



TOCQUEVILLE VALUE EUROPE ISR P

MARCH 2025 (data as of 03/31/2025)



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.



744 M€
Net assets



301.29 €
NAV

Recommended investment horizon

5 years

Fund Managers

Yann Giordmaina, Maxime Lefebvre

Characteristics

Type	French mutual fund (FCP)
Lifetime	99 years
Inception date	01/03/1997
ISIN	FR0010547067
Bloomberg code	TOCHLDP FP
Base currency	EUR
Income allocation	Accumulation
Ref. Indic.	MSCI EUROPE NR
SFDR classification	Article 8

Financial information

Entry charge	4% max. not acquired by the fund
Exit charge	1% max.
Management fees	1.99% incl. taxes
Performance fee	No
Swing pricing	No (definition on last page)
Min. subscription	1 EUR

Fees as of 12/31/2024

Management fees and other administrative and operating expenses	1.99%
Transaction costs	0.18%
Outperformance fees	No

Operational information

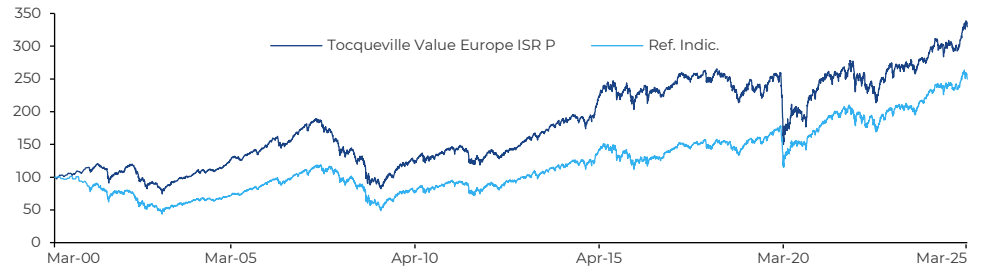
Valorisation frequency	Daily
Cut off	14:30
Settlement	D+2
Fund administrator	CACEIS Fund Administration
Custodian	CACEIS Bank
Decimalisation	Ten-thousandths

Fund Manager comments

Tocqueville Value Europe ISR P turned in a negative monthly performance of -0.69% and turned in a positive performance of 11.05% year-to-date.

In March, the MSCI Europe NR fell by 4.01%, while the MSCI Europe Value lost 0.76%. The month was marked by a massive fiscal stimulus package in Germany (€500 billion), resulting in the outperformance of cyclicals and financials. The portfolio slightly outperformed its style index. Industrial goods and services, basic resources and banks were the biggest positive contributors. Food/beverages, energy and healthcare contributed negatively. In terms of stock selection, Endeavour Mining is benefiting from the rise in the price of gold. BNP Paribas recorded an improvement in its profitability in the fourth quarter. Remy Cointreau and Heineken are penalised by weak volume dynamics expected in the first quarter. We have increased our holdings in Endeavour Mining (gold mining) and Aperam (stainless steel).

Evolution of the performance of the fund and its benchmark since 03/31/2000 (base 100)

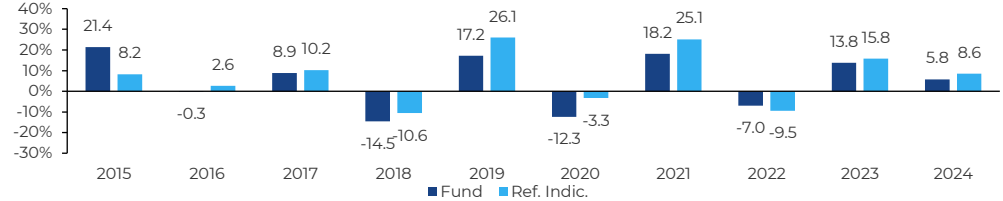


Ref. Indic.: source Bloomberg

Perf. (%)

	1 month	YTD	Annualised			
			1 year	3 Years	5 Years	10 years
Fund	-0.7	+11.1	+10.6	+9.2	+13.6	+3.7
Ref. Indic.	-4.0	+5.9	+6.9	+8.4	+13.5	+5.6

Performance by calendar year (%)



Past performance is not an indication of future performance. Returns indicated are after management fees but before taxes paid by the investor. The fund's performance and that of the benchmark index are calculated with net coupons reinvested. All fees and commissions are included in the calculation.

