



### Investment objective

The objective is to seek to achieve a performance to be compared, over the recommended investment period, with the performance of the equity markets of the STOXX EUROPE 600 index of European Union countries calculated on the basis of dividends reinvested, in particular by selecting stocks meeting socially responsible investment criteria.

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

50 Dec-17

(1)STOXX Europe 600 EUR NR

### Financial characteristics

#### NAV (€) 391.55 Net assets (€M) 563 47 Number of equities holdings Average market cap. (€Bn) 49 Price to Earning Ratio 2025e 13.0x Price to Book 2024 16x EV/EBITDA 2025e 7.5x ND/EBITDA 2024 1.9x Free Cash Flow yield 2025e 6.94% Dividend yield 2024e 3.25%

### Performance (from 07/12/2017 to 30/06/2025)



Dec-21

Dec-23

The performances are calculated net of any fees.

Dec-19

Annualised performances and vol	atilities (%)						
				1 year	3 years	5 years	Since inception
N Share				+19.43	+17.57	+15.17	+5.70
Reference Index				+8.71	+12.92	+11.27	+7.34
N Share - volatility				14.21	13.16	15.31	16.87
Reference Index - volatility				14.67	13.13	14.47	16.19
Cumulative performances (%)							
		1 mont	n 3 months	YTD	1 year	3 years	5 years
N Share		+0.10	5 +5.02	+13.92	+19.43	+62.60	+102.73
Reference Index		-1.2	2 +2.85	+8.78	+8.71	+44.01	+70.58
Calendar year performances (%)							
	2024	202	3 2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
N Share Reference Index	+14.05 +8.78			+18.74 +24.91	-11.21 -1.99	+17.20 +26.82	-17.71 -10.77
Risk indicator				1 year	3 years	5 years	Since inception
400000	Sharpe Ratio			1.15	1.12	0.90	0.28
(1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)	Tracking error			4.20%	5.19%	6.30%	6.11%
Lower risk Higher risi	Correlation coefficient			0.96	0.92	0.91	0.93
Synthetic risk indicator according to PRIIPS. 1	Information Ratio			2.54	0.90	0.62	-0.27
corresponds to the lowest level and 7 to the highest level.	Beta			0.93	0.92	0.96	0.97

Main risks: risk of capital loss, risk relating to discretionary management, equity risk, risk relating to small-cap equity investments, liquidity risk, risk related to investments in emerging markets, risk related to exchange rate, risk relating to investments in derivative products, interest-rate risk, specific Risks linked to Convertible, Exchangeable and Mandatory Convertible Bonds, credit risk, risk related to investing in speculative securities, sustainability risk

Data as of 30 June 2025 1/6

**EUROPEAN VALUE EQUITIES** 



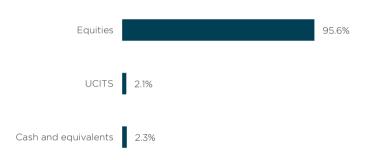
### Main positions\*

	Weight
ISS A/S (4.8)	2.94%
ENEL SPA (7.1)	2.62%
COMPAGNIE DE SAINT GOBAIN (6.0)	2.60%
SOCIETE GENERALE SA (3.4)	2.59%
HEINEKEN NV (3.8)	2.58%
AIRBUS SE (5.0)	2.58%
ANGLO AMERICAN PLC (3.1)	2.56%
SBM OFFSHORE NV (3.9)	2.56%
ASR NEDERLAND NV (4.4)	2.49%
EDENRED (5.4)	2.42%
	25.94%

# Monthly performance contributions Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance

Best	Weight	Contribution
SBM OFFSHORE NV	2.56%	+0.29%
BURBERRY GROUP PLC	2.16%	+0.24%
AIRBUS SE	2.58%	+0.23%
SOPRA STERIA GROUP	1.93%	+0.19%
NEXANS SA	1.85%	+0.16%
Worst	Weight	Contribution
Worst DANONE	Weight 2.02%	Contribution -0.17%
-		
DANONE	2.02%	-0.17%
DANONE LEONARDO SPA	2.02%	-0.17% -0.17%

