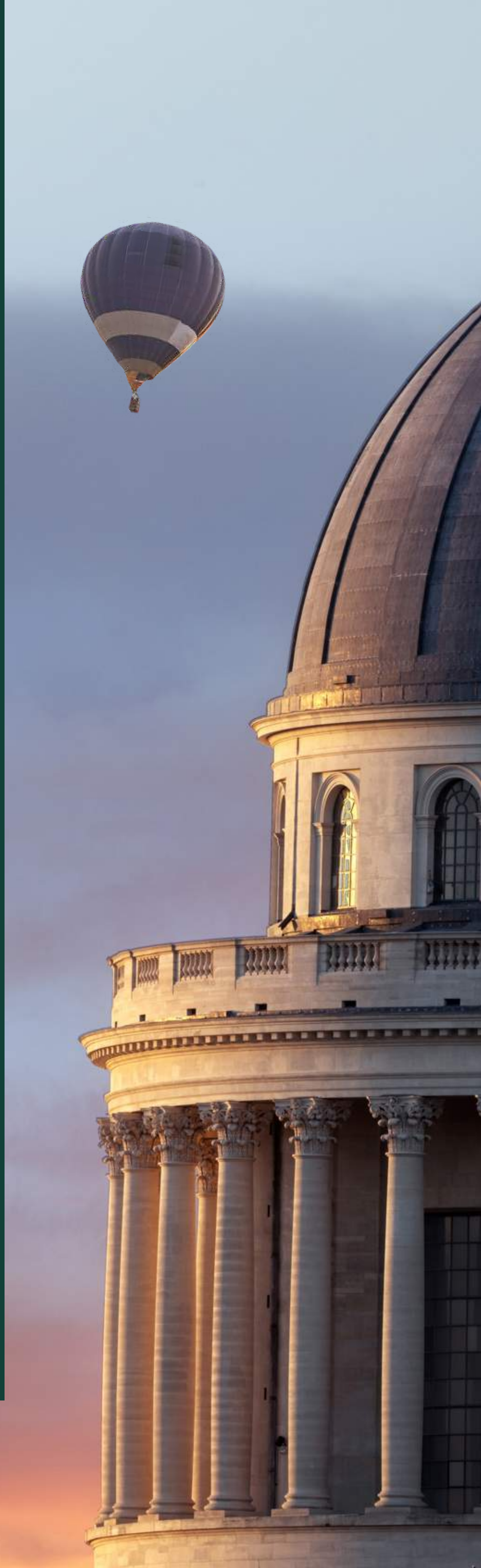
GAY-LUSSAC
GESTION

KEY INVESTOR INFORMATION DOCUMENT (KIID)

GAY-LUSSAC GREEN IMPACT

October 2021



GAY-LUSSAC GREEN IMPACT

KEY INVESTOR INFORMATION DOCUMENT
This document provides essential information to investors in the mentionned UCITS.
This is not a promotional material.
The information it contains is provided to you in accordance with a legal obligation, in order to help you understand what an investment in this UCITS consists of and what risks are associated with it.
You are advised to read it to make an informed decision on whether to invest or not.

A MUTUAL FUND: GAY-LUSSAC GREEN IMPACT
A Share ISIN code: FR0010178665 – I Share ISIN code: FR0010182352 –R share ISIN code: FR0014000EI9
This UCITS is managed by Gay-Lussac Gestion

Objective and investment policy

AMF classification (Financial Market Authority in english): European Union Equities

Management Objective
The management objective of the mutual fund is to outperform the STOXX Europe 600 Total Return benchmark, net dividends reinvested, over a period of more than 5 years, after taking into account current costs, and by applying a sustainable investment strategy within the meaning of Article 9 of the SFDR Regulation, so that the mutual fund contributes to climate change adaptation and the transition to a more sustainable and responsible business, while taking into account extra-financial criteria according to a Best In Universe approach (ESG: Environmental, Social, Governance).

Benchmark indicator
The STOXX Europe 600 Total Return, expressed in Euro ("€") and calculated dividends reinvested, provides a broad representation of the European market. It includes 200 companies from each of the following sub-funds: large, mid-cap and small-cap.
As the mutual fund does not follow index management, its performance may deviate significantly from that of the reference indicator provided for information purposes only.

Capitalization mutual fund reinvesting its distributable income, eligible for the Equity Savings Plan (PEA) and life insurance contracts.

Investment strategy
The mutual fund is invested up to a minimum of 70% in listed large-cap shares of all countries of the European Union. The selection is made in four steps:

1) Definition of the investment universe through quantitative filters, using three risk indicators: Low Volatility, Low Beta and High Momentum.
2) Selection of values that respond to major investment themes defined on the basis of the environmental and economic issues identified by the management company (energy efficiency, renewable energies, sustainable innovation, and the circular economy). These themes can evolve in a discretionary way.
3) Validation of these values based on both financial and extra-financial analysis:

3a. Financial analysis, based on quantitative and qualitative criteria, makes it possible to refine the selection of securities that can be kept over time, with a focus on the quality of the investment (based mostly on the fundamentals of the target company) and the purchase price.

3b. Extra-financial analysis is built upon a *Best in Universe* and *Thematic approach.* The ESG *Best In Universe* approach takes into account extra-financial criteria (Environmental, Social, Governance) according to the MSCI ESG rating methodology [1] and excludes 20% of the lowest-rated stocks in the investment universe. The *Thematic* approach favors investment in sustainable themes such as sustainable innovation, renewable energies, energy efficiency, the circular economy, and the energy transition, by including within the mutual fund a minimum of 25% issuers with at least 50% of their turnover from sustainable activities and a maximum of 20% issuers with less than 10% of their turnover from sustainable activities.
The percentage of revenue alignment with sustainable activities is calculated according to MSCI's impact methodology,[2] mainly focusing on UN SDGs and the regulatory framework of the European taxonomy. [3]
The extra-financial strategy of the mutual fund is also based on an exclusion policy, a monitoring of controversies and various measures of the environmental impact of the mutual fund using indicators considering sustainability risks such as:

- Carbon intensity (Scope 1 + Scope 2 / Million € turnover).
- Alignment with the objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement (data thanks to the SBTI – Science Based Targets Initiative).
- Alignment with the European Taxonomy (in %).
- The rate of carbon-free energy in the mutual fund (in % of energy from renewable, green, or alternative resources of each issuing position).

This analysis is done on the entire portfolio with a minimum rate of 90%. It is a "rating improvement" approach compared to the available investment universe, by selecting the "Best in Universe" values regardless of the sector of activity. The limitations of this extra-financial analysis are the information provided by the companies (e.g., missing, or partial information).

4. The weight of each value in the portfolio is determined in risk budget in order to reduce the volatility and risk of the portfolio.
The mutual fund can invest up to:

- 30% maximum of its assets in listed shares of small and mid-caps of all countries of the European Union,
- 10% maximum of its assets in securities of countries not included into the European Union,
- 10% maximum of its assets in money market products and UCITS of any type of classification.

The mutual fund may use derivative instruments up to a maximum of 100% of its assets, for the purpose of exposing the portfolio to equity risk and/or hedging the currency risk on a one-off basis.

The mutual fund is currently not labeled "SRI".

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[1]The MSCI ESG rating methodology refers to the ESG ratings of each issuer provided by MSCI and available herewith.
[2]MSCI's impact methodology refers to the percentage of sustainable activities of each issuer provided by MSCI and available attached.
[3] "UN SDGs" refers to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

The mutual fund has a responsible investment objective within the meaning of Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability disclosure in the financial services sector (so-called "Disclosure Regulation" or "SFDR").
The mutual fund is subject to a sustainability risk as defined in the risk profile of the prospectus. Environmental, social and governance criteria contribute to the manager's decision-making.
The Benchmark of the mutual fund, the STOXX Europe 600 Total Return is not a so-called "sustainable" benchmark.

Limitations on considering sustainability risks

Currently, there is no universally recognized framework or list of factors to consider in ensuring that investments are sustainable, the legal and regulatory framework governing sustainable finance is still being developed.
The application of ESG criteria to the investment process as part of the consideration of sustainability risks may exclude securities of certain issuers for non-financial reasons, which may involve forgoing certain market opportunities available to other mutual funds that do not use ESG or sustainability criteria.
Available ESG information, whether from third-party data providers or issuers themselves, may be incomplete, inaccurate, fragmented, or unavailable, which may have a negative impact on a portfolio that relies on such data to assess the appropriate inclusion or exclusion of a security. The approach to sustainable finance will evolve and be developed over time, both due to the refinement of investment decision-making processes to consider ESG factors and risks, but also due to legal and regulatory changes.

Repayment of shares

Subscription and redemption requests are centralized each trading day before 12 noon CET ; they are executed, at an unknown price, on the basis of the next net asset value calculated on the closing prices of the day.

Recommendation

This mutual fund may not be suitable for investors who plan to withdraw their contribution before 5 years.
This UCITS cannot be subscribed by "US Persons" or similar.

Risk and Return Profile

Lower risk, ←→ Higher risk,

Returns potentially lower — Returns potentially higher

1	2	3	4	**5**	6	7

Level 5 of the risk indicator reflects the exposure of the mutual fund to equity markets that can experience significant fluctuations: the evolution of the value of the share of the mutual fund can be irregular because it is directly related to the performance of the European equity market. The historical data used to calculate this risk indicator may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the mutual fund. The risk category associated with this mutual fund is not guaranteed and may change over time. The lowest category does not mean "risk-free".

Significant risk for the UCITS not considered in this indicator

Liquidity risk: "small" and "mid-" cap companies, due to their specific characteristics, may pose risks to investors. The shares of some of these companies are sometimes traded in low volumes, which can increase liquidity risk.

Fees

The fees and commissions paid are used to cover the operating costs of the mutual fund, including the costs of marketing, and shares distribution ; these fees reduce potential investment growth.

