

French Mutual Fund

EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD

EURO LEADERS

ANNUAL REPORT

as at 30 December 2016

Management Company: Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France)

Custodian: Edmond de Rothschild (France)

Statutory auditor: KPMG Audit

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1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UCI

- **LEGAL FORM**

French Mutual Fund.

- **CLASSIFICATION**

Eurozone equities.

- **PROCEDURES FOR THE DETERMINATION AND ALLOCATION OF DISTRIBUTABLE INCOME**

<i>Distributable income</i>	<i>B, C, CR, E, I, L, R and SC units</i>	<i>D units</i>
Allocation of net income	Accumulation	Distribution
Allocation of realised net gains or losses	Accumulation	Accumulation (in full or in part) or Distribution (in full or in part) or Carried Forward (in full or in part), as decided by the Management Company

Where distribution units are concerned, the UCITS' Management Company may decide to distribute one or more interim dividends on the basis of the financial positions certified by the statutory auditor.

- **LEVEL OF EXPOSURE TO OTHER FOREIGN UCITS, AIFs OR INVESTMENT FUNDS**

Up to 10% of its net assets.

- **MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE**

The UCITS' objective is to seek performance through exposure to equity markets, primarily in the eurozone, by selecting securities on a discretionary basis in an investment scope comparable to the MSCI EMU index (expressed in euros for units issued in euros, in US dollars for units issued in US dollars and in pounds sterling for units issued in pounds sterling).

- **BENCHMARK INDEX**

The benchmark is the Morgan Stanley Capital International EMU index with net dividends reinvested, expressed in euros for units denominated in euros, in US dollars for units denominated in US dollars, and in pounds sterling for units denominated in pounds sterling. The MSCI EMU index is composed of approximately 300 stocks from eurozone countries, selected based on stock market capitalisation, transaction volumes and business sector. The index endeavours to respect a weighting by country and business sector, reflecting as far as possible the economic structure of the eurozone. This data is available at www.mscibarra.com.

As the management of the UCITS is not index-linked, its performance may vary significantly from its benchmark, which serves only as a basis for comparison.

- **INVESTMENT STRATEGY**

. Strategies used:

The UCITS implements an active stock-picking management strategy, selecting listed stocks from an investment scope comprising mainly eurozone securities.

At least 75% of the UCITS' net assets will be exposed to European equities, with a minimum of 65% in eurozone equities. The level of equities outside of the eurozone will not exceed 10% of net assets. The portfolio aims to meet the eligibility requirements for PEA (French Equity Savings Plan) at all times.

These equities will be selected in accordance with the following strategy:

- The investment scope in which the UCITS invests comprises the shares of companies whose capitalisation is generally greater than EUR 500 million.
- External analysts' reports are used to assist managers in conducting their own research on a limited number of stocks included in the investment scope. The choice of external analysts is also subject to a selection procedure defined by the Management Company.
- Stocks chosen in this way are then subjected to quantitative and qualitative analysis. The manager then selects shares from companies that occupy a dominant, longstanding position and that have the potential to become future leaders.

Depending on the manager's expectations regarding developments in equity markets, and in order to leverage or protect performance, the UCITS may invest in convertible bonds issued by entities in the eurozone, within a limit of 0% to 25% of the net assets or, for European bonds issued outside of the eurozone, up to a limit of 10%. These convertible bonds (without restriction in terms of duration) are selected on the basis of their expected yield and their correlation with the underlying equities.

Subject to a limit of 100% of the net assets, the UCITS may invest in financial contracts traded on regulated, organised or over-the-counter international markets in order to conclude:

- equity option and equity-index option contracts to reduce equity volatility and increase the UCITS' exposure to a limited number of equities,
- equity index futures contracts to manage exposure to equities,
- forward currency contracts (forward foreign exchange or foreign exchange futures) or currency swaps to hedge exposure to certain currencies in the case of securities from outside of the eurozone.

Exposure to equity risk will be limited to 110% of the net assets.

Exposure to currency risk will be limited to 10% of the net assets.

. Description of asset classes:

o Equities:

At least 75% of the portfolio is permanently exposed to shares issued by European companies (at least 65% in equities from the eurozone) whose capitalisation is greater than EUR 500 million, and other equivalent securities traded on a regulated market. The UCITS may invest and/or expose up to 10% of its net assets to securities from outside of the eurozone.

o Debt securities and money market instruments:

The portfolio's overall exposure to debt securities and money market instruments may represent up to 25% of the portfolio.

The UCITS may, in accordance with its investment strategy, invest in convertible bonds issued in the eurozone up to a limit of 25% of the net assets, or European bonds issued outside of the eurozone up to a limit of 10%. These convertible bonds, without restriction in terms of duration, will be selected from among private, "investment grade" issues (i.e. where the risk of issuer default is lowest), or from public or equivalent issues, on the basis of their expected yield and correlation with the underlying equities.

For cash management purposes, the UCITS' assets may include euro-denominated debt securities or bonds. Such instruments, which usually have a residual term of less than three months, shall be issued without restriction in terms of the allocation between public and private debt, by sovereign states, assimilated institutions or entities with a short-term rating of A2 or higher, as awarded by Standard & Poor's or any other equivalent rating awarded by another independent agency, or have an equivalent internal rating from the Management Company.

The selection of securities is not based automatically and exclusively on rating criteria. It is mainly based on an internal analysis. Prior to each investment decision, the Management Company analyses each security on criteria other than its rating.

In the event that an issuer in the High Yield category has their rating downgraded, the Management Company must conduct a detailed analysis in order to decide whether to sell or retain the security, so as to maintain the rating objective.

o *Shares or units of other foreign UCITS, AIFs or investment funds:*

The UCITS may hold up to 10% of its assets in units or shares of French or foreign UCITS or French AIFs characterised as general purpose investment funds, regardless of their classification, in order to diversify exposure to other asset classes, including Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs), or money market or bond classes in particular, in order to invest cash.

Within this 10% limit, the UCITS may also invest in shares or units of foreign AIFs and/or foreign investment funds that meet the regulatory eligibility criteria.

These UCIs and investment funds may be managed by the Management Company or by an affiliated company.

o *Derivatives:*

Subject to a limit of 100% of the assets, the UCITS may invest in financial contracts traded on regulated, organised or over-the-counter international markets in order to conclude:

- equity option and equity-index option contracts to reduce equity volatility and increase the UCITS' exposure to a limited number of equities,
- equity index futures contracts to manage exposure to equities,
- forward currency contracts (forward foreign exchange or foreign exchange futures) or currency swaps to hedge exposure to certain currencies in the case of equities from outside of the eurozone.

In order to significantly limit the total counterparty risk of instruments traded over-the-counter, the Management Company may receive cash collateral that will be deposited with the custodian and will not be subject to reinvestment.

o *Embedded derivatives*

The UCITS may invest up to 100% of its assets in securities with embedded derivatives. This includes, for example, warrants, certificates and the other instruments previously listed in the 'Assets' section, which may be considered as securities with embedded derivatives, depending on changes in the regulations.

The use of instruments with embedded derivatives will not result in an overall increase of the UCITS' exposure to equity risk in excess of 110%.

o *Securities with embedded derivatives:*

The UCITS may, in accordance with its investment strategy, invest in convertible bonds issued in the eurozone up to a limit of 25% of the net assets, or European bonds issued outside of the eurozone up to a limit of 10%.

o *Deposits:*

None.

o *Cash borrowings:*

The UCITS is not intended to be a cash borrower. However, a liability position may exist from time to time as a result of transactions associated with the UCITS' cash flow (investments and divestments in progress, subscription/redemption transactions, etc.), up to a limit of 10% of the net assets.

o *Temporary purchases and sales of securities:*

In order to achieve efficient portfolio management and without deviating from its investment objectives, the UCITS may make temporary purchases and sales of securities involving eligible financial securities or money market instruments, up to 10% of its net assets. More precisely, these transactions will consist of repurchase agreements linked to interest-rate and credit products of eurozone countries, and will be carried out in the context of cash management and/or the optimisation of the UCITS' income.

The expected proportion of assets under management that will be subject to such a transaction will be 10% of the net assets.

The counterparties of these transactions are first-rate credit institutions domiciled in OECD countries that have a minimum rating of investment grade (rating of BBB- or above according to Standard & Poor's or equivalent, or a rating deemed equivalent by the Management Company).

These counterparties do not have any influence on the composition or management of the UCITS portfolio. In order to significantly limit the total counterparty risk of instruments traded over-the-counter, the Management Company may receive cash collateral that will be deposited with the custodian and will not be subject to reinvestment.

Further information on the fees applicable to temporary purchases and sales of securities is provided in the "Charges and fees" section.

• **RISK PROFILE**

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

The risk factors described below are not exhaustive. It is the responsibility of each investor to analyse the risk associated with such an investment and to form their own opinion independently of the Edmond de Rothschild Group by obtaining as much specialist advice on such matters as is necessary to ensure that this investment is appropriate for their financial and legal position and investment horizon.

- Risk of capital loss:

The UCITS does not guarantee or protect the capital invested, so investors may not recover the full amount of the capital they initially invested, even if they retain the units for the duration of the recommended investment period.

