French Mutual Fund

EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEOSPHERE

ANNUAL REPORT

as at 31 March 2017

Management Company: Edmond De Rothschild Asset Management (France)

Custodian: Edmond De Rothschild (France)

Statutory Auditor: Cabinet Didier Kling & Associés

Edmond De Rothschild Asset Management (France) - 47 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré - 75401 - Paris Cedex 08

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KEY INVESTOR INFORMATION

This document provides you with key investor information about this UCITS. It is not marketing material. The information it contains is required by law to help you understand the nature and the risks of investing in this UCITS. You are advised to read it so that you can make an informed decision about whether or not to invest.

EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEOSPHERE

(EdR Geosphere)

Unit: **C** - ISIN: FR0010127522

UCITS subject to French law

managed by Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France), a member of the Edmond de Rothschild Group

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

Investment objective: Over a recommended investment period of more than five years, the UCITS' investment objective is to outperform its benchmark through exposure to commodity-linked and energy-linked stocks.

Benchmark index: 60% MSCI World Energy index + 40% MSCI World Materials index, net dividends reinvested

Investment policy: To achieve its objective, the manager will implement a discretionary management strategy through a selection of securities and/or UCIs linked to sectors that are involved in the research, exploitation, transformation and distribution of natural resources and energy. Between 70% and 110% of the net assets of the UCITS will be directly or indirectly exposed to the international equity markets via UCIs and/or financial contracts. Up to 110% of the net assets of the UCITS may be exposed to the equity markets of emerging countries. Up to 30% of the net assets of the UCITS may be exposed directly and/or via UCIs to debt securities and money market instruments traded on the international markets. These securities, rated primarily as "investment grade" at the time of purchase (i.e. those for which the risk of issuer default is lowest and which have a rating of BBB- or higher according to Standard & Poor's or an equivalent agency and with an equivalent internal rating from the Management Company) but with no maximum term, are selected according to their expected yield. On an ancillary basis, the UCITS may also invest in securities that are unrated but which have an internal rating from the Management Company or are rated at the time of purchase as "high-yield" (speculative securities with a rating below BBB- according to Standard & Poor's or an equivalent agency and with an equivalent internal rating from the Management Company, i.e. securities for which the risk of default is higher than for "investment grade" bonds), or invest in UCIs specialising in high-yield bonds. In the interest of efficient portfolio management and without deviating from its investment objectives, the UCITS may enter into repurchase agreements covering eligible financial securities or money market instruments, subject to a limit of 10% of the net assets. With a view to achieving the management objective, including by overexposing itself to financial markets, or hedging the assets, the UCITS may invest up to 100% of its net assets via financial contracts (futures, options, forward contracts, credit derivatives including swaps, etc.). Up to 100% of the UCITS' net assets may be exposed to currency risk.

AMF classification: International equities
Recommended investment period: more than 5 years
Frequency of unit buying or selling: Daily, with the exception of public holidays in France and/or days on which the French markets (official calendar of Euronext Paris S.A.), US markets (official calendar of the NYSE) and Canadian markets (official calendar of the Toronto Stock Exchange) are closed, for all orders received by the transfer agent before 12:30 p.m. on each NAV calculation day, at that day's net asset value.
Income allocation: Accumulation
Allocation of net realised gains: Accumulation

RISK AND RETURN PROFILE

Lower risk, potentially lower return — Higher risk, potentially higher return

1	2	3	4	5	**6**	7

This rating system is based on the average fluctuations in the net asset value over the past five years, that is to say, the scale of upward and downward variation of the whole portfolio. If the NAV has a history of less than five years, the rating will be determined using other regulatory calculation methods. Historical data such as that used to calculate the synthetic indicator cannot be considered a reliable indication of the future risk profile. The current category is neither a guarantee nor an objective. Category 1 does not signify a risk-free investment.
This UCITS is rated as category 6, in line with the type of securities and geographical regions detailed in the "Investment objective and policy" section, as well as the currency of the unit.

Significant risks not taken into account in this indicator:
Credit risk: risk that the issuer of the debt securities or money market securities may not be able to meet its obligations or that its credit rating may be downgraded. It may also result from the failure on the part of an issuer to redeem the securities at maturity.
Liquidity risk: risk linked to the low level of liquidity on the underlying markets, which makes them sensitive to significant buy/sell trends.
Derivative risk: the use of derivatives may cause a greater drop in the value of net assets than that of the markets in which they are invested.
Counterparty risk: this is the risk that a market participant will default, preventing them from honouring their commitments in respect of your portfolio. The occurrence of any of these risks may negatively impact the net asset value.

2.CHANGES AFFECTING THE UCI

1- Rates of fees and charges updated to 31/03/2016 in compliance with the UCITS V and SFTR regulations on 25/07/2016.

2- Performance updated to 31/12/2016, entry fees updated and various regulatory and other changes on 07/02/2017.

3- Change of Statutory Auditor on 01/04/2017.

3.MANAGEMENT REPORT

April 2016

Oil prices rose sharply in April (Brent +20%) to their highest levels in six months. Unsurprisingly, the meeting in Doha between OPEC and non-OPEC countries did not result in any concrete decision. However, fundamentals are improving, whether in terms of demand in India, China and the United States, or of supply, which is showing increasing signs of weakness, particularly US shale oil production whose decline is accelerating as a result of falling investment. Metals were up by 6% and iron ore by 23% following the publication of figures (cement production, electricity consumption, industrial production, etc.), suggesting that the Chinese economy is recovering. Iron ore also benefited from the reduction in production objectives by three major producers. Gold rose 4%, while flows on ETFs dried up, but investment demand remains supported by traders and central banks. This environment was particularly promising for the sector. The MSCI Energy rose by 8% (specifically exploration/production), while the MSCI Materials also rose 8% (of which +20% in mining and metals) and FTSE Gold Mines was up 26% (all in euros). The Fund outperformed its benchmark thanks to its overexposure to the aforementioned sectors. Of note is the strong performance in mines by First Quantum, Fortescue, Lundin Mining and Rio Tinto, and in energy by Devon, Anadarko and Total. We started two positions: Endeavour Mining, a gold producer in Western Africa (Mali, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana) which is undergoing redevelopment, meaning it can double its production and reduce its costs within three to four years; and Patterson UTI, a US onshore drilling company. The very difficult situation of its market is fully valued, and the low point is close, suggesting a medium-term improvement. We limited our exposure to oil services by reducing our holding in Schlumberger. We increased our exposure to mining and metals through leaders Rio Tinto and BHP Billiton, and reduced the more defensive wood/paper sector (International Paper, Interfor).

May 2016

May saw a decline in commodities, with the exception of oil. Several tensions appeared in oil supply (forest fires in western Canada; renewed violence in the Gulf of Niger). At the same time, US production rose, while expectations regarding growth in demand for oil were revised upwards (US, China and India). These factors brought about a gradual rebalancing of the oil market and justified the return of prices to $50 per barrel for the first time since November. Following the FOMC meeting, the prospect of a US rate hike in summer led to a rise in the US dollar, contributing to the fall in commodities. Meanwhile, Chinese figures were disappointing and rekindled doubts over the stabilisation of the economy and demand for commodities. Iron ore thus fell by 24% and metals by 7%. An ounce of gold also fell 6%, though it did remain above $1,200/oz. Investment demand (ETF, Comex) remains very strong. The commodities sector logically corrected over the month, with better resistance of the MSCI Energy, up 0.5% in euros thanks to the rise of Exploration/Production companies benefiting from the rise in oil prices. The MSCI Commodities index fell 1.2%, impacted by mining and metals at -10.5%. The Fund benefited from the rise of oil companies (Cimarex, Devon, ExxonMobil Peyto), but this was not sufficient to offset the correction of mining stocks (Rio Tinto, First Quantum, Lundin Mining) and gold (Randgold), which rose sharply over previous months. At portfolio level, we added a small position on Reservoir Minerals, which owns the outstanding Timok project in Serbia (copper and gold). The development of the project was previously constrained by Freeport, but the interest of Lundin Mining and then Nevsun will enable its development and engender speculation on Reservoir Minerals. We sold the rest of the position on Bankers Petroleum, which is currently subject to a takeover bid. During the month, we reduced our positions on mining and gold stocks while remaining overexposed on these sectors.

