DNCA INVEST SRI EUROPE GROWTH EUROPEAN GROWTH EQUITIES

Performance (from 28/12/2012 to 31/08/2021)

The Fund's objective is to outperform pan-European equity markets over the recommended investment period (5 years). The STOXX EUROPE 600 Net Return EUR reference indicator, calculated with dividends reinvested, is provided for a posteriori comparison purposes.

Financial characteristics

Investment objective

NAV (€)	353.20
Net assets (€M)	2,059
Number of equities holdings	35
Average market cap. (€Bn)	42
Dividend yield 2020 ^e	0.86%
ND/EBITDA 2020	2.4x
Price to Book 2020	6.9x
Price Earning Ratio 2021°	38.0x
EV/EBITDA 2021°	21.5x
Price to Cash-Flow 2021°	27.9x

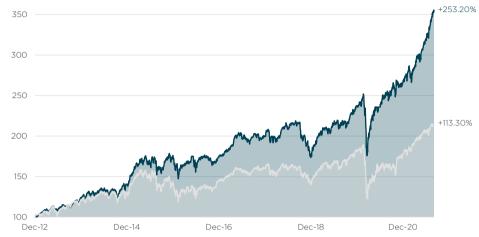
Extra financial ratio

Average Responsibility Score: 5.5/10 Sustainable transitions exposure (% in number of holdings): 60.4%

Carbon footprint (as of 30 June 2021): 12t CO₂ / \$M invested Carbon intensity (as of 30 June 2021): $54t CO_2 /$ \$M of revenues

SDG's exposure: 56.7% of revenues

400



()STOXX 600 RETURN EUR. Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance.

Annualised performances and volatilities (%)

	1 year	3 years	5 years	Since inception
l Share	+40.30	+17.65	+15.27	+15.66
Reference Index	+31.20	+9.81	+9.24	+9.13
l Share - volatility	13.76	17.00	14.48	14.62
Reference Index - volatility	13.75	18.89	15.97	16.40

Cumulative performances (%)

	1 month 3	3 months	YTD	1 year	3 years	5 years	Since inception
I Share	+5.25	+15.30	+32.32	+40.30	+62.87	+103.46	+253.20
Reference Index	+2.18	+5.84	+20.08	+31.20	+32.42	+55.59	+113.31

Calendar year performances (%)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
I Share	+13.25	+32.19	-10.72	+14.24	-0.19
Reference Index	-1.99	+26.82	-10.77	+10.58	+1.73

Risk and reward profile



The risk level of this fund is due to exposure to equity

	1 year	3 years	5 years
Sharpe Ratio	2.97	1.06	1.08
Tracking error	10.32%	9.71%	8.11%
Correlation coefficient	0.72	0.86	0.86
Information Ratio	0.88	0.81	0.74
Beta	0.72	0.77	0.78

Main risks: Counterparty risk, credit risk, equity risk, eSG risk, foreign-exchange risk, interest-rate risk, liquidity risk, risk of investing in derivative instruments as well as instruments embedding derivatives, risk relating to discretionary management, specific Risks linked to Convertible, Exchangeable and Mandatory Convertible Bonds

and/or fixed income markets





[✓] DNCA INVEST SRI EUROPE GROWTH (I Share) Cumulative performance 🦸 Reference Index⁽¹⁾

DNCA INVEST SRI EUROPE GROWTH

EUROPEAN GROWTH EQUITIES



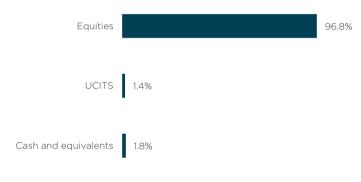
Main positions⁺

	Weight
AMPLIFON SPA (6.3)	6.57%
TELEPERFORMANCE (3.1)	6.52%
DSV PANALPINA A/S (5.7)	5.72%
LONZA GROUP AG-REG (6.0)	5.31%
IMCD NV (5.8)	5.24%
NOVO NORDISK A/S-B (6.4)	5.10%
SIKA AG-REG (5.8)	4.51%
SARTORIUS STEDIM BIOTECH (5.0)	4.48%
VAT GROUP AG (4.5)	4.35%
ASTRAZENECA PLC (6.5)	4.03%
	51.82%

