PROSPECTUS

I – General characteristics

➢ **Name**: RMM INDEXi

➢ **Legal form:** French fonds commun de placement (mutual fund)

➢ **Date of incorporation and intended lifetime:** UCITS created on 6 August 2002 for a term of 99 years

➢ **Fund overview:**

Unit class	ISIN	Allocation of amounts available for distribution	Currencies of issue	Minimum initial subscription	Minimum subsequent subscription	Eligible investors
P unit	FR0007075668	Accumulation	Euro	1 unit	1 unit	All investors
I unit	FR0010275628	Accumulation	Euro	EUR 1,000,000	One ten-thousandth of a unit	Institutional investors

➢**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
These documents are also available on the website: 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
Limited Partnership
Registered office: 29 avenue de Messine – 75008 PARIS
Portfolio management company approved by the AMF on 6 June 2017 under number GP-17000014

➢**Depositary and 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:
In accordance with regulations, the Depositary's duties include the safekeeping of assets, monitoring the cash flows of the UCITS, and ensuring the legality of decisions taken by the Management Company.

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

Supervision and management of potential conflicts of interest:
Rothschild Martin Maurel and Rothschild & Co Asset Management belong to the same group, Rothschild & Co.
They have taken all reasonable measures to prevent and detect conflicts of interests and to ensure that they do not harm the interests of unitholders.

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 unitholders free of charge upon written request.

➢**Statutory auditor:**
Cabinet FOUCAULT – Mr Jean-Paul Foucault – 229 boulevard Péreire – 75017 Paris

➢**Promoter:**
Rothschild & Co Asset Management

➢**Delegates:**
Accounting management has been delegated 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

➢**Advisers:** 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 – Management and operations

1. General characteristics:

➢**Characteristics of units or shares:**
Type of right attached to the unit class:
Each unit entitles the holder to co-ownership of the assets and an interest in the profits proportional to the fraction of the assets that it represents.
Liabilities management:
Liabilities are managed by the Depositary, 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. The Management Company's voting policy can be consulted at its registered office or requested by mail at this address.
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: The I units are broken down into ten-thousandths of units. P units are not fractioned.

➢**Closing date of the accounting year**: Last trading day of December.
The year-end accounts may be established on the basis of an "estimated" net asset value if the last trading day of December is not a Friday. In this case, redemptions and subscriptions will not be executed on the basis of this net asset value. This value will be used to calculate performance.

➢ **Tax treatment:**
The UCITS is not subject to corporation tax, but unitholders will be subject to tax on distributions and capital gains or losses.
The tax treatment applicable to amounts distributed by the UCITS or the unrealised or realised capital gains or losses generated by the UCITS depends on the unitholder's individual situation and/or the investment jurisdiction of the UCITS.
Unitholders are advised to contact a specialised advisor if they have any queries regarding their tax situation.
This fund can be used in unit-linked life insurance policies.

2. Special provisions:

➢**ISIN:**	P units:	FR0007075668
	I units:	FR0010275628

➢**Classification:** Bonds and other debt securities denominated in EUR.

➢**Investment objective:**
The objective of RMM INDEXi is to replicate the performance of eurozone inflation-linked bonds (French and European).

➢**Benchmark:**
Bloomberg Eurozone – All CPI Index (Bloomberg code LF96TREU) perfectly reflects the sovereign eurozone inflation-indexed bond market (French and European). It is denominated in EUR and includes coupons paid by the bonds included in the index. The Bloomberg indices replicate the total daily performance of eurozone sovereign bonds. They can be used to measure the performance of the sovereign debt market by different maturities, type of inflation (French and/or European) and type of issuer.
It is calculated by Bloomberg Indices and is available on the website: www.bloombergindices.com.

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.

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 UCI is to replicate the performance of its benchmark, the Bloomberg Eurozone index, over the recommended investment period. The asset mix of the fund may differ significantly from the composition of the benchmark index.

➢ **Investment strategy:**

a) Strategies used:

The strategy of RMM INDEXi is to construct a portfolio of fixed-income products. The UCITS will be actively managed, investing in inflation-indexed bonds in the eurozone in similar proportions to those of the Bloomberg Eurozone – All CPI index.
The portfolio will be managed within a modified duration range of between 0 and 15.

