



TOCQUEVILLE VALUE EUROPE ISR I

JUNE 2024 (data as of 06/30/2024)



The fund's objective is to invest in European equity markets by selecting stocks that meet socially responsible investment criteria (according to the asset management company's analysis) and whose valuation is deemed to be at a discount by the management company ("Value"), while seeking to limit the risk of significant portfolio fluctuations





543 M€ Net assets



340.00 € NAV

Recommended investment horizon



Yann Giordmaina, Maxime Lefebvre

Characteristics

Fund Managers

French mutual fund (FCP) Type Lifetime 99 years

03/31/2000 Inception date Date of 1st NAV 03/31/2000 FR0010600239 ISIN Bloombera code TOCHLDI FP

Base currency

Income allocation Accumulation Ref. Indic. MSCI EUROPE NR

SFDR classification Article 8

Financial information

Entry charge Exit charge None

1,20% incl. taxes Management fees

Performance fee No Swing pricing No 1000 EUR Min. subscription

Fees as of 12/31/2023

Management fees and 1,04% other administrative and operating expenses

Transaction costs 0.23% Outperformance fees No

Operational information

Valorisation frequency Daily Cut off 14:30 Settlement D+2

Fund administrator CACEIS Fund Administration

CACFIS Bank Decimalisation Ten-thousandths

Fund Manager comments

Tocqueville Value Europe ISR I turned in a negative monthly performance of -4.54% and turned in a positive performance of 6.04% year-to-date.

In June, the MSCI Furgpe NR recorded a performance of -0.98%, while the MSCI Furgpe Value fell by 2.16%. French political news was the main event of the month when French President E. Macron decided to dissolve the National Assembly on the evening of the European election result. Strong risk aversion pushed the French market down (-6.2% from June 7 to 14). Banking and utilities stocks were the main losers. Under these circumstances, the portfolio lost more than its cumulative advance since the beginning of the year. The portfolio underperformed its style index over the period. Banks, energy and food/beverage were the biggest negative contributors, while chemicals, treasury and automotive were the biggest positive contributors. During the month, we reduced our exposure to the French market. Withdrawal from AXA, Orange and Veolia Environnement to strengthen Allianz and Munich Re, and entry into KPN and Endesa.

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



Ref. Indic.: source Bloomberg

Perf. (%)

					Ammuanseu		
	1 month	YTD	1 year	3 Years	5 Years	10 years	Since inception
Fund	-4.5	+6.0	+10.7	+6.5	+5.6	+5.6	+5.8
Ref. Indic.	-1.0	+9.1	+13.6	+7.4	+8.4	+6.7	+3.6



Other risk indicators (based on weekly figures)	1 year	3 Years	5 Years	10 years	Since inception
Fund volatility	11.6	15.0	21.4	17.4	15.5
Ref. indicator volatility	11.1	13.6	17.8	16.3	18.1
Sharpe ratio	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Beta	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7
Correlation	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Information ratio	-0.6	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.2
Tracking error	5.0	6.4	7.6	6.9	8.9
Max. drawdown of the fund	-7.6	-22.7	-42.1	-42.2	-55.8
Max. drawdown of the benchmark	-8.3	-19.5	-35.3	-35.3	-58.5
Time to recovery (business days)	27.0	109.0	286.0	286.0	1162.0

Risk indicator



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

The synthetic risk indicator shows the level of risk of this product compared with others. It indicates the probability that this product will incur losses in the event of market movements or if we are unable to pay you. We have classified the product in risk class 5 out of 7, which is a low to medium risk class. In other words, the potential losses associated with the future performance of the product are low to medium and, if the situation were to deteriorate on the financial markets, it is unlikely that our ability to pay you would be affected.

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

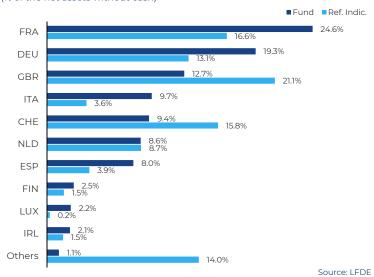
Fund Profile

EV/Sales 2024	1.7
PER 2024	11.7
Yield	4.9%
Active share	74.6%

Cash (% of the net assets)	5.9%
Number of positions	59
Average market capitalization (M€)	69 925
Median market capitalization (M€)	37 783
	Source: LEDE

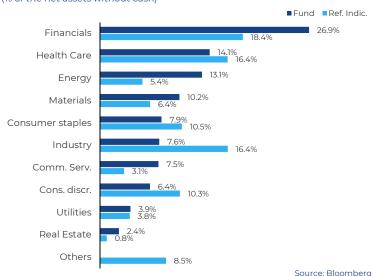
Geographic breakdown

(% of the net assets without cash)



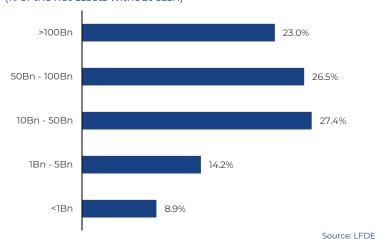
Sector breakdown (GICS)

