

DNCA INVEST BEYOND GLOBAL LEADERS

GLOBAL EQUITIES SRI



Investment objective

The Sub-Fund seeks to outperform the MSCI All Countries World Index Net Return (Euro) on the recommended investment term. Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the management style is discretionary and integrates environmental, social / societal and governance (ESG) criteria.


To achieve its investment objective, the investment strategy is based on active discretionary management.

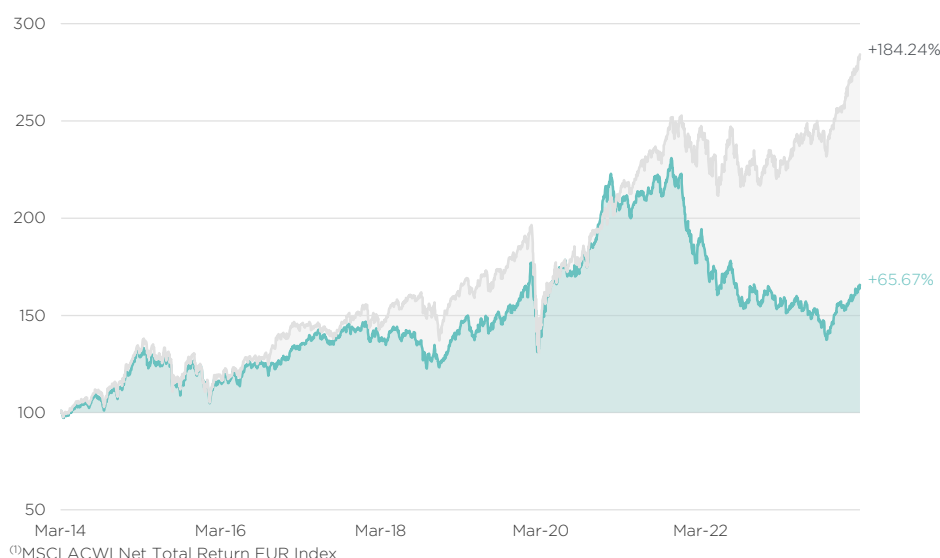
Financial characteristics

NAV (€)	215.78
Net assets (€M)	244
Number of equities holdings	33
Average market cap. (€Bn)	116
Price to Earning Ratio 2024 ^e	24.1x
Price to Book 2023	3.6x
EV/EBITDA 2024 ^e	14.8x
ND/EBITDA 2023	1.5x
Free Cash Flow yield 2024 ^e	2.74%
Dividend yield 2023 ^e	1.18%

Performance (from 31/03/2014 to 28/03/2024)

Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance

DNCA INVEST BEYOND GLOBAL LEADERS (B Share) Cumulative performance  Reference Index⁽¹⁾



Annualised performances and volatilities (%)

	1 year	2 years	5 years	10 years	Since inception
B Share	+4.31	-6.50	+2.87	+5.18	+5.92
Reference Index	+23.89	+8.39	+11.76	+11.01	+10.07
B Share - volatility	10.71	11.93	13.62	12.79	12.15
Reference Index - volatility	9.59	13.76	16.77	15.13	14.43

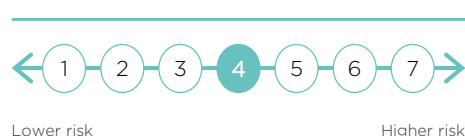
Cumulative performances (%)

	1 month	YTD	1 year	2 years	5 years	10 years
B Share	+3.93	+5.83	+4.31	-12.55	+15.19	+65.67
Reference Index	+3.29	+10.61	+23.89	+17.44	+74.44	+184.25

Calendar year performances (%)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
B Share	+1.07	-29.99	+9.78	+25.75	+27.42	-11.43	+13.77	+0.41	+9.91	+18.54
Reference Index	+18.06	-13.01	+27.54	+6.65	+28.93	-4.85	+8.89	+11.09	+7.24	+16.26

Risk indicator



Synthetic risk indicator according to PRIIPS. 1 corresponds to the lowest level and 7 to the highest level.

