



PROSPECTUS
CARMIGNAC
EMERGENTS

French UCITS

Under European Directive 2009/65/EC

I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Structure of the UCITS

French Mutual Fund (FCP)

2. Name

CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS

3. Legal form and Member State in which the UCITS was established

French mutual fund (Fonds Commun de Placement – FCP) established in France, governed by European Directive 2009/65/EC

4. Creation date and intended lifetime

The Fund was approved by the AMF on 21 January 1997. It was launched on 31 January 1997 for a period of 99 years (ninety-nine years).

5. Fund overview

UNIT CLASSES	ISIN	ALLOCATION OF DISTRIBUTABLE INCOME	BASE CURRENCY	TARGET INVESTORS	MINIMUM INITIAL SUBSCRIPTION*	MINIMUM SUBSEQUENT SUBSCRIPTION*
A EUR Acc	FR0010149302	Accumulation	Euro	All investors	None	None
A EUR Ydis	FR0011269349	Distribution	Euro	All investors	None	None
E EUR Acc	FR0011147446	Accumulation	Euro	All investors	None	None

* The minimum initial subscription amount does not apply to entities belonging to the Carmignac group or to funds that it manages.

6. Address at which the latest annual and semi-annual reports can be obtained

The latest annual reports and the composition of the assets will be sent to unitholders within eight business days upon written request to:

CARMIGNAC GESTION, 24, place Vendôme, 75001 PARIS

The prospectus and KID (Key Information Document) are available at <http://www.carmignac.com>.

Contact: Communications department

Tel: +33 (0)1 42 86 53 35

Fax: +33 (0)1 42 86 52 10

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

II. DIRECTORY

1. Management company

CARMIGNAC GESTION, Société anonyme (public limited company), with registered office at 24, place Vendôme, 75001 Paris, approved by the Autorité des marchés financiers (formerly COB) on 13 March 1997 under number GP 97-08.

2. Custodian

BNP PARIBAS SA, a credit institution approved by the Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution (ACPR), having its registered office at 16, Boulevard des Italiens - 75009 Paris, France (postal address: 9, rue du Débarcadère - 93500 Pantin, France), entered in the Paris Trade and Companies Register (RCS) under number 662 042 449, and overseen by the Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF).

Description of the custodian's role: BNP PARIBAS S.A. carries out the tasks described in the regulations applicable to the Fund:

- Safekeeping of fund assets
- Checking that decisions taken by the management company are lawful
- Monitoring the Fund's cash flows.

The management company has also appointed the custodian with managing the Fund's liabilities, which includes centralising fund unit subscription and redemption orders, and keeping a register of fund units issued. The custodian is independent of the management company.

Identification and management of conflicts of interest:

Potential conflicts of interest may be identified, especially in cases where the management company has business relations with BNP PARIBAS S.A. going beyond those relating to custody. To manage these situations, the custodian has drawn up, and regularly updates, a conflict of interest management policy aimed at preventing any conflicts of interest that may result from these business relations. The aim of the policy is to identify and analyse potential conflicts of interest, and to manage and monitor these situations.

Delegates:

BNP PARIBAS S.A. is responsible for the safekeeping of the Fund's assets. However, the custodian may delegate its safekeeping activities to a sub-custodian in order to offer asset custody services in certain countries. The sub-custodian appointment and supervision process meets the highest quality standards, and includes the management of potential conflicts of interest that may arise through these appointments.

A description of the delegated custody tasks, a list of delegates and sub-delegates of BNP PARIBAS S.A., and information on conflicts of interest that may result from these delegations, are available on the BNP PARIBAS S.A. website: <http://securities.bnpparibas.com/solutions/asset-fund-services/depositary-bank-and-trustee-serv.html>.

Up-to-date information is made available to investors on request.

The list of sub-custodians is also available on www.carmignac.com. A paper copy of this list is available free of charge, on request, from Carmignac Gestion.

3. Statutory auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit, SA – 63 rue de Villiers – 92208 Neuilly sur Seine
 Authorised signatory: Frédéric Sellam

4. Promoter(s)

CARMIGNAC GESTION, *société anonyme* (public limited company), 24, place Vendôme, 75001 PARIS
 Fund units are admitted for trading by Euroclear. As such, some promoters may not hold mandates from or be known to the management company.

5. Accounting delegated to

CACEIS Fund Administration, *société anonyme* (public limited company), 1-3 Place Valhubert, 75013 Paris
 CACEIS Fund Administration is the CREDIT AGRICOLE group entity specialising in fund administration and accounting for the group's internal and external clients.

On this basis, the management company has delegated the Fund's accounting administration and valuation to CACEIS Fund Administration as account manager. CACEIS Fund Administration is responsible for valuing assets, calculating the Fund's net asset value and producing periodic documents.

6) Centralising agent

Carmignac Gestion has delegated the centralisation of subscription and redemption requests to the following establishments:

- a) Centralising agent for subscription and redemption requests as delegated by the management company

- For units in bearer or administered registered form to be registered or units registered with Euroclear France: BNP PARIBAS S.A., registered office: 16, Boulevard des Italiens - 75009 Paris, France; postal address: 9, rue du Débarcadère - 93500 Pantin, France.
- For registered units in registered form or units registered in a Shared Electronic Registration System (DEEP) reserved solely for corporate investors acting on their own behalf and approved in advance by Carmignac Gestion: **IZNES**, a société par actions simplifiée (simplified joint-stock company), registered with the Paris Commercial Court Registry Office under number 832 488 415, licensed by the Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution (ACPR), authorised and overseen by the Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF), and whose registered office is at 18 Boulevard Malesherbes (75008).

b) Other establishments responsible for receiving subscription and redemption requests

CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch (Pre-centralising agent)
5, allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg

7) Institutions responsible for ensuring compliance with the centralisation cut-off time as delegated by the management company

BNP PARIBAS S.A.: registered office is located at 16, Boulevard des Italiens - 75009 Paris, France; postal address: 9, rue du Débarcadère, 93500 Pantin, France; and Carmignac Gestion, 24, place Vendôme, 75001 Paris, France. Investors are reminded that requests transmitted to intermediaries other than BNP PARIBAS S.A. must take into consideration the fact that the cut-off time for the centralisation of requests applies to said intermediaries with respect to BNP PARIBAS SA. Consequently, such intermediaries may apply their own cut-off time, which may be earlier than the cut-off time indicated above, in order to take into account the time required to transmit requests to BNP PARIBAS S.A.

IZNES: the registered office is 18 Boulevard Malesherbes -75008 Paris, France.

Requests for units to be registered or units registered in pure registered form in the IZNES Shared Electronic Registration System (French initials DEEP) are received at any time by IZNES and centralised with IZNES at 6pm each day on which the net asset value is calculated (D).

8. Registrar

- For units in bearer or administered registered form to be registered or units registered with Euroclear France: **BNP PARIBAS S.A.**, registered office: 16, Boulevard des Italiens - 75009 Paris, France; postal address: 9, rue du Débarcadère - 93500 Pantin, France.
- For registered units in pure registered form or units registered in a Shared Electronic Registration System (DEEP) reserved solely for corporate investors acting on their own behalf and approved in advance by Carmignac Gestion: **IZNES**, a société par actions simplifiée (simplified joint-stock company), registered with the Paris Commercial Court Registry Office under number 832 488 415, licensed by the Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution (ACPR), authorised and overseen by the Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF), and whose registered office is at 18 Boulevard Malesherbes (75008).

III. OPERATING AND MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

1° Characteristics of the units

- Rights attached to the units:

Each unitholder has a co-ownership right in and to the assets of the Fund proportional to the number of units they hold.

- Custodian:

As part of the management of the Fund's liabilities, subscription and redemption orders are centralised by BNP PARIBAS S.A. for units to be registered or units registered in EUROCLEAR and by IZNES for units to be registered or held in pure registered form in the Shared Electronic Registration System (French initials DEEP), with BNP PARIBAS

S.A. acting as issuance account keeper.

These tasks are delegated by the management company.

- **Voting rights:**

Specific characteristics of an FCP: no voting rights are attributed to the ownership of units; all decisions are taken by the management company.

- **Fractions of units (if any):**

Unitholders may subscribe and redeem thousandths of units.

- **Form of units**

Units are issued in bearer, administered registered or pure registered form, the latter only for units that will be registered on the IZNES shared electronic registration system (DEEP) for subscribers who have access to this system.

2° Year-end

The accounting year ends on the date of the last net asset value of the month of December.

3° Tax regime

The Fund is governed by the provisions of appendix II, point II. B. of the Agreement between the government of the French Republic and the government of the United States of America intended to improve compliance with tax obligations internationally and implement the law concerning respect for tax obligations applicable to foreign accounts signed on 14 November 2013.

Investors are reminded that the information that follows only constitutes a general overview of the French tax regime applicable to investments in a French fund according to current French legislation. Investors are therefore advised to assess their personal situation with their usual tax adviser.

At fund level

Due to their co-ownership structure, FCPs are not subject to corporation tax in France; they therefore enjoy a certain level of transparency. Therefore, income received and earned by the Fund in the course of its investment activities is not taxable at this level.