June 2016

Commodities rose during the month of June. Only oil remained stable at around $50 per barrel. The downward trend of US production picked up speed, but price levels led some producers to restart drilling rigs, mainly in the Permian. Demand remains buoyant, and agencies (IEA, EIA, OPEC) made optimistic forecasts for 2016 and 2017. However, Brexit has entailed a lack of visibility that could weigh down on short-term demand. Data in June also showed an improvement in manufacturing PMI, which augurs well for industrial production. Nevertheless, the situation in China remains fragile.

Metal prices are up, 5% for the London Metal Exchange (LME) and 11% for iron ore. Gold, up 8%, made the most of its status as a safe haven and of monetary policies that are set to remain very accommodating. Against this backdrop of rising prices in underlyings, the commodity sector was up by 2.7% (in euros), which is significant given the weakness of general markets, marking the return of investors to the sector.
Over the month, the best performance was made by gold companies, ahead of oil companies (mainly consolidated companies and oil services), while commodities remained stable (mining and metals up, chemicals down). This distribution is beneficial to the portfolio, which outperformed its index. Of note was the excellent performance of B2Gold, Endeavour and Randgold in gold, and Fortescue in iron ore. In the chemicals sector, LyondellBasell fell due to its exposure to Europe. Several changes were made over the month, with the entry of ArcelorMittal, since steel is set to benefit from the implementation of import barriers, Marathon Oil, which completed its restructuring and whose development potential in terms of shale oil in Oklahoma is largely undervalued, Royal Dutch Shell which, after the acquisition of BG, now has a profile allowing it to hedge its investments and its dividend (yield 7%) below $50 per barrel, and finally Turquoise Hill, whose development is now more visible following elections in Mongolia. Conversely, we removed Phillips 66 in the US refining sector.

July 2016
After briefly exceeding $50 per barrel at the beginning of June, oil prices (Brent and WTI) followed a downward trend (-15% over July) and now stand closer to $40 per barrel, a level not seen since early April. In the short-term the market was impacted by the recovery in oil drilling activities and high petrol inventories in the United States. After reaching a low point of 316 at the end of May, the number of active drills is now 371, a rise of 17%. Half of this increase occurred in the Permian Basin (western Texas), where the highest potential for resources and profitability lie. Petrol inventories, on the other hand, remained high due to overproduction by refiners. We believe that prices are nearing a low point in view of the improvement in the fundamentals in supply and demand (demand remained strong and US production continued to fall). The price of gold continued its steady rise (up 2% in July), still buoyed by the accommodative monetary policies of central banks. Metals were on the rise but in a disparate way. Nickel (up 13%) benefited from the intent of the authorities in the Philippines to stop production in mines that do not comply with environmental regulations. Sector performance followed that of underlyings. Energy was down 2%, with a sharper decline on consolidated companies, which overall posted lower-than-expected quarterly results (ExxonMobil and Royal Dutch Shell in particular). Commodities rose, with good performance from mining and metals (Fortescue, First Quantum, Lundin) and wood-paper. Gold companies (B2Gold) also benefited from the promising environment, allowing the Fund to outperform its benchmark. We increased our position in ArcelorMittal in anticipation of good half-year results, led by European activities. We did the same in Pioneer Natural Resources, since the company aims to increase its production in Permian by 15% per year at $55 per barrel. We reduced our positions in Fortescue and Rio Tinto, since the rising price of iron ore seems too quick given the short-term fundamentals.

August 2016
In general, markets were relatively calm in August, closing slightly up in euros. In addition, significant disparities were noted on commodities. Oil, which fell sharply in July, reversed this trend to stand at $50 per barrel, before falling back at the end of month to $46 per barrel for Brent, up 12%. This trend is linked to the prospect of a meeting at the end of September and informal discussions between OPEC members, fuelling speculation of joint action to limit production, and resulted in traders hedging their short positions. We remain sceptical of the likelihood of action by OPEC, given the ongoing market rebalancing. The price of an ounce of gold corrected by 3.1% as a result of the increased probability of a rate hike in the coming months. On metals, recent trends were confirmed, with a fall in copper, a rise in zinc, and good performance by iron ore and coal. In terms of sectors, energy stocks remained relatively stable, but with a rise in exploration/production and a fall in consolidated companies. The stability of the commodities sector also concealed a correction in mining and metals, and an increase in chemicals. The Fund did not follow the rise in the benchmark, impacted by the correction of gold companies (B2Gold, Endeavour, Randgold) and mining companies (Rio Tinto, First Quantum and Lundin). The rise in oil companies (Devon, EOG, Pioneer, Vermilion) was not enough to offset this. We took a new position on Parsley Energy.

This shale oil producer is located in the Permian Basin (western Texas), which has the best geological characteristics, hence the resumption of drilling activity in this region. Parsley has very strong growth potential, and a healthy balance sheet enabling it to finance this growth itself. We strengthened our positions in International Paper, which has just announced an increase in packaging cardboard prices, and Marathon, Oceana Gold and Patterson which are undervalued. We took profits on securities in the chemicals sector (Praxair, LyondellBasell).

September 2016
Equity markets were sluggish once again in September, while commodities recorded strong increases. To everyone’s surprise, OPEC finally reached an agreement in principle to limit the cartel’s production to between 32.5–33 million boepd compared to 33.47 million boepd to end August (source IEA). The oil price rose 5% at this announcement, and ended the month at $47.7 (Brent). Such an agreement seems sufficient to rebalance the global market before mid-2017. Though positive in its sentiment, this agreement raised many questions, such as a review of the free pricing strategy led by Saudi Arabia for the past two years. The agreement does not specify how the fall in production will be allocated among member countries, especially as Iran continued to increase production to more than 4 million boepd/(3.6 million boepd at end August) and the recent progress in Libya and in Nigeria lead observers to believe that these countries may also return to their historical levels of production. Answers should be forthcoming at the OPEC meeting of 30 November. Until then, oil prices should benefit from support at $45 per barrel, though remaining volatile. Gold prices rose slightly (0.5%) while ultimately the Fed did not up its rates. Nickel (+7.6%) benefited from the announcements of mine closures in the Philippines following audits organised by the Ministry of the Environment. Other metals (copper, aluminium, etc.) rose sharply, thanks particularly to good real estate figures in China. At sector level, the energy sector, particularly exploration/production, benefited from the rise of oil. The mining and metals sector performed particularly well while chemicals ended in negative territory. In this climate, the Fund outperformed its benchmark, thanks in no small part to good performance in mining (BHP, Rio Tinto, First Quantum) and US oil (Anadarko, EOG). Endeavour Mining made the biggest contribution to performance following the publication of its drilling results in Ity, Côte d’Ivoire. We strengthened our position on Shell following the OPEC announcement, along with Range, Peyto and Tourmaline in gas, while reducing our positions in more defensive stocks (Keyera, Praxair).

October 2016
Following the agreement in principle on a reduction in oil production, meetings between oil-producing countries continued. Though all countries support the principle of action, the problems arise when it comes to determining who will act and to what extent. Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies are the partners who are most able to act, given that Russia's participation seems less and less likely, and Iran and Iraq want to be exempted. Meanwhile, OPEC production continued to grow, with the normalisation of the situation in Nigeria and an upturn in exports in Libya. Thus, oil prices were down slightly (-2% to $48 per barrel for Brent, after briefly reaching $52 per barrel at the start of the month). Chinese import figures for oil and iron ore, and various indicators (PMI, electricity generation, steel production) were promising for metal consumption. The price of copper remained stable, but iron ore rose sharply (+15%) and metallurgical coal continued to defy gravity ($250 per tonne, +230% year-on-year). At sector level, energy (-1.9% in USD) mirrored the fall of oil, while commodities (-0.7%) limited the fall, buoyed by mining and metals (+1.7%) and paper (+4.6%), while chemicals fell (-1.2%). The gold sector (-7.1%) corrected more sharply in the wake of gold (-2.9%, impacted by fears of ECB tapering). In this context, exploration/production companies (Anadarko, Devon, EOG, etc.) negatively impacted on performance, along with Randgold. Conversely, Suncor, First Quantum and Fortescue benefited from the publication of very good results, as did B2Gold thanks to improved visibility in the Philippines, now that threats to close its mine are behind it. We opened a position on Apache, following the discovery of the new Alpine High basin in western Texas (Delaware), whose potential size will transform the company. We removed Valero in anticipation of falling refinery margins, and Hess, whose cash flow generation remained insufficient in this price-sensitive environment, to hedge investments.