Fixed-income strategies:
The investment strategy is implemented in four main phases, with allocation based on taking maximum advantage of the configuration of the yield curve to achieve performance close to that of the benchmark.

- Phase 1: The desired market exposure is established: modified duration, positioning on the yield curve, exposure to credit risk. Decisions are taken on the basis of a macroeconomic committee, which identifies the consensus and then defines the Management Company’s economic scenario.
- Phase 2: The risk allocation is determined on a quantitative basis. The quantitative risk allocation is carried out at two levels. Portfolio managers determine the allocation by asset class, deviating to a greater or lesser extent from the strategic allocation. In parallel to this process, the implications of this allocation for overall risk in the UCITS are monitored.
  The overall risk of a bond UCITS is mainly assessed on the basis of its modified duration, convexity and breakdown by credit rating.
- Phase 3: Selection of sovereign issuers and debt by yield curve, rating and inflation rate segment (French inflation or eurozone inflation). Private issuers are selected using a specific grid defined by an MMG credit risk committee.
- Phase 4: Portfolio construction. The RMM INDEXi portfolio is then constructed on the basis of the selected risk allocations and issuer types.

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 promotes certain environmental and social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of the SFDR and good governance practices. For further details, please refer to the “Environmental and/or social characteristics” document appended to this prospectus. Sustainability risks are integrated into investment decisions through exclusion policies, the extra-financial rating of the portfolio, the engagement policy, the ESG controls set up and adherence to the carbon policy of Rothschild & Co.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to the underlying investments of the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.
The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The underlying investments of the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities represent a minimum alignment commitment of 0% of investments.

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/en/responsible-investing/documentation/

b) Description of asset classes and financial contracts in which the UCITS intends to invest

b1. Assets (excluding embedded derivatives)

Equities: None

Debt securities and money market instruments:
All forms of securities are permitted: fixed-income, variable-income, or mixed, low-coupon or zero-coupon, and any other form of securities that the rating agencies (S&P, Fitch, Moody's, etc.) do not consider high-risk securities. The selected issuers are sovereign or private issuers, which are mostly investment grade or deemed equivalent by the Management Company. However, the UCITS may invest up to 10% of its net assets in high-yield fixed-income products (rating below BBB- or deemed equivalent by the Management Company) or in products not rated by the main rating agencies; and up to 20% 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). The fixed-income products of private issuers may represent up to 100% of assets. These issuers will be used to compensate for low issue volumes in certain eurozone countries or the low ratings of some countries by the different rating agencies.

The Management Company has specific credit analysis tools for investment purposes. It has implemented an in-depth credit risk analysis as well as the procedures necessary for making buy-side decisions or, in case of an event liable to alter an issuer's risk/return profile, for making decisions on whether to sell or hold securities.
Decisions are taken independently by each manager/analyst. In addition, the Management Company may use external research sources independent consulting companies or specialised credit analysis firms. to corroborate or qualify the opinions of its in-house managers/analysts.
In the interests of simplification, the Management Company may refer to an issuer's rating by one of the major rating agencies when providing information to clients, but this is not a criterion used to make decisions.

Units or shares of other UCITS or AIFs:
For cash management purposes, RMM INDEXi may invest up to 10% of its assets in units or shares of French or European UCITS that may not invest 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, provided that they meet the four criteria of Article R.214-13 of the French Monetary and Financial Code. Where appropriate, these UCIs may be managed by the Management Company or a related company.

b2. Derivatives

In order to achieve its investment objective, RMM INDEXi may invest in futures and options traded on French and foreign regulated markets and in over-the-counter transactions in eurozone fixed-income and currency instruments (interest rate swaps, OTC options, currency futures or swaps). Accordingly, the fund manager may use futures, options and forex forwards to hedge the portfolio against interest rate and foreign exchange risk. The manager may also use these same financial instruments for the purposes of interest rate exposure, in order to boost the performance of the portfolio. These transactions will be carried out up to a maximum commitment limit of 100% of the assets of the UCITS.