Other risk indicators

(based on weekly figures)

	1 year	3 Years	5 Years	10 years
Fund volatility	11.1	13.1	17.5	17.3
Ref. indicator volatility	11.0	12.8	14.6	15.9
Sharpe ratio	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.3
Beta	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
Correlation	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Information ratio	0.7	0.1	0.1	-0.3
Tracking error	5.4	5.5	7.2	6.8
Max. drawdown of the fund	-8.9	-17.8	-23.2	-43.4
Max. drawdown of the benchmark	-7.1	-15.1	-19.5	-35.3
Time to recovery (business days)	118.0	72.0	239.0	408.0

Risk indicator



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

The synthetic risk indicator shows the level of risk of this product compared with others. It indicates the probability that this product will incur losses in the event of market movements or if we are unable to pay you. We have classified the product in risk class 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

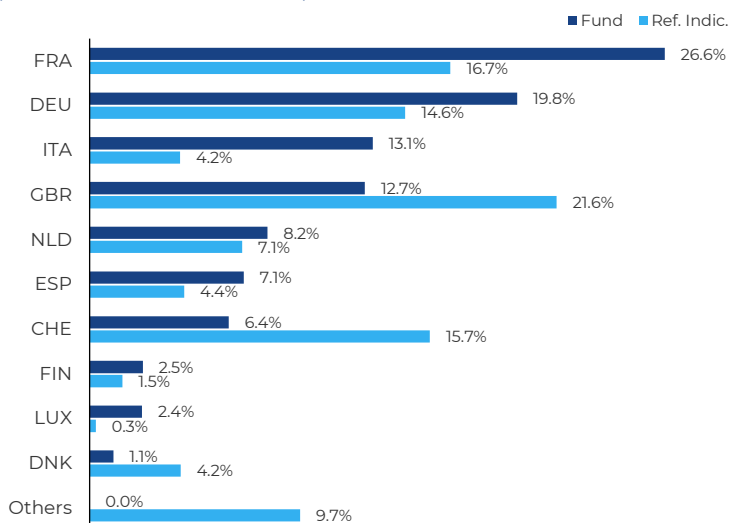
EV/Sales 2025	1.7
PER 2025	11.4
Yield	4.6%
Active share	77.9%

Cash (% of the net assets)	7.0%
Number of positions	49
Average market capitalization (M€)	82,539
Median market capitalization (M€)	45,378

Source: LFD E

Geographic breakdown

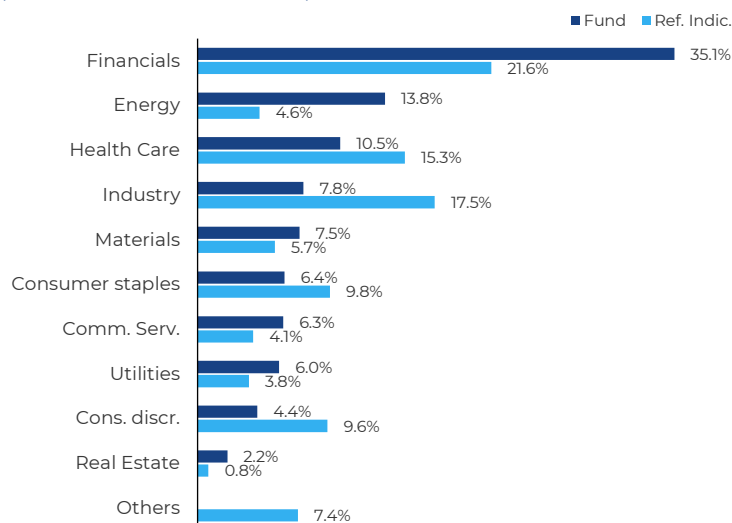
(% of the net assets without cash)