Abroad (in the investment countries of the Fund), gains realised on the sale of foreign transferable securities and foreign income received by the Fund in connection with its investment activities may in some cases be taxable (generally in the form of withholding tax). Foreign taxes may, in limited cases, be reduced or waived if any tax treaties apply.

At unitholder level:

- Unitholders resident in France

Gains or losses realised by the Fund, income distributed by the Fund as well as gains or losses recorded by the unitholder are subject to the applicable tax regime.

- Unitholders resident outside France

Subject to tax treaties, taxes imposed in article 150-0 A of the *Code Général des Impôts* (CGI), the French General Tax Code, do not apply to gains realised at the time of the redemption or sale of units of the Fund by persons who are not resident in France for tax purposes within the meaning of article 4 B of the CGI, or whose registered office is located outside France, provided that these persons have not directly or indirectly held more than 25% of the units at any time in the five years prior to the redemption or sale of their units (CGI, article 244 bis C).

Unitholders resident outside France shall be subject to the provisions of the tax legislation in force in their countries of residence.

Investors having access to the Fund through a life insurance policy will be taxed at the rates applicable to life insurance policies.

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS**1° ISIN**

UNIT CATEGORIES	ISIN
A EUR Acc	FR0010149302
A EUR Ydis	FR0011269349
E EUR Acc	FR0011147446

2° CLASSIFICATION

International equities

3° 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 environmental and/or social characteristics annex below, and can be found on www.carmignac.com.

4° 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 Reference indicator. The Fund's investment strategy is not dependent on the 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.

5° INVESTMENT STRATEGY

a) 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, transferable 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 non-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 non-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 research 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 may also open 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.

b) Non-financial characteristics

The Fund has a sustainable development objective, in accordance with Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation – "SFDR"). Information on responsible investment can be found in the annex to this prospectus

c) 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 foreign exchange 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 (vanilla, barrier, binary), futures, forwards, forward exchange contracts, swaps (including performance swaps), swaptions and CFDs (contracts for difference), involving one or more risks/underlying instruments (actual securities, indices, baskets) in which the Fund 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 (ETF) (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 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, having 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 bonds, 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.
- ETF (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 transferable 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 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 borrowings

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. The 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 trades appears under the heading "Fees and expenses".

6° CONTRACTS AS COLLATERAL

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.

7° 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 associated with 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 on behalf of 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 impact 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 and/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 affected significantly in the event of a period of turmoil in the markets.
- l) **Risk associated with commodities indices:** Changes in commodity prices and the volatility of this sector may cause the net asset value to fall.
- m) **Risk associated with market capitalisation:** 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 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) Non-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 consult the exclusion policy in the "Responsible Investment" section of the management company's website: <https://www.carmignac.com>.

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 integration policy and the information on the START system available in the "Responsible Investment" section of the management company's website: <https://www.carmignac.com>.

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 consult the engagement policy at the address available in the "Responsible Investment" section of the management company's website: <https://www.carmignac.com>.

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:

- Environment: 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.

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.

8° 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 5 years.

The appropriate investment amount depends on the personal situation of the investor. To determine this amount, investors’ personal wealth, their cash requirements now and 5 years from now as well as their degree of risk aversion must all be taken into account. It is recommended that investors seek the advice of a professional in order to diversify their investments and to decide 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.

9° 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

10° FREQUENCY OF DISTRIBUTIONS

No dividends are distributed for accumulation units. With regard to distribution units, the portion on which distributable income is payable shall be decided by the management company and is paid annually on Ydis units.

Payment of distributable income is made annually within five months of the financial year-end.

11° CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNITS

EUR units are denominated in euro. Thousandths of units may be issued.

12° SUBSCRIPTION AND REDEMPTION PROCEDURES

Subscription and redemption requests are received and centralised each trading day (D) before 6pm (except on French public holidays),

- by BNP PARIBAS S.A. for units in bearer or administered registered form to be registered or units registered with Euroclear and
- IZNES for units to be registered or units to be registered or units registered as pure registered units in the IZNES Shared Electronic Registration System (DEEP)

and are processed on the basis of the next NAV. Settlements are made on the third trading day following the centralisation date.

Orders are executed on the basis of the table below:

BUSINESS DAY D	BUSINESS DAY D	BUSINESS DAY D, NAV DATE	D+1	D+3	D+3
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Centralisation of subscription requests before 6pm*	Centralisation of redemption requests before 6pm*	Order execution by D at the latest	NAV publication	Settlement of subscriptions	Settlement of redemptions
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* Unless another deadline is agreed with your financial institution.

Procedures for transferring from one unit class to another

As the Fund is made up of several unit classes, a conversion from one class of units by means of a redemption followed by a subscription of another class of units constitutes, for tax purposes, a sale in return for payment of a consideration likely to generate a taxable gain.

Date and frequency of the net asset value

The net asset value is calculated daily according to the Euronext Paris calendar, with the exception of public holidays in France. The list of these holidays can be obtained from the centralising agent on request.

Terms and conditions of subscriptions and redemptions

In some countries, the subscription of shares may be carried out according to the specific procedures authorised by the regulatory authority of the country in question.

Subscriptions and redemptions resulting from a request transmitted after the cut-off time mentioned in the prospectus (late trading) are prohibited. Subscription and redemption requests received by the centralising agent after 6pm (CET/CEST) shall be treated as if they were received on the following NAV calculation day.

The period between the date the subscription or redemption request is centralised and the settlement date by the custodian to the bearer is three business days for all units. If one or more holidays (Euronext holidays and French public holidays) occur during this settlement period, then the period will be extended accordingly. The list of these holidays can be obtained from the centralising agent on request.

The management company respects the principles set out in AMF position 2004-07 regarding market timing and late trading practices. Its compliance with these practices is notably reflected in a confidentiality agreement signed with each professional investor as per Directive 2009/138/EC (Solvency II), such that sensitive information on the portfolio's composition will be used only to meet prudential obligations.

Redemption capping mechanism:

Pursuant to articles L.214-8-7 of the French Monetary and Financial Code and 411-20-1 of the AMF General Regulation, the management company may decide to cap redemptions ("gates") in exceptional circumstances and if deemed necessary to protect the interests of unitholders. The management company has provided for a cap on redemptions from a threshold of 5% corresponding to the ratio between net redemptions of subscriptions and the fund's net assets. The implementation of this mechanism is not systematic and the management company reserves the right to meet redemption requests fully or partially above this threshold.

The threshold for the redemption cap mechanism is specified in Article 3 of the management regulations and corresponds to the ratio between:

- The difference recorded, on the same date of centralisation, between the number of fund units for which redemption is requested or the total amount of these redemptions, and the number of fund units for which subscription is requested or the amount of these subscriptions; and
- The total number of units in the fund, or its net assets.

The threshold for the redemption cap mechanism is identical for all of the unit classes in the fund.

The implementation of this mechanism is not systematic and the management company reserves the right to meet redemption requests fully or partially above this threshold. The redemption cap mechanism may be applied for a maximum duration of twenty (20) net asset values over three (3) months. Notwithstanding the mechanism being activated, the management company may also decide on a given net asset value date to meet in full or in part redemption requests that exceed this threshold.

For example, if net redemptions on a given NAV date represent 8% of the Fund's net assets, the threshold (5%) is reached. Two scenarios arise:

- If liquidity conditions are favourable, the management company may decide not to trigger the redemption cap mechanism and honour all redemption requests; or
- If the management company considers that liquidity conditions are unfavourable, the redemption cap mechanism is applied at a threshold of 5% or any higher threshold (as determined by the management company on the basis of the liquidity conditions prevailing on the NAV date in question). The portion of redemption requests exceeding the threshold selected is carried forward to the next NAV date. Thus, if the management company chooses a threshold of 5%, redemption requests representing 3% of the net assets are carried forward to the next NAV date (the management company executes redemption requests up to the limit of 5% of the Fund's net assets). If the management company chooses a threshold of 7%, redemption orders representing 1% of the net assets are carried forward to the next NAV date (the management company executes redemption orders up to the limit of 7% of the Fund's net assets).

The application of this mechanism is identical for all the unitholders in the fund who have made a redemption request for the same net asset value date. Consequently, these redemption orders are executed in the same proportion for all fund unitholders. Orders not executed are automatically carried forward to the next net asset value date. Orders carried forward in this manner do not have priority over new redemption orders placed for execution on the next net asset value date. If a redemption gate is again activated on this net asset value date, these orders are split according to the same conditions as new orders. Unitholders should note that they cannot cancel or rescind any portion of an order not executed on a net asset value date, which will be automatically carried forward to the next net asset value date.

All unitholders are informed of the activation of the redemption cap by means of a notice published on the management company's website (www.carmignac.com). Investors are directly informed as soon as possible when a fraction of their redemption order has not been executed on a given net asset value date.

This redemption cap mechanism is a temporary measure. Its duration is justified in view of the frequency of the net asset value calculation, the fund's investment strategy and the liquidity of the assets it holds. Article 3 of the management regulations specifies the maximum number of NAVs and the maximum period for which the mechanism can be activated.

Place and means of publication of the net asset value

CARMIGNAC GESTION, address: 24, place Vendôme, 75001 Paris.