November 2016
High oil price volatility was seen over the month, with a low point of $43 per barrel (Brent), before ending above $50 per barrel, fuelled by news regarding OPEC.
The announcement on 30 November was better than expected by the market, both in terms of reducing production (1.2 million boepd, the first action taken since 2008) and of the commitment of all producers (allocation by country and monitoring committee). This is an agreement that restores OPEC's credibility. The commitment, to be confirmed, by non-OPEC countries, primarily Russia, is also a positive surprise. The aim is to reduce the current excess oil inventories. We expect a price range of $50–60 per barrel for the next six months. Metals also rose, with the LME up 12%, thanks primarily to copper (+20%). Copper benefited from renewed interest in infrastructure expenditure (Trump plan) as well as the improvement in the Chinese economy (PMI). It should be noted that PMIs in all the main economies are now in expansionist territory.
Only gold fell back (-8% over the month), impacted by the forthcoming rate hike and the strengthening of the US dollar. The buoyant environment on commodities led to a sharp rise in the Fund (+9%). The Fund benefited from its overexposure to the energy sector, particularly exploration/production companies (Anadarko, Devon, EOG), and the mining and metals sector (First Quantum, Rio Tinto, Lundin Mining). Lundin also benefited from the sale of the Tenke asset in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which will allow it to start a dividend policy and finance its future growth. The gold sector was impacted by the fall in the price per ounce (Randgold, Endeavour, B2Gold). We strengthened our exposure to US exploration and production stocks, the main beneficiaries of the OPEC agreement, taking positions on Continental RSC (Permian) and Oasis Petroleum (Bakken) and increasing our stakes in Parsley (Permian) and Patterson (onshore drilling), while reducing our more defensive holdings (ExxonMobil, sale of Occidental). We also opened a small position in SolGold, an exploration company that owns the promising copper-gold Cascabel project (Ecuador).

December 2016
December was marked by a strong upturn in oil prices (up 11% for Brent) ending at over $55 per barrel, i.e. a rise of around 55% over 2016. After the OPEC agreement of 30 November (reduction in production of 1.2 million boepd), non-OPEC countries confirmed their investments with a coupe of 558,000 boepd (mainly led by Russia with 300,000 boepd). Surprising news also came out of Saudi Arabia, as it announced that it wished to reduce its production to below the levels previously announced. The price should thus be in the range of $50–60 per barrel for the first few months of 2017, pending initial reports from agencies showing that these commitments to reduce production have been kept. In order to ensure oil prices cross the threshold of $60 per barrel, the market must ensure in advance that the countries participating in the agreement honour their commitments. As expected, the Fed finally upped its rates by 25 bps and indicated that three further rate hikes were scheduled for 2017 (versus two initially). Coupled with the rising dollar (+0.7%), this was an adverse environment for gold. It ended the year at $1,150/oz, a level not seen since late January 2016. The prospects of reflationary budget policies and a return of inflation should act as a support. December was marked by a correction in industrial metals, (with the LME losing 5%) impacted by profit-taking and the rising dollar. Nickel lost -11% over the month, although Indonesia ultimately decided to maintain its embargo on the export of mining products, including nickel. After the rise in November, the Fund ended the year up 1.4% over December, bringing the annual rise to 38%. We remain positive on commodities in 2017, particularly oil thanks to its improved fundamentals. More discipline in terms of supply combined with the return of tax policies (infrastructure expenditure) should support the sector. Over the month, the best contributors to performance were Total and Royal Dutch Shell, while the lowest contribution came from First Quantum. We took some profits on Fortescue and Rio Tinto.

January 2017
The publication of December's PMI results confirmed the improvement in manufacturing. The Global manufacturing PMI aggregate index (16 countries) rose by 0.5 points to stand at 52.6, a new high since August 2014, auguring a positive trend in demand for metals. The price of non-ferrous metals accordingly posted a rise of 7% on the LME, while iron ore was up 6%. This increase was facilitated by the weakness of the US dollar over the month. Copper, up 9%, benefited from the risk of employees striking at the world's largest mine, Escondida (Chile, 5% of global production). Only nickel remained stable, with the potential resumption of Indonesian exports, which have been restricted since 2014.

Oil prices remained at around $55 per barrel for Brent. Initial data available indicated compliance by OPEC and non-OPEC countries with the promised reductions in production following the agreement made in early December, while drilling in the United States increased significantly. Gold was also on the agenda, up 5% to stand at $1,200/oz, despite the prospect of rate hikes. The ounce price benefited from of the return of risk aversion following Trump's decisions on immigration. The sector only benefited moderately from this favourable environment, impacted by a correction of the energy sector (MSCI World Energy -5.1% in euros). The rise in commodities (MSCI World Materials +4.4%) was not enough to offset this. However, of note was the very good performance of mining and metals stocks (+13.1%). The Fund outperformed its benchmark thanks to its high overexposure to this sub-sector, with strong contributions made by Lundin Mining, First Quantum and Rio Tinto in copper, and B2Gold in gold. Profit-taking on oil stocks was aimed at Oasis, Peyto and Suncor, without jeopardising fundamentals. Over the month, we increased our exposure to mining stocks including Teck Resources, South32 and Ivanhoe Mines. The first two are established producers that will benefit from a sharp improvement in their free cash flows, while the last one is an exploration company that owns the flagship Kamoa-Kakula copper project in DRC.

February 2017

With 2016 characterised by high volatility in oil prices, 2017 has so far been marked by a remarkable level of stability, at around $55 per barrel (Brent), despite the encouraging compliance figures from OPEC, showing around 90% compliance according to various sources (including the OPEC Supervisory Committee). While traders' speculative positions were at historic highs, investors remained cautious with respect to the rise in inventories in the US, and the resumption of drilling activity (+77 oil rigs since the beginning of the year, at 602). This confirmed the resumption of US production. The price of metals continued to benefit from a buoyant environment, due to the combination of production stoppages (copper and nickel) and optimism about demand following the publication of PMI indices that were up overall. In terms of copper, while the Escondida mine in Chile operated by BHP is still on strike (5% of production), the situation seems to be getting bogged down in Indonesia, with the partial stoppage of production at Grasberg. Nickel crossed the threshold of $11,000 per tonne for the first time since mid-December, while uncertainty remained regarding the (permanent) closure of 21 mines in the Philippines. Iron ore crossed the $90 per tonne threshold for the first time since August 2014, galvanised by Chinese import figures and demand which remained resilient in China. Gold per ounce was up 3% to $1,250 benefiting from the rate drop in February, while the likelihood of a rate hike in March intensified. With a performance of -1.7% in February, the Fund underperformed its benchmark, impacted by our overexposure to companies in exploration and production and in mining and metals. More generally, the performance of the MSCI World Energy (worst sector YTD) has sharply decoupled from that of oil (stable since the beginning of the year). Over the month, we strengthened our exposure to consolidated oil stocks (Total) and marginally to exploration and production (Anadarko). We started a position on Air Liquide which should benefit from protectionist measures and the infrastructure plan in the US.

March 2017

March was marked by a return to volatility in oil prices. Though they have fluctuated within in a narrow range ($55–57 per barrel for Brent) since the OPEC/Non-OPEC agreements, prices fell to $50 per barrel before ending the month nearer to $53 per barrel. Concerns over the rise in US crude oil inventories and OPEC's ability to make and renew its commitments to reduce production led traders to close out their net long positions. These had reached record levels, and the correction had the benefit of cleaning up the market. We remain positive in terms of oil prices. The rise of inventories is seasonal in nature, and the rate of compliance with quotas (94% in February) showed the desire of both OPEC and non-OPEC countries to reduce excess inventories worldwide. Furthermore, US production finally grew by 60,000 boepd in January, while weekly statistics anticipated a rise of 178,000 boepd, a level easily that could easily be absorbed in view of the growth in demand. The price of gold remained stable at around $1,249/oz, and did not suffer from the Fed's 25 bps rate hike. Copper prices fell slightly, with the normalisation under way at Escondida and Grasberg. In an environment where underlyings were slightly down, the Fund took a more substantial hit, significantly underperforming its benchmark. The correction was in fact more marked in the mining and metals and the exploration and production sectors, along with oil services, where we were overexposed (59% combined versus 41% for the benchmark) due to our conviction in their ability to sharply increase their cash flows in 2017.

