

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE FRENCH MUTUAL FUND (FCP)
(FONDS COMMUN DE PLACEMENT)

CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS

(For the period ended
30 December 2022)

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Statutory Auditor’s Certification



**STATUTORY AUDITOR'S REPORT
ON THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Financial year ended 30 December 2022**

CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS
UCITS IN THE FORM OF A FRENCH MUTUAL FUND (FCP)
Governed by the French Monetary and Financial Code

Management company
CARMIGNAC GESTION
24, place Vendôme
75001 PARIS

Opinion

In accordance with the assignment entrusted to us by the management company, we have audited the annual financial statements of CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS, a UCITS constituted in the form of a French mutual fund (FCP), for the financial year ended 30 December 2022, as they are appended to this report.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements give, in accordance with French accounting rules and principles, a true and fair view of the financial position and assets and liabilities of the fund and of the results of its operations at the end of the financial year.

Basis for our opinion

Audit framework

We conducted our audit in accordance with the professional auditing standards applicable in France. We believe that the evidence gathered is pertinent and sufficient to serve as a basis for our opinion. Our responsibilities in light of these standards are described in this report in the section entitled "Responsibilities of the statutory auditor in relation to auditing the annual financial statements".

Independence

We carried out our audit in accordance with the independence rules set out in the French Commercial Code and the Code of Ethics for Statutory Auditors, for the period from 1 January 2022 to the date on which our report was issued.

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Observation

Without casting doubt on the opinion expressed above, we would like to draw your attention to the “Equities, bonds and other securities traded on a regulated or similar market” note in the accounting policies describing the valuation of financial instruments exposed to Russia. These securities represent 0.28% of the fund’s net assets as at 30 December 2022.

Justification of the evaluations

In accordance with the provisions of Articles L.823-9 and R.823-7 of the French Commercial Code in relation to the justification of our evaluations, we wish to highlight the following evaluations which, in our professional opinion, were the most important in our audit of the annual financial statements.

The evaluations were made in the context of the audit of the annual financial statements, taken as a whole, and the formation of the opinion expressed herein. We offer no opinion on parts of these annual financial statements taken in isolation.

1. Financial securities of issuers from emerging countries:

The portfolio’s financial securities of issuers from emerging countries are valued according to the methods described in the note to the financial statements on accounting rules and methods. These financial instruments are valued on the basis of prices quoted in emerging financial markets, which may have specific operating conditions. We noted how price input procedures work and tested the consistency of these prices with an external database. Based on the factors behind the valuations used, we assessed the approach taken by the management company.

2. Other financial instruments held in the portfolio:

Our evaluations were focused on the appropriateness of the accounting principles applied, and on whether material estimates used were reasonable.

Specific verifications

We have also carried out the specific verifications required by laws and regulations in accordance with the professional auditing standards applicable in France.

We have no comment as to the fair presentation and conformity with the annual financial statements of the information given in the management report drawn up by the management company.

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Responsibilities of the management company regarding the annual financial statements

The management company is required to prepare annual financial statements that present a true and fair image, in accordance with French accounting rules and principles, and to establish the internal control measures that it deems necessary for producing annual financial statements free of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

When producing the annual financial statements, it is incumbent on the management company to assess the ability of the fund to continue operating, and where appropriate to include the necessary information on business continuity, and apply the going concern accounting policy unless there are plans to liquidate the fund or cease trading.

The annual financial statements were prepared by the management company.

Responsibilities of the statutory auditor when auditing the annual financial statements

Audit objective and approach

We are required to produce a report on the annual financial statements. Our aim is to gain reasonable assurance that the annual financial statements taken as a whole are free of material misstatement. Reasonable assurance means a high level of assurance, albeit without any guarantee, that an audit carried out in accordance with industry standards could systematically detect every material misstatement. Misstatements may arise from fraud or error, and are considered to be material when one could reasonably expect them, either individually or cumulatively, to influence the financial decisions that readers make as a result.

As stipulated in Article L.823-10-1 of the French Commercial Code, our role as auditors is not to guarantee the viability or quality of management of the fund.

A statutory auditor exercises its professional judgement throughout any audit performed in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. Furthermore:

- It identifies and evaluates the risk that the annual financial statements may include material misstatement, whether resulting from fraud or error, defines and implements auditing procedures in response to these risks, and gathers the items it deems sufficient and appropriate as a basis for its opinion. The risk of material misstatement not being detected is considerably higher when it is the result of fraud rather than error, since fraud may involve collusion, falsification, voluntary omissions, false declarations or the circumvention of the internal control system;



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- It assesses the internal control system that is relevant for the audit in order to define audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, and not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the internal control system;
- It evaluates the appropriateness of the accounting methods used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the management company, as well as the related information in the annual financial statements;
- It evaluates the appropriateness of the management company's application of the going concern accounting principle and, based on the information gathered, the existence or absence of significant uncertainty linked to events or circumstances likely to cast doubt on the fund's ability to continue its operations. This evaluation is based on the information gathered prior to the date of its report; however, it should be noted that subsequent circumstances or events may cast doubt on the continuity of its operations. If it concludes that there is a material uncertainty, it draws readers' attention to the information provided in the annual financial statements regarding this uncertainty, or if such information is not provided or not relevant, it certifies the accounts with reservations, or refuses to certify them;
- It assesses the presentation of all of the annual financial statements and evaluates whether or not the annual financial statements depict the underlying operations and events fairly.

Neuilly sur Seine, date of electronic signature

Document authenticated by electronic signature
The Statutory Auditor
PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit
Frédéric SELLAM

2023.04.13 18:08:37 +0200

CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS 2022 ANNUAL REPORT

Main features of the Fund

Classification

International equities.

Allocation of distributable income

Distributable income	“Acc” units	“Dis” units
Allocation of net income	Accumulation (dividends are recorded on an accruals basis)	Distributed or carried forward as decided by the management company
Allocation of net realised capital gains or losses	Accumulation (dividends are recorded on an accruals basis)	Distributed or carried forward as decided by the management company

Countries in which the Fund is authorised for distribution

A EUR Acc units: Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, France, United Kingdom, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden and Singapore.

A EUR Ydis units: Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden and Singapore.

E EUR Acc units: Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Singapore.

Investment objective

The fund’s objective is to outperform its reference indicator over a recommended investment horizon of five years.

The fund’s active, flexible management approach focuses on emerging equity markets (though not to the exclusion of other international markets) as well as foreign exchange and fixed income markets, and is based on how the portfolio manager expects economic conditions and the markets to evolve.

The fund seeks to invest sustainably and applies a socially responsible investment approach. The ways in which the socially responsible investment approach is followed are described in the extra-financial characteristics section below, and can be found on www.carmignac.com and https://www.carmignac.fr/fr_FR/nous-connaitre/investissement-socialment-responsable-isr-1252

Reference indicator

The reference indicator is the MSCI EM NR (USD) emerging market index.

The MSCI EM NR (USD) index represents emerging markets. It is calculated by MSCI in dollars, with net dividends reinvested, and then converted into euro (Bloomberg code NDUEEGF).

MSCI, the administrator of the reference indicator used to calculate the fund's outperformance, has not been entered in the register of administrators and benchmarks kept by ESMA since 1 January 2021, although this has no effect on the Fund's use of the reference indicator, in accordance with ESMA position 80-187-610. For more information on this index, please visit the administrator's website: <https://www.msci.com>.

The management company may replace the reference indicator if it undergoes substantial modifications or ceases to be published.

This fund is an actively managed UCITS. An actively managed UCITS is one where the investment manager has discretion over the composition of its portfolio, subject to the stated investment objectives and policy. The fund's investment universe is at least partly derived from the indicator. The fund's investment strategy is not dependent on the reference indicator. Therefore, the fund's holdings and the weightings may substantially deviate from the composition of the indicator. There is no limit set on the level of such deviation.

Investment strategy

STRATEGIES USED

At least 60% of the fund's net assets are exposed to equity markets, with no restriction on regions or types of capitalisation. Up to 40% may be invested in bonds, negotiable debt securities and money market instruments.

At least two thirds of the issuers of equities and bonds held by the fund have their registered office, conduct the majority of their business, or have business development prospects in emerging, including frontier, countries.

The portfolio manager aims to invest in financial instruments offering long-term growth on a sustainable basis and manages the fund according to a socially responsible approach.

The fund is free to vary its foreign exchange market exposure within the limit of 100% of the net assets.

The investment strategy is implemented through a portfolio of direct investments in securities in addition to equity, foreign exchange and fixed income derivatives, without restriction in terms of allocation by region, sector, type or size of security.

The asset allocation may differ substantially from that of its reference indicator. Likewise, the portfolio established in each of the asset classes on the basis of detailed financial analysis may vary considerably from the weightings of the reference indicator in terms of geographic regions and sectors.

The allocation of the portfolio between the different asset classes (equities, currencies, interest rates) and investment fund categories (equities, mixed, bonds, money market, etc.) is based on financial and extra-financial analysis, supported by a fundamental analysis of the global macroeconomic environment and its indicators (growth, inflation, deficits, etc.) and may vary according to the portfolio manager's expectations.

Equity strategy:

The equity strategy is determined on the basis of a macroeconomic analysis and a detailed financial analysis of the companies on which the Fund may open positions, whether long or short. This determines the fund's overall level of equity exposure. The fund invests on all international markets.

These investments are determined by:

- the selection of securities, which results from an in-depth financial and extra-financial analysis of the company, regular meetings with the management, and close monitoring of business developments. The main criteria used are growth prospects, quality of management, yield and asset value. The fund's selection criteria also include environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors.
- allocating equity exposure to different economic sectors.
- allocating equity exposure to different regions.

Foreign exchange strategy:

The portfolio manager's decisions regarding exposure to the foreign exchange market are made on the basis of a global macroeconomic analysis, in particular of the outlook for growth, inflation and monetary and fiscal policy of the different economic regions and countries, along with a detailed analysis of trends in the balance of payments. This determines the fund's overall level of currency exposure. The fund invests on all international markets.

These investments on the foreign exchange market, which depend on expectations of changes in different currencies, are determined by:

- The currency allocation between the various regions through exposure generated by direct investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies, or directly through currency derivatives.

Fixed income and credit strategy:

The fund may also invest up to 40% of its net assets in bonds, debt securities or money market instruments denominated in a foreign currency or the euro for diversification purposes if the portfolio manager expects the equity markets to perform poorly. Investments on fixed income and credit markets are chosen on the basis of expected international macroeconomic scenarios, an analysis of the various central banks' monetary policies, and financial research into issuers' solvency. This determines the fund's overall level of fixed income and credit exposure. The fund invests on all international markets.

For all of these strategies with the exception of the credit strategy, in addition to long positions, through instruments eligible for the portfolio:

- the portfolio manager will also take short positions on underlying assets eligible for the portfolio if he or she feels that the market is overvaluing these underlying assets.
- The portfolio manager also pursues relative value strategies by combining long and short positions on underlying assets eligible for the portfolio.

Extra-financial characteristics

The fund is classed as a financial product, as described in Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector ("SFDR"), that has sustainable investment as its objective, since it invests primarily (i.e. more than 50% of the fund's net assets) in the equities of companies that generate more than 50% of their revenue from goods and services linked to commercial activities that are positively aligned with one of the 9 (out of 17) United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (the "9 UNSDGs") selected for this fund: (1) Poverty eradication, (2) Zero hunger, (3) Health and well-being, (4) Quality education, (6) Clean water and sanitation, (7) Clean and affordable energy, (9) Industry, innovation and infrastructure, (11) Sustainable cities and communities (12) Responsible consumption and production.

To find out more about the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, please visit <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>.

TYPE OF APPROACH

The fund's approach is focussed on obtaining positive results linked to the 9 UNSDGs. The fund applies an active voting policy and is actively involved in its investments, the policies and reports of which can be consulted in the Responsible Investment section of the Carmignac website: https://www.carmignac.fr/fr_FR/responsible-investment/politiques-et-rapports-d-investissement-responsable-4738

IMPLEMENTATION OF EXTRA-FINANCIAL ANALYSIS IN THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Extra-financial analysis is applied to the investment strategy through the following processes, which actively reduce the fund's investment universe by at least 20%:

(1) Negative screening

- Exclusion of certain equity issuers on the basis of energy-related or ethical criteria. The fund also applies standards-based exclusions to exclude certain companies having exposure to controversial sectors and/or activities, and breaching international standards;
- Exclusion from the fund's investment universe of companies whose ESG ratings reflect high ESG risk. These exclusions are based on the ESG ratings of our proprietary internal research tool, START, and the MSCI ratings for these companies: companies with an MSCI rating in the environmental or social pillars of below 1.4 and companies with an overall MSCI rating of B or CCC are excluded from the fund's investment universe. However, a company with a higher rating than C in our START platform (ratings range of A to E) may be added back into the fund's investment universe following ad hoc qualitative research and discussions with the company's management.

Exclusions from the investment universe as a result of the negative screening implemented by the Management Company are reviewed on a quarterly basis.

(2) Positive screening

The fund seeks to invest in companies making a positive contribution to the 9 UNSDGs. Gross revenue data for companies is mapped by business activity. An investment is deemed compliant if more than 50% of the company's turnover is generated in business activities that make a positive contribution to one of the nine Sustainable Development Goals.

To find out more about the alignment of the Sustainable Development Goals, please visit <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/> or refer to the Responsible Investment section of the Carmignac website.

EXAMPLES OF EXTRA-FINANCIAL CRITERIA (NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST)

Environmental: energy supply and suppliers, energy type and efficiency, water and waste management, carbon emissions data, average water consumption.

Social: human capital policies, protection of client data and cybersecurity.

Governance: regulation, company governance, employee satisfaction, staff turnover, independence of the board of directors, directors' remuneration policy, treatment of minority shareholders, the corporate approach to accounting, tax and anti-corruption practices.

DO NO SIGNIFICANT HARM

The fund will not invest in, and will exclude, any investments that may cause significant harm to the sustainable investment objective. To this end, all investments are assessed to establish any detrimental impacts and compliance with global standards on environmental protection, human rights, employment practices and anti-corruption measures. For more information, please refer to the exclusion policy available on the Responsible Investment section of the Carmignac website.

WARNING ON THE LIMITATIONS OF THE APPROACH

The fund uses an external ESG rating body to measure its ESG performance and makes the results publicly available. The fund's sustainability risk may differ from that of the reference indicator.

APPLICATION OF EXTRA-FINANCIAL ANALYSIS TO THE INVESTMENT UNIVERSE

Extra-financial analysis concerns at least 90% of the portfolio's equities.

CARBON EMISSIONS

The fund is also managed according to a low-carbon-emission approach with the goal of keeping its carbon intensity 30% lower than that of the reference indicator (measured in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per million euro of revenue, scope 1 and 2 of the GHG Protocol (Greenhouse Gas Protocol)). Data on carbon emissions is provided by S&P Trucost to calculate the carbon footprint. The analysis uses reported and estimated data from Scopes 1 and 2, excluding the fund's cash holdings and companies for which data is unavailable. The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol establishes three emission scopes for calculating and reporting carbon emissions. Basically, scope 1 concerns direct emissions from the company's facilities, scope 2 indirect emissions related to the company's energy consumption, and scope 3 other indirect emissions. However, data in this latter category is not standardised, nor is it considered sufficiently reliable to be used. We have therefore chosen not to include it when calculating emissions at portfolio level.