The net asset value announced at 3pm (CET/CEST) each day shall be used for the calculation of the subscriptions and redemptions received before 6pm (CET/CEST) on the previous day. The net asset value is shown at CARMIGNAC GESTION and published on the CARMIGNAC GESTION website: www.carmignac.com

13° FEES AND EXPENSES

a) Subscription and redemption fees

Subscription fees increase the subscription price paid by the investor, while redemption fees decrease the redemption price. The fees charged by the Fund serve to offset the costs incurred by the Fund to invest and disinvest investors' monies. Fees not paid to the FCP are attributed to the management company, the Fund promoter, etc.

EXPENSES PAYABLE BY THE INVESTOR, DEDUCTED AT THE TIME OF SUBSCRIPTIONS AND REDEMPTIONS	BASIS	RATE
Maximum subscription fee payable to third parties, inclusive of tax (maximum rate)	net asset value X number of units	A EUR Acc: 4% E EUR Acc: None A EUR Ydis: 4%
Subscription fee payable to the Fund	net asset value X number of units	None
Redemption fee payable to third parties	net asset value X number of units	None
Redemption fee payable to the Fund	net asset value X number of units	None

b) Management and administration fees

	FEES CHARGED TO THE FUND	BASIS	RATE
1 and 2	Financial management and administration fees external to the management company	Net assets	A EUR Acc: 1.50% inclusive of tax E EUR Acc: 2.25% inclusive of tax A EUR Ydis: 1.50% inclusive of tax Maximum rate
4	Transaction fees charged by the management company	Maximum payable per transaction	<u>French stock exchange</u> : 0.3% (inclusive of tax) on each transaction; this fee is 0.05% (inclusive of tax) for bond transactions <u>Foreign stock exchange</u> : 0.4% (inclusive of tax) on each transaction; this fee is 0.05% (inclusive of tax) for bond transactions
5.	Performance fee	Net assets	Maximum 20% of this outperformance when it is established (1)

Financial management fees include any retrocessions paid to external companies or entities of the group to which they belong, mainly the delegates of financial management or the distribution intermediaries of the UCITS. These retrocessions are generally calculated as a percentage of the management company's external financial management and administrative costs. The management company has established a system to ensure that all unitholders are treated fairly. In principle, no preferential treatment is granted. The only exception is preferential financial treatment in the form of a discount negotiated with certain investors in relation to a portion of the management fees. These are only granted for objective reasons, such as a commitment from an institutional investor to invest a significant amount or over a long period. It may be the case that such discounts are granted to investors with a legal or economic link to the management company. It should be noted that retrocessions paid to intermediaries for selling the Fund are not considered preferential treatment.

- (1) 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:
- 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;
 - 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.

Other fees charged to the Fund:

- Contributions payable to the AMF for fund administration in accordance with article L.621-5-3 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.
 - Research costs (See "Research and Inducements" below)
 - Extraordinary, one-off costs for recovering a debt or exercising a right (e.g. class action), only where the outcome is in the Fund's favour, and when the Fund has actually received the money.
- Information on these charges is also provided ex-post in the Fund's annual report.

Calculation and distribution of the proceeds of temporary purchases and sales of securities

The management company does not receive any remuneration in respect of efficient portfolio management techniques (temporary purchases and sales of securities).

All income resulting from these techniques is returned to the Fund, minus operating costs linked to the involvement of Caceis Bank Luxembourg Branch as lending agent in securities lending/borrowing transactions. The lending agent's charges may not exceed 15% of income generated on these lending/borrowing transactions.

With respect to repurchase agreements, the Fund is the direct counterparty in such transactions and receives the full amount of the remuneration.

For further information, please refer to the Fund's annual report.

Payments in kind

Carmignac Gestion does not receive payments in kind for its own account or on behalf of third parties as defined in the General Regulation of the Autorité des marchés financiers. For further information, please refer to the Fund's annual report.

Research and inducements

"Research" refers to material or services used to develop an opinion on a financial instrument, asset, issuer, sector or specific market. Carmignac will not procure any research service unless it is needed to reach an informed decision in the Fund's best interests. Before procuring the research service, fund managers and/or analysts will check that it is appropriate, justify their request with evidence, and assess how reasonable the service is. The request is reviewed by a local compliance officer. The budget is allocated in such a way as to distribute the research cost fairly between the different funds. Generally speaking, investment decisions relating to funds with similar investment objectives and mandates are taken on the basis of the same research service. In their best interests, funds sharing a similar strategy and benefitting from the same research service will share costs. The management team allocates the budget. Carmignac collects the money from the Funds only when fees payable to the research service are due. Carmignac collects funds' research costs in the separate research payment account (RPA), as available monies. The Fund bears the cost of financial research. Investors and potential investors may obtain the total budget and the estimated research budget for each fund using the "Research payment account disclosure form" available at www.carmignac.com.

Choice of intermediaries

Carmignac Gestion uses a multi-criteria approach in order to select intermediaries that guarantee the best execution of stock market orders.

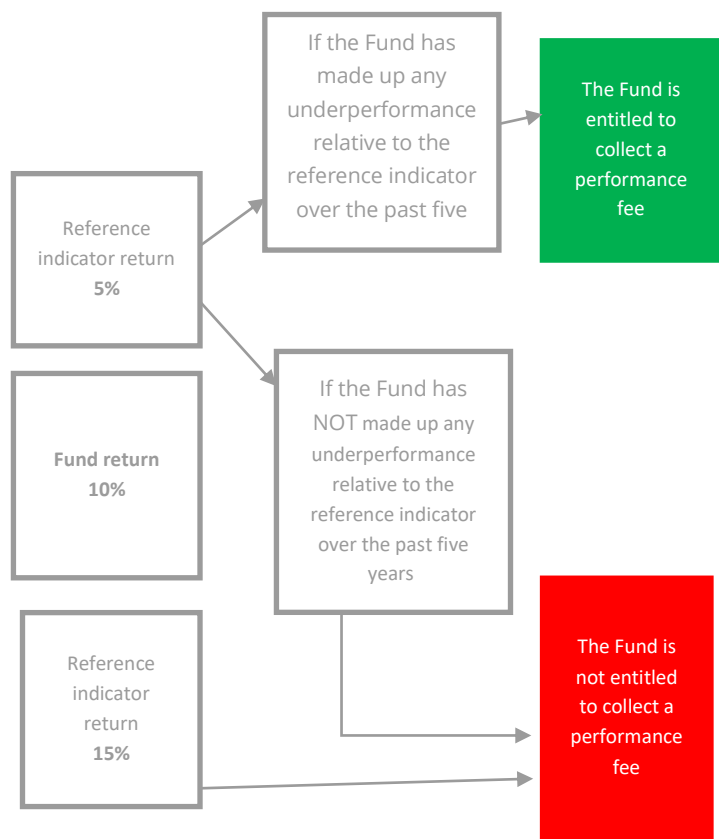
The criteria applied are both quantitative and qualitative and depend on the markets for which the intermediaries provide services, in terms of both geographical area and instruments.

The analysis criteria include the availability and proactivity of the intermediary's representatives, the financial situation of the intermediaries, the speed, quality of processing and execution of orders, and intermediary costs.

Performance fee

The method used to calculate the performance fee has been established in accordance with ESMA guidelines ("Final report - Guidelines on performance fees in UCITS and certain types of AIFs"; 3 April 2020/ESMA 34-39-968). The fee calculation method, as illustrated by concrete examples, the reference performance period and the clawback mechanism applicable to the abovementioned units are described below.

1. Logic behind the performance fee calculation



Gross performance	11.80%
- Fees (management and administration fees)	1.80%
= Fund return	10.00%
- Reference indicator return	5.00%
= Excess return	5.00%
- Performance fee (20% of outperformance)	1.00%
= Return for investors	9.00%

Gross performance	11.80%
- Fees (management and administration fees)	1.80%
= Fund return	10.00%
- Reference indicator return	15.00%
= Excess return	-5.00%
- Performance fee (20% of outperformance)	0.00%
= Return for investors	10.00%

2. Specific example

YEAR	NET PERFORMANCE*	UNDERPERFORMANCE TO BE COMPENSATED IN THE FOLLOWING YEAR	PAYMENT OF PERFORMANCE FEES
Year 1	5%	0%	YES
Year 2	0%	0%	NO
Year 3	-5%	-5%	NO
Year 4	3%	-2%	NO
Year 5	2%	0%	NO
Year 6	5%	0%	YES
Year 7	5%	0%	YES
Year 8	-10%	-10%	NO
Year 9	2%	-8%	NO
Year 10	2%	-6%	NO
Year 11	2%	-4%	NO
Year 12	0%	0%	NO
Year 13	2%	0%	YES
Year 14	-6%	-6%	NO
Year 15	2%	-4%	NO
Year 16	2%	-2%	NO
Year 17	-4%	-6%	NO
Year 18	0%	-4%	NO
Year 19	5%	0%	YES

Excerpt of the ESMA Questions and Answers, Application of the UCITS Directive, ESMA34-43-392

*Net performance of the Fund relative to the reference indicator.