One-time fees levied before or after investment

	A Share	I Share	R Share
Entry fees	2%	2%	2%
Exit fees	N/A	N/A	N/A

The percentage shown is the maximum that can be taken from your principal before it is invested.
In some cases, the investor may pay less. The investor can obtain the actual amount of the front-end and back-end load from his or her Consultant or Distributor.

Fees charged by the mutual fund over a year

	A Share	I Share	R Share
Current costs	2,80% tax incl. (*)	1,44% tax incl. (*)	1,88% tax incl. (*)

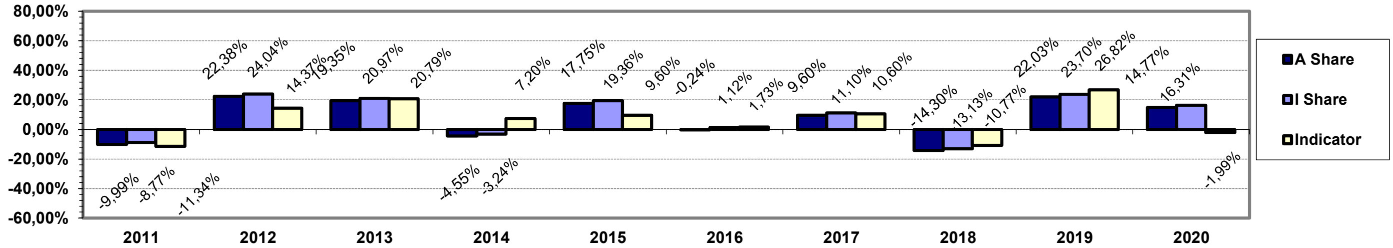
(*) The percentage shown is based on the costs of the previous financial year, ended on 31/12/2020 and on an estimate for the new R share created on 18/12/2020. This figure may vary from one year to the other. Current costs do not include: outperformance fees and intermediation fees except in the case of entry and/or exit fees paid by the UCITS when it buys or sells units of another collective management vehicle.

Fees charged by the mutual fund in certain circumstances

	A Share	I Share	R Share
Performance Commission	**20% including VAT** of the outperformance of the mutual fund compared to the Stoxx Europe 600 Total Return index, only in the event of an appreciation of the net asset value over the crystallization period and in compliance with the principle of the "high-water mark" over the last 5 financial years closed.		

For more information on fees, refer to the prospectus of the mutual fund available on www.gaylussacgestion.com

Past performance



Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. They are not constant over time. Only the performance of full calendar years is displayed. The R share created on 18/12/2020 having less than a year of existence, the performance of this share cannot be displayed. The annual performance of the mutual fund is calculated as net dividends reinvested and considers all fees and commissions paid; those of the indicator are calculated dividends not reinvested until 31/12/2012.

Date of creation of the mutual fund
3 June 2005

Currency of denomination of units
Euro

Practical information

Name of depositary
Societe Generale SA

Place and manner of obtaining information on the UCITS
The prospectus, the latest annual and periodic documents, written in French, as well as the terms of subscription and redemption, are available free of charge on simple written request from the Portfolio Management Company: Gay-Lussac Gestion
45, avenue George V – 75008 PARIS - tel.: 01 45 61 64 90 as well as on its website: www.gaylussacgestion.com.

Place and manner of obtaining information on other classes of shares
With the Portfolio Management Company Gay-Lussac Gestion (see above).

Place and manner of obtaining other practical information, including net asset value
With the Portfolio Management Company Gay-Lussac Gestion (see above).

Taxation
The mutual fund is eligible for the Equity Savings Plan (PEA). Depending on your tax regime, any capital gains and income related to the holding of UCITS units may be subject to taxation. The tax legislation in the UCITS's home country may also have an impact on the investor's personal tax situation. You are advised to inquire about this with your usual tax advisor.

Information on the remuneration policy
Details of the remuneration policy in force within the management company are available on the website www.gaylussacgestion.com, as well as in paper format on request.
Gay-Lussac Gestion can only be held liable based on statements contained in this document that are misleading, inaccurate, or inconsistent with the corresponding parts of the UCITS prospectus.
This mutual fund is approved in France and regulated by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF).
Gay-Lussac Gestion is licensed in France and regulated by the AMF.
The key investor information provided here is accurate and up to date as of 29/10/2021

PROSPECTUS

UCITS *under the European Directive 2009/65/EC*

I. General characteristics

▶ Denomination
Gay-Lussac Green Impact

▶ Legal form and Member State in which the UCITS was established
Mutual investment mutual fund (mutual fund) under French law.

▶ Date of creation and expected duration of existence
The mutual fund was created on June 3, 2005, for a period of 99 years.

▶ Summary of the management offer

Share	ISIN	Distribution of distributable amounts	Currency	Affected subscribers	Maximum management fee	Original net asset value	Minimum amount of the first subscription
A	FR0010178665	Capitalization	EUR	All subscribers, especially private persons	2,316% tax incl. of net assets	150 €	1 share
I	FR0010182352	Capitalization	EUR	All subscribers, especially institutional ones	0,96% tax incl. of net assets	100.000 €	1 share
R	FR0014000EI9	Capitalization	EUR	All subscribers in particular private persons	1,40% tax incl. of net assets	150 €	100.000 €

▶Indication of the place where the last annual report and the last periodic statement are available
The latest annual and periodic documents are sent, free of charge, within one week at the simple written request of the bearer to:

Gay-Lussac Management
45, avenue George V
75008 Paris
Phone: +33 (0)1 45 61 64 90

These documents are also available on the www.gaylussacgestion.com website.

Additional explanations can be obtained, if necessary, from the management company whose contact details are given above, every working day from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.

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

II. Actors

▶ Management company
The management company was approved on 08/02/1995 by the Commission des Opérations de Bourse (now AMF – Autorité des Marchés Financiers) under matriculation GP 95001 (general approval).

Gay-Lussac Management
SAS (Société par Actions Simplifiée) registered with the RCS PARIS under number 397 833 773
45, avenue George V
75008 Paris

▶ Depositary

Société Générale SA
Credit institution created on May 8, 1864, by authorization decree signed by Napoleon III and approved by the Prudential Control and Resolution Authority (ACPR)
Registered office: 29, boulevard Haussmann – 75009 Paris

Postal address of the Custodian function:
Société Générale – 75886 Paris Cedex 18

The Depositary of the UCITS Société Générale S.A. ("Société Générale") acting through its "Securities Services" department (the **"Depositary").** Société Générale, whose registered office is located at 29, boulevard Haussmann in Paris (75009), registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Register under matriculation 552 120 222, is an institution approved by the Prudential Control and Resolution Authority (ACPR) and subject to the supervision of the Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF).

▶ Description of the Depositary's responsibilities and potential conflicts of interest

The Depositary exercises three types of responsibilities, respectively the control of the regularity of the management company's decisions, the monitoring of the UCITS' cash flows and the custody of the UCITS' assets.

The primary objective of the Depositary is to protect the interest of the holders/investors of the UCITS.

Potential conflicts of interest may be identified, in particular if the Management Company also maintains commercial relations with Société Générale in parallel with its appointment as Depositary (which may be the case when Société Générale calculates, by delegation from the Management Company, the net asset value of the UCITS of which Société Générale is the Depositary or when a group link exists between the Management Company and the Depositary).

To manage these situations, the Depositary has set in place and is updating a conflict-of-interest management policy with the objective of:

- Identification and analysis of situations of potential conflicts of interest.
- Recording, managing, and monitoring situations of conflict of interest by:
    - Based on the permanent measures in place to manage conflicts of interest such as segregation of duties, separation of hierarchical and functional lines, monitoring of internal insider lists, dedicated IT environments.
    - Implementing on a case-by-case basis:
        - preventive and appropriate measures such as the creation of ad hoc watchlists, new Chinese walls or by verifying that transactions are handled appropriately and/or informing the customers concerned
        - or by refusing to manage activities that may give rise to conflicts of interest.

▶ Description of any custodial functions delegated by the Depositary, list of delegates and sub-delegates and identification of conflicts of interest that may result from such delegation

The Depositary is responsible for the safe custody of the assets (as defined in Article 22.5 of Directive 2009/65/EC as amended by Directive 2014/91/EU). In order to provide asset custody services in a large number of countries and to enable UCITS to achieve their investment objectives, the Depositary has appointed sub-custodians in countries where the Depositary would not have a direct local presence.

These entities are listed on the following website:
www.securities-services.societegenerale.com/fr/nous-connaitre/chiffres-cles/rapports-financiers/.

In accordance with Article 22a 2 of Directive 2009/65/EC, the process of appointing and supervising sub-custodian follows the highest standards of quality, including the management of potential conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with such designations. The Depositary has established an effective policy for the identification, prevention, and management of conflicts of interest in accordance with national and international regulations as well as international standards.

The delegation of the Custodian's custodial functions may result in conflicts of interest. The latter have been identified and are being controlled. The policy implemented within the Depositary consists of a mechanism that prevents the occurrence of situations of conflicts of interest and operates in a way that ensures that the Depositary always acts in the best interests of the UCITS. Preventive measures include ensuring the confidentiality of the information exchanged, physically separating the main activities likely to enter into a conflict of interest, identifying and classifying monetary and non-monetary remuneration and benefits and putting in place arrangements and policies regarding gifts and events.

Up-to-date information on the above points will be sent to the investor upon request.

▶ External auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit
63, rue de Villiers
92208 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex

Represented by Mr. Amaury COUPLEZ

▶ **Marketer**
Gay-Lussac Gestion SAS
45, avenue George V
75008 Paris

▶ **Delegation of administrative and accounting management**
Société Générale
Registered office: 29 boulevard Haussmann – 75009 PARIS
Postal address: 189 rue d'Aubervilliers – 75886 PARIS CEDEX 18

Accounting management consists mainly of the calculation of net asset values.
Administrative management consists mainly of assisting the management company in the legal follow-up of the mutual fund.