CHOICE OF REFERENCE INDICATOR

The fund has chosen its reference indicator (as described above in the "Reference Indicator" section) as a benchmark. The reference indicator is a general market index representing the fund's investment universe; it is used to compare the fund's sustainability performance, including carbon emissions, with that of the reference indicator. The results are published each month in the Responsible Investment section of the Carmignac website. The description, method and composition of the reference indicator can be found in the Reference Indicator section above.

TAXONOMY

With regards to Regulation (EU) 2020/852 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment (referred to as the "Taxonomy Regulation"), the fund's investments make a contribution to the following environmental objectives: climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The fund also invests in companies making a positive contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals described above.

The revenues of companies in which the fund invests are analysed as a key performance indicator to assess whether their activities are eligible for the Taxonomy Regulation. These companies are subject to an analysis of the minimum guarantees in place to ensure that their business activities comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In addition, the fund ensures that these activities do no significant harm to the environmental objectives.

The fund assesses whether a business activity makes a substantial contribution to climate change adaptation or to climate change mitigation when the issuing companies make the technical screening criteria or data necessary for this assessment available, or when these are not required. If these technical screening criteria are required but not yet made available by the issuing companies, the fund will not be able to properly carry out this assessment. In this case, the fund nevertheless undertakes an analysis of the minimum guarantees and ensures no significant harm is done to the environmental objectives.

The proportion of the fund's investments that contribute to the two environmental objectives mentioned above is currently low. The fund anticipates an increase in the proportion of investments aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation once it is in a position to identify more companies with business activities aligned with the environmental objectives defined in the Taxonomy Regulation, as companies make the technical screening criteria and data necessary for this analysis available to the fund.

Description of asset categories and financial contracts as well as their contribution to the investment objective being achieved

EQUITIES

At least 51% of Carmignac Emergents' net assets are invested in equities. At least 60% of Carmignac Emergents' net assets are exposed to international equity markets, with a significant allocation to emerging countries, through direct security investments or through derivatives. The fund invests in stocks of any capitalisation, from any sector and any region.

CURRENCIES

The fund may use currencies other than the fund's valuation currency for exposure, hedging or relative value purposes. It may invest in futures and options on regulated, organised or over-the-counter markets in order to generate exposure to currencies other than its valuation currency or to hedge the fund against currency risk. The fund's net currency exposure may differ from that of its reference indicator and/or equity and bond portfolio.

DEBT SECURITIES AND MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS

In order to allow the portfolio manager to diversify the portfolio, up to 40% of the fund's net assets may be invested in money market instruments, (short and medium-term) transferable debt securities, and fixed or floating rate, covered or uncovered bonds, which may be linked to inflation in the Eurozone or in international, including emerging, markets. The fund may invest in securities issued by corporate or government issuers.

The portfolio manager reserves the right to invest up to 10% of the net assets in debt instruments rated below investment grade by at least one of the main rating agencies. The fund may also invest in unrated fixed income instruments. In this case, the company may carry out its own analysis and assessment of creditworthiness. If the rating is analysed and found to be below investment grade, it is then subject to the limits shown above.

For all of these assets, the management company will carry out its own analysis of the risk/reward profile of the securities (profitability, creditworthiness, liquidity, maturity). As a result, the decision to buy, hold or sell a security (particularly where agency ratings have changed) is not solely based on the rating criteria, but also reflects an internal analysis of the credit risks and market conditions carried out by the management company.

Up to 30% of the fund's net assets may be invested in Chinese domestic securities. The fund may invest in China, amongst others, directly on the Chinese interbank market (CIBM).

There are no allocation restrictions between corporate and government issuers, nor on the maturity or duration of assets chosen.

DERIVATIVES

In order to achieve its investment objective, the fund may invest in futures traded on Eurozone and international – including emerging – regulated, organised or over-the-counter markets for exposure, relative value or hedging purposes.

The derivatives liable to be used by the portfolio manager include options (simple, barrier, binary), futures, forwards, forward exchange contracts, swaps (including performance swaps), swaptions and CFDs (contracts for difference), involving one or more risks/underlying instruments (directly held securities, indices, baskets) in which the portfolio manager may invest.

These derivatives allow the portfolio manager to expose the fund to the following risks and instruments, while respecting the portfolio's overall constraints:

- Equities (up to 100% of the net assets),
- Currencies,
- Fixed income,
- Dividends,
- Volatility and variance (up to 10% of the net assets),
- Commodities through eligible financial contracts for up to 20% of the net assets,
- And exchange-traded funds (ETFs) (financial instruments).

STRATEGY FOR USING DERIVATIVES TO ACHIEVE THE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

Derivatives of equities, equity indices and baskets of equities or equity indices are used to gain long or short exposure, or hedge exposure, in connection with an issuer, group of issuers, economic sector or geographic region, or simply adjust the fund's overall exposure to equity markets.

They are also used to pursue relative value strategies, where the fund takes simultaneous long and short positions on equity markets, depending on the country, region, economic sector, issuer or group of issuers.

Currency derivatives are used to gain long or short exposure, hedge exposure to a currency, or simply adjust the fund's overall exposure to currency risk. They may also be used to pursue relative value strategies, where the fund takes simultaneous long and short positions on foreign exchange markets. The fund also holds forward exchange contracts traded over-the-counter to hedge against currency risk on hedged units denominated in currencies other than the euro.

Interest rate derivatives are used to gain long or short exposure, hedge against interest rate risk, or simply adjust the portfolio's overall modified duration. Interest rate derivatives are also used to pursue relative value strategies, where the fund takes simultaneous long and short positions on different fixed income markets, depending on the country, region or yield curve segment.

Volatility or variance instruments are used to gain long or short exposure to market volatility, to hedge equity exposure or to adjust the portfolio's overall exposure to market volatility or variance. They are also used to pursue relative value strategies, where the fund takes simultaneous long and short positions on market volatility.

Dividend derivatives are used to gain long or short exposure to the dividend of an issuer or group of issuers, or to hedge the dividend risk on an issuer or group of issuers, dividend risk being the risk that the dividend of a share or equity index is not paid as anticipated by the market. They are also used to pursue relative value strategies, where the fund takes simultaneous long and short positions on equity market dividends.

Commodity derivatives are used to gain long or short exposure to commodities, to hedge commodity exposure, or to adjust the portfolio's commodity exposure. They are also used to pursue relative value strategies, where the fund takes simultaneous long and short positions on commodities.

Overall exposure to derivatives is controlled by combining leverage, calculated as being the sum of nominal amounts without netting or hedging, with the fund's VaR limit (cf. section VI. "Overall risk").

Derivative transactions may be concluded with counterparties selected by the management company in accordance with its "Best Execution/Best Selection" policy and the approval procedure for new counterparties. These counterparties are credit institutions or investment companies established in a European Union member state, with a minimum credit rating of BBB- (or equivalent) from at least one of the main credit rating agencies. Derivatives are subject to guarantees; the section entitled "Contracts as Collateral" contains information on how these work and on their characteristics. It should be noted that these counterparties have no discretionary decision-making powers over the composition or management of the fund's portfolio or over the underlying assets of financial derivative instruments.

SECURITIES WITH EMBEDDED DERIVATIVES

The fund may invest in securities with embedded derivatives, especially convertible bonds, callable/puttable instruments, credit-linked notes (CLN), EMTN, subscription certificates and warrants following corporate actions resulting in the award of this type of security, traded on regulated, organised or over-the-counter Eurozone and/or international (including emerging) markets.

These securities with embedded derivatives allow the portfolio manager to expose the fund to the following risks and instruments, while respecting the portfolio's overall constraints:

- Equities (up to 100% of the net assets),
- Currencies,
- Fixed income,
- Dividends,
- Volatility and variance (up to 10% of the net assets),
- Commodities through eligible financial contracts for up to 20% of the net assets,
- ETFs (financial instruments).

STRATEGY FOR USING SECURITIES WITH EMBEDDED DERIVATIVES TO ACHIEVE THE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The portfolio manager uses securities with embedded derivatives, as opposed to the other derivatives mentioned above, to optimise the portfolio's exposure or hedging by reducing the cost of using these financial instruments or gaining exposure to several performance drivers.

The risk associated with this type of investment is limited to the amount invested in its purchase. In all cases, the amounts invested in securities with embedded derivatives, excluding contingent convertible and callable/puttable bonds, may not exceed 20% of the net assets.

The portfolio manager may invest up to 10% of the net assets in contingent convertible bonds ("CoCos"). These securities often deliver a higher return (in exchange for higher risk) than conventional bonds due to their specific structure and the place they occupy in the capital structure of the issuer (subordinated debt). They are issued by banks under the oversight of a supervisory authority. They may have bond and equity features, being hybrid convertible instruments. They may have a safeguard mechanism that turns them into ordinary shares if a trigger event threatens the issuing bank.

The fund may also invest up to 40% of its net assets in callable bonds and puttable bonds. These negotiable debt securities have an optional component allowing for early redemption subject to certain conditions (holding period, occurrence of a specific event, etc.) on the initiative of the issuer (in the case of callable bonds) or at the request of the investor (in the case of puttable bonds).

UCIS AND OTHER INVESTMENT FUNDS

The portfolio manager may invest up to 10% of the net assets in:

- Units or shares of French or foreign UCITS;
- Units or shares of French or European AIFs;
- Foreign investment funds.

Provided that the foreign UCITS, AIF or investment fund meets the criteria of Article R214-13 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

The fund may invest in funds managed by Carmignac Gestion or an affiliated company.

The fund may use trackers, listed index funds and exchange traded funds.

DEPOSITS AND CASH

The fund may use deposits in order to optimise its cash management and to manage the various subscription or redemption settlement dates of the underlying funds. These trades are made within the limit of 20% of the net assets. This type of transaction will be made on an exceptional basis.

The fund may hold cash on an ancillary basis, in particular in order to meet its redemption obligations in relation to investors.

Cash lending is prohibited.

CASH BORROWING

The fund may borrow cash, in particular to cover investment/disinvestments and subscriptions/redemptions. As the fund is not intended to be a structural borrower of cash, these loans will be temporary and limited to 10% of the fund's net assets.

TEMPORARY PURCHASE AND SALE OF SECURITIES

For efficient portfolio management purposes, and without deviating from its investment objectives, the fund may allocate up to 20% of its net assets to temporary purchases/sales (securities financing transactions) of securities eligible for the fund (essentially equities and money market instruments). These trades are made to optimise the fund's income, invest its cash, adjust the portfolio to changes in the assets under management, or implement the strategies described above. These transactions consist of:

- Securities repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements,
- Securities lending/borrowing.

The expected proportion of assets under management that will be involved in such transactions is 10% of the net assets.

The counterparty to these transactions is CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch. CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch, does not have any power over the composition or management of the fund's portfolio. Within the scope of these transactions, the fund may receive/give financial guarantees (collateral); the section entitled "Collateral management" contains information on how these work and on their characteristics.

Additional information on fees linked to such transactions appears under the heading "Fees and expenses".

Contracts constituting financial guarantees

Within the scope of OTC derivatives transactions and temporary purchases/sales of securities, the fund may receive or give financial assets constituting guarantees with the objective of reducing its overall counterparty risk.

The financial guarantees shall primarily take the form of cash in the case of OTC derivatives transactions, and cash and government bonds/Treasury bills (etc.) eligible for temporary purchases/sales of securities. All financial guarantees received or given are transferred with full ownership.

The counterparty risk inherent in OTC derivatives transactions, combined with the risk resulting from temporary purchases/sales of securities, may not exceed 10% of the fund's net assets where the counterparty is one of the credit institutions defined in the current regulations, or 5% of its assets in other cases.

In this regard, any financial guarantee (collateral) received and serving to reduce counterparty risk exposure shall comply with the following:

- it shall take the form of cash or bonds or treasury bills (of any maturity) issued or guaranteed by OECD member states, by their regional public authorities or by supranational institutions and bodies with EU, regional or worldwide scope.
- it shall be held by the Custodian of the fund or by one of its agents or a third party under its supervision or by any third-party custodian subject to prudential supervision and which is not linked in any way to the provider of the financial guarantees.
- in accordance with the regulations in force, they shall at all times fulfil liquidity, valuation (at least daily), issuer credit rating (at least AA-), counterparty correlation (low) and diversification criteria, and exposure to any given issuer shall not exceed 20% of the net assets.

Financial guarantees received in the form of cash shall be mainly deposited with eligible entities and/or used in reverse repurchase transactions, and to a lesser extent invested in first-rate government bonds or treasury bills and short-term money market funds.

Government bonds and treasury bills received as collateral are subject to a discount of between 1% and 10%. The management company agrees this contractually with each counterparty.

Risk profile

The fund invests in financial instruments and, where applicable, funds selected by the management company. The performance of these financial instruments and funds depends on the evolution and fluctuations of the market.

The risk factors described below are not exhaustive. It is up to each investor to analyse the risk associated with such an investment and to form his/her own opinion independent of CARMIGNAC GESTION, where necessary seeking the opinion of any advisers specialised in such matters in order to ensure that this investment is appropriate in relation to his/her financial situation.

a) Risk associated with discretionary management: Discretionary management is based on the expected evolution of the financial markets. The fund's performance will depend on the companies selected and asset allocation chosen by the management company. There is a risk that the management company may not invest in the best performing companies.

b) Risk of capital loss: The portfolio does not guarantee or protect the capital invested. A capital loss occurs when a unit is sold at a lower price than that paid at the time of purchase.