✓ **Types of markets traded on**:
☑regulated: EUREX - LIFFE
☑organised,
☑over-the-counter (OTC).
✓ **Risks in which the manager intends to invest:**
☑interest rate,
☐equity,
☑foreign exchange,
☐credit,
☐other risks: volatility, dividends.
✓ **Purpose of the transactions, all of which must be limited to achieving the investment objective:**
☑hedging,
☑exposure,
☐arbitrage,
☐other.

✓ **Types of instruments used:**

☑futures:

- on interest rates: bond contracts listed on EUREX, anticipating the trend of German sovereign debt in the main maturities on quarterly settlement.

☑options:

- on interest rates: hedging or exposure to the risk of interest rate volatility by trading standardised options on bond contracts on EUREX.

☑swaps:

☑foreign exchange forwards: hedging of the foreign exchange risk.

☐credit derivatives: none.

☐other.

Please note that the fund will not use Total Return Swaps (TRS).

b3. Securities with embedded derivatives:

The fund will not use securities with embedded derivatives, with the exception of callable and puttable bonds (including make-whole call bonds), within the overall limit of 20% of assets.

b4. Deposits:

RMM INDEXi may deposit up to 100% of its net assets for periods of up to 12 months at one or several credit institutions for the purposes of cash management.

b5. Cash borrowings: None

b6. 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.

✓ General information for each type of transaction:

- Type of asset:

Fixed-income products or credit products (debt securities and money market instruments) of issuers in OECD member countries.

- Maximum proportion:

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).

- Expected proportion:

The expected proportion of assets under management that will be used in securities financing transactions involving temporary disposals (securities lending, repurchase agreements) is 0% of assets. The expected proportion of assets under management that will be used in securities financing transactions involving temporary acquisitions (securities borrowing, reverse repurchase agreements) is 20% of assets.

✓ 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".

✓ Collateral accepted:

In order to protect against counterparty default, securities financing transactions can involve collateral received in the form of securities and/or cash.

Collateral received is subject to the fund's investment restrictions in terms of country, maturity, rating and currency; however, high-yield securities (or those deemed equivalent by the Management Company) and debt ranked below senior (junior, subordinate, etc.) will not be accepted.

- ✓ Valuation of 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". For more information regarding collateral, refer to the section entitled "Information regarding the financial collateral of the UCITS".

- ✓ Risk management:

Refer to the "Risk profile" section.

- ✓ Custody:

The collateral will be held by the Depositary of the UCITS.

- ✓ Voluntary or regulatory restrictions:

None.

- ✓ Information on the income generated:

All income resulting from efficient portfolio management techniques, net of direct and indirect operating costs, will be returned to the UCITS.

Additional information about the remuneration terms of these transactions is provided in the "Fees and expenses" section of the prospectus.

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 fund 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 the volatility of the prices of the securities. 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:
- placed 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 UCI can, at any time, recall the total amount of cash, taking into account the accrued interest; or
- invested in money market UCIs.

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

More specifically, RMM INDEXi will mainly react on the basis of the following risks:

Discretionary management risk:
The discretionary management style of the UCITS 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.

Interest rate risk:
The UCITS is subject to interest rate risk, with the portfolio's modified duration within a range of 0 and 15.
Modified duration measures the average movement in the price of fixed-rate securities held in the portfolio to a 1% variation in interest rates.
The net asset value of the UCITS will decrease if interest rates rise and will increase if they drop.

Credit risk:
Credit risk is the risk of a deterioration in an issuer's financial or economic situation that may lead to a decline in the value of the issuer's securities and therefore a decline in the net asset value of the UCITS.

Capital risk:
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.

Risk associated with inflation:
As the UCITS is exposed to inflation-indexed bonds, its return fluctuates based on the performance of monthly inflation indices Therefore, in the event of a drop in inflation expectations for the coming years, the value of inflation-linked bonds may fall, which may lead to a decline in the net asset value of the UCITS.

