LA FINANCIÈRE DE L'ÉCHIQUIER

TOCQUEVILLE DIVIDENDE

Prospectus

UCITS compliant with European Directive 2009/65/EC

15/05/2026

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1. General features

1.1 Form of the UCITS

1.1.1. Company name

TOCQUEVILLE DIVIDENDE (hereinafter the "**Fund**")

1.1.2. Legal form and Member State in which the Fund was set up

Fonds Commun de Placement (FCP) formed under French law.

1.1.3. Inception date and expected lifetime

The Fund was created on 27 April 2001 for a term of 99 years.

1.1.4. Fund overview

ISIN Code	Allocation of distributable amounts	Base currency	Subscribers	Minimum initial subscription amount (2)	Amount of subsequent subscriptions
C unit: FR0010546929	Accumulation	EUR	All investors	One unit	One ten-thousandth of a unit
D unit: FR0010546937	Distribution	EUR	All investors	One unit	One ten-thousandth of a unit
I unit: FR0010600205	Accumulation	EUR	All investors, more specifically intended for institutional investors	1,000 units	One ten-thousandth of a unit
I-D unit: FR0010985135	Distribution	EUR	All investors, more specifically intended for institutional investors	1,000 units	One ten-thousandth of a unit
S unit: FR0013245339	Accumulation	EUR	Intended for distribution by financial intermediaries other than management companies (1)	One unit	One ten-thousandth of a unit
S-D unit: FR0013299732	Distribution	EUR	Intended for distribution by financial intermediaries other than management companies (1)	One unit	One ten-thousandth of a unit

(1) Subscription of this unit class is limited to investors subscribing through distributors or intermediaries, other than the Management Company (as defined below);

- *whose national law forbids any retrocessions to distributors (i.e the United Kingdom and the Netherlands); or*
- *who provide services such as:*
  - *advice within the meaning of MiFID 2014/65;*
  - *individual discretionary portfolio management;*
  - *and for which they are exclusively remunerated by their clients.*

(2) In the case of proprietary investments, the Management Company is not required to comply with the stated minimum.

1.1.5. Available information

The latest annual and interim reports are available on the website www.lfde.com or may be sent to unitholders within eight business days on written request to:
LA FINANCIERE DE L'ECHIQUIER
53 Avenue d'Iéna
75116 Paris

If required, additional information may be obtained from the Management Company by telephoning +33 (0)1.47.23.90.90.

1.1.6. Other documents made available

La Financière de l'Echiquier has adhered to the shareholder engagement policy of the LBP AM group and delegated the exercise of voting rights to LBP AM. The LBP AM Group's shareholder engagement policy is available at www.lbpam.com. The report on the implementation of the shareholder engagement policy is available at www.lfde.com

These documents, as well as the policy for the transmission of inventories allowing any unitholder to request an inventory of holdings in accordance with the procedures contained in this policy, may be sent, within 8 business days, upon written request from the unitholder to LA FINANCIERE DE L'ECHIQUIER (53 Avenue d'Iéna 75116 Paris).

1.2 Parties

1.2.1. Management Company

The Management Company was authorised by the AMF (Autorité des Marchés Financiers) on 17/01/1991 under number GP 91004 (general licence).
LA FINANCIERE DE L'ECHIQUIER
53 Avenue d'Iéna
75116 Paris

1.2.2. Depositary and custodian

BNP PARIBAS SA
16, boulevard des Italiens, 75009 Paris
Trade and Companies Register: 662042449 Paris

BNP PARIBAS SA is a licensed bank authorised by the Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution (ACPR). It is also the issuance account keeper (UCITS unitholders) and the centralising agent appointed to act on behalf of the Fund.

Description of its duties and of conflicts of interest that may arise:
The Depositary exercises three types of responsibilities, namely the oversight of the management company (as defined in Article 22.3 of the UCITS V directive), the monitoring of the cash flows of the UCITS (as set out in Article 22.4) and the safekeeping of the UCITS assets (per Article 22.5). The primary objective of the Depositary is to protect the interests of the holders/investors of the UCITS, which always prevail over any commercial interests.

Conflicts of interest may arise if and when the management company or the UCITS maintains other business relationships with BNP Paribas SA in parallel with an appointment of BNP Paribas SA acting as Depositary. For example, BNP Paribas SA could, as well as acting as Depositary, also provide the UCITS or the management company with fund administration services, including net asset value calculation.

In order to address situations of conflicts of interest, the Depositary has implemented and maintains a management of conflicts of interest policy, aiming at:

- Identifying and analysing potential situations of conflicts of interest;
- Recording, managing and monitoring conflict of interest situations
  - by relying on the permanent measures in place to address conflicts of interest such as maintaining separate legal entities, segregation of duties, separation of reporting lines, insider lists for staff members,
  - implementing on a case-by-case basis the appropriate preventive measures such as drawing up a new watch list, implementing a new Chinese wall, making sure that operations are carried out at arm's length and/or informing the clients concerned, or refusing to carry out the activity giving rise to the conflict of interest.

Description of any safekeeping functions delegated by the Depositary, the list of delegates and subdelegates and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such a delegation:

The Depositary of the UCITS, BNP Paribas SA, is responsible for safekeeping of the assets (as defined in Article 22.5 of the directive cited above). In order to provide custody services in a large number of countries, allowing UCITS to meet their investment objectives, BNP Paribas SA has appointed sub-custodians in countries where BNP Paribas SA has no direct local presence. These entities are listed on the following website:

https://securities.cib.bnpparibas/all-our-solutions/asset-fund-services/depositary-bank-trustee-services-2/

The process of appointing sub-custodians and their continuing oversight follows the highest quality standards, including the management of any potential conflict of interest that could arise from such an appointment.
Up-to-date information on the two previous points will be sent to the investor on request.

1.2.3. Statutory auditor

Deloitte & Associés (185 Avenue Charles de Gaulle – 92524 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex), represented by Virginie Gaitte.

The statutory auditor certifies that the Fund's financial statements give a true and fair view. The statutory auditor verifies the composition of the assets and the financial and accounting information prior to their publication.

1.2.4. Distributor

LA FINANCIERE DE L'ECHIQUIER
53 Avenue d'Iéna
75116 Paris

The Management Company draws investors' attention to the fact that certain distributors may not be mandated or known to it insofar as the Fund's units are listed on Euroclear.

1.2.5. Delegates

Administrative and Accounting Management
SOCIETE GENERALE
29 boulevard Haussmann - 75009 Paris
The accounting manager is responsible for accounting and calculating the net asset value.

Institutions responsible for keeping the issuing account:
- for units registered or to be registered in the shared electronic registration system:
IZNES, a simplified joint-stock company, approved by the ACPR as an investment firm on 26 June 2020; registered office: 18 Boulevard Malesherbes, 75008 Paris – France

- for bearer units:
BNP PARIBAS SA
16, boulevard des Italiens
75009 Paris
RCS Paris: 662,042,449

Each of the institutions will assume all tasks relating to issuing account keeping according to the breakdown defined above, with BNP Paribas SA being in charge of aggregating information relating to the issuing account keeping provided by IZNES at the fund level.

The UCI's Management Company has not detected any conflicts of interest that may arise from delegation of the issuing account keeping to IZNES and BNP PARIBAS SA.

1.2.6. Advisor
None.

1.2.7. Centralising agent and institution appointed by the Management Company to receive subscription and redemption orders

The Management Company has delegated all the tasks of centralising subscription and redemption orders to the following institutions:

- for units registered or to be registered in the shared electronic registration system:

IZNES, a simplified joint-stock company, approved by the ACPR as an investment firm on 26 June 2020; registered office: 18 Boulevard Malesherbes, 75008 Paris – France

- for bearer units: BNP PARIBAS SA 16, boulevard des Italiens 75009 Paris RCS Paris: 662,042,449

Each of the institutions will, by delegation of the Management Company, assume all tasks relating to the processing of subscription and redemption orders for the Fund's units, and according to the distribution defined above, with BNP Paribas SA being responsible for aggregating information relating to the processing carried out by IZNES at the fund level.

2. Operating and management procedures

2.1 General features

2.1.1. Characteristics of the units

Nature of the rights attached to the unit class: each unitholder has a co-ownership right to Fund assets in proportion to the number of units owned.

Liabilities management: liabilities management is provided by IZNES for the units to be registered or registered in the shared electronic registration system and by BNP Paribas SA for the bearer units. Units registered in bearer form are listed on Euroclear France. Direct registered units are registered by the Management Company in the shared electronic registration system.

Voting rights: as this is a mutual fund in the form of an FCP, no voting rights are attached to the units, as decisions are taken by the Management Company.

Form of the units: units are issued in bearer or direct registered form. The latter exclusively concerns units to be registered in the IZNES shared electronic registration system for investors with access to that system.

Sub-division of units: subscriptions and redemptions are carried out in ten-thousandths of units, referred to as "fractional units".

Fair treatment of unitholders: The Management Company has put in place a system to ensure compliance with the principle of fair treatment of unitholders.
In principle, no preferential treatment is granted except in the following cases:

- preferential financial treatment granted, where applicable, to certain unit classes benefiting from management fees differentiated according to a minimum subscription, marketing network, etc.: details of these treatment are provided in the "Fees and Commissions" section of the prospectus;
- preferential treatment granted in terms of access to lists of holdings: all unitholders may access the inventories of holdings of their UCIs, in accordance with the portfolio holdings disclosure policy available on the Management Company's website. However, for certain unitholders subject to the supervision of the ACPR/AMF or equivalent authority of another State, this access may be obtained by means of automated dispatch of the investee UCITS's holdings, whether or not carried out transparently;
- preferential financial treatment granted in the form of a retrocession of management fees (i.e. negotiated rebate), where applicable, to certain investors. This preferential financial treatment is granted for reasons justifying a retrocession of management fees, such as a significant subscription commitment or a long-term investment commitment. As part of its collective management and individual discretionary management activities, the Management Company may grant negotiated discounts to clients with whom it has a legal or economic relationship. Preferential treatment may be granted in particular to collective investments managed by the Management Company, in their capacity as investor, due to the double collection of management fees by the Management Company in its capacity as manager of the target fund and the fund of funds. The share of fees thus passed on to internal funds of funds may be different from that granted to external investor funds.

It should be noted that retrocessions of management fees granted to distributors or companies investing in the name and on behalf of portfolios that they manage are not considered preferential treatment.

More detailed information on the portfolio of assets under management may be provided by the Management Company at the request of existing or potential clients.