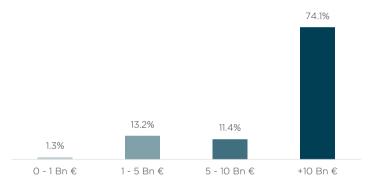
Monthly performance contributions

Best	Weight	Contribution
IMCD NV	5.24%	+0.70%
MERCK KGAA	3.46%	+0.52%
FLUTTER ENTERTAINMENT PLC-DI	3.84%	+0.48%
LONZA GROUP AG-REG	5.31%	+0.47%
NOVO NORDISK A/S-B	5.10%	+0.46%
Worst	Weight	Contribution
Worst LVMH MOET HENNESSY LOUIS VUI	Weight 2.26%	Contribution -0.33%
	0	
LVMH MOET HENNESSY LOUIS VUI	2.26%	-0.33%
LVMH MOET HENNESSY LOUIS VUI EVOLUTION AB	2.26% 2.19%	-0.33% -0.18%

Asset class breakdown



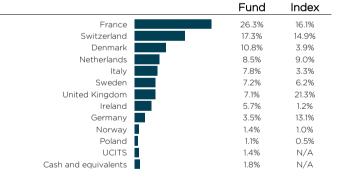
Market Cap breakdown



Sector breakdown (ICB)

	Fund	Index
Health Care	31.8%	14.7%
Industrial Goods and Services	19.7%	13.2%
Chemicals	11.7%	4.4%
Construction and Materials	7.6%	3.5%
Travel and Leisure	6.0%	1.2%
Consumer Products and Services	6.0%	6.0%
Technology	5.3%	8.3%
Food, Beverage and Tobacco	3.8%	7.7%
Real Estate	3.0%	2.2%
Retail	1.1%	1.7%
Energy	0.8%	4.0%
Banks	-	7.0%
Insurance	-	4.8%
Utilities	-	3.9%
Financial Services	-	3.7%
Personal Care, Drug and Grocery	-	3.3%
Basic Resources	-	3.1%
Telecommunications	-	3.1%
Automobiles and Parts	-	2.4%
Media	-	1.6%
UCITS	1.4%	N/A
Cash and equivalents	1.8%	N/A

Country breakdown



Changes to portfolio holdings⁺

In: None Out: None



Portfolio managers comments

The European equity market continues to rise thanks to positive revisions to analysts' forecasts, themselves fuelled by numerous increases in guidance following half-yearly publications. However, the Chinese political authorities have shown a particularly sustained interventionism on several sectors of the economy during the summer: First, the large local Internet companies (Alibaba, Tencent, etc.), the education sector which is going to be the subject of a quasinationalization, and then the video games sector... described as the "electronic opium" for children. The stock market reactions were naturally severe. President Xi Jinping also insisted on the Party's new political line, which aims to reduce social inequalities through an ideal of "shared prosperity". This policy, which aims to regulate and redistribute excessive wealth, will be accompanied by powerful fiscal measures: the creation of an inheritance tax, an increase in income tax on the wealthy classes, and finally a severe fight against tax evasion, a scourge apparently widespread in China. Even if we do not yet know the details of this new policy direction, its impact (in the short term) on the confidence of traditional consumers in the luxury sector should not be underestimated.

The excellent results continued in August: Novo Nordisk raised its annual targets, in particular thanks to the very successful launch of its anti-obesity treatment (Wegovy), which is subject to stock shortages. Similarly, ID Logistics, IMCD, Straumann and VAT recorded very strong organic growth rates in Q2 21.

