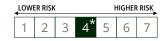
CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS E EUR ACC

Recommended minimum investment horizon:



FRENCH MUTUAL FUND (FCP)

FR0011147446 Monthly Factsheet - 28/02/2025

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Emerging market equity fund combining a fundamental top-down approach with a disciplined bottom-up analysis in order to identify the attractive opportunities within the emerging universe. The fund adopts a sustainable, responsible approach, favouring countries and companies offering long-term growth potential, that deliver solutions to environmental and social challenges and that derive major part of their revenues from goods and services related to business activities which align positively with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The Fund aims to outperform its reference indicator over a recommended investment horizon of 5 years, while achieving its sustainability objective, consistently taking into account ESG criteria.

Fund management analysis can be found on P.3

PERFORMANCE

Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. Performances are net of fees (excluding possible entrance fees charged by the distributor).

FUND PERFORMANCE VS. REFERENCE INDICATOR OVER 10 YEARS (Basis 100 - Net of fees)



CUMULATIVE AND ANNUALIZED PERFORMANCE (as of 28/02/2025 - Net of fees)

	Cumulative Performance (%)				Annualised Performance (%)				
	Since 31/12/2024	1 Month	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
E EUR Acc	3.42	-0.12	5.70	6.77	27.65	36.99	2.21	5.00	3.19
Reference Indicator	1.84	0.44	14.53	9.50	30.12	52.02	3.07	5.40	4.27
Category Average	1.47	0.28	12.18	7.58	24.52	39.61	2.47	4.48	3.39
Ranking (Quartile)	1	3	4	3	2	3	3	2	3

Source: Morningstar for the category average and quartiles.

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE (%) (Net of fees)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
E EUR Acc	3.77	8.36	-16.26	-11.48	43.94	23.94	-19.21	17.71	0.63	4.70
Poforonco Indicator	1469	6 1 1	1/1 95	1 86	8 5/	20.61	10.27	20.50	1/151	5.23

STATISTICS (%)

Calculation: Weekly basis

	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Fund Volatility	17.6	18.9	17.3
Indicator Volatility	14.5	15.9	16.7
Sharpe Ratio	-0.0	0.2	0.2
Beta	1.0	1.1	0.9
Alpha	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0
Tracking Error	3.6	8.4	7.5

VAR

Fund VaR	9.3%	
Indicator VaR	9.7%	

PERFORMANCE CONTRIBUTION

Equity Portfolio	0.1%
Equity Derivatives	-0.0%
Currency Derivatives	-0.1%
Cash and Others	0.0%
Total	0.1%

Gross monthly performance



X. Hovasse

KEY FIGURES

Equity Investment Rate	95.8%
Net Equity Exposure	95.8%
Number of Equity Issuers	38
Active Share	81.7%

FUND

SFDR Fund Classification: Article 9

Domicile: France Fund Type: UCITS Legal Form: FCP Fiscal Year End: 31/12

Subscription/Redemption: Daily

Order Placement Cut-Off Time: Before 18:00

(CET/CEST)

Fund Inception Date: 31/01/1997 Fund AUM: 895M€ / 931M\$ ⁽¹⁾

Fund Currency: EUR

SHARE

Dividend Policy: Accumulation
Date of 1st NAV: 30/12/2011
Base Currency: EUR
Share class AUM: 12M€
NAV (share): 174.40€

 ${\color{red}\textbf{MorningStar Category}}^{\text{\tiny{TM}}}\textbf{:} \ \textbf{Global Emerging}$

Markets Equity

FUND MANAGER(S)

Xavier Hovasse since 25/02/2015

REFERENCE INDICATOR

MSCI EM NR index.

OTHER ESG CHARACTERISTICS

Minimum % Taxonomy Alignment	0%
Minimum % Sustainable Investments	80%
Principal Adverse Impact Indicators	Yes



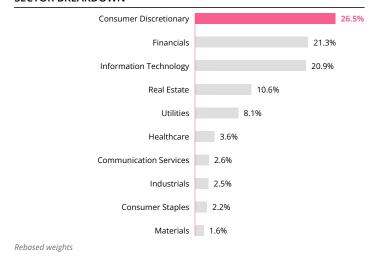
^{*} For the share class Carmignac Emergents E EUR Acc. Risk Scale from the KID (Key Information Document). Risk 1 does not mean a risk-free investment. This indicator may change over time. (1) Exchange Rate EUR/USD as of 28/02/2025.

CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS E EUR ACC

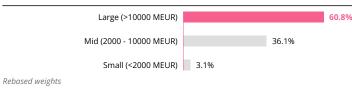
ASSET ALLOCATION

Equities	95.8%
Emerging Markets	95.8%
Latin America	20.7%
Asia	74.0%
Eastern Europe	1.1%
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Derivatives Operations	4.2%

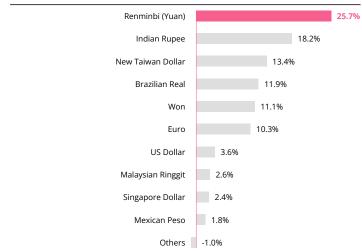
SECTOR BREAKDOWN



CAPITALISATION BREAKDOWN



NET CURRENCY EXPOSURE OF THE FUND

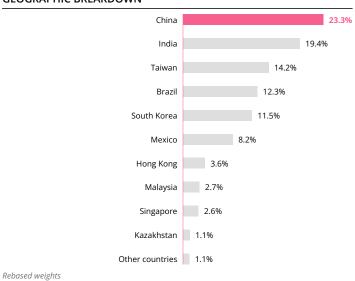


Look through currency exposure, based on the home market of the foreign company.

TOP TEN

Name	Country	Sector	%
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO LTD	Taiwan	Information Technology	9.3%
VIPSHOP HOLDINGS LTD	China	Consumer Discretionary	8.3%
GRUPO FINANCIERO BANORTE SAE DE CV	3 Mexico	Financials	5.9%
CENTRAIS ELETRICAS BRASILEIRAS SA	Brazil	Utilities	5.3%
KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD	India	Financials	4.7%
EMBASSY OFFICE PARKS REIT	India	Real Estate	4.4%
HYUNDAI MOTOR CO	South Korea	Consumer Discretionary	3.5%
HONG KONG EXCHANGES & CLEARING LTD	Hong Kong	Financials	3.5%
ICICI LOMBARD GENERAL INSURANCE CO LTD	India	Financials	3.4%
MERCADOLIBRE INC	Brazil	Consumer Discretionary	3.1%
Total			51.5%

GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN





FUND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS





- In February, emerging markets posted slight gains (+0.4% for the MSCI EM) driven by the Chinese markets (+13.6% for the Hang Seng), while the Indian markets continued to decline.
- On the political front, Trump has begun to implement his programme, starting with an increase in US tariffs on Mexico, Canada, China and Europe, which are expected to come into force in the coming months.
- In China, the markets continued to progress well following the announcement of the Al company DeepSeek, the giants Alibaba and Tencent have in turn unveiled their own Al model, driving Chinese tech stocks upwards
- The Chinese authorities also brought together experts in economics and AI for a symposium to strengthen collaboration between professionals in the field while highlighting the technological innovations that could transform various economic sectors, sending a positive signal to the markets.
- In Latin America, the markets evolved in a dispersed order. In Brazil, the markets fell back after a solid start to the year, while Mexico rose despite fears over the entry into force of Trump's tariffs.



PERFORMANCE COMMENTARY

- In this context, the fund delivered a neutral performance over the month, slightly underperforming its reference indicator.
- Over the period, we benefited from our portfolio of Chinese stocks, which rose over the month, as did the flash sales company VIPShop and the real estate services company Beike.
- Although the Brazilian markets fell in February, our selection of stocks delivered a positive performance.
 MercadoLibre saw its stock rise on the stock market following the announcement of its quarterly results, which exceeded expectations.
- Our main position, TSMC, on the other hand, suffered from the downturn in the semiconductor sector and fears surrounding significant US tariffs on chip imports.
- Finally, we were penalised by the downturn in the Indian markets, impacting our stocks ICICI Lombard and Dabur India.

OUTLOOK AND INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- After a year in 2024 marked by the underperformance of emerging markets relative to US markets, we remain constructive on emerging equities, believing that current valuations reflect a pessimistic scenario.
- In this uncertain context, we are maintaining a moderate allocation to China, slightly below our reference indicator. Our Chinese portfolio is made up of consumer companies that are mainly focused on the domestic market and are therefore not affected by the US tariff increases.
- We are maintaining a significant allocation to India, where the long-term outlook remains promising despite
 the weakness since the end of last year. Our trip to India confirmed the country's promising outlook and the
 recent correction offers us interesting entry points on stocks that we are following. We are therefore
 gradually increasing our exposure to the country by initiating a new position in PB Fintech (Policybazaar),
 the leading online insurance broker, offering a unique online insurance sales platform in India, where the
 penetration rate of life and health insurance is among the lowest in the world.
- Finally, we remain constructive on our Latin American portfolio, where valuations remain attractive. We are keeping our positions in infrastructure companies in Brazil (Eletrobras and Equatorial) as well as our positions in the Mexican bank Grupo Banorte.
- Finally, in a context marked by Donald Trump's protectionist measures, we have implemented global protection of the portfolio via currencies.