- Discretionary management risk:

The discretionary management style is based on anticipating trends on the various markets (equities, bonds, money market, commodities and currencies). However, there is a risk that the UCITS may not be invested in the best-performing markets at all times. The performance of the UCITS may therefore fall below the management objective, and a drop in its net asset value may lead to negative performance.

- Credit risk:

The main risk linked to debt securities and/or money market instruments such as treasury bills (BTFs and BTANs), commercial papers and certificates of deposit is that of issuer default, due either to the non-payment of interest and/or the non-repayment of capital. Credit risk is also linked to the downgrading of an issuer. Unitholders are reminded that the net asset value of the UCITS is likely to drop if an overall loss is recorded on a transaction following default by a counterparty. The inclusion of debt securities in the portfolio, whether directly or through UCIs, exposes the UCITS to the effects of variations in credit quality.

- Interest rate risk:

Exposure to interest rate products (debt securities and money market instruments) makes the UCITS sensitive to interest rate fluctuations. Interest rate risk might result in a fall in the value of the security and, therefore, the net asset value of the UCITS, in the event of a change in the yield curve.

- Currency risk:

The capital may be exposed to currency risk when the securities or investments of which it is composed are denominated in a currency other than that of the UCITS. Currency risk corresponds to the risk of a drop in the exchange rate of the listing currency of financial instruments in the portfolio against the base currency of the UCITS, the euro, which may cause the net asset value to fall.

- Equity risk:

The value of a share may vary for reasons specific to the issuing company, but also in response to external, political or economic factors.

Fluctuations in the equity and convertible bond markets, the performance of which is partly correlated with that of the underlying equities, may lead to substantial variations in the net assets, which could have a negative impact on the performance of the UCITS' net asset value.

- Risk associated with financial and counterparty contract commitments:

The use of financial contracts may incur the risk of a sharper, more abrupt fall in the net asset value than in the markets in which the UCITS invests. Counterparty risk results from the use by the UCITS of financial contracts that are traded over-the-counter and/or temporary purchases and sales of securities. Such transactions potentially expose the UCITS to the risk of counterparty default and the possibility of a fall in its net asset value.

- Risk associated with derivatives:

The UCITS may invest in forward financial instruments (derivatives).

The use of financial contracts may incur the risk of a sharper, more abrupt fall in the net asset value than in the markets in which the UCITS invests.

- Risk associated with the currency of units denominated in a currency other than that of the UCITS:

Unitholders investing in currencies other than the base currency of the UCITS (the euro) may be exposed to currency risk if this is not hedged. The value of the UCITS' assets may fall if exchange rates vary, which may cause the net asset value of the UCITS to fall.

- Risk associated with temporary purchases and sales of securities:

The use of these transactions and the management of their guarantees may involve certain specific risks such as operational risks or custody risk. These transactions may therefore have a negative effect on the net asset value of the UCITS.

- Legal risk:

This is the risk of inadequately drafting contracts concluded with counterparties for temporary purchases and sales of securities.

• **GUARANTEE OR PROTECTION**

None.

• **TARGET SUBSCRIBERS AND TYPICAL INVESTOR PROFILE**

C, D and E units are intended for all subscribers wishing to invest in euros.

More specifically, E units are intended to be marketed by distributors selected for this purpose by the Management Company.

B units are intended for all subscribers wishing to invest in US dollars.

L units, denominated in pounds sterling, are reserved exclusively for marketing in the United Kingdom and, as such, comply with local regulations governing marketing costs.

I and R units are intended for legal entities with the capacity to make an initial subscription of EUR 500,000.

CR units are available to retail investors; this unit is exclusively intended to be marketed (directly and/or via unit-linked life insurance and endowment policies) through intermediaries selected by the Management Company, whose business model or the nature of the services supplied do not allow them to receive remuneration from the Management Company.

SC units are intended for legal entities with the capacity to make an initial subscription of EUR 5,000,000.

This UCITS is specifically intended for investors wishing to achieve greater returns on their savings via the eurozone equity markets.

The units of this UCITS are not and will not be registered in the United States under the US Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Securities Act 1933"), or under any other law of the United States. These units may not be offered, sold or transferred in the United States (including its territories and possessions) or benefit, directly or indirectly, any US Person (within the meaning of Regulation S of the Securities Act 1933).

The appropriate amount to invest in this UCITS depends on your individual circumstances. To determine that amount, investors are encouraged to seek professional advice in order to diversify their investments and determine the proportion of their financial portfolio or assets to be invested in this UCITS, more specifically in view of the recommended investment period and exposure to the aforementioned risks, their personal wealth, needs and specific objectives. In any event, unitholders must diversify their portfolio sufficiently to avoid being exposed solely to the risks of this UCITS.

- Minimum recommended investment period: more than five years.

2. CHANGES AFFECTING THE UCI

1- Performance updated to 31/12/2015, rates of charges and fees updated to 31/12/2015 and various regulatory and other changes on 05/02/2016.

2- Various regulatory changes (UCITS V, SFTR, etc.) on 25/07/2016.

3. MANAGEMENT REPORT

January

January was marked by central banks and oil, with the price of the latter negatively affected by fears of slowing global growth in the wake of the slowdown in China. The downward trend of December thus continued in January, with a recovery at month-end prompted by the ECB (planning to reconsider its current monetary policy) and the Bank of Japan (which saved the last session of the month by introducing a negative deposit rate), although this did not prevent a significant fall of over 6% in the indices. The most cyclical companies, linked to commodities and energy, were most severely affected by these fears. The banking sector had a particularly rough time due to existing concerns over the level of banking bad debts. The automotive sector, despite good figures on the European market in December, was embroiled in the CO2 emissions scandal (the sharp fall of Renault dragged down its competitors). Some good results for the last quarter did nevertheless manage to brighten things up, particularly in the luxury sector where results showed resilience in Europe and the United States and did not worsen in China (with Richemont, Burberry, Tod's and even Rémy Cointreau) and in capital goods where the margins published by Philips and Siemens were another nice surprise. M&A started on a calmer footing than in 2015, but the consolidation of the telecoms sector in Europe was still ongoing, with a merger expected between Bouygues Telecom and Orange, coupled with Iliad's new intentions on the British market.

February

The European market remained highly correlated to oil prices and to the news from the central banks, reaching an annual low point on 11 February. The markets recovered mid-month, encouraged by China's decision not to devalue the yuan and the recovery in oil prices (driven by the prospect of an agreement on the freezing of crude oil production) and by hopes of further monetary policy easing by the ECB on 10 March. February was nevertheless negatively affected by many uncertainties and continued the downward trend in line with the previous month. Banks remained under pressure, as uncertainties over banking regulations, exposure to the oil sector and publications of disappointing results (UBS, Société Générale, Crédit Suisse, HSBC) hindered the sector, which posted one of the sharpest falls since the start of the year. A number of results were published over the month that were generally reassuring for stocks exposed to the global economy, in the luxury sector (Kering, LVMH, Hermès, etc.), the automotive sector (figures remained very good on a month-by-month basis, very strong for Peugeot, Daimler, Michelin, etc.) and in aeronautics (acceleration in growth at Thalès and high cashflow generation at Airbus). In terms of M&A, Vivendi continued to increase its stake in Telecom Italia, to hold around 23% of the Italian operator. During the month, the Group also launched a hostile bid for control of Gameloft (at €6 per share), which was criticised by the directors of the target company. Vodafone and Liberty Global announced the merger of their operations in the Netherlands, thus creating a new mobile and cable giant. Finally, a "merger of equals" between Deutsche Boerse and the London Stock Exchange was reviewed.

March

The measures announced by Mario Draghi (particularly the possibility of buying corporate bonds) bolstered the market throughout the month, allowing European indices to increase, although this rise was not enough to offset the first two months of the year. The publication of fourth quarter and annual results by European companies reflected the fact that profits held up better within the eurozone than in Europe as a whole. At sector level, the automotive sector remained well positioned, with sales figures and registrations still on the up, and a positive message from manufacturers in terms of the growth of the European market. Overall, Adidas, WPP, Pearson and Iliad did well in terms of their annual figures. Atos, Alstom and Arkema revealed strong prospects for 2016, in terms of both organic growth and margins. In the luxury sector, the figures did not reflect the upturn in organic growth over the first quarter of the year. In terms of M&A, the Chinese company Jin Jiang increased its stake in Accor to around 11%. Vivendi continued to reach thresholds: that of a 15% stake for Ubisoft and that of a 25% stake for Telecom Italia, making it the company's largest shareholder. This decision led to the resignation of the CEO of Telecom Italia due to a difference of opinion with Vincent Bolloré regarding strategic decisions. In France, the merger between Orange and Bouygues Telecom, which had appeared to be making good progress, collapsed at a very advanced stage of negotiations between the two groups.

Finally, Chairman and CEO of Axa, Henri de Castries, announced that he would leave his position on 1 September, to be replaced by a dual management structure.

April

The main driver of growth on European markets in April was the upturn in oil prices (Brent was up more than 20% over the period), and the reassuring figures from China (thus keeping the prospect of a marked slowdown in global growth at bay). In this context, stocks linked to energy prices, oil and commodities benefited the most.

