years.

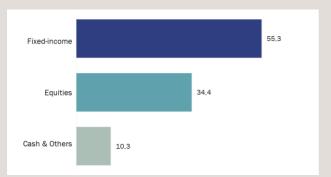
Source: Rothschild & Co Asset Management. This non-contractual document does not constitute an offer to sell or investment advice. Its purpose is to provide you with simplified information on the fund's features. Before any subscription please read the legal notices on page 3. For further information please refer to the regulatory documents (KID or complete prospectus) and/or your usual contact person: Rothschild & Co Asset Management – 29 avenue de Messine – 75008 Paris - France – Tel: (33) 1 40 74 40 74 – AMF approval number GP-17000014

^{*}Replacement of EONIA by ESTR as the new reference short-term interest rate in the eurozone from 01/01/2022.



Overall portfolio

ASSET CLASS EXPOSURE (%)



NB: Cash & Others segment includes restatement of derivatives Cash & Other = Money market funds, OATs less than 1 year and cash

GROSS CONTRIBUTION TO PERFORMANCE IN THE MONTH



CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS PERFORMANCE BY ASSET CLASS (%)

Asset class	Average fund weight	Average benchmark weight	Average overweight Fu	und contribution	Benchmark contribution	Relative contribution
Fixed-income	55,7	-	-	1,93	-	-
Equities	34,5	-	-	1,05	-	-
Cash & Others	9,9	-	-	0,03	-	-
Total	100,0	-	-	3,01	-	-



Equity segment

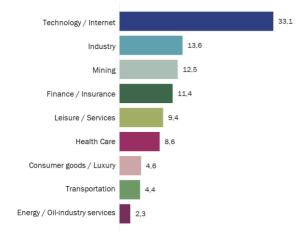
% exposed: 34,44% % invested : 34,44%

TOP HOLDINGS (%)

Name	%
Uber Technologies Inc	1,6
Meta Platforms Inc	1,5
Ivanhoe Mines Ltd	1,5
MercadoLibre Inc	1,4
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd	1,4

Non rebased weights

NET EXPOSURE BY SECTOR (%)

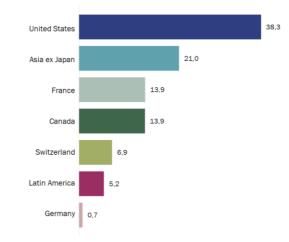


Rebased weights

MAIN TRANSACTIONS OVER THE MONTH

Purchases	Sales
Roche Holding AG	Seagen Inc
Kingdee International Software	Manulife Financial Corp
Ivanhoe Mines Ltd	Capgemini SE
	Uber Technologies Inc
	Vipshop Holdings Ltd

NET EXPOSURE BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION (%)



Rebased weights

BEST CONTRIBUTIONS BY ASSET (%)



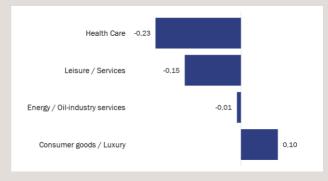
BEST CONTRIBUTIONS BY SECTOR (%)



WORST CONTRIBUTIONS BY ASSET (%)



WORST CONTRIBUTIONS BY SECTOR (%)





Fixed Income segment

Modified Duration: 3,45 YTM: 4,73%

TOP HOLDINGS (%)

Name	%
Bundesrepub. Deutschland 2.6 08/15/33	5,2
Enel Finance Intl Nv 0 06/17/27	0,9
Erste&steiermar 0 3/4 07/06/28	0,7
Intesa Sanpaolo Spa 5 1/4 01/13/30	0,7
Heraeus Finance Gmbh 2 5/8 06/09/27	0,6

Non rebased weights Excluding UCITS and derivatives

CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS PERFORMANCE BY DEBT TYPE

Debt type	Average weight	Contribution
Senior financials - covered	32,3	0,72
Corporate	30,5	1,56
Financial T2	12,1	0,37
Government	10,5	0,48
Corporate hybrid	6,5	0,15
Financial T1	6,2	0,31
Bond fund	2,4	0,07
Derivatives and counterparties	-0,5	-0,21
Total	100,0	3,46

MAIN TRANSACTIONS OVER THE MONTH

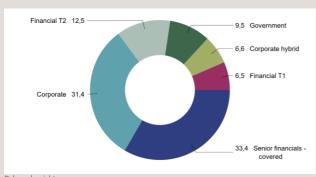
Purchases	Sales
No purchase movement	Bundesrepub. Deutschland 2 1/2 07/04/44

MODIFIED DURATION EXPOSURE BY MATURITY

Exposure by maturity	Weight (%)	Contribution to sensitivity
< 1 year	8,7	0,07
1-3 years	37,7	0,76
3-5 years	32,6	1,16
5-7 years	8,3	0,43
7-10 years	12,8	1,02
> 10 years		
Cash		
Total	100,0	3,45
Doboood waighte		