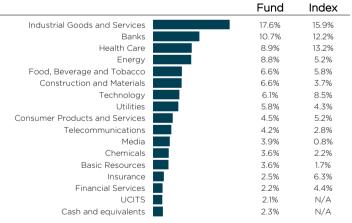
### Asset class breakdown



### Market Cap breakdown



### Sector breakdown (ICB)



### Country breakdown

		Fund	Index
France		34.5%	15.7%
Germany		14.1%	15.0%
United Kingdom		13.7%	22.6%
Netherlands		12.4%	7.8%
Italy		5.7%	5.0%
Denmark		4.9%	3.5%
USA		2.4%	-
Switzerland	Ī	2.1%	14.3%
Ireland		2.1%	0.5%
Norway	Ī	2.0%	1.1%
Spain	Ī	1.4%	5.1%
Belgium	Ī	0.5%	1.6%
UCITS		2.1%	N/A
Cash and equivalents		2.3%	N/A

### Changes to portfolio holdings\*

In: AZELIS GROUP NV (6) and SSE PLC (6.2)

Out: None

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

**EUROPEAN VALUE EQUITIES** 



### Portfolio managers comments

The month of June was marked by a number of geopolitical developments and announcements, on both sides, with medium-term implications. Tensions in the Middle East, with the war between Israel and Iran, created fears for oil prices, but these were ultimately contained and short-lived.

The dollar continued to fall against the euro. There were a number of reasons for this: a highly unbalanced US budget proposal which cast doubt on the US's ability to absorb deficits, the approach of July 9 with the end of the tariff moratorium, and speculation about the early departure of Fed Chairman Jerome Powell.

The ECB cut rates by a further 25bp, with inflation forecasts falling. Despite these events, markets held firm, with the Stoxx 600 index down just -1.22% over the month. Flows to European markets accelerated in a bid for diversification, which saw a very strong concentration of global funds on America.

Positive sectors over the month included Energy (+3.8%) and Construction (+1.3%). The food and beverage sector was heavily penalized, with a decline of -6.2%.

Among the positive contributions to performance in June:

Sbm offshore (+29bp) benefited from the change of model, with a sale once the platform has been built, and management of lifetime operations which bring upfront cash-flow compared with long-term lease operations. The pipeline remains strong, with new platforms in French Guiana, a first order from Total in Suriname and future possibilities in Namibia.

Burberry (+23bp) benefits from analysts' optimism that the Group's strategic repositioning will continue to have a positive impact on quarterly performance.

Airbus (+22bp) has a more reassuring message about the normalization of supply chains and a production rate of 63/65 aircraft per month.

On the negative side, Danone (-17bp) was penalized by exchange-rate effects, Leonardo (-17bp) by operators' delaying of defense budget increases, which had already been partly anticipated in share prices, and finally, Deutsche Telekom, which is suffering from increased competition in its domestic German market and is penalized by the fall in the dollar, its TMUS subsidiary accounting for 60% of the Group's profits.

Against this backdrop, the fund's value rose by 0.16% vs. its benchmark index, which fell by -1.22%.

Text completed on 17/07/2025.



Isaac Chebar



Julie Arav



Maxime Genevois, CFA

**EUROPEAN VALUE EQUITIES** 



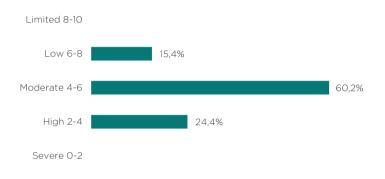
# Internal extra-financial analysis

ABA coverage rate<sup>+</sup>(97.8%)