Banks also recovered mid-month (particularly those in Southern Europe) with the prospect of a project implementing a bailout fund for Italian banks. In addition, the majority of figures announced through publication of the first quarterly results showed positive signs (above expectations for 60% of results at that stage), perhaps heralding the end of the downgrading of profit forecasts, which had fallen continuously since the beginning of the year. In the automotive sector, volumes had been positive since the beginning of the year (+5.3% over the month and +8.1% since the beginning of the year), bolstering the entire sector. There were also positive trends in terms of organic growth at Danone, Accor, Carrefour and Essilor, with a number of groups showing reassuring signs in China (such as Schneider and Rémy Cointreau). In terms of M&A, Vivendi continued to branch out, announcing a content agreement with Mediaset Premium. Jin Jiang increased its stake in Accor to hold 14.98% of the French hotel chain, which simultaneously announced the strengthening of its high-end division with the acquisition of Onefinestay. Sanofi formalised a \$9.3 billion bid for US company Medivation, which was rejected by the target company. Finally, the stock market battle for Darty was eventually won by Fnac following a bidding war. We sold BBVA. We believed that there were too many political uncertainties in Spain and too few means of redressing the balance. We wished to reduce the weighting of the banking sector.

May

The agreement between the European Commission and the IMF on the settlement of Greek debt with a payment of €10.6 billion as well as reduced fears of Brexit breathed life back into European markets, resulting in an upturn at the end of the month. Expectations of a rate hike in June or July in the US also appeared to gain ground, allowing European banks to rebound over the last week of the month while other sectors were down (specifically sectors linked to commodities and energy). The final publications of company results appeared to be accompanied by an end to downward revisions in consensus as regards profit prospects for the current year. Among the good figures published, Cap Gemini and Atos showed positive trends in IT services, while Metro's management appeared confident (stabilisation in Russia and sound performance in Germany). Many groups published figures in line with expectations (Adidas, Sage Group, Bouygues, Vivendi) but often remaining cautious in their outlook. Luxury stocks continued to suffer (downward trends at Richemont and a cost reduction plan announced at Burberry) while telecoms fared better (solid growth at Vodafone and Iliad in particular). May was a very busy month in terms of financial transactions: at the end of the month, Philips listed its lighting division (for 28% of its capital). Technip took over its competitor Texan FMC to form a complementary group in terms of skills and technologies. Bayer submitted a full takeover bid for Monsanto of around \$62 billion. Renault reached an agreement to acquire a 34% stake in Mitsubishi through Nissan, thus accelerating its expansion in South-East Asia (with the result of the due diligence scheduled for October). Finally, Total acquired Saft after a friendly takeover bid.

June

Against all expectations the Brexiteers were victorious on 23 June, causing a sharp decline in European markets before a technical rebound at the end of the month. The fall in indices stood at 4% in June. Overall, the UK is not the main client of most European companies (on average, less than 10% of revenues and profits), but uncertainty about the macroeconomic and political future of the eurozone got the upper hand. This shock hit UK domestic exposures in particular (banks, insurance, land values, domestic consumption) as well as the most cyclical sectors susceptible to a slowdown in the UK economy: cars, hotels, leisure, etc. Companies with the greatest exposure to global growth appeared to be safe havens, favoured by markets. Agri-food, beverages, pharmaceuticals, and luxury goods were among the most sought-after stocks.

Prior to Brexit, Chinese players remained very active in their investment in European companies. Jin Jiang, already holding a 15% share in Accor, revealed its desire to increase its stake in the company to 29%. Air France entered into exclusive negotiations with HNA in order to sell a 49.99% stake and operational control of its subsidiary Servair. Gamesa and Siemens announced the merger of their wind activities, creating a world leader in wind-powered turbines. Airbus withdrew from the capital of Dassault Aviation (it had a 23.6% stake). Finally, during its AGM, Orange reiterated its interest in Telecom Italia while remaining quiet as to the possibility of a short-term market consolidation. During the month we sold Aegon as our scenario of a US rate hike was ruled out by Brexit.

July

After the shock vote in the UK to leave the European Union, and the subsequent stock market correction, July saw an unexpected rebound in prices, nearing pre-Brexit levels. The better-than-expected US macroeconomic environment and the likely acceptance of the recapitalisation plan for the Italian banking system added to the good results of the second quarter, enabling this catch-up in valuations.

However, as expected, the UK business environment post-referendum experienced a downturn, and the PMI index fell below the threshold of 50, to stand at 47.7. In terms of results published for the second quarter, figures were particularly good in the automotive sector, specifically Peugeot SA, Valéo, and Michelin. In the aeronautics sector, in addition to Rolls Royce, Airbus issued reassuring results, despite the provisions linked to the A400M and A350 programmes and the scheduled fall in frequency of A380 deliveries. Finally, the luxury sector posted excellent performance, including Kering (thanks to Gucci) and LVMH (thanks to its Wines & Spirits division): both stocks posted increases of almost 15% over the month. However, there were a number of disappointments in the oil sector, with Royal Dutch Shell and Saipem (profit warning), and lacklustre results from Sanofi. In terms of financial transactions, activity remained strong, with Danone acquiring WhitewaveFoods for \$12.5 billion, Iliad's entry into the Italian market with the Hutchison/Vimpelcom merger, the (rejected) rise of Bayer's bid on Monsanto, and the announcement of the split of Accor HotelInvest by next summer. However, far and away the month's largest transaction was the takeover of ARM Holdings by Japanese company Softbank, for £24.3 billion.

August

The performance of European markets remained fairly mixed in August, finishing slightly up, with European indices finally able to recover from their post-Brexit downturn. Business indicators (satisfactory PMI) confirmed the recovery in the eurozone. The upturn in oil prices (15% over the month) led to a rise in stocks related to energy and commodities. Banks and financial stocks also ranked highly, supported by good results (particularly at ING and HSBC) and reassured by the results of stress tests on European banks. All European companies published their Q2 results. In the main, these were good. Overall organic growth stood at slightly above 2% for the quarter, with an acceleration in IT services and the automotive sector, and a slowdown on consumer stocks. The figures for Henkel, WPP, Deutsche Telekom, H&M, Thyssen, and CRH were among those that rose the most. Conversely, among the most significant results, Nokia was considered low, particularly with its network business below expectations. Vivendi also published disappointing figures, particularly Canal+, although music was in line with expectations. In terms of M&A, the arrival of new management at Cobham was well received thanks to the implementation of structural changes within the group. In industrial gas, the official confirmation of discussions between the American company Praxair and the German company Linde for a merger-of-equals was also well received. Finally, Svenska Cellulosa announced its intention to split its hygiene and forestry businesses, with this spin-off to be approved by the 2017 AGM, which benefited the stock greatly. Over the month we added Basic Fit, a Dutch low-cost sports group with strong growth in Europe. We sold Nesté Oyj for reasons of valuation after the sharp increase of the stock over the last two years.

September

September saw a downturn in European markets, impacted by the decisions of the central banks. The ECB did not schedule the implementation of any new asset repurchase programmes, while the Fed, although leaving its rates unchanged at its last meeting during the month, outlined a potential rate hike in December 2016. Energy stocks and those in sectors linked to commodities remained the best performers over the month.

OPEC's surprise agreement to reduce oil production meant that the price-per-barrel bounced back at the end of the period to stand at around \$49. Airlines suffered in this context, due to the rise in their fuel supply prices. At the same time, problems related to the fine imposed on Deutsche Bank were a focus of considerable concern. This fine brought back a strong sense of risk aversion, negatively impacting the entire financial sector. In terms of M&A, it was an active month with a happy ending for Bayer, whose takeover bid was finally accepted by Monsanto (\$66 billion) after weeks of discussion. In speciality chemicals, Lanxess acquired its US competitor Chemtura for \$2.1 billion. However, Praxair and Linde announced the end of their friendly discussions in view of a merger. Telecoms stocks bounced back amid the return of a consolidation scenario in Europe (with the European Commission approving the joint project between 3 companies in the sector in Italy, and Altice launching a public exchange offer for SFR in France).

October

The European markets continued their downward trend despite reassuring economic news (improvement of the private sector in the eurozone and publication of a composite PMI (services and industry) which was higher than expected for October. The British market began to suffer from the depreciation of the pound against the euro, and fears over the consequences of Brexit, without effect up to this point, began to be felt in the UK economy (imported inflation, lower consumer spending, etc.). October saw the start of the results publication season for Q3 and sector-based rotation continued to benefit financial stocks and commodities. Publications remained varied but were largely in line with expectations. Very good figures were reported in the luxury sector, with LVMH and Gucci reporting surprise rises, and in structural growth.

Any softening of organic growth was punished by the market, which was reflected in a certain weakness of defensive consumer spending (Nestlé, Reckitt, Danone, Essilor, etc.). Banking stocks benefited from an improvement in the European economy, with the sector posting the best performance over the month. M&A intensified in the United States, while remaining well positioned in Europe. LVMH acquired Rinowa, a German luxury luggage firm. NN Group launched a takeover bid for Delta Lloyd. Total sold its chemicals subsidiary Atotech to the Carlyle fund for \$3.2 billion. Finally, during the month Vincent Bolloré increased his stake in Vivendi to hold more than 20% of capital and approximately 29% of voting rights. During the month we sold off Nexans and Rémy Cointreau, which reached our price target, in favour of Essilor and Dassault Systems, two stocks undergoing structural growth that were unjustly penalised recently.

