R-co 4Change Net Zero Credit Euro

Fonds commun de placement (mutual fund)

Prospectus

23 February 2024

UCITS governed by European Directive 2009/65/EC

R-CO 4CHANGE NET ZERO CREDIT EURO

I – General characteristics

FORM OF THE UCITS:

Name : R-co 4Change Net Zero Credit Euro
Legal form : French *fonds commun de placement* (mutual fund)
AMF approval date : 9 March 1984
Date of inception : 23 March 1984
Intended lifetime : 99 years
Fund overview:

Unit classes	ISIN	Allocation of amounts available for distribution	Currency of issue	Eligible investors	Initial subscription [1]	Minimum subsequent subscription [2]
C EUR	FR0007393285	Accumulation	Euro	All investors	1 unit	1 ten-thousandth of a unit
D EUR	FR0007474010	Distribution	Euro	All investors	1 unit	1 ten-thousandth of a unit
I EUR	FR0010275644	Accumulation	Euro	All investors, but specifically reserved for institutional investors	EUR 3 million	1 ten-thousandth of a unit
P EUR	FR0014004AX8	Accumulation	Euro	See below *	EUR 2,500 or EUR 500,000 for institutional investors	1 ten-thousandth of a unit
I CHF H	FR001400JCC2	Accumulation	CHF**	All investors but specifically intended for institutional investors	CHF 3 million Initial NAV: CHF 1,000	1 ten-thousandth of a unit
P CHF H	FR001400JCD0	Accumulation	CHF**	Unit reserved for foreign distribution networks acting under a mandate, and subject to the prior agreement of the Management Company.	CHF 5,000 Initial NAV: CHF 100	1 ten-thousandth of a unit

[1] The Management Company or any other entity belonging to the same group is exempt from the initial minimum subscription obligation.
[2] Subsequent subscriptions may be for parts or fractions of units, where applicable.
** CHF units are systematically hedged against the foreign exchange risk of the fund's reference currency.

The fund is a charitable fund, having set up a partnership with Océan Polaire (www.oceanpolaire.org), a non-profit association under the French Law of 1901, which was established in 1991 and is recognised as a public interest organisation; the purpose of Océan Polaire is to organise educational and scientific expeditions and missions to polar regions.
For each of the fund's units, 0.15% p.a. of their net assets will be deducted from the management fees charged by the Management Company and paid to Océan Polaire to contribute to financing the POLAR POD expedition, an exceptional sea exploration project combining science and technology to study the Southern Ocean that circulates around Antarctica.
This expedition will serve as the basis for real-time educational projects with the general public and schools on several themes: Life, earth and environmental sciences, building technology, renewable energies, climate sciences, marine diversity, anthropic impacts, with links to science museums, universities, schools and corporations.

Each year, Océan Polaire will provide an update report on the partnership, which will detail the project's progress and be published on the website: https://rothschildandco.com.

* Subscription for this unit is reserved for:
1) Investors subscribing through distributors or intermediaries:
   - subject to national laws prohibiting any retrocessions to distributors (for example, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands),
   - providing:
     - an independent advisory service within the meaning of the European MiFID II regulation
     - an individual discretionary portfolio management service
2) institutional investors whose minimum initial subscription amount is 500,000 euros.

The fund has six unit classes: C EUR, D EUR, I EUR, P EUR, I CHF H and P CHF H. These six classes differ mainly in terms of their rules for allocating amounts available for distribution, their management fees, their par value, and the distribution network(s) for which they are intended.

In addition, the Management Company reserves the right not to activate individual unit classes, thus delaying their commercial launch.

Where the latest annual report and the latest interim statement can be obtained:
The latest annual and interim documents are sent within a period of eight working days of the unitholder's written request addressed to:

Rothschild & Co Asset Management
Service Commercial
29 avenue de Messine
75008 Paris

The Key Information Documents (KID) are available at https://am.eu.rothschildandco.com
For further information, please contact the Management Company's client service team on (tel. +33 (0)1 40 74 40 84 or by e-mail at the following address: clientserviceteam@rothschildandco.com.

II – Parties involved

Management Company:
Rothschild & Co Asset Management, portfolio management company approved by the AMF on 6 June 2017 under number GP-17000014
Limited Partnership
Registered office: 29 avenue de Messine – 75008 PARIS

Depositary, Custodian:
Rothschild Martin Maurel
Société anonyme (public limited company)
Registered office: 29 avenue de Messine – 75008 PARIS
Credit institution approved by France's Prudential Control and Resolution Authority (ACPR)

Description of the Depositary's duties:
Rothschild Martin Maurel performs the duties defined by the applicable regulations, namely:
- Safekeeping of the assets of the UCITS;
- Verification of the compliance of Management Company decisions;
- Monitoring of the cash flows of the UCITS.

The Depositary is also responsible for managing the liabilities of the UCITS, which includes centralising its unit subscription and redemption orders under delegation from Management Company, as well as managing the issue account and unit registers of the UCITS.

Supervision and management of potential conflicts of interest:
Rothschild Martin Maurel and the management company Rothschild & Co Asset Management belong to the same group, Rothschild & Co. In accordance with applicable regulations, they have established a policy and a procedure appropriate given their size and organisation, and the nature of their activities, in order to take reasonable measures intended to prevent conflicts of interests that could arise from this relationship.

Delegates:
The Depositary has delegated the safekeeping of foreign financial securities to the custodian, Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV (Belgium).
The list of entities used by Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV (Belgium) in the delegation of safekeeping duties and the information relating to conflicts of interest likely to result from such delegations are available on the website: www.rothschildandco.com/fr/wealth-management/rothschild-martin-maurel/informations-bancaires.

Updated information will be made available to investors free of charge within eight working days on written request from the unitholder to the Depositary.

Statutory auditor:
CABINET FOUCAULT
229 Boulevard Pereire - 75017 PARIS
Signatory: Olivier Foucault

Promoter:
Rothschild & Co Asset Management
Investors should be aware that not all of the UCITS's promoters are necessarily contracted by the Management Company and that the Management Company is unable to establish an exhaustive list of the UCITS's promoters because this list changes on an ongoing basis.

Accounting delegate:
Rothschild & Co Asset Management shall be solely responsible for the administrative and financial management of the fund, without delegation to third parties, with the exception of the accounting, which is delegated in its entirety to:
CACEIS FUND ADMINISTRATION
Credit institution authorised by the CECEI
Registered office: 89-91 rue Gabriel Péri – 92120 Montrouge
Postal address: 12 place des États-Unis – CS 40083 – 92549 Montrouge CEDEX

Financial manager by delegation: None

Adviser: None

Centralising agent:
Rothschild & Co Asset Management, portfolio management company authorised by the AMF on 6 June 2017 under number GP-17000014, located at 29 avenue de Messine – 75008 PARIS

Establishment responsible for managing the issue account and for centralising subscription/redemption orders, under delegation from the Management Company:

- for units to be registered or already registered in bearer form within Euroclear:
Rothschild Martin Maurel
Société anonyme (public limited company)
29, avenue de Messine – 75008 Paris, France
Credit institution approved by France's Prudential Control and Resolution Authority (ACPR)

- for units to be registered or already registered in pure registered form within IZNES' shared electronic record system, "DEEP":
IZNES
Operations Department
Company approved by the French Prudential Control and Resolution Authority (ACPR) as an investment company on 26 June 2020
18, boulevard Malesherbes
75008 PARIS

Each of the establishments will assume all the tasks relating to the management of the issue account as indicated above. Rothschild Martin Maurel will be responsible at fund level for aggregating information relating to the management of the issue account provided by IZNES.

III-1. General characteristics:

Unit characteristics:
ISIN:

C EUR unit	: FR0007393285
D EUR unit	: FR0007474010
I EUR unit:	: FR0010275644
P EUR unit:	: FR0014004AX8
I CHF H unit	: FR001400JCC2
P CHF H unit	: FR001400JCD0

Type of right attached to the unit class:
The right attached to the units is a real right, an equity security. Each unitholder has a right of co-ownership over the fund's assets proportional to the number of units held.

Registration or liabilities management:
Liabilities are managed by Rothschild Martin Maurel, for units to be registered or already registered in bearer form within Euroclear, and by IZNES for units to be registered or already registered in pure registered form within IZNES' shared electronic record system, "DEEP".

Voting rights:
There are no voting rights attached to the units. Voting decisions are taken by the Management Company. Unitholders shall be informed of any modification of the fund's operation, depending on the modifications made, either individually, through the press, or by any other means in compliance with AMF regulations.

Form of units: In bearer form for units admitted to Euroclear or in pure registered form within IZNES' "DEEP" system. This fund can be used in unit-linked life insurance policies.

Fractional units: Fund units are broken down into ten thousandths of units.

Closing date of the accounting year: Last trading day of December (1st closing: December 1984).

Tax treatment:
The tax treatment of capital gains or losses upon full or partial redemption and of unrealised capital gains or losses depends on the tax provisions that apply to the particular situation of each subscriber and/or the investment jurisdiction of the fund.
When in doubt, investors should contact a professional adviser.
This UCITS can be used in unit-linked life insurance policies.

The payment to the association Océan Polaire of 0.15% p.a. of the net assets of each of the fund's units (deducted from the management fees charged by the Management Company) does not generate any tax benefits for unitholders, and Rothschild & Co Asset Management has expressly waived this right.

III-2. Special provisions:

ISIN:	C EUR unit:	FR0007393285
	D EUR unit:	FR0007474010
	I EUR unit:	FR0010275644
	P EUR unit:	: FR0014004AX8
	I CHF H unit	: FR001400JCC2
	P CHF H unit	: FR001400JCD0

Classification: Bonds and other debt securities denominated in EUR.

Delegation of financial management: No

Investment objective:
The investment objective of the fund is to outperform its benchmark, the Markit iBoxx ™ € Corporates, net of management fees, over the recommended investment horizon, while having at least 90% of its net assets invested in and exposed to euro-denominated debt securities.
The fund combines discretionary management with socially responsible investment and a proactive approach to reducing carbon emissions, aimed at achieving the net zero target in 2050, based on two elements:

(i) tougher selection criteria for the bonds in the portfolio stocks based on the environmental practices of the issuing companies, and
(ii) management of the carbon intensity of the portfolio's carbon allocation, with these concepts defined in the investment strategy. This carbon intensity must be: (i) at least 20% lower than that of the fund's benchmark index; and (ii) follow a trajectory of a minimum reduction of 5% per year, and a target of 7%, measured at the end of each financial year and starting from the reference date of 31 December 2019. This annual reduction in the carbon intensity of the fund will be achieved through: (i) the selection of securities committed to reducing their carbon emissions; and/or (ii) securities arbitrages (for the purposes of achieving this objective and/or to supplement securities arbitrages made to take account of market fluctuations).

The fund's objective is therefore to reconcile financial performance with environmental impact by promoting a trajectory for a reduction in carbon intensity that is in line with the Paris Agreement, thereby contributing to United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13: Climate Action.
The fund complies with Article 9 of the SFDR on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector.
Investors should also note that the fund's environmental impact is achieved through its constituent investments.

Benchmark:
The Markit iBoxx ™ € Corporates index[1], income reinvested, comprises all fixed-rate bonds issued in EUR by public or private companies, with at least €500 million in outstandings. All bonds must be rated investment grade (at least BBB-) by at least one of the major rating agencies (Standard & Poor's, Moody's, or Fitch). The index is calculated as the capitalisation-weighted average of bond prices, including accrued interest. This index is calculated by Markit Indices Limited and is available on the website: www.ihsmarkit.com. It is available on Bloomberg, code QW5A.

As at the date of the last update of this prospectus, the administrator of the benchmark index was not yet entered on the register of benchmark administrators and benchmark indices maintained by ESMA.

The benchmark is used to compare and measure the fund's performance. This benchmark was selected as it best reflects the scope of the fund's financial objective. The benchmark is not an ESG benchmark, so it does not consider ESG or sustainability criteria. An appropriate ESG index is not currently available for the strategy.

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the Management Company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmarks used that describes the measures to be implemented in the event of substantial changes to an index or if an index ceases to be provided.

The objective of this UCITS is to outperform its benchmark, the Markit iBoxx ™ € Corporates, income reinvested, over the recommended investment period. The asset mix of the fund may differ significantly from the composition of the benchmark index.