Counterparty risk:
The UCITS is exposed to counterparty risk resulting from the use of forward financial instruments. The contracts relating to these financial instruments may be concluded with one or more institutions that are unable to honour their commitment with regard to these instruments. However, most of the forward financial instruments will be traded on organised markets, where the system of deposits and margin calls allow this risk to be avoided. As forex forwards and swaps (forex and interest rate) are traded over the counter, they will represent the main source of counterparty risk.

Risk related to securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements:
The UCITS can enter into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements: In a securities lending transaction, a UCITS lends securities via an authorised agent to a third party (the "counterparty") in exchange for income and acceptable collateral. In a repurchase agreement, a UCITS sells securities for cash through an authorised agent with the requirement to repurchase these same securities for cash (usually at a lower price) at a later date. In a reverse repurchase agreement, a UCITS acquires securities for cash with the requirement to resell these same securities for cash (usually at a higher price) at a later date. We provide below a list of some of the basic risks involved in these types of transactions. The counterparty may default on its contractual obligations or go bankrupt, which would oblige the UCITS to make a claim to recover its investment. The UCITS may suffer a loss if the value of the securities loaned (in a securities lending transaction) or sold (in a repurchase agreement) increases relative to the value of the securities held as collateral by the UCITS. The UCITS may suffer a loss if the value of the securities borrowed (in a securities borrowing transaction) or acquired (in a reverse repurchase agreement) decreases below the price in cash that it paid to the counterparty. Conducting these transactions with a group company generates a potential risk of conflicts of interest.

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 non-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.
These different aspects make it difficult to compare strategies incorporating ESG criteria.

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.

➢**Guarantee or protection:**
None. Neither the capital nor performance are guaranteed.

➢**Eligible investors and typical investor profile:**

Eligible investors:
P units: All investors
I units: Specifically intended for institutional investors

Typical profile: The UCITS is intended for investors seeking to invest their assets in a eurozone bond fund offering protection from a rise in inflation.
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 income:**

		Full accumulation	Partial accumulation	Full distribution	Partial distribution
P unit	Net income	X			
	Realised net gains or losses	X			
I unit	Net income	X			
	Realised net gains or losses	X			

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: P, I

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: None

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.

➢**Characteristics of units or shares:**

Unit class	ISIN	Allocation of amounts available for distribution	Currency of issue	Eligible concerned	Initial value of the unit	Minimum initial subscription	Minimum subsequent subscription
P	FR0007075668	Accumulation	EUR	All investors	EUR 500	1 unit	1 unit
I	FR0010275628	Accumulation	EUR	Institutional investors	EUR 100,000	EUR 1,000,000	One ten-thousandth of a unit

➢**Subscriptions and redemptions:**

- for units to be registered or already registered in bearer form within Euroclear:
Subscription and redemption requests are received and centralised up to 11:30 am every Friday by Rothschild Martin Maurel (D).
Requests received before 11:30 am on Friday will be executed on the basis of the net asset value of that Friday calculated on the market prices of that Friday.
Requests received after 11:30 am on Friday will be executed on the basis of the net asset value of the following week.
On public holidays, orders are centralised before 11:30 am on the previous day and are executed on the basis of the net asset value calculated using that day’s prices.

- 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 every Friday up to 11:30 am at IZNES, Service Opérations, 18, boulevard Malesherbes – 75008 PARIS.
Requests received before 11:30 am on Friday will be executed on the basis of the net asset value of that Friday calculated on the market prices of that Friday.
Requests received after 11:30 am on Friday will be executed on the basis of the net asset value of the following week.
On public holidays, orders are centralised before 11:30 am on the previous day and are executed on the basis of the net asset value calculated using that day’s prices.

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

This process also applies to transfers from one unit type to another, which are executed in accordance with normal subscription/redemption terms.

Orders are executed in accordance with the table below:

Business day (D)	Business day (D)	D: day of NAV calculation	D+2 business days	D+2 business days	D+2 business days
Centralisation of subscription orders before 11:30 am[1]	Centralisation of redemption orders before 11:30 am[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>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. <u>Description of the method used</u>

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 10% of the total net assets reported after the previous net asset value calculation date ("net assets"). The maximum duration for the redemption cap is two months.