(% of the net assets without cash)



Capitalization breakdown (€)

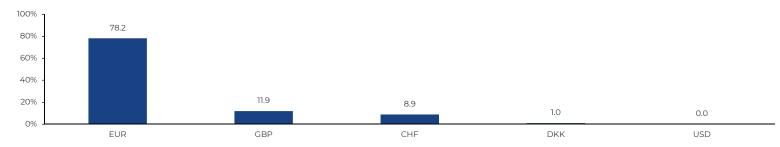
(% of the net assets without cash)



Top holdings

Holdings	Country Sector		% of the net assets
TotalEnergies	FRA	Energy	4.5
Roche	CHE	Health Care	3.9
Novartis	CHE	Health Care	3.5
BNP Paribas	FRA	Financials	3.2
Allianz	DEU	Financials	3.2
Munich Re	DEU	Financials	2.9
Heineken	NLD	Consumer s	2.4
BP	GBR	Energy	2.4
Unicredit	ITA	Financials	2.4
Eni	ITA	Energy	2.3
Total weight	of the top 10	holdings: 30.7%	Course LED

Currency breakdown



Source: LFDE

Performance analysis (monthly)

Top 3 contributors					
Holdings	Performance	Contribution			
Roche	9.8	0.3			
Novartis	5.0	0.2			
Covestro	11.0	0.1			
Weight of the 3 contributors: 8.3 %					

Flop 3 contributors						
Holdings		Performance	Contribution			
Société Générale		-16.5	-0.5			
BNP Paribas		-12.1	-0.4			
Vinci		-14.0	-0.4			
Weight of the 3 contributors: 6.5 %						

Source: LFDE

Key SRI indicators

Méthode de l'exclusion

Exclusion from the investment universe of 20% of the lowest rated companies/issuers, and from the list of exclusions issued by the LBP AM Exclusion Committee





Encourage the dissemination of best practices in terms of corporate governance and business ethics.



litigating climate risks by supporting the transition from a highcarbon economic model to a more sober and sustainable model.

Resource Management

Sustainable management of human and natural resources; respect for human rights, development of labour laws, sustainable relations with suppliers,

Territorial Development

Promote responsible practices that meet the Sustainable Development Goals and create value for all stakeholders in the value chain.

SRI Indicators		% portfolio	% comparable	Dortfolio valuo	Comparable	Type of
		coverage	coverage	Portiono value	limit value	comparable
	Max GREaT score	100.0%	87.0%	5.4	6.2	Portfolio -20%
	Carbon Footprint (Scope 1+2)	98.5%	77.4%	84.7	113.8	Universe
S	Sustainable Remuneration	96.9%	79.4%	96.5%	69.9%	Universe
	Spot Sustainability score of the PTF for SFDR	N/A	N/A	46.6%	35.0%	Absolute

GREaT Pilars

Governance	100.0%	89.4%	4.3	4.9	Universe
Ressources	100.0%	89.4%	4.3	5.1	Universe
Energy Transition	100.0%	89.4%	3.5	4.8	Universe
Territories	100.0%	87.8%	3.9	5.2	Universe

Max GREaT score Carbon footprint Sustainable Remuneration Sustainability score

Universe

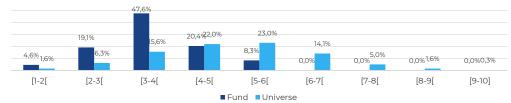
Worst GREaT score of the securities in position. The score 1 corresponds to the highest extra-financial quality and 10 to the lowest.

Number of tonnes of greenhouse gases generated (scope 1 + 2) per 1 million euros invested. Share of companies that take into account extra-financial criteria in their executive remuneration policy.

Share of companies considered sustainable investments under SFDR regulations.

Stoxx Europe Total Market dividendes net reinvestis (en euro)

Rating GREaT Breakdown



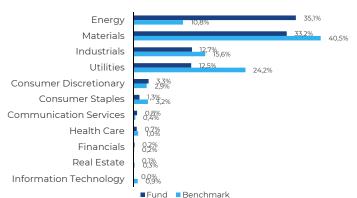
Top GREaT marks in the portfolio

Name	Weight in the portfolio	GREaT Rating	G	R	Е	Т
MERLIN PROPERTIES SOCIMI SA	1.6%	1.4	5.1%	26.0%	43.1%	25.8%
ENEL SPA	1.1%	1.4	4.9%	28.7%	42.5%	24.0%
IBERDROLA SA	1.6%	1.6	7.5%	20.9%	47.1%	24.5%
ENDESA SA	1.0%	2.1	12.7%	22.7%	28.7%	35.9%
HENKEL AG & CO KGAA	2.0%	2.3	11.7%	24.3%	18.0%	46.0%

The contribution of each pillar to the GREaT score is made in relation to the average score of the universe on the G, R, E and T dimension

SRI KPI of the fund

Sectoral Breakdown by Contribution Carbon Footprint (Scope 1+2)



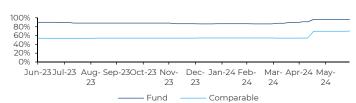
Evolution Carbon Footprint (Scope 1+2)



Sectoral Breakdown by Contribution Sustainable Remuneration



Evolution Sustainable Remuneration



Source of extra financial data: LBP AM

Glossary

Lexicon of risk indicators

Volatility Measure of the amplitude of variations in the price of a share, a market or a fund. It is calculated over a given period and is used to assess the regularity of the

performance of a share, market or fund.