▶ **Centralizer by delegation of the management company**
The centralization of subscription and redemption orders and the keeping of share registers are ensured by:
Société Générale
Postal address of the centralization of orders and record keeping:
32 rue du Champ de Tir
44000 Nantes

▶ **Advisors**
N/A

III. Operating and management arrangements

1. General characteristics

▶ **Characteristics of units or shares**

Nature of the right attached to the class of shares
Each unitholder (A: all subscribers, more particularly private persons, I: all subscribers, more particularly institutional, R: all subscribers, more particularly private persons) has a right of co-ownership on the assets of the mutual fund proportional to the number of shares owned.

How liabilities are to be kept
The liability for unitholders (A: all subscribers, more particularly natural persons, I: all subscribers, more particularly institutional, R: all subscribers, more particularly natural persons) is insured by the depositary, Société Générale. It is specified that the administration of the shares is carried out in Euroclear France.

Voting rights
As the mutual fund is a co-ownership of securities, no voting rights are attached to the shares held (A: all subscribers, more particularly private persons, I: all subscribers, more particularly institutional, R: all subscribers, more particularly private persons). Decisions concerning the mutual fund are taken by the management company in the interest of the unitholders.

Form of shares
Bearer units

Decimalization of shares
1. **A shares** may be divided into thousandths of a share.
2. **I shares** may be divided into one hundred-thousandth of a share.
3. **R shares** may be split into thousandths of a share.

▶ **Closing date**
December 31 of each year even if it is a legal holiday in France or a Saturday or Sunday (first closing: December 31, 2005).

▶ **Guidance on the tax system**
Dominant tax: the mutual fund is eligible for the PEA.
The management of this mutual fund meets the standards set for Equity Savings Plans (PEA). As such, the portfolio will comprise at least 75% of shares eligible for the PEA.
This UCITS is eligible for the ordinary law deduction scheme for a holding period that can be applied to the net amount of the capital gain.

The quality of co-ownership of the mutual fund places it automatically outside the scope of corporate tax. In addition, the law exempts capital gains from the sale of securities made as part of the management of the mutual fund, provided that no natural person, acting directly or through an intermediary, owns more than 10% of its shares (Article 150-, III-2 of the General Tax Code).

According to the principle of transparency, the tax administration considers that the unitholder is the direct holder of a fraction of the financial instruments and liquidity held in the mutual fund.

Since the mutual fund only offers capitalization units, the applicable taxation is in principle that of capital gains on transferable securities of the holder's country of residence, according to the rules appropriate to his situation (private person, legal person subject to corporation tax, other cases, etc.). The rules applicable to French resident holders are set by the General Tax Code.

Depending on your tax regime, any capital gains and income related to holding a share of the UCITS may be subject to taxation. We advise you to inquire about this with the marketer of the UCITS. This service can in no case be invoiced either to the mutual fund, or to the Management Company.

2. Special provisions

▶ ISIN code

A share : FR0010178665
I share : FR0010182352
R share : FR0014000EI9

▶ Classification

European Union Equities

▶ Management Objective

The management objective of the mutual fund is to outperform the benchmark Stoxx Europe 600 Total Return, net dividends reinvested, over a period of more than 5 years, after taking into account current costs, and by applying a sustainable investment strategy within the meaning of Article 9 of the SFDR Regulation, so that the mutual fund contributes to adaptation to climate change and a transition to a more sustainable activity, while taking into account extra-financial criteria according to a Best *In Universe* (ESG: Environmental, Social, Governance) approach.

▶ Benchmark indicator, ISIN code EU0009658210

The STOXX Europe 600 Total Return (SXXR) is an indicator who aims to provide a broad and now liquid representation of the European market. This indicator covers Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. It includes 200 representatives from each of the large, mid-, and small-cap indicators.

This benchmark indicator is expressed in Euro and calculated net dividends reinvested.
As the management of the mutual fund does not follow an index management, the performance of the mutual fund may deviate from this reference indicator both upwards and downwards.

The administrator of this indicator is Euronext NV.
On the date of the last update of this prospectus, Euronext NV, administrator of the benchmark, is registered in the register of benchmark administrators maintained by ESMA.
Additional information is available via the website (www.euronext.com. The management company shall ensure, in subsequent updates of the prospectus, that this link is still valid).
The register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA is available on the following website: https://registers.esma.europa.eu/publication/searchRegister?core=esma_registers_bench_entities.

▶ Investment strategy

1. Strategies used

The portfolio is mainly specialized in the discretionary management of "large-cap" shares of all European Union countries, without any particular geographical allocation, and at least 75% in securities eligible for the Equity Savings Plan. A maximum proportion of 10% of net assets may be invested in countries outside the European Union (OECD countries and emerging countries, including Switzerland, Norway, Turkey, and Eastern European countries).

The selection is made in four steps:
1) Definition of the investment universe through quantitative filters, using three risk factors: Low Volatility, Low Beta and High Momentum.
2) Selection of values that respond to major investment themes defined on the basis of the environmental and economic issues identified by the management company (energy efficiency, renewable energies, sustainable innovation, and the circular economy). These themes can evolve in a discretionary way.
3) Validation of these values based on both financial and extra-financial analysis:

3a. Financial analysis, based on quantitative and qualitative criteria, makes it possible to refine the selection of securities that can be kept over time, with a focus on the quality of the investment (based in particular on the fundamentals of the target company) and the purchase price.

3b. Extra-financial analysis is based on a *Best in* Universe and *Thematic approach.*

The ESG *Best In Universe* approach allows for the consideration of extra-financial criteria (Environmental, Social, Governance) according to the MSCI ESG rating methodology [4] and excludes 20% of the lowest rated stocks in the investment universe. The Thematic approach favors investment in sustainable themes such as sustainable innovation, renewable energies, energy efficiency, circular economy, and energy transition, by including within the mutual fund at least 25% of issuers with at least 50% of their turnover from sustainable activities and a maximum of 20% issuers with less than 10% of their turnover from sustainable activities.
The percentage of revenue alignment with sustainable activities is calculated according to MSCI's impact methodology,[5] in particular focusing on UN SDGs [6] and the regulatory framework of the European taxonomy.

The extra-financial strategy of the mutual fund is also based on an exclusion policy, a monitoring of controversies and various measures of the environmental impact of the mutual fund using indicators considering sustainability risks such as:

- Carbon intensity (Scope 1 + Scope 2 / Million € turnover).
- Alignment with the objectives of the Paris Climate Agreement (data thanks to the SBTI – Science Based Targets Initiative)
- Alignment with the European Taxonomy (in %)
- The rate of carbon-free energy in the mutual fund (in % of energy from renewable, green, or alternative resources of each issuing position)

This analysis is done on the entire portfolio with a minimum rate of 90%. It is a "rating improvement" approach compared to the available investment universe, selecting the values "Best in Universe» regardless of the sector of activity. The limitations of this extra-financial analysis are the information provided by the companies (e.g., missing, or partial information).

4. The weight of each value in the portfolio is determined in risk budget in order to reduce the volatility and risk of the portfolio.
The mutual fund can invest up to:

- 30% maximum of its assets in listed shares of small and mid-caps of all countries of the European Union,
- 10% maximum of its assets in securities of countries not belonging to the European Union,
- 10% maximum of its assets in money market products and UCITS of any type of classification.

The mutual fund may use derivative instruments up to a maximum of 100% of the assets, for the purpose of exposing the portfolio to equity risk and/or hedging the currency risk on a one-off basis.

The mutual fund is currently not labeled "SRI".
The mutual fund has a responsible investment objective within the meaning of Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability disclosure in the financial services sector (known as the Disclosure Regulation or "SFDR").
The mutual fund is subject to a sustainability risk as defined in the risk profile of the prospectus. Environmental, social and governance criteria contribute to the manager's decision-making.
The benchmark of the mutual fund, the STOXX Europe 600 Total Return is not a so-called "sustainable" benchmark.

2. Assets (excluding derivatives)

Equity
Gay-Lussac Green Impact is a mutual fund eligible for the PEA invested up to a minimum of 75% of the net assets in French or European Union equities.

The assets of the mutual fund are invested mainly in shares and similar securities of European companies listed on regulated markets. The investment is mainly made in large caps and within the limit of 30% of net assets in small and mid-caps. In total, the degree of exposure to equity risk is between 90% and 100% of net assets.

Debt securities and money market instruments
Incidentally, the net assets of mutual fund may be invested in bonds and other TCNs from a Member State in Euro zone with an "Investment grade" rating according to the scale of at least one of the main rating agencies and in accordance with the analyses of the management company, money market securities and share purchase warrants.

Units or shares of other UCITS
The mutual fund may not invest more than 10% of its net assets in units or shares of UCITS under French law or European law (countries belonging to the European Union).
These UCITS can be of any type of classification.
The selected UCITS can be managed by Gay-Lussac Gestion.

3. Derivatives

The nature of intervention contracts:

- Negotiated markets,

[4] The MSCI ESG rating methodology refers to the ESG ratings of each issuer provided by MSCI and available herewith.
[5] MSCI's impact methodology refers to the percentage of sustainable activities of each issuer provided by MSCI and available attached.
[6] "UN SDGs" refers to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

- Regulated markets

The mutual fund may invest in term financial instruments, both firm and conditional, traded on regulated markets. These operations are carried out within the limit of once the asset.

The risks on which the manager wishes to intervene:
-Currency risk

The nature of the interventions, all operations being limited to the achievement of the management objective:
These operations are carried out within the limit of once the amount of the asset.

The nature of the instruments used:
- Future
- Simple options,
- Foreign exchange swaps,
- Currency exchange in the future.

The mutual fund will not use Total Return Swaps (TRS).