- c) Emerging markets risk:** The operating and supervision conditions of emerging markets may deviate from the standards prevailing on the major international markets, and price variations may be high. These variations may be even greater if the markets are very small, hard to access, or at the start of their development as in the case of frontier markets.
- d) Equity risk:** As the fund is exposed to the risks of the equity markets, the net asset value of the fund may decrease in the event of a downward movement on the equity markets.
- e) Currency risk:** Currency risk is linked to exposure – through investments and the use of forward financial instruments – to a currency other than the fund’s valuation currency.
- f) Interest rate risk:** Interest rate risk is the risk that the net asset value may fall in the event of a change in interest rates. When the modified duration of the portfolio is positive, a rise in interest rates may lead to a reduction in the value of the portfolio. When the modified duration of the portfolio is negative, a fall in interest rates may lead to a reduction in the value of the portfolio.
- g) Credit risk:** The portfolio manager reserves the right to invest in debt instruments rated below investment grade, i.e. in bonds that present a high credit risk. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer may default.
- h) Liquidity risk:** The markets in which the fund participates may be subject to temporary illiquidity. These market distortions could have an impact on the pricing conditions under which the fund may be caused to liquidate, initiate or modify its positions.
- i) Risk attached to investments in China:** Investments in China are exposed to political and social risk (restrictive regulations that could be changed unilaterally, social unrest, etc.), economic risk due to the legal and regulatory environment being less developed than in Europe, and stock market risk (volatile and unstable market, risk of sudden suspension of trading, etc.). The fund is exposed to the risk associated with the RQFII licence and status, which was allocated to Carmignac Gestion in 2014 in relation to funds managed by the group’s management companies. Its status is subject to ongoing review by the Chinese authorities and may be revised, reduced or withdrawn at any time, which may affect the fund’s NAV. The fund is also exposed to the risk associated with investments made via the Hong Kong Shanghai Connect (Stock Connect) platform, which makes it possible to invest through the Hong Kong market in more than 500 stocks listed in Shanghai. This system inherently involves higher counterparty and securities delivery risks.
- j) Risk associated with high yield bonds:** A bond is considered a high yield bond when its credit rating is below investment grade. The value of high yield bonds may fall more substantially and more rapidly than other bonds and negatively affect the net asset value of the fund, which may decrease as a result.
- k) Risks associated with investment in contingent convertible bonds (CoCos):** Risk related to the trigger threshold: these securities have characteristics specific to them. The occurrence of the contingent event may result in a conversion into shares or even a temporary or definitive writing off of all or part of the debt. The level of conversion risk may vary, for example depending on the distance between the issuer’s capital ratio and a threshold defined in the issuance prospectus. Risk of loss of coupon: with certain types of CoCo, payment of coupons is discretionary and may be cancelled by the issuer. Risk linked to the complexity of the instrument: as these securities are recent, their performance in periods of stress has not been established beyond doubt. Risk linked to late or non repayment: contingent convertible bonds are perpetual instruments repayable only at predetermined levels with the approval of the relevant authority. Capital structure risk: unlike with the standard capital hierarchy, investors in this type of instrument may suffer a capital loss, which holders of shares in the same issuer would not incur. Liquidity risk: as with the high yield bond market, the liquidity of contingent convertible bonds may be significantly affected in the event of market turmoil.

- l) Risk associated with commodity indices:** Changes in commodity prices and the volatility of this sector may cause the net asset value to fall.
- m) Capitalisation risk:** The fund may invest in small and mid caps, the markets for which may fluctuate more sharply and suddenly than for large caps.
- n) Counterparty risk:** Counterparty risk measures the potential loss in the event of a counterparty defaulting on over-the-counter financial contracts or failing to meet its contractual obligations on temporary purchases or sales of securities. The fund is exposed to it through over-the-counter financial contracts agreed with various counterparties. In order to reduce the fund's exposure to counterparty risk, the management company may establish financial guarantees in favour of the fund.
- o) Risk associated with the use of forward financial instruments:** The fund may invest in financial futures, up to the limit of 100% of its assets. As up to 200% of the fund's assets may thus be exposed to equities, this may lead to the risk of a more substantial and rapid decrease in the net asset value of the fund than those that occur on the markets.
- p) Volatility risk:** The increase or decrease in volatility may lead to a fall in net asset value. The fund is exposed to this risk, particularly through derivative products with volatility or variance as the underlying instrument.
- q) Risks associated with temporary purchases and sales of securities:** The use of these transactions and management of their collateral may carry certain specific risks, such as operational risks and custody risk. Use of these transactions may therefore have a negative effect on the fund's net asset value.
- r) Legal risk:** This is the risk that contracts agreed with counterparties to temporary purchases/sales of securities, or over-the-counter forward financial instruments, may be drafted inappropriately.
- s) Risk associated with the reinvestment of collateral:** The fund does not intend to reinvest collateral received, but if it does, there would be a risk of the resultant value being lower than the value initially received.
- t) ESG risk:** There is no guarantee that investments which factor environmental, social and governance criteria into the companies' selection will match or beat the performance of the reference market.
- u) Sustainability risk:** Refers to an event or an environmental, social or governance factor that, if it were to occur, could have a significant real or potential impact on the value of investments and, ultimately, on the net asset value of the fund. (This risk is described earlier in section b) Extra-financial characteristics)

✓ Incorporation of sustainability risk into investment decisions

The fund's investments are exposed to sustainability risks, representing a real or potential threat to maximising long-term risk-adjusted rewards. The Management Company has therefore incorporated the identification and assessment of sustainability risks into its investment decisions and risk management processes, through a three-step procedure:

1) Exclusion: Investments in companies that the Management Company believes do not meet the Fund's sustainability standards are excluded. The Management Company has established an exclusion policy that, amongst other things, provides for company exclusions and tolerance thresholds for business in fields such as controversial weapons, tobacco, adult entertainment, thermal coal production and electricity generation. For more information, please refer to the exclusion policy: https://www.carmignac.fr/fr_FR/responsible-investment/politiques-et-rapports-d-investissement-responsable-4738.

2) Incorporation: the Management Company incorporates an ESG analysis alongside a traditional financial analysis to identify sustainability risks from issuers in the investment universe, covering more than 90% of corporate bonds and equities. Carmignac's proprietary research system, START, is used by the Management Company to assess sustainability risks. For more information, please refer to the ESG incorporation policy at https://www.carmignac.fr/fr_FR/responsible-investment/politiques-et-rapports-d-investissement-responsable-4738

and to details of the START system: https://www.carmignac.fr/fr_FR/responsible-investment/en-pratique-4692.

3) Engagement: The management company works with companies and issuers on ESG-related matters to raise awareness and gain a better understanding of sustainability risks to portfolios. This engagement may concern a specific environmental, social or governance matter, a long-term impact, controversial behaviour or proxy voting decisions. For more information, please refer to the engagement policy: https://www.carmignac.fr/fr_FR/responsible-investment/politiques-et-rapports-d-investissement-responsable-4738 and

https://www.carmignac.fr/fr_FR/responsible-investment/en-pratique-4692.

Potential impact of sustainability risk on the fund's returns.

Sustainability risks can have adverse effects on sustainability in terms of a significant real or potential negative impact on the value of investments and net asset value of the Fund, and ultimately on investors' return on investment.

There are several ways in which the Management Company may monitor and assess the financial significance of sustainability risks on a company's financial returns:

Environmental: the management company believes that if a company does not take into account the environmental impact of its business and the production of its goods and services, then it may lose natural capital, incur environmental fines, or suffer lower demand for its goods and services. Where relevant, a company's carbon footprint, water and waste management, and supply chain, are therefore all monitored.

Social: The management company believes that social indicators are important in monitoring a company's long-term growth potential and financial stability. These policies on human capital, product safety checks and client data protection are just some of the important practices that are monitored.

Governance: The management company believes that poor corporate governance may present a financial risk. The independence of the board of directors, composition and skills of the executive committee, treatment of minority shareholders, and remuneration, are the key factors studied. Companies' approach to accounting, tax and anti-corruption practices is also checked.

Target subscribers and investor profile

Units of this fund have not been registered in accordance with the US Securities Act of 1933. They may therefore not be offered or sold, either directly or indirectly on behalf of or for the benefit of a US person, as defined in Regulation S. Furthermore, units of this fund may not be offered or sold, either directly or indirectly, to US persons and/or to any entities held by one or more US persons as defined by the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).

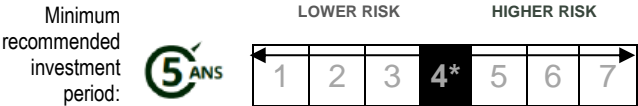
Aside from this exception, the fund is open to all investors.

As the fund is mainly invested in emerging market stocks (all caps), it is aimed at all types of investors, natural persons and legal entities wishing to diversify their investments through foreign stocks.

Given the fund's exposure to the equity market, the recommended investment period is more than five years.

The amount that is appropriate to invest in this fund depends on the personal situation of each investor. To determine this amount, investors' personal wealth, their cash requirements now and five years from now as well as their degree of risk aversion must all be taken into account. It is recommended that investors seek professional advice with a view to diversifying their investments and deciding on the proportion of their financial portfolio or wealth that should be invested in this fund. It is also recommended that investments be sufficiently diversified so as to avoid exposure exclusively to the risks of this fund.

Investment policy



Fund commentary

In 2022, the Fund returned -15.6% (A EUR Acc units – ISIN FR0010149302), compared with -14.86% for its reference indicator (MSCI Emerging Markets (USD), net dividends reinvested).

2022 was one of the worst years in a century for bond markets. The sudden return of inflation, the energy crisis sparked by the war in Ukraine and a dramatic rise in interest rates all came as a surprise to the financial markets, which had grown accustomed to seeing accommodative monetary policy used to resolve every crisis since 2008. This was compounded by the Chinese government's management of Covid-19, which had a significant impact on the country's growth and investor confidence. All of these elements combined to produce a volatile year on the stock markets, with underperformance even more pronounced for quality assets, which by nature have longer duration. These were also challenging conditions for the traditional management style of Carmignac Emergents, which does not invest in fossil fuels and has substantial exposure to growth themes.

In this context, our negative performance is mainly due to our positioning in the first half of the year, when we were affected by our portfolio bias towards quality stocks, particularly in China, and by our exposure to Russia.

The fund had exposure of 5.5% to Russia before the invasion of Ukraine. This exposure was justified by several factors. Firstly, the fundamentals of the Russian economy: debt levels were low, at less than 20% of GDP, and foreign exchange reserves were high at over 43% of GDP thanks to large surpluses of almost 10% for the current account and 4% for the fiscal balance. In addition, we had identified quality companies with good growth prospects and excellent corporate governance. When the war broke out, it was unfortunately too late to sell. We managed to sell one of our stocks at zero in January, but took a significant loss on the other two stocks, having made the choice to mark our Russian stocks at a near-zero valuation to take into account our inability to trade these stocks.

Nevertheless, the fund has proved resilient and managed to catch up, thanks to a rally for its investments in the last quarter, the rigour of its investment process and above all the management of the Chinese component, despite China's underperformance. Thus, even though we were overweight on China during the year (38% on average versus 31% for our benchmark in 2022), our Chinese stocks made a positive contribution over the year. This was mainly due to our decision at the end of 2021 to strengthen Chinese ADRs (Chinese companies listed in New York), which we felt were valued incorrectly.

Outside of China, the portfolio also benefitted from our discipline, which allowed us to strengthen certain positions after declines rather than capitulate during crises of market confidence, particularly in the semiconductor sector where we have substantial exposure through three stocks (Samsung, TSMC and Tokyo Electron). Finally, we benefitted indirectly from the rise in commodities thanks to our overweight position in Latin America, particularly Brazil, throughout the year.

We have gone into 2023 with an optimistic view of emerging markets as the Chinese economy gradually reopens. This should stimulate growth across the emerging world, especially in Asia and Latin America. We have increased our exposure to the Chinese market, believing that the government's reversal of its zero-Covid policy should restore consumer and investor confidence. In addition, we maintain increased exposure to commodity-producing countries in Latin America (mainly Brazil and Mexico).

Source: Carmignac, Bloomberg, 31/12/2022

Table showing the annual performance of the different Carmignac Emergents units over 2022

Units	ISIN	Currency	Performance 2022	Reference indicator*
A EUR Acc	FR0010149302	EUR	-15.6%	-14.9%
A EUR Ydis	FR0011269349	EUR	-15.6%	-14.9%
E EUR Acc	FR0011147446	EUR	-16.3%	-14.9%

*MSCI Emerging Markets USD Index

Past performance is not an indication of future results. Performance is shown net of fees (excluding any entry charges applied by the distributor).

Main changes to the portfolio during the year

Holding	Movement ("Accounting currency")	
	Acquisitions	Disposals
KE HOLDINGS INC	55,611,689.40	35,813,713.20
JD.COM INC-ADR	38,778,579.68	37,439,109.78
BAIDU.COM SPONS.ADR CL.A	12,332,215.26	48,692,891.77
FULL TRUCK ALLIANCE -SPN ADR	40,425,694.65	19,007,354.74
B3 SA-BRASIL BOLSA BALCAO	36,912,817.48	17,307,624.79
NEW ORIENTAL EDUCATIO-SP ADR	5,718,433.22	45,948,082.13
VIPSHOP HOLDINGS LTD - ADR	4,030,009.63	36,197,849.11
WUXI BIOLOGICS CAYMAN INC	18,238,482.58	21,132,117.94
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD ADR	34,997,045.05	0.00
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR	33,357,984.37	0.00

Efficient portfolio and financial derivative management techniques

A) EXPOSURE OBTAINED THROUGH EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES AND FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES AT 30 DECEMBER 2022

- **Exposure obtained through efficient management techniques: 0.00**
 - Securities lending: 0.00
 - Securities borrowing: 0.00
 - Reverse repurchase agreements: 0.00
 - Repurchase agreements: 0.00
- **Exposure to underlying instruments achieved through financial derivatives: 104,146,401.72**
 - Forward exchange contracts: 104,146,401.72
 - Futures: 0.00
 - Options: 0.00
 - Swap: 0.00

B) IDENTITY OF COUNTERPARTY/COUNTERPARTIES TO EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES AND FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES AT 30 DECEMBER 2022

Efficient management techniques	Financial derivatives (*)
	CREDIT AGRICOLE CIB J.P.MORGAN AG FRANCFORT MORGAN STANLEY EUROPE SE - FRANKFURT STANDARD CHARTERED BANK AG UBS EUROPE SE

(*) Except listed derivatives

C) FINANCIAL GUARANTEES RECEIVED BY THE FUND IN ORDER TO REDUCE COUNTERPARTY RISK AT 30 DECEMBER 2022

Types of instrument	Amount in portfolio currency
Efficient management techniques	
. Term deposits	0.00
. Equities	0.00
. Bonds	0.00
. UCITS	0.00
. Cash (*)	0.00
Total	0.00
Financial derivatives	
. Term deposits	0.00
. Equities	0.00
. Bonds	0.00
. UCITS	0.00
. Cash	270,000.00
Total	270,000.00

(*) The Cash account also includes cash resulting from repurchase agreements.

D) INCOME AND OPERATING EXPENSES ARISING FROM EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES FROM 1 JANUARY 2022 TO 30 DECEMBER 2022

Income and operating expenses	Amount in portfolio currency
. Income (*)	0.00
. Other income	0.00
Total income	0.00
. Direct operating expenses	0.00
. Indirect operating expenses	0.00
. Other expenses	0.00
Total expenses	0.00

(*) Income from lending and repurchase agreements

Transparency of securities financing transactions and the reuse of financial instruments pursuant to the SFTR in the fund's currency of account (EUR)

The fund took no part in any trades covered by the SFTR during the year.

Regulatory information

Policy for the selection of intermediaries

“In its capacity as management company, Carmignac Gestion selects service providers whose execution policy guarantees the best possible result when executing orders transmitted on behalf of its UCITS or its clients. It also selects service providers to aid in making investment decisions and to execute orders. In both cases, Carmignac Gestion has defined a policy for selecting and evaluating intermediaries according to certain criteria. You can find the updated version of this policy at www.carmignac.com”. You will also find a report on intermediary fees on this website.

Extra-financial characteristics

As at 30 December 2022, the financial product was classified under Article 9 of the EU SFDR. The required regulatory information is included in the appendix to this report.