II. <u>Procedures for informing unitholders</u>

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. <u>Order processing</u>

In the event of a redemption cap, the Management Company decides on its level, net of subscriptions, which will be at least 10% 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 two months), 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 30% of the fund's net assets, the trigger threshold set at 10% 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 10% 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 30% of the fund's net assets, the trigger threshold set at 10% has been reached. The Management Company may decide to apply a 10% threshold and therefore execute a third of the redemption requests, deferring the others to subsequent NAV dates within the next two months. If it chooses a 15% threshold, it executes half of the redemption requests, deferring the others to subsequent NAV dates, within the next two months.

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.

➢**Net asset value calculation:**
The net asset value is calculated weekly on a Friday, with the exception of public holidays in France (Euronext official calendar), even if the reference stock exchange is open; in this case, it is calculated on the previous business day.

➢**Fees and expenses:**

Subscription and redemption fees:
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, 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 the number of units	All unit classes: 0.20% maximum
Subscription fee retained by the UCITS (*)	Net asset value x the number of units	All unit classes: 0.10% maximum
Redemption fee not retained by the UCITS	Net asset value x the number of units	None
Redemption fee payable to the UCITS	Net asset value x the number of units	None

(*) subscription fees paid to the fund do not apply if, for a given net asset value, the amount of subscriptions is identical to the total amount of redemptions.

Operating expenses and management fees:
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.

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.

A portion of the management fees may be passed on to promoters and distributors.
For more information on the charges actually billed to the UCITS, refer to the Key Information Document.

Fees charged to the UCITS	Base	Rate
Financial management fees and administrative fees not paid to the Management Company	Net assets excluding units or shares of UCIs managed by Rothschild & Co Asset Management	**P unit**: Maximum 0.60%, all taxes included **I unit**: 0.25% maximum, all taxes included
Maximum indirect fees (management fees and charges)	Net assets	None
Service providers collecting turnover commissions	Payable on each transaction	None
Turnover commissions	Payable on each transaction	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

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

Additional information on securities financing transactions:
Income from repurchase transactions is paid in full to the UCITS, which does not incur any fees/costs on these transactions.
For its securities financing transactions involving the sale of securities, the service provider of the UCITS shall be one or more credit institutions having their registered office in a member state of the European Union. The service providers shall act independently of the UCITS and shall systematically be counterparties of the transactions on the market. These service providers may be Group companies and may generate a potential conflict of interest.
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

• Terms for the redemption or repayment of units:
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".

• Disclosure of information concerning the UCITS:
Rothschild & Co Asset Management
Service Commercial
29 avenue de Messine
75008 Paris

• Environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria:

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 UCI and on the Management Company's website: https://am.eu.rothschildandco.com

The website of the AMF (www.amf-france.org) contains additional information on the list of regulatory documents and all provisions pertaining to investor protection.

V – Investment rules

The UCITS complies with the eligibility rules and investment limits laid out by current regulation, notably Articles L 214-20 and R 214-9 et seq. of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

VI – Overall risk

Overall risk calculation method: commitment method.

VII – Asset valuation rules

The UCITS complies with the accounting rules set by the applicable regulations, and in particular the chart of accounts relating to UCITS (Opinion of the CNC (French National Accounting Council) No. 2003-08 of 24 June 2003).

The accounting currency of the UCITS is EUR.

Accounts relating to the securities portfolio are prepared on the basis of historical cost: entries (purchases or subscriptions) and withdrawals (sales or redemptions) are recognised on the basis of the acquisition price, excluding costs. Any withdrawal generates a capital gain or loss upon sale or redemption and potentially a redemption premium.

The UCITS values its portfolio at current value, which is based on the market value, or in the absence of a market, on financial methods using external sources: expert valuations, valuations used in a takeover bid or public exchange offer, significant transactions, etc.

Any difference between the entry value and the current value results in a capital gain or loss that will be recorded in "differences on portfolio revaluation".

The valuation rules are set, under its responsibility, by the Management Company.