PORTFOLIO ESG SUMMARY

This financial product is classified as an Article 9 fund under the EU's Sustainable Financial Disclosures Regulation ("SFDR"). The binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective promoted by this financial product are:

- A minimum of 80% of the Fund's net assets are invested in sustainable investments aligned positively with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals;
- The minimum levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives are respectively 5% and 35% of the Sub-Fund's net assets;
- Equity investment universe is actively reduced by at least 25%;
- The universe is further reduced by the number of companies deemed not aligned according to our SDG alignment assessment;
- ESG analysis applied to at least 90% of issuers;
- 50% of carbon emissions lower than the reference indicator as measured by carbon intensity.

PORTFOLIO ESG COVERAGE				
Number of issuers in the portfolio	37			
Number of issuers rated	37			
Coverage Rate	100.0%			

Source: Carmignac

ESG SCORE Carmignac Emergents E EUR Acc A Reference Indicator* A Source: MSCI ESG





ALIGNMENT WITH THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (NET ASSETS)



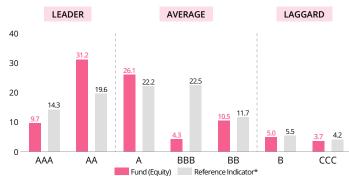
United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDG alignment is defined for each investment by meeting at least one of the following three thresholds.

- 1. Company derives at least 50% of its revenue from goods and services that are related to one of the following nine SDGs: (1) No Poverty, (2) No Hunger, (3) Good Health and Well Being, (4) Quality Education, (6) Clean Water, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production.
- 2. Company invests at least 30% of its capital expenditure in business activities that are related to one of the aforementioned nine SDGs.
- 3. Company achieves aligned status for operational alignment for at least three out of all seventeen of the SDGs and does not achieve misalignment for any SDG. Evidence is provided by the investee company's policies, practices and targets addressing such SDGs.

To find out more about the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, please visit https://sdgs.un.org/goals.

MSCI ESG SCORE PORTFOLIO VS REFERENCE INDICATOR (%)



Source: MSCI ESG Score. ESG Leaders represent companies rated AAA and AA by MSCI. ESG Average represent companies rated A, BBB, and BB by MSCI. ESG Laggards represent companies rated B and CCC by MSCI. Portfolio ESG Coverage: 90%

TOP 5 ESG RATED PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

TOP 5 ACTIVE WEIGHTS AND ESG SCORES

Company	Weight	ESG Rating
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO LTD	9.3%	AAA
HONG KONG EXCHANGES CLEARING LTD	3.5%	AA
DABUR INDIA LTD	2.1%	AA
CORPORACIN INMOBILIARIA VESTA SAB DE CV	2.0%	AA
HAPVIDA PARTICIPAES E INVESTIMENTOS SA	0.9%	AA

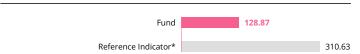
Source: MSCI ESG

CENTR

Company	Weight	ESG Score
VIPSHOP HOLDINGS LTD	8.2%	AA
GRUPO FINANCIERO BANORTE SAB DE CV	5.7%	AA
CENTRAIS ELTRICAS BRASILEIRAS SA	5.2%	BB
KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD	4.4%	Α
HONG KONG EXCHANGES CLEARING LTD	3.5%	AA

Source: MSCI ESG

CARBON EMISSION INTENSITY (T CO2E/USD MN REVENUES) converted to Euro



Source: MSCI, 28/02/2025. The reference indicator of each Fund is hypothetically invested with identical assets under management as the respective Carmignac equity funds and calculated for total carbon emissions and per million Euro of revenues.

Carbon emissions figures are based on MSCI data. The analysis is conducted using estimated or declared data measuring Scope 1 and Scope 2 carbon emissions, excluding cash and holdings for which carbon emissions are not available. To determine carbon intensity, the amount of carbon emissions in tonnes of CO2 is calculated and expressed per million dollar of revenues (converted to Euro). This is a normalized measure of a portfolio's contribution to climate change that enables comparisons with a reference indicator, between multiple portfolios and over time, regardless of portfolio size.