Thus, over the month, the most negative contributors were Anadarko (E&P), Patterson-UTI and Halliburton (oil services), along with Lundin Mining (copper). In terms of positive contributions, of note was the performance of Ivanhoe Mines, which kept making fresh discoveries on its Kakula project (DRC), and could mark the history of copper. Teck Resources and South32 both benefited from the upturn in metallurgical coal in the wake of Cyclone Debbie in eastern Australia. We took advantage of the markets to reinvest.

Over the period, the B unit achieved a performance of 16.80% versus 18.94% for its benchmark.
Over the period, the C unit achieved a performance of 24.24% versus 26.72% for its benchmark.
Over the period, the E unit achieved a performance of 23.95% versus 26.72% for its benchmark.
Over the period, the I unit achieved a performance of 25.53% versus 26.72% for its benchmark.
Over the period, the R unit achieved a performance of 25.55% versus 26.72% for its benchmark index.

Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

CARBON FOOTPRINT

Since 1 December 2015, as a signatory of the Montreal Carbon Pledge, Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France) has committed to measure and make public, on an annual basis, the carbon footprint of its investments.

At 31/12/2016, €4.8 billion of the assets under management of Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France) are covered by this measure, representing some 80% of the outstanding shares in 16 funds opened by the Group (compared to seven funds the previous year).

For Philippe Uzan, Head of Investment Management at Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France), "*carbon risk represents a long-term structural transformation which will signal a sea change in some sectors. We must be in a position to predict these trends by revealing to what extent this may create new players in the most exposed sectors, while vanquishing others*".

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 Geosphere	Benchmark
483	556

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
Equivalent tonnes of CO_2 per million euros invested 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 CO_2). Company Portion = (price × number of shares held)/Market Capitalisation Absolute carbon footprint = Σ Company Portion (x) × Company Issues (x)) Carbon footprint = absolute carbon footprint/net assets of the fund
Scope
Carbon emissions are separated into Scope 1 + Scope 2 emissions. Scope 1 emissions: direct greenhouse gas emissions (combustibles, refrigerants, fuel consumption of owned vehicles) Scope 2 emissions: indirect emissions (electricity, generated steam) This data does not take all company-induced emissions into account, in particular those caused downstream by the use of marketed products and services, or avoided emissions. To date, the measurement of Scope 3 emissions and avoided emissions is not considered to be sufficiently reliable or standardised. Scope 3 emissions: other greenhouse gas emissions that are not directly related to the manufacture of the product, rather to other stages of the product's life cycle.
Hedging
Hedging with the data provided by companies (without estimate) varies between 60% for international equities, 80% for US equities and more than 96% for European equities.

Main changes to the portfolio during the financial year

Securities	Changes ("Accounting currency")	
	Purchases	Sales
ROYAL DUTCH SHELL PLC	1 654 400,60	130 224,50
RIO TINTO PLC	1 242 818,00	420 786,47
BHP BILLITON	961 262,15	404 174,89
LUNDIN MINING CORP	896 986,14	449 713,90
TOTAL	812 355,60	366 451,37
PATTERSON UTI ENERGY INC	1 081 318,55	74 515,69
ARCELORMITTAL S.A.	1 076 894,30	0,00
EXXON MOBIL CORP	0,00	1 038 372,17
ANADARKO PETROLEUM CORP	966 813,91	71 187,35
B2GOLD CORP.	683 606,08	343 674,85

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 derivative financial 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	
. Other term deposits	
. Equities	
. Bonds	
. UCITS	
. Cash	
Total	
Derivative financial instruments	
. Other term deposits	
. Equities	
. Bonds	
. UCITS	
. Cash	
Total	

d) Operating income and expenses relating to efficient management techniques

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

(**) Income received on loans and repurchase agreements

SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTION REGULATION (“SFTR”)

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

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**

Pursuant to Article 314-99 of the AMF General Regulations, unitholders/shareholders are hereby informed that the Fund has not made any investments in UCIs managed or financial instruments issued by the management companies or other entities of the Edmond de Rothschild Group.

- **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 Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France) website at 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 document entitled "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 CRITERIA (ESG)**

Information about the ESG criteria is available on the Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France) website at www.edram.fr.

- **MANAGEMENT COMPANY EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION POLICY AND PRACTICES**

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.

5.STATUTORY AUDITOR’S CERTIFICATION

EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEOSPHERE (FORMERLY EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEO-ENERGIES)

French Mutual Fund

Registered office: 47 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, 75008 Paris, France

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Statutory Auditor's report

on the annual financial statements

Financial year ended 31 March 2017

Cabinet Didier Kling & Associés
28 avenue Hoche
75008 Paris, France

Dear Sir or Madam,

In execution of the task entrusted to us by the management company, EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD ASSET MANAGEMENT (FRANCE), we hereby present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2017 on:

- the audit of the annual financial statements of the EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEOSPHERE (FORMERLY SAINT EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEO-ENERGIES) mutual fund, expressed in euros, 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.

I. 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 accurate and consistent in conformity with French accounting rules and principles and give a true and fair view of the financial performance for the previous financial year, as well as the financial position and assets of the UCITS at the end of this financial year.

II. 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:

In particular, our assessments concerned compliance with the accounting principles and methods applicable to UCITS, as stipulated in ANC (Autorité des normes comptables, the French accounting standards authority) regulation No. 2014-01 of 14 January 2014, as well as the existence and valuation of the financial instruments held in the portfolio.

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

III. SPECIFIC VERIFICATIONS

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, 12 July 2017

Cabinet DIDIER KLING & ASSOCIÉS

DIDIER KLING
Statutory Auditor
Compagnie de Paris

6.ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- **BALANCE SHEET *in EUR***

ASSETS

	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
Net fixed assets		
Deposits		
Financial instruments	**36 808 285,02**	**16 990 421,20**
Equities and equivalent securities	**36 808 285,02**	**16 990 421,20**
Traded on a regulated or equivalent market	36 808 285,02	16 990 421,20
Not traded on a regulated or equivalent market		
Bonds and equivalent securities		
Traded on a regulated or equivalent market		
Not traded on a regulated or equivalent market		
Debt securities		
Traded on a regulated or equivalent market		
Negotiable debt securities		
Other debt securities		
Not traded on a regulated or equivalent market		
Undertakings for collective investment		
General-purpose UCITS and AIFs intended for non-professionals and equivalent investors in other countries		
Other funds intended for non-professionals and equivalent investors in other EU Member States		
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 equivalent market		
Other transactions		
Other financial instruments		
Receivables	**493 733,93**	**13 648 043,19**
Forward currency transactions		**13 386 664,18**
Other	**493 733,93**	**261 379,01**
Financial accounts	**3 848 346,96**	**1 371 823,44**
Cash and cash equivalents	**3 848 346,96**	**1 371 823,44**
Total assets	**41 150 365,91**	**32 010 287,83**

LIABILITIES

	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
Share capital		
Capital	**42 555 030,98**	**20 251 811,19**
Undistributed prior net gains and losses (a)		
Balance carried forward (a)		
Net gains and losses for the financial year (a, b)	**-1 582 881,21**	**-2 535 816,85**
Profit/loss for the financial year (a, b)	**56 228,63**	**93 267,69**
Total share capital (= amount corresponding to net assets)	**41 028 378,40**	**17 809 262,03**
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 equivalent market		
Other transactions		
Payables	**121 987,51**	**14 201 025,80**
Forward currency transactions		**13 399 369,21**
Other	**121 987,51**	**801 656,59**
Financial accounts		
Current bank borrowings		
Loans		
Total liabilities	**41 150 365,91**	**32 010 287,83**

(a) Including adjustments
(b) Less interim dividends paid over the financial year

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

	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
Hedging transactions		
Commitment on regulated or equivalent markets		
Commitment on over-the-counter markets		
Other commitments		
Other transactions		
Commitment on regulated or equivalent markets		
Commitment on over-the-counter markets		
Other commitments		