Overall risk calculation method

The method used to determine the fund's overall risk is the relative Value-at-Risk (VaR) method, using a benchmark portfolio as a comparison (the fund's reference indicator is its benchmark portfolio) over a two-year historical horizon, with a 99% confidence threshold over 20 days. The envisaged leverage, calculated as the sum of nominal amounts without netting or hedging, is 200% but may be higher under certain conditions.

As at 30 December 2022, Carmignac Gestion uses relative VaR data in accordance with the overall portfolio risk monitoring methodology.

	VaR 99%, 20 days		
	Min	Average	Max
Carmignac Emergents	0.88	1.16	1.40

Remuneration policy

Carmignac Gestion SA’s remuneration policy is designed to comply with European and national remuneration and governance rules as set out in the UCITS Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 and 2014/91/EU of 23 July 2014, the ESMA guideline of 14 October 2016 (ESMA/2016/575), and the AIFM Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

It promotes sound and effective risk management without excessive risk taking. In particular, it ties employees to the risks they take to ensure that Identified Staff are fully committed to the Company’s long-term performance.

The remuneration policy was approved by the Board of Directors of the management company. The principles of this policy are re-evaluated at least once a year by the remuneration and nominations committee and Board of Directors, and are adjusted to fit the changing regulatory framework. Details of the remuneration policy, including a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, as well as information on the remuneration and nominations committee, can be found at www.carmignac.com. A printout of the remuneration policy is available free of charge upon request.

VARIABLE PART: DETERMINATION AND CALCULATION

Variable remuneration depends on both the individual success of the employee and the performance of the Company as a whole.

The variable remuneration budget is determined on the basis of Carmignac Gestion SA's results over the previous financial year, while ensuring that capital remains at a sufficient level. It is then distributed between the various departments according to the assessment of their performance, and within each department according to employees' individual performance appraisals.

The amount of the variable portion allocated to each employee reflects their performance and the achievement of targets set by the Company.

These targets may be quantitative and/or qualitative and are linked to the employee's position. They take into account individual behaviour to avoid short-term risk taking. They give particular consideration to the sustainability of action taken by the employee and its long-term benefits for the company, the employee's personal involvement and the completion of assigned tasks.

2021 FINANCIAL YEAR

The implementation of the remuneration policy for 2021 has been assessed internally and independently to check compliance with the remuneration policies and procedures adopted by Carmignac Gestion's Board of Directors.

2022 FINANCIAL YEAR

The annual report produced by Carmignac Gestion's Board of Directors is available on the Carmignac website (www.carmignac.com).

2022	
Number of employees	176
Fixed salaries paid in 2022	€13,051,217.29
Total variable remuneration paid in 2022	€37,578,333.26
Total remuneration paid in 2022	€50,629,550.55
> of which risk takers	€37,123,257.99
> of which non-risk takers	€13,506,292.56

Substantial changes during the year

As of 1 January 2022, the portfolio has undergone the following changes:

- Performance fee calculation method brought into line with the ESMA guidelines.
- SFDR 9: Conversion of the fund into a "Financial product with a sustainable investment objective" (Article 9 of the SFDR).

BNP S.A. became the depositary for the portfolio on 1 October 2022 following an intra-group merger.

CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS IN EUR

	30/12/2022	31/12/2021
NET FIXED ASSETS	0.00	0.00
DEPOSITS	0.00	0.00
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	777,110,779.90	956,883,408.71
Equities and similar securities	777,110,779.90	956,883,408.71
Traded on a regulated or similar market	777,110,779.90	956,883,408.71
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	0.00	0.00
Bonds and similar securities	0.00	0.00
Traded on a regulated or similar market	0.00	0.00
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	0.00	0.00
Debt securities	0.00	0.00
Traded on a regulated or similar market	0.00	0.00
Transferable debt securities	0.00	0.00
Other debt securities	0.00	0.00
Not traded on a regulated or similar market	0.00	0.00
Undertakings for collective investment	0.00	0.00
Retail UCITS and AIFs aimed at non-professional investors and equivalent funds of other countries	0.00	0.00
Other funds aimed at non-professional investors and equivalent funds of other EU member states	0.00	0.00
Professional investment funds and equivalent funds of other EU member states and listed securitisation funds	0.00	0.00
Other professional investment funds and equivalent funds of other EU member states and unlisted securitisation funds	0.00	0.00
Other non-European funds	0.00	0.00
Temporary transactions on securities	0.00	0.00
Receivables on securities received under a repurchase agreement (<i>pension</i>)	0.00	0.00
Receivables on securities lent	0.00	0.00
Securities borrowed	0.00	0.00
Securities transferred under a repurchase agreement (<i>pension</i>)	0.00	0.00
Other temporary transactions	0.00	0.00
Forward financial instruments	0.00	0.00
Transactions on a regulated or similar market	0.00	0.00
Other transactions	0.00	0.00
Other financial instruments	0.00	0.00
RECEIVABLES	105,662,547.24	7,804,138.97
Currency forward exchange contracts	104,146,401.72	0.00
Other	1,516,145.52	7,804,138.97
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS	35,880,871.23	54,388,992.43
Cash	35,880,871.23	54,388,992.43
TOTAL ASSETS	918,654,198.37	1,019,076,540.11

CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES AND OWNER'S EQUITY IN EUR

	30/12/2022	31/12/2021
EQUITY		
Share capital	890,053,593.28	843,410,339.27
Non-distributed prior net capital gains and losses (a)	1,927,272.90	1,282,168.14
Retained earnings (a)	0.00	0.00
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year (a,b)	-89,930,846.43	171,031,325.76
Profit/(loss) for the financial year (a,b)	1,908,745.75	-718,811.88
TOTAL EQUITY*	803,958,765.50	1,015,005,021.29
<i>*Amount corresponding to the net assets</i>		
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	0.00	0.00
Sales of financial instruments	0.00	0.00
Temporary transactions on securities	0.00	0.00
Payables on securities transferred under a repurchase agreement (<i>pension</i>)	0.00	0.00
Payables on securities borrowed	0.00	0.00
Other temporary transactions	0.00	0.00
Forward financial instruments	0.00	0.00
Transactions on a regulated or similar market	0.00	0.00
Other transactions	0.00	0.00
PAYABLES	114,571,873.29	3,638,991.93
Currency forward exchange contracts	104,341,425.63	0.00
Other	10,230,447.66	3,638,991.93
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS	123,559.58	432,526.89
Short-term bank loans	123,559.58	432,526.89
Borrowings	0.00	0.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	918,654,198.37	1,019,076,540.11

(a) Including accruals and deferrals

(b) Less interim dividends paid for the financial year

CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS OFF-BALANCE SHEET

	30/12/2022	31/12/2021
HEDGING TRANSACTIONS	0.00	0.00
Commitment on regulated or similar markets	0.00	0.00
Commitment on OTC markets	0.00	0.00
Other commitments	0.00	0.00
OTHER TRANSACTIONS	0.00	0.00
Commitment on regulated or similar markets	0.00	0.00
Commitment on OTC markets	0.00	0.00
Other commitments	0.00	0.00

CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS INCOME STATEMENT

	30/12/2022	31/12/2021
Income from financial transactions		
Income from deposits and financial accounts	79,555.63	13,284.08
Income from equities and similar securities	15,676,454.73	18,112,722.49
Income from bonds and similar securities	0.00	0.00
Income from debt securities	0.00	0.00
Income from temporary purchases and sales of securities	427.86	0.00
Income from financial futures	0.00	0.00
Other financial income	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (1)	15,756,438.22	18,126,006.57
Payables on financial transactions		
Payables on temporary purchases and sales of securities	4,853.75	0.00
Payables on financial futures	0.00	0.00
Payables on financial debts	306,183.60	319,991.32
Other payables	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (2)	311,037.35	319,991.32
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS (1 - 2)	15,445,400.87	17,806,015.25
Other income (3)	0.00	0.00
Management fee and depreciation allowance (4) (*)	13,574,111.20	18,119,136.70
Net profit/(loss) for the financial year (L. 214-17-1) (1 - 2 + 3 - 4)	1,871,289.67	-313,121.45
Income equalisation for the financial year (5)	37,456.08	-405,690.43
Interim dividends on income paid for the financial year (6)	0.00	0.00
PROFIT/(LOSS) (1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 - 6)	1,908,745.75	-718,811.88

(*) Research costs are included under "Management fee and depreciation allowance".

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS

Accounting methods and rules

The annual financial statements are drawn up in the form required by ANC Regulation 2014-01, as amended.

The general principles of accounting apply:

- a true and fair view, comparability, going concern,
- lawfulness and fairness,
- prudence,
- consistent practice from one financial year to the next.

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

Purchases and sales of securities are recorded exclusive of costs.

The accounting currency of the portfolio is the euro.

There are 12 months in the financial year.

Asset valuation rules

Financial instruments are recorded in the financial statements using the historical cost method and are entered on the balance sheet at their current value as determined by the last-known market value or, where a market does not exist, by any external means or by using financial models.

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

Securities that are not denominated in the currency of the portfolio are valued in accordance with the principle described below;

the valuation is then converted into the currency of the portfolio on the basis of the exchange rate prevailing on the valuation day.

DEPOSITS:

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

EQUITIES, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES TRADED ON A REGULATED OR SIMILAR MARKET:

For the calculation of the net asset value, equities and other securities traded on a regulated or similar market are valued on the basis of the last market price of the day.

Bonds and other similar securities are valued at the closing price supplied by various financial service providers.

Interest accrued on bonds and other similar securities is calculated up to the date of the net asset value.

The crisis related to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine creates special conditions for the valuation of financial instruments exposed to these countries. As such, the management company has had to introduce a specific valuation policy for these instruments in order to take into account:

- the closure of financial markets in some countries,
- uncertainty about future debt collection in these states,
- uncertainty about future debt collection from companies headquartered in these countries, or whose business is significantly exposed to or dependent on these countries.
- the exceptional measures taken in the context of the sanctions against Russia,

Given the nature of the securities in the CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS fund’s portfolio, the management company has decided to apply a discount to the last prices observed before the markets were suspended. The management company regularly reviews whether or not it is still appropriate to use this method. They represent 0.28% of the fund’s net assets as at 30 December 2022.

Valuations ascertained in this way are subject to uncertainty and cannot be as accurate as those derived from quotations on regulated markets. As a result, there could be a significant difference between the values recorded, ascertained as indicated above, and the prices that would actually be obtained if a portion of these portfolio assets were to be disposed of in the near future. The value of these securities may also depend on possible future recoveries.

EQUITIES, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES NOT TRADED ON A REGULATED OR SIMILAR MARKET:

Securities not traded on a regulated market are valued by the management company using methods based on the market value and the yield, while taking account of recent prices observed for significant transactions.

TRANSFERABLE DEBT SECURITIES:

Transferable debt securities and similar securities that are not traded in large volumes are valued on the basis of an actuarial method, the reference rate (as defined below) being increased, where applicable, by a differential representative of the intrinsic characteristics of the issuer:

- Transferable debt securities with a maturity of less than or equal to one year: Interbank rate in euro (Euribor);
- Transferable debt securities with a maturity exceeding one year: valued using rates for French Treasury bills (BTAN and OAT) with similar maturity dates for the longer durations.

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

French treasury bills are valued on the basis of market prices, as published daily by the Bank of France or by treasury bill specialists.

FUNDS HELD:

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

TEMPORARY TRANSACTIONS ON SECURITIES:

Securities received under repurchase agreements are recorded as an asset under the heading "Receivables on securities received under a repurchase agreement (*pension*)" at the contract amount, plus any accrued interest receivable.

Securities transferred under a repurchase agreement are recorded as securities purchased at their current value. The payables on securities transferred under a repurchase agreement are recorded as securities sold at the value determined in the contract, plus any accrued interest payable.

Securities lent are valued at their current value and are recorded as an asset under the heading "Receivables on securities lent" at their current value, plus any accrued interest receivable.

Securities borrowed are recorded as an asset under the heading "Securities borrowed" at the contract amount and as a liability under the heading "Payables on securities borrowed" at the contract amount, plus any accrued interest payable.

FORWARD FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

Forward financial instruments traded on a regulated or similar market:

Forward financial instruments traded on regulated markets are valued at the settlement price of that day.

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

Swaps:

Interest rate and/or currency swaps are valued at their market value by discounting future interest payments at the interest rate and/or currency exchange rate prevailing on the market. This price is adjusted to the issuer's risk.

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

Other swaps are valued at their market value or at a value estimated according to the terms and conditions determined by the management company.

Off-balance sheet commitments:

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

Options are converted into the underlying equivalent.

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

Management fees

Management fees and operating costs cover all the charges relating to the UCI: investment, administrative, accounting, custody, distribution, audit fees, etc.

These fees are recorded in the UCI's income statement.

Management fees do not include transaction fees. Please refer to the prospectus for further details on the charges actually invoiced to the UCI.

They are recorded on a pro-rata basis each time the net asset value is calculated.

The combined total of these fees respects the limit of the net assets, as specified in the prospectus or fund rules:

FR0011269349 – A EUR Ydis units: Maximum of 1.50% inclusive of tax.

FR0011147446 – E EUR Acc units: Maximum of 2.25% inclusive of tax.

FR0010149302 – A EUR Acc units: Maximum of 1.50% inclusive of tax.

A provision is calculated, in EUR, for the AMF contribution of 0.0008% of the fund's daily assets under management.

A provision for research costs is set aside on each net asset value date based on an annual budget of EUR 938,956.

Performance fee:

The performance fees are based on a comparison between the performance of each fund unit (except unhedged units) and the fund's reference indicator, the MSCI EM NR (USD), over the financial year. Regarding unhedged units, performance fees are calculated on the basis of the unit's performance compared with that of the reference indicator converted into the currency of the unit.

If the performance since the beginning of the financial year exceeds the performance of the reference indicator and if no past underperformance still needs to be offset, a daily provision of up to 20% of this outperformance is established. In the event of underperformance in relation to this index, a daily amount corresponding to a maximum of 20% of this underperformance is deducted from the provision established since the beginning of the year. For the A and E units, the applicable rate for the performance fee is 20%. Any underperformance of the unit class against the reference indicator over the five-year reference period or since launch (whichever period is shorter) is made up before a performance fee becomes payable. If another year of underperformance occurred within this first five-year period and it was not made up at the end of this first period, a new period of a maximum

of five years begins from this new year of underperformance. The fund's performance is represented by its gross assets, net of all fees, before provision of the performance fee and taking into account subscriptions and redemptions. The performance fee may also be payable if the unit outperformed the reference indicator but posted a negative performance. If the fund is eligible for the booking of a performance fee, then:

o in the event of subscriptions, a system for neutralising the volume effect of these units on the performance fee is applied. This involves systematically deducting the share of the performance fee actually booked as a result of these newly subscribed units from the daily provision;

o in the event of redemptions, the portion of the performance fee provision corresponding to redeemed shares is transferred to the management company under the crystallisation principle.