Derivatives may be used to:
- **Exposure:** a fast allocation of portfolio exposure: to cope with a subscription or redemption in order to maintain an unchanged exposure of the portfolio, the manager may use derivatives before making its stock selection, using futures and simple options listed on regulated markets. Equity risk will never exceed 100% of net assets.

- **Hedging:** a one-off strategy for hedging foreign exchange risk using foreign exchange swap or foreign exchange futures operations.

4. Securities incorporating derivatives

The nature of intervention contracts:
- Negotiated markets,
- Regulated markets.

The risks on which the manager wishes to intervene
The risk to which the mutual fund is exposed via securities incorporating simple derivatives cannot exceed the risk of the underlying. The underlying or associated risk may be an action or interest rate risk.

The form of securities incorporating derivatives
Securities incorporating simple derivatives used may take the following forms:
- Convertible bonds (simple, indexed),
- Bonds redeemable in shares (ORA),
- Warrants,
- Subscription rights,
- CVG (Certificates of Guaranteed Values),

The use of this type of investment can vary from 0% to a maximum of 10% of the net assets of the mutual fund. The mutual fund will not use the investment in Contingent Convertible Bonds (CoCos).
The mutual fund will not invest in subordinated securities.
The sum of liabilities from derivatives and securities incorporating simple derivatives is limited to 100% of net assets.

5. Deposits

For the management of its liquidity, the mutual fund may use deposits placed with the same credit institution up to 10% of its net assets.

6. Cash loans

The mutual fund may temporarily borrow 10% of its net assets as part of cash management.

7. Transactions of acquisitions and temporary disposals of securities

N/A

▶ Risk Profile

The risk profile of the mutual fund is adapted to an investment horizon of more than 5 years. Like any financial investment, potential investors should be aware that the value of the assets of the mutual fund is subject to market fluctuations and can vary greatly.

<u>Discretionary risk</u>
The discretionary management style is based on anticipating the evolution of the different markets (stocks, bonds). There is a risk that the UCITS will not be invested at all times in the best performing markets.

<u>Market risk</u>
A decline in equity markets can lead to a fall in the net asset value of the mutual asset. Since the MUTUAL can be exposed to small and mid-caps up to a maximum of 30% of its assets, these variations can be more marked and faster than on large caps. The degree of exposure to equity risk is between 90% and 100%.

<u>Liquidity risk</u>
The reduced volume of small and mid-cap markets may present a liquidity risk. This type of investment may impact the valuation of the Mutual fund and the price conditions under which the mutual fund may have to liquidate positions, in particular in the event of significant redemptions, or even make it impossible to sell them, with the consequence of a possible decrease in the net asset value and/or a suspension thereof in the event of non-listing of the securities.

<u>Risk of capital loss</u>
The mutual fund does not include any guarantee or protection, the capital initially invested may not be returned. The capital loss occurs when selling a unit at a price below its purchase value.

<u>Foreign exchange risk on Eu currencies excluding Euro</u>
The mutual fund may invest in instruments denominated in any foreign currency outside the Euro zone. Fluctuations in these currencies against the Euro may have a positive or negative influence on the value of these instruments. The fall in the prices of these currencies against the Euro corresponds to the exchange rate risk. The exchange rate risk is proportional to the part of the assets invested in foreign transferable securities outside the Euro zone.

Other risks indicated as an ancillary:

<u>Interest rate and credit risk</u>
The mutual fund can invest in interest rate products up to a limit of 10% of the assets. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer will not be able to meet its liabilities.

<u>Risk of investing in emerging markets</u>
Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the mutual fund can be invested up to a limit of 10% of its net assets in securities issued on the markets of emerging countries whose operating and supervisory conditions may deviate from the standards prevailing in the major financial centers. Fluctuations in the prices of these securities may have a positive or negative influence on the value of these instruments and thus lead to an increase or decrease in the net asset value of the mutual fund.

<u>Counterparty risk</u>
In the context of OTC transactions, the OPVM is exposed to the risk of default of the counterparty with whom the transaction is traded. This potential risk depends on the counterparties' ratings and may materialize in the context of a default of one of those counterparties by a decrease in the net asset value of the UCITS.

<u>Sustainability Risk</u>
This is the risk associated with an environmental, social or governance event or situation which, if it occurs, could have a significant negative impact, actual or potential, on the value of the investment. Sustainability factors include environmental, social and personnel issues, respect for human rights and the fight against corruption.
In their sustainable development risk policy, made public in accordance with Article 3 of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the disclosure of information on sustainable investments and sustainability risks and amending Directive (EU) 2016/2341, French management companies include information on risks related to climate change as well as on risks related to biodiversity.

<u>Risks related to addressing sustainability risks</u>
Currently, there is no universally recognized framework or list of factors to consider in ensuring that investments are sustainable, and the legal and regulatory framework governing sustainable finance is still being developed.
The application of ESG criteria to the investment process as part of the consideration of sustainability risks may exclude securities of certain issuers for non-financial reasons, which may involve forgoing certain market opportunities available to other mutual funds that do not use ESG or sustainability criteria.
Available ESG information, whether from third-party data providers or issuers themselves, may be incomplete, inaccurate, fragmented, or unavailable, which may have a negative impact on a portfolio that relies on such data to assess the appropriate inclusion or exclusion of a security. The approach to sustainable finance will evolve and develop over time, both because of the refinement of investment decision-making processes to consider ESG factors and risks, but also because of legal and regulatory developments.

Key environmental risks

RISKS	MAIN SUB-RISKS	PROBABILITY	HORIZON	IMPACT
Physical Risks	- Pollution risk - Transition risk related to energy regulations - Risks related to the degradation of water quality - Asbestos risk - Flood risk - Risk of rising waters -Risk of accelerating biodiversity loss	Average	Medium term	Moderate
Transition risks	- Transition risk related to energy or climate change regulations	Average	Medium Term	Moderate
Liability risk	- Risk related to activities presenting a risk of litigation	Average	Medium Term	Moderate

Key social and poor governance risks

RISKS	MAIN SUB-RISKS	PROBABILITY	HORIZON	IMPACT
Social risks	- Risk related to the lack of diversity and equal opportunities for all - Risk related to lack of employee participation in decision-making processes - Risk related to lack of continuing education and professional development - Risk related to a non-multigenerational environment - Risk related to a lack of work/life balance - Risk related to pandemics and remote work	Average	Medium Term	Moderate
Governance Risks	- Risk related to the governance structure - Risk related to executive compensation - Risk related to regulated agreements - Corruption risk	Average	Medium Term	Moderate

▶ Relevant subscribers and profile of the typical investor

- A Share: all subscribers and more particularly natural persons
- I Share: all subscribers and more particularly institutional
- R Share: all subscribers and more particularly natural persons

The mutual fund can be used to support life insurance contracts.
The mutual fund is eligible for the Equity Savings Plan (PEA).

The mutual fund is suitable for investors seeking exposure to equity markets and who are aware of the risks associated with market volatility.

The amount that is reasonable to invest in this mutual fund depends on the personal circumstances of each investor. To determine this, it is necessary to consider the personal wealth, the current needs, the recommended duration of this investment but also the desire to take risks because of the volatility inherent in the equity markets.

It is also recommended to diversify your investments sufficiently so as not to expose them only to the risks of a single UCITS.

The units of this UCITS are not and will not be registered in the United States under the U.S. Securities Act. of 1933, as amended ("Securities Act 1933") nor permitted under any applicable law in a U.S. state. Its units shall not be directly or indirectly transferred, offered, or sold in the United States of America (including in its territories or possessions), for the benefit of any national of the United States of America (US Person and similar) as that term is defined by the U.S. Regulation S regulations under the Act of 1933 adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").
The mutual fund is not, and will not be, registered under the U.S. Investment Company Act of 1940. Any resale or assignment of shares in the United States of America or to a U.S. Person may constitute a violation of U.S. law.

▶ Recommended investment duration

More than 5 years.

▶Procedures for determining and allocating distributable sums

Characteristics / Shares	Allocation of distributable amounts
A	Full capitalization of net income and realized net capital gains, recognition of accrued coupons
I	Full capitalization of net income and realized net capital gains, recognition of accrued coupons
R	Full capitalization of net income and realized net capital gains, recognition of accrued coupons

▶ Characteristics of the shares

(Denomination currencies, splitting, etc.)

The units are denominated in Euro.
A shares may be divided into thousandths of a share.
I shares may be divided into one hundred-thousandth of a share.
R shares may be split into thousandths of a share.

▶ Terms of subscription and redemption

Characteristics / Shares	Original net asset value	Minimum amount of the first subscription	Minimum amount of subsequent subscriptions
A	150 €	1 share	N/A
I	100.000 €	1 Share	1 Share
R	150 €	100.000 €	N/A

Orders are executed in accordance with the table below:

D	D	**D = day on which the net asset value is established**	D+1 worked	D + 5 worked maximum	D + 5 worked maximum
Centralization before 12:00 of subscription orders	Centralization before 12:00 of redemption orders	Execution of the order at the latest in D	Publication of net asset value	Payment of subscriptions	Settlement of buybacks

Subscription and redemption requests are centralized each trading day before 12 noon by the depositary:

Société Générale
32, rue du Champ de Tir
44000 Nantes

and are executed, at an unknown price, on the basis of the next net asset value calculated on the closing prices of the day.

The net asset value is calculated daily with the exception of public holidays in France and the closing days of the Paris Stock Exchange (official calendar: EURONEXT).
If the net asset value of 31 December, corresponding to the end of the financial year, is a legal holiday in France or a Saturday or Sunday then it can in no way serve as a support for subscriptions or redemptions.

Pursuant to Article L. 214-8-7 of the Financial and Financial Act, the repurchase of shares, as well as the issue of new shares, may be temporarily suspended by the management company, when exceptional circumstances so require and if the interest of the holders so requires.

The net asset value is available from the management company or on the website www.gaylussacgestion.com.