Indicator of the (marginal) return obtained per unit of risk taken. Sharpe ratio If the ratio is negative: less profitability than the benchmark

If the ratio is between 0 and 1: outperformance with too much" risk taken.

Bêta If the ratio is greater than 1: outperformance that does not come at the cost of "too much" risk."Indicator which corresponds to the fund's sensitivity in relation to

its benchmark index

For a beta of less than 1, the fund is likely to fall less than its index; if the beta is greater than 1, the fund is likely to fall more than its index.

Information ratio Synthetic indicator of the effectiveness of the risk/return trade-off. A high indicator means that the fund regularly outperforms its benchmark index.

Tracking error An indicator that compares the fund's volatility with that of its benchmark index. The higher the tracking error, the further the fund's average performance is

from its benchmark index

Max drawdown measures the biggest fall in the value of a portfolio. Max. drawdown

Time to recovery (business days)

Sensitivity

Recovery time, which corresponds to the time needed for the portfolio to return to its highest level (before the "max drawdown")

Variation in the value of an asset when another factor varies at the same time. For example, the interest-rate sensitivity of a bond corresponds to the variation in its price caused by a rise or fall in interest rates of one basis point (0.01%).

Lexicon of financial analysis

FV/Sales Enterprise valuation ratio: enterprise value/sales

PFR Company valuation ratio: Price Earning Ratio = market capitalisation/net profit.

Consumer discretionary In contrast to basic consumption, it represents all goods and services considered non-essential **Basic consumption** As opposed to discretionary consumption, it represents goods and services considered essential.

Communication Services This sector includes telecoms network operators and providers of communications and data transmission services.

Emerging countries Emerging countries are countries whose economic situation is in the process of development. This growth is calculated on the basis of GDP, new businesses

and infrastructure, and the standard of living and quality of life of the inhabitants.

Commodities A natural resource used in the production of semi-finished or finished products, or as a source of energy

Lexicon of credit analysis

Investment grade bond A bond is said to be "investment grade", i.e. if its financial rating by the rating agencies is higher than BB+.

High yield bond A high-yield bond is one rated below BBB- by the rating agencies.

Duration The average life of its cash flows weighted by their present value. All other things being equal, the higher the duration, the greater the risk.

Yield to worst The worst return a bond can achieve without the issuer defaulting.

Yield (all calls exercised) The yield on a bond includes any call dates incorporated into the bond. These "call" dates correspond to intermediate maturities which give the possibility of

redeeming the bond before its final maturity date

Non-financial analysis lexicon

Selectivity rate Selectivity rate: percentage of the initial universe excluded for ESG reasons.

Investment universe Investment universe ("investible universe") meeting the constraints of the prospectus.

This controversy score ranging from 0 to 10 (0 being the worst) is provided to us by MSCI ESG Research. We want to measure whether the companies invested Controversy score in our UCIs are better than those in their benchmark index in terms of management and occurrence of ESG controversies on themes such as the environment,

consumer rights, human rights, labour rights, supplier management as well as governance.

A set of raw data (source Carbon4 Finance) used to calculate the various ratios linked to the fund's carbon footprint:

Carbon impact ratio: CO₂ emissions saved and CO₂ emissions induced.

Carbon intensity: Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (scope 1 represents direct emissions, 2 indirect energy-related emissions, 3 all other indirect emissions).

Carbon data

Carbon Impact Ratio (CIR) Emissions saved to emissions induced ratio calculated by Carbon4 Finance, which corresponds to the ratio between GHG emissions avoided and GHG emissions induced by a company (in tonnes of CO_2 equivalent), known as the CIR. The higher the CIR, the more relevant the company is to the transition to a low-carbon economy. This indicator enables us to assess the relevance of a company's activity to the challenges of combating climate change. For a given company, a CIR greater than I means that the activity avoids more greenhouse gas emissions than it induces

Carbon intensity is the weighted average of our UCIs (compared with their benchmark index) using Carbon4 Finance's WACI (Weighted Average Carbon

Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI)

Intensity) methodology. The calculation formula is given in the ESG methodology insert.

For more information

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

For further information on the characteristics and costs of this sub-fund, we invite you to read the regulatory documents (prospectus available in English and French and DIC in the official languages of your country) available free of charge on our website www.lfde.com Investors or potential investors are informed that they can obtain a summary of their rights in the official language of their country or in English on the Regulatory Information page of the

www.lfde.com directly https://cdn.lfde.com/upload/partner/Droitsdelinvestisseur.pdf

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

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

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