IV. COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

Publication of information about the Fund:

The latest annual reports and the composition of the assets will be sent to unitholders within eight business days upon written request to: CARMIGNAC GESTION, 24, place Vendôme, 75001 PARIS

The prospectus, KID (Key Information Document), and information regarding the facilities carrying out the tasks identified in Article 92 of Directive 2009/65/EC are available on the website: www.carmignac.com

Centralisation of fund unit subscriptions and redemptions is delegated by the management company to BNP Paribas S.A. for units to be registered or units registered in bearer or administered registered form in Euroclear and to IZNES for units to be registered or units registered as pure registered units in the shared electronic registration system (DEEP).

Information on the management company's consideration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria in its fund range is available on the www.carmignac.com website and appears in the annual reports of funds that take these criteria into account.

Contact: Communications department

Tel: +33 (0)1 42 86 53 35

Fax: +33 (0)1 42 86 52 10

V. INVESTMENT RULES

The Fund shall respect the regulatory limits applicable to standard French UCITS under European Directive 2009/65/EC.

VI. OVERALL RISK

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.

Higher leverage: this will generally result from specific market conditions (high/low volatility, low interest rates, central bank intervention) or an increase in the number of positions, which may nonetheless offset portfolio risks, or from the use of options that are well out of the money.

For example, new positions opened to counterbalance existing positions may increase the gross nominal value of outstanding contracts, creating high leverage that bears little correlation to the portfolio's current risk. In each case, they are used in accordance with the portfolio's investment objective and risk profile.

VII. ASSET VALUATION RULES

1. Valuation rules:

a) Methods used for the valuation of balance sheet items and futures and options

Investments in securities

Securities purchased are recorded at their acquisition price excluding fees, and securities sold are recorded at their sale price excluding fees.

Securities, futures and options held in the portfolio denominated in other currencies are converted into the accounting currency on the basis of exchange rates observed in Paris on the valuation day.

The portfolio is valued according to the following methods:

French securities

- on the spot market, deferred settlement system: on the basis of the latest price.

French government bonds are valued on the basis of the mid price of a contributor (a primary dealer selected by the French Treasury), supplied by an information server. This price is subject to a reliability check by means of a comparison with the prices of several other primary dealers.

Foreign securities

- listed and registered in Paris: on the basis of the latest price.
- not registered in Paris:
 - on the basis of the latest price available for those in Europe.
 - on the basis of the latest price available for the other securities.

French and foreign securities whose prices have not been determined on the valuation day are valued at the last officially published price or at their probable sale price under the responsibility of the Management Company. Justification is sent to the statutory auditor at the time of the audit.

The Funds are valued at the latest redemption price or the latest net asset value available

They are valued at the latest redemption price or the latest net asset value available.

Money market instruments and synthetic assets composed of a transferable debt security backed by one or more interest rate and/or currency swaps ("asset swaps")

For those traded in large volumes and which have a residual maturity greater than three months: at the market price on the basis of information feeds sourced from a financial information vendor (Bloomberg, Reuters, etc.).

For those not traded in large volumes and which have a residual maturity greater than three months: at the market price on the basis of information feeds sourced from a financial information vendor (Bloomberg, Reuters, etc.) for equivalent money market instruments whose price shall be incremented or decreased, where applicable, by a differential representing the issuer's specific characteristics and by applying an actuarial method.

For those with a residual maturity of three months or less: on a straight-line basis.

In the case of a debt security valued at the market price whose residual maturity falls below or is equal to three months, the last rate used shall be frozen until the final repayment date, unless the security's modified duration requires valuation at the market price (see the previous paragraph).

Temporary purchases and sales of securities in accordance with the terms and conditions provided for in the agreement

These transactions are valued according to the conditions provided for in the agreement.

Certain fixed income transactions whose maturity is greater than three months may be valued at the market price.

Futures and options transactions

Forward purchases and sales of currencies are valued in consideration of the amortisation of any positive or negative balance carried forward.

b) Off-balance sheet transactions

Transactions on regulated markets

Futures transactions: these transactions are valued according to the markets on the basis of the settlement price. The commitment is calculated as follows: price of futures contract x nominal value of contract x quantities.

Options transactions: these contracts are valued according to the markets on the basis of the opening price or the settlement price. The commitment is equal to the conversion of the option into the underlying equivalent. It is calculated as follows:

delta x quantity x ratio or nominal value of the contract x price of the underlying equivalent.

Transactions on over-the-counter markets

Interest rate transactions: valuation at the market price on the basis of information feeds sourced from a financial information vendor (Bloomberg, Reuters, etc.) and, if necessary, by applying an actuarial method.

Interest rate swap transactions: for those with a residual maturity greater than three months: valuation at the market price on the basis of information feeds sourced from a financial information vendor (Bloomberg, Reuters, etc.) and by applying an actuarial method.

Backed or non-backed transactions:

- Fixed rate/Variable rate: nominal value of the contract
- Variable rate/Fixed rate: nominal value of the contract
- For those with a residual maturity of three months or less: valued on a straight-line basis.
- In the case of an interest rate swap transaction valued at the market price whose residual maturity is less than or equal to 3 months, the last rate used shall be frozen until the final repayment date, except in the case of modified duration requiring valuation at the market price (see the previous paragraph).

The commitment is calculated as follows:

- Backed transactions: nominal value of the contract
- Non-backed transactions: nominal value of the contract
- Other transactions on over-the-counter markets
- Interest rate, foreign exchange or credit transactions: valuation at the market price on the basis of information feeds sourced from a financial information vendor (Bloomberg, Reuters, etc.) and, if necessary, by applying an actuarial method.

The commitment is shown as follows: nominal value of the contract.

2. Accounting method

Income is recorded on an accruals basis.

Transaction fees are recorded net of expenses.

3. Accounting currency

The Fund's financial statements are recorded in euro.

VIII. REMUNERATION

The management company's remuneration policy promotes risk management without excessive risk taking. These practices comply with the objectives and interests of the Fund managers, funds managed, and fund investors in order to avoid conflicts of interest.

The remuneration policy has been designed and implemented to promote the continuing success and stability of the management company, while allowing it to attract, develop and retain motivated, high-performing staff. The remuneration policy establishes a structured remuneration system with a sufficiently high fixed component and a bonus system that rewards risk takers for creating long-term value. A significant percentage of risk-takers' variable remuneration is deferred for three years. The deferred portion is linked to the performance of funds representative of the investment strategies implemented by the company, ensuring that the long-term interests of investors in the Funds managed are taken into account. Bonuses are only ultimately paid out if this is congruent with the management company's financial position.

The remuneration policy was approved by the Board of Directors of the management company. The provisions of the remuneration policy are re-evaluated on a regular basis by the Remuneration and Appointments Committee and are adjusted to fit the changing regulatory framework. Details of the remuneration policy, including a description of how the 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 policy is available free of charge upon request.

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9(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 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.

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

- It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 5%**
 - in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
 - in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: 35%**

- It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of % of sustainable investments
 - with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
 - with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
 - with a social objective
- It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



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

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The fund's sustainable investment objective consists in investing at least 80% of net assets in companies deemed to be aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The minimum levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives are 5% and 35% of the fund's net assets, respectively.

An investment/issuer is aligned when at least one of the following three thresholds is reached:

- a. **Goods and services:** at least 50% of their revenue derives from goods or services linked to at least one of the following nine United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, out of 17: (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; or
- b. **Capital expenditure (CapEx):** at least 30% of capital expenditure is on business activities related to at least one of the following nine United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, out of 17: (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; or
- c. **Operations:**
 - i. The issuer is given “aligned” status, in terms of operational alignment, for at least three of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, determined on the basis of evidence provided by the issuer regarding its policies, practices and objectives in line with these Sustainable Development Goals. “Aligned” status corresponds to an operational alignment score higher than or equal to +2 (on a scale from -10 to +10), as determined by the external rating provider selected by the management company; and
 - ii. The issuer has not been given “non-aligned” status, for operational alignment, on any of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. “Non-aligned” status corresponds to an operational alignment score of less than or equal to -2 (on a scale from -10 to +10), as determined by the external rating provider selected by the management company.

These thresholds represent significant commitment from the issuer with respect to its contribution. To find out more about the United Nations sustainable development goals, please visit <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>.

Additional information on methodology:

First of all, in order to determine which companies are aligned **in terms of goods and services and CapEx**, the management company has identified a robust company classification system and mapped 1,700 different business activities. Furthermore, the management company uses 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 Sustainable Development Goal. Carmignac has also created “investable themes” corresponding to business activities. The management company filters each business activity in the classification system on the basis of these themes, sorting the relevant business activities into Carmignac’s “investable themes” and using sustainable development goal targets to verify their suitability. This approach has been reviewed by members of the Responsible Investment teams.

Then, to determine which issuers are aligned **for Operations**, the management company uses an external rating methodology to create an indicative operational alignment filter. Each issuer is assessed on each of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and its performance is rated on a scale of -10 to +10 for each of these Sustainable Development Goals. To calculate this score, for each Sustainable Development Goal there are (1) positive indicators linked to policies, initiatives and objectives with specific key performance indicators, which result in positive additions to the score, (2) negative indicators linked to controversies or adverse impacts, which result in subtractions from the score, and (3) performance indicators which assess the trajectory of the issuer's performance and which can increase or reduce the score. The three above-mentioned assessments are combined into a final score for each sustainable development goal on the above scale of -10 to +10. This means that each issuer receives 17 scores, one for each sustainable development goal, ranging from -10 to +10.