Allocation of distributable income

DEFINITION OF DISTRIBUTABLE INCOME

Distributable income is made up of:

NET INCOME:

The net income for the financial year is equal to the amount of interest, arrears, premiums and prizes, dividends, director's fees and any other income relating to the securities constituting the portfolio, plus income generated by temporary cash holdings and minus the amount of management fees and interest charges on loans.

This is increased by retained earnings, plus or minus the balance of the income equalisation accounts.

CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES:

Realised capital gains, net of fees, minus realised capital losses, net of fees, recognised during the financial year, plus net capital gains of a similar nature recognised during previous financial years and which have not been distributed or accumulated, plus or minus the balance of the capital gains equalisation account.

ALLOCATION OF DISTRIBUTABLE INCOME:

Unit(s)	Allocation of net income	Allocation of net realised capital gains or losses
A EUR Acc units	Accumulation	Accumulation
A EUR Ydis units	Distributed and/or carried forward on the decision of the management company	Distributed and/or carried forward on the decision of the management company
E EUR Acc units	Accumulation	Accumulation

CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS NET ASSET CHANGES

	30/12/2022	31/12/2021
NET ASSETS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	1,015,005,021.29	1,062,000,758.48
Subscriptions (including subscription fees paid to the Fund)	290,762,768.76	677,101,298.48
Redemptions (after deduction of redemption fees paid to the Fund)	-353,542,846.23	-590,762,770.87
Realised gains on deposits and financial instruments	58,752,932.13	248,598,373.48
Realised losses on deposits and financial instruments	-189,109,460.28	-48,881,522.23
Realised gains on forward financial instruments	87,845,255.00	27,911,897.58
Realised losses on forward financial instruments	-72,393,870.99	-27,554,150.85
Transaction fees	-6,652,587.00	-10,151,078.64
Foreign exchange differences	31,229,874.59	42,838,998.75
Changes in the valuation differential of deposits and financial instruments	-59,808,251.76	-365,783,661.44
<i>Valuation differential for the financial year N</i>	<i>-73,304,073.99</i>	<i>-13,495,822.23</i>
<i>Valuation differential for the financial year N-1</i>	<i>13,495,822.23</i>	<i>-352,287,839.21</i>
Changes in the valuation differential of forward financial instruments	0.00	0.00
<i>Valuation differential for the financial year N</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>Valuation differential for the financial year N-1</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Dividends paid in the previous financial year on net capital gains and losses	-1,359.68	0.00
Dividends paid in the previous financial year on income	0.00	0.00
Net profit/(loss) for the financial year prior to the income equalisation account	1,871,289.67	-313,121.45
Interim dividend(s) paid during the financial year on net capital gains and losses	0.00	0.00
Interim dividend(s) paid during the financial year on income	0.00	0.00
Other items	0.00	0.00
NET ASSETS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	803,958,765.50	1,015,005,021.29

BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY LEGAL OR ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS

	Amount	%
ASSETS		
BONDS AND SIMILAR SECURITIES		
TOTAL BONDS AND SIMILAR SECURITIES	0.00	0.00
DEBT SECURITIES		
TOTAL DEBT SECURITIES	0.00	0.00
LIABILITIES		
SALES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		
TOTAL SALES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	0.00	0.00
OFF-BALANCE SHEET		
HEDGING TRANSACTIONS		
TOTAL HEDGING TRANSACTIONS	0.00	0.00
OTHER TRANSACTIONS		
TOTAL OTHER TRANSACTIONS	0.00	0.00

BREAKDOWN BY INTEREST RATES OF ASSET, LIABILITY AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS OF CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS

	Fixed rate	%	Variable rate	%	Adjustable rate	%	Other	%
ASSETS								
Deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bonds and similar securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Debt securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Temporary transactions on securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financial accounts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35,880,871.23	4.46
LIABILITIES								
Temporary transactions on securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financial accounts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	123,559.58	0.02
OFF-BALANCE SHEET								
Hedging transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BREAKDOWN BY RESIDUAL MATURITY OF ASSET, LIABILITY AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS OF CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS(*)

	< 3 months	%	[3 months – 1 year]	%	[1–3 years]	%	[3–5 years]	%	>5 years	%
ASSETS										
Deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bonds and similar securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Debt securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Temporary transactions on securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financial accounts	35,880,871.23	4.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LIABILITIES										
Temporary transactions on securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financial accounts	123,559.58	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OFF-BALANCE SHEET										
Hedging transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

(*) Positions in interest rate futures are shown according to the maturity of the underlying instrument.

BREAKDOWN BY LISTING CURRENCY OR VALUATION CURRENCY OF ASSET, LIABILITY AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS OF CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS

	Currency 1 USD		Currency 2 HKD		Currency 3 KRW		Currency N OTHER(S)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
ASSETS								
Deposits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Equities and similar securities	196,991,801.21	24.50	163,106,442.24	20.29	128,736,278.72	16.01	288,276,257.73	35.86
Bonds and similar securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Debt securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UCIs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Temporary transactions on securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Receivables	65,366,468.77	8.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27,801,867.20	3.46
Financial accounts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	188,745.84	0.02
LIABILITIES								
Sales of financial instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Temporary transactions on securities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Payables	15,487,284.96	1.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73,221,849.17	9.11
Financial accounts	123,556.44	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.13	0.00
OFF-BALANCE SHEET								
Hedging transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other transactions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS

	Nature of the debit/credit	30/12/2022
RECEIVABLES		
	Forward currency purchases	76,889,861.86
	Funds receivable on forward currency sales	27,256,539.86
	Subscriptions receivable	607,268.47
	Guarantee deposits in cash	60,000.00
	Cash dividends and coupons	848,877.05
TOTAL RECEIVABLES		105,662,547.24
PAYABLES		
	Forward currency sales	27,090,953.72
	Funds payable on forward currency purchases	77,250,471.91
	Redemption price payable	9,258,727.26
	Fixed management fee	280,800.50
	Performance fees	7,761.85
	Collateral	270,000.00
	Other payables	413,158.05
TOTAL PAYABLES		114,571,873.29
TOTAL RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES		-8,909,326.05

NUMBER OF CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS SECURITIES ISSUED OR REDEEMED

	In units	In euro
A EUR Acc units		
Units subscribed during the financial year	216,195.858	238,370,110.31
Units redeemed during the financial year	-264,169.585	-297,582,966.31
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	-47,973.727	-59,212,856.00
Number of units outstanding at the end of the financial year	749,777.633	
A EUR Ydis units		
Units subscribed during the financial year	7,666.560	1,165,557.09
Units redeemed during the financial year	-8,419.932	-1,284,094.36
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	-753.372	-118,537.27
Number of units outstanding at the end of the financial year	23,882.472	
E EUR Acc units		
Units subscribed during the financial year	335,822.563	51,227,101.36
Units redeemed during the financial year	-347,199.112	-54,675,785.56
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	-11,376.549	-3,448,684.20
Number of units outstanding at the end of the financial year	82,362.330	

CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS SUBSCRIPTION AND/OR REDEMPTION FEES

	In euro
A EUR Acc units	
Total fees paid to the Fund	0.00
Subscription fees paid to the Fund	0.00
Redemption fees paid to the Fund	0.00
A EUR Ydis units	
Total fees paid to the Fund	0.00
Subscription fees paid to the Fund	0.00
Redemption fees paid to the Fund	0.00
E EUR Acc units	
Total fees paid to the Fund	0.00
Subscription fees paid to the Fund	0.00
Redemption fees paid to the Fund	0.00

MANAGEMENT FEES OF CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS

	30/12/2022
A EUR Acc units	
Guarantee fees	0.00
Fixed management fees	12,271,543.72
Percentage of fixed management fees	1.50
Performance fee provisions	0.00
Percentage of fixed management fee provisions	0.00
Performance fees paid to the Fund	6,967.95
Percentage of fixed management fees paid to the Fund	0.00
Trailer fees	0.00
A EUR Ydis units	
Guarantee fees	0.00
Fixed management fees	52,193.71
Percentage of fixed management fees	1.50
Performance fee provisions	0.00
Percentage of fixed management fee provisions	0.00
Performance fees paid to the Fund	14.99
Percentage of fixed management fees paid to the Fund	0.00
Trailer fees	0.00
E EUR Acc units	
Guarantee fees	0.00
Fixed management fees	303,655.67
Percentage of fixed management fees	2.25
Performance fee provisions	0.00
Percentage of fixed management fee provisions	0.00
Performance fees paid to the Fund	778.91
Percentage of fixed management fees paid to the Fund	0.01
Trailer fees	0.00

“The amount of variable management fees shown above is the sum of provisions and reversals of provisions that impacted net assets during the period under review.”

COMMITMENTS RECEIVED AND GIVEN BY CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS

Guarantees received by the Fund

None.

Other commitments received and/or given:

None.

MARKET VALUE OF SECURITIES SUBJECT TO A TEMPORARY PURCHASE TRANSACTION BY CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS

	30/12/2022
Securities held under repurchase agreements (<i>pension</i>)	0.00
Securities borrowed	0.00

MARKET VALUE OF SECURITIES REPRESENTING GUARANTEE DEPOSITS OF CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS

	30/12/2022
Financial instruments given as a guarantee and kept as their original entry	0.00
Financial instruments received as a guarantee and not entered on the balance sheet	0.00

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS OF THE GROUP HELD IN THE CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS PORTFOLIO

	ISIN	Name	30/12/2022
Equities			0.00
Bonds			0.00
Transferable debt securities			0.00
UCIs			0.00
Forward financial instruments			0.00
Total group securities			0.00

ALLOCATION OF DISTRIBUTABLE INCOME RELATING TO THE INCOME OF CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS

	30/12/2022	31/12/2021
Amounts to be allocated		
Retained earnings	0.00	0.00
Income	1,908,745.75	-718,811.88
Total	1,908,745.75	-718,811.88

	30/12/2022	31/12/2021
A EUR Acc units		
Allocation		
Distribution	0.00	0.00
Retained earnings for the financial year	0.00	0.00
Accumulation	1,965,711.75	-542,711.17
Total	1,965,711.75	-542,711.17

	30/12/2022	31/12/2021
A EUR Ydis units		
Allocation		
Distribution	8,358.87	0.00
Retained earnings for the financial year	233.01	0.00
Accumulation	0.00	-4,244.60
Total	8,591.88	-4,244.60
Information concerning units eligible to receive dividends		
Number of units	23,882.472	24,635.844
Dividend per unit	0.35	0.00
Tax credit		
Tax credit related to income distribution	3,497.27	0.00

ALLOCATION OF DISTRIBUTABLE INCOME RELATING TO THE INCOME OF CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS

	30/12/2022	31/12/2021
E EUR Acc units		
Allocation		
Distribution	0.00	0.00
Retained earnings for the financial year	0.00	0.00
Accumulation	-65,557.88	-171,856.11
Total	-65,557.88	-171,856.11

ALLOCATION OF DISTRIBUTABLE INCOME RELATING TO CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES OF CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS

	30/12/2022	31/12/2021
Amounts to be allocated		
Non-distributed prior net capital gains and losses	1,927,272.90	1,282,168.14
Net capital gains and losses for the financial year	-89,930,846.43	171,031,325.76
Interim dividends paid on net capital gains and losses in the financial year	0.00	0.00
Total	-88,003,573.53	172,313,493.90

	30/12/2022	31/12/2021
A EUR Acc units		
Allocation		
Distribution	0.00	0.00
Non-distributed net capital gains and losses	0.00	0.00
Accumulation	-88,161,288.18	167,481,647.13
Total	-88,161,288.18	167,481,647.13

	30/12/2022	31/12/2021
A EUR Ydis units		
Allocation		
Distribution	34,629.58	1,478.15
Non-distributed net capital gains and losses	1,508,762.36	1,988,101.05
Accumulation	0.00	0.00
Total	1,543,391.94	1,989,579.20
Information concerning units eligible to receive dividends		
Number of units	23,882.472	24,635.844
Dividend per unit	1.45	0.06

ALLOCATION OF DISTRIBUTABLE INCOME RELATING TO CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES OF CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS

	30/12/2022	31/12/2021
E EUR Acc units		
Allocation		
Distribution	0.00	0.00
Non-distributed net capital gains and losses	0.00	0.00
Accumulation	-1,385,677.29	2,842,267.57
Total	-1,385,677.29	2,842,267.57

OVERVIEW OF RESULTS AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT ITEMS FOR THE LAST FIVE FINANCIAL YEARS FOR CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS

	31/12/2018	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2021	30/12/2022
Total net assets in EUR	767,277,805.62	636,654,747.12	1,062,000,758.48	1,015,005,021.29	803,958,765.50
A EUR Acc units in EUR					
Net assets	648,226,211.26	626,507,938.35	1,044,743,634.26	994,018,967.21	788,174,770.91
Number of units	838,003.524	649,365.213	748,536.498	797,751.360	749,777.633
Net asset value per unit	773.53	964.80	1,395.71	1,246.02	1,051.21
Accumulation per unit on net capital gains or losses	25.21	74.29	171.92	209.94	-117.58
Accumulation per unit on income	5.90	-4.50	-87.60	-0.68	2.62
A EUR Ydis units in EUR					
Net assets	112,312,666.13	4,083,723.70	6,180,667.16	4,197,978.02	3,431,938.96
Number of units	1,050,842.998	30,838.615	32,368.713	24,635.844	23,882.472
Net asset value per unit	106.87	132.42	190.94	170.40	143.70
Distribution per unit on net capital gains or losses	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.06	1.45
Non-distributed net capital gains and losses per unit	18.31	28.46	52.04	80.69	63.17
Dividend per unit on income	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
Tax credit per unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 (*)
Accumulation per unit on income	0.00	-0.61	-12.54	-0.17	0.00
E EUR Acc units in EUR					
Net assets	6,738,928.23	6,063,085.07	11,076,457.06	16,788,076.06	12,352,055.63
Number of units	59,419.619	43,133.341	54,745.778	93,738.879	82,362.330
Net asset value per unit	113.41	140.56	202.32	179.09	149.97
Accumulation per unit on net capital gains or losses	3.72	10.84	24.96	30.32	-16.82
Accumulation per unit on income	-0.07	-1.44	-13.65	-1.83	-0.79

(*) The tax credit per unit shall only be determined on the distribution date in accordance with the tax provisions in force.