This UCITS is not an index-linked UCITS.

Investment strategy:

1. **Description of strategies used:**

Strategic allocation
The yield curve and credit exposure are allocated on a discretionary basis. This exposure depends on the Management Company's expectations for trends in interest rates and spreads between government securities and securities issued by private issuers. This allocation will be implemented via direct investments (bonds or other fixed-income securities).

The security selection process, which relates to all sectors, including polluting sectors (i) follows formalised internal portfolio management rules, (ii) incorporates a sustainability analysis of the companies and sovereign issuers with respect to their Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) aspects and (iii) complies with a set of discriminating SRI exclusion rules. Details of the methodology used to calculate the carbon intensity of the portfolio and the proportion of the portfolio for which carbon data is

[1] The Markit iBoxx ™ € Corporates and the data relating to this index are the property of International Index Company Limited (IIC), and are accessible by obtaining a licence from IIC. IIC makes no express or implied representations or warranties, and explicitly disclaims any guarantee of accuracy, merchantability or suitability for a particular purpose or for any purpose concerning the Markit iBoxx ™ € Corporates, or with regard to any data relating to the Markit iBoxx ™ € Corporates, or with regard to any data on which it is based. IIC cannot be held responsible for any error, omission or interruption to the provision of the index relating to the data concerning the Markit iBoxx ™ € Corporates. IIC provides no express or implied warranty as to the result obtained from the use of the Markit iBoxx ™ € Corporates. IIC does not sponsor, approve, sell or promote any UCIs or other investment vehicles promoted by Rothschild & Co Asset Management or any other third parties seeking to generate performance based on that of the Markit iBoxx ™ € Corporates.

The decision to invest in such UCIs or other vehicles should not be taken on the basis of data relating to the index or IIC. Potential investors should be aware that they should only invest in such UCIs or investment vehicles after careful consideration of the risks associated with such an investment, as detailed in the prospectus of the relevant UCI, or in any similar document, prepared by or on behalf of the promoter of the UCI or investment vehicle in question.

available can be consulted in the fund's Transparency Code published on the Management Company's website: https://am.eu.rothschildandco.com

The fund seeks to promote transition to a net zero economy, with the objective of drastically reducing carbon emissions in line with the 2050 stage of the Paris Agreement, in order to limit global warming to below 2° above the pre-industrial era by 2100.

In order to achieve its carbon reduction objective, the fund invests in the debt securities of companies that are fully committed to this transition, and whose carbon emission reduction targets, in the short or medium term, are aligned with the Paris Agreement.

The fund invests in debt securities issued by two types of company:
- The first category of companies is referred to as leaders and brings together companies whose targets have been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative ("SBTi"), made up of scientific experts whose goal is to define, promote and validate best practices in terms of reducing carbon emissions and net zero targets, in line with climate science.
- The second category of in transition companies refers to companies that have already put in place ambitious carbon emission reduction plans and have committed to targets, which have not yet been approved, but are in the process of validation. Companies are selected based on temperature analyses carried out by Carbon4 Finance (a specialised independent consulting firm).

The fund's objective is to encourage the transition to a net zero carbon economy by investing in the debt securities of companies classed as "leaders" on climate issues, as well as improving companies classed as "in transition" and covered by an active engagement plan.

By 2030, the fund is committed to having 90% of the corporate bonds in its portfolio issued by leaders, with targets validated by the SBTi.

In this way, the fund seeks to contribute to United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13: Climate Action.

At least 90% of the net assets of the portfolio of R-co 4Change Net Zero Credit Euro shall consist of fixed-income securities denominated in EUR, including up to 10% of net assets from public issuers and at least 80% of net assets from private issuers with all credit ratings, including participating securities, index-linked bonds, subordinated bonds (with contingent convertibles representing a maximum of 20% of net assets), fixed-rate, variable-rate and adjustable-rate negotiable debt securities, and negotiable medium-term notes, as well as convertible bonds (up to a maximum of 10% of net assets).

Up to 10% of the fund's net assets may be invested in securities and bonds issued by non-OECD governments and/or issuers having their registered office in a non-OECD country, including emerging markets.

Information regarding the geographical breakdown of issuers and the modified duration range within which the fund is managed is provided in the table below:

Modified duration range within which the UCITS is managed	Geographical area (nationality) of the securities issuers	Range of exposure to this region
0 to 8	Eurozone	20-100%
	Europe (outside of the eurozone)	0-40%
	OECD countries (outside Europe)	0-30%
	Non-OECD countries (including emerging countries)	0-10%

In all cases, investment in high-yield bonds (rated below BBB- or deemed equivalent by the Management Company) and/or non-rated bonds shall not exceed 20% of net assets.

Furthermore, within a maximum limit of 100% of assets, the UCITS may invest in forward financial instruments on French or foreign regulated or over-the-counter markets (interest rate swaps, total return swaps, credit derivatives, notably credit default swaps, currency futures) in order to achieve its investment objective (managing the modified duration and credit risk of the portfolio), hedge the portfolio (sale of futures), and for the purposes of exposure, by creating synthetic exposure to assets (purchase of futures). To do this, it can hedge its portfolio and/or expose it to business sectors, interest rates, indices, credit risk, and foreign exchange risk.
These transactions will be carried out up to the maximum limit of 100% of the fund's assets.

The maximum exposure of the portfolio corresponding to the use of credit derivatives is between 0% and 20% of the fund's net assets.

In order to achieve its investment objective, R-co 4Change Net Zero Credit Euro may invest up to 10% of its net assets in the shares or units of French and European UCIs, in compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, particularly in treasury UCIs for cash management purposes, as well as in UCIs for the purposes of diversification (particularly convertible bonds).

The equity risk associated with investment in convertible bonds will not exceed 10% of the fund's assets. Exposure to fixed-income securities denominated in a currency other than EUR and foreign exchange risk exposure are incidental.

The portfolio's modified duration falls within a range of 0 to 8 (including balance sheet assets and forward financial instruments).

Criteria for selecting fixed-income products:

Sustainability research findings are incorporated at different levels in our investment process.

For the proportion of the portfolio invested in the bonds of private issuers (the private bond component), in addition to the Management Company's ESG policy (available on our website: https://am.eu.rothschildandco.com),

(i) these results are used to determine the eligible investment universe on the basis of exclusions relating to ESG criteria;
(ii) and contribute to securities selection, in addition to analysis of the economic cycle, fundamental analysis and modified duration analysis.

The transparency issues related to the rating methodologies, inclusion and exclusion mechanisms, and data sources, which require us to implement a pragmatic approach to the incorporation of extra-financial issues, are detailed in the Transparency Code available on our website.

The proportion of issuers analysed on the basis of ESG criteria in the portfolio will be remain greater than 90% of the net assets, excluding incidental cash held in the portfolio.

Step 1: Definition of the eligible investment universe:

The eligible investment universe is defined on the basis of certain fundamental principles and extra-financial criteria, through the main actions listed below:

- **The exclusion of companies that breach the fundamental principles of the United Nations Global Compact;**

And at the same time:

- **The exclusion of companies that do not comply with the Fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organization.**

- **The exclusion of companies that do not comply with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.**

- **The exclusion of companies that do not comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.**

- **The exclusion of companies that do not comply with the investment principles relating to thermal coal in force within the investment holdings of the Rothschild & Co group.**

- **The exclusion of companies that belong to the following controversial sectors: controversial and nuclear weapons, tobacco, alcohol, pornography and gambling.**

- **The exclusion of the 20% of companies with the lowest ratings based on extra-financial criteria in the initial investment universe** (the main European indices [the Markit iBoxx ™ € Corporates and the ICE BofA Euro High Yield]): Securities in the private bond segment of the fund's investment universe are first examined in terms of their Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) profile. The Management Company may select securities which are not included in the benchmarks that make up its investment universe. However, it will ensure that the benchmarks chosen provide an appropriate basis of comparison for the UCI's ESG credentials.

  This exclusion filter is based mainly on the ratings defined by the external extra-financial research company MSCI ESG Research, which takes account of the following factors in the analysis of the E, S and G pillars:

- Environmental pillar: study of the company's exposure to environmental risks and/or opportunities/to the specific risks linked to its business sector and policies, and, as a result, the strategies implemented to address them. physical risks related to climate change, waste management, etc.
- Social pillar: study of the company's exposure to social risks and/or opportunities/to the specific risks linked to its business sector and policies, and, as a result, the strategies implemented to address them. employee training, product safety, etc.
- Governance pillar: study of the company's system of oversight (e.g. level of independence of the board, accounting practices, etc.) and governance practices (e.g. anti-corruption policy, etc.).

MSCI ESG Research rates companies from CCC to AAA (AAA being the best rating). The rating philosophy of MSCI ESG Research is based partly on the materiality of the ESG challenges, in line with our desire to incorporate ESG into our convexity analyses. The research of MSCI ESG Research is based on public data, notably:

- Macroeconomic and sector data published by governments, NGOs and universities,
- Data taken directly from the publications of the companies being analysed: annual reports, CSR reports, etc.

In sum, for each key ESG challenge identified (between 3 and 8 depending on the industry) by sector:

- MSCI ESG Research assesses the exposure of the company being analysed to the risk in question (with regard to its business model, its presence in certain countries, etc.) and the policies and actions put in place to manage this exposure;
- Likewise, in the case of an opportunity, within the sector under consideration, MSCI ESG Research analyses the company's exposure to the potential opportunity and the initiatives to address it.

The ratings are attributed by sector using a best-in-class approach, as defined below:

- The scores defined in this way on each key challenge are added up and weighted according to their importance within the relevant sector in order to obtain a general absolute rating (from 0 to 10/10).
- The analysts of MSCI ESG Research then allocate ratings within the sectors researched (from CCC to AAA). The ratings obtained are relative within each sector covered.

The best-in-class approach favours the companies with the best extra-financial ratings within their business sector, but does not favour or exclude any sector.

The analysts of MSCI ESG Research incorporate any controversies to which companies are exposed into their work on the rating process. The ESG ratings are revised at least annually, and may be revised on an ad hoc basis to incorporate a controversy.

We reserve the right to rate the issuers not covered by the research of MSCI ESG Research to which we have access using reliable data sources and a comparable analysis grid.

It can be assumed that the extra-financial data service provider, MSCI ESG Research, encounters certain methodology limitations, including for example:

- Missing or incomplete disclosure by certain companies of the information used in MSCI ESG Research's ESG rating model (for example regarding companies' ability to manage their exposure to certain extra-financial risks); MSCI ESG Research addresses this potential issue through the use of alternative external data sources for the information used in their rating model;
- Problem related to the quantity and quality of the ESG data to be processed by MSCI ESG Research (large real time flow of information to be incorporated into the ESG rating model of MSCI ESG Research): MSCI ESG Research addresses such potential issues through the use of artificial intelligence technologies and the high numbers of analysts working to convert gross data into relevant information;
- Issues associated with the process for identifying the relevant information and factors for the ESG extra-financial analysis of MSCI ESG Research's model, which is handled upstream of the MSCI ESG Research model for each sector (and sometimes each company); MSCI ESG Research uses a quantitative approach validated by the expertise of each sector specialist and the feedback of investors to determine the most relevant ESG extra-financial factors for a given sector (or for a specific company).

Step 2: **Securities selection process within the eligible investment universe:**

- For the fixed-income segment, in addition to the exclusions set out previously, the following three sources of added value are used for management:

1) **Modified duration**: The portfolio's modified duration is increased if the portfolio manager anticipates a decline in interest rates and vice versa.