➢**Asset valuation rules:**
The net asset value per unit is calculated in accordance with the valuation rules below:
Financial instruments and securities traded on a regulated market are marked to market.
However, the following instruments are valued using the following specific methods:

- European bonds and equities are valued at their closing price; foreign securities are valued at the last known closing price.
- Negotiable debt securities with a lifetime of more than 3 months are valued at the market rate.
- UCI units or shares are valued at the last known net asset value.
- Financial instruments for which a price has not been observed on the valuation date or for which the price has been adjusted are valued at their probable market value, under the Management Company's responsibility. These valuations and their justification are provided to the statutory auditor during its audit procedures.
- Securities subject to securities financing transactions are valued in accordance with current regulations based on the terms of the original contract.

- Financial instruments not traded on a regulated market are valued at their probable market value, under the Management Company' responsibility.
- Warrants or subscription warrants obtained for free in private placements or capital increases are valued once they are admitted to a regulated market.
- Contracts:
  Futures are valued at the settlement price, and options are valued on the basis of the underlying security.
  The market value of futures contracts is equal to the price in EUR multiplied by the number of contracts.
  The market value of options is based on the equivalent value of the underlyings.
  Interest rate swaps are marked to market in accordance with the contractual terms.
  Off-balance sheet transactions are measured at market value.
- Financial collateral:
  Financial collateral is marked to market on a daily basis, in compliance with the valuation rules described above.

Practical methods:
The portfolio (equities, bonds, UCIs, negotiable debt securities and other assets) is valued on the basis of the prices extracted mainly from Bloomberg or, failing this, Thomson Reuters, Telekurs or Morning Star (UCIs) depending on their listing venue:
- Europe: extraction at 8:00 am on the NAV calculation date +1 for a listing at closing price.
- Futures positions are valued at each net asset value on the basis of the day's settlement prices.
- Options positions are valued at each net asset value based on the principles used for their underlyings.

➢ **Accounting method:**

Accounting method for income from fixed-income securities:
The income from bonds, participating securities, treasury bills and debt securities of any kind held by the UCITS refers to income accrued between the acquisition date or the previous closing date and the reporting date. It is recognised as distributable income using the accrued coupons method.
Method for recording securities acquisition costs:
Acquisition costs are charged as trading fees of the UCITS.

Calculation method for management fees:
Management fees are charged to the income statement of the UCITS at each net asset value calculation date.
Management fees cover the charges related to financial management, administrative and accounting management, asset custody, asset distribution and depositary controls.
Management fees are calculated on the basis of net assets after deducting the units of UCIs managed by the Management Company.

VIII – Remuneration

Rothschild & Co Asset Management is included in the remuneration policy of the Rothschild & Co group.
The Management Company has established an appropriate remuneration policy for its organisation and activities.
The aim of this policy is to provide a framework for the remuneration practices concerning employees with decision-making, control or risk-taking powers at the Management Company.
This remuneration policy was defined in accordance with the objectives, values and interests of the group, the UCITS it manages and their unitholders.
The aim of this policy is to discourage excessive risk-taking that is incompatible with the risk profile of the UCITS managed.
The remuneration policy is approved and overseen by the Management Company's supervisory board.
The remuneration policy is available on the website https://am.eu.rothschildandco.com or free of charge on simple written request to the Management Company.

Date of publication of this prospectus: 19 February 2024

RULES
RMM INDEXi FONDS COMMUN DE PLACEMENT

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 UCITS is 99 years from 6 August 2002, except in the case of early dissolution or extension provided for in these rules.

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 on the other unit classes of the UCITS to the maximum extent;

be reserved for one or more distribution networks.
be merged or split.

Units may be subdivided on decision 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 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, as well as articles L. 214-24-41 of the Monetary and Financial Code and 422-21-1 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 10% of the total net assets reported after the previous net asset value calculation date (“net assets”).
The maximum duration for the redemption cap is two months.

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 10% 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 two months), 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 second paragraph of Article L.214-8-7 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, provisionally or definitively, in part or in full, in situations that objectively require the closure of subscriptions, such as when the maximum number of units has been issued, a maximum amount of assets has been reached, or a specific subscription period has expired. 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 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 ITALY

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.it.rothschildandco.com/it/contacto-2/

For units/shares dedicated to Italian retails investors, please refer to the Italian application form (*modulo di sottoscrizione*) available from your usual paying agent.