2.1.2. Year-end

Last NAV calculation day in December.

2.1.3. Tax regime

The Fund is not subject to corporation tax and a tax transparency regime applies to unitholders. The tax regime applicable to amounts distributed by the UCITS or to the UCITS's unrealised or realised capital gains or losses depends on the tax provisions applicable to the subscriber's particular situation and/or the fund's investment jurisdiction. If investors are not sure about their tax situation, they should contact their professional tax adviser.
The Fund is eligible for the PEA (French regulated equity savings plan).

FATCA status of the Fund enabling it, where applicable, to benefit from more favourable tax provisions:

the Fund qualifies as "deemed compliant financial institutions listed in II-B of Appendix 2 of the IGA" (*non-reporting French FI/ deemed compliant/certain collective investment vehicles*).

Indications relating to the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI)

To meet the requirements of the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI), the Management Company may be required to collect and disclose information about the Fund's unitholders to third parties, including the tax authorities, in order to transmit it to the relevant jurisdictions. This information may include (but is not limited to) the identity of the unitholders and their direct or indirect beneficiaries, the ultimate beneficiaries and the persons controlling them. Unitholders will be required to comply with any request from the Management Company to provide this information in order to enable the Management Company to comply with its reporting obligations.
Unitholders should consult an independent tax adviser for any information relating to their particular situation.

Indications on the automatic exchange of information in relation to cross-border arrangements (DAC6)

To meet the requirements of the automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation in relation to reportable cross-border arrangements, the Management Company may be required to collect and disclose information about the Fund's unitholders to third parties, including the tax authorities, in order to transmit it to the relevant jurisdictions. This information may include (but is not limited to) the identity of the unitholders and their direct or indirect beneficiaries, the ultimate beneficiaries and the persons controlling them. Unitholders will be required to comply with any request from the Management Company to provide this information in order to enable the Management Company to comply with its reporting obligations. In the absence of a response from the unitholder, in the event that the arrangement is considered reportable, or in the absence of one of the required elements, the Management Company will be obliged to report certain information about the unitholder and the arrangement to the relevant tax authorities.
Unitholders should consult an independent tax adviser for any information relating to their particular situation.

2.2 Specific features

2.2.1. ISIN codes

C unit	:	FR0010546929
D unit	:	FR0010546937
I unit	:	FR0010600205
I-D unit	:	FR0010985135
S unit	:	FR0013245339
S-D unit	:	FR0013299732

2.2.2. Classifications

International equities.

2.2.3. Investment objective

The objective of FCP Tocqueville Dividend is, within the framework of a dynamic equity allocation decided by the Management Company, to seek to benefit from the development of European countries by investing in listed equities on the European financial markets that distribute a high, regular and sustainable dividend, with the potential for growth, while seeking to limit the risks of significant portfolio fluctuations.

2.2.4. Benchmark

The Fund is actively managed. The MSCI EMU (net dividends reinvested) Index is used as an ex-post performance comparison indicator. The management strategy is discretionary and unconstrained by the index. The Tocqueville Dividende fund is largely based on a stock-picking strategy, without reference to an index, a basket of indices or a business sector. It is therefore not subject to any benchmark index. However, in order to allow unitholders to make ex-post performance comparisons, it is possible to compare the Fund's performance with that of the MSCI EMU Index (net dividends reinvested) converted into euros (composed of European equities). This indicator will be calculated with net dividends reinvested.

2.2.5. Investment strategy

1. Strategy used

The Tocqueville Dividende fund may invest in all European equity markets (including, in addition to the European Union, wider Europe, i.e. Switzerland, Norway, the United Kingdom and Central European countries, among others) by focusing its selection in particular on shares of companies that are defensive in nature because of a high cash dividend paid on a regular and sustainable basis with growth potential due to the solidity of business models, recurring cash flow or margin growth. The quality of the balance sheet will also be taken into account. The managers will also focus on companies that are neglected and/or undervalued by the market and/or in respect of their actual assets.
The management of the Fund totally independent of business sectors. No business sectors will be particularly preferred. Companies will be chosen from among large, medium and small caps according to their economic and stock market interest, according to the Management Company's analysis.

Extra-financial analysis and portfolio construction

The manager carries out a rigorous securities selection via a two-step process:

- The first consists of an extra-financial approach based on exclusion lists and the quantitative extra-financial rating of the issuers.
- The second aims to select the securities according to their financial and extra-financial characteristics.

1. First step: Systematic extra-financial analysis

The management company implements an exclusion filter, for which the list is drawn up at the LBP AM Group level and defined in its exclusion policy. It consists of norm-based and sector

exclusions. The norm-based exclusions concern issuers that present critical risks of serious and/or repeated breaches and/or involved in serious, proven and repeated controversies with respect to the United Nations Global Compact, Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The sector exclusions concern issuers generating significant revenue in business sectors that present ethical and reputation risks, such as tobacco, gambling and coal. A more complete description of the exclusions is provided in the Management Company's "Exclusion Policy" document available on its website (https://www.lfde.com).

Furthermore, the issuers undergo a quantitative extra-financial analysis using the LPB AM group's proprietary tool: GREaT. The extra-financial rating of the issuers, which applies to all the asset classes, is based on four pillars that enable a pragmatic and differentiating analysis:

- Responsible governance: the purpose of this pillar is to assess the organisation and effectiveness of powers within each issuer (for example, for companies: to assess the balance of powers, executive compensation, business ethics or tax practices);
- Sustainable resource management: this pillar makes it possible, for example, to study environmental impacts and human capital for each issuer (for example, quality of working conditions or management of relations with suppliers);
- Energy transition: this pillar makes it possible, for example, to assess each issuer's strategy to support the energy transition (for example, greenhouse gas reduction approach, response to long-term challenges);
- Regional development: this pillar makes it possible, for example, to analyse each issuer's strategy in terms of access to basic services.

Thus, several criteria are identified for each pillar and monitored using indicators collected from various extra-financial rating agencies. The methodology makes it possible to reduce biases, particularly capital or sector biases, which could artificially improve the rating through allocation decisions. However, the analysis carried out depends on the quality of the information collected and the transparency of the issuers in question.

This rating is nevertheless not intended to constitute a strong constraint on the selection of issuers or the portfolio construction, but is a tool for monitoring the extra-financial risk associated with the issuers.
If this quantitative assessment of the Governance pillar appears to be insufficient or in the case of a significant controversy, the management team will also carry out a qualitative analysis of the governance. This analysis could result in a decision not to invest or to divest from the company in question.
In any event, 75% of the portfolio's net assets are permanently made up of securities subject to an extra-financial analysis.

2. Second step: Selection of securities according to their financial and extra-financial characteristics

Following this first step, the manager carries out a fundamental analysis of each issuer based on the following criteria:

- Analysis of the company's management;
- Quality of its financial structure;
- Visibility on future earnings;
- Analysis of the financial statements;
- The growth prospects for its business;
- The speculative nature of the security.

Voting and engagement
La Financière de l'Echiquier has adhered to the shareholder engagement policy of the LBP AM group and has accordingly delegated the exercise of voting rights to LBP AM. For more information, investors should refer to the Voting and Engagement Policy available on www.lfde.com.

Notes relating to the SFDR
The UCI falls under Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the "SFDR").

Sustainable investment
A sustainable investment meets three criteria:

- the company's activity contributes positively to an environmental or social objective
- it does not cause significant harm to any of these objectives
- the company applies good governance practices

The UCI commits to making sustainable investments of at least 10% of the net assets.

Consideration of the European Taxonomy
The six objectives of the European Taxonomy are taken into account in the quantitative extra-financial rating via the proprietary scoring tool. Companies whose activity contributes to achieving the European Taxonomy's environmental objectives are therefore favoured by the rating tool. However, the rating assigned to each security is the result of a global and systematic analysis that also takes into account criteria linked to social objectives.

The UCI undertakes to invest at least 0% in activities aligned with the European Taxonomy.
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 European Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Consideration principal adverse impacts
The management team does not take into account the principal adverse impacts on sustainability in the construction of its portfolio.

Further information on the Fund's environmental and/or social characteristics is available in the SFDR appendix to this document.

Techniques and instruments used

a) Assets (excluding embedded derivatives)

Equities

As a fund eligible for the PEA, at least 75% of the portfolio is invested in equities and units or shares eligible for the PEA. Issuers of securities eligible for the PEA have their registered office in a Member State of the European Union or in another State party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area (EEA) that is not a member of the European Union that has entered into a tax treaty with France containing an administrative clause to combat tax avoidance and evasion.

Securities are selected according to the criteria set out in the investment strategy.

Similarly, we remind you that the size of the company and the amount of its market capitalisation are not a selection criterion for this Fund's managers.

Equities on all regulated markets in non-OECD countries are also authorised up to a limit of 10% of the Fund's total net assets.

Debt securities and money-market instruments

Bonds, treasury bills and other negotiable debt securities (treasury notes, certificates of deposit, BTANs) up to a limit of 25% of the Fund's total net assets.

Based on the investment universe defined above (geographical area, maturity), the Management Company conducts an internal credit risk analysis to select or sell a security. The Management Company does not therefore automatically and exclusively use ratings provided by rating agencies but integrates its own analysis to assess the rating and so decide on its acquisition, retention in assets or disposal.

These investment vehicles will be denominated in euro and have a minimum rating of BBB according to Standard & Poor's or equivalent or considered as such by the management team. The assessment of the credit risk is based on the Basel method, which stipulates that if the security is rated by the main existing rating agencies, the agency rating used is (i) the lowest of the two best, if the security is rated by at least three agencies; or (ii) the lowest of the two ratings, if the security is rated by only two agencies; or (iii) the rating issued by the only agency that has rated the security, if the security is rated by only one agency) or a rating deemed equivalent by the Management Company, subject to the issuer's eligibility with regard to the internal analysis of the security's risk/return profile (profitability, credit, liquidity, maturity).

If the issue is not rated by an agency, the issuer or guarantor rating will replace the issue rating, incorporating the level of subordination of the issue if necessary.

UCITS and AIFs

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in units or shares of AIFs and UCITS governed by French and/or European law and AIFs that meet the four criteria of Article R214-13 of the French Monetary and Financial Code. All UCITS and/or AIFs are authorised, including listed index-linked UCIs (ETFs or trackers[1]). The underlying UCIs will be selected in order to achieve the Fund's objective and/or to invest the Fund's cash.