2) **Credit risk exposure**: The management process for the UCITS combines a top-down and bottom-up approach, thus identifying two sources of added value:

- Sector and geographical allocation is based on an analysis of the economic and financial environment. This analysis identifies the long-term risks and issues influencing pricing. This specifically includes an analysis of default histories and the competitive situation.
- Securities selection is based on a fundamental approach that involves three steps:
  - A quantitative analysis based on the probability of default:
    - using a broad range of public data and statistics on each company,
    - comparing this data to that of companies in the same economic sector,
    - determining a theoretical valuation and comparing this with the market valuation.
  - A qualitative analysis based on:
    - the sustainability of the sector,
    - a study of the competitive environment,
    - an understanding of the balance sheet,
    - an understanding of profitability drivers (supply/demand imbalance, cost-benefit analysis, patents, brands, regulations, etc.),
    - an understanding of debt schedules (balance sheet and off-balance sheet),
    - determining the probability of survival within the sector.
  - And a qualitative analysis of ESG criteria: investment decisions and portfolio management are based on our own financial and sustainability analyses and on research conducted by MSCI ESG Research. We also work with the external data provider Ethifinance on an ad-hoc basis. In particular, we use the annual sustainability or CSR reports of companies, our discussions in meetings with corporate management teams, the specialised ratings of financial analysts, NGO reports, specialised academic research and freely available databases such as the analyses made by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), the Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI) and the Carbon Disclosure Project, to incorporate as much extra-financial criteria as possible into our convexity analyses. If a controversy arises, the teams at Rothschild & Co Asset Management will contact the company within a reasonable timeframe and may revise their investment case. In order to steer the carbon intensity of the carbon allocation so that it is (i) 20% below that of the **benchmark index** and (ii) aligned with a trajectory of an average 5% reduction p.a. and a target of 7%, our analyst and fund management teams consider the existing trend and published projections for carbon emissions and the temperature trajectory produced by the SBTi and Carbon4 Finance, an independent consultancy specialising in low-carbon strategies and climate change adaptation.

For clarification, please note that:

- the carbon allocation is defined as the significant portion of the portfolio made up of assets for which the Management Company is able to track the carbon intensity, i.e. (i) equities and bonds issued by companies and (ii) underlying UCIs investing at least 50% of their net assets in equities or bonds issued by companies. Details of the methodology used to calculate the carbon intensity of the portfolio and the proportion of the portfolio for which carbon data is available can be consulted in the fund's Transparency Code and in its quarterly ESG reports.

- The carbon intensity of the portfolio is defined as the sum of the carbon intensity of each of the portfolio underlyings weighted by their share of the portfolio's carbon allocation. Carbon intensity is calculated as the annual carbon emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) of a company divided by the annual turnover of that company in the same year. The carbon intensity of the carbon allocation is rebased to 100 to take account of the availability of carbon intensity data. The data required for these calculations may come from external data providers (MSCI ESG Research for example) and/or directly from the companies in question.

3) **Yield curve positioning**: Depending on the manager's expectations regarding the flattening or steepening of the yield curve, securities with short and very long maturities will be prioritised over those with intermediate maturities, or vice versa.

The Management Company does not rely exclusively or automatically on credit ratings issued by rating agencies but undertakes its own analysis to assess the credit quality of fixed-income instruments.

- For the UCI segment, the selection criterion is as follows:

Foreign UCITS, AIFs or investment funds will be selected using a top-down approach by asset class. This selection will be taken primarily from the Rothschild & Co group range.

Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector as amended (SFDR) lays down the rules for transparency with regard to the integration of sustainability risks in investment decisions, the consideration of adverse sustainability impacts and the disclosure of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) and sustainability-related information.

A sustainability risk means an ESG event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause a negative material impact on the value of a fund's investment. A sustainability risk can either be a risk on its own, or have an impact on other risks and can contribute significantly to risks such as market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk or counterparty risk. Sustainability risks can have an impact on long-term returns adjusted according to the risks for investors. The assessment of sustainability risks is complex and can be based on ESG data that is difficult to obtain and incomplete, estimated, out of date or otherwise materially inaccurate. Even when identified, there is no guarantee that this data will be correctly evaluated.

The Management Company integrates sustainability-related risks and opportunities into its research, analysis and investment decision processes in order to improve its ability to manage risks more comprehensively and to generate lasting long-term returns for investors.

The fund has sustainable investment as its objective, within the meaning of Article 9 of the SFDR. The fund seeks to achieve economic results, while pursuing environmental, social and governance objectives and carbon emission reduction targets as set out in the extra-financial criteria above. For further details, please refer to the "Sustainable investment objective" document appended to this prospectus. The benchmark does not take into account the sustainability objective pursued by the fund. An appropriate ESG index is not currently available for the strategy.

The fund's environmental objective is to reduce carbon emissions and transition to a net zero economy by investing in the debt securities of companies whose carbon emission reduction targets, in the short or medium term, are aligned with the Paris Agreement, and which are classed as either "Leaders" on climate issues or "In transition".

As part of this approach, the strategy will contribute to efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change in accordance with EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities, through companies that have lasting positive effects for the environment. The minimum alignment commitment of investments, including activities making a substantial contribution and enabling and transitional activities, is 0%.

In order to contribute to the above environmental objectives, the fund will use data from MSCI ESG Research, SBTi and Carbon4 Finance.

The Management Company takes the adverse sustainability impacts of investment decisions into account, and states how the product in question considers them, transparently and pragmatically, in its Principal Adverse Impacts Policy.
Investments will comply with the ESG policy, and Principal Adverse Impacts Policy, which are available at: https://am.fr.rothschildandco.com/fr/investissement-responsable/documents-utiles/

2. <u>Description of asset classes:</u>

The asset classes included in the composition of the assets of the UCITS are as follows:

- **Equities:** 0-5% of net assets

The fund will not invest in equities. However, it may hold up to a maximum of 5% of its net assets in equities after exercising a conversion option attached to convertible bonds or as a result of the restructuring of an issuer's debt.

- **Debt securities, money market instruments and bonds:** 90-100% of net assets

In accordance with the holding limit specified below, the fund will invest at least 90% of its net assets in fixed-income securities denominated in EUR, including up to 10% of net assets in public issuers and at least 80% of net assets in private issuers. The fund will invest in bonds and other negotiable debt securities with all credit ratings, of all maturities (notably including short-term paper and Euro Commercial Paper), at fixed, variable or adjustable rates, participating securities, index-linked bonds and convertible bonds (up to a maximum of 10% of net assets). The fund may also invest up to 100% of its assets in callable and puttable bonds *(including make-whole call bonds: bonds that can be redeemed at any time by the issuer, at an amount including both the nominal amount and the coupons that the holder would have received had the security been redeemed at maturity)*, and up to 100% of its assets in subordinated bonds, with a maximum of 20% in contingent convertible bonds.
In all cases, investment in high-yield bonds (rated below BBB- or deemed equivalent by the Management Company) and/or non-rated bonds shall not exceed 20% of net assets.

Modified duration range within which the UCITS is managed	Between 0 and 8
Currencies of issue of the securities in which the UCITS is invested	EUR, maximum of 10% in other currencies
Level of foreign exchange risk incurred by the UCITS	Incidental, less than 10% of net assets
Geographical location of the issuers of securities to which the UCITS is exposed	OECD countries, maximum of 10% in non-OECD countries (including emerging countries)

- **Units or shares of other foreign UCITS, AIFs or investment funds:** 0-10% of net assets

In accordance with the holding range specified below, the fund may hold:

- units or shares of French and/or European UCITS that may invest no more than 10% of their assets in units or shares of other UCIs or investment funds,

- and/or in units or shares of French or European AIFs, on the condition that they meet the four criteria of Article R.214-13 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

These UCIs may, where relevant, be managed (directly or through delegation) or advised by the Rothschild & Co group.

- **For each of the classes mentioned above:**

	Equities	Fixed-income products and/or money market instruments	UCIs
Holding ranges	0-5%	90-100%	0-10%
Investment in small caps (including micro caps)	0-5%	None	None
Investment in the financial instruments of non-OECD countries (including emerging countries)	0-10%		None

- **Derivatives:**

The FCP may invest in regulated, organised, or over-the-counter markets.

The portfolio manager will invest in interest rate, foreign exchange and credit risk. In order to achieve the investment objective (discretionary management), these investments will be carried out for the purposes of portfolio hedging (sale of futures) and/or exposure, in order to reconstitute synthetic exposure to assets (purchase of futures). In particular, the portfolio manager may invest in futures, options, swaps (TRS up to 20% of the fund's net assets), forex forwards, and credit derivatives (credit default swaps). These transactions shall be carried out up to the limit of 100% of the assets of the UCITS.

The overall exposure to the fixed-income market, including exposure resulting from the use of derivatives, will serve to keep the portfolio's modified duration within a range of 0 to 8.
The portfolio's overall exposure to foreign exchange risk, including exposure resulting from the use of derivatives, will be incidental.
The portfolio's overall exposure, including exposure resulting from forward financial instruments, will not exceed 200%.

Credit derivatives:
The credit allocation is determined on a discretionary basis by the manager.
The credit derivatives used are basket and single-entity CDS, CDS options and CDS index tranches.
These credit derivatives are used for hedging purposes through the purchase of protection:

- In order to limit the risk of capital loss on certain issuers;
- In order to take advantage of the expected deterioration in the credit quality of an issuer or basket of issuers.

And for exposure purposes through the sale of protection against:

- The credit risk of an issuer;
- The credit risk on baskets of CDS

As CDS can be used to create exposure to credit risk or to hedge the portfolio's credit risk, the use of indices to achieve this purpose could result in transactions that, line by line, could be equated with arbitrage (hedging of the portfolio's overall credit risk by issuers, parent companies, subsidiaries or other entities not present in the portfolio).

The maximum exposure of the portfolio corresponding to the use of credit derivatives is between 0% and 20% of the fund's net assets.

Total Return Swaps: In particular, the fund may use total return swaps up to a limit of 20% of its net assets. The aim of these forward financial instruments is to exchange the performance of a security, a basket of securities, or an index.
Derivatives will be used primarily to:

- synthetically reconstruct the portfolio's exposure to the bond market;
- partially hedge the assets in the portfolio against interest rate and credit risk;

The fund will not hold structured securitisation instruments.

Information related to counterparties of over-the-counter derivatives:
Counterparties, which may or may not be credit institutions, are selected in accordance with the procedure in force within the Rothschild & Co group on the basis of selection criteria that form part of an ad hoc internal process. The Management Company may regularly select the Depositary as its counterparty for OTC forex derivatives.
In particular, this involves:

- approval of the counterparties at the end of this internal selection process, which takes into account criteria such as the nature of the activities, expertise, reputation, etc.
- a limited number of financial institutions with which the UCITS trades.

These counterparties have no discretionary decision-making power over the composition or management of the investment portfolio of the UCI, the underlying assets of the derivatives, and/or the composition of the index as part of index swaps.

- **Securities with embedded derivatives (warrants, credit-linked notes, EMTNs/structured certificates, auto-callables, subscription warrants, convertible bonds, contingent convertible bonds, callable and puttable bonds, as well as securities with simple embedded derivatives that have a similar risk profile to that of the previously listed instruments):**

To achieve the investment objective, the use of securities with embedded derivatives is restricted to 100% of net assets. These investments are made for interest rate, credit and foreign exchange risk hedging or exposure. This limit includes the use of (i) warrants, (ii) EMTNs/structured certificates including auto-calls, (iii) bond warrants, (iv) convertible bonds (up to 10% of net assets), (v) contingent convertible bonds (up to 20% of net assets), (v) callable and puttable bonds, including make-whole call bonds (up to 100% of net assets), and securities with simple embedded derivatives that have a risk profile similar to that of the previously listed instruments.

The portfolio's overall equity exposure, including exposure resulting from the use of securities with embedded derivatives, will not exceed 10%.
The overall exposure to fixed-income and credit markets, including exposure resulting from the use of securities with embedded derivatives, will serve to keep the portfolio's modified duration within a range of 0 to 8.
The overall exposure to foreign exchange risk, including exposure resulting from the use of securities with embedded derivatives, will be incidental.

- **Deposits:**

The fund may invest up to 10% of net assets in EUR deposits with a maturity of up to three months in order to earn a return on the fund's cash.

- **Cash borrowings:**

The fund may take out loans in the amount of up to 10% of its assets, particularly in order to offset deferred payment terms for asset movements.

- **Securities financing transactions:**

✓ General description of transactions:

- Purpose of the transactions:

Securities financing transactions will be carried out in accordance with the French Monetary and Financial Code. They will be conducted for the purposes of cash management and/or optimisation of the fund's income.

- Type of transactions used:

These transactions will consist of securities lending and borrowing and/or repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, for fixed-income products or credit products (debt securities and money market instruments) of issuers in OECD member countries.