November

European markets bounced back in November after the election of Donald Trump as US President. The market focused on the outlook for fiscal reflation and the intentions of his electoral campaign. The sectors most exposed in this respect posted the highest increases over the month, including mining stocks and commodities, with financials benefiting from a more positive environment; along with pharmaceutical, construction and defence stocks. Conversely, stocks linked to a potential rise in interest rates, particularly high-yield stocks (telecoms, utilities, etc.) suffered. Finally, the automobile segment linked to exposure to Mexico underperformed. Sector rotation in favour of the most "value-added" stocks, which began at the end of the summer, continued. From a more microeconomic point of view, the Q3 results season was reassuring for all companies, which published results that were mainly in line with or above expectations. Banking stocks reported very good quarterly figures enabling them to positively revise their expectations for 2017. Figures for luxury stocks were generally well-positioned, thanks to a recovery in China and strong performance in the United States. Many industrial, energy, and chemicals stocks (Lanxess, CRH, Alstom, Airbus, Zodiac and Royal Dutch Shell) performed particularly well. With regard to financial transactions, Vivendi continued to increase its holding in Telecom Italia, stating that it now holds 23% of capital in the Italian telecoms operator. Biotechnology group Actelion benefited greatly from the holding of serious discussions with US group Johnson and Johnson, with a view to a merger.

December

There was no end-of-year rally rather a steady rise in European markets throughout December in an ongoing situation of very accommodative monetary policy, as the market welcomed the ECB's decision to extend its asset purchase program and the rate hike decided by the FED.

Cyclical, banking, materials and energy stocks posted the biggest monthly gains in a context of an upturn in the oil price following an agreement between oil-producing countries to cut production. From a microeconomic point of view, M&A transactions were the biggest news of the month. Amundi won the tender for Pionner, the management subsidiary of Unicredit, for €3 billion and NN Group bought Delta Lloyd for €2.5 billion. Vivendi continued to buy shares in Telecom Italia, to hold 24%. Similarly, the group acquired a 28.8% holding in Mediaset. In the same sector, Fox made an offer for Sky with a premium of 36% on the last quoted price. Finally, discussions remained lively around Actelion, which was in “exclusive negotiations” with Johnson & Johnson for a “strategic transaction”. Overall, after a record year in 2015, 2016 saw the second-best performance in terms of financial transactions since the 2007 crisis, with a particularly active final quarter and some sizeable transactions (Bayer/Monsanto, BAT/Reynolds, etc.). Over the month we added Prosieben sat 1 to the portfolio. We believe that the market has not yet sufficiently integrated the forthcoming growth of the company. We sold Publicis, as we were concerned about competition from some software companies regarding the business model of a number of advertising agencies.

The B unit denominated in USD recorded a performance of 0.01% over the year, compared with a performance of 1.34% for its benchmark index denominated in the same currency.

The C unit denominated in EUR recorded a performance of 2.99% over the year, compared with a performance of 4.37% for its benchmark index denominated in the same currency.

The D unit denominated in EUR recorded a performance of 2.94% over the year, compared with a performance of 4.37% for its benchmark index denominated in the same currency.

The E unit denominated in EUR recorded a performance of 2.62% over the year, compared with a performance of 4.37% for its benchmark index denominated in the same currency.

The I unit denominated in EUR recorded a performance of 3.91% over the year, compared with a performance of 4.37% for its benchmark index denominated in the same currency.

The L unit denominated in GBP recorded a performance of 22.41% over the year, compared with a performance of 20.88% for its benchmark index denominated in the same currency.

The R unit denominated in EUR recorded a performance of 3.58% over the year, compared with a performance of 4.37% for its benchmark index denominated in the same currency.

Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

Main changes to the portfolio during the financial year

Securities	Changes ("Accounting currency")	
	Purchases	Sales
Edmond de Rothschild Credit Very Short Term R	50,017,781.64	45,586,936.98
ADIDAS NOM.	279,864.00	7,856,582.21
NEXANS SA	490,611.26	7,123,376.16
REMY COINTREAU	479,649.60	5,983,133.54
ORANGE	361,150.00	5,948,539.89
NESTE OYJ	242,726.40	6,007,989.28
INTESA SANPAOLO SPA	3,991,795.60	1,709,667.20
PUBLICIS GROUPE SA	415,136.50	5,076,059.14
AEGON	429,475.50	4,774,155.52
ESSILOR INTERNATIONAL	4,790,651.34	288,820.00

CARBON FOOTPRINT

Since 1 December 2015, as a signatory of the Montreal Carbon Pledge, Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France) has been committed to measuring and publishing the carbon footprint of its investments on a yearly basis.

At 31/12/2016, €4.8 billion of outstandings of Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France) were covered by this measure, i.e. 79% of equity outstandings from open-ended Group funds in 15 funds (compared with 7 funds the previous year).

For Philippe Uzan, Chief Investment Officer at Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France), “*carbon risk is a long-term structural shift which will shake up certain sectors. We must anticipate these changes by detecting to what extent they may allow the emergence or disappearance of certain players in the most highly-exposed sectors*”.

The funds concerned are European, US and International equity funds.

Carbon Footprint measured in equivalent tonnes of CO ₂ /€ million invested by funds vs benchmark	
Edmond de Rothschild Euro Leaders	Reference Index/Benchmark
56	300

Methodology
Our carbon measures are based on data provided by the companies and are updated annually (Annual Reports, Carbon Disclosure Project) or evaluated by third-party data providers (Bloomberg).
Carbon Footprint definition
<p>Equivalent tonnes of CO₂ per million euros invested.</p> <p>It measures the volume of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for which the portfolio is responsible in proportion to its share capital. If an investor holds 1% of a company's capitalisation, this means they are responsible for 1% of that company's emissions (in equivalent tonnes of CO₂).</p> <p>Company contribution = (price x number of shares held)/market capitalisation</p> <p>Absolute carbon footprint = \sum (company contribution (i) x company emissions (i))</p> <p>Carbon footprint = absolute carbon footprint/net assets of the fund</p>
Scope
<p>Carbon emissions are separated into Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions</p> <p>Scope 1 emissions: direct greenhouse gas emissions (fuel, refrigerants, fuel consumption of owned vehicles)</p> <p>Scope 2 emissions: indirect emissions (electricity, generated steam)</p> <p>This data does not take into account all the emissions generated by the company, particularly those occurring downstream via the use of products and services marketed, nor avoided emissions.</p> <p>To date, the measurement of Scope 3 emissions and avoided emissions is not deemed sufficiently reliable or standardised.</p>
Hedging
Hedging with the data provided by companies may vary between 60% for international equities, 80% for US equities and over 96% for European equities.

Efficient portfolio management techniques and derivative financial instruments

a) Exposure obtained through efficient portfolio management techniques and derivative financial instruments

- Exposure obtained through efficient portfolio management techniques: **None**.
- Underlying exposure obtained through financial derivative instruments: **None**.

b) Identity of the counterparty/counterparties to efficient portfolio management techniques and derivative financial instruments

Efficient management techniques	Derivative financial instruments (*)

(*) Except listed derivatives

c) Financial guarantees received by the UCITS to reduce counterparty risk

Types of instruments	Amount in the portfolio currency
Efficient management techniques Financial securities Cash (**) Total	
Derivative financial instruments Financial securities Cash Total	

(**) The Cash account also includes liquidity resulting from repurchase transactions.

d) Operating income and expenses relating to efficient management techniques

Operating income and expenses	Amount in the portfolio currency
Income (***) Total income Direct operating expenses Indirect operating expenses Total expenses	

(***) Income received on loans and repurchase agreements

Transparency of securities financing transactions and reuse of financial instruments – SFTR Regulations – in the accounting currency of the UCI (EUR)

During the year, the UCI was not involved in transactions subject to EU Regulation 2015/2365 on the transparency of securities financing transactions and reuse (“SFTR Regulations”).

4. STATUTORY INFORMATION

- **METHOD FOR CALCULATING TOTAL RISK (AMF INSTRUCTION No. 2011-15 – ARTICLE 16)**

The UCITS uses the commitment method to calculate the total risk associated with financial contracts.

- **INFORMATION ON TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING SECURITIES IN WHICH THE GROUP HAS SPECIAL INTERESTS**

This information is available in the annual financial statements in the section: GROUP FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD IN THE PORTFOLIO.

- **POLICY FOR SELECTING INTERMEDIARIES AND COUNTERPARTIES**

In accordance with Article 314-72 of the AMF General Regulations, the Management Company has set up a “Best Selection/Best Execution policy” for intermediaries and counterparties. The purpose of this policy is to select, according to various predetermined criteria, the brokers and intermediaries whose execution policy will achieve the best possible results when executing orders. The policy is available for consultation on the website www.edram.fr.

- **REPORT ON INTERMEDIATION FEES**

In accordance with Article 314-82 of the AMF General Regulations, the Management Company has drawn up a “Report on intermediation fees”. This document is available on the Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France) website: www.edram.fr.

- **COMMUNICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE QUALITY (ESG) CRITERIA**

Information about the ESG criteria is available for consultation on the website www.edram.fr.