The two recent IPOs, Cint (Software Sweden, Cap €1.7 billion) and Polypetides (Switzerland, No. 2 Peptides producer, Cap €4 billion), have reported much better than expected results, with organic growth of +48% and +54% respectively.

Finally, Kingspan, the Irish group, world leader in insulating panels for the construction industry, is benefiting from a particularly buoyant global environment in the renovation sector. The various plans to improve the energy efficiency of buildings in the USA and Europe will support demand for the group's products. During the first half of the year, sales grew by +36% (organic) and the margin increased by +1.6 points.

Text completed on 02/09/2021.





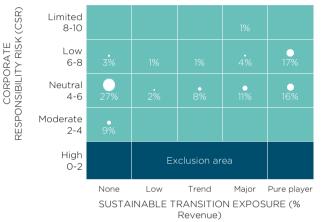
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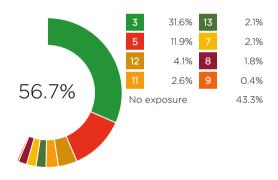
Internal extra-financial analysis

ABA coverage rate⁺ (100%) 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100% Responsibility risk breakdown⁽¹⁾ Limited 8-10 1,2% Low 6-8 26,2% Neutral 4-6 63,8% Moderate 2-4 8,8% High 0-2

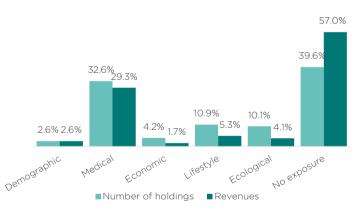
Transition/CSR exposure⁽²⁾



SDG's exposure⁽³⁾ (% of revenues)



Sustainable transitions exposure⁽⁴⁾



Analysis methodology

We develop proprietary models based on our expertise and conviction to add tangible value in the selection of portfolio securities. DNCA's ESG analysis model, Above & Beyond Analysis (ABA), respects this principle and offers a rating that we control the entire construction. Information from companies is the main input to our rating. The methodologies for calculating ESG indicators and our responsible investor and engagement policy are available on our website <u>by clicking here</u>.

⁽¹⁾ The rating out of 10 integrates 4 risks of responsibility: shareholder, environmental, social and societal. Whatever their sector of activity, 24 indicators are evaluated, such as social climate, accounting risks, suppliers, business ethics, energy policy, quality of management.

⁽²⁾ The ABA Matrix combines the Responsibility Risk and the Sustainable Transition exposure of the portfolio. It allows us to It allows companies to be mapped using a risk/opportunity approach.

⁽³⁾ 1 No poverty. 2 Zero hunger. 3 Good health and well-being. 4 Quality education. 5 Gender equality. 5 Clean water and sanitation.
⁽³⁾ Clean and affordable energy. 6 Decent work and economic growth. 9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure. 8 Reduced inequalities.
⁽³⁾ Sustainable cities and communities. 1 Sustainable consumption and production. 1 Tackling climate change. 4 Aquatic life. 5 Terrestrial life. 6 Peace, justice and effective institutions. 7 Partnerships to achieve the goals.

⁽⁴⁾ 5 transitions based on a long-term perspective of the financing of the economy allow the identification of activities with a positive contribution to sustainable development and to measure the exposure of companies in terms of turnover as well as exposure to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

⁺ The coverage rate measures the proportion of issuers (equities and corporate bonds) taken into account in the calculation of the extra-financial indicators. This measure is calculated as a % of the fund's net assets adjusted for cash, money market instruments, derivatives and any vehicle outside the scope of "listed equities and corporate bonds". The coverage rate of the portfolio and the benchmark is identical for all indicators presented.