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Tracking error	7.32%	10.24%	11.40%	9.31%
Correlation coefficient	0.75	0.67	0.74	0.79
Beta	0.83	0.62	0.60	0.67

Main risks: equity risk, interest-rate risk, risk related to exchange rate, risk related to investments in emerging markets, risk of capital loss, risk of investing in derivative instruments as well as instruments embedding derivatives, ESG risk, sustainability risk, risk associated with investing in small and mid caps, risk of investing in SPACs, liquidity risk

Main positions*

	Weight
THERMO FISHER SCIENTIFIC INC (5.0)	5.17%
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFAC (8.9)	5.08%
DANAHER CORP (6.0)	4.73%
NOVO NORDISK A/S-B (6.3)	4.69%
AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC (6.4)	4.46%
PALO ALTO NETWORKS INC (5.0)	4.41%
IBERDROLA SA (6.8)	4.38%
WABTEC CORP (4.5)	4.00%
DAIICHI SANKYO CO LTD (5.5)	3.61%
XYLEM INC (6.7)	3.43%
	43.95%

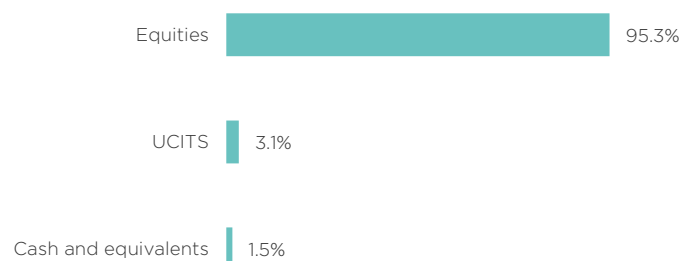
Monthly performance contributions

Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance

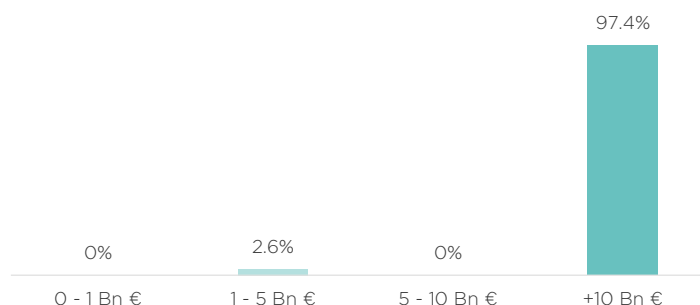
Best	Weight	Contribution
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFAC	5.08%	+0.62%
SAMSUNG SDI CO LTD	2.95%	+0.61%
NOVO NORDISK A/S-B	4.69%	+0.42%
NEXTERA ENERGY INC	2.93%	+0.41%
IBERDROLA SA	4.38%	+0.34%

Worst	Weight	Contribution
PALO ALTO NETWORKS INC	4.41%	-0.41%
DAIICHI SANKYO CO LTD	3.61%	-0.15%
DASSAULT SYSTEMES SE	2.55%	-0.14%
ENPHASE ENERGY INC	2.45%	-0.12%
FANUC CORP	1.98%	-0.09%

Asset class breakdown



Market Cap breakdown



Sector breakdown (ICB)

	Fund	Index
Health Care	27.1%	10.8%
Industrial Goods and Services	24.8%	11.8%
Technology	15.0%	27.1%
Utilities	8.8%	2.7%
Energy	6.7%	4.8%
Chemicals	5.1%	1.6%
Banks	3.2%	6.9%
Construction and Materials	2.7%	1.4%
Telecommunications	2.0%	2.4%
UCITS	3.1%	N/A
Cash and equivalents	1.5%	N/A

Country breakdown

	Fund	Index
USA	43.4%	63.4%
France	9.8%	2.6%
Japan	8.5%	5.5%
India	5.2%	1.8%
Taiwan	5.1%	1.7%
Denmark	4.7%	0.9%
Spain	4.4%	0.6%
United Kingdom	3.1%	3.2%
Korea (South)	3.0%	1.3%
Italy	2.7%	0.6%
Switzerland	2.7%	2.3%
Portugal	1.5%	0.0%
Australia	1.4%	1.7%
UCITS	3.2%	N/A
Cash and equivalents	1.5%	N/A

Changes to portfolio holdings*

In: None

Out: None

*The figure between brackets represents the issuer's 'responsibility' score. Please refer to the Internal Extra-financial analysis page for the analysis methodology.