✓ General information for each type of transaction:

- Level of intended use:

Up to 10% of the assets of the UCITS may be used in securities financing transactions involving temporary disposals (securities lending, repurchase agreements), and up to 100% in securities financing transactions involving temporary purchases (securities borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements).

- Remuneration:

Additional information regarding remuneration is provided in the section entitled "Fees and expenses".

✓ Information on counterparties, collateral, and risks:

- Collateral:

The collateral received as part of these transactions will be the subject of a discount in accordance with the principle described in the section entitled "Information regarding the financial collateral of the fund". The collateral will be held by the Depositary of the UCI. For more information regarding collateral, refer to the section entitled "Information regarding the financial collateral of the UCITS".

- Selection of counterparties:

A procedure is used to select the counterparties for these transactions in order to avoid the risk of any conflicts of interest when such transactions are used. These counterparties will be credit institutions with their registered office in a member state of the European Union and a minimum rating of BBB or a rating deemed equivalent by the Management Company. These transactions can be entered into with companies of the Rothschild & Co group. Additional information regarding the selection procedure for counterparties is provided in the section entitled "Fees and expenses".

- Risks:

refer to the section entitled "Risk profile", in particular the section dealing with counterparty risk.

- **Information regarding the financial collateral of the UCITS:**

As part of securities financing transactions and transactions in OTC derivatives, the UCITS may receive cash or securities (such as bonds or securities issued or guaranteed by a government, or issued by international lending agencies, and bonds or securities issued

by high-quality private issuers) as collateral. There is no correlation policy insofar as the UCI will receive mainly eurozone government securities and/or cash as collateral.
Cash received as collateral is reinvested in accordance with the applicable rules.
All of these assets must be issued by high-quality, liquid, low-volatility and diversified issuers, and are not affiliated to the counterparty or its group.
Discounts may be applied to the collateral received; they shall take into account, in particular, the credit quality and price volatility. The valuation is performed at least on a daily basis

The fund must be able to fully realise any financial collateral received, at any time and without consultation with or approval from the counterparty.
Financial collateral other than in cash must not be sold, reinvested, or pledged.
Financial collateral received in cash may only be:

- invested in deposit accounts;
- invested in high-quality government bonds;
- used for the purposes of reverse repurchase agreements, provided that these agreements are concluded with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and that the fund can, at any time, recall the total amount of cash, taking into account the accrued interest; or
- invested in money market UCIs.

Risk profile:

Disclaimer: Your money will be invested primarily in financial instruments selected by the Management Company. These instruments will be subject to market fluctuations and uncertainties.

The risks to which the unitholder is exposed:

1. Risk of capital loss:
   Investors should be aware that the UCITS does not offer any guarantees, is subject to market fluctuations, and that the capital invested may not be returned in full.
2. Discretionary management risk:
   Risk that the fund's investment objective, which is provided for indicative purposes, is not achieved. The discretionary management style is based on anticipating trends on the various fixed-income markets. Consequently, there is the risk that the UCITS will not always be invested in the best-performing markets.
3. Interest rate risk:
   Risk associated with investments in fixed-income products (up to 100% of net assets) and their sensitivity to movements in yield curves (modified duration range of the portfolio between 0 and 8). An increase in interest rates will therefore cause the fund’s net asset value to decline.
4. Credit risk:
   Risk of a deterioration in the credit quality of, or a default by, an issuer included in the portfolio, or a default by a counterparty to an over-the-counter transaction (swap). As such, in the event of an increase in credit spreads, any long exposure to credit risk may result in a fall in the fund’s net asset value. Similarly, in the event of a decrease in credit spreads, any short exposure to credit risk may result in a decline in the net asset value of the fund. Investors are reminded that high-yield debt securities present a greater credit risk, which may lead to a greater decline in the fund’s net asset value. Investments in high-yield securities and/or unrated securities may represent up to 20% of net assets.
5. Risk related to extra-financial (ESG) criteria:
   The incorporation of sustainability risks into the investment process as well as responsible investing are based on the use of extra-financial criteria. Their application may lead to the exclusion of issuers, meaning market opportunities may be lost. As a result, the fund’s performance may be higher or lower than that of a fund that does not incorporate these criteria. ESG data, whether coming from internal or external sources, are derived from assessments that are not subject to strict market standards. This leaves room for subjectivity, and can result in very different ratings for an issuer from one provider to another. Moreover, ESG criteria can be incomplete or inaccurate. There is a risk of inaccurate assessment of a security or an issuer.
6. Sustainability risk:
   An environmental, social or governance-related event or situation that, if it occurs, could have a real or potential negative impact on the value of the investment. The occurrence of this type of event or condition may also result in a change in the fund’s investment strategy, including the exclusion of the securities of certain issuers. More specifically, the negative effects of sustainability risks can affect issuers via a series of mechanisms, in particular: 1) a drop in revenues; 2) higher costs; 3) damage or impairment to the value of the assets; 4) a higher cost of capital; and 5) fines or regulatory risks. Due to the nature of sustainability risks and specific issues such as climate change, the probability that sustainability risks will have an impact on the returns of financial products is likely to increase in the longer term.
7. Counterparty risk:
   This is the risk of default by a market counterparty with which a forward financial contract or securities financing transaction has been concluded. These transactions, entered into with a counterparty, expose the UCITS to a risk of the counterparty’s default, which may cause the net asset value of the UCITS to decline. Nevertheless, the counterparty risk may be limited by the collateral pledged to the UCITS in accordance with the regulations in force.
8. Risk related to securities financing transactions, securities lending, repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements:
   In addition to the counterparty risk previously mentioned, the use of these techniques and the management and reuse of the

associated collateral involve certain specific risks such as: the potential lack of liquidity in any of the instruments used; potential risks regarding the legal documentation, the application of the contracts, and their limits; operational and custodial risks; a risk of incorrect valuation; and counterparty risk. If use of these transactions proves to be inadequate, ineffective, or a failure due to market conditions, the UCI may suffer significant losses that will have a negative effect on its net asset value.

9. Specific risk associated with the use of complex subordinated bonds (contingent convertible bonds, also known as "CoCos"): A debt is referred to as subordinated when its repayment depends on the initial repayment of other creditors. As such, the subordinated creditor will be repaid after the ordinary creditors, but before the shareholders. In consideration of this risk premium, the interest rate on this type of debt is higher than on other debts. CoCos present specific risks associated with the potential for their coupon to be cancelled or suspended, their value reduced in full or in part, or the debt converted into shares. These conditions may be triggered, in whole or in part, when the issuer's level of equity falls below the trigger threshold of the contingent convertible bond. The occurrence of any of these risks may result in a reduction in the fund's net asset value.
10. Risks associated with the use of derivatives: as the fund is able to invest in derivatives and securities with embedded derivatives, the fund's net asset value may decline more significantly than the markets to which the fund is exposed.

Guarantee or protection:
None.

Eligible investors and typical investor profile:

All investors (see summary table of unit characteristics).
The units of this UCITS are not and will not be registered in the United States pursuant to the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or admitted under any law of the United States. These units may not be offered, sold, or transferred in or to the United States (including its territories and possessions) or benefit, directly or indirectly, any US Person (within the meaning of Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933) or equivalent (as referred to in the US HIRE Act of 18 March 2010 and in the FATCA framework).

With regard to the typical investor profile, the UCITS is intended for investors seeking an SRI vehicle and wanting to be mainly exposed to companies that are committed to limiting the impact of climate change, through investments in eurozone bonds.

The amount that can be reasonably invested in this UCITS depends on each investor's personal situation. To determine this amount, investors must consider their personal wealth, their current needs, and their needs over the recommended investment period, as well as their willingness to take risks or, otherwise, their preference for a cautious investment approach. In any case, it is also highly recommended that investors sufficiently diversify their investments so as not to be exposed solely to the risks of this UCITS.

Recommended investment period: more than 3 years.

Establishment and allocation of amounts available for distribution:

Net profit/loss for the financial year comprises net income together with (i) net realised capital gains or losses and (ii) net unrealised capital gains or losses, minus interim dividends paid during the year.

Net income for the financial year is equal to the amount of interest, arrears, premiums, bonuses, and dividends, as well as all income relating to the securities held in the fund's portfolio, plus income from temporary cash holdings, less management fees and borrowing costs, plus or minus the balance of the income equalisation account.

Amounts available for distribution consist of the following:

1) net income for the year plus retained earnings and the balance of the equalisation account, minus interim dividends paid on net income for the year;

2) realised capital gains, net of charges, minus realised capital losses, net of expenses recognised for the year, minus interim dividends paid on net realised capital gains or losses for the year, plus net capital gains of the same nature recognised in prior years that were not distributed or accumulated, minus or plus the balance of the capital gains equalisation account.

The amounts indicated in points 1) and 2) may be distributed independently of each other, in whole or in part, in accordance with the procedures described below.

Amounts available for distribution must be paid within a maximum period of five months after the year-end.

For accumulation units: amounts available for distribution shall be fully accumulated, with the exception of those amounts that are subject to compulsory distribution by law.
Units concerned: C EUR, I EUR, P EUR, P CHF H and I CHF H units.

For distribution units: full distribution of net income as defined in 1) above, with regard to the capital gains or losses defined in 2) above, accumulation (total or partial) and/or distribution (total or partial) and/or retention (total or partial) by decision of the Management Company.

Units concerned: D EUR unit

For accumulation and/or distribution units: for funds that would like to remain free to accumulate and/or distribute, and/or retain amounts available for distribution, the Management Company shall decide each year on the allocation of the amounts indicated in points 1) and 2).

Units concerned: None

Distribution frequency:

For accumulation units: annual accumulation

For distribution units and accumulation and/or distribution units: annual by decision of the Management Company, and possibility of interim payments.

Unit characteristics:

Unit class	ISIN	Allocation of amounts available for distribution	Currency of issue	Eligible investors	Initial subscription [1]	Minimum subsequent subscription [2]
C EUR	FR0007393285	Accumulation	Euro	All investors	1 unit	1 ten-thousandth of a unit
D EUR	FR0007474010	Distribution	Euro	All investors	1 unit	1 ten-thousandth of a unit
I EUR	FR0010275644	Accumulation	Euro	All investors, but specifically reserved for institutional investors	EUR 3 million	1 ten-thousandth of a unit
P EUR	FR0014004AX8	Accumulation	Euro	See below *	EUR 2,500 or EUR 500,000 for institutional investors	1 ten-thousandth of a unit
I CHF H	FR001400JCC2	Accumulation	CHF**	All investors but specifically intended for institutional investors	CHF 3 million Initial NAV: CHF 1,000	1 ten-thousandth of a unit
P CHF H	FR001400JCD0	Accumulation	CHF**	Unit reserved for foreign distribution networks acting under a mandate, and subject to the prior agreement of the Management Company.	CHF 5,000 Initial NAV: CHF 100	1 ten-thousandth of a unit

[1] The Management Company or any other entity belonging to the same group is exempt from the initial minimum subscription obligation.
[2] Subsequent subscriptions may be for parts or fractions of units, where applicable.
** CHF units are systematically hedged against the foreign exchange risk of the fund's reference currency.

The fund has six unit classes: C EUR, D EUR, I EUR, P EUR, I CHF H and P CHF H. These six classes differ mainly in terms of their rules for allocating amounts available for distribution, their management fees, their par value, and the distribution network(s) for which they are intended.

The fund is a charitable fund, having set up a partnership with Océan Polaire (www.oceanpolaire.org), a non-profit association under the French Law of 1901, which was established in 1991 and is recognised as a public interest organisation; the purpose of Océan Polaire is to organise educational and scientific expeditions and missions to polar regions.
For each of the fund's units, 0.15% p.a. of their net assets will be deducted from the management fees charged by the Management Company and paid to Océan Polaire to contribute to financing the POLAR POD expedition.

* Subscription for this unit is reserved for:

2) Investors subscribing through distributors or intermediaries:
   - subject to national laws prohibiting any retrocessions to distributors (for example, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands),
   - providing:
     - an independent advisory service within the meaning of the European MiFID II regulation
     - an individual discretionary portfolio management service

2) institutional investors whose minimum initial subscription amount is 500,000 euros.

In addition, the Management Company reserves the right not to activate individual unit classes, thus delaying their commercial launch.