External extra-financial analysis

Coverage rate of external indicators⁺

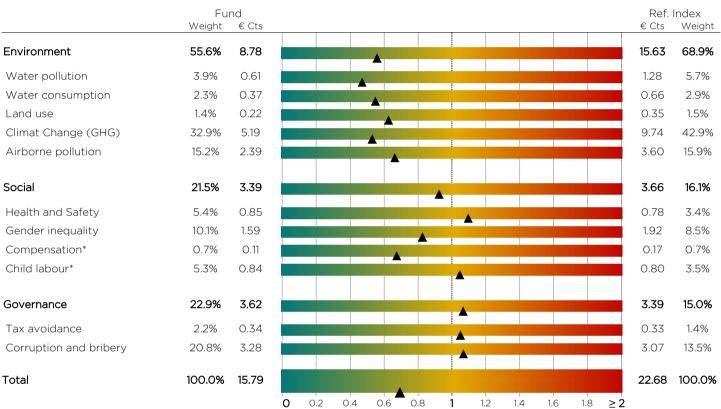
									•	•
0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%

▲ Fund ◆ Reference Index

ESG rating

	Е	S	G	Total
Fund	6.3	6	5.8	6.7/10
Reference Index	5.9	5.6	6.1	6.2/10

External negative indicators (in cents per euro of revenues)



Source : Scope (Scoperating)

The gauges presented above represent the ratio between the fund and its benchmark of the impact of negative externalities. A value below 1 means that the fund has less negative impact than its benchmark, a value above 1 means that the fund has more negative impact than its benchmark.

* Respect for human rights

⁺ The coverage rate measures the proportion of issuers (equities and corporate bonds) taken into account in the calculation of the extra-financial indicators. This measure is calculated as a % of the fund's net assets adjusted for cash, money market instruments, derivatives and any vehicle outside the scope of "listed equities and corporate bonds". The coverage rate of the portfolio and the benchmark is identical for all indicators presented.