Portfolio managers comments

The month of March was marked by a relative calm in terms of the statistics published, developments in geopolitical conflicts and corporate communications. The upward trend that began in October was only interrupted by a few rare instances of profit-taking in early January: the Stoxx 600 gained 6.9% over the quarter and 17.1% since the end of October. In March alone, it is still up 3.6%. This performance was made possible by a rebound in the value sectors, with retail, banks, property, energy and basic resources in the top spots. Conversely, Travel & Leisure and Technology are at the bottom of the league table. We believe that at these price levels, there is no room for disappointment if companies fail to deliver solid Q1 earnings, whereas the FY23 earnings season was an "average" year, with (only) 71% of US companies beating earnings per share expectations. This figure falls to 50% in Europe, where earnings per share growth for this year was revised down by 40bp in March, from 4.5% to 4.1%. With regard to monetary policies, which have a major influence on portfolio performance, the main central banks (Fed, ECB, BoE) kept their key rates unchanged in March, but are preparing the ground for possible rate cuts in the months ahead. This catalyst remains a necessary condition for the rebound of a large proportion of the sectors invested in the portfolio. The main exception was Japan, where the BoE ended its negative interest rate policy (NIRP) in place since 2016 by raising its base rate from -0.1% to 0%.

In March, the fund posted a monthly performance of 3.93% compared with 3.29% for its benchmark index.

Over the month, the main relative outperformers (versus MSCI AC World) for the securities in the portfolios were :

Samsung SDI (Ecological Transition, +48bps, active weight 2.6%), TSMC (Ecological Transition, +44bps, active weight 2.5%) and Nextera (+30bps, active weight +2.5%). Conversely, the worst relative performers were : Palo Alto (Lifestyle Transition, -55bps, PE +4.3%), Daiichi Sankyo (Medical Transition, -28bps, PE +3.6%) and Dassault Systèmes (Lifestyle and Medical Transition, -22bps, PE +2.5%). Among the main movements, we reduced our exposure to TSMC, Novo Nordisk, Danaher and Bharti Airtel.

At the end of the month, the portfolio comprised 34 stocks with an equity exposure of close to 98%. The portfolio's main convictions remain unchanged: TSMC (Ecological Transition, >6%), Thermo Fisher (Medical Transition, >5.5%), Novo Nordisk (Medical Transition, >5.0%), Palo Alto (Lifestyle Transition, >4.0%) and Agilent (Economic and Medical Transition, >4.0%).

The first quarter of 2024 is similar to 2023, but the outlook is slightly different. After the GAFAs, then the GAFAMs, then the Magnificent Seven, we now have to talk about the Fab Four. They dethroned the Magnificent Seven after a spectacular first quarter. The S&P 500 gained 10%, its best Q1 performance since 2019, despite three disappointments among the Magnificent Seven (Apple, Tesla and Alphabet). Four stocks played the role of locomotive: Meta, Microsoft, Amazon and Nvidia. Nvidia dethroned Tesla to become the most popular stock in the United States, with a performance of +80%, after tripling in 2023. Microsoft dethroned Apple in terms of market capitalisation, Meta announced a dividend payment that boosted its valuation and Amazon improved its profitability. Index concentration remains a definite landscape, but one that we are steering clear of in the Global Leaders strategy. The portfolio's exposure at the end of the month was close to 98%.

Text completed on 08/04/2024.



Léa
Dunand-Chatellet



Romain
Avice



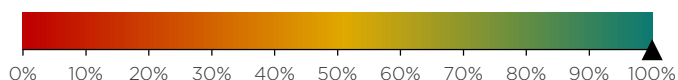
Matthieu
Belondrade, CFA



Florent
Eyroulet

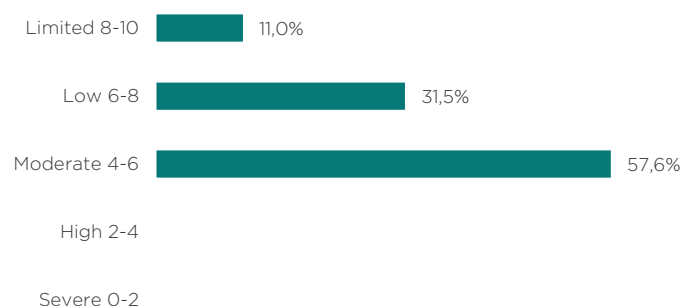
Internal extra-financial analysis

ABA coverage rate⁺ (100%)