The above rating scale is subdivided into five result categories:

- Score above 5.0: strongly aligned;
- Score between 2.0 and 5.0 (inclusive): aligned;
- Score below 2.0 and above -2.0: neutral;
- Score below or equal to -2.0 and higher than -10: non-aligned;
- Score of -10: strongly non-aligned.

Once the alignment threshold is reached for goods and services, CapEx, and/or operations, the total weight of that holding is considered to be aligned.

In addition, the fund contributes, through its investments, to the following environmental objectives: climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. The fund does not have a carbon footprint reduction target aligned with the Paris Agreement, but it does seek to achieve a monthly measurement of carbon intensity (tCO₂/\$m of revenue converted into euro, aggregated at portfolio level (scopes 1 and 2 of the GHG Protocol)) 50% lower than that of its reference benchmark, which is the MSCI EM (USD) index, net dividends reinvested, converted into EUR.

The fund has no designated reference benchmark for demonstrating the attainment of the sustainable investment objective. This is an absolute objective to invest at least 80% of net assets in companies that are aligned with one of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in relation to the pre-defined revenue, CapEx, or operational alignment thresholds.

Attainment of the sustainable investment objective is ensured on an ongoing basis through monitoring and controls, which are published on a monthly basis at www.carmignac.com.

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?***

This fund uses the following sustainability indicators 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, which includes in-house and external ESG scores, is applied to at least 90% of securities (excluding cash and derivatives).
- 2) **Reduction of the investment universe** (at least 20% of the portfolio's equity component, and of the corporate bond component where applicable):

- i. **Exclusions at management company level:** unsustainable activities and practices are identified using an approach based on international standards and rules in the following areas: (a) controversies concerning the OECD Guidelines, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, (b) controversial weapons, (c) thermal coal production, (d) energy producers, (e) tobacco, (f) adult entertainment.
 - ii. **Exclusions specific to the fund:** extended or stricter exclusions include the oil and gas sector, conventional weapons, alcohol, energy production, thermal coal production (strict exclusion), companies involved in factory farming, and companies on the list published by *People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals* (“PETA”) of companies that test their products on animals, as well as those that do not have a permanent policy banning animal testing. The investment universe is reduced even further by excluding companies that are not aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, identified using the method set out above.
- 3) Alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals:** at least 80% of the fund’s net assets are invested in the equities of companies that are positively aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals taken into consideration. The minimum levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives are 5% and 35% of the fund’s net assets, respectively.
- 4) Active stewardship:** companies’ environmental and social engagement efforts contributing to heightened awareness and 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.
- 5) Low-carbon target:** The fund also seeks to achieve carbon emissions 50% lower than those of its reference benchmark (MSCI EM (USD), net dividends reinvested, converted into EUR), measured on a monthly basis by carbon intensity (tCO₂/\$m of revenue converted into euro, aggregated at portfolio level (scopes 1 and 2 of the GHG Protocol)).
- 6) Principal adverse impacts - PAI:** as regards monitoring principal adverse impacts, and in accordance with Annex 1 to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288, the fund monitors 16 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 principles 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.

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The management company uses the following mechanisms to ensure that the fund's responsible investments do not cause significant harm to any of the environmental or social sustainable investment objectives:

- 1) **Reduction of the investment universe** (minimum 20% of the portfolio's equity and corporate bond components):
 - i) **Exclusions at management company level:** unsustainable activities and practices are identified using an approach based on international standards and rules in the following areas: (a) controversies concerning the OECD Guidelines, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, (b) controversial weapons, (c) thermal coal production, (d) energy producers, (e) tobacco, (f) adult entertainment.
 - ii) **Negative screening specific to the fund:** extended or stricter exclusions include the oil and gas sector, conventional weapons, alcohol, energy production, thermal coal production (strict exclusion), companies involved in factory farming, and companies on the list published by *People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals* (“PETA”) of companies that test their products on animals, as well as those that do not have a permanent policy banning animal testing. The investment universe is reduced even further by excluding companies that are not aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, identified using the method set out above.
- 2) **Active stewardship:** companies' ESG engagement efforts contributing to a heightened awareness and 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.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been 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.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

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.

✘ Yes, 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 16 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 principles 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.

The principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors are set out in the PAI Integration Policy on the management company’s website. This information is disclosed in the annual reports.

No



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

At least 60% of the fund's net assets are exposed to equity markets, with no restrictions by region or capitalisation type. Up to 40% of net assets may be invested in bonds, transferable 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. Up to 30% of the Fund's net assets may be invested in Chinese domestic securities.

As regards its sustainable investment objective, the fund invests at least 80% of net assets in the equities of companies aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: The minimum levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives are 5% and 35% of the fund's net assets, respectively.

An investment/issuer is aligned when at least one of the following three thresholds is reached:

- i. **Goods and services:** at least 50% of their revenue derives from goods or services linked to at least one of the following nine United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, out of 17: (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; or
- ii. **Capital expenditure (CapEx):** at least 30% of capital expenditure is on business activities related to at least one of the following nine United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, out of 17: (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; or
- iii. **Operations:**
 - a. The issuer is given “aligned” status, in terms of operational alignment, for at least three of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, determined on the basis of evidence provided by the issuer regarding its policies, practices and objectives in line with these Sustainable Development Goals. “Aligned” status corresponds to an operational alignment score higher than or equal to +2 (on a scale from -10 to +10), as determined by the external rating provider selected by the management company; and
 - b. The issuer has not been given “non-aligned” status, for operational alignment, on any of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. “Non-aligned” status corresponds to an operational alignment score of below or equal to -2 (on a scale from -10 to +10), as determined by the external rating provider selected by the management company.

These thresholds represent significant commitment from the issuer with respect to its contribution. To find out more about the United Nations sustainable development goals, please visit <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>.

The investment universe is assessed in light of the ESG risks and opportunities recorded in Carmignac's proprietary ESG platform, START. Non-financial analysis is applied as part of the investment strategy through the following processes, which actively reduce the fund's equity and corporate bond investment universe by at least 20%. The full procedure for reducing the investment universe is described in the corresponding transparency codes, which are available in the “Responsible Investment” section at www.carmignac.com. The initial investment universe prior to the reduction is the MSCI EM index.

The investment universe is reduced as follows:

- i) **Exclusions at management company level:** unsustainable activities and practices are identified using an approach based on international standards and rules in the following areas: (a) controversies concerning the OECD Guidelines, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, (b) controversial weapons, (c) thermal coal production, (d) energy producers, (e) tobacco, (f) adult entertainment.
- ii) **Negative screening specific to the fund:** extended or stricter exclusions include the oil and gas sector, conventional weapons, alcohol, energy production, thermal coal production (strict exclusion), companies involved in factory farming, and companies on the list published by *People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals* (“PETA”) of companies that test their products on animals, as well as those that do not have a permanent policy banning animal testing. The investment universe is reduced even further by excluding companies that are not aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, identified using the method set out above.

Before the investment universe is reduced as described above, the equity and corporate bond universes are reweighted to eliminate any biases that could result in significant differences between the composition of the indices constituting these universes and that of the fund's portfolio. The two investment universes are reweighted using the fund's average historical weightings, observed over the past five years (corresponding to the recommended investment horizon). Each issuer is reweighted using the fund's historical weightings by sector, geographical region (emerging markets/developed markets) and capitalisation (small/mid/large), in order to represent the fund's sectoral, geographical and capitalisation rotations as accurately as possible. These weightings are rounded to the nearest whole number and reviewed by the management company on an annual basis.

The fund cannot invest more than 10% of its net assets outside its investment universe after the reduction (by at least 20%).

In addition, the aim of shareholder engagement with companies on environmental and social matters is to improve their sustainability policies (level of active engagement and voting policies, number of engagements, rate of attendance at shareholder and bondholder meetings in relation to the 100% target).

Lastly, the fund seeks to achieve carbon emissions 50% lower than those of its reference benchmark (MSCI EM (USD), net dividends reinvested, converted into EUR), measured on a monthly basis by carbon intensity (tCO₂/\$m of revenue converted into euro, aggregated at portfolio level (scopes 1 and 2 of the GHG Protocol)).

● ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?***

The binding elements of the investment strategy used to select investments, and to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product, are:

- 1) at least 80% of the fund's net assets are invested in the equities of companies that are positively aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (as listed above).
- 2) The minimum levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives are 5% and 35% of the fund's net assets, respectively.
- 3) The equity investment universe is actively reduced (i) by at least 20%, and (ii) by the number of companies not aligned with the sustainable development goals.

- 4) ESG analysis is applied to at least 90% of securities (excluding cash and derivatives).
- 5) Carbon emissions, as measured by carbon intensity, are 50% lower than those of the fund’s reference indicator.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

● **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

To assess good governance practices, the fund uses Carmignac’s proprietary ESG system (“START”), which collates automated key indicators on governance for over 7,000 companies, including: 1) percentage of independent members of the audit committee, average term of office for members of the board of directors, gender diversity on the board of directors, size of the board of directors, independence of the remuneration committee as regards sound management structures, and 2) director remuneration, sustainability incentives for directors, and the highest remuneration in terms of staff remuneration. Human resources are covered by Carmignac’s “S” indicators (in particular staff satisfaction, the gender pay gap and staff turnover) within “START”.