LIST OF SECURITIES OF CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS AT 30 DECEMBER 2022

Name of securities	Curren cy	Quantity or nominal amount	Current value	% of net assets
Equities and similar securities				
Equities and similar securities traded on a regulated or similar market				
BRAZIL				
B3 SA-BRASIL BOLSA BALCAO	BRL	9,200,065	21,568,264.83	2.68
ELETOBRAS CENT EL COM NPV	BRL	2,543,263	19,010,832.25	2.36
ELETOBRAS CENT EL PREF'B'NPV	BRL	3,229,889	24,779,602.02	3.09
HAPVIDA PARTICIPACOES E INVE	BRL	9,456,368	8,525,298.05	1.06
TRANSMISSAO ENERGIA ELECTRICA PREF	BRL	3,773,997	15,404,616.14	1.92
TOTAL BRAZIL			89,288,613.29	11.11
CHINA				
HAIER SMART HOME CO LTD-H	HKD	9,758,983	31,163,700.16	3.88
NEW ORIENTAL EDUCATIO-SP ADR	USD	907,162	29,596,983.69	3.68
SUNGROW POWER SUPPLY CO LT-A	CNY	646,828	9,747,057.69	1.21
WUXI BIOLOGICS CAYMAN INC	HKD	1,733,879	12,457,926.39	1.55
TOTAL CHINA			82,965,667.93	10.32
UNITED STATES				
MERCADOLIBRE	USD	19,868	15,753,662.52	1.95
TOTAL UNITED STATES			15,753,662.52	1.95
HONG KONG				
HKG EXCHANGES AND CLEARING	HKD	872,026	35,300,415.64	4.39
LENOVO GROUP LTD	HKD	24,686,750	18,996,988.84	2.36
TOTAL HONG KONG			54,297,404.48	6.75
CAYMAN ISLANDS				
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD ADR	USD	462,005	38,133,539.89	4.75
ANTA SPORTS PRODUCTS LIMITED	HKD	3,104,483	38,126,570.21	4.74
EHANG HOLDINGS LTD-SPS ADR	USD	294,555	2,368,031.76	0.29
ENN ENERGY HOLDINGS	HKD	1,620,328	21,319,465.39	2.65
FULL TRUCK ALLIANCE -SPN ADR	USD	2,018,069	15,127,244.79	1.88
JD.COM INC-ADR	USD	442,046	23,248,575.29	2.89
JD.COM INC - CL A	HKD	217,188	5,741,375.61	0.71
KE HOLDINGS INC	USD	2,121,921	27,755,462.32	3.46
MINISO GROUP HOLDING LTD-ADR	USD	2,657,296	26,716,126.57	3.33
TUYA INC	USD	2,655,486	4,752,380.66	0.59
TOTAL CAYMAN ISLANDS			203,288,772.49	25.29
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS				
FIX PRICE GROUP LTD-GDR REGS	USD	2,700,693	594,671.22	0.08
TOTAL BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS			594,671.22	0.08
INDIA				
AVENUE SUPERMARTS LTD	INR	147,468	6,795,631.45	0.84
DABUR INDIA LTD	INR	3,520,182	22,384,491.10	2.78
ICICI LOMBARD GENERAL INSURA	INR	1,798,313	25,190,441.64	3.13
KOTAK MAHINDR BANK	INR	470,446	9,735,959.80	1.22
TOTAL INDIA			64,106,523.99	7.97

LIST OF SECURITIES OF CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS AT 30 DECEMBER 2022

Name of securities	Curren cy	Quantity or nominal amount	Current value	% of net assets
JAPAN				
TOKYO ELECTRON JPY50	JPY	55,000	15,185,526.31	1.89
TOTAL JAPAN			15,185,526.31	1.89
MALAYSIA				
IHH HEALTHCARE B	MYR	14,610,842	19,331,114.87	2.41
TOTAL MALAYSIA			19,331,114.87	2.41
MEXICO				
GRUPO FINANCIERO BANORTE SAB DE CV	MXN	5,730,220	38,548,071.44	4.79
TOTAL MEXICO			38,548,071.44	4.79
REPUBLIC OF KOREA				
HYUNDAI MOTOR CO LTD	KRW	174,860	19,565,116.23	2.43
HYUNDAI MOTOR PREF.	KRW	62,517	3,423,399.47	0.43
HYUNDAI MOTORS CIE PREF	KRW	32,421	1,777,760.03	0.22
LG CHEMICAL	KRW	46,322	20,594,609.59	2.56
LG CHEMICAL PREF.N.VTG	KRW	65,379	13,443,621.36	1.67
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD	KRW	753,301	30,868,013.83	3.84
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD PREF	KRW	1,043,921	39,063,758.21	4.86
TOTAL REPUBLIC OF KOREA			128,736,278.72	16.01
RUSSIA				
MOSCOW EXCHANGE MICEX-RT-BRD	RUB	10,961,187	1,686,722.82	0.21
TOTAL RUSSIA			1,686,722.82	0.21
SINGAPORE				
SEA LTD-ADR	USD	265,533	12,945,122.50	1.61
TOTAL SINGAPORE			12,945,122.50	1.61
TAIWAN				
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR	TWD	3,684,891	50,382,627.32	6.27
TOTAL TAIWAN			50,382,627.32	6.27
TOTAL Equities and similar securities traded on a regulated or similar market			777,110,779.90	96.66
TOTAL equities and similar securities			777,110,779.90	96.66
Receivables			105,662,547.24	13.14
Payables			-114,571,873.29	-14.25
Financial accounts			35,757,311.65	4.45
Net assets			803,958,765.50	100.00

A EUR Ydis units	EUR	23,882.472	143.70
E EUR Acc units	EUR	82,362.330	149.97
A EUR Acc units	EUR	749,777.633	1,051.21

FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING THE COUPON'S TAX REGIME

Coupon breakdown: A EUR Ydis units

	NET TOTAL	CURRENCY	NET PER UNIT	CURRENCY
Income subject to non-definitive, compulsory withholding tax	0.00		0.00	
Shares eligible for rebate and subject to non-definitive, compulsory withholding tax	955.30	EUR	0.04	EUR
Other income not eligible for rebate and subject to non-definitive, compulsory withholding tax	0.00		0.00	
Non-declarable and non-taxable income	0.00		0.00	
Total amount distributed on capital gains and losses	34,629.58	EUR	1.45	EUR
TOTAL	35,584.88	EUR	1.49	EUR

APPENDIX V

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS
 Legal entity identifier: 969500VVKKCHDLC43L73

Sustainable investment objective

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes No

<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 5%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective: 35%</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of _____ % of sustainable investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments</p>
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The minimum proportion of sustainable investments was 50% of eligible assets in 2022. This limit has been increased to 80%, effective from 1 January 2023. The minimum levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives (as described above) will be 5% and 35% of the fund's net assets respectively, also effective from 1 January 2023. The carbon emissions reduction target has been increased from 30% to 50% below those of the benchmark.

To what extent was the sustainable investment objective of this financial product met?

The fund's sustainable investment objective in 2022 was to invest at least 50% of its net assets in companies deriving at least 50% of their revenue from goods and services related to business activities that are positively aligned with at least one of the nine United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs"), out of a total of 17, selected for the fund: (1) No poverty, (2) Zero hunger, (3) Good health and well-being, (4) Quality education, (6) Clean water and sanitation, (7) Affordable and clean energy, (9) Industry, innovation and infrastructure, (11) Sustainable cities and communities and (12) Responsible consumption and production. To find out more about the United Nations sustainable development goals, please visit <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>.



Sustainable investment means 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.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

A company is considered “aligned” if it derives at least 50% of its revenue from activities that contribute to one of the nine SDGs listed above. These 50% thresholds indicate significant commitment from the company with respect to its contribution and growth projects.

In order to determine which companies are aligned, we have created a detailed company classification system by mapping over 1700 different business activities. Furthermore, we have used the “SDG Compass”, a resource created by the GRI (“Global Reporting Initiative”), the United Nations Global Compact and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, to identify the business activities that contribute to each SDG. Carmignac has also created “investable themes” corresponding to business activities. We filter each business activity in the classification system based on these themes, sorting the relevant business activities into Carmignac’s “investable themes” and using SDG targets to verify their suitability. Once the 50% revenue or investment threshold is reached for a given issuer, the total weight of that holding is considered aligned.

With regard to Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the EU Taxonomy), the fund contributes, through its investments, to the following environmental objectives: climate change mitigation and adaptation. The fund does not have a carbon footprint reduction target aligned with the Paris Agreement, but it does seek to achieve carbon intensity (tCO₂/\$m of revenue converted into euro, aggregated at portfolio level (scopes 1 and 2 of the GHG Protocol)) 30% lower than that of its reference benchmark, which is the MSCI EM (USD) index, net dividends reinvested, converted into EUR.

No failures to achieve the sustainable objective were identified during the year.

● How did the sustainability indicators perform?

This fund uses the following sustainability indicators derived from its four-pillar approach to measure the attainment of its sustainable investment objective:

- 1) Coverage rate of ESG analysis:** ESG integration, through ESG rating via Carmignac’s proprietary “START” (System for Tracking and Analysis of a Responsible Trajectory) platform, is applied to at least 90% of the securities held. As at 30 December 2022, the ESG analysis coverage rate was 100% of securities (excluding cash and derivatives).
- 2) Reduction of the investment universe** (minimum 20% of the equity component of the portfolio, as well as the bond component if applicable): negative screening and exclusions of unsustainable activities and practices, reflected in low ESG scores from START, MSCI and ISS (“Institutional Shareholder Services”) ESG, are carried out based on the following indicators: (a) practices that are harmful to society and to the environment, (b) controversies concerning the OECD Guidelines and the UN Global Compact principles, (c) controversial weapons, (d) thermal coal production, (e) energy producers that have not set a target for alignment with the Paris Agreement, (f) companies involved in tobacco production and (g) companies involved in adult entertainment. Broader exclusions encompass the oil and gas, conventional weapons, gambling and animal proteins sectors. The investment universe is reduced even further by excluding companies that are not aligned with the SDGs, identified using the method set out above. As at 30 December 2022, the initial investment universe for the equity component of the portfolio has been reduced by 67.61%.

- 3) Alignment with the sustainable development goals:** at least 50% of the fund's net assets are invested in the equities of companies that are positively aligned with one of the nine SDGs listed above. As at 30 December 2022, 96.7% of the fund's net assets are invested in the equities of companies that are positively aligned with one of the nine SDGs listed above.
- 4) Active stewardship:** companies' environmental and social engagement efforts leading to an improvement in companies' sustainable development policies are measured using the following indicators: (a) level of active engagement and voting policies, (b) number of engagement efforts, (c) voting rate and (d) participation in shareholder (or bondholder) meetings. In 2022, we engaged with 81 companies at Carmignac level, and four companies at Carmignac Emergents level. We therefore exercised 100% of our voting rights for the companies in which we had holdings.

The fund also sought to achieve carbon emissions 30% lower than those of its reference benchmark (MSCI EM (USD), net dividends reinvested, converted into EUR), measured by carbon intensity (tCO₂/\$m of revenue converted into euro, aggregated at portfolio level (scopes 1 and 2 of the GHG Protocol)). At 30 December 2022, the carbon emissions of the Carmignac Emergents fund were 70.98% lower than those of its benchmark.

Moreover, as regards monitoring principal adverse impacts ("PAI"), and in accordance with Annex 1 to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288, the fund monitors 14 mandatory environmental and social indicators, and 2 optional indicators to demonstrate the impact of sustainable investments with respect to these indicators: greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, carbon footprint, GHG intensity of investee companies, exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector, share of non-renewable energy consumption and production, energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector, activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas, emissions to water, hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio, water usage and recycling (optional choice), violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, unadjusted gender pay gap, board gender diversity, exposure to controversial weapons, excessive pay ratio (optional choice). Sovereign issuers are monitored for violations of social norms with respect to their GHG intensity.

Please find below performance data with respect to principal adverse impact indicators for 2022, based on average quarter-end data, for the portfolio's equity and bond components:

PAI indicators	Based on data provided by the company	Fund	Hedging
Scope 1 GHG	Scope 1 GHG emissions	12,365	99%
Scope 2 GHG	Scope 2 GHG emissions	14,867.50	99%
Scope 3 GHG	From 1 January 2023, Scope 3 GHG emissions	231,840	99%
Total GHG	Total GHG emissions	259,067.50	99%
Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	322.06	99%
GHG intensity level	GHG intensity of companies	521.05	99%
Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	8%	99%
Share of non-renewable energy consumption	Share of non-renewable energy consumption of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage	70%	99%

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Share of non-renewable energy production	Share of non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage	100%	99%
Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector – Total	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector – Total	0.345	99%
Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector – NACE Sector A	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector – NACE Sector A (Agriculture, forestry and fishing)	N/A	99%
Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector – NACE Sector B	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector – NACE Sector B (Mining and quarrying)	N/A	99%
Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector – NACE Sector C	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector – NACE Sector C (Manufacturing)	0.8375	99%
Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector – NACE Sector D	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector – NACE Sector D (Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply)	1.7025	99%
Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector – NACE Sector E	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector – NACE Sector E (water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities)	N/A	99%
Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector – NACE Sector F	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector – NACE Sector F (Construction)	N/A	99%
Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector – NACE Sector G	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector – NACE Sector G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles)	0.0275	99%
Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector – NACE Sector H	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector – NACE Sector H (Transportation and storage)	0.1975	99%
Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector – NACE Sector L	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector – NACE Sector L (Real estate activities)	0.03	99%
Biodiversity	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas	16%	99%
Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	2,456.14	99%
Hazardous waste	Tonnes of hazardous waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.4825	99%
Water usage and recycling	Average amount of water consumed and recovered by the investee companies (in cubic metres) per million EUR of revenue	89281125	99%
Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	1%	99%
Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	68%	99%
Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	82%	99%

Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies	15%	99%
Exposure to controversial weapons	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0%	99%
Excessive CEO pay ratio	Average ratio within investee companies of the annual total compensation for the highest compensated individual to the median annual total compensation for all employees (excluding the highest-compensated individual).	55.19	99%

● **...and compared to previous periods?**

N/A.

● **How did the sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any sustainable investment objective?**

All the fund's investments (not just sustainable investments) are assessed for compliance with global standards on environmental protection, human rights, employment practices and anti-corruption measures, through controversy screening. Specifically, the investments are analysed on the basis of the minimum safeguards in place to ensure that their business activities comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

In addition, the fund ensures that these activities do no significant harm to the environmental and social objective.

The aim of engagement on controversial behaviour is to put a stop to companies violating the UNGC Guiding Principles and/or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and to establish suitable management systems to prevent such breaches from recurring. Where engagement efforts are unsuccessful, the company is considered excluded. Cases warranting enhanced engagement are selected every quarter based on need. The emphasis placed on the engagement process may differ depending on the level of exposure.

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

Indicators for adverse impacts are monitored on a quarterly basis. Adverse impacts are identified based on severity. After discussion with the investment team concerned, a plan of action including an execution schedule is drawn up.

In general, dialogue with the company is the preferred plan of action in order to influence the mitigation of adverse impacts by the company concerned. In such cases, engagement with the company is included in Carmignac's quarterly engagement plan, in accordance with Carmignac's engagement policy. Divestment may be an option, with an exit strategy determined in advance within the limits of this policy.

Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The management company applies a screening process for controversies regarding the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to all of the fund's investments.

The management company acts in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) guidelines allowing multinational enterprises to assess the standards

applicable to them, including, but not limited to, violations of human rights, employment law and standard practices relating to climate.