Subscriptions and redemptions:
- for units to be registered or already registered in bearer form within Euroclear:
Subscription and redemption requests are received and centralised each day at 12:00 pm at Rothschild Martin Maurel and executed on the basis of the next net asset value (D).

- for units to be registered or already registered in pure registered form within IZNES' shared electronic record system, "DEEP":
Subscription and redemption requests for units to be registered or already registered in pure registered form within IZNES' shared electronic record system, "DEEP", are received and centralised each day at 12:00 pm at IZNES, Service Opérations, 18, boulevard Malesherbes – 75008 PARIS, and executed on the basis of the next net asset value (D).

Each of the establishments will assume all the tasks relating to the management of the issue account as indicated above. Rothschild Martin Maurel will be responsible at fund level for aggregating information relating to the management of the issue account provided by IZNES.

The net asset value is published the day after its calculation (D+1).

Settlements relating to subscriptions and redemptions take place on the second business day following execution (D+2).

Orders are executed in accordance with the table below:

Business day (D)	Business day (D)	D: day of NAV calculation	D+1 business day	D+2 business days	D+2 business days
Centralisation of subscription orders before 12:00 pm[1]	Centralisation of redemption orders before 12:00 pm[1]	Execution of the order no later than day D	Publication of the net asset value	Settlement of subscriptions	Settlement of redemptions

[1] Unless otherwise agreed with your financial institution.

<u>Condition for unit exchanges:</u> exchange requests are received and centralised each valuation day and executed according to the procedures indicated above. Any fractional units are either settled in cash, or cash must be added to subscribe for an additional unit, which will be exempt from any subscription fee.

Any exchange of one unit class in the fund into a different unit class is considered as a redemption followed by a subscription and is therefore subject to the tax system applicable to capital gains or losses on disposals of securities.

<u>Redemption cap (or "gate"):</u>

In accordance with the applicable regulations in force, the Management Company may decide, on a provisional basis, to place a cap on unit redemptions in the fund (the "redemption cap"), if exceptional circumstances so require (the redemption cap is not systematically activated) and in the interests of unitholders, to prevent any imbalance in redemption requests and the net assets of the fund that would prevent the Management Company from honouring such redemption requests on terms that uphold unitholder interests and their equal treatment.

The redemption cap will be applied on the following terms:

I. Description of the method used

The decision to introduce a redemption cap may be taken if, on a given subscription centralisation date (the “capped centralisation date”), the difference between the portion of the fund’s assets for which redemption is requested (hereinafter the “redemption percentage”) and the portion of the fund’s assets for which subscription is requested (hereinafter the “subscription percentage”) is positive and represents more than 5% of the total net assets reported after the previous net asset value calculation date (“net assets”). The maximum duration for the redemption cap is one month.

II. Procedures for informing unitholders

Unitholders making redemption requests affected by the redemption cap will be specially notified as soon as possible after the capped centralisation date (the “reporting deadline”). The decision to introduce a redemption cap will also be published on the Management Company's website, and mentioned in the next interim report.

III. Order processing

In the event of a redemption cap, the Management Company decides on its level, net of subscriptions, which will be at least 5% of net assets (the “redemption cap level”).

The redemption orders of all investors requesting redemption on a capped centralisation date will be scaled back by the same percentage (the “reduction coefficient”). The reduction coefficient is equal to the relationship between the redemption cap level and the redemption percentage net of subscriptions.

For a given unitholder, the number of units for which redemption is honoured is therefore equal to the initial number of units for which redemption has been requested multiplied by the reduction coefficient, this number of units being rounded up.

Redemption requests that have not been honoured because of the redemption cap and are pending execution will be automatically carried forward to the next net asset value dates (within one month), using the same method.

Redemption requests carried forward to the next net asset value date will not be given priority over subsequent requests.

Exceptionally, operations involving a subscription followed by a redemption, for the same number of units, based on the same net asset value and for the same unitholder (referred to as in-and-out trades) may not be subject to the redemption cap (gate).

Example of the system being triggered:

If total redemption requests amount to 15% of the fund’s net assets, the trigger threshold set at 5% has been reached.

There are two possible scenarios:
● If liquidity conditions are favourable, the management company may decide not to trigger a redemption cap and to honour all redemption requests (execution of 100% of redemption requests).
● If liquidity conditions are unfavourable, the management company applies the redemption cap at the 5% threshold or higher. The share of redemption requests exceeding this threshold are deferred to the next net asset value date.

For example, if total redemptions net of subscriptions amount to 15% of the fund’s net assets, the trigger threshold set at 5% has been reached. The Management Company may decide to apply a 5% threshold and therefore execute a third of the redemption requests, deferring the others to subsequent NAV dates within the next month. If it chooses a 10% threshold, it executes two thirds of the redemption requests, deferring the others to subsequent NAV dates within the next month.

You can also refer to Article 3 of the fund’s regulations for information on the redemption cap mechanism used by your fund.

Receipt of subscriptions and redemptions:
IZNES, Service Opérations, 18, boulevard Malesherbes – 75008 PARIS /
Rothschild Martin Maurel – 29, avenue de Messine – 75008 Paris.

Unitholders are advised that orders sent to any promoters other than Rothschild Martin Maurel or IZNES must take account of the fact that the centralisation deadline for the abovementioned orders applies to Rothschild Martin Maurel or IZNES.
Accordingly, these promoters may apply their own deadline prior to that mentioned above, to reflect the time required to transmit the orders to Rothschild Martin Maurel or IZNES.

<u>Net asset value calculation:</u>
The net asset value is calculated on every trading day in Paris unless the Paris stock exchange is closed or that day is a public holiday in France.

<u>Location and methods of publication or communication of the net asset value:</u>
The net asset value is published on the Management Company's website: https://am.eu.rothschildandco.com

Net asset value adjustment method associated with swing pricing with a trigger threshold:
If, on a NAV calculation day, the total of net subscription/redemption orders from investors across all unit classes of the fund exceeds a threshold pre-established by the Management Company and determined on the basis of objective criteria as a percentage of the fund's net assets, the NAV can be adjusted upwards or downwards in order to take into account the adjustment costs attributable to the net subscription/redemption orders respectively. The NAV of each unit class is calculated separately, but any adjustment has, in percentage terms, an identical impact across all NAVs of the fund's unit classes.

The cost and trigger threshold parameters are determined by the management company and reviewed periodically, at least every six months. These costs are estimated by the Management Company on the basis of transaction costs, buy/sell spreads, as well as any taxes applicable to the fund.

Given that this adjustment is related to the net balance of subscriptions/redemptions within the fund, it is not possible to accurately predict whether swing pricing will be applied at a given time in the future. Therefore, it is not possible to accurately predict the frequency at which the Management Company will need to make such adjustments, which may not exceed 1.50% of the NAV. Investors should note that, due to the application of swing pricing, the volatility of the mutual fund's NAV may not reflect solely that of the securities held in the portfolio.

Fees and expenses:

<u>Subscription and redemption fees:</u>

Subscription and redemption fees respectively increase the subscription price paid by the investor or decrease the redemption price received. Fees retained by the UCITS are used to offset the costs incurred by the UCITS to invest or divest investors' monies. Any fees not retained are paid to the Management Company, promoter, distributor, etc.

Fees charged to the investor, deducted at the time of subscription and redemption	Base	Rate
Subscription fee not retained by the UCITS	Net asset value x number of units	2% maximum
Subscription fee payable to the UCITS	Net asset value x number of units	All unit classes: None
Redemption fee not retained by the UCITS	Net asset value x number of units	All unit classes: None
Redemption fee payable to the UCITS	Net asset value x number of units	All unit classes: None

<u>Operating expenses and management fees</u>
These fees cover all costs billed directly to the UCITS, including auditors' fees, with the exception of transaction costs. Transaction costs include intermediation fees (brokerage, etc.) and turnover commissions, where applicable, which may be charged by the Depositary and the Management Company, in particular.

A portion of the management fees may be passed on to promoters and distributors.

The following may be added to the operating expenses and management fees:
- performance fees. These reward the Management Company if the UCITS exceeds its objectives. They are therefore charged to the UCITS;
- turnover commissions charged to the UCITS;
- a share of the income from securities financing transactions.

For more information on the charges actually billed to the UCITS, please refer to the Key Information Document (KID).

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Fees charged to the UCITS</th><th>Base</th><th>Rate</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Financial management fees</td><td rowspan="2">Net assets</td><td rowspan="2">C EUR and D EUR units: 0.785% maximum, all taxes included

I EUR and I CHF H units: 0.425% maximum, all taxes included

P EUR and P CHF H units: 0.525% maximum, all taxes included

The Management Company will pay part of the management fees to the association Océan Polaire (see*)</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Administrative fees not paid to the Management Company</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Maximum indirect fees:

- management fees:

- other fees:
o subscription:

o redemption:</td><td>Net assets</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Turnover commissions:

<u>Depositary</u>: between 0% and 50%
<u>Management Company</u>: between 50% and 100%</td><td>Payable on each transaction</td><td>0.03% on bonds
0.30% on French equities
0.40% on foreign equities
0.50% on structured products
€30 per contract on futures in euro
€60 per contract on futures not in euro
€0.20 per batch on options
€100 per transaction on interest rate swaps</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Performance fee</td><td>Net assets</td><td>All unit classes: None</td></tr>
</table>

The fund is a charitable fund, having set up a partnership with Océan Polaire (www.oceanpolaire.org), a non-profit association under the French Law of 1901, which was established in 1991 and is recognised as a public interest organisation; the purpose of Océan Polaire is to organise educational and scientific expeditions and missions to polar regions.

(*) As part of this partnership, 0.15% p.a. of the net assets of each unit will be deducted from the management fees charged by the Management Company and paid to Océan Polaire to contribute to financing the POLAR POD expedition.

<u>Additional information on securities financing transactions:</u>
For its securities financing transactions involving the sale of securities, the service provider of the fund shall be one or more credit institutions having their registered office in a member state of the European Union. The service providers will act independently of the fund and will systematically be counterparties of the market transactions. These service providers may belong to the Rothschild & Co group or an entity of the group to which it belongs (hereinafter the "Entity"). As such, the Entity carrying out these transactions may generate a potential conflict of interest.

No remuneration is retained by the Depositary (as part of its custodian function) or the Management Company for securities financing transactions. All income from these transactions is received in full by the UCITS. These transactions generate costs that are borne by the UCITS; the Entity may not charge more than 50% of the income generated by these transactions.

In addition, the Management Company does not receive any soft commission.

Research-related expenses within the meaning of Article 314-21 of the AMF's General Regulation can be charged to the UCITS.

Intermediary selection procedure
The Management Company may in some cases use brokers to invest in other financial instruments. In these cases, the fund may be charged brokerage fees.
When the Management Company trades other types of assets listed on a market (shares or units of UCITS, AIFs or foreign open-ended investment funds, shares or units of closed-end investment companies, forward financial instruments, etc.), it selects its financial intermediaries on the basis of a policy that takes into account quantitative criteria (price) and qualitative criteria (market position, internal organisation, speed, etc.), which are determined with reference to an internal assessment grid.
As this type of transaction is not predominant, Rothschild & Co Asset Management may select only one intermediary for their execution.

IV – Commercial information

Modifications requiring special notification to unitholders will be reported to each identified unitholder or via Euroclear France for unidentified unitholders in the form of an information notice.
Modifications not requiring special notification to unitholders will be communicated either in the fund’s interim documents, available from the Depositary, in the press, on the Management Company’s website (https://am.eu.rothschildandco.com), or by any other means in compliance with AMF regulations.

Repurchase or redemption of units is carried out (i) via Rothschild Martin Maurel for units to be registered or already registered in bearer form within Euroclear, and (ii) via IZNES for units to be registered or already registered in pure registered form within the shared electronic record system, “DEEP”.

Information on the procedures for incorporating criteria relating to compliance with social, environmental and governance objectives in the investment policy is available in the annual report of the UCITS and on the Management Company’s website: https://am.eu.rothschildandco.com

The portfolio’s composition may be sent to professional investors subject to supervision by the ACPR, the AMF, or equivalent European authorities, or to their service providers, with a confidentiality commitment, in order to meet their regulatory requirements related to Directive 2009/138/EC (Solvency II).
It will be sent in accordance with the provisions defined by the AMF with a period not less than 48 hours after publication of the net asset value.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria:
The manager of the UCITS incorporates ESG criteria into management decisions and the social aspect forms an integral part of investment decisions.
Information about our management policy with regard to ESG criteria is provided in the annual report of the UCITS and on the website: https://am.eu.rothschildandco.com

For any additional information, unitholders may contact the Management Company.