As regards tax, the fund recognises the companies in its investment universe that adhere to the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on tax matters and encourages transparency where necessary.

Furthermore, as a signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment (“PRI”), the management company expects the companies in which the fund invests to:

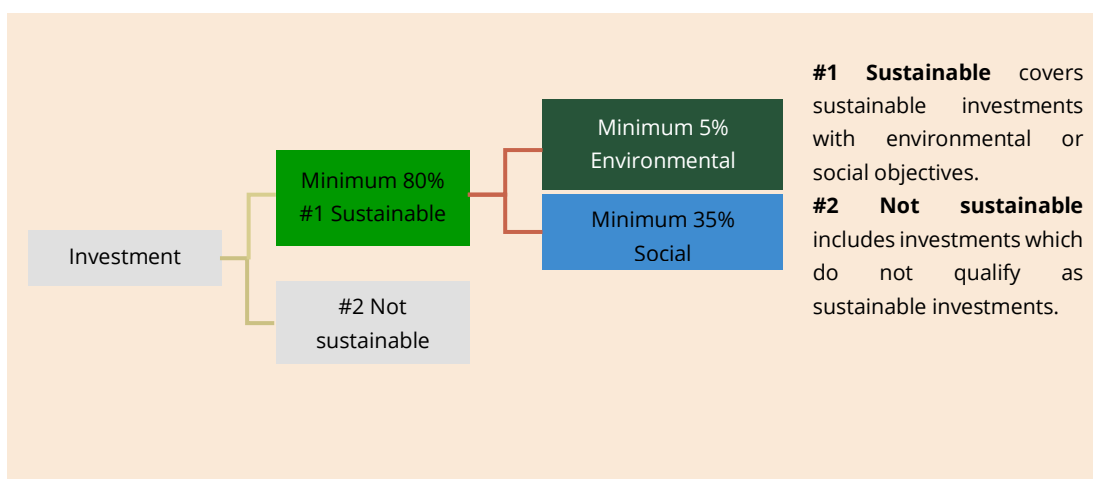
- 1) Publish a comprehensive tax policy describing the company’s approach to tax responsibility;
- 2) Report on their tax governance and risk management processes to the competent authorities; and
- 3) File appropriate returns in each of the countries in which they operate (country-by-country reporting, “CBCR”).

These considerations inform the management company’s actions with respect to companies and its votes in favour of greater transparency, for example via support for shareholder resolutions.



What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

A minimum share of 80% 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.

The minimum levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives are 5% and 35% of the fund’s net assets, respectively.

● **How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?**

The fund can use derivatives with a single underlying equity, or a basket of equities, as part of its sustainable investment objective. Exclusions defined at the level of the management company are applied, and the issuers of the securities underlying these derivatives are subject to the same ESG selection process applied to direct investments.

Moreover, the fund applies a netting calculation (netting a long position against short positions in an equivalent issuer in the form of derivatives) with a view to illustrating the portfolio’s ESG rating and carbon emissions and measuring adverse impacts.



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

N/A.

● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?**

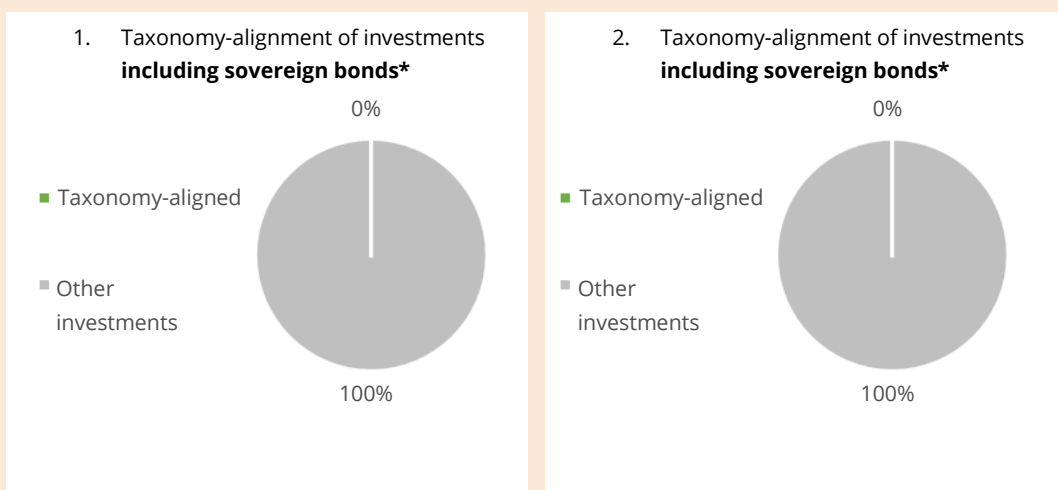
Yes:

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*



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

- **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

N/A.



- **What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 5% of the net assets.



- **What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?**

The minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective is 35% of the net assets.



- **What investments are included under “#2 Not sustainable”, what is their purpose and are any minimum environmental or social safeguards applied to them?**

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.



- **Has a specific index been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the sustainable investment objective is met?**

N/A.

- **How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?**

N/A.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

N/A.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

N/A.



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

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

- *Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?*

N/A.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found online on the website: www.carmignac.com, in the “Funds” and “Responsible Investment” sections.

MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS OF THE FCP CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS

TITLE 1: ASSETS AND UNITS

ARTICLE 1 - CO-OWNERSHIP UNITS

The co-owners' rights are represented by units, with each unit corresponding to the same fraction of the Fund's assets. Each unitholder has a co-ownership right in and to the assets of the Fund proportional to the number of units they hold.

The duration of the Fund is 99 years from its creation, except in the cases of early dissolution or extension provided for in these regulations (see article 11).

The characteristics of the various classes of units and their eligibility requirements are described in the FCP's prospectus.

The different classes of units may:

- benefit from different dividend policies (distribution or accumulation);
- be denominated in different currencies;
- be charged different management fees;
- be charged different subscription and redemption fees;
- have a different nominal value.
- be systematically hedged against risk, either partially or completely, as described in the prospectus. This hedging is taken out via financial instruments that minimise the impact of hedging transactions on the FCP's other unit classes.

The units may be merged or divided.

The Board of Directors of the management company may decide that the units shall be sub-divided into tenths, hundredths, thousandths or ten thousandths, with such subdivisions being referred to as fractions of units.

The provisions of the regulations governing the issue and redemption of units shall apply to fractions of units, whose value shall always be proportionate to that of the units they represent. Unless otherwise provided, all other provisions of the regulations relating to units shall apply to fractions of units without any need to make a specific provision to that end.

Lastly, the Board of Directors of the management company may decide, at its own discretion, to sub-divide the units by issuing new units, which shall be allocated to unitholders in exchange for their existing units.

ARTICLE 2 - MINIMUM AMOUNT OF ASSETS

Units may not be redeemed if the FCP's assets fall below EUR 300,000; if the assets remain below this amount for a period of 30 days, the management company shall make the necessary provisions to liquidate the Fund in question, or to carry out one of the operations mentioned in article 411-16 of the AMF General Regulation (transfer of the Fund).

ARTICLE 3 - ISSUE AND REDEMPTION OF UNITS

Units are issued at any time following receipt of subscription requests from unitholders, on the basis of their net asset value plus a subscription fee, where applicable.

Subscriptions and redemptions are executed under the conditions and according to the procedures defined in the prospectus.

Units of the Fund may be admitted to an official stock exchange listing in accordance with the regulations in force.

Subscriptions must be fully paid up on the day the net asset value is calculated. They may be made in cash and/or by a contribution in kind in the form of financial instruments. The management company is entitled to refuse any securities offered and, for that purpose, must announce its decision within seven days of the date on which the securities were tendered. If they are accepted, the securities tendered are valued according to the rules laid down in article 4, and the subscription is based on the first net asset value following acceptance of the securities concerned.

Redemptions may be in cash and/or in kind. If a redemption in kind corresponds to a share of the portfolio's assets, then the management company need only obtain the signed written agreement of the outgoing unitholder. Where a redemption in kind does not correspond to a share of the portfolio's assets, all unitholders must give their written agreement authorising the outgoing unitholder to redeem their units against certain particular assets, as specifically listed in the agreement.

By derogation from the above, if the Fund is an ETF, redemptions on the primary market may, with the portfolio management company's agreement and in unitholders' best interests, be in kind under the terms set out in the Fund's regulations or prospectus. The assets are then delivered by the registrar under the terms set out in the Fund prospectus.

In general, redeemed assets are valued according to the rules laid down in article 4 and the redemption in kind is based on the first net asset value following acceptance of the relevant securities.

Redemptions are settled by the registrar within a maximum of five days from the valuation day of the units.

However, if in exceptional circumstances the redemption requires the prior sale of assets held in the Fund, this deadline may be extended to a maximum of 30 days.