- **REMUNERATION POLICY AND PRACTICES OF THE MANAGER’S PERSONNEL**

Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France) has a remuneration policy that complies with the provisions of European Directive 2009/65/EC (“UCITS V Directive”) and Article 314-85-2 of the AMF General Regulations which apply to UCITS funds. The remuneration policy promotes the sound and effective management of risks and does not encourage risk-taking that may be inconsistent with the risk profiles of the UCITS it manages. The Management Company has implemented adequate measures to prevent any conflict of interest.

For all employees of the Management Company considered as having a material impact on the risk profile of UCITS funds (“MRT” or material risk-takers), and annually identified as such through a process involving the Human Resources, Risk and Compliance teams, the remuneration policy consists of having some of their variable remuneration (which must remain in reasonable proportion to their fixed remuneration) deferred over three years. This deferral, for employees exceeding a minimum threshold, varies in proportions ranging from at least 40% to 60% depending on the variable level. Furthermore, a portion of the variable remuneration for these employees will be indexed to the change in the value of a mixed basket of financial instruments representative of AIFs and UCITS managed by the Management Company and its affiliates. The deferred variable remuneration will therefore comprise, for MRT employees, at least 50% of cash indexed to the basket of instruments, and at most 50% of the other deferred elements (Group Long Term Incentive Plan or, as applicable, deferred cash).

Details of the Management Company’s remuneration policy are available on the company’s website: <http://www.edmond-de-rothschild.com/site/France/fr/asset-management>.

A paper copy is available free of charge upon written request to the Management Company.

The measures relating to payment of the variable remuneration must apply over a full financial year's performance. Quantitative data (total amount of remuneration (fixed and variable) and aggregate amount of remuneration broken down by employee category) will be given in the annual report published in 2018.

• **INFORMATION ON WITHHOLDING TAX CLAIM PROCEDURES**

In many European Union countries, corporate dividends were not historically subject to withholding tax in the same way as in the company's country of domicile, depending on whether dividends were paid to domestic or foreign entities. When dividends were paid to a foreign entity, they may be subject to withholding at source, leading to different tax treatment, which impedes the free flow of capital and is thus contrary to European Union law. As a number of rulings by the Court of Justice of the European Union and, in France, the Council of State have been handed down in favour of foreign residents, since 2014 the Management Company has filed claims on behalf of the funds which it manages for reimbursement of the withholding tax paid on dividends received from foreign companies for funds domiciled in France when the prospect of reimbursement of the withholding tax paid at source is likely to be favourable to the funds concerned, and the amounts at stake are relevant with respect to the procedural costs to be incurred. As this involves disputed claims against the tax authorities concerned, the outcome and timeline of such claims cannot be predicted. The reimbursement that may ultimately be obtained is uncertain, both in terms of the principal amount and any potential interest on arrears.

Claims have been filed via a legal firm that deducts fixed fees per country, per fund, and per year of claim. After repayment, it is anticipated that the legal firm will also deduct a success fee.

Over the year:

- The amount of redemptions received by the Fund represents €25,379.52, thus 0.013% of the Fund's net assets.
- A provision of €1,827.33, corresponding to the amount of success fees, was recorded in the Fund. This provision was settled during the year, following the payment of success fees.
- The Fund paid exceptional costs for the financial year of €17,104.00 relating to the filing of claims made in 2016 or during previous financial years.

5. STATUTORY AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATION



KPMG Audit
Tour EQHO
2, avenue Gambetta
CS 60055
92066 Paris La Défense Cedex
France

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**French Mutual Fund
EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD EURO LEADERS**

47, rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, 75008 Paris, France

Statutory auditor's report on the annual financial statements

Financial year ended 30 December 2016

Dear Sir or Madam,

In execution of the mission entrusted to us by the management body of the fund's Management Company, we hereby present our report for the financial year ended 30 December 2016 on:

- the audit of the annual financial statements for the EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD EURO LEADERS Mutual Fund, which are attached to this report;
- the justification of our assessments;
- the specific verifications and the information required by law.

The annual financial statements have been prepared by the Management Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

1 Opinion on the annual financial statements

We conducted our audit in accordance with the professional auditing standards applicable in France, which require us to carry out an audit in order to obtain reasonable assurance that the annual financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit involves examining, on a test basis or using other selection methods, the evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures contained in the annual financial statements. It also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made in preparing the annual financial statements, as well as evaluating their overall presentation. We believe that the evidence gathered is sufficient and appropriate to justify our opinion.

We certify that the annual financial statements are, in conformity with French accounting rules and principles, accurate and consistent, and give a true and fair view of the financial performance of the previous financial year as well as the financial situation and assets of the fund at the end of the financial year.

KPMG S.A., a French company and member firm of the KPMG network of independent firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative, a Swiss entity.

A société anonyme (limited company) with management and supervisory boards providing accounting, auditing and consulting services. Registered with the Paris Tableau de l'Ordre under no. 14-30080101 and member of the Compagnie Régionale des Commissaires aux Comptes de Versailles.

Registered office:
KPMG S.A.
Tour Egho
Immeuble Le Palatin
3 cours du Triangle
92939 Paris La Défense Cedex
Capital: EUR 5,497,100
APE code: 6920Z
Trade and Companies Register
No. 775 726 417 Nanterre
European Union VAT no.:
FR 77 775 726 417

2 Justification of assessments

In accordance with the provisions of Article L.823-9 of the French Commercial Code relating to the justification of our assessments, we bring to your attention the following information:

As part of our assessment of the accounting principles used by the fund and described in the notes to the annual financial statements under "Accounting methods and rules", we have verified that the valuation methods used for the financial instruments in the portfolio have been correctly applied.

The assessments were made as part of our audit of the annual financial statements, taken as a whole, and therefore contributed to the opinion that we formed, as expressed in the first part of this report.

3 Specific verifications and information

We have also performed specific verifications as required by law in accordance with professional auditing standards in France.

We have no observations to make concerning the accuracy and consistency with the annual financial statements of the information provided in the annual report and in the documents provided to unitholders concerning the financial position and annual financial statements.

Paris La Défense, 04 April 2017

KPMG Audit
A Division of KPMG S.A.

[Signature]
Gérard Gaultry
Partner

6. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

• BALANCE SHEET *in EUR*

ASSETS

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
Net fixed assets		
Deposits		
Financial instruments	183,292,151.46	211,566,705.95
Equities and assimilated securities	176,146,481.42	208,849,891.16
Traded on a regulated or assimilated market	176,146,481.42	208,849,891.16
Not traded on a regulated or assimilated market		
Bonds and assimilated securities		
Traded on a regulated or assimilated market		
Not traded on a regulated or assimilated market		
Debt securities		
Traded on a regulated or assimilated market		
Negotiable debt securities		
Other debt securities		
Not traded on a regulated or assimilated market		
Undertakings for collective investment	7,145,670.04	2,716,814.79
General-purpose UCITS and AIFs intended for non-professionals and equivalent investors in other countries	7,145,670.04	2,716,814.79
Other funds intended for non-professionals and equivalent investors in other EU Member States		
General-purpose professional funds and their equivalents in other EU Member States and listed special purpose vehicles		
Other professional investment funds and their equivalents in other EU Member States and unlisted special purpose vehicles		
Other non-European undertakings		
Temporary securities transactions		
Receivables on securities received under repurchase agreements		
Receivables on loaned securities		
Borrowed securities		
Securities assigned under repurchase agreements		
Other temporary transactions		
Forward financial instruments		
Transactions on a regulated or assimilated market		
Other transactions		
Other financial instruments		
Receivables	68,069.54	1,347,255.62
Forward currency transactions		
Other	68,069.54	1,347,255.62
Financial accounts	434,203.80	73,282.01
Cash and cash equivalents	434,203.80	73,282.01
Total assets	183,794,424.80	212,987,243.58

LIABILITIES

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
Share capital		
Capital	172,892,903.20	195,621,785.74
Undistributed prior net gains and losses (a)	504,309.83	440,495.62
Balance carried forward (a)		
Net gains and losses for the financial year (a, b)	8,123,011.19	15,025,651.95
Profit/loss for the financial year (a, b)	1,664,618.74	-568,388.98
Total share capital (= amount corresponding to net assets)	183,184,842.96	210,519,544.33
Financial instruments		
Sales of financial instruments		
Temporary securities transactions		
Payables on securities assigned under repurchase agreements		
Payables on borrowed securities		
Other temporary transactions		
Forward financial instruments		
Transactions on a regulated or assimilated market		
Other transactions		
Payables	609,581.84	1,390,058.45
Forward currency transactions		
Other	609,581.84	1,390,058.45
Financial accounts		1,077,640.80
Current bank borrowings		1,077,640.80
Loans		
Total liabilities	183,794,424.80	212,987,243.58

(a) Including adjustments

(b) Less interim dividends paid over the financial year

- **OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS *in EUR***

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
Hedging transactions		
Commitment on regulated or assimilated markets		
Commitment on over-the-counter markets		
Other commitments		
Other transactions		
Commitment on regulated or assimilated markets		
Commitment on over-the-counter markets		
Other commitments		

• **INCOME STATEMENT in EUR**

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
Income from financial transactions		
Income from deposits and financial accounts		
Income from equities and assimilated securities	4,849,934.05	4,105,047.10
Income from bonds and assimilated securities		
Income from debt securities		
Income from temporary purchases and sales of securities		
Income from forward financial instruments		
Other financial income		
Total (1)	4,849,934.05	4,105,047.10
Expenses relating to financial transactions		
Expenses relating to temporary purchases and sales of securities		
Expenses relating to forward financial instruments		
Expenses relating to financial debt	3,323.26	819.31
Other financial expenses		
Total (2)	3,323.26	819.31
Profit/loss on financial transactions (1 - 2)	4,846,610.79	4,104,227.79
Other income (3)		
Management fees and amortisation charges (4)	2,889,671.27	4,626,114.78
Net profit/loss for the financial year (L. 214-17-1) (1 - 2 + 3 - 4)	1,956,939.52	-521,886.99
Income adjustment for the financial year (5)	-292,320.78	-46,501.99
Interim dividends paid over the financial year (6)		
Profit/loss (1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 + 6)	1,664,618.74	-568,388.98

ACCOUNTING METHODS AND RULES

The annual financial statements are presented in the form stipulated by the ANC (Autorité des normes comptables, the French accounting standards authority) Regulation 2014-01, repealing CRC (Comité de réglementation comptable, the French accounting regulation committee) Regulation 2003-02, as amended.