The Fund may invest in funds of the Management Company or an associate company. If these are not internal UCIs, there may be disparities in the extra-financial approach between those adopted by the Fund's Management Company and those adopted by the Management Company managing the selected external UCIs. Moreover, these UCIs will not necessarily have an extra-financial approach. In any event, the Fund's Management Company will favour the selection of UCIs with an extra-financial approach compatible with its own philosophy.

b) Derivatives

Type of markets:

The Fund may invest in futures and options traded on French or foreign regulated markets.

Risks to which the manager seeks exposure:

Equity risk.

Purpose of the transactions:

The manager may take positions:

- to expose the portfolio to equity risk for a maximum of 10% of the net assets;
- to expose the portfolio to equity risk for a maximum of 25% of the net assets.

Type of instruments used:

It may invest in plain vanilla listed futures and options (listed equities or listed equity indices).

The Fund will not trade in credit derivatives.

Strategy for using derivatives to achieve the investment objective:

Derivatives are used:

- to achieve the investment objective;
- to make adjustments for money flows, particularly in the event of significant subscriptions and redemptions in the UCITS;
- in order to adapt to certain market conditions (major market movements, better liquidity or efficiency of financial instruments, for example).

Equity index derivatives: these instruments will be used to hedge equity risk. They may also be used temporarily to expose the portfolios. The Management Company deems that index derivatives are not used to steer the ESG performance of funds.

Single-name equity derivatives: the purchase or sale of "i" equity derivatives is possible for hedging or temporary exposure purposes, provided that the same level of requirement in terms of the portfolio's ESG performance is met before and after single-name derivatives are taken into account. To do this, the underlying security of the derivative will be valued using the same ESG methodology as the physical securities. "Temporary" refers to a term of less than one year (including roll). Short-selling of a security, either directly or synthetically, is not permitted. The portfolio will comply with a minimum of 50% physical securities, a single-name derivative hedging limit of 20% and a maximum exposure of 150%.

It should be noted that these derivatives will only be used on an exceptional basis, over a very short period, in order to deal with significant movements in liabilities that could not be traded on the markets. Derivatives are used on a discretionary basis, without the implementation of systematic strategies.

The Fund's leverage on all markets (resulting from direct investment in financial instruments and the use of derivatives) may not exceed 125% of assets (net leverage) or 200% of assets (gross leverage).

The Fund will not trade in credit derivatives.

c) Securities with embedded derivatives

In the context of corporate actions, equities held as part of the Fund's management strategy may issue subscription rights or warrants. As a result, the fund could become a holder of this type of instrument. This is the only scenario in which the fund would be allowed to hold securities with embedded derivatives.

d) Deposits

The Fund may use deposits up to a maximum of 20% of its net assets with the same credit institution. These will be used solely for cash management purposes.

e) Cash borrowings

The Fund will not borrow cash. Nevertheless, an occasional temporary debit position may exist as a result of transactions linked to the Fund's flows (investments and divestments in progress, subscriptions or redemptions, etc.) up to a maximum of 10% of net assets.

(1) UCIs, SICAVs or equivalent instruments issued under foreign law that replicate, either directly or through investment, the securities comprising an index (for example: FTSE MTS Global, FTSE MTS 3-5 years, Iboxx, etc.) and continuously tradable on a regulated market.

f) Securities financing transactions

Types of transactions used
For the purposes of efficient portfolio management, the Fund may enter into securities financing transactions (repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements for cash, securities lending and borrowing transactions).

Purpose of the transactions, with all transactions being restricted to achieving the investment objective
These transactions are intended to achieve the investment objective and in particular to seize market opportunities with a view to improving the portfolio's performance, optimising cash management and the Fund's income.

Types of assets that may be the subject of these transactions
The assets that may be the subject of these transactions are securities eligible for the investment strategy (debt securities and bond and money-market instruments as described above).
Planned and authorised level of use
The Fund may enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, for up to 100% of net assets, and securities lending/ borrowing transactions, for up to 10% of net assets.

Selection of counterparties
A procedure for selecting the counterparties with which these transactions are entered into prevents the risk of a conflict of interest when carrying out these transactions.
Additional information on the counterparty selection procedure can be found in the "Fees and Expenses" section.
Counterparties used in securities financing transactions are financial institutions with their registered office in the OECD and a minimum rating of BBB- at the time of execution of the transaction.

Remuneration
Additional information on remuneration can be found in the "Fees and expenses" section.

g) Collateral arrangements
To achieve its investment objective, the Fund may receive and grant financial collateral, in securities or cash, and reinvest the cash received as collateral only in units or shares of short-term money market UCIs, in high-quality government bonds, in reverse repurchase agreements of securities eligible for the investment strategy or in deposits with credit institutions.
Financial collateral received shall comply with the following rules:

- Issuer credit quality: financial collateral received in securities are either OECD government bonds, supranational bonds or covered bonds (with no maturity limit);
- Liquidity: financial collateral received other than in cash must be liquid and traded at transparent prices;
- Correlation: the collateral is issued by an entity independent of the counterparty;
- Diversification: counterparty risk in over-the-counter transactions may not exceed 10% of net assets; exposure to a given collateral issuer may not exceed 20% of net assets;
- Custody: any financial collateral received is held with the Fund's depositary or by one of its agents or third parties under its control, or by any third-party depositary subject to prudential supervision.

In accordance with its internal policy for managing financial collateral, the Management Company determines:
- The level of financial collateral required; and
- The level of haircut applicable to assets received as collateral, in particular depending on the type, the credit quality of the issuers, their maturity, their reference currency and their liquidity and volatility.

In accordance with the valuation rules set out in this prospectus, the Management Company will carry out a daily valuation of the collateral received on the basis of market prices (*mark-to-market*). Margin calls will be made in accordance with the terms of the collateral agreements.
The collateral received involving transfer of ownership will be held by the Fund's depositary.

2.2.6. Risk profile

The Fund will mainly be invested in financial instruments selected by the Management Company. These instruments will be subject to stock market changes and uncertainties.

The main risks to which the investor is exposed in respect of the techniques used are:

- **currency risk:** this corresponds to the risk of a fall in the various portfolio security currencies relative to the euro, the portfolio's reference currency. Exposure to currency risk may represent up to 50% of assets in currencies other than the euro. This exposure may be reduced by using the various financial instruments presented as part of the investment strategy. However, a depreciation of the currencies in which the portfolio is invested against the euro could lead to a decrease in the Fund's net asset value.

- **risk of capital loss:** capital loss occurs when a unit is sold for less than its price at the time of subscription. This risk is linked to the fact that the Fund is permanently exposed to equities, for at least 75% of its net assets, and does not offer any capital protection or guarantee. As a result, there is a risk that the capital invested may not be returned in full.

- **equity and market risk:** the Fund's net asset value may experience volatility due to a very large proportion of the portfolio being invested in equity markets. The Fund may be exposed directly or indirectly to the small cap markets (less than €1bn) via shares and/or units of UCITS. This exposure will represent a maximum of 25% of net total assets. The volume of these securities listed on the stock exchange is low. As a result, market movements, both upward and downward, are more pronounced and more rapid than for large caps.

- **discretionary management risk:** the discretionary management style is based on anticipating changes in the various markets (equities, bonds). There is a risk that the UCITS might not be invested in the best-performing securities at all times.

- **interest-rate risk linked to changes in interest rates:** this is the risk of a fall in the value of fixed-income instruments resulting from changes in interest rates. It is measured by sensitivity. The Fund's net asset value may fall in periods of rising interest rates (positive sensitivity) or falling interest rates (negative sensitivity).

- **sustainability risk:** any environmental, social or governance event or situation that, if it occurs, could have an actual or potential negative impact on the value of the investment. More specifically, the negative effects of sustainability risks could affect companies in the portfolio via a series of mechanisms, especially: 1) lower revenues; 2) increased costs; 3) loss or depreciation in asset value; 4) higher cost of capital; and 5) fines or regulatory risks. Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria are integrated into the portfolio management process in order to take sustainability risks into account in investment decisions.

The ancillary risks associated with the techniques used are as follows:

- **liquidity risk:** this risk mainly applies to securities with a low trading volume and for which it is therefore more difficult to find a buyer/seller at a reasonable price at any time. Particular attention is paid to this risk so as to contain it in proportions that do not call into question the asset/liability balance of your fund.

- **a risk associated with investing in securities listed on regulated markets in non-OECD countries.** This risk will be limited to less than 10% of the Fund's net assets and remain ancillary in nature.

- **counterparty risk (associated with securities financing transactions):** the Fund is exposed to the risk of non-payment by the counterparty with which the transaction is negotiated. This risk may cause a decline in the Fund's net asset value.

In addition to the counterparty risk presented above, the risks associated with securities financing transactions may include liquidity risks, legal risks (the risk of inadequate drafting of contracts entered into with counterparties) and operational risks (settlement/delivery risk).

- **risk associated with the use of derivative financial instruments:** the strategies implemented via derivative financial instruments are derived from the management team's expectations. If market trends do not prove to be in line with the strategies implemented, this could lead to a decrease in the Fund's net asset value.

2.2.7. Guarantee or protection

None.

2.2.8. Eligible investors and typical investor profile

The C and D units are intended for all investors.
The I and I-D units are intended for all investors and are particularly aimed at institutional investors.
The S and S-D units are intended for marketing by financial intermediaries other than the Management Company.
The amount that can be reasonably invested in this Fund depends on each investor's personal situation. To determine this amount, investors should consider their personal wealth or assets, their current financial needs and needs at a minimum investment horizon of five years, as well as their inclination to assume risk or, conversely, to adopt a cautious investment profile. We also strongly advise investors to diversify their investments so that they are not wholly exposed to this fund's risks. Investors are therefore invited to review their particular situation with their financial advisor.
The Fund may be used as a unit of account for life insurance policies with a term of eight years or more.
It is expressly recalled that the UCITS concerned by this document may be subject to marketing restrictions with regard to legal or natural persons who, by reason of their nationality, residence, registered office/place of registration or for any other reason, are subject to a foreign jurisdiction that prohibits or limits the offer of certain products or services (in particular financial instruments).

• Case of “US Persons”

The units have not been, and will not be, registered under the *US Securities Act* of 1933 (hereinafter “the ***1933* Act**”) or under any law applicable in a US state, and they cannot be directly or indirectly transferred, offered or sold in the United States of America (including its territories and possessions) or to any ***US Person***, as defined by *Regulation S* of the 1933 *Act* adopted by the *Securities and Exchange Commission* (or “**SEC**”, unless (i) the units have been registered or (ii) an exemption was applied with the prior consent of the Board of Directors.