Average Responsibility Score: 5.9/10

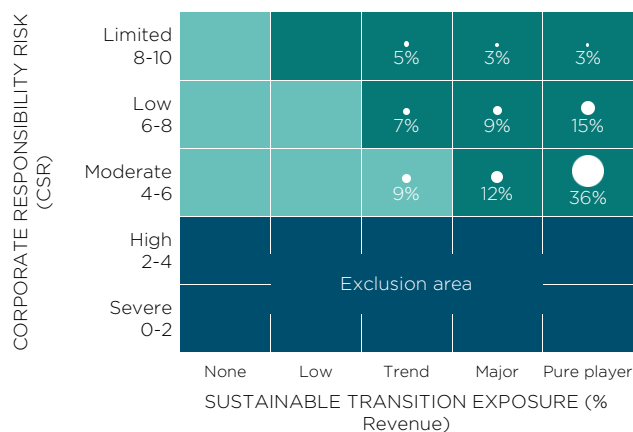
Responsibility risk breakdown⁽¹⁾



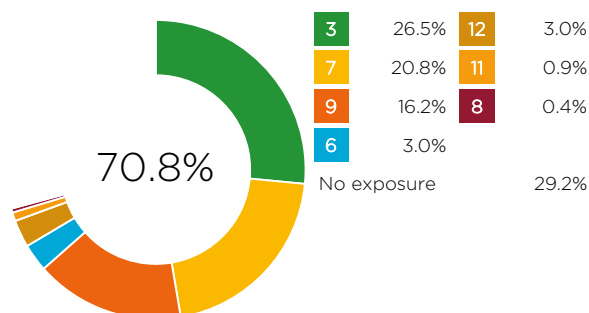
Selectivity universe exclusion rate



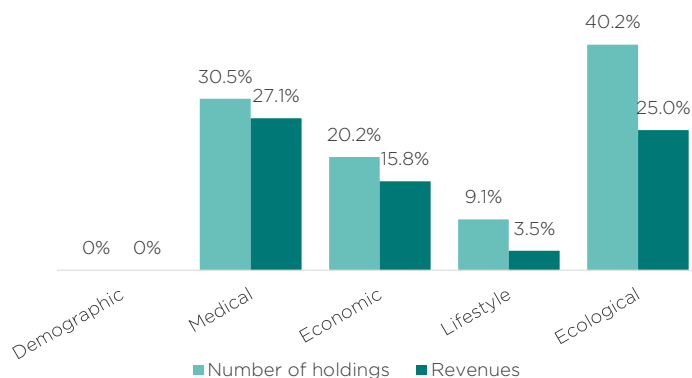
Transition/CSR exposure⁽²⁾



SDG's exposure⁽³⁾ (% of revenues)



Sustainable transitions exposure⁽⁴⁾



Analysis methodology

We develop proprietary models based on our expertise and conviction to add tangible value in the selection of portfolio securities. DNCA's ESG analysis model, Above & Beyond Analysis (ABA), respects this principle and offers a rating that we control the entire construction. Information from companies is the main input to our rating. The methodologies for calculating ESG indicators and our responsible investor and engagement policy are available on our website [by clicking here](#).

⁽¹⁾ The rating out of 10 integrates 4 risks of responsibility: shareholder, environmental, social and societal. Whatever their sector of activity, 24 indicators are evaluated, such as social climate, accounting risks, suppliers, business ethics, energy policy, quality of management.

⁽²⁾ The ABA Matrix combines the Responsibility Risk and the Sustainable Transition exposure of the portfolio. It allows us to map companies to be mapped using a risk/opportunity approach.

⁽³⁾ 1 No poverty. 2 Zero hunger. 3 Good health and well-being. 4 Quality education. 5 Gender equality. 6 Clean water and sanitation. 7 Clean and affordable energy. 8 Decent work and economic growth. 9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure. 10 Reduced inequalities. 11 Sustainable cities and communities. 12 Sustainable consumption and production. 13 Tackling climate change. 14 Aquatic life. 15 Terrestrial life. 16 Peace, justice and effective institutions. 17 Partnerships to achieve the goals.