V – Investment rules

This fund will comply with the regulatory ratios applicable to UCITS funds investing less than 10% in other UCITS.

VI – Overall risk

The method used by the Management Company to calculate the overall risk ratio is the relative value at risk method as defined by the AMF’s General Regulation (Article 411-77 et seq.).
The Management Company will ensure that the Value at Risk (VaR) of the UCI does not exceed 200% of the VaR of the benchmark.

The intended level of leverage of the fund, provided for indicative purposes, calculated as the sum of the nominal values of the financial derivative contracts used, is 100%.

VII – Asset valuation rules

Asset valuation rules are based on the valuation methods and practical procedures specified in the notes to the annual financial statements and in the prospectus.

Valuation rules:

The UCITS has adopted the EUR as its reference currency.

Securities traded on an exchange are valued at closing prices.

Derivatives are valued at settlement prices.

Bonds are valued on the basis of the average contributor price.

UCIs are valued at the last known price.

Treasury bills are valued at the market price.

Bonds and similar securities comprising the UCITS's assets are valued at the mid-price.

Negotiable debt securities with a residual life of more than three months are valued at the market rate, with the exception of variable-rate or adjustable-rate negotiable debt securities not presenting any particular market modified duration.

Sales with an option to repurchase and repurchase agreements are valued at the contract price.

Financial collateral is marked to market on a daily basis, in compliance with the valuation rules described above.

Currency futures are valued at the daily fixing price, plus a variable premium/discount depending on the maturity and currencies of the contract.

Credit default swaps (CDS) are valued as follows:
- for the leg representing the premium: the pro rata temporis value of this premium,
- for the leg representing the credit risk: according to the market price (mid-price of quotations published by the counterparty).

Accounting method:

Interest is recognised according to the cash-basis method.

Additions to the portfolio are recognised at their acquisition price, excluding costs.

VIII – Remuneration

In compliance with Directive 2009/65/EC, Rothschild & Co Asset Management, the management company of the fund, has drawn up and applies remuneration policies and practices compatible with sound and efficient risk management and that do not encourage risk taking incompatible with the risk profiles and regulatory documents of the fund and that do not undermine the obligation to act in its best interests.

The remuneration policy complies with the economic strategy, objectives, values and interests of the fund and investors and includes measures aimed at avoiding conflicts of interest.

In addition, as a management company for AIFs and UCITS, Rothschild & Co Asset Management also applies the AIFM and UCITS Directives.

The provisions of the AIFM and UCITS Directives are applicable to the following functions:
- General Management (excluding Associate Managing Directors)
- Managers of AIFs and UCITS
- Development and marketing managers
- Head of internal control and compliance
- Risk functions (operations, trading, etc.)
- Administrative managers
- Any other employee with a significant impact on the risk profile of the company or the AIF/UCITS it manages, and whose overall remuneration is situated in the same remuneration tranche as other risk takers.

The remuneration policies and practices of Rothschild & Co Asset Management apply to all staff members, with specific rules on deferred variable remuneration applicable to those employees who are subject to the provisions of the AIFM and UCITS Directives.

Details concerning the remuneration policy of Rothschild & Co Asset Management are available on the website: https://am.eu.rothschildandco.com

A printed version of the Rothschild & Co Asset Management remuneration policy is made available free of charge to investors in the fund upon request to the fund's registered office.

R-CO 4CHANGE NET ZERO CREDIT EURO

Fonds commun de placement (mutual fund)

TITLE 1

ASSETS AND UNITS

Article 1 – Co-ownership units
The co-owners' rights are represented by units, with each unit corresponding to the same fraction of the assets of the UCITS. Each unitholder has a right of co-ownership over the assets of the UCITS proportional to the number of units held.
The lifetime of the fund is 99 years from incorporation, except in the case of early dissolution or extension provided for in these rules.

Unit classes:
The characteristics and eligibility criteria for the various unit classes are set out in the fund's prospectus. The various unit classes may:
- apply different distribution policies (distribution or accumulation);
- be denominated in different currencies;
- be subject to different management fees;
- be subject to different subscription and redemption fees;
- have a different nominal values;
- be systematically hedged against foreign exchange risk, either partially or in full, as set out in the prospectus. This hedging process is done using financial instruments that reduce the impact of the hedging transactions for the fund's other unit classes to a minimum;
- be reserved for one or more distribution networks.

Co-owners have the right to combine or divide units of the fund.
Units may be subdivided on decision of the executive board of the management company, into tenths, hundredths, thousandths, or ten-thousandths, referred to as fractional units.
The provisions of the rules governing the issue and redemption of units shall also apply to fractional units, whose value will always be proportionate to that of the unit that they represent. Unless otherwise stipulated, all other provisions of the rules relating to units shall apply to fractional units. Lastly, at the discretion of the executive board of the Management Company, units may be split by creating new units to be allocated to holders in exchange for existing units.

Article 2 – Minimum assets
Units may not be redeemed if the fund's assets fall below EUR 300,000; if assets remain below this amount for 30 days, the management company shall take the necessary measures to liquidate the fund, or carry out one of the transactions referred to in Article 411-16 of the AMF´s General Regulation (transfer of the UCITS).

Article 3 – Issue and redemption of units
Units may be issued at any time upon the request of unitholders on the basis of the net asset value plus any applicable subscription fees. Subscriptions and redemptions are executed under the conditions and according to the procedures defined in the prospectus.
Fund units may be admitted to trading in accordance with the applicable regulations.
Subscriptions must be fully paid up on the day of the net asset value calculation. They can be made in cash and/or by the contribution of financial instruments. The management company has the right to refuse the securities offered, and has seven days from when the securities are deposited to announce this decision.
If accepted, contributed securities shall be valued according to the rules set out in Article 4, and the subscription shall take effect based on the first net asset valuation following acceptance of the relevant securities.
Redemptions can be made in cash and/or in kind. If the redemption in kind corresponds to a proportional share of assets in the portfolio, then the UCITS or management company is only required to obtain the written and signed agreement of the outgoing unitholder. If the redemption in kind does not correspond to a proportional share of assets in the portfolio, all unitholders must give their written approval authorising the redemption of the outgoing unitholder's units against certain specific assets, as defined explicitly in the agreement.
In derogation from the above, if the fund is an ETF, redemptions on the primary market can, with the agreement of the portfolio's management company and with respect for the interests of unitholders, be made in kind according to the conditions defined in the prospectus or the fund's rules. The assets will then be delivered by the issuer account-keeper on the terms defined in the fund's prospectus.

In general, redeemed assets are valued according to the rules set out in Article 4, and redemptions in kind are carried out on the basis of the first net asset valuation following acceptance of the securities concerned.
The redemption price is settled by the issuer account-keeper within five days of the valuation day of the units.
However, in exceptional circumstances where repayment requires assets in the UCITS to be sold in advance, this period may be extended, but shall not exceed 30 days.
With the exception of an inheritance or an inter vivos gift, the sale or transfer of units between unitholders, or between unitholders and third parties, is treated as a redemption followed by a subscription; if this involves a third party, the sale or transfer amount must, where applicable, be supplemented by the beneficiary to reach the minimum subscription amount stipulated in the prospectus.

Pursuant to 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 on a temporary basis by the management company in exceptional circumstances and if this is deemed necessary to protect the interests of unitholders.
If the fund's net assets fall below the minimum regulatory requirement, no units may be redeemed.

In accordance with Articles L. 214-8-7 of the French Monetary and Financial Code and 411-20-1 of the AMF General Regulation, the Management Company may decide, on a provisional basis, to place a cap on the fund's redemptions (the "redemption cap") if exceptional circumstances so require (the cap is not applied systematically) and in the interests of fund unitholders, to prevent any imbalance in redemption requests and the net assets of the fund that would prevent the Management Company from honouring such redemption requests on terms that uphold the interests and equal treatment of the fund's unitholders.

The redemption cap will be applied on the following terms:

I. Description of the method used

The decision to introduce a redemption cap may be taken if, on a given subscription centralisation date (the "capped centralisation date"), the difference between the portion of the fund's assets for which redemption is requested (hereinafter the "redemption percentage") and the portion of the fund's assets for which subscription is requested (hereinafter the "subscription percentage") is positive and represents more than 5% of the total net assets reported after the previous net asset value calculation date ("net assets"). The maximum duration for the redemption cap is one month.

II. Procedures for informing unitholders

Unitholders making redemption requests affected by the redemption cap will be specially notified as soon as possible after the capped centralisation date (the "reporting deadline"). The decision to introduce a redemption cap will also be published on the Management Company's website, and mentioned in the next interim report.

III. III. Order processing

In the event of a redemption cap, the Management Company decides on its level, net of subscriptions, which will be at least 5% of net assets (the "redemption cap level").
The redemption orders of all investors requesting redemption on a capped centralisation date will be scaled back by the same percentage (the "reduction coefficient"). The reduction coefficient is equal to the relationship between the redemption cap level and the redemption percentage net of subscriptions.
For a given unitholder, the number of units for which redemption is honoured is therefore equal to the initial number of units for which redemption has been requested multiplied by the reduction coefficient, this number of units being rounded up.
Redemption requests that have not been honoured because of the redemption cap and are pending execution will be automatically carried forward to the next net asset value dates (within one month), using the same method.
Redemption requests carried forward to the next net asset value date will not be given priority over subsequent requests.
Exceptionally, operations involving a subscription followed by a redemption, for the same number of units, based on the same net asset value and for the same unitholder (referred to as in-and-out trades) may not be subject to the redemption cap (gate).
The operational procedures for the redemption cap and the notification of unitholders are also described in the fund prospectus.

A minimum subscription amount may be applied according to the procedures set out in the prospectus.

The fund may cease to issue units pursuant to the third paragraph of Article L. 214-8-7 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, either temporarily or permanently, fully or partially, in situations that objectively require that subscriptions be closed, for example if a maximum number of units or a maximum amount of assets is reached, or at the end of a fixed subscription period. Should this provision be implemented, existing unitholders shall be informed thereof by any means, as well as of the threshold and the objective situation that led to the decision to fully or partially close subscriptions. In the event of partial closure, this information by all means shall explicitly specify the terms under which existing unitholders can continue to subscribe throughout the duration of this partial closure. Unitholders shall also be informed by any means of the decision by the management company either to end the full or partial closure of subscriptions (when falling below the threshold), or not (in the event of a modification to the threshold or a change in the objective situation leading to implementation of this provision). A change in the objective situation indicated, or in the threshold triggering the implementation of the provision, must always be made in the best interests of unitholders. Shareholders shall be informed of the exact reasons for these changes by any means.

Article 4 – Net asset value calculation
The net asset value of the units is calculated in accordance with the valuation rules set out in the prospectus.

Contributions in kind may only consist of securities, instruments, or contracts eligible to form part of the assets of the UCITS; contributions and redemptions in kind are valued in accordance with the valuation rules applicable to the calculation of the net asset value.

TITLE 2

OPERATION OF THE FUND

Article 5 – Management company
The fund is managed by the Management Company in accordance with the fund's investment objectives.
In all circumstances, the management company shall act in the exclusive interest of unitholders and it alone can exercise the voting rights attached to the securities held by the fund.

Article 5a – Operating rules
The instruments and deposits that are eligible assets for the UCITS, as well as the investment rules, are described in the prospectus.

Article 5b – Admission to trading on a regulated market and/or a multilateral trading facility
Units may be listed for trading on a regulated market and/or a multilateral trading facility in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. A fund whose units are admitted to trading on a regulated market and which has an investment objective based on an index, must have implemented a mechanism to ensure that the price of its units do not deviate significantly from its net asset value.

Article 6 – Depositary
The depositary shall perform the duties for which it is responsible in accordance with the legal and regulatory provisions in force and those contractually entrusted to it by the portfolio management company. In particular, it must ensure the legality of decisions taken by the management company. Where applicable, the depositary must take any precautionary measures that it deems useful. It shall inform the AMF in the event of a dispute with the Management Company.