▶ Procedures for moving from one class of shares to another

Requests to move from one class of shares to another are centralized each trading day in Paris before 12 noon by the depositary. The exchange is carried out on the basis of the next calculated net asset value. Any breaks will either be paid in cash or completed for the subscription of an additional share. The change from one class of shares to another is treated as a transfer subject to taxation in respect of capital gains.

▶ Fees and Commissions

Subscription and redemption commissions

Subscription and redemption commissions increase the subscription price paid by the investor or decrease the redemption price. The commissions acquired from the UCITS shall be used to offset the costs incurred by the UCITS in investing or divesting the entrusted assets. The commissions not acquired go to the management company, the marketer, etc...

The commissions applied to the UCITS will be identical for units A and I and R.

Costs to be borne by the investor, levied at the time of subscriptions and redemptions	Base	Rate scale		
Subscription fee not acquired to the UCITS	Net asset value × number of units	**A share** 2% maximum	**I share** 2% maximum	**R share** 2% maximum
Subscription fee acquired from the UCITS	N/A	N/A		
Redemption fee not paid to the UCITS	N/A	N/A		
Redemption fee payable to the Fund	N/A	N/A		

Contributions of securities are admissible insofar as they correspond to the management policy defined by the management company. They are admitted with subscription commission.

Operating and management costs
These fees cover all fees invoiced directly to the UCITS, except for transaction fees.
Transaction fees include intermediation fees (brokerages, stock exchange taxes, etc.) and the movement commission, if any, which may be collected in particular by the depositary and the management company.

In addition to operating and management costs, the following may be added:

- Outperformance fees. These remunerate the management company once the UCITS has exceeded its objectives. They are therefore invoiced to the UCITS.
- Movement fees charged to the UCITS.
- A share of the income from the temporary acquisition and disposal of securities.

Fees charged to the UCITS	Assiette	Rate Scale (1)		
Financial management fees and administrative costs external to the management company	Net assets	**A share** **2,316% tax incl.** maximum	**I share** **0,96 % tax incl.** maximum	**R share** **1,40% tax incl.** maximum
Maximum indirect costs	Net assets	Not significant (*)		
Motion Commissions	Direct debit on each transaction	No movement commission is received by the management company (2)		
		A lump sum of 0 to 18 € depending on the place is collected by the depositary		
Commission de surperformance	Net assets	**20% including VAT** of the performance of the mutual fund compared to the Stoxx Europe 600 Total Return Index, only in the event of an appreciation of the net asset value over the crystallization period and in compliance with the "high water mark" principle over the last three financial years ended		

(*) Not significant, the UCIs held in the portfolio being less than 20%.
(1) The management company denounced the option to VAT on 01/10/2015 in application of Article L-260 B of the General Tax Code.
(2) Movement commissions received by the management company are stopped from 01/01/2021

Exceptional and non-recurring costs for the recovery of debts or a procedure to assert a right, contributions due for the management of the UCITS pursuant to (d) of 3 ° of II of Article L.621-5-3 of the Monetary and Financial Code, taxes, taxes, fees, and government duties (in relation to the UCITS) exceptional and non-recurring, are out of scope of the blocks of fees mentioned above.
The information relating to these costs shall also be described ex post in the UCITS' annual report.

How to calculate the outperformance fee (CSP)

The methods of calculating the outperformance fee for units A, I and R are as follows: 20% including VAT of the annual performance of the mutual fund beyond that of its reference indicator, the Stoxx Europe 600 Total Return.
It is only due if the performance of the share is positive and higher than the "High water Mark".[7]
Outperformance fees are calculated on each date of calculation of the net asset value and provisioned in order to be deducted from the asset to obtain the net asset value of the units of the mutual fund.

The crystallization period (frequency with which the provisions of the CSP are acquired and payable to the Management Company) of this commission is the accounting year.

The outperformance fee is set up on 01/12/2020. The first crystallization period will end on the last trading day of December 2021.
This outperformance fee is provisioned for each calculation of the net asset value and is directly charged to the profit and loss account of the mutual fund.

In the event of a share buyback during the crystallization period, the outperformance fee is acquired by the management company.

It is definitively acquired by the management company at the end of the accounting year of the mutual fund.
"High water mark" [8] **model:** Outperformance commission model under which this commission can only be deducted when a new ceiling threshold (known as a "high-water mark") has been reached during the performance reference period.
As a result, outperformance fee calculations have parameters specific to each share category.

High Water Mark Reference Period

(Time horizon over which performance is measured and compared to the benchmark and at the end of which the mechanism for compensating for past underperformance – or negative performance – may be restarted):
at the end of 5 years without recognition of outperformance, the level of the net asset reference value is automatically reset, and a new reference period of 5 years begins. If another year of underperformance has taken place within this first period of 5 years and it has not been made up at the end of this first period, a new period of 5 years maximum opens from this new year in underperformance.

Research fees

Research costs within the meaning of Article 314-21 of the AMF General Regulation may be invoiced to the UCITS when these fees are not paid from the management company's own resources.

Procedure for choosing intermediaries

The choice of intermediaries is made on the basis of their particular competence in the field of equities, as well as because of the quality of their research, the execution of orders, participation in private placements and IPOs, their ability to organize meetings with companies and to deal with blocks on securities.

IV. Integrating sustainability risks into the investment process

Consideration of sustainability risks

A sustainability risk is an environmental, social or governance event or situation that, if it occurs, could have an actual or potential adverse effect on the value of the investment. Sustainability factors include environmental, social and personnel issues, respect for human rights and the fight against corruption and bribery.
In their sustainable development risk policy, made public in accordance with Article 3 of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the disclosure of information on sustainable investments and sustainability risks and amending Directive (EU) 2016/2341, French management companies include information on risks related to climate change as well as on risks related to biodiversity.

Consideration of Negative Impacts on Sustainability (Main Adverse Impact - PAI)

Negative sustainability impacts refer to the negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors such as the environment, social issues, respect for human rights and the fight against corruption.

The mutual fund Gay-Lussac Green Impact considers the main negative impacts ("PAI") with a comprehensive SRI strategy consisting of:

- An approach to extra-financial criteria in ESG "rating improvement" from the investment universe.

7HWM for "high-water *mark":* highest NAV per share or per share. Definition of ESMA (European Securities and Markets Authority), "Guidance on performance commissions in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities and certain types of alternative investment funds" page 7 (05/11/2020)

[8]ESMA (European Securities and Markets Authority) definition, "Orientations on performance commissions in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities and certain types of alternative investment funds" page 6 (05/11/2020)

- A politic of sectoral and normative exclusion.
- A follow-up of the controversies of the issuing companies.

The measurement of negative impacts in terms of sustainability factors for the mutual fund Gay-Lussac Green Impact is also done using environmental impact measurement indicators:

- Measurement of carbon intensity.
- Two indicators to measure alignment with Objective 2° of the Paris Climate Agreement.
- Measurement of alignment with European taxonomy.

Taking into account extra-financial criteria

The consideration of sustainability risks in the investment process as well as responsible investment are based on the use and analysis of extra-financial criteria.
Gay-Lussac Gestion has implemented a Best in Universe approach to ESG criteria in "rating improvement" excluding 20% of the values from the universe of the lowest rated references.
The ESG rating system is that of MSCI ESG and takes into account the extra-financial Environmental, Social and Governance criteria. The weighting of each criterion is based on the sectoral materiality of each company. The table below details the issues taken into account in the extra-financial analysis applied by MSCI.

Figure 1 MSCI ESG Key Issue Hierarchy

3 Pillars	10 Themes	35 ESG Key Issues	
Environment	Climate Change	Carbon Emissions Product Carbon Footprint	Financing Environmental Impact Climate Change Vulnerability
	Natural Capital	Water Stress Biodiversity & Land Use	Raw Material Sourcing
	Pollution & Waste	Toxic Emissions & Waste Packaging Material & Waste	Electronic Waste
	Environmental Opportunities	Opportunities in Clean Tech Opportunities in Green Building	Opportunities in Renewable Energy
Social	Human Capital	Labor Management Health & Safety	Human Capital Development Supply Chain Labor Standards
	Product Liability	Product Safety & Quality Chemical Safety Financial Product Safety	Privacy & Data Security Responsible Investment Health & Demographic Risk
	Stakeholder Opposition	Controversial Sourcing Community Relations	
	Social Opportunities	Access to Communications Access to Finance	Access to Health Care Opportunities in Nutrition & Health
Governance*	Corporate Governance	Ownership & Control Board	Pay Accounting
	Corporate Behavior	Business Ethics Tax Transparency	

** The Governance Pillar carries weight in the ESG Rating model for all companies.*

Source : https://www.msci.com/documents/1296102/21901542/MSCI+ESG+Ratings+Methodology+-+Exec+Summary+Nov+2020.pdf

The issuers' ESG ratings are then weighted to give a total ESG rating of the portfolio.
The distribution of ESG ratings out of 10 within the portfolio is then sorted by grade ranging from AAA to B according to this scale:

- AAA > 8,5
- AA > 7,5
- A > 6,5
- BBB > 5,5
- BB > 4,5
- B < 4,5

The ESG score obtained by the mutual fund is compared with the ESG score of the benchmark index, the STOXX Europe 600 NR, the objective being to have a better ESG score than this one. The calculation of the ESG score of the benchmark is done in the same way as that of the mutual fund, based on the analysis provided by the MSCI ESG provider.

The objective of the extra-financial analysis is to cover all companies from the benchmark; however this objective has its limits since the MSCI ESG analysis does not necessarily cover all companies. The ESG rating strategy aims to cover at least 90% of the investment universe.

These extra-financial data are available in the monthly financial reports as well as in the semi-annual extra-financial reports of the mutual fund.

Integration of sustainable investment themes

The mutual fund Gay-Lussac Gestion Green Impact focuses on investing in sustainable themes such as sustainable innovation, renewable energies, energy efficiency, the circular economy, and the energy transition.