- **INCOME STATEMENT *in EUR***

	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
Income from financial transactions		
Income from deposits and financial accounts		
Income from equities and equivalent securities	501 385,74	442 465,71
Income from bonds and equivalent securities		
Income from debt securities		
Income from temporary purchases and sales of securities		
Income from forward financial instruments		
Other financial income		
Total (1)	**501 385,74**	**442 465,71**
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	907,82	519,55
Other financial expenses		
Total (2)	**907,82**	**519,55**
Profit/loss on financial transactions (1 - 2)	**500 477,92**	**441 946,16**
Other income (3)		9 933,55
Management fees and amortisation charges (4)	390 533,36	362 950,31
Net profit/loss for the financial year (L. 214-17-1) (1 - 2 + 3 - 4)	**109 944,56**	**88 929,40**
Income adjustment for the financial year (5)	-53 715,93	4 338,29
Interim dividends paid over the financial year (6)		
Profit/loss (1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 - 6)	**56 228,63**	**93 267,69**

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 operational continuity,
- lawfulness and fairness,
- prudence,
- consistency in accounting methods from one financial 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 to the portfolio currency on the basis of 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 equivalent market:

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

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

Equities, bonds and other securities not traded on a regulated or equivalent 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 equivalent 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 equivalent 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 equivalent 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 associated with 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.
Options 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

Operating and management fees cover all fees relating to the UCI: fees for financial management, administration, accounting, custody, distribution, audit, etc.
These fees are recorded in the income statement for the UCI.
Management fees do not include transaction fees. For more details about the fees invoiced to the UCI, please refer to the prospectus.

They are recorded *pro rata temporis* each time the net asset value is calculated.

The maximum rate applied on the basis of net assets is:
- B and C units: 2.00% incl. taxes
- E units: 2.40% incl. taxes
- I units: 1.00% incl. taxes
- R units: 1.15% incl. taxes.

Performance fees are payable to the Management Company in accordance with the following procedure:
Benchmark index: 60% MSCI World Energy, net dividends reinvested, and 40% MSCI World Materials, net dividends reinvested (expressed in euros for units denominated in euros and in US dollars for units denominated in US dollars).
The performance fee is calculated by comparing the UCI's performance to that of the benchmark.
When the UCI outperforms its benchmark, a provision of 15% net of tax will be applied to the outperformance.
The reference periods shall end with the last NAV for the month of June.
A provision for performance fees will be made each time the net asset value is calculated.
This performance fee is payable annually after calculating the last net asset value of the reference period.
No performance fees will be charged when the UCI 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 be more than the provision.
When units are redeemed, the Management Company receives the portion of the performance fee corresponding to the units redeemed.

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 decreased 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:

Distributable income	***C, I, R, B and E units***
Allocation of net income	Accumulation
Allocation of net realised gains or losses	Accumulation

- **CHANGE IN NET ASSETS *in EUR***

	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
Net assets at the beginning of the financial year	**17 809 262,03**	**24 205 505,74**
Subscriptions (including subscription fees paid to the UCI)	27 406 032,85	4 346 604,69
Redemptions (less redemption fees paid to the UCI)	-7 428 048,11	-5 433 410,19
Realised gains on deposits and financial instruments	415 835,60	205 661,77
Realised losses on deposits and financial instruments	-1 687 071,96	-3 479 800,31
Realised gains on forward financial instruments	55 668,57	1 821,48
Realised losses on forward financial instruments	-214 296,61	
Transaction fees	-213 283,79	-107 368,30
Foreign exchange differences	615 025,74	-1 808 014,56
Changes in the valuation differential on deposits and financial instruments	4 159 309,52	-210 667,69
Valuation differential for financial year N	-1 570 887,07	-5 730 196,59
Valuation differential for financial year N-1	5 730 196,59	5 519 528,90
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		
Dividends paid in the previous financial year on income		
Net profit/loss for the financial year prior to adjustment	109 944,56	88 929,40
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	**41 028 378,40**	**17 809 262,03**

- **BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY LEGAL OR ECONOMIC TYPE**

	Amount	%
Assets		
Bonds and equivalent securities		
TOTAL Bonds and equivalent 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 equivalent securities								
Debt securities								
Temporary securities transactions								
Financial accounts							3 848 346,96	9,38
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 equivalent securities										
Debt securities										
Temporary securities transactions										
Financial accounts	3 848 346,96	9,38								
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**

	USD		CAD		GBP		Other currencies	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Assets								
Deposits								
Equities and equivalent securities								
Bonds and equivalent securities	14 356 346,12	34,99	12 435 024,54	30,31	4 280 217,47	10,43	755 393,89	1,84
Debt securities								
UCIs								
Temporary securities transactions								
Receivables	13 129,34	0,03	14 772,33	0,04	55 259,21	0,13	31 726,85	0,08
Financial accounts	523 000,63	1,27	178 908,02	0,44	93 433,33	0,23	28 208,51	0,07
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	31/03/2017
Receivables	Subscriptions receivable	356 886,20
	Cash dividends and coupons	136 847,73
Total receivables		**493 733,93**
Payables	Redemptions payable	62 102,61
	Management fees	53 351,98
	Variable management fees	6 532,92
Total payables		**121 987,51**

- **NUMBER OF SECURITIES ISSUED OR REDEEMED**

	Units	Amount
I unit		
Units subscribed during the financial year	6 418,000	1 020 052,46
Units redeemed during the financial year	-750,054	-119 449,81
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	5 667,946	900 602,65
E unit		
Units subscribed during the financial year	198,991	17 123,00
Units redeemed during the financial year	-234,893	-19 159,97
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	-35,902	-2 036,97
C unit		
Units subscribed during the financial year	126 837,820	18 188 716,05
Units redeemed during the financial year	-43 461,488	-5 931 688,41
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	83 376,332	12 257 027,64
B unit		
Units subscribed during the financial year	261,096	16 503,34
Units redeemed during the financial year	-1 255,214	-75 940,40
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	-994,118	-59 437,06
R unit		
Units subscribed during the financial year	88 160,000	8 163 638,00
Units redeemed during the financial year	-16 446,272	-1 281 809,52
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	71 713,728	6 881 828,48

- **SUBSCRIPTION AND/OR REDEMPTION FEES**

		Amount
E unit		
Redemption fees received		
Subscription fees received		
Total fees received		
I unit		
Redemption fees received		
Subscription fees received		
Total fees received		
B unit		
Redemption fees received		
Subscription fees received		
Total fees received		
C unit		
Redemption fees received		
Subscription fees received		
Total fees received		
R unit		
Redemption fees received		
Subscription fees received		
Total fees received		

- **MANAGEMENT FEES**

	31/03/2017
I unit	
Guarantee fees	
Fixed management fees	14 198,71
Percentage of fixed management fees	1,00
Variable management fees	258,68
Trailer fees	
E unit	
Guarantee fees	
Fixed management fees	2 826,79
Percentage of fixed management fees	2,40
Variable management fees	12,14
Trailer fees	
B unit	
Guarantee fees	
Fixed management fees	2 887,12
Percentage of fixed management fees	2,00
Variable management fees	126,65
Trailer fees	
C unit	
Guarantee fees	
Fixed management fees	273 244,20
Percentage of fixed management fees	2,00
Variable management fees	6 135,45
Trailer fees	
R unit	
Guarantee fees	
Fixed management fees	90 843,62
Percentage of fixed management fees	1,15
Variable management fees	
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**

	31/03/2017
Securities subject to repurchase agreements	
Borrowed securities	

- **CURRENT VALUE OF SECURITIES REPRESENTING GUARANTEE DEPOSITS**

	31/03/2017
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	31/03/2017
Equities			
Bonds			
Negotiable debt securities			
UCIs			
Forward financial instruments			
Total Group securities			

- **ALLOCATION TABLE FOR DISTRIBUTABLE INCOME**

	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
Amounts still to be allocated		
Balance carried forward		
Profit/loss	56 228,63	93 267,69
Total	**56 228,63**	**93 267,69**

	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
E unit		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Balance carried forward for the financial year		
Accumulation	-562,76	-299,10
Total	**-562,76**	**-299,10**

	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
I unit		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Balance carried forward for the financial year		
Accumulation	15 887,89	11 787,87
Total	**15 887,89**	**11 787,87**

	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
C unit		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Balance carried forward for the financial year		
Accumulation	-66 335,96	16 012,96
Total	**-66 335,96**	**16 012,96**