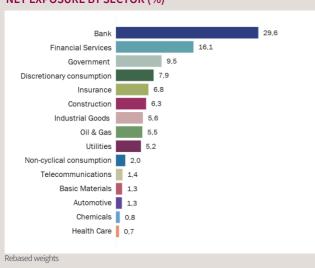
Rebased weights

DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF BONDS (%)

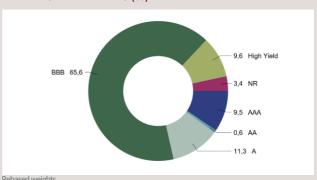


Rebased weights Excluding UCITS and derivatives

NET EXPOSURE BY SECTOR (%)

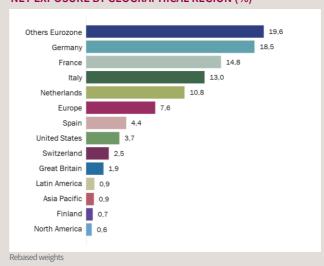


BREAKDOWN BY RATING (%)



Rebased weights Excluding UCITS and derivatives

NET EXPOSURE BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION (%)





Characteristics

Legal

Legal form	SICAV
Domicile	France
AMF Classification	-
Share / Fund Currency	EUR
Share Class Type	Accumulation
Inception date	24/10/2018
Class inception	26/10/2018
Investment horizon	3-5 years
Benchmark	-

Risk level

Lower risk						Higher risk
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The synthetic risk indicator shows the level of risk of this product compared to others. It indicates the probability that this product will suffer losses in the event of market movements or

our inability to pay you. We have classified this product in risk class 3 out of 7, which is a low to medium risk class. This means that the potential losses associated with the future performance of the product are low to medium and, should market conditions deteriorate, it is unlikely that our ability to pay you

Other important risk factors not adequately covered by the indicator:

Credit risk: Risk of deterioration in credit quality or risk of default by an issuer that could negatively impact the price of the assets in the portfolio.

Counterparty risk: Risk of default by a counterparty to an OTC transaction (swap, repo). These risks may have a negative impact on the net asset value of the Fund. Impact of techniques such as derivatives: The use of derivatives can amplify the impact of

market movement effects on the portfolio.

Fund service providers

Management company	Rothschild & Co Asset Management
Custodian	Rothschild Martin Maurel
Administrative Agent	Caceis Fund Administration
Fund manager	Yoann IGNATIEW / Emmanuel PETIT

Fees

Subscription fee (max) / Redemption fee (max.)	3% / None
Redeffiption fee (max.)	
Management fees	1,30% Maximum total including VAT of net assets
Ex-post ongoing charges	1,32%
Performance fee	None

Glossary

Carbon intensity

The Carbon Intensity of the portfolio is defined as the weighted sum of the carbon intensities of the underlying assets in the portfolio.

Emissions reduction target

If a company has a target for reducing its carbon emissions, this indicator assesses the commitment to that target. Higher scores are given to companies that are actively seeking to reduce their emissions from an already relatively low level. Apart from companies without a target, the lowest scores are for companies with high levels of emissions that are seeking only minor reductions. For small companies, where carbon reduction targets are relatively rare, a moderately high score is given for any type of carbon reduction target.

Score referring to the management of the transition to a low-carbon economy

This score is an indicator of a company's performance in managing the risks and opportunities associated with the transition to a low carbon economy. It combines assessments of the management of the following key issues:

(i) greenhouse gas emissions management, (ii) carbon footprint of products and services, etc. The higher the score, the more effectively the company is managing these issues. (Score: 0-10).

SFDR articles

Article 6: the financial product does not necessarily promote ESG characteristics or have specific sustainable investment objectives. Article 8: the financial product promotes certain environmental and social characteristics

Article 9: the financial product has sustainable investment objectives.

Category "transition to a low carbon economy"

This indicator classifies companies according to their exposure to the risks and opportunities associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy

The different categories are:

Asset Stranding: assets that lose value due to unfavourable market developments (legislation, environmental constraints, technological disruptions) that cause significant devaluation (e.g. companies owning

Operational transition: a company facing increased operating costs due to carbon taxes or having to make significant investments to implement solutions to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. cement producers):

Product offering in transition: a company facing a decline in demand for carbon-intensive products and having to shift its product offering towards products compatible with a low-carbon economy (e.g. the automotive sector);

Neutral: a company with low exposure to increases in operating costs/capital expenditure associated with the transition to a low-carbon economy (e.g. the healthcare sector);

Solutions: a company that provides products or services that are expected to benefit from the transition to a low-carbon economy (e.g. renewable energy power producers).