The percentage of alignment of revenue with the "sustainable" activities of each issuing company is calculated according to MSCI's impact methodology,[11]in particular focused on un SDGs [12] and the regulatory framework of the European taxonomy.

Gay-Lussac Gestion defines three types of issuers, defined according to the weight of sustainable activities in their turnover:

1. High green intensity (Type 1): more than 50% of turnover is generated by activities contributing directly or indirectly to sustainable growth.
2. Moderate green intensity (Type 2): between 10% and 50% of turnover is generated by activities contributing directly or indirectly to sustainable growth.
3. Low green intensity (Type 3): less than 10% of turnover is generated by activities that contribute directly or indirectly to sustainable growth.

In order to apply a sustainable investment strategy within the meaning of Article 9 of the Disclosure Regulation / SFDR, the Gay-Lussac Green Impact mutual fund has set itself allocation thresholds to be respected for each type of issuer:

- Type 1 issuers represent a minimum of 25% of the portfolio.
- Type 3 issuers represent a maximum of 20% of the portfolio (this is the diversification pocket).
- Type 2 issuers occupy the rest of the allocation.

Application of a sectoral exclusion policy

Sectoral exclusion consists in excluding undertakings deriving a share of their turnover, considered significant and quantified below, from activities deemed harmful to society. The mutual fund Gay-Lussac Green Impact has implemented a strict exclusion policy for the following sectors:

- Companies producing or marketing chemical weapons, biological weapons, and depleted uranium weapons.
- Companies involved in the manufacture, stockpiling or services for anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions, in accordance with the Ottawa and Oslo Conventions.
- Companies in tobacco production: Gay-Lussac Gestion undertakes not to invest in companies with a percentage of income equal to or greater than 10% of their turnover in tobacco production.
- Companies in the production of recreational cannabis.
- Undertakings carrying out coal-related activities.
- Activities related to pornography.
- Companies going against the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact.
- Gambling-related businesses.
- Exploration and production and exploitation of fossil fuels (>5% of turnover).
- Companies that distribute, transport, and produce equipment and services, insofar as more than 33% (inclusive) of their turnover is generated by customers in the exploration, production, and exploitation of fossil fuels sector.
- Companies that earn more than 33% (inclusive) of their turnover in one of the following activities:
  - Storage and landfill centers without GHG capture
  - Incineration without energy recovery.
  - Energy efficiency for non-renewable energy sources and energy savings related to the optimization of the extraction, transmission, and production of electricity from fossil fuels;
  - Logging, unless it is managed sustainably.
  - Agriculture on peatlands.

- The production of electricity/heat from non-renewable energy sources, or providing dedicated equipment or services for this purpose, unless:
  - These companies have set themselves a target well below 2°C or 1.5°C or have a SBTi commitment "Business Ambition for 1.5°C».
  - Their carbon intensity meets the following annual thresholds:

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Max. gCO2/kWh	408	393	374	354	335	315

[11]The MSCI impact methodology refers to the definition of the sustainability of each actor according to the activities engaged in its turnover according to the analysis of MSCI. This methodology is different from the ESG rating methodology which gives an ESG rating by considering the Environmental, Social and Governance factors of each actor according to its sector.

[12] "UN SDGs" refers to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Follow-up of controversies

An ESG controversy can be defined as an existing incident or situation that a company faces because of allegations of negative behavior towards various parties (employees, communities, environment, shareholders, the company at large), through bad practices related to several ESG indicators.

The Controversy Note is also a warning measure of the reputational and operational risks to which companies are exposed when they directly or indirectly contravene the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact in the field of human rights, international labor standards, the environment, and the fight against corruption. A very severe controversy can lead to heavy financial penalties.
The objective of ESG controversy analysis is to assess the severity of the negative impact of each event or situation on the investment.

Thus, in this way, the analysis of ESG controversies among issuers constitutes a qualitative filter in Gay-Lussac Gestion's responsible investment policy, applied to the investment strategy of the Gay-Lussac Green Impact mutual fund.

Gay-Lussac Gestion has chosen to keep an eye on certain means for controversy among the issuing companies so that the mutual fund respects the minimum guarantees:
•Companies identified as being involved in child labor.
•Companies identified as being involved in the non-respect of human rights.
•Companies identified as being involved in the degradation of environmental performance.
•Companies identified as being involved in corruption-related controversies.

Gay-Lussac Gestion has set up an alert threshold on:
•Values that have had a recent controversy and are considered "very severe" according to MSCI's controversy tracking methodology;[13]

If the alert threshold is exceeded, the following can be studied:
-Structural or punctual nature of the controversy.
-Measures put in place by the company to remedy the controversy.
-Further monitoring of the company and its public statements vis-à-vis the controversy.

The measures taken may go as far as the sale of all or part of the line concerned, depending on market conditions, or may lead to a strict exclusion of value during the in-depth analysis phase of the line.

Indicators for measuring the environmental impact of the mutual fund

1) Calculation of the carbon intensity of the mutual fund

In accordance with a desire to measure the environmental impact of funds as part of an "Article 9" strategy according to the European Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 called Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR), the mutual fund Gay-Lussac Green Impact measures the effective contribution of its investments to the energy and ecological transition, in terms of climate change.
To do this, Gay-Lussac Gestion calculates the carbon intensity of the portfolio, which thus measures the greenhouse gas emissions of investments, based on the methodology recommended by ADEME and by the regulatory technical standards (RTS) of the PAI (Principle Adverse Impact) of the SFDR regulation.[14]

Carbon intensity is a static indicator that does not reflect the dynamics of energy transition strategies put in place by companies.

Carbon intensity of a company (tons of CO2 / M€ of turnover) = (Scope 1 + Scope 2) / Million euros of turnover
- Scope 1: Greenhouse gas emissions generated by the combustion of fossil fuels and production processes owned or controlled by the company
- Scope 2: Indirect greenhouse gas emissions related to the company's energy consumption

Total carbon intensity of the portfolio =

$$\frac{\sum_i \frac{I_i}{\mathrm{CB_i}} * E_i}{\sum_i \frac{I_i}{\mathrm{CB_i}} * CA_i} * 1000000$$

[13]The MSCI Controversies Tracking methodology is a different methodology from the MSCI ESG rating methodology and also different from the MSCI impact methodology. This methodology makes it possible to monitor the controversies of each actor and to classify them in order of severity and impact. This methodology is available attached.
[14]ADEME : Agence de la transition écologique

Portfolio weighted carbon intensity (mandatory IAP n°3 of the RTS SFDR) =

$$\sum_i \frac{I_i}{VP} * \frac{E_i}{CA_i}$$

- Ii = Value of the issuer's investment
- Cbi = Market capitalization of the issuer
- CAi = Annual turnover of the issuer
- Ei = total emissions from the transmitter
- VP = Portfolio Valuation (Σ of the market values of the positions held)

Weighted carbon intensity measures the portfolio's exposure to the most carbon-intensive firms by disregarding firm size. Gay-Lussac Gestion calculates the carbon intensity weighted by the asset value of each position in the mutual fund.

In addition, this score is compared with the score of the mutual fund benchmark, the STOXX Europe 600 NR. Thus, the publication of this indicator can be found on the monthly extra-financial reporting.
The calculation of the carbon intensity of the benchmark is done using in-house research by the team of extra-financial analysts and providers of raw extra-financial data such as Bloomberg and MSCI ESG.

Gay-Lussac Gestion compares these carbon indicators monthly, so as to be able to highlight the evolution of the results and the mitigation of the environmental impact of the mutual fund.

There is currently no sustainable benchmark for this environmental impact measurement indicator.
The number of companies covered by the benchmark analysis aims to be as high as possible, however this target has its limitations as not all issuers share their extra-financial data and ESG data providers do not have full coverage of issuers.

2) Indicator of alignment with the Paris Climate Agreement

The mutual fund Gay-Lussac Green Impact aims to be transparent about its alignment with the 2015 Paris Agreements and the -2°C target.
To do this, an alignment indicator of portfolio positions has been set up, calculating the percentage of companies that have submitted a scenario respecting the 2°C alignment trajectory of the Paris Agreement.
This information is available through the Science Based Targets (SBT) initiative, which allows companies to define and submit their greenhouse gas reduction targets (Scopes 1 and 2 + Scope 3 if it represents more than 40% of emissions) in order to align with the Paris Climate Agreement.
More than 900 companies around the world have already submitted their scenarios to the SBT. The list is available on the https://sciencebasedtargets.org/companies-taking-action website.
This score is compared with the score of the benchmark, the STOXX 600NR. The publication of this indicator can be found on the monthly extra-financial reporting.

3) Low-carbon indicator of the mutual fund

A low-carbon indicator of the portfolio has been set up, calculating the share of GWh (Gigawatt-hour) in the energy mix of each emitter from green energy, renewable or alternative sources. The percentage of carbon-free energy of each emitter makes it possible to calculate the decarbonized percentage of the mutual fund according to the allocation of each asset.
The portfolio aims to be transparent about its percentage of Gigawatt-hour decarbonized (from renewable, green, or alternative energies) in order to highlight the impact of the mutual fund compared to a scenario -2°C by 2050, which is 66%. This sustainable benchmark of 66% is the result of the study "Global Energy Transformation: A Roadmap to 2050" of the IRENA agency (International Renewable Energy Agency) and was considered in order to bring consistency, direction and transparency to the calculation methodology applied by Gay-Lussac Gestion.

4) Alignment of the mutual fund with the European Taxonomy

The "green share" of the portfolio corresponds to the percentage of the annual turnover of companies eligible for the European Green Taxonomy.
3 types of activities are identified as well as 6 main environmental objectives. An activity is then defined as green if it contributes substantially to one of these 6 objectives without significantly harming another of the objectives, and when it complies with minimum social guarantees and selection criteria.