Article 7 – Statutory auditor
A statutory auditor is appointed for a term of six financial years by the management company's governing body, subject to approval by the AMF.
The statutory auditor shall certify the accuracy and consistency of the financial statements.
The statutory auditor's mandate may be renewed.
The statutory auditor shall inform the AMF as soon as possible of any event or decision concerning the UCITS of which it has become aware in the course of its work, which may:
1) Constitute a breach of the legal and regulatory provisions governing this undertaking and likely to have a significant effect on its financial position, income or assets;
2) Impair its continued operation or the conditions thereof;
3) Result in the statutory auditor expressing a qualified opinion or refusing to certify the financial statements.

Asset valuations and the determination of exchange parities used in conversions, mergers, or spin-offs shall be audited by the statutory auditor.
The statutory auditor shall be responsible for assessing all contributions or redemptions in kind, with the exception of redemptions in kind for an ETF on the primary market.
The statutory auditor shall certify the accuracy of the composition of the assets and other information before publication.
The statutory auditor's fees shall be set by mutual agreement between the statutory auditor and the management company's executive board on the basis of a work schedule specifying the procedures deemed to be necessary.
The statutory auditor shall certify the financial situation on which interim distributions are made.
The statutory auditor's fees are included in the management fees.

Article 8 – Financial statements and management report
At the close of each financial year, the management company shall draw up the financial statements and a management report for the fund for the previous financial year.
The management company shall prepare an inventory of the UCI's assets at least twice yearly under the supervision of the depositary.
The management company shall make these documents available to unitholders within four months of the end of the financial year and shall notify them of the amount of income attributable to them: these documents shall either be sent by post, at the express request of unitholders, or made available to them at the management company's offices.

TITLE 3

ALLOCATION OF AMOUNTS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION

Article 9 – Allocation of amounts available for distribution

Amounts available for distribution consist of the following:

1) net income for the year plus retained earnings and the balance of the equalisation account, minus interim dividends paid on net income for the year;

2) realised capital gains, net of charges, minus realised capital losses, net of expenses recognised for the year, minus interim dividends paid on net realised capital gains or losses for the year, plus net capital gains of the same nature recognised in prior years that were not distributed or accumulated, minus or plus the balance of the capital gains equalisation account.

The amounts indicated in points 1) and 2) above may be distributed independently of each other, in whole or in part.

The Management Company shall decide on the allocation of amounts available for distribution.

More precise details concerning the allocation of distributable amounts are provided in the prospectus.

TITLE 4

MERGER – DEMERGER – DISSOLUTION – LIQUIDATION

Article 10 – Merger – Demerger
The management company may either merge all or part of the assets of the UCITS with another UCITS, or split the UCITS into two or more funds.
Such mergers or splits may only be carried out after unitholders have been notified. After such a transaction, new certificates shall be issued stating the number of units held by each unitholder.

Article 11 – Dissolution – Extension
If the fund's assets remain below the threshold set in Article 2 above for 30 days, the management company shall inform the AMF and proceed with the dissolution of the fund, unless the fund is merged with another fund.
The management company can dissolve the UCITS before the end of its intended term; it must inform the unitholders of its decision, and subscription and redemption requests will no longer be accepted after that date.
The management company shall also dissolve the fund if a request is made for the redemption of all of the units, if the custodian's appointment is terminated and no other custodian has been appointed, or upon expiry of the fund's term, unless this has been extended.
The management company shall inform the AMF by mail of the planned dissolution date and procedure. It shall then send the statutory auditor's report to the AMF.
The management company may decide to extend the fund, subject to the agreement of the depositary. Its decision must be taken at least three months before the expiry of the intended term of the UCITS and notified to the unitholders and the AMF.

Article 12 – Liquidation
In the event of dissolution, the management company shall assume the role of liquidator; failing this, a liquidator shall be appointed by the court at the request of any interested party. To this end, the liquidator is vested with the most extensive powers to sell the assets, settle any liabilities and distribute the available balance to unitholders in cash or securities.

The statutory auditor and the Depositary shall continue in office until all liquidation proceedings have been completed.

TITLE 5

DISPUTES

Article 13 – Jurisdiction – Election of domicile
Any disputes relating to the fund that may arise during the fund's existence or upon its liquidation, either between unitholders themselves or between unitholders and the Management Company or depositary, shall be referred to the jurisdiction of the competent courts.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN THE NETHERLANDS

Investors may contact:

- CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch, in charge of:

  - processing subscription, repurchase and redemption orders and making other payments to unit/shareholders relating to the units/shares of the Fund/Sicav
  - information on how orders (subscription, repurchase and redemption) can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid

  at the following address: 5 allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
  or by email : FDS-Investor-Services@caceis.com

- Rothschild & Co Asset Management, concerning:

  - all claims and unit/shareholders rights related to their investment in the Fund/Sicav
  - information and documents made available to investors, such as the prospectus, key information documents and financial reports

  at the following address: 29 avenue de Messine 75008 Paris France
  or by email: clientserviceteam@rothschildandco.com
  https://am.nl.rothschildandco.com/nl/contact-2/

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.

Product name: R-co 4Change Net Zero Credit Euro

Legal entity identifier: 969500VNIX40PZVYGL77

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ **Yes**	☐ **No**
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: **70.00%** ☒ 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**: **0.00%**	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of [N/A] 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**

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.

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The fund has sustainable investment as its objective, assessed with respect to three pillars: (i) contributing to an environmental or social objective, (ii) doing so without doing significant harm and (iii) applying good governance practices.

Our definition is based on data supplied by our service provider MSCI ESG Research. Further details are available in the document "Definition of sustainable investments" which can be found on our website: *https://am.fr.rothschildandco.com/en/responsible-investing/documentation/*

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

As regards corporate issuers, our approach to sustainable investment takes into account:

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

As regards public issuers, our approach to sustainable investment takes into account:

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

In particular, the fund's primary environmental objective is to reduce carbon emissions and transition to a "net zero" economy by investing in the debt securities of companies whose carbon emission reduction targets, in the short or medium term, are aligned with the Paris Agreement, and which are classed as either "Leaders" on climate issues or "In transition". The investment objective is to contribute to United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13: Climate Action. The benchmark does not take into account the sustainability objective pursued by the fund. An appropriate ESG index is not currently available for the strategy.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The environmental and/or social sustainability indicators used ex post by the fund are:

- ESG profile: ESG rating, rating trends and sector distribution
- Carbon intensity: divergence from indices, sector contribution and identification of main contributors
- Transition profile: green share, SBTi reduction targets, exposure to stranded assets
- Governance: representation of women on the board of directors
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): percentage aligned with the SDG

Moreover, the fund uses impact indicators that are directly aligned with its sustainability objective:

- Carbon intensity, calculated using the carbon emissions (tonnes of CO_2; scopes 1 and 2) it takes to generate EUR 1 million in turnover. This carbon intensity must be: (i) at least 20% lower than that of the fund's benchmark index; and (ii) follow a trajectory of a reduction of 5% per year, and a target of 7% per year, measured at the end of each financial year and starting from the reference date of 31 December 2019
- The percentage of the portfolio allocated to companies identified as "leaders" after an audit by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and the scenario with which they are aligned
- The percentage of the portfolio allocated to companies assessed by Carbon4 Finance as being "in transition", as well as the distribution by CIA (Carbon Impact Analytics) score. The CIA method was designed by Carbone4 to assess the impact of carbon on societies

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

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

Rothschild & Co Asset Management has defined a "do no significant harm" ("DNSH") procedure to ensure that the sustainable investments of a financial product do no significant harm to any of its environmental or social objectives. This procedure includes:

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

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

To improve its sustainability, the fund applies sector exclusions to the entire portfolio, allowing environmental and social harm to be limited. The following sectors are excluded: thermal coal, nuclear weapons, alcohol, pornography and gambling.

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

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

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

- a proprietary quantitative scoring model, incorporating mandatory PAIs.

Further details on the scoring model are available in the document "Definition of sustainable investments" which can be found on our website: *https://am.fr.rothschildandco.com/en/responsible-investing/documentation/*

As well as embedding principal adverse impacts within the investment process, we exclude certain sectors that are controversial because of their environmental and/or social impact.

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

The fund ensures minimum safeguards by applying the following standards-based exclusions to the entire portfolio:
- The United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights,
- The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises,
- The Fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organization.

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

☒ Yes, ☐ No

Rothschild & Co Asset Management has identified the principal adverse impacts (PAI) on sustainability factors on which we intend to focus our efforts and resources in order to deploy our responsible investment approach:

Corporate issuers:

o Climate change
- Greenhouse gas intensity and emissions, scopes 1 and 2 (PAI 1 & 3)
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4)
- Exposure to issuers that are not committed to adhering to the Paris Agreement (optional climate PAI 4)

o Human rights, business ethics and respect for human dignity
- Violation of fundamental ethical standards (PAI 10)
- Board gender diversity (PAI 13)
- Exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14)
- Exposure to issuers with fragile anti-corruption processes (optional social/human rights PAI 15)

Sovereign issuers:
o Human rights, business ethics and respect for human dignity
- Exposure to countries implicated in human rights violations and subject to related sanctions (PAI 16)

As part of taking mandatory PAIs into account and defining our optional and priority PAIs, we relied on methodology and data from our external service provider, MSCI ESG Research.
From an operational standpoint, adverse impacts are taken into account in every aspect of our sustainability approach, including the exclusion policy, the analysis and selection process using ESG criteria, the engagement system and ESG reporting. For this product, we produce annual reports on all mandatory PAIs and optional PAIs chosen by the Management Company.

Our Policy for taking into account the principal adverse impacts in sustainability is available on our website: *https://am.fr.rothschildandco.com/en/responsible-investing/documentation/*

To supplement the above, the financial product considers additional PAIs that are directly aligned with the investment strategy:
- Scope 3 GHG emissions (mandatory Climate PAI 1)
- Total GHG emissions for scopes 1, 2 and 3 (mandatory Climate PAI 1)
- Total GHG intensity for scopes 1, 2 and 3 (mandatory Climate PAI 3)
- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (mandatory Social PAI 11)

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 fund is a UCITS in the “Bonds and other debt securities denominated in euro” category. Its investment objective is to outperform, net of management fees, its benchmark, the Markit iBoxx € Corporates with income reinvested, over the recommended investment horizon of at least three years. The asset mix of the UCI may differ significantly from the composition of the benchmark. The fund implements a socially responsible investment strategy and a proactive approach to reducing carbon emissions, aimed at achieving the net zero target in 2050, based on two elements: (i) tougher selection criteria for the bonds in the portfolio based on the environmental practices of the issuing companies, and (ii) management of the carbon intensity of the assets in the portfolio for which the management company is able to track the carbon intensity. This must be: (i) at least 20% lower than that of the benchmark index; and (ii) follow a trajectory of a minimum reduction of 5% per year, with a target of 7%, measured at the end of each financial year and starting from the reference date of 31 December 2019. In order to attain its objective of a reduction in carbon emissions in line with the Paris Agreement, the fund invests in debt securities issued by two types of company: (i) leaders, defined as companies whose targets have been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (“SBTi”) made up of scientific experts on carbon emissions reductions and net zero targets; and (ii) in transition companies, defined as those companies that have already put in place ambitious reduction plans for carbon emissions, which have not yet been approved and for which targeted action plans have been established. Companies are selected based on temperature analyses carried out by Carbon4 Finance. Securities are chosen on the basis of fundamental analysis of companies’ profitability, their market valuation, analysis of the economic environment, and extra-financial research. Definition of the eligible investment universe is structured around the exclusion: of companies that do not comply with the fundamental principles of the United Nations Global Compact and which, at the same time, are not aligned with the Rothschild & Co group's investment principles relating to thermal coal, and companies belonging to controversial sectors. Controversial sectors are defined as: controversial and nuclear weapons, tobacco, alcohol, pornography and gambling, and the 20% of companies in the initial investment universe (detailed in the prospectus) with the worst extra-financial ratings. Ratings are primarily sourced from an external data provider and are based on a best-in-class approach that favours companies with the best extra-financial ratings (from a best rating of AAA to CCC) within their business sector, but does not favour or exclude any sector. This means that the fund may invest in all types of sectors, including polluting sectors. The FCP invests at least 90% of the net assets (hereinafter "NA") in fixed-income securities denominated in euro, with public issuers accounting for up to 10% of NA, with any credit rating, including participating securities, index-linked bonds, subordinated bonds (including up to 20% of NA in contingent convertible bonds), fixed-rate, variable-rate and adjustable-rate negotiable debt securities, and negotiable medium-term notes, as well as convertible bonds (up to 10% of NA). The FCP may hold up to 20% of the NA in fixed-income products from speculative-grade issuers ("high yield" or with a rating below BBB- or deemed equivalent by the management company) and/or that have not been rated by the rating agencies. Callable and puttable bonds may represent up to 100% of the NA. The FCP may hold up to 5% of the NA in equities, and up to 10% in securities and bonds issued by non-OECD governments and/or issuers having their registered office in a non-OECD country, including emerging markets. With a view to achieving its investment objective, especially as regards managing the portfolio's modified duration and credit risk, the fund may use forward financial instruments (in particular, credit derivatives, futures, options, performance swaps and currency forwards) and securities with embedded derivatives for hedging and/or exposure purposes, within the limit of 100% of its NA. The portfolio's modified duration* will be held within a range of [0-8]. The portfolio's overall exposure, including exposure resulting from forward financial instruments, will not exceed 200%.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

Adherence to our common exclusion framework

o Regulatory exclusions: controversial weapons, international sanctions and non-cooperative tax jurisdictions

o Discretionary exclusions: United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), thermal coal and tobacco

Integrating material ESG criteria into the analysis process

o An assessment combining financial and ESG criteria: the integration of ESG criteria reflects the analysis process applied by each management team; it may be applied at sector or issuer level, and at management company and/or fund level, depending on the asset class in question.