The Fund is not, and will not be, registered under the *US Investment Company Act* of 1940. Any sale or transfer of shares in the United States of America or to a *US Person* may constitute a violation of US law and requires prior written consent from the Board of Directors. Persons wishing to purchase or subscribe for units will have to provide written certification stating that they are not *US Persons*.

The Fund’s Management Company has the power to impose restrictions (i) on the ownership of units by a *US Person, and thus the power to carry out compulsory redemption of the units held, in accordance with the terms of the Fund Rules, and (ii) on the transfer of units to a US Person*. This power extends to any person who: (a) appears to be directly or indirectly in violation of the laws and regulations of any country or government authority; or (b) may, in the opinion of the Fund’s Management Company, cause damage to the Fund that it would otherwise not have suffered.

The offering of units has not been authorised or rejected by the SEC, the specialist commission of a US state or any other US regulatory authority. Equally, said authorities have neither accepted nor dismissed the merits of this offering, nor the accuracy or suitability of documents relating to this offering. Any statement to the contrary is against the law.

Unitholders must immediately inform the Fund’s Management Company if they become a *US Person*. Any unitholder who becomes a *US Person will no longer be permitted to acquire new units and may at any time be required to relinquish his/her units to someone who is not a US Person*. The Fund’s Management Company reserves the right to order the compulsory redemption, in accordance with the terms of the Fund Rules, of any unit directly or indirectly held by a *US Person*, or any units held by a person in breach of the law or contrary to the interests of the Fund.

A definition of *US Person* is available at: http://www.sec.gov/about/laws/secrulesregs.htm.

2.2.9. Recommended investment period

More than 5 years.

2.2.10. Methods for determining and appropriating distributable amounts

- **C, I and S units**
  - Net income: the Fund has opted for accumulation only. The net income is fully accumulated every year.
  - Distribution frequency: N/A
  - Net realised capital gains: the Fund has opted for accumulation only.
  - Net realised capital gains are fully accumulated on an annual basis.
  - Distribution frequency: N/A

- **D, I-D and S-D units**
  - Net income: the Fund has opted for distribution only. The net income is fully distributed each year.
  - Distribution frequency: annual distribution within five months following the closing of the annual financial statements.
  - Possibility of paying interim dividends within the limit of the net income recognised on the date of the decision.
  - Net realised capital gains: the Fund reserves the right to accumulate and/or distribute its net realised capital gains, in whole or in part, and/or to carry them forward. Each year, the Management Company decides on the allocation of net realised capital gains for the financial year.
  - Distribution frequency: N/A or annual. In the event of annual distribution, this will take place within five months of the end of the financial year.
  - Possibility of making interim payments up to the amount of net capital gains realised on the date of the decision.

2.2.11. Characteristics of the units and initial net asset value of the unit

The units are expressed in ten-thousandths and denominated in euros.

- C unit: €10
- D unit: €10
- I unit: €100
- I-D unit: €100
- S unit: €100
- S-D unit: parity with the D unit, i.e. an initial net asset value of €15.19 for the unit

2.2.12. Subscription and redemption procedures

Subscription and redemption requests are centralised before 12:00 noon on every trading day (Paris time) by the depositary:
BNP PARIBAS SA
16, boulevard des Italiens, 75009 Paris
Postal address: Grands Moulins de Pantin, 9 Rue du Débarcadère, 93500 Pantin

IZNES,
20-18 boulevard Malesherbes - 75008 Paris - France
For eligible investors with access to the shared electronic registration system.

Orders are executed in accordance with the table below:

T	T: date of establishment of the net asset value	T+1 working day	T+2 working days	T+2 working days
Centralisation of subscription and redemption orders before 12:00 noon	Execution of the order at the latest during day T	Publication of the net asset value	Delivery of subscriptions	Settlement of redemptions

Holders should be aware that orders transmitted to distributors other than the institutions mentioned above must take into account that the cut-off time for centralising orders applies to said distributors in respect of BNP Paribas SA and IZNES. Consequently, those distributors may apply their own cut-off times, earlier than the cut-off time mentioned above, in order to take into account the time they take to transmit the orders to BNP Paribas SA and IZNES.

Only investors with access to the IZNES shared electronic registration system may send their subscription and redemption orders to IZNES, if applicable.

Subscriptions and redemptions may be made in amount or in number of units, divided into ten-thousandths.

Minimum subscription amount:

	C unit	D unit	I unit	I-D unit	S unit	S-D unit
Minimum initial subscription	1 unit	1 unit	1000 units	1000 units	1 unit	1 unit
Minimum amount of the following subscriptions	One ten-thousandth of a unit	One ten-thousandth of a unit	One ten-thousandth of a unit	One ten-thousandth of a unit	One ten-thousandth of a unit	One ten-thousandth of a unit

Gate provision

The UCI has a gate mechanism to cap redemptions. The Management Company may not execute in full redemption requests centralised on the same Net Asset Value in view of the consequences on liquidity management, in order to enable balanced management of the UCI and thus equal treatment of investors.

Calculation method and threshold used:
If, on a given centralisation date, the sum of redemption requests minus the sum of subscription requests represents more than five (5)% of the Net Assets, the Management Company may decide to trigger the gate provision to cap redemptions. The Management Company may decide to honour redemption requests above the five (5)% threshold if liquidity conditions permit it and thus partially execute redemption orders at a higher rate or in full. The mechanism for capping redemptions can be applied to 20 net asset values over 3 months and may not exceed 1 month if it is activated consecutively on each net asset value during 1 month. Information to unitholders if the provision is triggered:
If the redemption cap system is activated, investors and potential investors will be informed by the Management Company by any means via the Management Company's website or by any other appropriate means. Furthermore, investors whose redemption requests have been only partially executed or not executed will be informed specifically by their account keeper as soon as possible after the centralisation date.

Capping of redemption orders:
All redemption requests will therefore be reduced proportionally and expressed as a decimal number of units (rounded up to the next decimal place, with the number of decimals in force for the UCI).

Processing of non-executed orders:
In the event of activation of the mechanism by the Management Company, requests for redemptions of units not fully honoured on the Net Asset Value Calculation Date will be automatically carried forward to the next Net Asset Value without the possibility of cancellation by the Investor and will not be given priority over new redemption requests received for this Net Asset Value.

Exemptions from the trigger mechanism:
The mechanism will not be triggered when the redemption order is immediately followed by a subscription by the same Investor of an equal amount, or an equal number of Units, and carried out on the same Net Asset Value date and the same ISIN code.

Illustration:
If the total of redemption requests, net of subscriptions, on a date T represents 10% of the Fund's net assets, they may be capped at 5% if the liquidity conditions of the Fund's assets are insufficient. Redemptions will therefore be partially executed on date T, by 50% (the ratio between the share of net redemptions of 10% and the 5% threshold) and the balance of 5% will be postponed to the next day. If, on date T+1, the sum of the amount of redemptions net of subscriptions on T+1, and the amount of redemptions carried forward from the previous day, represent less than 5% of the Fund's net assets (trigger threshold of the provision), they will no longer be capped. On the other hand, if they are again above 5%, and liquidity conditions remain insufficient to meet them, the mechanism will be extended by one day, and will be renewed until all redemptions can be met.

Swing pricing adjustment method with a trigger threshold:

Significant subscription/redemption orders could incur costs related to portfolio investment or divestment transactions. In order to protect the interests of the remaining unitholders, the UCITS implements a swing pricing mechanism with a trigger threshold.

This mechanism allows the Management Company to charge the estimated readjustment costs to the investors making the requests for subscription or redemption of units in the UCITS, thereby protecting the unitholders who remain in the UCITS.

If, on a net asset value calculation date, the total net subscription/redemption orders of investors across all unit classes of the UCITS exceeds a predetermined threshold, set on the basis of objective criteria by the Management Company as a percentage of the UCITS's net assets, the net asset value may be adjusted upwards or downwards to take into account the readjustment costs attributable to the net subscription/redemption orders.
The cost and trigger threshold parameters are set by the Management Company and reviewed periodically; this period may not exceed 6 months.

These costs are estimated by the Management Company on the basis of transaction fees, bid/ask spreads and/or any taxes applicable to the UCITS. As this adjustment is linked to the net balance of subscriptions/redemptions within the UCITS, it is not possible to accurately predict whether the swing pricing will be applied at any given time in the future.

Consequently, it is also not possible to accurately predict the frequency at which the Management Company will have to make such adjustments, which may not exceed 2% of the net asset value. Investors should be aware that the volatility of the net asset value of the UCITS might not reflect solely that of the securities held in the portfolio due to the application of the swing

pricing.

Body appointed to receive subscriptions and redemptions
BNP PARIBAS SA
16, boulevard des Italiens, 75009 Paris

IZNES,
18 Boulevard Malesherbes, 75008 Paris – France for eligible investors with access to the shared electronic registration system.

Determination of the net asset value
The net asset value is established and published daily, with the exception of public holidays within the meaning of the French Labour Code and the market closure calendar (official Euronext calendar).
The method for calculating the net asset value is specified in the section entitled “Asset valuation and accounting rules”.
The net asset value is available upon request from the Management Company on +33 (0)1.47.23.90.90 or on its website (www.lfde.com)

2.2.13. Fees and expenses

Subscription and redemption fees
Subscription and redemption fees are added to the subscription price paid by the investor or deducted from the conversion price. The fees retained by the UCITS are used to offset the costs incurred by the UCITS in investing or divesting the assets entrusted to it. Fees not retained by the UCITS revert to the Management Company, the distributor, etc.

Fees borne by the investor, deducted at the time of subscriptions and redemptions	Basis	Rate
Subscription fee not retained by the UCITS	Net asset value x number of units	C, D, S and S-D units: Maximum of 3.50% I and I-D units: None
		None for reinvestment of dividends within three months of their payment date (D, I-D and S-D units). None for subscriptions made by a unitholder following a redemption request relating to the same number of units and the same net asset value.
Subscription fee retained by the UCITS	Net asset value x number of units	None
Redemption fee not retained by the UCITS	Net asset value x number of units	C, D, S and S-D units: Maximum of 1.00% I and I-D units: None
Redemption fee retained by the UCITS	Net asset value x number of units	None

Operating and management fees
These fees cover all costs invoiced directly to the UCITS, with the exception of transaction fees. Transaction fees include intermediation fees (brokerage fees, stock market taxes, etc.).
The following fees may be charged in addition to operating and management fees:
- indirect management fees related to subscriptions to UCITS comprising the Fund’s assets
- a share of the income from securities financing transactions.