General accounting principles apply, including:

- a true and fair view, comparability and business continuity;
- lawfulness and fairness;
- prudence;
- consistency in accounting methods from one year to the next.

Income from fixed income securities is recorded on the basis of interest earned.

Purchases and sales of securities are recognised exclusive of costs.

The portfolio's base currency is the euro.

The length of the financial year is 12 months.

Asset valuation rules

Financial instruments are recorded in the financial statements according to the historical cost method and on the balance sheet at their current value as determined by the last known market value or, where no market exists, by any external means or by the use of financial models.

Differences between the current values used to calculate the net asset value and the historical costs of transferable securities when first included in the portfolio are recorded in "valuation differentials" accounts.

Investments that are not in the portfolio currency are valued in accordance with the principle set out below, and then converted into the portfolio currency at the exchange rate on the valuation date.

Deposits:

Deposits with a residual maturity of three months or less are valued according to the straight-line method.

Equities, bonds and other securities traded on a regulated or assimilated market:

Equities and other securities traded on a regulated or assimilated market are valued on the basis of the day's closing market price for the purpose of calculating the net asset value.

Bonds and assimilated securities are valued at the closing price supplied by various financial service providers. Interest accrued on bonds and assimilated securities is calculated up to the net asset value calculation date.

Equities, bonds and other securities not traded on a regulated or assimilated market:

Securities that are not traded on a regulated market are valued by the Management Company using methods based on net asset value and yield, taking into account the prices used for recent significant transactions.

Negotiable debt securities:

Negotiable debt securities and assimilated securities that are not traded in large volumes are valued using an actuarial method based on a reference rate defined below, which is increased, where applicable, by a differential that is representative of the intrinsic characteristics of the issuer:

Negotiable debt securities with a maturity of one year or less: Euro Interbank Offered Rate (Euribor);

Negotiable debt securities with a maturity exceeding one year: Rates for French treasury bills (BTAN and OAT) with similar maturity dates for the longest durations.

Negotiable debt securities with a residual maturity of three months or less may be valued using the straight-line method.

French treasury bills are valued at the market rate, as published daily by the Banque de France.

UCIs held:

Units or shares of UCIs will be valued at the last known net asset value.

Temporary securities transactions:

Securities received under repurchase agreements are recorded as assets under the “Receivables on securities received under repurchase agreements” heading at the contracted amount, plus any accrued interest receivable.

Securities assigned under repurchase agreements are recorded at their current value in the long portfolio. Payables on securities assigned under repurchase agreements are entered in the short portfolio at the contracted value, plus any accrued interest payable.

Loaned securities are valued at their current value and are entered under assets at their current value, plus accrued interest receivable, under the “Receivables on loaned securities” heading.

Borrowed securities are recorded as assets under the “Borrowed securities” heading at the contracted amount, and as liabilities under the “Payables on borrowed securities” heading at the contracted amount, plus any accrued interest payable.

Forward financial instruments:

Forward financial instruments traded on a regulated or assimilated market:

Forward financial instruments traded on regulated markets are valued at the day's settlement price.

Forward financial instruments not traded on a regulated or assimilated market:

Swaps:

Interest rate and/or currency swaps are valued at their market value on the basis of a price calculated by discounting future interest flows at market interest rates and/or exchange rates. This price is adjusted to take into account the risk related to the issuer.

Index swaps are valued on an actuarial basis using a benchmark rate provided by the counterparty.

Other swaps are valued at their market value or at a value estimated according to the terms established by the Management Company.

Off-balance sheet commitments:

Futures contracts are recorded as off-balance sheet commitments at their market value on the basis of the price used in the portfolio.

Conditional forward transactions are converted into the underlying equivalent.

Swap commitments are recorded at their nominal value or, where there is no nominal value, at an equivalent amount.

Management fees

Management fees are calculated on each valuation date on the basis of net assets.

These fees are recorded in the income statement for the UCI.

Management fees are paid in full to the Management Company responsible for all of the UCI's operating costs.

Management fees do not include transaction fees.

The rate applied on the basis of the net assets is:

- 2.00% incl. taxes for B units,
- 2.00% incl. taxes for C units,
- 2.00% incl. taxes for D units,
- 1.15% incl. taxes for R units,
- 1.00% incl. taxes for I units,
- 0.75% incl. taxes for L units,
- 2.40% incl. taxes for E units,
- 0.75% incl. taxes for SC units.

Performance fees are payable to the Management Company in accordance with the following procedure:

- Benchmark index: The MSCI EMU index with net dividends reinvested, in the accounting currency of the Fund (euros) for units denominated in euros, in US dollars for units denominated in US dollars and in pounds sterling for units denominated in pounds sterling.
- The performance fee is calculated by comparing the Fund's performance with that of the benchmark.
- When the Fund outperforms its benchmark, a provision of 15% net of tax shall be applied to the outperformance.
- The reference periods shall end with the last net asset value for the month of September.
- A provision for performance fees will be made each time the net asset value is calculated.
- This performance fee is payable annually, once the last net asset value for the reference period has been calculated.

No performance fee will be charged when the Fund underperforms the benchmark over the calculation period.

In the event of underperformance, the performance fee provision will be reduced by reversing the provision. The reversal cannot exceed the provision.

When units are redeemed, the Management Company receives the portion of the performance fee corresponding to the redeemed units.

Allocation of distributable income

Definition of distributable income:

Distributable income comprises:

Income:

Net income for the financial year is equal to the amount of interest, arrears, premiums and bonuses, dividends, directors' fees and all other revenues generated by the securities held in the portfolio, plus income generated by temporary cash holdings, less management fees and borrowing costs.

It is increased by the balance carried forward and increased or reduced by the balance of the income adjustment account.

Gains and losses:

Realised gains (net of fees), minus realised losses (net of fees), recorded during the financial year, plus any net gains of the same type recorded during previous financial years that have not been distributed or accumulated, plus or minus the balance of the capital gains adjustment account.

Methods for allocating distributable income:

<i>Distributable income</i>	<i>B, C, E, I, L, R and SC units</i>	<i>D unit</i>
Allocation of net income	Accumulation	Distribution
Allocation of net realised gains or losses	Accumulation	Accumulation and/or distribution and/or carried forward

• **CHANGE IN NET ASSETS in EUR**

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
Net assets at the beginning of the financial year	210,519,544.33	159,863,614.55
Subscriptions (including subscription fees paid to the UCI)	43,016,770.08	103,791,259.15
Redemptions (less redemption fees paid to the UCI)	-74,342,424.80	-82,768,455.92
Realised gains on deposits and financial instruments	15,399,576.95	25,230,909.83
Realised losses on deposits and financial instruments	-5,559,836.48	-9,460,264.17
Realised gains on forward financial instruments		
Realised losses on forward financial instruments		
Transaction fees	-905,381.36	-2,064,273.81
Foreign exchange differences	-904,400.95	2,367,992.55
Changes in the valuation differential on deposits and financial instruments	-5,912,596.07	14,135,372.89
Valuation differential for financial year N	19,237,697.95	25,150,294.02
Valuation differential for financial year N-1	-25,150,294.02	-11,014,921.13
Changes in the valuation differential on forward financial instruments		
Valuation differential for financial year N		
Valuation differential for financial year N-1		
Dividends paid in the previous financial year on net gains and losses	-83,348.26	-54,723.75
Dividends paid in the previous financial year on income		
Net profit/loss for the financial year prior to adjustment	1,956,939.52	-521,886.99
Interim dividend(s) paid over the financial year on net gains and losses		
Interim dividend(s) paid over the financial year on income		
Other items		
Net assets at the end of the financial year	183,184,842.96	210,519,544.33

- BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY LEGAL OR ECONOMIC TYPE

	Amount	%
Assets		
Bonds and assimilated securities		
TOTAL Bonds and assimilated securities		
Debt securities		
TOTAL Debt securities		
Liabilities		
Sales of financial instruments		
TOTAL Sales of financial instruments		
Off-balance sheet items		
Hedging transactions		
TOTAL Hedging transactions		
Other transactions		
TOTAL Other transactions		

- BREAKDOWN OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS BY INTEREST RATE TYPE

	Fixed rate	%	Variable rate	%	Adjustable rate	%	Other	%
Assets								
Deposits								
Bonds and assimilated securities								
Debt securities								
Temporary securities transactions								
Financial accounts							434,203.80	0.24
Liabilities								
Temporary securities transactions								
Financial accounts								
Off-balance sheet items								
Hedging transactions								
Other transactions								

• **BREAKDOWN OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND OFF-BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS BY RESIDUAL MATURITY**

	<3 months	%	[3 months– 1 year]	%	[1–3 years]	%	[3–5 years]	%	>5 years	%
Assets										
Deposits										
Bonds and assimilated securities										
Debt securities										
Temporary securities transactions										
Financial accounts	434,203.80	0.24								
Liabilities										
Temporary securities transactions										
Financial accounts										
Off-balance sheet items										
Hedging transactions										
Other transactions										

Positions in interest-rate futures are shown according to the maturity of the underlying instrument.