	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
B unit		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Balance carried forward for the financial year		
Accumulation	-94,63	238,57
Total	**-94,63**	**238,57**

	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
R unit		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Balance carried forward for the financial year		
Accumulation	107 334,09	65 527,39
Total	**107 334,09**	**65 527,39**

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

	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
Amounts still to be allocated		
Undistributed prior net gains and losses		
Net gains and losses for the financial year	-1 582 881,21	-2 535 816,85
Interim dividends paid on net gains and losses for the financial year		
Total	**-1 582 881,21**	**-2 535 816,85**

	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
E unit		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Undistributed net gains and losses		
Accumulation	-4 911,50	-14 920,76
Total	**-4 911,50**	**-14 920,76**

	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
I unit		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Undistributed net gains and losses		
Accumulation	-80 558,44	-134 995,27
Total	**-80 558,44**	**-134 995,27**

	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
C unit		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Undistributed net gains and losses		
Accumulation	-956 976,32	-1 499 542,51
Total	**-956 976,32**	**-1 499 542,51**

	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
B unit		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Undistributed net gains and losses		
Accumulation	-5 110,08	-22 337,81
Total	**-5 110,08**	**-22 337,81**

	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
R unit		
Allocation		
Distribution		
Undistributed net gains and losses		
Accumulation	-535 324,87	-864 020,50
Total	**-535 324,87**	**-864 020,50**

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

	28/03/2013	31/03/2014	31/03/2015	31/03/2016	31/03/2017
Total net assets in EUR	**26 603 267,03**	**15 151 469,92**	**24 205 505,74**	**17 809 262,03**	**41 028 378,40**
EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEOSPHERE I					
Net assets in EUR	3 129 442,95	29 457,30	1 116 954,34	950 493,32	2 096 766,11
Number of securities	18 519,072	175,072	6 757,628	7 485,360	13 153,306
Net asset value per unit in EUR	168,98	168,25	165,28	126,98	159,40
Accumulation per unit on net gains and losses in EUR		-5,72	-0,91	-18,03	-6,12
Accumulation per unit on income in EUR	-1,38	-1,37	1,11	1,57	1,20
EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEOSPHERE E					
Net assets in EUR			337 036,08	104 491,17	126 474,70
Number of securities			3 733,229	1 527,823	1 491,921
Net asset value per unit in EUR			90,28	68,39	84,77
Accumulation per unit on net gains and losses in EUR			-2,76	-9,76	-3,29
Accumulation per unit on income in EUR			-0,34	-0,19	-0,37
EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEOSPHERE C					
Net assets in EUR	23 473 824,08	15 122 012,62	13 660 545,24	10 517 602,17	24 742 414,76
Number of securities	151 921,361	99 187,555	92 119,925	93 250,315	176 626,647
Net asset value per unit in EUR	154,51	152,45	148,29	112,78	140,08
Accumulation per unit on net gains and losses in EUR		-5,22	-0,80	-16,08	-5,41
Accumulation per unit on income in EUR	-2,64	-2,59	-0,50	0,17	-0,37
EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEOSPHERE B					
Net assets in USD			432 219,41	178 537,88	141 212,76
Number of securities			6 016,697	3 079,663	2 085,545
Net asset value per unit in USD			71,83	57,97	67,71
Accumulation per unit on net gains and losses in EUR			-2,04	-7,25	-2,45
Accumulation per unit on income in EUR			-0,01	0,07	-0,04

	28/03/2013	31/03/2014	31/03/2015	31/03/2016	31/03/2017
Total net assets in EUR	**26 603 267,03**	**15 151 469,92**	**24 205 505,74**	**17 809 262,03**	**41 028 378,40**
EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEOSPHERE R					
Net assets in EUR			8 688 531,15	6 080 001,35	13 930 692,76
Number of securities			95 269,783	86 909,783	158 623,511
Net asset value per unit in EUR			91,19	69,95	87,82
Accumulation per unit on net gains and losses in EUR			-2,77	-9,94	-3,37
Accumulation per unit on income in EUR			0,60	0,75	0,67

- **PORTFOLIO BREAKDOWN** ***in EUR***

Security name	Currency	Quantity or nominal amount	Current value	% Net assets
Equities and equivalent securities				
Equities and equivalent securities traded on a regulated or equivalent market				
AUSTRALIA				
FORTESCUE METALS GROUP	AUD	170 000	755 393,89	1,84
SOUTH32 LTD	GBP	220 000	428 913,83	1,05
TOTAL AUSTRALIA			**1 184 307,72**	**2,89**
CANADA				
AFRICA OIL	CAD	41 000	64 098,43	0,16
B2GOLD CORP.	CAD	276 000	733 342,68	1,79
FIRST QUANTUM MINERALS	CAD	104 000	1 030 229,95	2,51
INTERFOR CORPORATION	CAD	62 000	746 747,06	1,82
IVANHOE MINES	CAD	172 000	559 506,45	1,36
KEYERA	CAD	38 000	1 039 245,65	2,53
LUNDIN MINING CORP	CAD	275 000	1 444 019,91	3,52
METHANEX	CAD	13 000	567 884,18	1,38
NEVSUN RESOURCES	CAD	137 000	328 477,29	0,80
OCEANAGOLD	CAD	150 000	414 329,78	1,01
PEMBINA PIPELINE	CAD	27 000	797 658,44	1,94
PEYTO EXPL & DEV	CAD	21 500	412 244,11	1,00
SUNCOR ENERGY	CAD	54 000	1 545 723,50	3,78
TECKMINCO	USD	42 000	859 987,85	2,10
TORC OIL GAS	CAD	73 000	349 544,31	0,85
TOURMALINE OIL	CAD	18 000	374 158,72	0,91
TURQUOISE HILL	CAD	58 400	166 225,46	0,41
VERMILION ENERGY INC.	CAD	31 000	1 083 826,42	2,64
TOTAL CANADA			**12 517 250,19**	**30,51**
CURACAO				
SCHLUMBERGER NV	USD	8 000	584 170,91	1,42
TOTAL CURACAO			**584 170,91**	**1,42**
ETATS UNIS AMERIQUE				
ANADARKO PETROLEUM CORP	USD	30 000	1 739 049,13	4,25
APACHE CORP COM USD1.25	USD	8 000	384 385,96	0,94
CIMAREX ENERGY	USD	9 000	1 005 478,94	2,45
CONTINENTAL RESOURCES INC	USD	9 000	382 198,12	0,93
DEVON ENERGY	USD	18 000	702 127,06	1,71
EOG RESOURCES INC	USD	15 000	1 368 098,73	3,33
HALLIBURTON CO	USD	22 000	1 012 220,09	2,47
INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO	USD	10 000	474 779,11	1,16

Security name	Currency	Quantity or nominal amount	Current value	% Net assets
MARATHON OIL CORP	USD	35 000	517 039,88	1,26
OASIS PETROLEUM INC	USD	70 000	933 289,70	2,27
PARSLEY ENERGY INC	USD	21 000	638 315,18	1,56
PATTERSON UTI ENERGY INC	USD	46 000	1 043 822,17	2,54
PIONEER NATURAL RESOURCES	USD	5 000	870 599,78	2,12
PRAXAIR INC COM	USD	6 000	665 326,54	1,62
RANGE RESOURCES	USD	15 000	408 115,56	0,99
TOTAL UNITED STATES OF AMERICA			**12 144 845,95**	**29,60**
FRANCE				
AIR LIQUIDE	EUR	4 000	428 400,00	1,04
TOTAL	EUR	36 000	1 706 940,00	4,16
TOTAL SA RTS 29-03-17	EUR	36 000		
TOTAL FRANCE			**2 135 340,00**	**5,20**
CAYMAN ISLANDS				
ENDEAVOUR MINING CORP	CAD	43 000	777 762,20	1,90
TOTAL CAYMAN ISLANDS			**777 762,20**	**1,90**
JERSEY				
RANDGOLD RESOURCES	GBP	9 000	732 900,74	1,79
TOTAL JERSEY			**732 900,74**	**1,79**
LUXEMBOURG				
ARCELORMITTAL S.A.	EUR	158 000	1 245 988,00	3,04
TOTAL LUXEMBOURG			**1 245 988,00**	**3,04**
NETHERLANDS				
LYONDELLBASELL INDUSTRIES A	USD	9 000	767 341,41	1,87
TOTAL NETHERLANDS			**767 341,41**	**1,87**
UNITED KINGDOM				
BHP BILLITON	GBP	78 000	1 125 359,52	2,74
RIO TINTO PLC	GBP	47 000	1 763 667,72	4,30
ROYAL DUTCH SHELL PLC	EUR	65 000	1 599 975,00	3,90
ROYAL DUTCH SHELL PLC RTS 03-03-17	EUR	40 000		
SOLOMON GOLD	GBP	451 000	229 375,66	0,56
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM			**4 718 377,90**	**11,50**
TOTAL Equities and equivalent securities traded on regulated or equivalent markets			**36 808 285,02**	**89,72**
TOTAL Equities and equivalent securities			**36 808 285,02**	**89,72**
Receivables			**493 733,93**	**1,20**
Payables			**-121 987,51**	**-0,30**
Financial accounts			**3 848 346,96**	**9,38**
Net assets			**41 028 378,40**	**100,00**

EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEOSPHERE I	**EUR**	**13 153,306**	**159,40**
EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEOSPHERE B	**USD**	**2 085,545**	**67,71**
EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEOSPHERE E	**EUR**	**1 491,921**	**84,77**
EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEOSPHERE C	**EUR**	**176 626,647**	**140,08**
EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEOSPHERE R	**EUR**	**158 623,511**	**87,82**

EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD

KEY INVESTOR INFORMATION

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EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEOSPHERE

(EdR Geosphere)

Unit: **I** - ISIN:FR0010137653

UCITS subject to French law

managed by Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France), a member of the Edmond de Rothschild Group

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

Investment objective: Over a recommended investment period of more than five years, the UCITS' investment objective is to outperform its benchmark through exposure to commodity-linked and energy-linked stocks.

Benchmark index: 60% MSCI World Energy index + 40% MSCI World Materials index, net dividends reinvested

Investment policy: To achieve its objective, the manager will implement a discretionary management strategy through a selection of securities and/or UCIs linked to sectors that are involved in the research, exploitation, transformation and distribution of natural resources and energy. Between 70% and 110% of the net assets of the UCITS will be directly or indirectly exposed to the international equity markets via UCIs and/or financial contracts. Up to 110% of the net assets of the UCITS may be exposed to the equity markets of emerging countries. Up to 30% of the net assets of the UCITS may be exposed directly and/or via UCIs to debt securities and money market instruments traded on the international markets. These securities, rated primarily as "investment grade" at the time of purchase (i.e. those for which the risk of issuer default is lowest and which have a rating of BBB- or higher according to Standard & Poor's or an equivalent agency and with an equivalent internal rating from the Management Company) but with no maximum term, are selected according to their expected yield. On an ancillary basis, the UCITS may also invest in securities that are unrated but which have an internal rating from the Management Company or are rated at the time of purchase as "high-yield" (speculative securities with a rating below BBB- according to Standard & Poor's or an equivalent agency and with an equivalent internal rating from the Management Company, i.e. securities for which the risk of default is higher than for "investment grade" bonds), or invest in UCIs specialising in high-yield bonds. In the interest of efficient portfolio management and without deviating from its investment objectives, the UCITS may enter into repurchase agreements covering eligible financial securities or money market instruments, subject to a limit of 10% of the net assets. With a view to achieving the management objective, including by overexposing itself to financial markets, or hedging the assets, the UCITS may invest up to 100% of its net assets via financial contracts (futures, options, forward contracts, credit derivatives including swaps, etc.). Up to 100% of the UCITS' net assets may be exposed to currency risk.

AMF classification: International equities

Recommended investment period: more than 5 years

Frequency of unit buying or selling: Daily, with the exception of public holidays in France and/or days on which the French markets (official calendar of Euronext Paris S.A.), US markets (official calendar of the NYSE) and Canadian markets (official calendar of the Toronto Stock Exchange) are closed, for all orders received by the transfer agent before 12:30 p.m. on each NAV calculation day, at that day's net asset value.

Income allocation: Accumulation

Allocation of net realised gains: Accumulation

RISK AND RETURN PROFILE

Lower risk, Higher risk,

potentially lower return potentially higher return

1	2	3	4	5	**6**	7

This rating system is based on the average fluctuations in the net asset value over the past five years, that is to say, the scale of upward and downward variation of the whole portfolio. If the NAV has a history of less than five years, the rating will be determined using other regulatory calculation methods. Historical data such as that used to calculate the synthetic indicator cannot be considered a reliable indication of the future risk profile. The current category is neither a guarantee nor an objective. Category 1 does not signify a risk-free investment.

This UCITS is rated as category 6, in line with the type of securities and geographical regions detailed in the "Investment objective and policy" section, as well as the currency of the unit.

Significant risks not taken into account in this indicator:

Credit risk: risk that the issuer of the debt securities or money market securities may not be able to meet its obligations or that its credit rating may be downgraded. It may also result from the failure on the part of an issuer to redeem the securities at maturity.

Liquidity risk: risk linked to the low level of liquidity on the underlying markets, which makes them sensitive to significant buy/sell trends.

Derivative risk: the use of derivatives may cause a greater drop in the value of net assets than that of the markets in which they are invested.

Counterparty risk: this is the risk that a market participant will default, preventing them from honouring their commitments in respect of your portfolio. The occurrence of any of these risks may negatively impact the net asset value.

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EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEOSPHERE

(EdR Geosphere)

Unit: **R** - ISIN: FR0011891365

UCITS subject to French law

managed by Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France), a member of the Edmond de Rothschild Group

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

Investment objective: Over a recommended investment period of more than five years, the UCITS' investment objective is to outperform its benchmark through exposure to commodity-linked and energy-linked stocks.

Benchmark index: 60% MSCI World Energy index + 40% MSCI World Materials index, net dividends reinvested

Investment policy: To achieve its objective, the manager will implement a discretionary management strategy through a selection of securities and/or UCIs linked to sectors that are involved in the research, exploitation, transformation and distribution of natural resources and energy. Between 70% and 110% of the net assets of the UCITS will be directly or indirectly exposed to the international equity markets via UCIs and/or financial contracts. Up to 110% of the net assets of the UCITS may be exposed to the equity markets of emerging countries. Up to 30% of the net assets of the UCITS may be exposed directly and/or via UCIs to debt securities and money market instruments traded on the international markets. These securities, rated primarily as "investment grade" at the time of purchase (i.e. those for which the risk of issuer default is lowest and which have a rating of BBB- or higher according to Standard & Poor's or an equivalent agency and with an equivalent internal rating from the Management Company) but with no maximum term, are selected according to their expected yield. On an ancillary basis, the UCITS may also invest in securities that are unrated but which have an internal rating from the Management Company or are rated at the time of purchase as "high-yield" (speculative securities with a rating below BBB- according to Standard & Poor's or an equivalent agency and with an equivalent internal rating from the Management Company, i.e. securities for which the risk of default is higher than for "investment grade" bonds), or invest in UCIs specialising in high-yield bonds. In the interest of efficient portfolio management and without deviating from its investment objectives, the UCITS may enter into repurchase agreements covering eligible financial securities or money market instruments, subject to a limit of 10% of the net assets. With a view to achieving the management objective, including by overexposing itself to financial markets, or hedging the assets, the UCITS may invest up to 100% of its net assets via financial contracts (futures, options, forward contracts, credit derivatives including swaps, etc.). Up to 100% of the UCITS' net assets may be exposed to currency risk.

AMF classification: International equities
Recommended investment period: more than 5 years
Frequency of unit buying or selling: Daily, with the exception of public holidays in France and/or days on which the French markets (official calendar of Euronext Paris S.A.), US markets (official calendar of the NYSE) and Canadian markets (official calendar of the Toronto Stock Exchange) are closed, for all orders received by the transfer agent before 12:30 p.m. on each NAV calculation day, at that day's net asset value.
Income allocation: Accumulation
Allocation of net realised gains: Accumulation

RISK AND RETURN PROFILE

Lower risk, potentially lower return — Higher risk, potentially higher return

1	2	3	4	5	**6**	7

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This UCITS is rated as category 6, in line with the type of securities and geographical regions detailed in the "Investment objective and policy" section, as well as the currency of the unit.