3 types of activities identified:

1. Low-carbon activities, already compatible with a carbon-neutral economy in 2050
2. Transition activities contributing to a carbon-neutral economy in 2050
3. Activities that make carbon neutrality possible with strong GHG reductions

<u>6 main environmental objectives:</u>
1. Climate change mitigation
1. Adaptation to climate change
1. Pollution control (prevention and control)
2. Sustainable use of water and marine resources protection
3. Transition to a circular economy, waste prevention & recycling
4. Protecting healthy ecosystems

The calculation of this alignment to the European taxonomy is applied to the Gay-Lussac Green Impact mutual fund with data available from different external providers, such as Bloomberg and MSCI ESG, to be transparent about the impact of the mutual fund.
In this way, these providers share the percentage of alignment with the taxonomy of each issuing company in which the mutual fund is invested or plans to invest. The percentage of overall alignment of the mutual fund is calculated in a weighted manner, i.e., according to the allocation of each portfolio position.
Since the allocation is not fixed in time, the overall percentage of alignment of the mutual fund varies monthly.
This percentage of alignment is compared with that of the benchmark, the STOXX 600 NR. Thus, the publication of this indicator can be found on the monthly extra-financial reporting.

V. Commercial information

Requests for information, documents relating to the mutual fund and its net asset value can be obtained directly from the management company or from its website:

Gay-Lussac Gestion
45, avenue George V
75008 Paris
Phone : 01.45.61.64.90

Website www.gaylussacgestion.com

Subscription and redemption requests relating to the mutual fund are centralized with its custodian:

Société Générale
32, rue du Champ de Tir
44000 Nantes

Redemptions are settled by the issuing account keeper within a maximum period of five days following that of the valuation of the share.

However, if, in exceptional circumstances, the repayment requires the prior realization of assets included in the MUTUAL, this period may be extended, but may not exceed 30 days.

In accordance with the provisions of the Monetary and Financial Code, information relating to the consideration of criteria relating to the respect of social, environmental and governance quality (ESG) objectives in the management of the mutual fund, can be found on the website of the management company and in the annual reports of the mutual fund.

<u>*Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability disclosure in the financial services sector (the Disclosure Regulation):*</u>

The management company shall make available to the investor, on its website and in the UCITS' annual report, information on how ESG criteria are considered in the UCITS' investment policy.

As a financial market player, the management company of the mutual fund is subject to Regulation 2019/2088 of 27 November 2019 on sustainability disclosure in the financial services sector (known as the "Disclosure Regulation").

This Regulation establishes harmonized rules for financial market participants on transparency regarding the integration of sustainability risks (Article 6 of the Regulation), the consideration of negative sustainability impacts, the promotion of environmental or social characteristics in the investment process (Article 8 of the Regulation) or sustainable investment objectives (Article 9 of the Regulation).

Sustainability risk is defined as an environmental, social or governance event or situation that, if it occurs, could have a significant adverse impact, actual or potential, on the value of the investment.

Sustainable investment is an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental objective, measured for example by means of key indicators on resource efficiency concerning the use of energy, renewable energy, raw materials, water and land, waste generation and greenhouse gas emissions or effects on biodiversity and the circular economy, or an investment in an economic activity that contributes to a social objective, in particular an investment that contributes to the fight against inequalities or that promotes social cohesion, social integration and labor relations, or an investment in human capital or economically or socially disadvantaged communities, provided that such investments do not cause significant harm to any of those objectives and that societies in which investments are made shall apply good governance practices, in particular as regards sound management structures, relations with staff, remuneration of competent staff and compliance with tax obligations.

VI. Investment rules

The mutual fund respects the constraints related to eligibility for the PEA.

In accordance with the provisions of Articles R 214-9 to R 214-29 of the Monetary and Financial Code, the asset composition rules provided for by the Monetary and Financial Code and the risk dispersion rules applicable to this UCITS must be always respected. If these limits are exceeded independently of the management company or following the exercise of a subscription right, the management company's primary objective will be to regularize this situation as soon as possible, considering the interest of the unitholders of the UCITS.

VII. Overall Risk

The method of calculating the overall risk ratio is the method of calculating the commitment.

VIII. Rules for the valuation and recognition of assets

1 - Asset valuation rules

A – Evaluation Methodology

- Financial instruments and securities traded on a regulated market are valued at the market price.

However, the following instruments are evaluated using the following specific methods:

- European bonds and equities are valued at the closing price, foreign securities at the last known price.
- Stocks and bonds that are hedged or arbitraged by futures market positions are valued based on today's closing prices.
- Negotiable debt securities and similar securities which are not the subject of significant transactions shall be valued by the application of an actuarial method, the rate used to be that of the issues of equivalent securities affected, where appropriate, by a difference representative of the intrinsic characteristics of the issuer of the security.

However, negotiable debt securities with a residual life of 3 months or less and in the absence of any particular sensitivity may be valued on a straight-line basis.

- Negotiable debt securities with a life of less than 3 months are valued at the purchase trading rate. A depreciation of the discount or overcut is carried out on a straight-line basis over the life of the TCN.
- Marketable debt securities with a life of more than 3 months are valued at the market rate.
- Units or shares of O.P.C.V.M. are valued at the last known net asset value.
- Securities that are the subject of assignment or temporary acquisition contracts are valued in accordance with the regulations in force according to the terms of the original contract.

- Financial instruments not traded on a regulated market shall be valued under the responsibility of the management company at their likely trading value.

- Contracts:
  - Transactions on firm futures markets are valued at the clearing price and conditional transactions according to the security of the medium.
  - The market value for firm futures contracts is equal to the euro price multiplied by the number of contracts.
  - The market value for conditional transactions is equal to the underlying equivalent translation.
  - Rate swaps are valued at the market rate in accordance with the contractual provisions.
  - Off-balance-sheet transactions are valued at market value.

- Financial instruments whose price has not been recorded on the day of the valuation or whose price has been corrected shall be valued at their probable trading value under the responsibility of the management company's board of directors. These assessments and their justification shall be communicated to the external auditor in the occasion of his audits.

B - Practical arrangements

The databases used are Bloomberg, MSCI ESG Research and Telekurs.

- Asia-Oceania	:	Afternoon extraction for a quote at the closing price of the day.
- America	:	Extraction morning for a quote at the closing price of the previous day. Extraction late afternoon for a quote at the opening price of the day.
- Europe	:	Extraction morning (D+1) for a quote at the closing price of the day. Extraction in the early afternoon for a quote at the opening price of the day.

Contributors: tailor-made extractions according to the availability of prices, and the terms defined by the Management Company.

The fixing used for currencies is the BCE fixing.

2 - Method of accounting

- The method of recognition used for recording income from financial instruments is that of the accrued coupon.
- The recording of transaction fees is recorded in fees included.

IX. Remuneration

The prospectus contains the elements mentioned in Article 411-113 of the AMF General Regulation.
The remuneration policy implemented at Gay-Lussac Gestion complies with the provisions mentioned in Directives 2011/61/EU and 2009/65/EC.
The policy put in place regarding compensation structures and practices aims to contribute to strengthening the sound and controlled management of the risks weighing on both Gay-Lussac Gestion and the UCITS managed by the latter.
The remuneration policy considers sustainability risks within the meaning of Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 known as the Disclosure Regulation.

The Remuneration Committee is composed of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and the General Management.

Details of the remuneration policy are available on the website www.gaylussacgestion.com
A paper copy will be made available free of charge on request at the headquarters of the management company.

REGULATION OF THE MUTUAL FUND GAY-LUSSAC GREEN IMPACT

TITLE 1 - ASSETS AND SHARES

Article 1 - Shares of co-ownership

The rights of the co-owners are expressed in shares, each share corresponding to the same fraction of the assets of the mutual fund. Each unitholder has a co-ownership right on the assets of the mutual fund proportional to the number of shares owned.
The duration of the mutual fund shall be 99 years from the date of its creation, except in the case of early dissolution or the extension provided for in this Regulation.
The characteristics of the different classes of units and their conditions of access are specified in the prospectus of the mutual fund.

The different categories of shares will be able to:

- benefit from different income distribution schemes (distribution or capitalization),
- be denominated in different currencies,
- supporter different management fees,
- support different subscription and redemption commissions,
- to see a different nominal value,
- be accompanied by a systematic risk cover, partial or total, defined in the prospectus. Such hedging shall be provided by means of financial instruments minimizing the impact of hedging operations on the other classes of units of the UCITS,
- be reserved for one or more marketing networks.

The mutual fund has the possibility to group or divide its shares.
The shares may be divided, by decision of the board of directors of the management company, into tenths, hundredths, thousandths, or ten-thousandths called fractions of shares.
The provisions of the Regulation governing the issue and redemption of shares are applicable to fractional shares the value of which will always be proportional to that of the share they represent. All other provisions of the Regulation relating to shares shall apply to fractional shares without it being necessary to specify it, except where otherwise provided.
Finally, the board of directors of the asset management company may, on its own decisions, divide the units by creating new units that are allocated to the holders in exchange for the old units.

Article 2 - Minimum amount of assets

Shares may not be repurchased if the assets of the mutual fund become less than 300,000 euros; when the assets remain for thirty days below this amount, the asset management company shall take the necessary steps to liquidate the UCITS concerned, or one of the operations mentioned in Article 411-16 of the AMF General Regulation (transfer of the UCITS).

Article 3 - Issue and redemption of shares

Units shall be issued at any time at the request of the holders based on their net asset value plus, where applicable, subscription fees.

Redemptions and subscriptions are made under the conditions and according to the terms and conditions defined in the prospectus.
Units of UCITS may be admitted to listing according to the regulations in force.

Subscriptions must be paid up in full on the day the net asset value is calculated. They may be carried out in cash and/or by contribution of financial instruments. The asset management company has the right to refuse the proposed securities and, to this end, has a period of seven days from their deposit to make its decision known.