With the exception of a succession or an inter vivos gift, the sale or transfer of units between unitholders, or unitholders and third parties, is treated as a redemption followed by a subscription; if this involves a third party, the sale or transfer amount must, where applicable, be supplemented by the beneficiary in order to at least reach the minimum subscription amount stipulated by the prospectus.

Pursuant to article L.214-8-7 of the French monetary and financial code, the management company may temporarily suspend the redemption of units or the issue of new units by the Fund when exceptional circumstances and the interests of the unitholders so require.

If the net assets of the FCP have fallen below the minimum threshold set by the regulations, no redemptions may be carried out.

A minimum subscription may be applied according to the procedures set out in the prospectus.

Pursuant to articles L.214-8-7 of the French Monetary and Financial Code and 411-20-1 of the AMF General Regulation, the management company may decide to cap redemptions ("gates") in exceptional circumstances and if deemed necessary to protect the interests of unitholders. The management company has provided for a cap on redemptions from a threshold of 5% corresponding to the ratio between net redemptions of subscriptions and the fund's net assets. The implementation of this mechanism is not systematic and the management company reserves the right to meet redemption requests fully or partially above this threshold. The redemption cap mechanism may be applied for a maximum duration of twenty (20) net asset values over three (3) months. Unitholders cannot cancel or rescind any portion of an order not executed on a net asset value date, which will be automatically carried forward to the next net asset value date.

In application of the third paragraph of Article L.214-8-7 of the French monetary and financial code, the Fund may stop issuing some or all units temporarily or permanently in objective situations leading to the closure of subscriptions, such as a maximum number of units issued, a maximum amount of assets reached or the expiry of a fixed subscription period. Existing unitholders will be informed of this decision by any means, as well as of the trigger point and the objective situation that led to the partial or complete closure. In the case of partial closure, this notification will specifically mention the means by which existing unitholders may continue to subscribe during the

period of partial closure. The management company also informs unitholders by any means of a decision to end the partial or total closure of subscriptions (when they fall below the trigger point again), or not to end it (if the trigger point is changed or there is a development in the objective situation that led to the closure decision). A change in the objective situation cited or the trigger point must always be made in unitholders' best interests. Information stating the exact reasons for these changes may be given by any means.

The Fund manager can restrict or prevent (i) the holding of units by any individual or legal entity not entitled to hold units under the terms of the "Target investors" section of the prospectus (hereinafter, the "Non-Eligible Person") and/or (ii) the registration in the Fund's register of unitholders or the transfer agent's register (the "Registers") of any intermediary who does not come under one of the categories indicated below ("Non-Eligible Intermediary"): active Non-Financial Foreign Entities (active NFFEs), US Persons who are not Specified US Persons and Financial Institutions that are not Non-Participating Financial Institutions*.

The portfolio manager may also restrict or prevent the holding of units by any investor (i) who is, or is suspected – on the basis of objective criteria – of being directly or indirectly in breach of the laws and regulations of any country or any government authority, or (ii) who, in the FCP management company's opinion, may inflict such damage on the FCP or management company that would not otherwise have been inflicted or borne.

The terms followed by an asterisk (*) are defined in the Agreement between the government of the French Republic and the government of the United States of America intended to improve compliance with tax obligations internationally and implement the law concerning respect for tax obligations applicable to foreign accounts signed on 14 November 2013. At the time of writing these Management Regulations, the text of this Agreement is available here: http://www.economie.gouv.fr/files/usa_accord_fatca_14nov13.pdf

To this end, the management company can:

- (i) refuse to issue any units if it seems that said issue would or could result in said units being held by a Non-Eligible Person or a Non-Eligible Intermediary being entered in the Registers;
- (ii) request that all information which it deems necessary in order to determine whether or not the beneficial owner of the units in question is a Non-Eligible Person be provided at any time from any intermediary whose name appears in the Registers of unitholders, accompanied by a solemn declaration; and
- (iii) if it considers that the beneficial owner of the units is a Non-Eligible Person or that a Non-Eligible Intermediary is entered in the Registers of unitholders of the Fund, proceed with the compulsory redemption of all the units held by the Non-Eligible Person or all the units held via the Non-Eligible Intermediary, after a period of 10 working days. The compulsory redemption shall be carried out using the last known net asset value, increased if applicable by the applicable charges, fees and commissions, which shall be borne by the unitholders concerned by the redemption.

ARTICLE 4 - CALCULATION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value is calculated in accordance with the valuation rules specified in the prospectus.

Contributions in kind may comprise only stocks, securities or contracts admissible as assets of UCITS; contributions and redemptions in kind are valued according to valuation rules governing the calculation of the net asset value.

TITLE 2: MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

ARTICLE 5 - THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The Fund is managed by the management company in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives.

The management company shall act in all circumstances on behalf of the unitholders and has the exclusive right to exercise the voting rights attached to the securities held in the Fund.

ARTICLE 5A - OPERATING RULES

The instruments and deposits in which the Fund's assets may be invested, as well as the investment rules, are described in the prospectus.

ARTICLE 6 - THE CUSTODIAN

The custodian carries out the duties incumbent upon it under the legal and regulatory provisions in force as well as

those to which it has contractually agreed with the management company. In particular, it must ensure that decisions taken by the portfolio management company are lawful. Where applicable, it must take all protective measures that it deems necessary. In the event of a dispute with the management company, it shall inform the *Autorité des marchés financiers*.

ARTICLE 7 - THE STATUTORY AUDITOR

A statutory auditor is appointed by the Board of Directors of the management company for a term of six financial years, subject to the approval of the *Autorité des marchés financiers*. The statutory auditor certifies the accuracy and consistency of the financial statements. The statutory auditor may be re-appointed.

The statutory auditor is obliged to notify the *Autorité des marchés financiers* promptly if, in the course of its duties, it becomes aware of any fact or decision concerning the Fund which is liable to:

1. constitute a breach of the legal and regulatory provisions governing this undertaking and is likely to have significant consequences for its financial position, income or assets;
2. impair its continued operation or the conditions thereof;
3. lead to the expression of reservations or a refusal to certify the financial statements.

Assets will be valued and exchange ratios will be determined for the purpose of any conversion, merger or split under the statutory auditor’s supervision.

The statutory auditor assesses any contribution or redemption in kind under its responsibility, except when an ETF is redeemed in kind on the primary market. The statutory auditor shall check the composition of the assets and other information before any publication. The statutory auditor’s fees are determined by mutual agreement between the statutory auditor and the Board of Directors of the management company on the basis of an agenda indicating all duties deemed necessary. The statutory auditor certifies positions serving as the basis for the payment of interim dividends. The statutory auditor’s fees are included in the management fees.

ARTICLE 8 - THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE MANAGEMENT REPORT

At the end of each financial year, the management company prepares the financial statements and a report on the management of the Fund during the last financial year.

The management company establishes a list of the FCP’s assets at least biannually and under the supervision of the custodian.

The management company shall make these documents available to unitholders within four months of the financial year-end and shall notify them of the amount of income attributable to them: these documents shall be sent by post if expressly requested by the unitholders, or made available to them at the offices of the management company.

TITLE 3: ALLOCATION OF DISTRIBUTABLE INCOME

ARTICLE 9 - Allocation of distributable income

Distributable income is made up of:

1. Net income plus retained earnings, plus or minus the balance of the income equalisation account for the last financial year.
 2. Realised capital gains, net of expenses, minus realised capital losses, net of expenses, 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.
- The sums mentioned in points 1 and 2 may be distributed in full or in part independently of each other.

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

Payment of distributable income is made annually within five months of the financial year-end.

Payment of distributable income payable quarterly is made within one month of the end of each calendar quarter.

TITLE 4: MERGER - SPLIT - DISSOLUTION - LIQUIDATION

ARTICLE 10 - MERGER - SPLIT

The management company may either merge all or part of the assets of the Fund with another fund under its management or with a fund managed by another company, or split the Fund into two or more mutual funds under its management.

Such mergers or splits may only be carried out after unitholders have been notified. Such mergers or splits give rise to the issue of a new certificate indicating the number of units held by each unitholder.

ARTICLE 11 - DISSOLUTION - EXTENSION

If the assets of the Fund remain below the amount set in article 2 above for thirty days, the management company shall inform the AMF and shall dissolve the Fund, except in the event of a merger with another fund.

The management company may dissolve the Fund before term. It shall inform the unitholders of its decision, after which no further subscription or redemption requests shall be accepted.

The management company shall also dissolve the Fund if a request is made for the redemption of all of the units, if the custodian's appointment is terminated and no other custodian has been appointed, or upon expiry of the Fund's term, unless such term is extended.

The management company shall inform the AMF by post of the dissolution date and procedure. It shall send the statutory auditor's report to the AMF.

The Fund's extension may be decided by the management company subject to the agreement of the custodian. Its decision must be taken at least three months before the expiry of the Fund's term and must be notified to the unitholders and the AMF.

ARTICLE 12 - LIQUIDATION

In the event of dissolution, the management company or designated liquidator shall act as liquidator. Otherwise, the liquidator shall be appointed by the court at the request of any interested party. To this end, they shall be granted the broadest powers to realise assets, pay off any creditors and allocate the available balance among the unitholders in the form of cash or securities.

The statutory auditor and the custodian shall continue to carry out their functions until the end of the liquidation.