SCOPE indicator definitions*

Land Use indicator comprises the use of: (a) Arabie and grassiand (b) Arabie and grassiand (c) Arabie an	SCOPE multator demitions			
In the construction data is greatering using CO, CH, and MAD or CO. PHC emissions in t CO, en 2.5 Trillion USD EXDBASE Althorm and watering public companies that control of emissions of CO. Budght TO COME is NG All Photos is NG Budght TO COME is NG Budght	Description	Intermediary data	Total cost	Source
Altorne and waterborne pollution Altorne and waterborne pollution comprises the pollution ratie to a company substance in the pollution ratie in the pollution ratie is a company substance in the polution ratie is a company substance in the pollution ra	The carbon footprint adds up greenhouse gases like CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O as CO ₂ - equivalents – using weights reflecting the contribution to global warming of a tonne		7.5 Trillion USD	EXIOBASE
Water ConsumptionWater consumption in cubic2.7 trillion USDFNOBASESurface waterScarcby of the water is included in the monetized versionArabic land Use in source triple is indicator compress; the use of: Distributive water is included in the monetized versionArabic land Use in source triple is indicator compress; the use of: 	Airborne and waterborne pollution Airborne and waterborne pollution comprises the pollution relative to i) Air : sulphur oxides, nitrogen oxide, particulate matter, toxic organic substances ii) Water: Nitrogenous and phosphatic emissions, toxic organic substances, heavy	Nitrogen Oxide in kg	4.8 Trillion USD	EXIOBASE
Description	Water Consumption			
Land Use Land Use indicator comprises the use of: Arable fand Use in square, kilometer Passure and grassiand in the insquare, kilometer Passure and grassiand instant and the insquare, kilometer Passure and kilomete	i) Surface water		2.2 Trillion USD	EXIOBASE
Land Use indicator comprises the use of: (a) Arabie and grassiand (b) Arabie and grassiand (c) Arabie and grassiand 	Scarcity of the water is included in the monetized version			
The indicator on componentiation considers wages which are below the 60% national warego as outeronal costs. 0.5 Trillion USD LLO Maximum control is a commonly accepted poverty line. Number of working hours in hours in a going to control as polletic of all controls going to the above 60% of the above 60	i) Arable land ii) Pasture and grassland	kilometer Pastures and grassland in	1.2 Trillion USD	EXIOBASE
average as external costs. hours per weef.	Compensation			
The indicator on gender inequality considers the unadjusted wage differences between men and wormen, regardless of titles, position, education. Gender pay gap in EUR per worm and working hours per worm and working hours per worm and men by country / sector. 2.8 Trillion USD ILO Calculation: The wage gap includes : - Differences in hourly wages - Differences in bourly wages - Differences in bourly wages - Differences in hourly wages<	average as external costs. 60% of median income is a commonly accepted poverty line. The concept is applied to all countries globally, independent of country specific definition of poverty lines. The understanding is that if wages on a country and sector are below 60% of the national average people are deprived of fair compensation. Calculation: Based on ILO statistics on working hours and sector hourly income are	hours per week Mean monthly earnings of employees by sex and sector,	0.5 Trillion USD	https://ilostat.ilo.org/data UNICEF
between men and women, régardiess of titles, position, education. It means that i hitegrates structural inequalities in addition to the differences in women and men by country / sector. bow men and men by coun	Gender Inequality			
The indicator on child labour comprises losses of future earnings for working children and also the costs for providing school education.Children in employment , in % of children3.2 Trillion USDILO https://ilostat.ilo.org/da UNICEFThe methodology is used by UNICEF and ILO. Calculation: Combination of ILO Social risk hours due to child labour and monetisation factor from true price.Children in employment , in % of children3.2 Trillion USDILO https://ilostat.ilo.org/da UNICEFHealth and Safety The indicator on health and safety comprises the compensations costs of fatalities and injuries which are work related. It covers health expenditures, loss of future earnings and value of statistical life. Calculation: Combination of ILO Social risk hours due to health and safetyFatal occupational injuries per 100'000 workers by economic activity and year, in number.2.8 Trillion USDILO https://ilostat.ilo.org/da EU-OSHACorruption and Tax avoidance i) corruption and bribery between businesses and public administration; and ii) tax avoidance, e.g. tax revenue lost by governments due to profit-shifting.NA1.0 Trillion USD - Tax avoidance 4.0 Trillion USD - Corruption totalIMF Transparency International Global Distribution of revenue loss from corporate tax avoidance re-estimation and corruption related aspects. Transparency International Global Distribution of revenue loss from corporate tax avoidance re-estimation and corruption totalIMF Transparency International Global Distribution of revenue loss from corporate tax avoidance re-estimation and corruption related aspects. Transparency International Global Distribution of revenue loss from corporate tax avoidance 	between men and women, regardless of titles, position, education. It means that it integrates structural inequalities in addition to the differences in wages in the same position. Calculation: The wage gap includes : - Differences in hourly wages - Shares of men and women in a given sector - induced by the differences in	hour and working hours per women and men by country /	2.8 Trillion USD	https://ilostat.ilo.org/data
children and also the costs for providing school education. The methodology is used by UNICEF and ILO. Calculation: Combination of ILO Social risk hours due to child labour and monetisation factor from true price.of childrenhttps://ilostat.ilo.org/da UNICEF True PriceHealth and Safety The indicator on health and safety comprises the compensations costs of fatalities and injuries which are work related. It covers health expenditures, loss of future earnings and value of statistical life. Calculation: Combination of ILO Social risk hours due to health and safetyFatal occupational injuries per to 2.8 Trillion USDILO https://ilostat.ilo.org/da UNICEFCorruption and Tax avoidance i) corruption and bribery between businesses and public administration; and ii) tax avoidance, e.g. tax revenue lost by governments due to profit-shifting.NAI.O Trillion USD - Tax avoidance 4.0 Trillion USD - Tax avoidance 4.0 Trillion USD - Tax avoidance, e.g. tax revenue lost by governments due to profit-shifting.IMF Transparency Internation all court corruption total	Child Labour			
The indicator on health and safety comprises the compensations costs of fatalities and injuries which are work related. Fatal occupational injuries per 100'000 workers by economic activity and year, in number. 2.8 Trillion USD ILO It covers health expenditures, loss of future earnings and value of statistical life. Calculation: Combination of ILO Social risk hours due to health and safety Fatal occupational injuries per 100'000 workers by economic activity and year, in number. 2.8 Trillion USD ILO Corruption and Tax avoidance The indicator covers taxation and corruption related aspects. NA 1.0 Trillion USD - Tax avoidance 4.0 Trillion USD - Tax avoidance 4.0 Trillion USD - Corruption and bribery between businesses and public administration; and ii) tax avoidance, e.g. tax revenue lost by governments due to profit-shifting. NA 1.0 Trillion USD - Corruption total Global Distribution of revenue loss from corporate tax avoidance re-estimation and count results - Cobham / Jans	children and also the costs for providing school education. The methodology is used by UNICEF and ILO. Calculation: Combination of ILO Social risk hours due to child labour and		3.2 Trillion USD	https://ilostat.ilo.org/data UNICEF
and injuries which are work related. It covers health expenditures, loss of future earnings and value of statistical life. Calculation: Combination of ILO Social risk hours due to health and safety Corruption and Tax avoidance The indicator covers taxation and corruption related aspects. Two relevant aspects are: i) corruption and bribery between businesses and public administration; and ii) tax avoidance, e.g. tax revenue lost by governments due to profit-shifting. IMF Transparency International Global Distribution of revenue loss from corporate tax avoidance re-estimation and count results - Cobham / Jans	Health and Safety			
The indicator covers taxation and corruption related aspects. NA 1.0 Trillion USD - Tax avoidance IMF Transparency International i) corruption and bribery between businesses and public administration; and ii) tax avoidance, e.g. tax revenue lost by governments due to profit-shifting. NA 1.0 Trillion USD - Tax avoidance IMF Transparency International Global Distribution of revenue loss from corporate tax avoidance re-estimation and count results - Cobham / Jans Solution of revenue loss from corporate tax avoidance re-stimation and count results - Cobham / Jans	and injuries which are work related. It covers health expenditures, loss of future earnings and value of statistical life.	100'000 workers by economic	2.8 Trillion USD	https://ilostat.ilo.org/data
Two relevant aspects are: 1) corruption and bribery between businesses and public administration; and ii) tax avoidance, e.g. tax revenue lost by governments due to profit-shifting. Global Distribution of revenue loss from corporate tax avoidance re-estimation and count results - Cobham / Jans	Corruption and Tax avoidance			
	Two relevant aspects are: i) corruption and bribery between businesses and public administration; and	NA	Tax avoidance 4.0 Trillion USD -	Transparency International Global Distribution of revenue loss from corporate tax avoidance: re-estimation and country
	Source : Scope (Scoperating)			