⁽⁴⁾ 5 transitions based on a long-term perspective of the financing of the economy allow the identification of activities with a positive contribution to sustainable development and to measure the exposure of companies in terms of turnover as well as exposure to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

*The coverage rate measures the proportion of issuers (equities and corporate bonds) taken into account in the calculation of the extra-financial indicators. This measure is calculated as a % of the fund's net assets adjusted for cash, money market instruments, derivatives and any vehicle outside the scope of "listed equities and corporate bonds".

Principal Adverse Impacts

PAI	Unit	Fund		Ref. Index	
		Coverage	Value	Coverage	Value
PAI Corpo 1_1 - Tier 1 GHG emissions	T CO ₂	100%	5,063	100%	196,559
PAI Corpo 1_2 - Tier 2 GHG emissions	T CO ₂	100%	3,478	100%	43,938
PAI Corpo 1_3 - Tier 3 GHG emissions	T CO ₂	100%	36,769	100%	1,591,537
PAI Corpo 1T - Total GHG emissions	T CO ₂	100%	44,645	100%	1,824,316
PAI Corpo 2 - Carbon footprint	T CO ₂ /EUR million invested	100%	183	100%	422
PAI Corpo 3 - GHG intensity	T CO ₂ /EUR million sales	100%	732	100%	896
PAI Corpo 4 - Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector		11%	8%	10%	10%
PAI Corpo 5 - Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production		99%	75%	90%	65%
PAI Corpo 6_TOTAL - Energy consumption intensity by sector with high climate impact NACE	GWh / EUR million sales	99%	0.8	92%	0.5
PAI Corpo 7 - Activities with a negative impact on biodiversity-sensitive areas		3%	0%	0%	0%
PAI Corpo 8 - Water discharges	T Water Emissions	3%	55	1%	263,848
PAI Corpo 9 - Hazardous or radioactive waste ratio	T Hazardous Waste	57%	242,079	44%	2,058,714
PAI Corpo 10 - Violations of UNGC and OECD principles		100%	0%	100%	1%
PAI Corpo 11 - Lack of UNGC and OECD compliance processes and mechanisms		99%	44%	100%	54%
PAI Corpo 12 - Unadjusted gender pay gap		20%	4%	24%	11%
PAI Corpo 13 - Gender diversity in governance bodies		100%	33%	100%	33%
PAI Corpo 14 - Exposure to controversial weapons		100%	0%	100%	0%
PAI Corpo OPT_1 - Water use	m ³ /EUR mln sales	17%	0	12%	25
PAI Corpo OPT_2 - Water recycling		14%	0%	11%	0%
PAI Corpo OPT_3 - Number of days lost due to injury, accident, death or illness		35%	4	15%	53
PAI Corpo 3_SC12 - PAI_CORPO_3_SC12	T CO ₂ /EUR million sales				

Source : MSCI

Administrative information

Name: DNCA INVEST Beyond Global Leaders
ISIN code (Share B): LU0383784146
SFDR classification: Art.9
Inception date: 15/11/2010
Investment horizon: Minimum 5 years
Currency: Euro
Country of domicile: Luxembourg
Legal form: SICAV
Reference Index: MSCI ACWI Net Total Return EUR Index
Valuation frequency: Daily
Management company: DNCA Finance

Portfolio Managers:
Léa DUNAND-CHATELLET
Romain AVICE
Matthieu BELONDRADE, CFA
Florent EYROULET

Minimum investment: None
Subscription fees: 2% max
Redemption fees: -
Management fees: 2.25%
Ongoing charges as of 30/12/2022: 2.28%
Performance fees: 20% of the positive performance net of any fees above the index: MSCI ACWI NR EUR Index

Custodian: BNP Paribas - Luxembourg Branch
Settlement: T+2
Cut off: 12:00 Luxembourg time

Legal information

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Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

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Sub-fund of DNCA INVEST Investment company with variable capital (SICAV) under Luxembourg law in the form of a Société Anonyme - domiciled at 60 Av. J.F. Kennedy - L-1855 Luxembourg. It is authorised by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF) and subject to the provisions of Chapter 15 of the Law of 17 December 2010.