• **BREAKDOWN OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS BY LISTING OR VALUATION CURRENCY**

	CHF		USD		GBP		Other currencies	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Assets								
Deposits								
Equities and assimilated securities	6,127,199.16	3.34						
Bonds and assimilated securities								
Debt securities								
UCIs								
Temporary securities transactions								
Receivables								
Financial accounts	1,262.80	0.00	9,172.07	0.01	850.06	0.00		
Liabilities								
Sales of financial instruments								
Temporary securities transactions								
Financial accounts								
Off-balance sheet items								
Hedging transactions								
Other transactions								

- RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE

	Type of debit or credit	30/12/2016
Receivables	Subscriptions receivable	68,069.54
Total receivables		68,069.54
Payables	Redemptions payable	353,167.32
	Management fees	255,222.69
	Variable management fees	1,191.83
Total payables		609,581.84

• **NUMBER OF SECURITIES ISSUED OR REDEEMED**

	Units	Amount
C units		
Units subscribed during the financial year	63,794.686	22,445,016.09
Units redeemed during the financial year	-138,522.293	-48,511,654.62
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	-74,727.607	-26,066,638.53
L units		
Units subscribed during the financial year	13,700.000	20,885.22
Units redeemed during the financial year		
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	13,700.000	20,885.22
I units		
Units subscribed during the financial year	708.978	118,474.99
Units redeemed during the financial year	-9,320.804	-1,486,476.01
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	-8,611.826	-1,368,001.02
B units		
Units subscribed during the financial year	70.000	8,691.39
Units redeemed during the financial year	-288.812	-35,883.64
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	-218.812	-27,192.25
E units		
Units subscribed during the financial year		
Units redeemed during the financial year	-26.167	-3,748.83
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	-26.167	-3,748.83
R units		
Units subscribed during the financial year	139,981.000	20,340,039.56
Units redeemed during the financial year	-159,088.000	-23,910,172.17
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	-19,107.000	-3,570,132.61
D units		
Units subscribed during the financial year	259.859	83,662.83
Units redeemed during the financial year	-1,269.600	-394,489.53
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	-1,009.741	-310,826.70

• **SUBSCRIPTION AND/OR REDEMPTION FEES**

	Amount
L units	
Redemption fees received	
Subscription fees received	
Total fees received	
C units	
Redemption fees received	
Subscription fees received	
Total fees received	
I units	
Redemption fees received	
Subscription fees received	
Total fees received	
B units	
Redemption fees received	
Subscription fees received	
Total fees received	

- SUBSCRIPTION AND/OR REDEMPTION FEES**

	Amount
E units	
Redemption fees received	
Subscription fees received	
Total fees received	
R units	
Redemption fees received	
Subscription fees received	
Total fees received	
D units	
Redemption fees received	
Subscription fees received	
Total fees received	

- MANAGEMENT FEES**

	30/12/2016
L units	
Guarantee fees	
Fixed management fees	89.27
Percentage of fixed management fees	0.74
Variable management fees	4.96
Trailer fees	
C units	
Guarantee fees	
Fixed management fees	2,265,677.78
Percentage of fixed management fees	2.00
Variable management fees	-254,514.27
Trailer fees	
I units	
Guarantee fees	
Fixed management fees	29,445.56
Percentage of fixed management fees	1.00
Variable management fees	-5,288.93
Trailer fees	
B units	
Guarantee fees	
Fixed management fees	497.54
Percentage of fixed management fees	2.00
Variable management fees	-55.16
Trailer fees	
E units	
Guarantee fees	
Fixed management fees	2,460.22
Percentage of fixed management fees	2.40
Variable management fees	-277.89
Trailer fees	
R units	
Guarantee fees	
Fixed management fees	788,070.48
Percentage of fixed management fees	1.15
Variable management fees	
Trailer fees	

	30/12/2016
D units	
Guarantee fees	
Fixed management fees	50,908.74
Percentage of fixed management fees	2.00
Variable management fees	-6,307.43
Trailer fees	

• **COMMITMENTS RECEIVED AND GIVEN**

Guarantees received by the UCI

None.

Other commitments received and/or given

None.

- CURRENT VALUE OF SECURITIES SUBJECT TO A TEMPORARY PURCHASE TRANSACTION**

	30/12/2016
Securities subject to repurchase agreements	
Borrowed securities	

- CURRENT VALUE OF SECURITIES REPRESENTING GUARANTEE DEPOSITS**

	30/12/2016
Financial instruments given as a guarantee and retained under their original entry	
Financial instruments received as a guarantee and not recorded on the balance sheet	

- GROUP FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS HELD IN THE PORTFOLIO**

	ISIN code	Name	30/12/2016
Equities			
Bonds			
Negotiable debt securities			
UCIs			7,145,670.04
	FR0011031392	Edmond de Rothschild Credit Very Short Term R	7,145,670.04
Forward financial instruments			
Total Group securities			7,145,670.04

- **ALLOCATION TABLE FOR DISTRIBUTABLE INCOME**

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
Amounts still to be allocated		
Balance carried forward		
Profit/loss	1,664,618.74	-568,388.98
Total	1,664,618.74	-568,388.98

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
C units		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Balance carried forward for the financial year		
Accumulation	762,168.90	-1,133,794.39
Total	762,168.90	-1,133,794.39

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
L units		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Balance carried forward for the financial year		
Accumulation	35.80	
Total	35.80	

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
I units		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Balance carried forward for the financial year		
Accumulation	37,678.71	752.38
Total	37,678.71	752.38

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
B units		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Balance carried forward for the financial year		
Accumulation	126.90	-384.70
Total	126.90	-384.70

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
E units		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Balance carried forward for the financial year		
Accumulation	425.14	-1,330.51
Total	425.14	-1,330.51

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
R units		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Balance carried forward for the financial year		
Accumulation	845,552.30	591,269.08
Total	845,552.30	591,269.08

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
D units		
Allocation		
Distribution	18,629.30	
Balance carried forward for the financial year	1.69	
Accumulation		-24,900.84
Total	18,630.99	-24,900.84
Information concerning units eligible for distribution		
Number of units	7,762.208	8,771.949
Distribution per unit	2.40	
Tax exemptions		
Tax exemption relating to the distribution of income	6,081.18	

• **ALLOCATION TABLE FOR THE PORTION OF DISTRIBUTABLE INCOME CORRESPONDING TO NET GAINS AND LOSSES**

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
Amounts still to be allocated		
Undistributed prior net gains and losses	504,309.83	440,495.62
Net gains and losses for the financial year	8,123,011.19	15,025,651.95
Interim dividends paid on net gains and losses for the financial year		
Total	8,627,321.02	15,466,147.57

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
L units		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Undistributed net gains and losses		
Accumulation	946.58	0.13
Total	946.58	0.13

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
C units		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Undistributed net gains and losses		
Accumulation	4,904,167.87	9,692,341.34
Total	4,904,167.87	9,692,341.34

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
I units		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Undistributed net gains and losses		
Accumulation	113,611.35	281,892.36
Total	113,611.35	281,892.36

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
B units		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Undistributed net gains and losses		
Accumulation	810.93	3,310.19
Total	810.93	3,310.19

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
E units		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Undistributed net gains and losses		
Accumulation	4,996.89	8,161.33
Total	4,996.89	8,161.33

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
R units		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Undistributed net gains and losses		
Accumulation	2,981,578.28	4,824,915.41
Total	2,981,578.28	4,824,915.41

	30/12/2016	31/12/2015
D units		
Allocation		
Distribution	42,536.90	85,614.22
Undistributed net gains and losses	578,672.22	569,912.59
Accumulation	0.00	0.00
Total	621,209.12	655,526.81
Information concerning units eligible for distribution		
Number of units	7,762.208	8,771.949
Distribution per unit	5.48	9.76