Source: LFD E

Sector breakdown

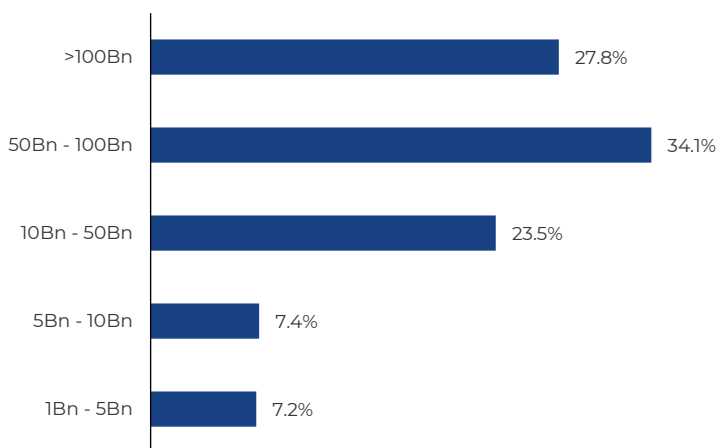
(% of the net assets without cash)



Source: Bloomberg

Capitalization breakdown (€)

(% of the net assets without cash)



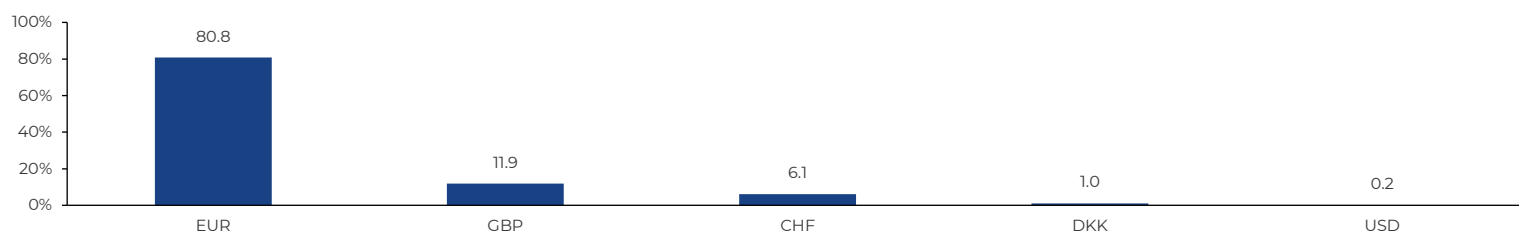
Source: LFD E

Top holdings

Holdings	Country	Sector	% of the net assets
HSBC	GBR	Financials	4.6
Roche	CHE	Health Care	4.4
TotalEnergies	FRA	Energy	4.2
Allianz	DEU	Financials	4.1
BNP Paribas	FRA	Financials	4.0
Munich Re	DEU	Financials	3.5
Deutsche Telekom	DEU	Comm. Serv.	3.4
Unicredit	ITA	Financials	3.4
Sanofi	FRA	Health Care	3.3
Intesa Sanpaolo	ITA	Financials	2.6
Total weight of the top 10 holdings:			37.5%

Source: LFD E

Currency breakdown



Source: LFD E

Performance analysis (monthly)

Top 3 contributors		
Holdings	Performance	Contribution
Allianz	6.6	0.3
Munich Re	6.6	0.2
BNP Paribas	5.6	0.2
Weight of the 3 contributors: 11.6%		

Flop 3 contributors		
Holdings	Performance	Contribution
HSBC	-4.9	-0.3
Ipsos	-13.0	-0.2
Remy Cointreau	-15.2	-0.2
Weight of the 3 contributors: 7.4%		

Source: LFD E

Glossary

Lexicon of financial conditions

Swing pricing	Mechanism by which the net asset value is adjusted upwards (or downwards) when the change in liabilities is positive (or negative) in order to reduce the cost of portfolio rebalancing to the holders of the fund as a result of changes in liabilities.
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Lexicon of risk indicators