DNCA Finance is a limited partnership (Société en Commandite Simple) approved by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF) as a portfolio management company under number GP00-030 and governed by the AMF's General Regulations, its doctrine and the Monetary and Financial Code. DNCA Finance is also a Non-Independent Investment Advisor within the meaning of the MIFID II Directive. DNCA Finance - 19 Place Vendôme-75001 Paris - e-mail: dnca@dnca-investments.com - tel: +33 (0)1 58 62 55 00 - website: www.dnca-investments.com

Any complaint may be addressed, free of charge, either to your usual contact (within DNCA Finance or within a delegate of DNCA Finance), or directly to the Head of Compliance and Internal Control (RCCI) of DNCA Finance by writing to the company's head office (19 Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris, France). In the event of persistent disagreement, you may have access to mediation. The list of out-of-court dispute resolution bodies and their contact details according to your country and/or that of the service provider concerned can be freely consulted by following the link https://finance.ec.europa.eu/consumer-finance-and-payments/retail-financial-services/financial-dispute-resolution-network-fin-net/members-fin-net-country_fr.

A summary of investors' rights is available in English at the following link: <https://www.dnca-investments.com/en/regulatory-information>

This Fund is being marketed as a public offering in Luxembourg. You can contact the DNCA Finance branch:

DNCA Finance Luxembourg Branch - 1 Place d'Armes - L-1136 Luxembourg

The Sub-Fund has as its objective sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 9 of SFDR. The investment strategy is geared towards low carbon economy which leads to a lower portfolio's carbon footprint than the MSCI All Countries World Index.

This product is subject to sustainability risks as defined in the Regulation 2019/2088 (article 2(22)) by environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment.

If the portfolio investment process can incorporate ESG approach, the portfolio's investment objective is not primarily to mitigate this risk. The sustainability risk management policy is available on the website of the Management Company.

The reference benchmark as defined in the Regulation 2019/2088 (article 2(22)) does not intend to be consistent with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

Glossary

Beta. Measures the average extent to which a fund moves relative to the broader market. The beta of a market is 1. A fund with a beta of more than 1 moves on average to a greater extent than the market. A fund with a beta of less than 1 moves on average to a lesser extent. If beta is a minus number, it is likely that the stock and the market move in opposite directions.

Correlation coefficient. The correlation coefficient is a measure of correlation. It is used to determine the relationship between two assets over a given period. A positive coefficient means that the two assets move in the same direction. Conversely, a negative coefficient means that the assets move in the opposite direction. The correlation or decorrelation can be more or less strong and varies between -1 and 1.

Dividend yield. Annual dividends per share / Price per share

EV (Enterprise Value). Market value of common stock + market value of preferred equity + market value of debt + minority interest - cash and investments.

ND/EBITDA (Net Debt / EBITDA). A measurement of leverage, calculated as a company's interest-bearing liabilities minus cash or cash equivalents, divided by its EBITDA. The net debt to EBITDA ratio is a debt ratio that shows how many years it would take for a company to pay back its debt if net debt and EBITDA are held constant.

P/B. The Price to Book Ratio is the ratio of the market value of equity (market capitalisation) to its book value. It is used to compare the market valuation of a company with its book value.

P/CF (Share price/Cash Flow per Share). The price-to-cash-flow ratio is an indicator of a stock's valuation.

PER (Price Earnings Ratio). A company's share price divided by the amount of profits it makes for each share in a 12-month period. PE ratios are normally calculated on the base of all the profit made in the period, whether or not the profit is paid out to shareholders in that period.

ROE (Return On Equity). The amount of net income returned as a percentage of shareholders equity. Return on equity measures a corporation's profitability by revealing how much profit a company generates with the money shareholders have invested.

Sharpe Ratio. A way of measuring the historical risk-adjusted return on an investment. It is the average previous return minus the risk-free return, divided by the standard deviation (a measure of risk that looks at the diversion of actual returns from expected returns).

Sharpe Ratio. The Sharpe ratio measures the excess return over the risk-free money rate of an asset portfolio divided by the standard deviation of that return. It is therefore a measure of the marginal return per unit of risk. It is used to measure the performance of managers with different risk policies.

Tracking error. Tracking Error is a measure of how closely an investment portfolio follows the index against which it is benchmarked. It is the difference in the return earned by a portfolio and the return earned by the benchmark against which the portfolio is constructed. For example, if a bond portfolio earns a return of 5.15% during a period when the portfolio's benchmark (say, for example, the Lehman Brothers Index) produces a return of 5.06%, the tracking error is .09%, or 9 basis points.