For more details on the fees actually charged to the UCITS, please refer to the Key Investor Information Document.

	Fees charged to the UCITS	Basis		Interest rate
1	Investment management fees	Net assets	C unit	Maximum of 2.00% incl. tax
			D unit	Maximum of 2.00% incl. tax

	Fees charged to the UCITS	Basis		Interest rate
			I unit	Maximum of 0.90% incl. tax
			I-D unit	Maximum of 0.90% incl. tax
			S unit	Maximum of 1.16% incl. tax
			S-D unit	Maximum of 1.16% incl. tax
2	Operating expenses and other services	Net assets	Applied to all units	Maximum of 0.09% incl. tax
3	Maximum indirect fees (management fees and commissions)	Net assets		N/S
4	Performance fee	Net assets		None

With the exception of research costs (see below), the only costs that may be outside the scope of the costs mentioned in the table above are:
- contributions due for management of this Fund pursuant to Article L. 621-5-3 II, 3°, d) of the French Monetary and Financial Code;
- exceptional and non-recurring taxes, duties, fees and government duties (in relation to the Fund);
- exceptional and non-recurring costs for debt recovery or legal proceedings to enforce a right.

Information relating to these fees is also described ex post in the Fund's annual report.
Furthermore, concerning research fees as defined by Article 314-21 of the AMF General Regulation, they can be charged to the Fund.
Additional information on how these research costs work is available from the management company.

Information about management fees:

Part of these fees may be retroceded to promoters with which the management company has direct or indirect marketing/referencing agreements (distributors and sub-distributors in the case of distribution chains). Some of these distributors may belong to the same group as the management company.
These fees, if any, are calculated on the basis of a percentage of the investment management fees actually applied and are invoiced to the management company. Further information about this scheme can be obtained from your financial intermediary.

In addition, partial rebates may be granted to institutional investors on an objective basis (major commitments or long-term investments).

In all cases, the payment of these fees does not constitute preferential treatment and is set up according to a process that forms part of the management company's procedure for monitoring and managing potential conflicts of interest.

Information on operating expenses and other services:
These fees are charged on the basis of the fixed rate indicated above.
This fixed rate may be taken even if the actual operating expenses and other services are lower than this rate and,
conversely, if the actual operating expenses and other services were to exceed this rate, the excess of this rate would be taken as a charge by the Management Company.
These operating fees and other services are used to cover:
- Fund registration and listing fees
- Costs of information to clients and distributors
- Data charges
- Depositary, legal, audit and tax fees, etc.
- Expenses related to compliance with regulatory obligations and regulatory reporting
- Operating expenses
- Know Your Customer costs

2.2.14. Clarifications

The Management Company has not entered into any soft commission agreement with the brokers or with the Depositary.
Please refer to the Fund's annual report for any further information.

2.2.15. Securities financing transactions

Income from securities financing transactions, including income generated by the reinvestment of cash collateral linked to transactions, net of direct and indirect operating costs, is returned to the Fund.
Direct and indirect operating costs are borne by the Management Company. The share of these costs may not exceed 50% of the revenue generated.
Please refer to the Fund's annual report for any further information.

2.2.16. Procedure for selecting intermediaries

Intermediaries must belong to the list drawn up by the Management Company, which is reviewed periodically. Selection is based primarily on the quality of execution.

3. Marketing information

Redemption or conversion of units may be requested from the Depositary at any time.
The net asset value may be obtained from the Management Company on request. The prospectus, the periodic documents and the annual report are available from the Management Company.
In accordance with the regulatory framework in force concerning inclusion by the Management Company of environmental, social and governance criteria (ESG criteria) in its investment strategy, and resources implemented to contribute to the energy and ecological transition, as well as sustainability risks, and in addition to the information mentioned in the "Investment strategy" section of the prospectus, investors may find said information in the report on the article at the following website: https://www.lfde.com, on the Responsible Investor page, as well as in the Fund's annual report and the transparency code.

4. Investment rules

The UCITS will comply with the eligibility rules and investment limits provided for by the regulations in force, in particular Articles L 214-20 and R 214-9 et seq. of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

5. Method for calculating the global risk

The global risk on financial contracts is calculated using the commitment method.

6. Asset valuation and accounting rules

6.1 Income recognition

The Fund recognises its income using the cash method of accounting.

6.2 Recognition of portfolio inflows and outflows

Inflows and outflows of securities in the Fund's portfolio are recognised excluding brokerage fees.

6.3 Valuation methods

The Fund's designated currency is the euro.

- **For listed equities, bonds and similar securities (French and foreign securities), the valuation corresponds to the stock market price**

The valuation corresponds to the stock market price.
The stock market price used depends on the market on which the security is listed:

- European stock exchanges: last stock-market price of the day.
- Asian stock exchanges: last stock-market price of the day.
- Australian stock exchanges: last stock-market price of the day.
- North American stock exchanges: last stock-market price of the day.
- South American stock exchanges: last stock-market price of the day.

If a security is not listed at around 2 p.m., the last stock market price of the previous day is used.

- **Unlisted financial instruments (French and foreign securities) are valued at fair value**

These securities are valued using the fair value method. This corresponds to the amount for which an asset can be exchanged, between knowledgeable, willing parties acting under normal competitive conditions.
During the period beginning on the date on which an investment was made by the Fund and ending no later than 12 months after that date, the fair value is estimated based on the price of a recent investment.
In application of the recent investment price method, the Management Company uses the cost of the investment itself or the price of a significant new investment made with an independent third party under normal market conditions, unless there is obvious impairment.

- **UCITS and/or AIF securities in the portfolio**

Valuation based on the last known net asset value.

- **Acquisitions of securities via securities financing transactions**
- Repurchase agreements: contractual valuation.
- Buy/sell-back transactions: contractual valuation because the purchase of the securities by the seller is envisaged with sufficient certainty.
- Securities lending: valuation of loaned securities at the market price of the underlying security. The securities are recovered by the UCITS at the end of the loan agreement.

- **Sales of securities via securities financing transactions**
- Securities sold under repurchase agreements: Securities sold under repurchase agreements are valued at market price; debts representing securities sold under repurchase agreements are maintained at the value set in the contract.
- Unlisted securities: Valuation using methods based on asset value and yield, taking into account the prices used in recent significant transactions.

- **Negotiable debt securities**

With the exception of Notes issued by eurozone governments, for which the prices are published on representative databases or contributed by market specialists, negotiable debt securities and equivalent securities are valued on an actuarial basis by applying the swap rate calculated by interpolation for the corresponding maturity, plus or minus a margin estimated according to the intrinsic characteristics of the security issuer.

- **Futures and options**
- Options: The options in the portfolio are valued:
  - at their market value in the event of listing.
  - at their intrinsic value when no listing has been identified.
  - in the event of listing, the market prices used follow the same principle as those governing the underlying contracts or securities.
- Options listed on European markets: last price of the day.
- Options listed on North American markets: last price of the day.

7. Remuneration policy

Management companies are required to define a remuneration policy that is consistent with sound and effective risk management. This principle is precisely defined in the AIFM Directive (2011/61/EU, in particular Annex II)), the UCITS V Directive (2014/91/EU), as well as in the French Monetary and Financial Code (Article L. 533-22-2) and the AMF General Regulation (Article 319-10).

The AMF has also published professional guidelines for investment services providers with a view to the practical application of legal and regulatory provisions.

Lastly, the remuneration policy complies with Article 5 of the SFDR - Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The Management Company's remuneration policy is fully compliant with sound and effective risk management. It does not encourage risk-taking that might be inconsistent with the risk profiles, regulation or regulatory documents of the UCIs managed by the Management Company.

The remuneration policy is aligned with the economic strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company as well as the UCITS it manages, and includes measures to prevent potential conflicts of interests. The remuneration policy has been put in place in order to: actively support the strategy and objectives of the Management Company; promote the competitiveness of the Management Company on the market in which it operates; ensure its attractiveness and the development and retention of motivated and qualified employees.

The general principles of LFDE's remuneration policy are as follows:
▪ The fixed component of remuneration takes into account the real situation of the labour market.
▪ The principle of equal pay for men and women, including with respect to career development.
▪ Each employee undergoes a skills assessment and evaluation process with the definition of qualitative and quantitative objectives.
▪ Non-contractual discretionary variable remuneration that rewards employees' performance. The variable portion is therefore reviewed each year by team and for each employee.
▪ The principles of variable remuneration comply with a principle of equity that aims to motivate the greatest number of employees.
▪ Since 2020, the "contribution to LFDE's responsible investment approach" has been a collective objective, set for all LFDE employees, and is included in determining their annual variable remuneration.

▪ LFDE implements a deferred variable remuneration mechanism for risk takers awarded a variable remuneration of more than €200 K; in application of the UCITS V and AIFM Directives.

Details regarding the remuneration policy are available on the following website: www.lfde.com or free on request from the Management Company.

8. Rules

SECTION I - ASSETS AND UNITS

Article 1 - Co-ownership units

Co-ownership rights are expressed in units, with each unit corresponding to the same proportion of the Fund's net assets. Each unitholder has a co-ownership right to the Fund's assets in proportion to the number of units held.
The term of the Fund is 99 years from its inception date, unless it is dissolved early or extended as provided for in these rules.
The characteristics of the various unit classes and their access conditions are specified in the Fund's prospectus. The various unit classes may:

- have different income allocation rules (distribution or accumulation);
- be denominated in different currencies;
- incur different management fees;
- incur different subscription and redemption fees;
- have a different nominal value;
- be systematically hedged (fully or partially) as specified in the prospectus. This hedging is achieved using financial instruments that minimise the impact of hedging transactions on the UCITS's other unit classes;
- be restricted to one or more marketing networks. The Fund's units may be merged or split.

The Board of Directors of the Management Company may decide to divide the units into tenths, hundredths, thousandths or tens of thousandths, which are referred to as "fractional units". The provisions of the rules governing the issue and redemption of units will apply to the fractions of units whose value is always proportional to that of the unit they represent. All other provisions of the rules relating to the units automatically apply to the fractional units, unless stated otherwise.

The units may be grouped together following a decision by the Management Company's Board of Directors. The Management Company's Board of Directors may, entirely at its own discretion, divide the units by creating new units which are allocated to unitholders in exchange for their existing units.

The units may be distribution units (D, I-D and S-D units) or accumulation units (C, I and S units). Distribution units entitle the holder to the payment of dividends in accordance with the procedures provided for in Article 9. Any payment of a dividend will result in an increase in the ratio between the net asset value of the accumulation units and that of the distribution units.