• TABLE OF RESULTS AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OVER THE LAST FIVE FINANCIAL YEARS

	31/12/2012	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2015	30/12/2016
Total net assets in EUR	189,090,713.25	221,481,727.67	159,863,614.55	210,519,544.33	183,184,842.96
Edmond de Rothschild Euro Leaders C					
Net assets in EUR	131,998,304.80	142,608,716.88	101,487,193.61	135,429,179.73	110,513,576.79
Number of securities	500,629.420	438,576.087	311,834.483	359,849.959	285,122.352
Net asset value per unit in EUR	263.66	325.16	325.45	376.34	387.60
Accumulation per unit on net gains and losses in EUR		22.41	40.34	26.93	17.20
Accumulation per unit on income in EUR	-0.44	-1.09	-0.93	-3.15	2.67
Edmond de Rothschild Euro Leaders L					
Net assets in GBP		1.20	1.06	1.16	19,512.96
Number of securities		1.000	1.000	1.000	13,701.000
Net asset value per unit in GBP		1.20	1.06	1.16	1.42
Accumulation per unit on net gains and losses in EUR		0.10	0.17	0.13	0.06
Accumulation per unit on income in EUR		-0.01	0.01		
Edmond de Rothschild Euro Leaders I					
Net assets in EUR	20,808,285.43	16,062,170.11	10,104,487.35	3,958,928.85	2,565,024.35
Number of securities	176,263.387	109,395.504	68,100.379	22,876.945	14,265.119
Net asset value per unit in EUR	118.05	146.82	148.37	173.05	179.81
Accumulation per unit on net gains and losses in EUR		10.08	18.29	12.32	7.96
Accumulation per unit on income in EUR	0.76	0.62	0.98	0.03	2.64
Edmond de Rothschild Euro Leaders B					
Net assets in USD	37,465.16	147,298.28	48,401.93	50,250.54	19,273.15
Number of securities	311.000	949.400	354.940	354.940	136.128
Net asset value per unit in USD	120.46	155.14	136.36	141.57	141.58
Accumulation per unit on net gains and losses in EUR		7.76	13.96	9.32	5.95
Accumulation per unit on income in EUR	-0.13	-0.45	-0.32	-1.08	0.93

	31/12/2012	31/12/2013	31/12/2014	31/12/2015	30/12/2016
Total net assets in EUR	189,090,713.25	221,481,727.67	159,863,614.55	210,519,544.33	183,184,842.96
Edmond de Rothschild Euro Leaders E					
Net assets in EUR	111.78	60,775.83	95,384.40	113,807.14	112,523.10
Number of securities	1.000	438.963	691.106	715.488	689.321
Net asset value per unit in EUR	111.78	138.45	138.01	159.06	163.23
Accumulation per unit on net gains and losses in EUR		9.56	17.14	11.40	7.24
Accumulation per unit on income in EUR	0.72	0.02	-0.95	-1.85	0.61
Edmond de Rothschild Euro Leaders R					
Net assets in EUR	32,295,825.32	58,563,352.84	44,752,472.93	67,995,811.45	67,323,788.04
Number of securities	304,711.000	443,091.000	335,131.000	432,937.000	413,830.000
Net asset value per unit in EUR	105.98	132.17	133.53	157.05	162.68
Accumulation per unit on net gains and losses in EUR		9.00	16.45	11.14	7.20
Accumulation per unit on income in EUR	1.86	0.84	0.86	1.36	2.04
Edmond de Rothschild Euro Leaders D					
Net assets in EUR	3,959,768.78	4,079,813.89	3,384,074.95	2,975,557.14	2,628,798.35
Number of securities	16,015.018	13,379.631	11,368.029	8,771.949	7,762.208
Net asset value per unit in EUR	247.25	304.92	297.68	339.21	338.66
Distribution per unit on net gains and losses in EUR		7.65	5.41	9.76	5.48
Undistributed net gains and losses per unit in EUR		13.41	46.28	64.96	74.54
Accumulation per unit on net gains and losses in EUR					
Accumulation per unit on income in EUR	-0.40	-1.02	-0.85	-2.83	
Distribution per unit on income in EUR					2.40
Balance carried forward per unit on income in EUR					
Tax exemption per unit in EUR					*

* The tax exemption per unit will be determined on the date of distribution, in accordance with tax provisions in force.

• **PORTFOLIO BREAKDOWN in EUR**

Security name	Currency	Quantity or nominal amount	Current value	% of Net Assets
Equities and assimilated securities				
Equities and assimilated securities traded on a regulated or assimilated market				
GERMANY				
ALLIANZ SE	EUR	26,528	4,164,896.00	2.27
DAIMLER AG	EUR	62,170	4,396,662.40	2.40
DEUTSCHE TELEKOM AG	EUR	385,200	6,299,946.00	3.44
FRESENIUS MEDICAL	EUR	85,140	6,849,513.00	3.74
PROSIEBEN SAT.1 MEDIA N	EUR	65,400	2,394,294.00	1.31
WIRECARD AG	EUR	120,970	4,946,463.30	2.70
TOTAL GERMANY			29,051,774.70	15.86
SPAIN				
BOLSAS Y MERCADOS ESPANOLAS SA	EUR	179,990	5,038,820.05	2.75
FERROVIAL	EUR	306,035	5,201,064.83	2.84
TOTAL SPAIN			10,239,884.88	5.59
FINLAND				
NOKIA (AB) OY	EUR	908,900	4,170,033.20	2.28
TOTAL FINLAND			4,170,033.20	2.28
FRANCE				
ACCOR	EUR	150,591	5,335,439.13	2.91
AXA	EUR	215,419	5,166,824.72	2.82
BNP PARIBAS	EUR	116,973	7,082,715.15	3.87
CREDIT AGRICOLE	EUR	591,674	6,969,919.72	3.80
DASSAULT SYSTEMES	EUR	49,800	3,605,022.00	1.97
EDENRED	EUR	259,631	4,890,149.89	2.67
ESSILOR INTERNATIONAL	EUR	43,500	4,669,725.00	2.55
PEUGEOT	EUR	356,200	5,519,319.00	3.01
SOLOCAL GROUP	EUR	256,043	789,636.61	0.43
TECHNICOLOR ACT RGPT	EUR	880,139	4,523,914.46	2.47
THALES	EUR	82,210	7,574,007.30	4.14
UBI SOFT ENTERTAINMENT	EUR	145,670	4,923,646.00	2.69
VALEO	EUR	103,450	5,649,404.50	3.08
WORLDLINE SA	EUR	191,610	5,131,315.80	2.80
ZODIAC AEROSPACE	EUR	162,880	3,553,227.20	1.94
TOTAL FRANCE			75,384,266.48	41.15
IRELAND				
RYANAIR HOLDINGS PLC	EUR	540,347	7,837,733.24	4.28
TOTAL IRELAND			7,837,733.24	4.28

Security name	Currency	Quantity or nominal amount	Current value	% of Net Assets
ITALY				
FINECOBANK SPA	EUR	885,100	4,717,583.00	2.58
INTESA SANPAOLO SPA	EUR	3,266,100	7,923,558.60	4.32
MEDIASET SPA	EUR	1,502,600	6,175,686.00	3.37
TOTAL ITALY			18,816,827.60	10.27
NETHERLANDS				
AIRBUS GROUP	EUR	67,180	4,221,591.20	2.30
BASIC FIT NV	EUR	105,797	1,695,925.91	0.93
EURONEXT NV - W/I	EUR	113,720	4,458,392.60	2.43
ING GROEP NV	EUR	578,200	7,730,534.00	4.22
TOTAL NETHERLANDS			18,106,443.71	9.88
UNITED KINGDOM				
ROYAL DUTCH SHELL PLC	EUR	246,770	6,412,318.45	3.50
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM			6,412,318.45	3.50
SWITZERLAND				
ADECCO SA NOM.	CHF	98,550	6,127,199.16	3.34
TOTAL SWITZERLAND			6,127,199.16	3.34
TOTAL Equities and assimilated securities traded on regulated or assimilated markets			176,146,481.42	96.15
TOTAL Equities and assimilated securities			176,146,481.42	96.15
Undertakings for collective investment				
General-purpose UCITS and AIFs intended for non-professionals and equivalent investors in other countries				
FRANCE				
Edmond de Rothschild Credit Very Short Term R	EUR	71	7,145,670.04	3.90
TOTAL FRANCE			7,145,670.04	3.90
TOTAL General-purpose UCITS and AIFs intended for non-professionals and equivalent investors in other countries			7,145,670.04	3.90
TOTAL Undertakings for collective investment			7,145,670.04	3.90
Receivables			68,069.54	0.04
Payables			-609,581.84	-0.33
Financial accounts			434,203.80	0.24
Net assets			183,184,842.96	100.00

Edmond de Rothschild Euro Leaders B	USD	136.128	141.58
Edmond de Rothschild Euro Leaders D	EUR	7,762.208	338.66
Edmond de Rothschild Euro Leaders E	EUR	689.321	163.23
Edmond de Rothschild Euro Leaders R	EUR	413,830.000	162.68
Edmond de Rothschild Euro Leaders C	EUR	285,122.352	387.60
Edmond de Rothschild Euro Leaders L	GBP	13,701.000	1.42
Edmond de Rothschild Euro Leaders I	EUR	14,265.119	179.81

- **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUPON TAX SYSTEM**

BREAKDOWN OF THE COUPON

	OVERALL NET	CURRENCY	PER UNIT	CURRENCY
Income subject to compulsory, non-definitive withholding tax				
Shares giving entitlement to reductions and subject to compulsory non-definitive withholding tax	18,629.30	EUR	2.40	EUR
Other income not giving entitlement to reductions and subject to compulsory non-definitive withholding tax				
Non-reportable and non-taxable income				
Amount distributed on gains and losses	42,536.90	EUR	5.48	EUR
TOTAL	61,166.20	EUR	7.88	EUR