The fund applies a controversy screening process to all its investments. Companies implicated in major controversies regarding the environment, human rights and international employment law, among other infractions, are excluded. The screening process identifies controversies on the basis of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the principles of the United Nations Global Compact. This is generally referred to as “standards-based screening” and it includes restrictive screening controlled and measured using Carmignac’s proprietary ESG system “START”. Company controversies are researched and rated using data extracted from the ISS ESG database.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The management company is committed to applying the regulatory technical standards (RTS) referred to in Annex 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288, which define 14 mandatory environmental and social indicators, and two optional indicators to demonstrate the impact of sustainable investments with respect to these indicators: greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, carbon footprint, GHG intensity of investee companies, exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector, share of non-renewable energy consumption and production, energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector, activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas, emissions to water, hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio, water usage and recycling (optional choice), violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, unadjusted gender pay gap, board gender diversity, exposure to controversial weapons, excessive pay ratio (optional choice).

To mitigate the adverse impacts detected, a more in-depth assessment is carried out to identify a strategy for engaging with or potentially divesting from the company, as set out in Carmignac’s engagement and principal adverse impacts policies.

As part of its PAI strategy, Carmignac identifies companies that are performing worse than the benchmark on PAI indicators. Our third-party data provider Impact Cubed allows us to track the impact of our funds for each PAI indicator.

Identifying companies that are performing worse than the index in terms of PAI allows us to engage in dialogue to ensure that they are committed to reducing their impact. We identified Hyundai Motors as one of the main contributors to Carmignac Emergents' underperformance through the UNGC/OECD compliance monitoring process. We entered into dialogue with

Hyundai Motors in 2022. Our efforts primarily focused on progress in the areas of environment and governance.

Engaging in this way also provided us with an opportunity to raise the environmental and social (production chain) controversies affecting the company. Given the commitments made by the company, we asked for more clarity on how the company intends to exercise sufficient oversight and ensure that it is acting in accordance with its long-term commitments, while informing investors of compliance with these commitments.

We will follow up with Hyundai Motors on the monitoring processes for the PAI UNGC/OECD compliance indicator and ensure that appropriate measures are implemented.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Please find below the top 15 investments for 2022 based on average month-end data:

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS	Information technology	9.10%	South Korea
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR	Information technology	4.88%	Taiwan
GRUPO BANORTE	Finance	4.56%	Mexico
H.K EXCHANGES AND CLEARING LTD	Finance	3.43%	Hong Kong
B3 BOLSA BALCAO	Finance	3.23%	Brazil
NEW ORIENTAL EDUCATION & TEC	Consumer discretionary	3.00%	China
LG CHEM	Materials	2.95%	South Korea
ANTA SPORTS PRODUCTS	Consumer discretionary	2.94%	China
HYUNDAI MOTOR	Consumer discretionary	2.87%	South Korea
DABUR INDIA	Non-cyclical consumer spending	2.84%	India
ICICI LOMBARD GENERAL INSURA	Finance	2.71%	India
ENN ENERGY HOLDINGS	Utilities	2.66%	China
MERCADOLIBRE INC	Consumer discretionary	2.39%	Argentina
LENOVO GROUP LTD	Information technology	2.37%	China
HAIER SMART HOME CO LTD	Consumer discretionary	2.35%	China

The list includes investments constituting the **financial product's largest holdings** over the reference period, namely:

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

● **What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?**

As at 30 December 2022, 96.7% of the fund's net assets were invested in sustainable companies as defined above.

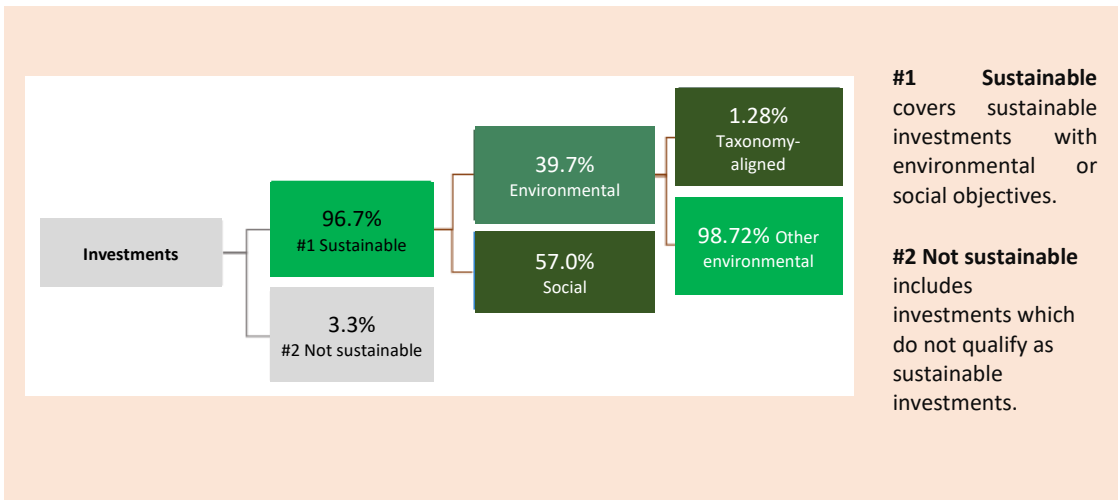
● **What was the asset allocation?**

A minimum share of 50% of the fund's net assets is used to attain the fund's sustainable objective, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy. As at 30 December 2022, 96.7% of the fund's net assets were used to attain the fund's sustainable objective.

From 1 January 2023, the minimum levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives (as described in the graph below) will be 5% and 35% of the Sub-fund's net assets, respectively. As at 30 December 2022, these proportions were 39.7% and 57% of the Fund's net assets, respectively.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies;
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy;
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Below is a breakdown of the economic sectors in which this fund invested in 2022, based on average month-end data for each of the 12 months:

Economic sectors	% Assets
Consumer discretionary	27.3%
Information technology	21.9%
Finance	17.9%
Utilities	7.8%
Healthcare	7.0%
Materials	4.4%
Non-cyclical consumer spending	4.1%
Telecoms	3.9%
Industry	3.4%
Property	2.8%



To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The fund has an environmental objective linked to the Sustainable Development Goals and not to the European Taxonomy. As at 30 December 2022, its alignment with the EU Taxonomy was 1.28%.

● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy?¹



Yes:



In fossil gas



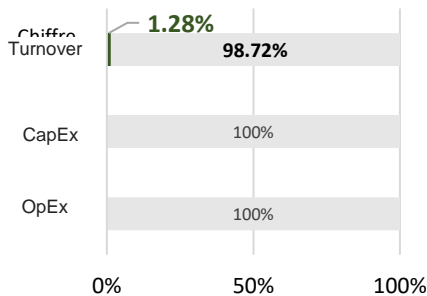
In nuclear energy



No:

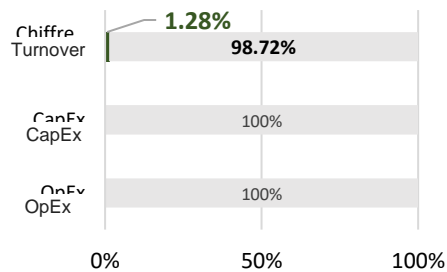
The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



Taxonomy-aligned: fossil gas
 Taxonomy-aligned: nuclear
 Taxonomy-aligned (excluding gas and nuclear)
 Not Taxonomy-aligned

2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



Taxonomy-aligned: fossil gas
 Taxonomy-aligned: nuclear
 Taxonomy-aligned (excluding gas and nuclear)
 Not Taxonomy-aligned

This graph represents 97% of total investments

* For the purpose of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" consist of all sovereign exposures.

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Enabling activities

directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities

are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

- **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

N/A.

- **How did the percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

N/A.



- **What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

As at 30 December 2022, sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy accounted for 39.7% of the net assets.



- **What was the share of socially sustainable investments?**

As at 30 December 2022, sustainable investments with a social objective accounted for 57% of the net assets.

What investments were included under "not sustainable", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

In addition to sustainable investments, the fund may invest in cash (and equivalent instruments) for cash management purposes. The fund may also invest in derivatives for hedging purposes.

To the extent that the fund takes short positions using derivatives with a single underlying, exclusions defined at the level of the management company apply. These derivatives are assessed to ensure compliance with global standards on environmental protection, human rights, employment practices and anti-corruption measures through controversy screening ("standards-based" approach). These investments are analysed on the basis of the minimum safeguards in place to ensure that their business activities comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

What actions have been taken to attain the sustainable investment objective during the reference period?

Carmignac took the actions listed below in 2022 to support the investment process through compliance with environmental and social characteristics:

Pillar 1: ESG integration

Addition of extra social indicators (employee and consumer satisfaction data) to the proprietary START ESG rating process, informing analysts of material aspects that may affect the investment thesis.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Improved capacity to monitor green, social and sustainable bonds in order to facilitate monitoring within the Global Portfolio Monitoring system with a dashboard used by portfolio managers containing real-time fund positions.

Development of proprietary ESG rating models for sovereign debt (Impact Model and Global Model) in the START interface, improving efficiency and the ESG database available to management teams.

Integration of PAI monitoring and introduction of a policy describing how information on environmental, social and human rights indicators is to be integrated into the investment thesis and engagement rationale.

Enhanced transparency and automated monitoring of the universe reduction process based on external and internal ESG criteria.

Addition of a tool mapping alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, measured as a % of turnover, to the START proprietary ESG system.

Weekly monitoring of the minimum percentage of sustainable investments shared with the investment teams as part of internal ESG monitoring.

Pillar 2: Exclusions

Automation of the quarterly review process of the exclusion list to identify companies that may be subject to sector or controversy exclusions, and those that may be included in the universe reduction process, if applicable.

Pillar 3: Voting and engagement

Introduction of a “key vote” approach to prioritise the companies in which we have the largest positions for more targeted voting recommendations and potential engagement linked to voting decisions, in particular “Say on climate” votes.

Development of a quarterly responsible management newsletter to publicly demonstrate to clients how we promote active stewardship.

Continuation of our quarterly company engagement plan, with almost 58% of engagement efforts linked to environmental, social or governance themes.

With regard to engagement specifically, we have a fiduciary duty to fully exercise our shareholder rights and engage with the companies in which we invest. Dialogue is maintained by the financial analysts, portfolio managers and ESG team. We believe that our engagement allows us to better understand how companies manage their extra-financial risks and considerably improve their ESG profile while delivering long-term value creation for our clients, society and the environment. Each interaction covers one of the following five topics: 1) ESG risks, 2) an ESG theme, 3) a desired impact, 4) controversial behaviour, or 5) a voting decision at a general meeting. Carmignac may collaborate with other shareholders and bondholders when doing so would help influence the actions and governance of companies held in the portfolio. Carmignac has introduced and maintains policies and guidelines to ensure the company correctly identifies, foresees and manages any situation constituting a potential or confirmed conflict of interest.

In 2022, we engaged with 81 companies at Carmignac level on specific ESG matters, and four companies at the level of this particular fund.

For example, we engaged with Dabur India in August 2022, before casting our vote at its annual general meeting. We contacted the company for clarification of its executive remuneration plan. The company's explanation led to a vote of support for the two remuneration resolutions on the agenda. However, we voted against having a family representative on the company's board, to signal our concerns about the board's low level of independence. Following our vote, we engaged with the company in September 2022 to provide a response on these two issues.

In relation to executive remuneration, we called for more transparency on the allocation of long-term incentives and clarity on the various components of their pay package. We made it clear to the company that we expected to see a clear link between pay levels and performance. With regard to board independence, slow turnover among members means that only 29% of the board was considered independent at the time of the general meeting of shareholders. The company acknowledged our comments and explained that it was in the process of renewing the board, but that these changes were taking time. Finally, while we welcome their ambitious target of carbon neutrality by 2040, we asked for a roadmap in next year's report.

As a result of this engagement, and after reviewing the case with the Chief Investment Analyst, we decided to downgrade the company's governance rating as well as its overall rating in our internal proprietary ESG rating tool, START. We will continue to monitor developments in the company's practices, including as regards transparency and reporting.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference sustainable benchmark?

N/A.

- **How did the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?**

N/A.

- **How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the sustainable investment objective?**

N/A.

- **How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?**

N/A.

- **How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?**

N/A.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

ARTICLE 29 REPORT – CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS

I. Information about the strategy for alignment with the international objectives for limiting global warming provided for by the Paris Agreement

Carmignac became a supporter of the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures) in January 2020 and we have prepared our Climate Report and our commitments on this subject around the four TCFD pillars: Governance, Strategy, Risk Management and Performance Indicators. Carmignac measured the Physical and Transitional Climate risks of its portfolios in 2022.

Taking a step further and in the context of the French Energy-Climate Law, Carmignac Gestion SA, which includes the Carmignac Emergents fund, would like to frame its climate policy in reference to the Article 2 of the Paris Agreement (2015), which advocates:

- “a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above preindustrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
- b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.”

Secondly, considering Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, the Carmignac Group is taking the initiative as an asset manager and contributing to the climate change mitigation effects of both our operations as a firm, and of the companies in which we invest. With investments in both developed and emerging markets, we recognise that there will not be the same speed of progress in developing countries, and we are committed to using our influence to encourage best practices, clarity and transparency within investee companies regarding their climate policies. The Carmignac Group relies heavily on the TCFD framework to engage with companies to understand their governance, strategy, risk management and metrics in relation to their climate and environmental ambitions, targets, and impacts. The Carmignac Group recognises that reducing the carbon emissions of companies’ operations, products and services, as well as downstream and upstream direct and indirect emissions, can be a long process. That is why, both as the entity Carmignac Gestion SA and in our capacity as the management company of Carmignac Emergents, we are seeking to commit to a roadmap setting out a gradual approach to reducing emissions over the long term, with emission targets set in line with the European Union’s targets for 2030, and every five years thereafter until a net zero carbon emissions target is achieved in 2050. A detailed description of this roadmap will be provided in this report. In 2022, a report on the results stated that no specific action was required in light of the results.