Source : Scope (Scoperating)

* For each indicator, indicative total annual global cost of negative externalities by source. For example, the negative externalities of annual global water consumption represent a cost of USD 2.2 trillion.

The transition between the intermediate data and the total cost is achieved by assigning a unit negative externality cost per euro of turnover achieved. For example, a portfolio that emits 1 kg of CO_2 per euro of turnover at a cost of 40 euros per tonne of CO_2 has a negative externality cost of 4 cents.

Monthly management report | Data as of 31 August 2021



Administrative information

Name: DNCA INVEST Sri Europe Growth ISIN code (Share I): LU0870552998 SFDR classification: Art.8 Inception date: 28/12/2012 Investment horizon: Minimum 5 years Currency: Euro Country of domicile: Luxembourg Legal form: SICAV Reference Index: STOXX 600 RETURN EUR Valuation frequency: Daily Management company: DNCA Finance

Portfolio Managers: Carl AUFFRET, CFA Xintong OUYANG

Minimum investment: 200,000 EUR Subscription fees: 2%max Redemption fees: -Management fees: 1% Ongoing charges as of 31/12/2020: 1.03%

Performance fees: 20% of the positive performance net of any fees above the index: STOXX Europe 600 EUR NR

Custodian: BNP Paribas Securities Services, Luxembourg Branch Settlement: T+2 Cut off: 12:00 Luxembourg time

Legal information

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This product promotes environmental or social characteristics, but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment. It might invest partially in assets that have a sustainable objective, for instance qualified as sustainable according to the EU classification.