Please refer to the glossary for more information on the calculation methodology

^{*} Reference Indicator: MSCI EM NR index. The reference to a ranking or prize, is no guarantee of the future results of the UCIS or the manager. For more information regarding product disclosure, please refer to the Sustainability-related Disclosures in accordance with Article 10 available on the Fund's webpage.



GLOSSARY

Active Management: An investment management approach where a manager aims to beat the market through research, analysis and their own judgement.

Active share: Portfolio active share measures how different from the reference indicator the portfolio is. The closer the active share is to 100%, the less identical stocks a portfolio has compared to its reference indicator, thus the more active the portfolio manager is compared to the market.

Active Weight: Represents the absolute value of the difference between the weight of a holding in the manager's portfolio and the same holding in the benchmark index.

Alpha: Alpha measures the performance of a portfolio compared to its reference indicator. Negative alpha means the fund performed less well than its reference indicator (e.g. if the indicator increased by 10% in one year and the fund increased by only 6%, its alpha is -4). Positive alpha means the fund performed better than its reference indicator (e.g. if the indicator increased by 6% in one year and the fund increased by 10%, its alpha is 4).

Beta: Beta measures the relationship between the fluctuations of the net asset values of the fund and the fluctuations of the levels of its reference indicator. Beta of less than 1 indicates that the fund "cushions" the fluctuations of its index (beta = 0.6 means that the fund increases by 6% if the index increases by 10% and decreases by 6% if the index falls by 10%). Beta higher than 1 indicates that the fund "magnifies" the fluctuations of its reference indicator (beta = 1.4 means that the fund increases by 14% when the index increases by 10% but also decreases by 14% when the index decreases by 10%). Beta of less than 0 indicates that the fund reacts inversely to the fluctuations of its reference indicator (beta = -0.6 means that the fund falls by 6% when the index increases by 10% and vice versa)

Bottom up investing: Investment based on analysis of individual companies, whereby that company's history, management, and potential are considered more important than general market or sector trends (as opposed to top down investing).

Capitalisation: A company's stock market value at any given moment. It is obtained by multiplying the number of shares of a company by its stock exchange price.

FCP: Fonds commun de placement (French common fund).

Investment/net exposure rate: The investment rate constitutes the volume of assets invested expressed as a percentage of the portfolio. Adding the impact of the derivatives to this investment rate results in the net exposure rate, which corresponds to the real percentage of asset exposure to a certain risk. Derivatives can be used to increase the underlying asset's exposure (stimulation) or reduce it (hedging).

Net asset value: Price of all units (in an FCP) or shares (in a SICAV).

Sharpe ratio: The Sharpe ratio measures the excess return over the risk-free rate divided by the standard deviation of this return. It thus shows the marginal return per unit of risk. When it is positive, the higher the Sharpe ratio, the more risk-taking is rewarded. A negative Sharpe ratio does not necessarily mean that the portfolio posted a negative performance, but rather that it performed worse than a risk-free investment.

Top-down investing: An investment strategy which finds the best sectors or industries to invest in, based on analysis of the corporate sector as a whole and general economic trends (as opposed to bottom up investing).

VaR: Value at Risk (VaR) represents an investor's maximum potential loss on the value of a financial asset portfolio, based on a holding period (20 days) and confidence interval (99%). This potential loss is expressed as a percentage of the portfolio's total assets. It is calculated on the basis of a sample of historical data (over a two-year period).

Volatility: Range of price variation of a security, fund, market or index, which enables the measurement of risk over a given period. It is determined using the standard deviation obtained by calculating the square root of the variance. The variance is obtained by calculating the average deviation from the mean, which is then squared. The greater the volatility, the greater the risk.

ESG DEFINITIONS & METHODOLOGY

ESG: E for Environment, S for Social, G for Governance

ESG score Calculation: Only the Equity and Corporate Bond holdings of the fund considered. Overall Fund Rating calculated using MSCI Fund ESG Quality Score methodology: excluding cash and non ESG-rated holdings, performing a weighted average of the normalized weights of the holdings and the Industry-Adjusted Score of the holdings, multiplied by (1+Adjustment%) which consists of the weight of positively trending ESG ratings minus the weight of ESG Laggards minus the weight of negatively trending ESG ratings. For a detailed explanation see "MSCI ESG Fund Ratings Methodology", Section 2.3. Updated June 2023. https://www.msci.com/documents/1296102/34424357/MSCI+ESG+Fund+Ratings+Methodology.pdf

MSCI methodology: MSCI uses company disclosed emissions where available. In the instance these are not available, they use their proprietary model to estimate emissions. The model has three distinct modules, production model (used for power-generating utilities), company-specific intensity model (used for companies that have reported carbon emissions data in the past but not for all years), & industry segment-specific intensity model (used for companies that have not reported any carbon emissions data in the past). For further information, please visit MSCI's latest "Climate Change Metrics Methodology" document.

Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI): Negative, material, or potentially material effects on sustainability factors that result from, worsen, or are directly related to investment choices or advice performed by a legal entity. Examples include GHG emissions and carbon footprint.

Scope 1: Greenhouse gas emissions generated from burning fossil fuels and production processes which are owned or controlled by the company.

Scope 2: Greenhouse gas emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam by the company.

Scope 3: Other indirect Greenhouse gas emissions, such as from the extraction and production of purchased materials and fuels, transport-related activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by the reporting entity, electricity-related activities (e.g. T&D losses) not covered in Scope 2, outsourced activities, waste disposal, etc.

SFDR Fund Classification: Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) 2019/2088. EU Act that requires asset managers to classify funds into categories, "Article 8" funds promote environmental and social characteristics, "Article 9" funds have sustainable investments as a measurable objective. In addition to not promoting environmental or social characteristics, "Article 6" funds have no sustainable objectives. For more information, please refer to https://eurlex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/2088/oj

Sustainable Investments: The SFDR defines sustainable investment as an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

Taxonomy Alignment: In the context of an individual company, taxonomy alignment is defined as the proportion of a company's revenue that comes from activities that meet certain environmental criteria. In the context of an individual fund or portfolio, alignment is defined as the portfolio-weight weighted average taxonomy alignment of included companies. For more information, please follow this link:

https://eć.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/business_economy_euro/banking_and_finance/documents/sustainable-finance-taxonomy-faq_en.pdf



CHARACTERISTICS

Share Class	Date of 1st NAV	Bloomberg	ISIN	Management Fee	Entry costs ⁽¹⁾	Exit costs ⁽²⁾	Management fees and other administrative or operating costs ⁽³⁾		Performance fees ⁽⁵⁾	Minimum Initial Subscription ⁽⁶⁾
A EUR Acc	03/02/1997	CAREMER FP	FR0010149302	Max. 1.5%	Max. 4%	_	1.5%	0.88%	20%	_
A EUR Ydis	19/06/2012	CAREDEI FP	FR0011269349	Max. 1.5%	Max. 4%	_	1.5%	0.88%	20%	_
E EUR Acc	30/12/2011	CAREMGE FP	FR0011147446	Max. 2.25%	_	_	2.25%	0.88%	20%	_

- (1) of the amount you pay in when entering this investment. This is the most you will be charged. Carmignac Gestion doesn't charge any entry fee. The person selling you the product will inform you of

- the actual charge.

 (2) We do not charge an exit fee for this product.

 (3) of the value of your investment per year. This estimate is based on actual costs over the past year.

 (4) of the value of your investment per year. This is an estimate of the costs incurred when we buy and sell the investments underlying the product. The actual amount varies depending on the
- quantity we buy and sell.
 (5) max. of the outperformance once performance since the start of the year exceeds that of the reference indicator and if no past underperformance still needs to be offset. The actual amount will vary depending on how well your investment performs. The aggregated cost estimation above includes the average over the last 5 years, or since the product creation if it is less than 5 years.
 (6) Please refer to the prospectus for the minimum subsequent subscription amounts. The prospectus is available on the website: www.carmignac.com.

MAIN RISKS OF THE FUND

EQUITY: The Fund may be affected by stock price variations, the scale of which is dependent on external factors, stock trading volumes or market capitalization. EMERGING MARKETS: Operating conditions and supervision in "emerging" markets may deviate from the standards prevailing on the large international exchanges and have an impact on prices of listed instruments in which the Fund may invest. CURRENCY: Currency risk is linked to exposure to a currency other than the Fund's valuation currency, either through direct investment or the use of forward financial instruments. DISCRETIONARY MANAGEMENT: Anticipations of financial market changes made by the Management Company have a direct effect on the Fund's performance, which depends on the stocks selected.

The Fund presents a risk of loss of capital.

IMPORTANT LEGAL INFORMATION

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