TITLE 5: DISPUTES

ARTICLE 13 - JURISDICTION - ADDRESS FOR SERVICE

All disputes relating to the Fund that may arise during the term of the Fund or during its liquidation, either among the unitholders or between the unitholders and the management company or the custodian, shall be submitted to the courts having jurisdiction.

Annex: Pursuant to Article 92 of Directive 2009/65/EC, facilities made available to unitholders in a UCITS managed by Carmignac Gestion.

A) Processing subscription, repurchase and redemption orders and make other payments to unitholders relating to the units of the UCITS, in accordance with the conditions set out in the documents required pursuant to Chapter IX of Directive 2009/65/EC:

Country	Austria	Germany	Belgium	Spain	France	Ireland	Italy*	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Sweden
Facility	Please contact BNP PARIBAS S.A., a credit institution approved by the ACPR, 16, Boulevard des Italiens, 75009 PARIS, France – RCS: 662 042 449 RCS Paris – postal address: 9, rue du Débarcadère, 93500 Pantin, France									
	*In Italy, please contact: Banca Sella Holding S.p.A. (Sella), ALLFUNDS BANK S.A.U. - Succursale di Milano, (AFB), CACEIS Bank Italy Branch, (CACEIS), Monte dei Paschi di Siena S.p.A. (MPS), RBC Investor Services Bank S.A. Milan Branch (RBC), Société Générale Securities Services (SGSS), State Street Bank International GmbH – Succursale Italia (State Street).									

B) Providing information on how orders referred to in point (a) of article 92 of Directive 2009/65/EC can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid:

Country	Austria	Germany	Belgium	Spain	France	Ireland	Italy*	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Sweden
Facility	Please refer to the prospectus of the Fund available on the website of the management company (www.carmignac.com) or please contact the management company of the UCITS: CARMIGNAC GESTION, Société Anonyme, 24 Place Vendôme 75001 Paris, France									

C) facilitating the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements referred to in Article 15 of Directive 2009/65/EC and relating to the investors' exercise of their rights arising from their investment in the UCITS in the Member State where the UCITS is marketed:

Country	Austria	Germany	Belgium	Spain	France	Ireland	Italy*	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Sweden
Facility	Please refer to Section 6 of the "Regulatory Information" page on the website www.carmignac.com or please contact the management company of the UCITS: CARMIGNAC GESTION, Société Anonyme, 24 Place Vendôme 75001 Paris, France									

D) Making the information and documents required pursuant to Chapter IX available to investors under the conditions laid down in Article 94 of the Directive 2009/65/EC for the purposes of inspection and obtaining copies thereof:

Country	Austria	Germany	Belgium	Spain	France	Ireland	Italy*	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Sweden
Facility	The prospectus, KID and the last annual and semi-annual reports are available on the website of the management company (www.carmignac.com) or from the management company of the UCITS: CARMIGNAC GESTION, Société Anonyme, 24 Place Vendôme 75001 Paris, France									

E) Providing investors with information relevant to the tasks that the facilities perform in a durable medium:

Country	Austria	Germany	Belgium	Spain	France	Ireland	Italy*	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Sweden
Facility	Information is available on the website of the management company (www.carmignac.com) or from the management company of the UCITS: CARMIGNAC GESTION, Société Anonyme, 24 Place Vendôme 75001 Paris, France									

F) Contact point for communicating with the competent authorities:

Country	Austria	Germany	Belgium	Spain	France	Ireland	Italy*	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Sweden
Facility	PricewaterhouseCoopers, Société coopérative, Global Fund Distribution ("PwC GFD"), 2, rue Gerhard Mercator B.P. 1443 L-1014 Luxembourg									

Information aimed to Irish Shareholders

Facilities Agent

The following entities were appointed in order to cover article 92 of Directive 2009/65/EC regarding the facility agent duties.

Point A)

BNP Paribas Securities Services, Société en commandite par actions, 9, rue du Débarcadère, 93500 Pantin, France

Point B to E)

CARMIGNAC GESTION, Société Anonyme, 24 Place Vendôme 75001 Paris, France

Point F)

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Société coopérative, Global Fund Distribution ("PwC GFD"), 2, rue Gerhard Mercator B.P. 1443 L-1014 Luxembourg

Taxation

The Directors of the Management Company intend to conduct the affairs of the Fund so that it does not become resident in Ireland for taxation purposes. Accordingly, provided the Fund does not exercise a trade within Ireland or carry on a trade in Ireland through a branch or agency, the Fund will not be subject to Irish tax on its income and gains other than on certain Irish source income and gains.

Irish pension funds within the meaning of Section 774, 784 and 785 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997.

On the basis that the pension funds are wholly approved under the aforementioned sections, they are exempt from Irish income tax in respect of income derived from their investments or deposits. Similarly, all gains arising to these approved Irish pension funds are exempt from capital gains tax in Ireland under Section 608 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 (as amended).

Other Irish unitholders

Subject to personal circumstances, unitholders resident in Ireland for taxation purposes will be liable to Irish income tax or corporation tax in respect of any income distributions of the Fund (whether or not distributed or reinvested in new units).

The attention of individuals resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for tax purposes is drawn to Chapter 1 of Part 33 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 (as amended), which may render them liable to income tax in respect of undistributed income or profits of the Fund. These provisions are aimed at preventing the avoidance of income tax by individuals through a transaction resulting in the transfer of assets or income to persons resident or domiciled abroad and may render them liable to income or corporation tax in respect of undistributed income or profits of the Fund on an annual basis.

On the basis that the Fund is regarded as a tax transparent entity, for the purposes of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997 (as amended), the income and gains in relation to the Fund shall be treated as arising, or as the case may be, accruing to each unit holder of the Fund in proportion to the value of the units beneficially owned by the unit holder, as if the income and gains had arisen or accrued to the unit holders without passing through the hands of the Fund.

However, in practice, the holding of units in the Fund may constitute a 'material interest' in an offshore fund located in a qualifying jurisdiction for the purposes of Chapter 4 (Sections 747B to 747E) of Part 27 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997 (as amended). This Chapter provides that if a unitholder resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland for taxation purposes holds a 'material interest' in an offshore fund and that fund is located in a 'qualifying jurisdiction' (including a Member State of the European Communities, a Member State of the European Economic Area or a member of the OECD with which Ireland has a double taxation treaty) then, dividends or other distributions and any gain (calculated without the benefit of indexation relief) accruing to the unitholder upon the disposal of the interest will be charged to tax currently at the rate of 41%.

To the extent that the holding of units in the Fund constitutes a material interest in an offshore fund, income received by the Fund accruing to an unitholder that is a company that is resident in Ireland or any gain (calculated without the benefit of indexation relief) accruing to such unitholder upon the disposal of their interest in the Fund will generally be taxed under Case III (in the case of dividend) and Case IV (in the case of gains) of Schedule D at the rate of 25% (where the payments are not taken into account in computing the profits or gains of a trade carried on by the company). Where any computation would produce a loss, the gain shall be treated as nil and no loss shall be treated as occurring on such disposal. An Irish resident corporate unitholder whose units are held in connection with a trade will be taxable on any income or gains as part of that trade under Case I of Schedule D at the rate of 12.5%.

To the extent that the holding of units in the Fund constitutes a material interest in an offshore fund located in a qualifying jurisdiction, the holding of units at the end of a period of 8 years from acquisition (and thereafter on each 8 year anniversary) may constitute a deemed disposal and reacquisition at market value by the unitholder of the relevant units. This shall apply to units acquired on or after 1 January 2001. The tax payable on the deemed disposal will be equivalent to that of a disposal of a 'material interest' in an offshore fund (i.e. the appropriate gain is subject to tax currently at the rate of 41% for individual unitholders and at 12.5% or 25% for corporate unitholders. To the extent that any tax arises on such a deemed disposal, such tax will be taken into account to ensure that any tax payable on the subsequent encashment, redemption, cancellation or transfer of the relevant units does not exceed the tax that would have been payable

had the deemed disposal not taken place. Where the Fund is regarded as a tax transparent entity, the deemed disposal rules would not apply.

To the extent that the holding of units in the Fund constitutes a material interest in an offshore fund, an offshore fund may be considered a Personal Portfolio Investment Undertaking (“PPIU”) in relation to a specific unitholder where that unitholder has influence over the selection of some or all of the property held by the offshore fund, either directly or through persons acting on behalf of or connected with the unitholder. Any gain arising on a chargeable event in relation to an offshore fund which is a PPIU in respect of an individual will be taxed at the rate of 60%. A higher tax rate of 80% may apply where the individual fails to meet the necessary filing requirements under Chapter 4 of Part 27 of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997. Specific exemptions apply where the property invested has been clearly identified in the offshore fund’s marketing and promotional literature and the investment is widely marketed to the public. Further restrictions may be required in the case of investments in land or unquoted units deriving their value from land. Where the Fund is regarded as a tax transparent entity, the PPIU rules would not apply.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the above rules may not be relevant to particular types of unitholders (such as financial institutions), which may be subject to special rules. Unitholders should seek their own professional advice as to the tax consequences before investing in units in the Fund. Taxation law and practice, and the levels of taxation may change from time to time.