In the event of acceptance, the values contributed shall be valued in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 4 and the subscription shall be made based on the first net asset value following the acceptance of the values concerned.

Redemptions can be made in cash and/or in kind. If the redemption in kind corresponds to a representative share of the assets of the portfolio, then only the signed written agreement of the outgoing holder must be obtained by the UCITS or management company. Where the redemption in kind does not correspond to a representative share of the assets of the portfolio, all holders must signify their written agreement authorizing the outgoing holder to obtain the redemption of its units against certain particular assets, as explicitly defined in the agreement.

In general, repurchased assets shall be valued in accordance with the rules laid down in Article 4 and redemption in kind shall be carried out based on the first net asset value following the acceptance of the securities concerned.
Redemptions are settled by the issuing account keeper within a maximum period of five days following that of the valuation of the share.

However, if, in exceptional circumstances, the repayment requires the prior realization of assets included in the MUTUAL, this period may be extended, but may not exceed 30 days.

Except in the case of succession or gift-sharing, the transfer or transfer of shares between holders, or holders to a third party, is assimilated to a redemption followed by a subscription; in the case of a third party, the amount of the sale or transfer must, where appropriate, be supplemented by the beneficiary to reach at least that of the minimum subscription required by the prospectus.

Pursuant to Article L 214-8-7 of the Monetary and Financial Code, the redemption by the mutual fund of its units, as well as the issuance of new units, may be suspended, on a provisional basis, by the management company, when exceptional circumstances so require and if the interest of the holders so requires.

When the net assets of the mutual fund are less than the amount set by the regulations, no redemption of the units can be made.

The mutual fund may cease to issue units pursuant to the third paragraph of Article L. 214-8-7 of the Monetary and Financial Code, temporarily or definitively, partially, or totally, in objective situations resulting in the closure of subscriptions such as a maximum number of units issued, a maximum amount of assets reached or the expiry of a specified subscription period. The triggering of this tool will be the subject of information by any means of the existing carriers relating to its activation, as well as to the threshold and the objective situation that led to the decision of partial or total closure. In the case of a partial closure, this information by any means will explicitly specify the terms under which existing holders may continue to subscribe for the duration of such partial closure. Unitholders are also informed by any means of the decision of the UCITS or the management company either to terminate the total or partial closure of subscriptions (when falling below the trigger threshold) or not to terminate it (in the event of a change in threshold or a change in the objective situation that led to the implementation of this tool). A change in the objective situation invoked or the trigger threshold of the tool must always be made in the interest of unitholders. Information by any means shall specify the exact reasons for such changes.

The minimum subscription conditions shall be specified in accordance with the procedures laid down in the prospectus.

The management company may restrict or prevent the holding of the units of the mutual fund by any person or entity that is prohibited from holding shares (hereinafter the "Ineligible Person"). An Ineligible Person is a "U.S. Person" as defined by "Regulation S ″ under the Securities and Exchange Commission Act of 1933 (Part 230 – 17 CFR 230.903).

To this end, the management company of the mutual fund may:

- Refuser to issue any shares as soon as it appears that such an issue would have or could have the effect that said shares are directly or indirectly held for the benefit of a Non-Eligible Person.

- At any time require a person or entity whose name appears in the register of unitholders to be provided with any information, accompanied by a declaration on his honor, that it considers necessary for the purpose of determining whether or not the beneficial owner of the units in question is a Non-Eligible Person.

- When it appears to him that a person or entity is a Non-Eligible Person and, alone or jointly, the beneficial owner of the units, proceed to the forced redemption of all the shares held by such a unit-holder after the period of 90 days The forced redemption will be made at the last known net asset value, less where appropriate the costs, applicable rights and commissions, which will remain the responsibility of the Non-Eligible Person after a period of 90 days during which the beneficial owner of the shares may submit his observations to the competent body.

Any unitholder must immediately inform the management company if he becomes a Non-Eligible Person.

Article 4 - Calculation of the net asset value

The calculation of the net asset value of the units shall be carried out considering the valuation rules set out in the prospectus.

Contributions in kind may include only the securities, securities or contracts admitted composing the assets of the UCITS; contributions and redemptions in kind shall be valued in accordance with the valuation rules applicable to the calculation of the net asset value.

TITLE 2 - OPERATION OF THE mutual fund

Article 5 - The portfolio management company

The management of the mutual fund shall be carried out by the asset management company in accordance with the orientation defined for the mutual fund.
The portfolio management company acts in all circumstances on behalf of and in the exclusive interest of unitholders and may alone exercise the voting rights attached to the securities included in the mutual fund.

Article 5a - Operating rules

The eligible instruments and deposits in the assets of the UCITS and the investment rules are described in the prospectus.

Article 5b – Admission to trading on a regulated market and/or a multilateral trading place

The units may be admitted to trading on a regulated market and/or a unilateral trading system in accordance with the regulations in force. In the event that the mutual fund whose units are admitted to trading on a regulated market has an index-based management objective, the mutual fund must have in place a mechanism to ensure that the price of its units does not deviate significantly from its net asset value.

Article 6 - The depositary

The depositary carries out the tasks incumbent on him in application of the laws and regulations in force as well as those contractually entrusted to him by the management company. In particular, he must ensure the regularity of the management company's decisions. It must, where appropriate, take all precautionary measures it deems appropriate. In the event of a dispute with the management company, it informs the Autorité des Marchés Financiers.

Article 7 - The auditor

An auditor is appointed for six financial years, after agreement of the Autorité des Marchés Financiers, by the board of directors of the management company.
It certifies the regularity and sincerity of the accounts.
He may be renewed in his functions.

The auditor is required to report as soon as possible to the Autorité des Marchés Financiers any fact or decision concerning the UCITS of which he has become aware in the exercise of his mission of nature:

- to constitute a violation of the legislative or regulatory provisions applicable to this UCITS and likely to have significant effects on the financial situation, profit or the assets and assets.
- to adversely affect the conditions, or the continuity of its operation.
- to lead to the issuance of reservations or the refusal of the certification of accounts.

The valuation of assets and the determination of exchange parities in transformation, merger or division operations shall be carried out under the supervision of the auditor.
He appreciates any contribution or redemption in kind under his responsibility.
It controls the asset composition and other items before publication.

The fees of the auditor shall be fixed by mutual agreement between the latter and the board of directors of the management company in the light of a work program specifying the due diligence deemed necessary.

In the event of liquidation, it assesses the amount of the assets and draws up a report on the conditions of such liquidation.
It certifies the situations used as a basis for the distribution of instalments.
His fees are included in the management fees.

Article 8 - The accounts and the annual report

At the end of each financial year, the management company shall draw up the summary documents and draw up a report on the management of the mutual fund during the previous financial year.

The asset management company shall draw up, at least on a semi-annual basis and under the supervision of the depositary, the inventory of the assets of the CIV.

The asset management company shall keep these documents available to unitholders within four months of the end of the financial year and shall inform them of the amount of income to which they are entitled: these documents shall either be sent by post at the express request of the unitholders or made available to them at the management company.

TITLE 3 - METHODS OF ALLOCATION OF DISTRIBUTABLE SUMS

Article 9 - Methods of allocation of distributable sums

The net result for the financial year is equal to the amount of interest, arrears, dividends, bonuses and lots, attendance fees and all income relating to the securities constituting the portfolio of the mutual fund plus the proceeds of the sums temporarily available and less management fees and the expense of borrowings.

The distributable sums are made up of:

1 ° The net result increased by the carry-over again and increased or reduced by the balance of the income deferred income account.

2 ° Realized capital gains, net of costs, less realized capital losses, net of expenses, recognized during the year, increased by net capital gains of the same nature recognized during previous years not distributed or capitalized and reduced or increased by the balance of the accrual of capital gains account.

The sums mentioned in 1° and 2° may be distributed, in whole or in part, independently of each other.
The precise terms and conditions for allocating the result and the sums distributable are defined in the prospectus.

TITLE 4 - MERGER - DIVISION - DISSOLUTION - LIQUIDATION

Article 10 - Merger – Division

The management company may either contribute, in whole or in part, the assets included in the mutual fund to another UCITS or split the mutual fund into two or more other common UCITS.
Such merger or division operations may be carried out only after the holders have been notified thereby. They shall give rise to the issue of a new certificate specifying the number of shares held by each holder.

Article 11 - Dissolution – Extension

If the assets of the mutual fund remain lower, for thirty days, than the amount fixed in Article 2 above, the portfolio management company shall inform the Autorité des Marchés Financiers and proceed, except for a merger with another mutual fund, to the dissolution of the mutual fund.

The asset management company may dissolve the mutual fund in advance; it informs the unitholders of its decision and from that date requests for subscription or redemption are no longer accepted.

The asset management company shall also dissolve the mutual fund in the event of a request to repurchase all the units, the termination of the depositary's function, where no other depositary has been appointed, or at the end of the duration of the Mutual fund, if it has not been extended.
The management company informs the Autorité des Marchés Financiers by mail of the date and the dissolution procedure chosen. It then sends the auditor's report to the Autorité des Marchés Financiers.

The extension of a mutual fund may be decided by the management company in agreement with the depositary. Its decision must be taken at least 3 months before the expiry of the duration provided for the mutual fund and brought to the attention of unitholders and the Autorité des Marchés Financiers.

Article 12 – Liquidation

In the event of dissolution, the management company assumes the functions of liquidator, failing which, the liquidator shall be appointed in court at the request of any interested person. To this end, it is vested with the most extensive powers to realize the assets, pay any creditors, and distribute the available balance among the unitholders in cash or securities.
The external auditor and the depositary shall continue to exercise their functions until the end of the liquidation operations.

TITLE 5 – CHALLENGE

Article 13 - Jurisdiction - Election of address for service

Any disputes relating to the mutual fund that may arose during the period of operation of the latter, or during its liquidation, either between the unitholders or between them and the management company or the depositary, are subject to the jurisdiction of the competent courts.