Significant risks not taken into account in this indicator:
Credit risk: risk that the issuer of the debt securities or money market securities may not be able to meet its obligations or that its credit rating may be downgraded. It may also result from the failure on the part of an issuer to redeem the securities at maturity.
Liquidity risk: risk linked to the low level of liquidity on the underlying markets, which makes them sensitive to significant buy/sell trends.
Derivative risk: the use of derivatives may cause a greater drop in the value of net assets than that of the markets in which they are invested.
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EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEOSPHERE

(EdR Geosphere)

Unit: **E** - ISIN:FR0011891357

UCITS subject to French law

managed by Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France), a member of the Edmond de Rothschild Group

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

Investment objective: Over a recommended investment period of more than five years, the UCITS' investment objective is to outperform its benchmark through exposure to commodity-linked and energy-linked stocks.

Benchmark index: 60% MSCI World Energy index + 40% MSCI World Materials index, net dividends reinvested

Investment policy: To achieve its objective, the manager will implement a discretionary management strategy through a selection of securities and/or UCIs linked to sectors that are involved in the research, exploitation, transformation and distribution of natural resources and energy. Between 70% and 110% of the net assets of the UCITS will be directly or indirectly exposed to the international equity markets via UCIs and/or financial contracts. Up to 110% of the net assets of the UCITS may be exposed to the equity markets of emerging countries. Up to 30% of the net assets of the UCITS may be exposed directly and/or via UCIs to debt securities and money market instruments traded on the international markets. These securities, rated primarily as "investment grade" at the time of purchase (i.e. those for which the risk of issuer default is lowest and which have a rating of BBB- or higher according to Standard & Poor's or an equivalent agency and with an equivalent internal rating from the Management Company) but with no maximum term, are selected according to their expected yield. On an ancillary basis, the UCITS may also invest in securities that are unrated but which have an internal rating from the Management Company or are rated at the time of purchase as "high-yield" (speculative securities with a rating below BBB- according to Standard & Poor's or an equivalent agency and with an equivalent internal rating from the Management Company, i.e. securities for which the risk of default is higher than for "investment grade" bonds), or invest in UCIs specialising in high-yield bonds. In the interest of efficient portfolio management and without deviating from its investment objectives, the UCITS may enter into repurchase agreements covering eligible financial securities or money market instruments, subject to a limit of 10% of the net assets. With a view to achieving the management objective, including by overexposing itself to financial markets, or hedging the assets, the UCITS may invest up to 100% of its net assets via financial contracts (futures, options, forward contracts, credit derivatives including swaps, etc.). Up to 100% of the UCITS' net assets may be exposed to currency risk.

AMF classification: International equities
Recommended investment period: more than 5 years
Frequency of unit buying or selling: Daily, with the exception of public holidays in France and/or days on which the French markets (official calendar of Euronext Paris S.A.), US markets (official calendar of the NYSE) and Canadian markets (official calendar of the Toronto Stock Exchange) are closed, for all orders received by the transfer agent before 12:30 p.m. on each NAV calculation day, at that day's net asset value.
Income allocation: Accumulation
Allocation of net realised gains: Accumulation

RISK AND RETURN PROFILE

Lower risk, potentially lower return — Higher risk, potentially higher return

1	2	3	4	5	**6**	7

This rating system is based on the average fluctuations in the net asset value over the past five years, that is to say, the scale of upward and downward variation of the whole portfolio. If the NAV has a history of less than five years, the rating will be determined using other regulatory calculation methods. Historical data such as that used to calculate the synthetic indicator cannot be considered a reliable indication of the future risk profile. The current category is neither a guarantee nor an objective. Category 1 does not signify a risk-free investment.
This UCITS is rated as category 6, in line with the type of securities and geographical regions detailed in the "Investment objective and policy" section, as well as the currency of the unit.

Significant risks not taken into account in this indicator:
Credit risk: risk that the issuer of the debt securities or money market securities may not be able to meet its obligations or that its credit rating may be downgraded. It may also result from the failure on the part of an issuer to redeem the securities at maturity.
Liquidity risk: risk linked to the low level of liquidity on the underlying markets, which makes them sensitive to significant buy/sell trends.
Derivative risk: the use of derivatives may cause a greater drop in the value of net assets than that of the markets in which they are invested.
Counterparty risk: this is the risk that a market participant will default, preventing them from honouring their commitments in respect of your portfolio. The occurrence of any of these risks may negatively impact the net asset value.

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EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GEOSPHERE

(EdR Geosphere)

Unit: **B** - ISIN: FR0011891340

UCITS subject to French law

managed by Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France), a member of the Edmond de Rothschild Group

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICY

Investment objective: Over a recommended investment period of more than five years, the UCITS' investment objective is to outperform its benchmark through exposure to commodity-linked and energy-linked stocks.

Benchmark index: 60% MSCI World Energy index + 40% MSCI World Materials index, net dividends reinvested

Investment policy: To achieve its objective, the manager will implement a discretionary management strategy through a selection of securities and/or UCIs linked to sectors that are involved in the research, exploitation, transformation and distribution of natural resources and energy. Between 70% and 110% of the net assets of the UCITS will be directly or indirectly exposed to the international equity markets via UCIs and/or financial contracts. Up to 110% of the net assets of the UCITS may be exposed to the equity markets of emerging countries. Up to 30% of the net assets of the UCITS may be exposed directly and/or via UCIs to debt securities and money market instruments traded on the international markets. These securities, rated primarily as "investment grade" at the time of purchase (i.e. those for which the risk of issuer default is lowest and which have a rating of BBB- or higher according to Standard & Poor's or an equivalent agency and with an equivalent internal rating from the Management Company) but with no maximum term, are selected according to their expected yield. On an ancillary basis, the UCITS may also invest in securities that are unrated but which have an internal rating from the Management Company or are rated at the time of purchase as "high-yield" (speculative securities with a rating below BBB- according to Standard & Poor's or an equivalent agency and with an equivalent internal rating from the Management Company, i.e. securities for which the risk of default is higher than for "investment grade" bonds), or invest in UCIs specialising in high-yield bonds. In the interest of efficient portfolio management and without deviating from its investment objectives, the UCITS may enter into repurchase agreements covering eligible financial securities or money market instruments, subject to a limit of 10% of the net assets. With a view to achieving the management objective, including by overexposing itself to financial markets, or hedging the assets, the UCITS may invest up to 100% of its net assets via financial contracts (futures, options, forward contracts, credit derivatives including swaps, etc.). Up to 100% of the UCITS' net assets may be exposed to currency risk.

AMF classification: International equities
Recommended investment period: more than 5 years
Frequency of unit buying or selling: Daily, with the exception of public holidays in France and/or days on which the French markets (official calendar of Euronext Paris S.A.), US markets (official calendar of the NYSE) and Canadian markets (official calendar of the Toronto Stock Exchange) are closed, for all orders received by the transfer agent before 12:30 p.m. on each NAV calculation day, at that day's net asset value.
Income allocation: Accumulation
Allocation of net realised gains: Accumulation

RISK AND RETURN PROFILE

Lower risk, potentially lower return — Higher risk, potentially higher return

1	2	3	4	5	6	**7**

This rating system is based on the average fluctuations in the net asset value over the past five years, that is to say, the scale of upward and downward variation of the whole portfolio. If the NAV has a history of less than five years, the rating will be determined using other regulatory calculation methods. Historical data such as that used to calculate the synthetic indicator cannot be considered a reliable indication of the future risk profile. The current category is neither a guarantee nor an objective. Category 1 does not signify a risk-free investment.
This UCITS is rated as category 7, in line with the type of securities and geographical regions detailed in the "Investment objective and policy" section, as well as the currency of the unit.

Significant risks not taken into account in this indicator:
Credit risk: risk that the issuer of the debt securities or money market securities may not be able to meet its obligations or that its credit rating may be downgraded. It may also result from the failure on the part of an issuer to redeem the securities at maturity.
Liquidity risk: risk linked to the low level of liquidity on the underlying markets, which makes them sensitive to significant buy/sell trends.
Derivative risk: the use of derivatives may cause a greater drop in the value of net assets than that of the markets in which they are invested.
Counterparty risk: this is the risk that a market participant will default, preventing them from honouring their commitments in respect of your portfolio. The occurrence of any of these risks may negatively impact the net asset value.