Any unitholder may carry out an exchange between their accumulation units and their distribution units at any time and vice versa according to exchange ratio P. Unitholders who, after application of the exchange ratio, do not receive a whole number of units may, if they so wish, pay the cash supplement required for the allocation of an additional unit.

Article 2 - Minimum net asset value

Units may not be redeemed if the assets fall below €300,000; if the assets remain below that level for 30 days, the Management Company will take all the necessary steps to liquidate the UCITS in question or carry out one of the transactions mentioned in article 411-16 of the AMF General Regulations (conversion of the UCITS).

Article 3 - Issue and redemption of units

Units are issued at any time at the request of unitholders based on the net asset value, plus subscription fees if applicable.

Subscriptions and redemptions are carried out under the conditions and according to the terms specified in the prospectus.

The Fund's units may be listed on the stock market in accordance with current regulations.

Subscriptions must be paid for in full on the net asset value calculation date. Units may be paid for in cash and/or through a contribution of financial instruments. The Management Company has the right to refuse the securities offered, and in this regard, has seven days starting from the day of the deposit of such securities to communicate its decision. If accepted, the securities contributed will be valued according to the rules stipulated in Article 4, and the subscription will be processed on the basis of the first net asset value calculated following acceptance of the securities concerned.

Redemptions may be carried out in cash and/or in kind.

If the redemption in kind corresponds to a representative portion of the portfolio's assets, then only the signed written agreement of the exiting unitholder need be obtained by the UCITS or the Management Company. If the redemption in kind does not correspond to a representative portion of the portfolio's assets, all the holders must give their written consent authorising the exiting sunitholder to obtain the redemption of their units against certain particular assets, as defined explicitly in the agreement.

Generally speaking, the assets redeemed will be valued according to the rules stipulated in Article 4 and the redemption in kind will be carried out on the basis of the first net asset value calculated following acceptance of the securities concerned.

Payment must be made by the holder of the issuer account within a maximum period of five days following the deadline for valuation of the units.

However, if in exceptional circumstances the payment requires the prior sale of assets held in the Fund, this deadline may be extended by a maximum of 30 days.
Except in the case of an inheritance or inter vivos gift, the sale or transfer of units between unitholders, or between a unitholder and a third party, is deemed to constitute a redemption followed by a subscription. If a third party is involved, the amount of the sale or transfer must, if necessary, be supplemented by the beneficiary to reach the minimum subscription amount required by the prospectus.

In accordance with Article L. 214-8-7 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, the redemption of units by the Fund, as well as

the issue of new units, may be suspended by the Management Company temporarily in exceptional circumstances, when this is deemed necessary in the interests of the unitholders.

If the value of the Fund's net assets falls below the amount stipulated in the regulations, no units can be redeemed.

The Fund may stop issuing units in accordance with paragraph 3 of article L. 214-8-7 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, temporarily or permanently, partially or totally, in certain objectively verifiable situations entailing the closure of subscriptions, for example, the maximum number of units or shares has been issued, the maximum amount of assets has been reached or a specific subscription period has expired. Activation of this tool will be notified to existing holders by any means, along with the threshold and the objective situation that led to the partial or total closure decision. In the case of a partial closure, that notification will specifically state the terms according to which existing holders may continue to subscribe for the duration of the partial closure. Unitholders are also informed by any means of the decision by the Fund or the Management Company to either end the total or partial closure of subscriptions (once they have passed below the activation threshold) or not (in the event of a change of threshold or a change in the objective situation having lead to the activation of this tool). Any change in the objective situation invoked or the tool's activation threshold must always be made in the interests of unitholders. The notification must specify the exact reasons for such changes.

Case of "*US Persons*"

The Fund's Management Company may restrict or prevent the holding of units in the Fund by any person or entity who is prohibited from holding units in the Fund (hereinafter, the "Non-Eligible Person"). A Non-Eligible Person is a "*US Person*" as defined by SEC *Regulation S* (Part 230 - 17 CFR 230.902) and specified in the Prospectus.

To this end, the Fund's Management Company may:

(i) refuse to issue any unit if it appears that such issue would or could result in said units being held directly or indirectly for the benefit of a Non-Eligible Person;

(ii) at any time require a person or entity whose name appears in the register of unitholders to provide it with any information, accompanied by a sworn statement, that it deems necessary for the purpose of determining whether or not the beneficial owner of the units in question is a Non-Eligible Person;

and (iii) if it appears that a person or entity is (a) a Non-Eligible Person and, (b) alone or jointly, the beneficial owner of the units, proceed with the compulsory redemption of all the units held by such a unitholder after a period of 10 business days following the date on which the Management Company sends notification of the compulsory redemption to the unitholder. The compulsory redemption will be carried out at the last known net asset value, less any applicable charges, fees and commissions, which will be borne by the Non-Eligible Person after a period of 10 business days following the date on which the Management Company sends notification of compulsory redemption to the unitholder, during which the beneficial owner of the units may present their observations to the competent body.

Article 4 - Fund liquidity management tools designed to deal with temporary market liquidity constraints.

In accordance with applicable regulations, including Directive (EU) 2024/927 and its implementing texts, the Company reserves the right to implement any liquidity risk management tools provided for in Annex I of the said Directive (such as, for example, the Swing Pricing or Gates provision) in order to ensure fair and efficient management of liquidity among investors and to protect their interests. The application procedures for these tools are described in the Prospectus.

Article 5 – Calculation of the net asset value

The net asset value per unit is calculated in accordance with the valuation rules set out in the prospectus.

Contributions in kind may comprise only securities, stocks or contracts admitted for inclusion in the assets of the UCITS; contributions and redemptions in kind are valued in accordance with the valuation rules used for calculating the net asset value.

SECTION II - OPERATION OF THE FUND

Article 6 - Management Company

The Fund will be managed by the Management Company in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives. The Management Company must act in the sole interest of the unitholders at all times, and has the exclusive right to exercise the voting rights attached to the securities held in the Fund. As such, the Management Company has delegated the exercise of voting rights to LBP AM.

Article 6 bis - Operational rules

The instruments and deposits that may be included in the assets of the UCITS, together with the applicable investment rules, are described in the prospectus.

Article 6 ter - Admission to trading on a regulated market and/or a multilateral trading facility

The units may be admitted for trading on a regulated market and/or a multilateral trading system according to applicable regulations. If a fund whose units are admitted for trading on a regulated market has an investment objective based on an index, the fund must have implemented a system ensuring that the price of its units does not significantly vary from its net asset value.

Article 7 - Depositary

The depositary carries out the tasks that are its responsibility under the laws and regulations in force, as well as those that have been contractually assigned to it by the Management Company. In particular, it must ensure that the portfolio Management Company's decisions comply with the applicable rules and regulations. It must, as needed, take all of the protective measures it deems appropriate. In the event of a dispute with the Management Company, it must inform the AMF.

Article 8 - Auditor

An auditor is appointed for a term of six financial years by the Management Company's Board of Directors, subject to approval

by the AMF.
The auditor certifies that the financial statements reflect a true and fair view of the Company's position. The auditor's term of office may be renewed.
It is the auditor's responsibility to notify the AMF at the earliest opportunity of any fact or decision concerning the UCITS that comes to their attention over the course of the audit which would:
1 constitute a breach of the laws or regulations applicable to this UCITS and could have a significant impact on its financial position, performance or assets;
2 affect the conditions or continuation of its operation;
3 lead to the issuance of reservations or a refusal to certify the financial statements.
The valuations of assets and determination of exchange ratios in any transaction involving a conversion, merger or split must be carried out under the supervision of the auditor.
The auditor is required to evaluate any contribution in kind under its responsibility.
The auditor must verify the composition of the assets and other information prior to publication.
The auditor's fees are to be decided by mutual agreement between the auditor and the Management Company's Board of Directors according to the programme of work, specifying the audits deemed necessary.
The auditor is required to verify the financial positions serving as a basis for interim payments. The auditor's fees are included in the management fees.

Article 9 - Financial statements and management report

At the end of each financial year, the Management Company draws up the summary documents and a management report on the Fund for the previous year. The Management Company will produce a list of the UCI's assets at least twice a year under the supervision of the depositary.
The Management Company will make these documents available to unitholders no later than four months after the financial year-end and will notify them of the amount of income to which they are entitled. These documents will either be sent by post at the shareholders' express request or be made available to them at the offices of the Management Company.

SECTION III - METHODS FOR ALLOCATING DISTRIBUTABLE AMOUNTS

Article 10 – Methods for allocating distributable amounts

The Fund's net income is equal to the amount of interest, arrears, dividends, premiums and allotments, as well as all proceeds relating to the securities constituting the Fund's portfolio plus the income of the momentarily available amounts and minus the amount of management fees, any allocations to depreciation, and borrowing expenses.

The amounts distributed by the Fund are made up of:
1 Net income plus any amounts carried forward and plus/minus the balance of the income equalisation account; and
2 Realised capital gains, net of fees, less any realised capital losses, net of fees recorded during the financial year, plus any net capital gains of the same nature recorded during previous financial years that were not distributed or accumulated, plus or minus the balance of capital gains equalisation account.

The amounts mentioned in 1 and 2 may be distributed, in whole or in part, independently from one another. The Management Company will decide on the allocation of distributable amounts.
For each unit class, where applicable, the prospectus stipulates that the Fund will adopt one of the following formulas for each of the amounts mentioned in 1 and 2 above:
• The Fund has opted for accumulation only.
Distributable income is therefore fully accumulated each year, with the exception of mandatory pay-out required by law.
• The Fund has opted for distribution only.
The Fund therefore distributes its net income/net realised capital gains in full each year, rounded to the nearest whole number, within five months following the closing of the annual financial statements.
The Management Company may decide, during the financial year, to distribute one or more interim dividends within the limit either of net income or net capital gains realised on the date of the decision.
The Fund reserves the right to accumulate and/or distribute all or part of its net income/net realised capital gains and/or carry forward the distributable amounts.
Each year, the Management Company decides on the allocation of net income/net realised capital gains.
In the case of a partial or total distribution, the Management Company may decide to distribute one or more interim dividends within the limit either of the net income recognised or the net capital gains realised on the date of the decision.
Each distribution must be made in securities or cash.

SECTION IV - MERGER - SPLIT - DISSOLUTION - LIQUIDATION

Article 11 - Merger - Split

The Management Company may either invest all or part of the Fund's assets in another UCITS, or split the Fund into two or more mutual funds.
Any merger or split operations may only be carried out after the unitholders have been notified. Each unitholder will then be sent a new certificate specifying the number of units held.