Adherence to sustainability requirements at portfolio level

o Target ESG score of at least BBB
o Minimum sustainable investments
o Minimal coverage of ESG ratings (90%)
o The following standards-based exclusions: the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the Fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organization
o The following sector exclusions: nuclear weapons, alcohol, pornography and gambling
o Exclusion of the lowest-scoring 20% of issuers with respect to ESG from the investment universe
o This carbon intensity must be: (i) at least 20% lower than that of the fund's benchmark index; and (ii) follow a trajectory aligned with a reduction of at least 5% per year, with a target of 7%, measured at the end of each financial year and starting from the reference date of 31 December 2019
o By 2030, the fund is committed to 90% of the companies in the portfolio being leaders, with targets validated by the SBTi

More information on the fund and its investment strategy can be found in the Transparency Code (Direct Management), which is available on the website.

Active engagement

- Dialogue primarily focused around our top-priority themes (climate transition, data transparency and other sector-based material themes, etc.) and controversies
- A responsible voting policy for the entire equity scope
- Active participation in multiple industry working groups (Institut de la Finance Durable, AFG, FIR, Climate Action 100+, etc.) on key sustainable issues (climate transition plan, biodiversity, fossil fuels, fair transition, etc.)

The ESG ratings mainly come from a data provider called MSCI ESG Research, which rates companies from CCC to AAA (AAA being the best rating).
ESG monitoring is ongoing, since ESG data is fully integrated into our operational systems.
Our entire value chain (compliance, risk, investment management and reporting teams) is covered by the same ESG data flow (updated on a quarterly basis), with ESG constraints and requirements encoded into every system. This allows us to monitor ESG data on a daily basis and in real time.
Our common exclusion framework is kept up to date and encoded into the operational systems with pre-trade blocks by compliance. Specific sustainability constraints and objectives at product level are the responsibility of the risk department.
The management teams have access to ESG data and can monitor their sustainability constraints via their Bloomberg portal every day. The impact of portfolio movements on sustainability requirements are continuously assessed by the investment managers as part of the portfolio allocation process.
Furthermore, regular meetings of the investment committee and risk committee offer an opportunity to assess the sustainability risks and ESG issues associated with specific issuers and/or portfolios.
In terms of handling controversies identified by Compliance or analysts, we have set up two controversy committees. The two committees handle different types of controversies, depending on their severity and nature. They determine how controversies should be escalated and monitor them.
Lastly, alerts covering rating changes and ESG controversies are implemented by MSCI ESG Research for the investment teams and control departments, and analysts monitor the latest news. In terms of handling controversies identified by Compliance or analysts, we have set up two controversy committees. The two committees handle different types of controversies, depending on their severity and nature. They determine how controversies should be escalated and monitor them. Details of the controversy monitoring process are available in the PAI Policy.
ESG reports are produced using the same ESG data flow, then validated by the investment teams.

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

To determine whether and when a company does not adopt, or no longer adopts, good governance practices, we have implemented a process on two levels:

Standards-based screening

In accordance with our common exclusion framework, sovereign and corporate issuers subject to international sanctions, located in non-cooperative tax jurisdictions or implicated in violations of the United Nations Global Compact are excluded from our initial investment universes for all our investment vehicles.

Assessment of good governance practices

The portfolio managers and analysis teams are responsible for assessing and monitoring the governance practices of the companies in which they invest.

To assess good governance practices, the investment teams consider factors including: governance data from MSCI ESG Research, commitment to international codes of conduct (e.g. UNGC signatory), analysis of issuers' transition plans through the involvement of governance, the degree of independence and diversity on the board of directors, controversies and the history of senior management and representatives of the board of directors.

Governance data from MSCI ESG Research include two sub-themes: corporate governance and corporate behaviour. The topics addressed within each of these categories include sound management structures, remuneration matters, employee relations and tax compliance. The governance aspect of our definition of sustainable investment is based on these issues.

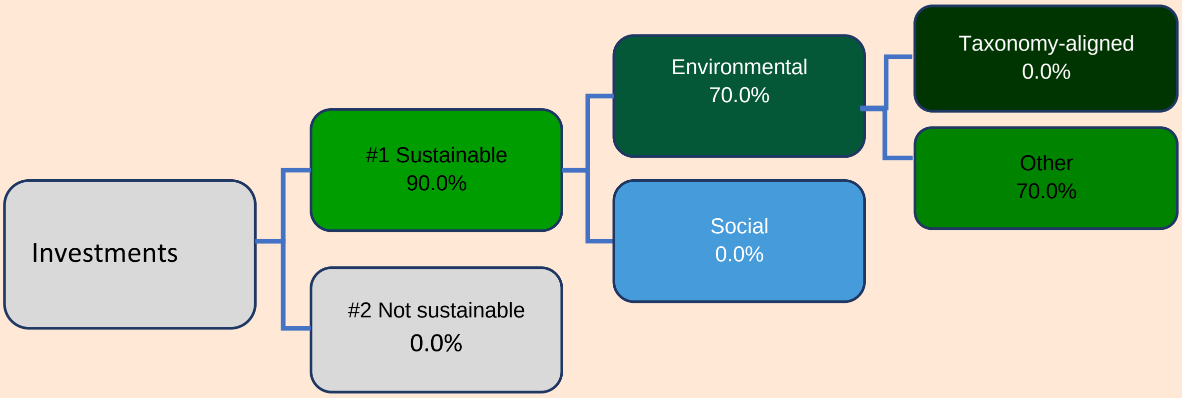
We view the assessment of good governance practices as an ongoing process. Investment teams are encouraged to engage directly with companies on their governance practices.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

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.



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

The asset allocation figures presented above are pre-contractual minimums expressed as a percentage of the net assets; they are not a forecast of a target allocation. For information on the percentages achieved, please refer to the annual report.

As part of this approach, the strategy will contribute to efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change in accordance with EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The minimum alignment commitment of investments, including activities making a substantial contribution and enabling and transitional activities, is 0%.

How does the use of derivatives allow for the attainment of the sustainable investment objective?

Interest rate and currency derivatives neither contribute to nor affect the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the financial product. Derivatives on other asset classes do not contribute to the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics, but may affect them. For the purposes of transparency, derivatives are not taken into account in the ratios presented above.

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

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

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.

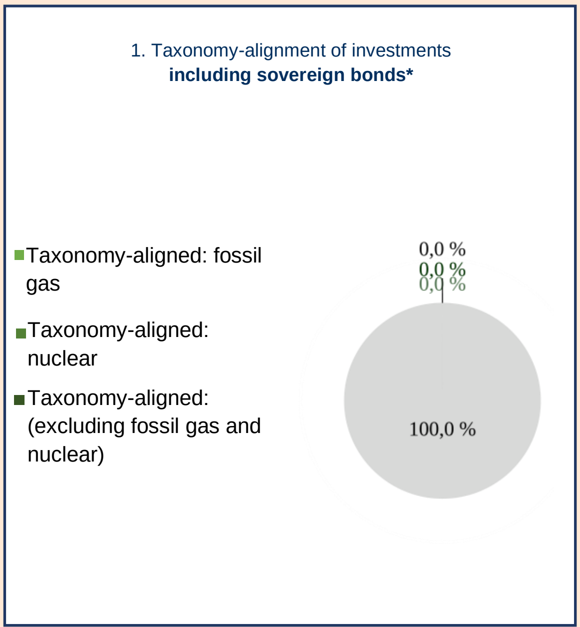
Does the financial product invest in nuclear and/or fossil gas related activities that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

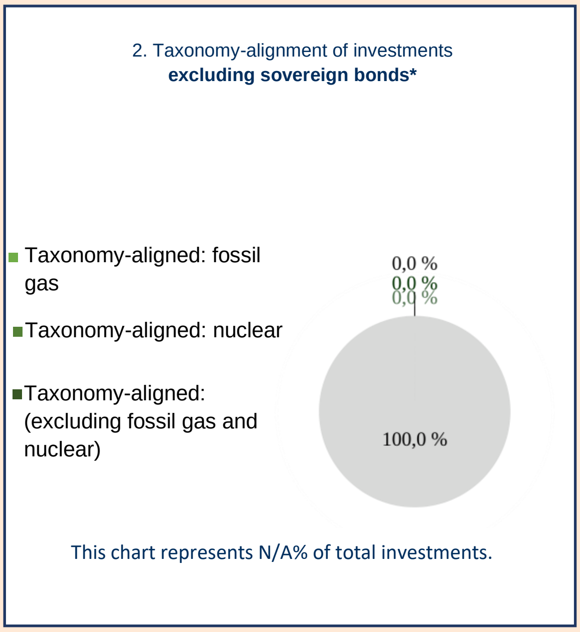
☒ Yes

☒ In fossil gas ☒ In nuclear energy

☐ No

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





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

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

The minimum share in enabling and transitional activities is 0%.

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

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

Within the minimum invested in sustainable investments, and in light of the environmental sustainability objective pursued by the fund, the share of investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the taxonomy will be at least 70% of net assets.

[1] Activities related to nuclear and/or fossil gas related activities will only be considered Taxonomy-aligned if they contribute to climate change mitigation and do no significant harm to any of the objectives of the EU Taxonomy – see the explanatory note in the left-hand margin. All criteria applicable to economic activities in the nuclear and/or fossil gas related activities that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy are defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

Within the minimum invested in sustainable investments, the share of investments with a social objective is 0%.

What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The financial product may invest up to 10% of its net assets in cash on an ancillary basis. Cash may be invested in money market funds managed by our management company, in accordance with our ESG policy and where we have complete transparency.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the sustainable investment objective has been attained?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?

The fund's benchmark is not an ESG benchmark, so it does not consider ESG or sustainability criteria.

The fund follows a "transition" investment strategy, with the dual sustainability objective of increasing the portfolio weighting of companies whose climate targets have been approved by the SBTi and reducing the fund's carbon intensity.

To that end, the fund invests in companies from all sectors, including those with the highest emissions, with a credible commitment to this transition, and whose carbon emission reduction targets, in the short or medium term, are aligned with the Paris Agreement. The fund uses temperature scenarios calculated by Carbon4 Finance and climate target audits conducted by SBTi. The strategy implemented does not correspond to the European climate indices, and no appropriate ESG index is currently available.

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

Where can I find more product specific information online?

Further details on the financial product are available in the prospectus, the ESG policy, the Transparency Code (Direct Management) and the policies for taking into account PAI and sustainability risks, which are available on our website: https://am.fr.rothschildandco.com/en/responsible-investing/documentation/