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: RMM Indexi

Legal entity identifier: 969500SWR50E2G3D2N77

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: [N/A] ☐ 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**: [N/A]	☒ 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 30.00% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

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

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

Sustainability indicators are used to verify how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

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

The sustainability indicators used ex post to demonstrate the promotion of the environmental and/or social characteristics 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

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

A sustainable investment may be 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/*

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).

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

In order to 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.

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/*

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

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

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

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

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

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☒ Yes, ☐ No

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/*

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

• **AMF classification:** Bonds and other debt securities denominated in EUR.
• **Investment objective:** The fund's investment objective is to replicate the performance of eurozone inflation-linked bonds (French and European).
• **Benchmark:** The Bloomberg Eurozone – All CPI Index perfectly reflects the sovereign eurozone inflation-indexed bond market (French and European). It is denominated in EUR and includes coupons paid by the bonds included in the index. The investment objective of this UCITS is to replicate the performance of its benchmark, the Bloomberg Eurozone index, over the recommended investment horizon. The asset mix of the UCITS may differ significantly from the composition of the benchmark index.
• **Investment policy:**
The strategy of RMM INDEXi is to construct a portfolio of inflation-linked fixed-income products. The UCITS will be actively managed, investing in index-linked bonds in the eurozone in similar proportions to those of the Bloomberg Eurozone – All CPI index. The portfolio is invested in fixed-income assets and money market instruments selected using the following process: choice of rates exposure based on macroeconomic data and central bank strategies, choice of exposure to the various countries making up the benchmark, choice of exposure to credit risk. The portfolio is therefore constructed on the basis of rates allocation, geographical allocation and issuer nature.

Fixed-income assets and debt securities or money market instruments are denominated in euro or, on an ancillary basis, in other currencies. The currency risk on securities in other currencies is hedged. These transferable securities may be fixed income, variable income or mixed, and low coupon or zero coupon. The selected issuers are sovereign or private issuers, which are mostly investment grade or deemed equivalent by the Management Company. However, the UCITS may invest up to 10% of its net assets in high-yield fixed-income products (rating below BBB- or deemed equivalent by the management company) or in products not rated by the main rating agencies; and up to 20% of its assets in callable and puttable bonds. The fixed-income products of private issuers may represent up to 100% of assets. To invest, the management company uses its own credit analysis when selecting securities to buy and hold. It bases its analysis on quantitative and qualitative material that is thoroughly referenced and covered by procedures to assess issuers' creditworthiness, without relying on ratings supplied by rating agencies.
The fund may use derivative instruments to take fixed-income positions for the purposes of hedging and/or exposing the portfolio in order to achieve its investment objective. Currency transactions are made solely for hedging purposes. Such transactions shall be carried out up to a maximum commitment of 100% of the assets of the UCITS.
For cash management purposes, the FCP may invest up to 10% of its assets in units or shares of French or European UCITS that may not invest 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, provided that they meet the four criteria of Article R.214-13 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

The initial investment universe is not reduced using a fixed selectivity rate, determined upstream of the investment process. However, the investment universe is reduced on the basis of regulatory exclusions, as well as our Management Company's discretionary exclusions.

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

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 planned for this financial product?