Article 12 – Dissolution – Extension

If the Fund's net assets remain below the amount specified in Article 2 above for thirty days, the Management Company must inform the AMF, and unless the Fund is merged with another UCI, it must dissolve the Fund.
The Management Company may decide upon the early dissolution of the Fund. In this event, it must inform unitholders of its decision and, as from that date, subscription and redemption requests will no longer be accepted.
The Management Company will also dissolve the Fund if it receives a request for the redemption of all the Fund's units, if the depositary is no longer in place and no other depositary has been appointed, or upon expiry of the Fund's term, if no extension has been agreed.
The Management Company must inform the AMF by post of the date on which the Fund is to be dissolved and of the procedure adopted. It must then submit the auditor's report to the AMF.
The management company may decide to extend the term of the Fund in agreement with the depositary.
Any decision to extend the term of the Fund must be taken at least three months prior to its expiry date and notified to

unitholders and to the AMF.

Article 13 – Liquidation

In the event of liquidation, the Management Company assumes the role of liquidator or, otherwise, the liquidator is appointed by a legal process on the request of any interested person. To this end, the liquidator will have extensive powers to liquidate the assets, pay any creditors and distribute the available balance among the unitholders in cash or in securities.

The auditor and the depositary will continue to perform their duties until the liquidation process is completed.

SECTION V - DISPUTES

Article 14 – Jurisdiction – Election of domicile

Any disputes relating to the Fund that may arise while the Fund is operational or upon its liquidation, either between the unitholders, or between the unitholders and the Management Company or the depositary, will be subject to the jurisdiction of the competent courts.

9. List of facilities in Article 92 of Directive 2019/1160

Member States in which the Fund is marketed	a) process subscription, redemption and repayment orders and make other payments to the unitholders of the UCITS, in accordance with the conditions set out in the documents required under Chapter IX	b) inform investors of how the orders referred to in point (a) may be placed and the terms of payment of proceeds from redemptions and repayments; c) facilitate the processing of information and access to the procedures and terms referred to in Article 15 relating to investors' exercise of the rights related to their investment in the UCITS in the Member State in which the UCITS is marketed; d) make the information and documents required under Chapter IX available to investors, under the conditions set out in Article 94, for reading and for obtaining copies; e) provide investors, on a durable medium, with information relating to the tasks that the facilities carry out
France	BNP Paribas, Grands Moulins de Pantin, 9 rue du Debarcadere 93500 Pantin - France	La Financière de l'Echiquier, Direction Contrôle Interne, 53 avenue d'Iéna, 75116 Paris, France; E-mail: businessregulatory@lfde.com; Caroline Farrugia +33 1 47 23 92 14
Germany	BNP Paribas, Grands Moulins de Pantin, 9 rue du Debarcadere 93500 Pantin - France	La Financière de l'Echiquier, Direction Contrôle Interne, 53 avenue d'Iéna, 75116 Paris, France; E-mail: businessregulatory@lfde.com; Caroline Farrugia +33 1 47 23 92 14
Belgium	BNP Paribas, Grands Moulins de Pantin, 9 rue du Debarcadere 93500 Pantin - France	La Financière de l'Echiquier, Direction Contrôle Interne, 53 avenue d'Iéna, 75116 Paris, France; E-mail: businessregulatory@lfde.com; Caroline Farrugia +33 1 47 23 92 14
Luxembourg	BNP Paribas, Grands Moulins de Pantin, 9 rue du Debarcadere 93500 Pantin - France	La Financière de l'Echiquier, Direction Contrôle Interne, 53 avenue d'Iéna, 75116 Paris, France; E-mail: businessregulatory@lfde.com; Caroline Farrugia +33 1 47 23 92 14
Italy	Allfunds, Via Bocchetto, 6 – 20123 Milano E-mail: simona.ruffini@allfunds.com; veronica.mantovani@allfunds.com	Allfunds, Via Bocchetto, 6 – 20123 Milano E-mail: simona.ruffini@allfunds.com; veronica.mantovani@allfunds.com
Spain	BNP Paribas, Grands Moulins de Pantin, 9 rue du Debarcadere 93500 Pantin - France	La Financière de l'Echiquier, Direction Contrôle Interne, 53 avenue d'Iéna, 75116 Paris, France; E-mail: businessregulatory@lfde.com; Caroline Farrugia +33 1 47 23 92 14
Austria	Erste Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen AG, Am Belvedere 1, A-1100 Vienna - Austria; E-mail: foreignfunds0540@erstebank.at	Erste Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen AG, Am Belvedere 1, A-1100 Vienna - Austria; E-mail: foreignfunds0540@erstebank.at
Netherlands	BNP Paribas, Grands Moulins de Pantin, 9 rue du Debarcadere 93500 Pantin - France	La Financière de l'Echiquier, Business & Regulatory Solutions, 53 avenue d'Iéna, 75116 Paris, France; E-mail: businessregulatory@lfde.com; Caroline Farrugia +33 1 47 23 92 14
Portugal	BEST - Banco Electrónico de Serviço Total, S.A., Praça Marquês de Pombal, nº3, 3º, Lisboa Portugal; E-mail: di.assetmanagement@bancobest.pt	BEST - Banco Electrónico de Serviço Total, S.A., Praça Marquês de Pombal, nº3, 3º, Lisboa Portugal; E-mail: di.assetmanagement@bancobest.pt

10. Informations for foreign investors

1. ADDITIONNAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN AUTRIA

Facility in Austria according to EU Directive 2019/1160 article 92:
Erste Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen AG
Am Belvedere 1
A-1100 Vienna/Austria
E-mail: foreignfunds0540@erstebank.at
Applications for the redemption and conversion of units may be sent to the Austrian Facility. All payments to investors, including redemption proceeds and potential distributions, may, upon request, be paid through the Austrian Facility. The full prospectus (composed of the Prospectus and the Investment Fund Rules), the KIIDs and the annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained, free of charge in hardcopy, at the office of the Austrian Facility during normal opening hours. Issue, redemption and conversion prices of units and any other information to the unitholders are also available, free of charge in hardcopy form, from the Austrian Facility.

2. ADDITIONNAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN GERMANY

Right to market shares in Germany
FINANCIERE DE L'ECHIQUIER (the "Company") has notified its intention to market shares in the Federal Republic of Germany and since completion of the notification process it has the right to market shares.

Copies of the prospectus (including Article of Incorporation), the key investor information document (KIID) as well as the audited annual account and, if subsequently published, the unaudited half-yearly account may be obtained free of charge in paper form at the registered office of the Management company :
La Financière de l'Echiquier Direction Controle Interne 53 avenue d'Iéna, 75116 Paris – FRANCE. controleinterne@lfde.com

Subscription, redemption and conversion requests shall be made to the depositary (BNP Paribas Securities Services) or the management company directly (per email to gpassif@lfde.com).
These entities will then liaise with the transfer agent and registrar to process payments as defined in the Prospectus.

Investors will find information on their rights and further information on complaints procedures on the website : https://www.lfde.com/de/rechtliche-hinweise/

Publications

In Germany, the subscription and redemption prices will be published on www.fin-echiquier.fr/de
Shareholder notifications, if any, will be published on the management website : www.lfde.com
In the cases enumerated in Sec. 298 (2)
KAGB shareholders additionally will be notified by means of a durable medium in terms of Sec. 167 KAGB.
For any information :

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

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:
TOCQUEVILLE DIVIDENDE

Legal entity identifier: 969500M14NS7VIEX5073

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: %** ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ It will make a minimum of**sustainable investments with a social objective: %**	☒ It **promotes environmental and social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☒ with a social objective ☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators are used to verify if the financial product complies with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

The product's ESG approach is based on the implementation of a base of exclusions defined at the level of the LBP AM group SRI and the use of an issuer ESG rating aimed at monitoring the extra-financial risks of the financial product.
This analysis is based on the LBP AM group's proprietary quantitative tool GREaT, which provides an ESG rating based on the following 4 pillars:
- Responsible governance
- Sustainable resource management
- Energy transition
- Regional development

The weight associated with each pillar for the calculation of the GREaT score of an issuer is adjusted according to its business sector in order to take into account its specific features. For example, the greenhouse gas reduction issue is not the same for a company in the services sector and an industrial company, as the former produces less emissions than the latter. In all cases, the weight of each of the three "Environmental", "Social" and "Governance" pillars, calculated by reassigning the criteria of the GREaT pillars, is systematically higher or equal to 20% and can go up to 60%.

No specific index was designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.

The financial product invests in sustainable investments within the meaning of Article 2 (17) of the SFDR.

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

○ **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

Indicator	Associated constraints
Investments in environmentally or socially sustainable activities	At least 10% of the financial product's net assets will be invested in environmentally or socially sustainable investments, as defined in the section "What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?" below.

○ ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The financial product seeks to make environmental and social Sustainable Investments within the meaning of the SFDR Regulation. The minimum Sustainable Investment threshold of the financial product is specified in the box at the top of this annex. The sustainable investments thus made by the financial product can meet environmental and/or social objectives.

For the environmental theme, the six objectives of the European Taxonomy are considered, namely:
- Climate change mitigation,
- Climate change adaptation,
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources,
- Transition to a circular economy,
- Pollution prevention and control,
- Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Note that the methodology applied does not make it possible to measure the contribution of investments according to the definition of the European Taxonomy (i.e. the taxonomy alignment of investments).
However, the contribution of investments to environmental objectives within the meaning of Article 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 ("SFDR Regulation") is measured using indicators specific to the LBP AM Group and specified above.

For the social theme, the objectives considered are:
- Respect and promotion of human rights, in particular the promotion of fair and favourable working conditions, social integration through work, protection and the promotion of rights of local communities,
- The development of territories and communities, through relations with stakeholders outside the company and the responsible management of value chains, and in order to address the challenges of socio-economic development, the fight against social and territorial divides, support for local players and access to education,
- Improving access to health and essential care worldwide by addressing the issues of availability, geographical accessibility, financial accessibility and acceptability of treatments.

This generalist strategy does not imply that all sustainable investments meet all of the aforementioned environmental and social objectives, but that the sustainable investments must meet at least one of these objectives, while not causing significant harm to the others.