Green share

Share of sales of underlying assets contributing to transition: Low: from 1 to 19.9% of sales Moderate: 20 to 49.9% of sales High: 50 to 100% of sales



Management report | ESG

ESG data are dated from the beginning of the quarter

ESG RATING

	Score	Rating
Fund	6,65	A
Management universe	6,5	A
Adjusted scores within their industry		
Coverage rate		94%
Number of holdings		207
Number of ESG rated holdings		189

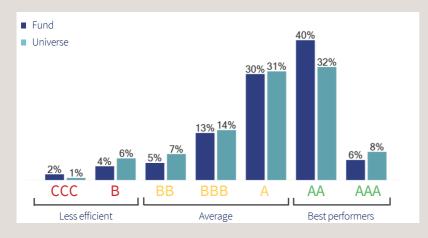
ESG SCORE COMPARISON BY PILLAR

	E	S	G
Fund	6,88	5,25	5,88
Management universe	6,88	5,1	5,72

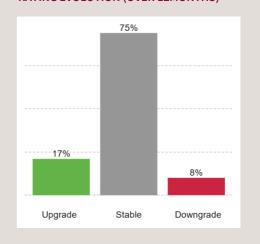
WOMEN REPRESENTATION ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Fund	35%
Management universe	35%

RATING DISTRIBUTIONS (% EXCLUDING CASH)



RATING EVOLUTION (OVER 12MONTHS)



DISTRIBUTION OF RATINGS BY SECTOR (% EXCLUDING CASH)

Sector	Weight	Not rated	ссс	В	ВВ			AA	AAA
Consumer goods	4,1%	16,0%	-	12,3%	-	4,9%	26,9%	40,0%	-
Oil & Gas	3,9%	-	-	-	-	-	47,6%	52,4%	-
Financials	33,4%	8,7%	-	2,8%	6,6%	8,4%	25,5%	44,4%	3,6%
Industry	11,4%	9,1%	-	11,3%	-	18,2%	15,7%	27,5%	18,2%
Materials	6,6%	-	-	-	11,1%	7,1%	38,1%	43,7%	-
Health Care	3,4%	-	-	-	4,2%	51,7%	44,1%	-	-
Utilities	2,9%	12,1%	-	-	-	-	47,2%	-	40,7%
Consumer services	12,6%	-	-	5,9%	9,9%	23,1%	43,1%	10,5%	7,4%
Sovereign	8,5%	-	-	-	-	-	37,4%	62,6%	-
Technology	7,0%	-	22,5%	3,6%	4,0%	34,5%	16,0%	19,4%	-
Telecommunications	0,8%	100,0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UCIs	5,4%	8,2%	-	-	-	-	-	91,8%	-



Management report | ESG

CARBON INTENSITY (SCOPE 1 + 2) AND GREEN SHARE

tons of CO2 per sales, in millions of USD Fund 122 113 Management universe Relative Difference 9 Coverage rate 82% Green share 5%

MAIN SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CARBON INTENSITY

Sectors	Weight	Carbon intensity	Contribution to the carbon intensity (%)
Materials	8,1%	5 897,8	40%
Consumer services	15,4%	4 521,9	19%
Utilities	3,6%	2 710,4	13%
Тор 3	27,1%	13 130,1	73%

MAIN CONTRIBUTORS TO CARBON INTENSITY

Issuers	Weight	ESG rating	E Score	Low carbon Transition Management Score	Annual emissions (MtCO2)	Carbon intensity	Contribution to the carbon intensity (%)
Air Liquide SA	1,2%	А	4,8	7,0	39,5	1 235,3	12,0%
ARCELORMITTAL SA	0,9%	ВВ	3,4	6,1	119,1	1 471,6	10,9%
Ivanhoe Mines Ltd	1,9%	А	3,4		0,1	495,6	7,7%
EP INFRASTRUCTURE AS	0,6%	А	8,1	6,7	3,5	1 112,6	5,8%
EASYJET FINCO BV	0,6%	AA	6,4	7,5	6,4	997,5	5,2%
Top 5	5,2%				168,6	5 312,6	41,6%

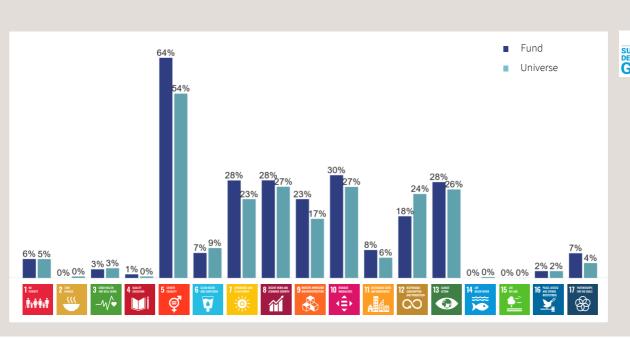
ISSUERS FROM THE "ASSET STRANDING" TRANSITION **CATEGORY**

Fund	0%
Management universe	0%

SBTI INVOLVED COMPANIES

Target Set	24%
Committed	24%

% OF PORTFOLIO ALIGNED WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





Disclaimer

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Any information for investors in Belgium pertaining to Rothschild & Co Asset Management or the fund will be published in a local Belgian media outlet or provided by the fund

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· Information for Dutch investors

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