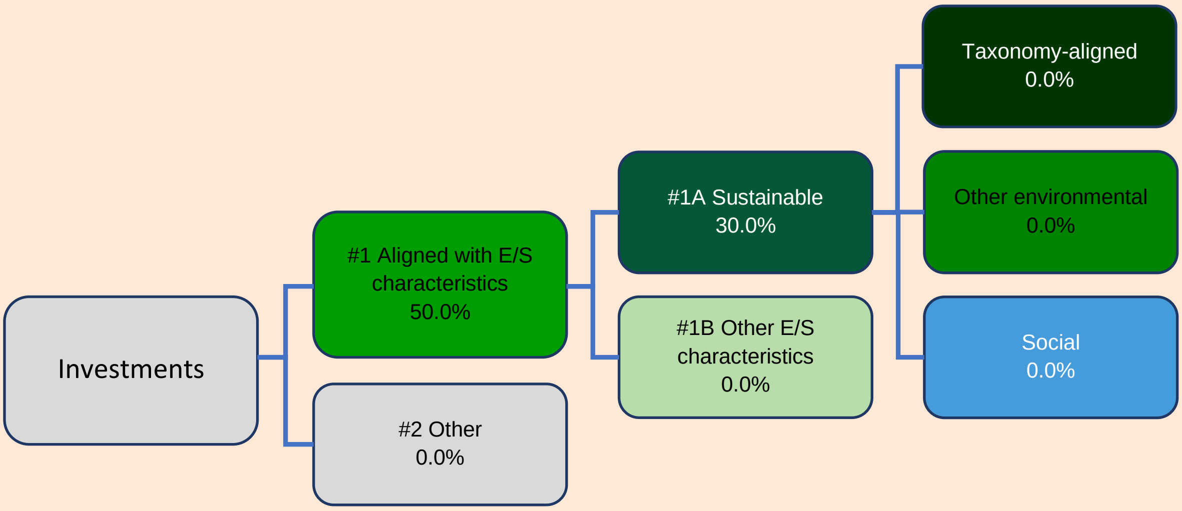
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies;

- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy;

- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

While the product is committed to a minimum level of sustainable investment, no allocation between environmental and social objectives has been determined in advance, which explains the minimum of 0% for these two pillars. 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.
The underlying investments of the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities represent a minimum alignment commitment of 0% of investments.
A share of the financial product’s net assets may be invested in instruments that do not promote environmental or social characteristics (cash, funds or derivatives). They provide technical support and uphold the fund’s financial objective (hedging, movements of liabilities, etc.). Minimum ESG safeguards are applied in accordance with our sustainability approach. Details are provided in the response to the question on “other” investments below.

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

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 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]?

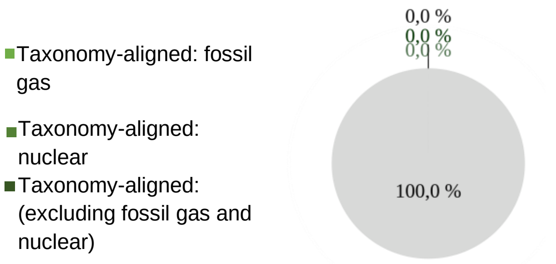
☒ Yes

☒ In fossil gas ☒ In nuclear energy

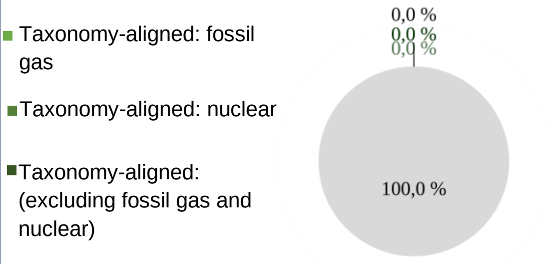
☐ No

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.

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **including sovereign bonds***



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **excluding sovereign bonds***



This chart represents N/A% of total investments.

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

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

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

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

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

[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.

Within the minimum invested in sustainable investments, the minimum share of investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. While the product is committed to a minimum level of sustainable investments overall, no allocation between environmental and social objectives has been determined in advance.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Within the minimum invested in sustainable investments, the minimum share of investments with a social objective is 0%. While the product is committed to a minimum level of sustainable investments overall, no allocation between environmental and social objectives has been determined in advance.

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

A share of the financial product’s net assets may be invested in securities that are not analysed with respect to ESG criteria. However, all investments adhere to the Management Company’s common exclusion framework, guaranteeing a baseline level of compliance with ESG principles.
The securities held in the portfolio, in accordance with the allocation levels stated in the prospectus, serve to further the financial product’s financial investment objective.
The financial product may invest up to 10% of its net assets in cash on an ancillary basis. 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 this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

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

N/A.

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

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 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/*