The contribution to one of the aforementioned environmental and social objectives is assessed using various sources, including:

For all environmental and social objectives:
- The "GREaT" score, the proprietary quantitative analysis methodology of the LBP AM Group, which covers all environmental and social objectives,
- The "SDG" score, a proprietary qualitative analysis of LFDE that assesses companies' products, services and practices with a view to measuring their contribution to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

For objectives specific to climate and biodiversity:
- The issuer's commitment to a decarbonisation trajectory in its activities compatible with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, according to criteria defined by the Management Company,
- The "Greenfin" score, a quantitative indicator measuring the exposure of the business model of an issuer to green activities as defined by the French government label Greenfin, dedicated to financing the energy and ecological transition,
- The "Bird" score, a proprietary quantitative indicator of the LBP AM Group that aims to assess companies primarily on their policies as well as on their practices and impacts related to biodiversity,
- The "Climate & Biodiversity Maturity" score, a proprietary qualitative analysis of LFDE that aims to assess the maturity of companies in their consideration of the current and future climate and biodiversity issues they face. For the theme specific to healthcare:
- The "AAAA" (Acceptability, Accessibility, Affordability, Availability) score, a proprietary qualitative analysis of LFDE that aims to assess the contribution of companies through their products and services to the four dimensions of access to healthcare (Availability, Geographical Accessibility, Financial Accessibility, Acceptability) inspired by the work of the World Health Organization (WHO) on the subject.

A more complete description of the thresholds applied for each criterion is available in the "SFDR – Sustainable Investment Methodology" document accessible on the Management Company's website (https://www.lfde.com), in the "Responsible Investment" section, on the "To find out more" page, under "LFDE Documents - SFDR".

○ ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

In order to ensure that an investment contributing to a sustainability objective, according to the analysis method presented above, does not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective, the methodology applied systematically considers, on a cumulative basis:
- The issuer's practices relating to its management of human rights and environmental resources. This point is controlled using the proprietary "GREaT" extra-financial analysis methodology
- The issuer's exposure to sectors that are sensitive in terms of environmental and social aspects (such as thermal coal, controversial weapons, tobacco, gambling, etc.) in connection with the exclusion policies applicable in the Management Companies of the LBP AM Group. A more complete description of the exclusions is available in the "Exclusion Policy" document available on the Management Company's website (https://www.lfde.com), in the "Responsible Investment" section, on the "To find out more" page, under "LFDE Documents - Approach and Methodologies".
- The issuer's exposure to a severe controversy on environmental, social and governance issues, or a critical risk of serious breach of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guidelines on Business and Human Rights.

- ***How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?***

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 and anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 (hereinafter the "SFDR Delegated Regulation") defines a list of indicators to measure the adverse impacts of an issuer on environmental and social sustainability factors (hereinafter the "adverse impact indicators"). The adverse impact indicators are calculated for each issuer, when the data is available and integrated into the extra-financial analysis tool.
Some indicators have been directly integrated, either into the proprietary GREaT scoring methodology used to identify both a positive contribution or significant adverse impact, or into the controversy indicator mentioned above, or into the exclusion policies. The principal adverse impacts are also taken into account through the shareholder engagement approach with companies in order to improve their transparency on these indicators and reduce their negative externalities.

- ***How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?***

In order to ensure that the sustainable investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guidelines on Business and Human Rights, the Management Company systematically controls:
- The proper application of the Management Company's exclusion policy relating to these international treaties and the process for ad hoc controversy monitoring.
- The disqualification of issuers identified as having poor practices on the "Sustainable Resource Management" pillar of the GREaT analysis methodology, which incorporates criteria relating to respect for human rights and labour law.

A more complete description of the thresholds applied for each criterion is available in the "SFDR – Sustainable Investment Methodology" document accessible on the Management Company's website (https://www.lfde.com), in the "Responsible Investment" section, on the "To find out more" page, under "LFDE Documents - SFDR".

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not 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 European Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☐ Yes

☒ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The objective of the fund, within the framework of a dynamic equity allocation decided by the management company, is to seek to benefit from the development of European countries by investing in listed equities on the European financial markets that distribute a dividend that is significant, regular and sustainable, with the potential to grow, while seeking to limit the risks of significant portfolio variation and while meeting socially responsible investment criteria (according to the management company's analysis).

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The binding elements used to select investments and achieve the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the fund are as follows:
- the Management Company's exclusion policy and the resulting sectoral or norm-based exclusion constraints,
- constraints associated with the sustainability indicators presented in the section "What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?" above.
- marginally, the ESG assessment of each of the issuers present in the portfolio through the quantitative analysis using the GREaT scoring tool (LBP AM group's proprietary methodology); however, this analysis is not intended to result in a selectivity criteria, except in the case of an identified extra-financial risk.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

The implementation of sectoral and norm-based exclusion filters leads to a reduction in the investment universe.

- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

The monitoring of the application of good governance principles by issuers is controlled by means of a quantitative indicator derived from the proprietary "GREaT" analysis methodology, the "Governance" pillar notably covering issues such as balance of powers, fair remuneration and business ethics.

If this quantitative assessment of the Governance pillar appears to be insufficient or in the case of a significant controversy, the management team will also carry out a qualitative analysis of the governance.

In addition, the Management Company encourages good governance practices through its engagement and voting policy, which deals in particular with the issues of balanced remuneration, value sharing between senior managers and employees, and diversity and parity within management bodies.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

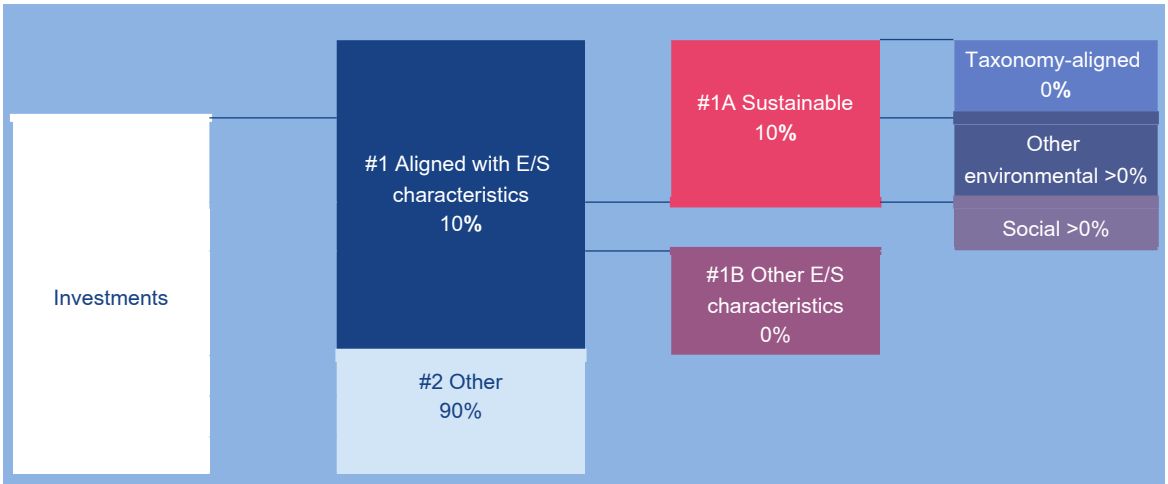
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

The financial product invests at least 10% of its assets in assets considered "eligible" according to the ESG process implemented - therefore in investments that are aligned with the environmental and social characteristics promoted (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).
Up to 90% of investments may not be aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other).

It should also be noted that, in line with the information provided in the pre-contractual documentation, the financial product undertakes to carry out an ESG analysis for at least 75% of the assets invested in equities and debt securities issued by private and quasi-public issuers. This ESG analysis, based on the GREaT rating methodology, aims to provide the manager with information on the ESG risk attached to the issuers. However, it is not intended to be systematically and measurably taken into account in the selection of portfolio securities.

The financial product invests at least 10% of its assets in assets considered to be sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable).
A more detailed description of the specific asset allocation of this financial product can be found in its prospectus.



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

○ ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Any derivatives authorised/used by the financial product are not intended to contribute to achieving the environmental or social characteristics promoted. Their use is limited to hedging or temporary exposure in order to cover a strong movement in liabilities, to gain temporary exposure to market beta or to accompany a change in strategy. Furthermore, the Management Company ensures that the use of derivatives does not run counter to the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. In particular, the Management Company does not use derivatives to artificially improve the product's extra-financial performance. The constraints relating to the use of derivatives are specified in the pre-contractual documentation for the financial product.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power 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.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The financial product may invest in environmentally sustainable economic activities, however the investments of this financial product do not take into account the European Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The financial product is committed to a 0% alignment with the European Taxonomy.

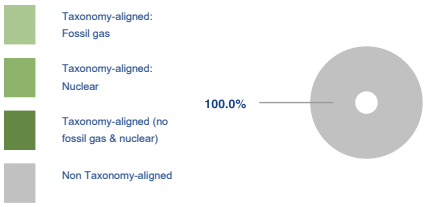
○ ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?***[1]

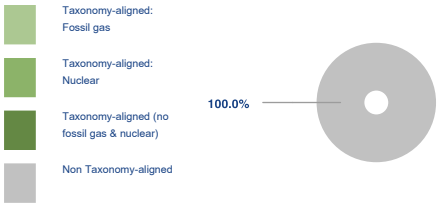
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments 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.





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

○ ***What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?***

The financial product does not commit to a minimum proportion of investment in transitional and enabling activities.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

This product intends to invest part of its assets in sustainable investments. These investments may contribute to environmental or social objectives, without any commitment being made as to the minimum share of each one. Thus, the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is >0%.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

This product intends to invest part of its assets in sustainable investments. These investments may contribute to environmental or social objectives, without any commitment being made as to the minimum share of each one. Thus, the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective is >0%.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included in the category "#2 Other" of the financial product represent up to 90% of investments. Depending on the eligible instruments as defined in the product's prospectus, these may include derivatives traded on regulated or organised markets to expose and hedge the portfolio, cash and unrated issuers.
Derivatives and cash do not provide environmental or social safeguards.

(1) Fossil gas and nuclear activities will only be aligned with the EU Taxonomy if they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not cause significant harm to any other EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left margin. All criteria applicable to economic activities in the fossil gas and nuclear energy sectors that comply with the EU Taxonomy are defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

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

Not applicable

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More information about the product is available on the website:

More information about the Management Company's extra-financial approach can be obtained through the documents available on its website (https://www.lfde.com), in the "Responsible Investment" section, on the "To find out more" page, under "LFDE Documents - SFDR".

Additional information about the fund, in particular its regulatory documentation, is available on the Management Company's website (www.lfde.com), under the "Our Funds" section.