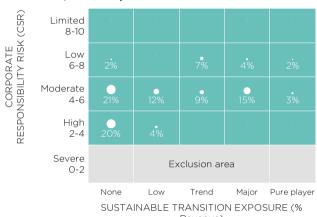


### Average Responsibility Score: 5.0/10

### Responsibility risk breakdown(1)

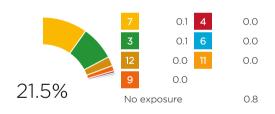


### Transition/CSR exposure(2)

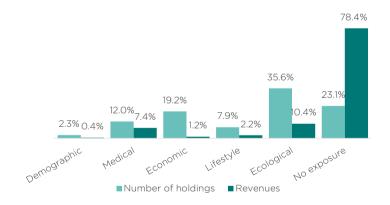


Revenue)

### 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 It allows companies to be mapped using a risk/opportunity approach.

🕔 🚺 No poverty, 🛂 Zero hunger, 🐧 Good health and well-being. 🗗 Quality education. 🐧 Gender equality. 🚺 Clean water and sanitation. 🔟 Clean and affordable energy. 📵 Decent work and economic growth. 🗓 Industry, innovation and infrastructure. 🔟 Reduced inequalities. 🔟 Sustainable cities and communities. 🔼 Sustainable consumption and production. 🔟 Tackling climate change. 🔼 Aquatic life. 🗓 Terrestrial life. Peace, justice and effective institutions. 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.

<sup>\*</sup>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 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	F	und	Ref. Index		
		Coverage	Value	Coverage	Value	
PAI Corpo 1_1 - Tier 1 GHG emissions	T CO <sub>2</sub>	100%	30,806			
	31/12/2024 29/12/2023	100% 96%	30,000 31,483	100%	49,983	
PAI Corpo 1_2 - Tier 2 GHG emissions	T CO <sub>2</sub>	100%	8,413		,	
	31/12/2024	100%	9,069	10.00/	0.504	
PAI Corpo 1_3 - Tier 3 GHG emissions	29/12/2023 T CO <sub>2</sub>	96%	8,098 351,981	100%	9,594	
Al Colpo I_3 - Hel 3 Ol IO etilissions	31/12/2024	100%	374,287			
DALCO CONTROL TO LA CHICO CONTROL CONT	29/12/2023	96%	317,889	100%	418,915	
PAI Corpo 1T - Total GHG emissions	T CO <sub>2</sub> 31/12/2024	100%	391,199 413,356			
	29/12/2023	96%	352,624	100%	471,566	
PAI Corpo 1T_SC12 - Total GHG emissions (Scope 1+2)	T CO <sub>2</sub> 31/12/2024	100% 100%	39,219 39,069			
PAI Corpo 2 - Carbon footprint	T CO <sub>2</sub> /EUR M invested	100%	726	100%	564	
7 T COTPO 2 Carbott Tootpilite	31/12/2024	100%	946	100%	571	
241 Camara 7 CHC internation	29/12/2023	96%	879	100%	604	
PAI Corpo 3 - GHG intensity	T CO <sub>2</sub> /EUR M sales 31/12/2024	100%	1,140 1,339	100%	929 933	
	29/12/2023	96%	1,199	100%	927	
PAI Corpo 4 - Share of investments in companies active		100%	0%	100%	0%	
n the fossil fuel sector	31/12/2024	100%	0%	100%	0%	
	29/12/2023	16%	0%	12%	0%	
PAI Corpo 5_1 - Share of non-renewable energy		98%	66.2%	99%	57.3%	
consumption	31/12/2024	100%	69.3%	99%	59.3%	
PAI Corpo 5_2 - Share of non-renewable energy	31, 12, 2024					
production		6%	44.8%	7%	54.6%	
	31/12/2024	5%	52.5%	6%	63.2%	
PAI Corpo 6 - Energy consumption intensity by sector vith high climate impact	GWh/EUR M sales	100%	0.8	100%	0.5	
with high climate impact	31/12/2024	100%	0.7	100%	0.4	
PAI Corpo 7 - Activities with a negative impact on		100%	0.1%	100%	0.2%	
piodiversity-sensitive areas	<b>7.</b> (2.02.)					
	31/12/2024 29/12/2023	100% 0%	0.1% 0.0%	100%	0.2%	
PAI Corpo 8 - Water discharges	T Water Emissions	23%	0	14%	0	
	31/12/2024	6%	0	3% 3%	0	
	29/12/2023 T Hazardous Waste/EUR M	0%			6,575	
PAI Corpo 9 - Hazardous or radioactive waste ratio	invested	100%	3.0	100%	5.9	
	31/12/2024	98%	2.8	99%	6.9	
PAI Corpo 10 - Violations of UNGC and OECD principles	29/12/2023	49% 100%	0.3	55% 100%	9.1 0.0%	
Al corpo to - violations of office and occup principles	31/12/2024	100%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	
	29/12/2023	97%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	
PAI Corpo 11 - Lack of UNGC and OECD compliance processes and mechanisms		100%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	
	31/12/2024	100%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	
	29/12/2023	96%	0.2%	100%	0.2%	
PAI Corpo 12 - Unadjusted gender pay gap	31/12/2024	91% 72%	13.6% 12.2%	89%	12.8% 11.6%	
	29/12/2023	55%	15.2%	48%	13.7%	
PAI Corpo 13 - Gender diversity in governance bodies		100%	43.0%	100%	42.4%	
	31/12/2024 29/12/2023	100% 97%	41.7% 40.9%	100%	42.3% 41.1%	
PAI Corpo 14 - Exposure to controversial weapons		100%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	
	31/12/2024 29/12/2023	100%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	
PAI Corpo OPT_1 - Water use	m <sup>3</sup> /EUR M sales	97% 61%	0.0% 520	100% 72%	0.0% 947	
7.1. 55. p5 61 1_1	31/12/2024	59%	2,104	70%	714	
MIC ODT O. W.L	29/12/2023	12%	1	6%	0	
PAI Corpo OPT_2 - Water recycling	31/12/2024	9% 11%	0.6% 0.6%	6% 6%	0.2%	
	29/12/2023	9%	0.0%	6%	0.0%	
PAI Corpo OPT_3 - Investments in companies with no		100%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	
policy for preventing accidents at work	31/12/2024	100%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	
	29/12/2023	34%	0.0%	24%	0.0%	