Volatility	Measure of the amplitude of variations in the price of a share, a market or a fund. It is calculated over a given period and is used to assess the regularity of the performance of a share, market or fund.
Sharpe ratio	Indicator of the (marginal) return obtained per unit of risk taken. If the ratio is negative: less profitability than the benchmark. If the ratio is between 0 and 1: outperformance with too much" risk taken.
Bêta	If the ratio is greater than 1: outperformance that does not come at the cost of "too much" risk."Indicator which corresponds to the fund's sensitivity in relation to its benchmark index. For a beta of less than 1, the fund is likely to fall less than its index; if the beta is greater than 1, the fund is likely to fall more than its index.
Information ratio	Synthetic indicator of the effectiveness of the risk/return trade-off. A high indicator means that the fund regularly outperforms its benchmark index.
Tracking error	An indicator that compares the fund's volatility with that of its benchmark index. The higher the tracking error, the further the fund's average performance is from its benchmark index.
Max. drawdown	Max drawdown measures the biggest fall in the value of a portfolio.
Time to recovery (business days)	Recovery time, which corresponds to the time needed for the portfolio to return to its highest level (before the "max drawdown").
Sensitivity	Variation in the value of an asset when another factor varies at the same time. For example, the interest-rate sensitivity of a bond corresponds to the variation in its price caused by a rise or fall in interest rates of one basis point (0.01%).

Lexicon of financial analysis

EV/Sales	Enterprise valuation ratio: enterprise value/sales.
PER	Company valuation ratio: Price Earning Ratio = market capitalisation/net profit.
Consumer discretionary	In contrast to basic consumption, it represents all goods and services considered non-essential.
Basic consumption	As opposed to discretionary consumption, it represents goods and services considered essential.
Communication Services	This sector includes telecoms network operators and providers of communications and data transmission services.
Emerging countries	Emerging countries are countries whose economic situation is in the process of development. This growth is calculated on the basis of GDP, new businesses and infrastructure, and the standard of living and quality of life of the inhabitants.
Commodities	A natural resource used in the production of semi-finished or finished products, or as a source of energy.

Lexicon of credit analysis

Investment grade bond	A bond is said to be "investment grade", i.e. if its financial rating by the rating agencies is higher than BB+.
High yield bond	A high-yield bond is one rated below BBB- by the rating agencies.
Duration	The average life of its cash flows weighted by their present value. All other things being equal, the higher the duration, the greater the risk.
Yield to worst	The worst return a bond can achieve without the issuer defaulting.
Yield (all calls exercised)	The yield on a bond includes any call dates incorporated into the bond. These "call" dates correspond to intermediate maturities which give the possibility of redeeming the bond before its final maturity date.

Non-financial analysis lexicon

Selectivity rate	Selectivity rate: percentage of the initial universe excluded for ESG reasons.
Investment universe	Investment universe ("investible universe") meeting the constraints of the prospectus.
Controversy score	This controversy score ranging from 0 to 10 (0 being the worst) is provided to us by MSCI ESG Research. We want to measure whether the companies invested in our UCIs are better than those in their benchmark index in terms of management and occurrence of ESG controversies on themes such as the environment, consumer rights, human rights, labour rights, supplier management as well as governance.
Carbon data	A set of raw data (source Carbon4 Finance) used to calculate the various ratios linked to the fund's carbon footprint: Carbon impact ratio: CO ₂ emissions saved and CO ₂ emissions induced. Carbon intensity: Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (scope 1 represents direct emissions, 2 indirect energy-related emissions, 3 all other indirect emissions).
Carbon Impact Ratio (CIR)	Emissions saved to emissions induced ratio calculated by Carbon4 Finance, which corresponds to the ratio between GHG emissions avoided and GHG emissions induced by a company (in tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent), known as the CIR. The higher the CIR, the more relevant the company is to the transition to a low-carbon economy. This indicator enables us to assess the relevance of a company's activity to the challenges of combating climate change. For a given company, a CIR greater than 1 means that the activity avoids more greenhouse gas emissions than it induces.
Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI)	Carbon intensity is the weighted average of our UCIs (compared with their benchmark index) using Carbon4 Finance's WACI (Weighted Average Carbon Intensity) methodology. The calculation formula is given in the ESG methodology insert.
Best in Universe	A type of ESG selection that favours issuers with the best extra-financial ratings, regardless of their sector of activity.
Best Effort	This type of ESG selection favours issuers demonstrating an improvement or good prospects in their ESG practices and performance over time.

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 management company's website www.lfde.com or directly via the link below: <https://cdn.lfde.com/upload/partner/Droitsdelinvestisseur.pdf>

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

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

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