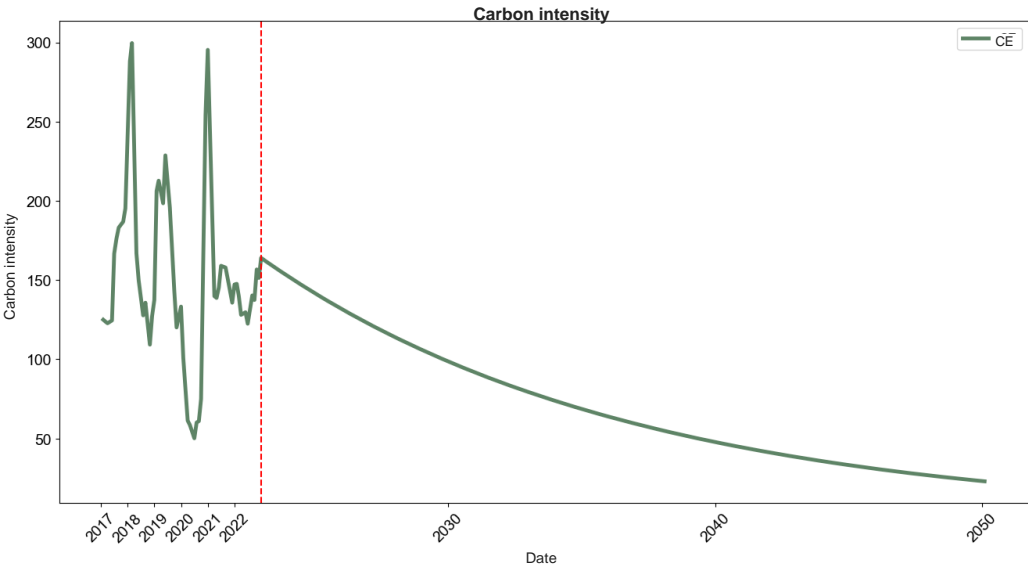
a. Carmignac Gestion SA’s future plans to incorporate the French Energy-Climate Law’s quantitative targets for alignment with the Paris Agreement

- Apply a 12-month monitoring process, as of 30 June 2022, of the portfolio’s alignment with the Paris Agreement over different periods with differing market conditions, inflation levels, oil prices and portfolio construction.
- Set a base year of carbon emissions for Carmignac Gestion SA (as an aggregation of the funds of which Carmignac Gestion SA is the title company) and the other funds in scope of this report as of 31 December 2023.
- Extend the Paris Agreement alignment calculations measured in degrees for all Carmignac Group portfolios, including equity, bond and diversified funds.
- Incorporate S&P Trucost (as data provider) company emissions estimates beyond 2025 when the data set becomes available.
- Implement the impact of Physical and Transitional Climate risks in carbon emissions alignment targets.
- Phase in the measurement of Scope 3 carbon emissions as data coverage and accuracy improves.
- Document the Paris Agreement alignment targets, methodology and base year calculations intentions in the corresponding fund prospectuses and inform fund holders.
- Apply an entity-level target approach for Carmignac Gestion SA accordingly, approved by our executive management.

b. Our quantitative targets for 2030

We have used the [Paris Aligned Investment Initiative](#) (PAII), the [Climate Transition Benchmark \(CTB\)](#) and Paris Alignment Benchmark (PAB) guidelines to structure our approach to Paris Agreement alignment targets.

TARGET 1: As of 2024, introduce an absolute annual average CO₂ intensity reduction of 7%, which translates into a CO₂e intensity reduction of ~40% by 2030 for the Carmignac Emergents fund.



TARGET 2: Announce carbon reduction targets from 2030 for 2035, 2040, 2045 and 2050.

As at 31 December 2022, the percentage of MSCI ESG data available on the carbon emissions of Carmignac Emergents' assets was **88%**².

c. External methodology used to assess the alignment of the investment strategy with the Paris Agreement

CARBON INTENSITY METHODOLOGY
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Start with the amounts corresponding to the market value of the positions in the portfolio.2. Apply the PVI (Present Value of the Investment) adjustment to the market value amount (PVI factors are assumed to be the same for each year).3. Eliminate short positions and positions in non-business assets.4. Reallocate market values from positions in companies without data on EVIC (enterprise value including cash) or carbon emissions to positions with such data.5. Rebase the amounts from the reallocated market values to a value of EUR 1 million.6. Calculate the percentage held in the portfolio.7. Calculate the contribution to total greenhouse gas emissions.8. Add up the contributions to total greenhouse gas emissions to obtain the portfolio's overall carbon intensity.

d. Impact of Carmignac's climate policy on the investment process

ENGAGEMENT

Carmignac is actively involved in tackling climate issues, using the TCFD framework as the basis for its commitments and the monitoring of climate change targets.

MONITORING

Total carbon emissions and carbon intensity are subject to continuous monitoring by investment managers, analysts and the responsible investment team through the Global Portfolio Monitoring system, a real-time dashboard of portfolio positions, and financial and non-financial data. This allows the carbon footprint to be managed in real time relative to the fund's benchmark.

REPORTING

Over the coming months, the responsible investment team will work with the investment teams to enhance expertise in carbon footprint monitoring and establish a roadmap for the initial objectives related to alignment with the Paris Agreement for 2030.

In 2023, the review procedures to be implemented before 2024 will be specified, in collaboration with the management, ESG, Risk Management and Compliance teams.

² Total long positions for which data on emissions is available

e. Policy implemented with a view to gradually exiting from coal and non-conventional hydrocarbons

COAL AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY EXIT PLAN

As a result of the mounting concerns for the environment and the risk of non-performing or stranded assets, a coal mining exclusion policy has been in place at Carmignac since 2018. Carmignac also extended its exclusion threshold for coal-fired power generation companies present in its SRI fund range to all Carmignac funds in October 2020. Last but not least, Carmignac has committed to a complete exit from all coal-related investments from 2030.

STRATEGY TO EXIT FROM COAL BY 2030

Carmignac has committed to a long-term total phase-out of coal-related investments across OECD countries and the rest of world. Should there be any future coal-related investments permitted within the confines of Carmignac’s Exclusion Policy, a total exit from coal mining and coal-fired power generation companies will be implemented by 2030. This coal exit strategy will be implemented with an effective 0% tolerance threshold.

COAL MINING

Very limited investment opportunities and no funding for new mines. Since 2018, Carmignac has excluded mining companies which derive more than 10% of their revenue from thermal coal mining or produce more than 20 million tonnes of thermal coal. We pledge that we will not directly finance companies planning new coal mining projects through our equity and corporate debt investments. Should an investee company become involved in new coal plant projects through acquisitions, Carmignac will divest from these companies within a defined timeframe. Facing the climate emergency, Carmignac encourages companies to make credible commitments to reduce their dependence on coal mining within a two-year rolling timeframe to align their activities with the Paris Agreement.

COAL-FIRED POWER GENERATORS

Engaging with companies to generate the lowest possible CO₂ emissions. Carmignac recognises the importance of encouraging companies to reduce their dependence on coal power generation to align their activities with the Paris Agreement. For this purpose, we have adopted the criterion using gCO₂/kWh, following the threshold recommended by the International Energy Agency (IEA) to keep global temperature rise below 2 degrees, as set out by the Paris Agreement:

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Max. gCO ₂ /kWh	429	408	393	374	354	335	315

Source: Central labelling agency, https://towardsustainability.be/public/RevisedQS_Technical_20220928.pdf, page 27

When gCO₂/kWh data is not available, we will exclude power generating companies deriving over 10% of their output or income from coal. We will also exclude companies planning new coal-fired electricity plant capacity.

NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY EXIT

Carmignac will seek to implement a non-conventional energy exit plan for its investments across the entire range of funds, in line with the 2030 Coal Exit Plan. However, for investments in non-OECD countries, a 2040 Coal Exit Plan is more appropriate given the greater reliance on hydrocarbons in developing countries and the slower pace of transition.

II. Information about the strategy for alignment with long-term biodiversity targets

a. Our biodiversity targets

At the Carmignac Group level, we recognise the importance of taking biodiversity-related issues into account and the value of raising awareness among financial players of the challenges posed by the erosion of this biodiversity.

Carmignac fully understands the importance of nature, biodiversity and ecosystems, as these are essential for human existence and good quality of life. However, growing populations and their environmental impact have not been so beneficial, as the IPBES 2019 report makes clear:

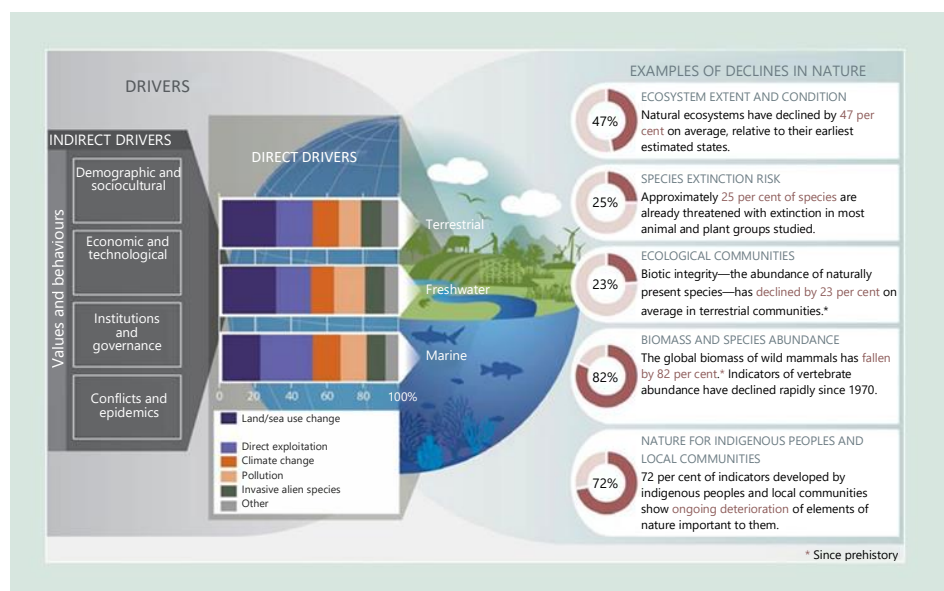
“while more food, energy and materials than ever before are now being supplied to people in most places, this is increasingly at the expense of nature’s ability to provide such contributions in the future, and frequently undermines nature’s many other contributions, which range from water quality regulation to sense of place. The biosphere, upon which humanity as a whole depends, is being altered to an unparalleled degree across all spatial scales. Biodiversity – the diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems – is declining faster than at any time in human history.”

Carmignac has acknowledged this deterioration to frame a biodiversity policy within its investments, in reference to the objectives of the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity:



To increase awareness of the biodiversity risks inherent in our investments across a global universe and in the three core asset classes (equities, corporate and sovereign debt), Carmignac has informed itself through the work performed by the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

Through their assessments, policy support, building capacity, knowledge, communication and outreach, we have been able to identify the five pressures on biodiversity survival as defined by the IPBES: land- and sea-use change; direct exploitation of organisms; climate change; pollution; and invasive alien species.



Source: https://ipbes.net/sites/default/files/2020-02/ipbes_global_assessment_report_summary_for_policymakers_fr

Explanation from the IPBES report:

“The above summary gives examples of global declines in nature, emphasising declines in biodiversity, that have been and are being caused by direct and indirect drivers of change.

The direct drivers (land-/sea-use change; direct exploitation of organisms; climate change; pollution; and invasive alien species) result from an array of underlying societal causes. These causes can be demographic (e.g., human population dynamics), sociocultural (e.g., consumption patterns), economic (e.g., trade), technological, or relating to institutions, governance, conflicts and epidemics. They are called indirect drivers and are underpinned by societal values and behaviours. The colour bands represent the relative global impact of direct drivers, from top to bottom, on terrestrial, freshwater and marine nature, as estimated from a global systematic review of studies published since 2005. Land- and sea-use change and direct exploitation account for more than 50 per cent of the global impact on land, in fresh water and in the sea, but each driver is dominant in certain contexts. The circles illustrate the magnitude of the negative human impacts on a diverse selection of aspects of nature over a range of different time scales based on a global synthesis of indicators.”

b. Carmignac Emergents’ exposure to risks associated with biodiversity

Through our strategy for considering principal adverse impacts, we are committed to measuring the impacts of companies within our portfolios, as well as our exposure to biodiversity risks. More specifically, we measured the activities negatively affecting biodiversity hotspots on a quarterly basis in 2022. In addition, several PAI (Principal Adverse Impacts) indicators, including the tonnes of waste discharged into water by the companies benefiting from our investments, support the gradual consideration of issues related to biodiversity.

The share of assets under management with exposure to biodiversity-related risks is shown in the table below (as at 31 December 2022):

	Exposure to risks associated with biodiversity	The fund’s assets under management (in € millions)	Assets under management at risk (in € millions)
Carmignac Emergents	12.4%	€803	€99

c. Consideration of biodiversity-related risks in our investment strategy

As part of our strategy to align with long-term biodiversity targets, we have approached various data providers to enable a more gradual determination of the impacts on biodiversity of the investments underlying the portfolios in our range. However, analyses are still ongoing. We have identified a major stumbling block in how we assess the impact of investment decisions on biodiversity due to a lack of data. This is because quantifying losses in terms of biodiversity on a financial level and identifying investments that promote biodiversity is less understood than in the case of the fight against global warming.

To make this point concrete and operational within our portfolios, we have decided to define a strategy based on a practical measure and a target for 2030. Our roadmap is based on the following pillars:

DEEPENING OUR CSR APPROACH BASED ON THE CONSIDERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

- ✓ Universe reductions:
 - For equities: minimum threshold of 1.4/10 for the MSCI ESG environmental pillar.
- ✓ Positive screening:
 - The fund invests at least 10% of its net assets in the equities of companies deriving at least 50% of their revenue from goods or services linked to, or investing at least 30% of their investment expenses in, activities that are truly aligned with one of nine (out of a total of 17) United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”, see <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>), the aims of which are “clean water and sanitation” and “clean energy”, which are aligned with our diversity objective. The minimum levels of sustainable investments promoting environmental objectives are 1% of the Sub-fund’s net assets.
- ✓ Review of the indicators present on our START ESG research system in the context of its improvement and alignment with the PAI indicators, in particular those related to biodiversity.
- ✓ Focused commitments for companies subject to biodiversity controversies.

IDENTIFICATION OF AN EFFECTIVE AND AVAILABLE IMPACT MEASUREMENT FOR ALL OF OUR INVESTMENT UNIVERSES

We have chosen a measure that aggregates negative screening results. This screening is determined based on the areas of activity of greatest concern in terms of biodiversity:

- a. Companies that produce commodities contributing to deforestation (palm oil, soy, beef and wood);
- b. Companies that use raw materials contributing to deforestation (palm oil, soy, beef and wood);
- c. Companies that have been involved in controversies related to deforestation;
- d. Companies operating in or near biodiversity hotspots;
- e. Companies that have been involved in controversies with a serious or very serious negative impact on the environment.

We recognise that this measure is incomplete but consider it to be the most widely available data at present. We reserve the right to change our choice of key biodiversity indicator as market architecture improves in this area.

2030 TARGET

we want to achieve a target of zero for these investments by 2030 both at Carmignac Gestion SA entity level, as well as individually within our French common funds exceeding EUR 500 million. In the context of this target, we recognise our dependence on regulation and consumer choice.

III. Information on the procedures for taking environmental, social and quality of governance criteria into account in risk management

During 2023, the Sustainable Investment team, in collaboration with the Risk Management team, will work on a quantitative estimate of the financial impact of the main climate risks identified as well as the proportion of assets exposed, the time horizon associated with these impacts at entity level and the impact on the valuation of the Carmignac Emergents portfolio.

Specifically, with respect to Physical and Transition Climate risk data, we currently believe that S&P Trucost data is not sufficiently accurate to formally measure and impose systematic limits on transactions. In addition, the data is generally retrospective.

In 2022, we decided to change data provider from S&P Trucost to MSCI for climate risk analyses (including ClimateVar) and will explore the options for prospective and quantitative impact measurements in 2023.

Carmignac takes environmental, social and quality of governance criteria into account in its risk management; for more details on how Carmignac manages sustainability risks for all its funds including Carmignac Emergents, please refer to the “Article 29 – LEC” report at Carmignac Gestion entity level.



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