This product is subject to sustainability risks as defined in the Regulation 2019/2088 (article 2(22)) by environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment.

If the portfolio investment process can incorporate ESG approach, the portfolio's investment objective is not primarily to mitigate this risk. The sustainability risk management policy is available on the website of the Management Company.

The reference benchmark as defined in the Regulation 2019/2088 (article 2(22)) does not intend to be consistent with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

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Glossary

Beta. Measures the average extent to which a fund moves relative to the broader market. The beta of a market is 1. A fund with a beta of more than 1 moves on average to a greater extent than the market. A fund with a beta of less than 1 moves on average to a lesser extent. If beta is a minus number, it is likely that the stock and the market move in opposite directions.

Correlation coefficient. The correlation coefficient is a measure of correlation. It is used to determine the relationship between two assets over a given period. A positive coefficient means that the two assets move in the same direction. Conversely, a negative coefficient means that the assets move in the opposite direction. The correlation or decorrelation can be more or less strong and varies between -1 and 1.

Dividend yield. Annual dividends per share / Price per share

EV (Enterprise Value). Market value of common stock + market value of preferred equity + market value of debt + minority interest - cash and investments. ND/EBITDA (Net Debt / EBITDA). A measurement of leverage, calculated as a company's interest-bearing liabilities minus cash or cash equivalents, divided by its EBITDA. The net

ND/EBITDA (Net Debt / EBITDA). A measurement of leverage, calculated as a company's interest-bearing liabilities minus cash or cash equivalents, divided by its EBITDA. The net debt to EBITDA ratio is a debt ratio that shows how many years it would take for a company to pay back its debt if net debt and EBITDA are held constant. P/B. The Price to Book Ratio is the ratio of the market value of equity (market capitalisation) to its book value. It is used to compare the market valuation of a company with its book

P/CF (Share price/Cash Flow per Share). The price-to-cash-flow ratio is an indicator of a stock's valuation.

PER (Price Earnings Ratio). A company's share price divided by the amount of profits it makes for each share in a 12-month period. PE ratios are normally calculated on the base of all the profit made in the period, whether or not the profit is paid out to shareholders in that period. ROE (Return On Equity). The amount of net income returned as a percentage of shareholders equity. Return on equity measures a corporation's profitability by revealing how much

ROE (Return On Equity). The amount of net income returned as a percentage of shareholders equity. Return on equity measures a corporation's profitability by revealing how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested. Sharpe Ratio. A way of measuring the historical risk-adjusted return on an investment. It is the average previous return minus the risk-free return, divided by the standard deviation (a

Sharpe Ratio. A way of measuring the historical risk-adjusted return on an investment. It is the average previous return minus the risk-tree return, divided by the standard deviation (a measure of risk that looks at the diversion of actual returns from expected returns). Sharpe Ratio. The Sharpe ratio measures the excess return over the risk-free money rate of an asset portfolio divided by the standard deviation of that return. It is therefore a

measure of the marginal return per unit of risk. It is used to measure the performance of managers with different risk policies. **Tracking error.** Tracking Error is a measure of how closely an investment portfolio follows the index against which it is benchmarked. It is the difference in the return earned by a portfolio and the return earned by the benchmark against which the portfolio is constructed. For example, if a bond portfolio earns a return of 5.15% during a period when the portfolio's benchmark (say, for example, the Lehman Brothers Index) produces a return of 5.06%, the tracking error is .09%, or 9 basis points.



Additional notes

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