Source : MSCI

It should be noted that DNCA Finance changed its non-financial data provider in October 2023 from monitoring negative externalities by the Scope Rating provider to monitoring performance indicators (PAI) by the MSCI provider.

This change of supplier and indicator typology prevents DNCA Finance from producing a 3-year ESG performance comparison. DNCA Finance Committed to produce this historical data from the data available in December 2023.

FUROPEAN VALUE FOUITIES



### Administrative information

Name: DNCA Value Europe

ISIN code (Share N): FR0013294303

SFDR classification: Art.8 Inception date: 07/12/2017

Investment horizon: Minimum 5 years

Currency: Euro

Country of domicile: France

Legal form: FCP

Reference Index: STOXX Europe 600 EUR

NR

Valuation frequency: Daily

Management company: DNCA Finance

Portfolio Managers: Isaac CHEBAR Julie ARAV

Maxime GENEVOIS, CFA

Minimum investment: 1 share Subscription fees: 2% max Redemption fees: -Management fees: 1.30%

Management fees and other administrative or operating costs as of 31/12/2024: 1.32%

Transaction costs: 0.04%

Performance fees: 0.20%. Regarding 20% of the positive performance net of any fees above the index: STOXX Europe 600 EUR NR with High Water Mark

LOTTING WIGHTINGH VV

Custodian: CIC Settlement: T+2

Cut off: 12:30 Paris time

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Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

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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

This product promotes environmental or social characteristics, but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment. It might invest partially in assets that have a sustainable objective, for instance qualified as sustainable according to the EU classification.

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

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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

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.