SYCOMORE ALLOCATION PATRIMOINE

Prospectus
15/12/2023

UCITS under European Directive 2009/65/EC

1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 UCITS features

French Fonds Commun de Placement (FCP)

1.2 Name

Sycomore Allocation Patrimoine.

1.3 Legal form and Member State in which the UCITS was created

Investment fund in the form of a French Fonds Commun de Placement, governed by French law.

Sycomore Allocation Patrimoine is a feeder fund (the 'Feeder' fund) of the Sycomore Next Generation master fund (the 'Master' fund), a sub-fund of the SICAV with multiple sub-funds, Sycomore Fund Sicav, incorporated in Luxembourg, subject to Part I of the Law of 2010, registered in the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under number B 166 946, whose registered office is at 60 avenue J. F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

1.4 Inception date and expected term

The fund was created on 27 November 2002, for a term of 99 years as of that date.

1.5 Fund overview

Unit Class	ISIN Code	Allocation of distributable sums	Base Currency	Eligible subscribers	Subscription fee	Operational and management charges
I	FR0010474015	Accumulation	EUR	'Eligible counterparty' subscribers within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC, 'professional investor' subscribers within the meaning of section I of annex II of Directive 2014/65/EC, and all subscribers within the framework of discretionary management services or investment advice on an independent basis within the meaning of Directive 2014/65/EC, for which the suppliers of such services are not allowed to accept and retain fees, commissions or any monetary or non-monetary benefits paid or provided by the management company or by the marketing agent of the Fund ('*clean share*' units).	5% Rate rate	0.80% maximum per annum inclusive of tax
R	FR0007078589	Accumulation	EUR	All subscribers	3% Maximum rate	1.60% including taxes per annum including taxes
RD	FR0012818227	Accumulation and/or Distribution	EUR	All subscribers	3% Maximum rate	1.60% maximum per annum including taxes
R USD	FR0013065604	Accumulation	USD	All subscribers	3% Maximum rate	1.60% including taxes per annum including taxes
X	FR0013320322	Accumulation	EUR	All subscribers, particularly UCIs managed by Sycomore AM or by its subsidiaries.	10% Maximum rate	0.80% including taxes per annum including taxes

Unit Class	ISIN Code	Minimum subscription
I	FR0010474015	None
R	FR0007078589	None
RD	FR0012818227	€100
R USD	FR0013065604	€100
X	FR0013320322	€100

1.6 The latest annual report and interim statement can be obtained as follows:

The latest annual reports and the composition of the assets of the Sycomore Next Generation Master fund as well as of the Sycomore Allocation Patrimoine Feeder fund will be sent out within eight days upon written request of the unit holder to:

Sycomore Asset Management, SA
14, Avenue Hoche
75008 Paris, France
Tel: +33 (0)1 44 40 16 00
Email: info@sycomore-am.com

Additional information may be obtained if necessary from the investor relations department.

2. STAKEHOLDERS

2.1 Management Company

Sycomore Asset Management, SA. Approved by the AMF as a French Portfolio Management Company (Société de Gestion de Portefeuille) under no. GP 01-30 with registered offices located at 14, avenue Hoche, 75008, Paris, France.

2.2 Depositary and custodian

BNP Paribas SA. Establishment approved by the French Prudential Control and Resolution Authority (Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution, ACPR) whose registered office is located at 16, Boulevard des Italiens, 75009 Paris, France, and whose postal address is at 9, Rue du Débarcadère, 93500 Pantin, France, registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Register under number 662 042 449.

Description of the Depositary's responsibilities and of the potential conflicts of interest:

The depositary exercises three types of responsibilities, respectively the control of the legality of decisions taken by the management company (as defined in article 22.3 of the UCITS V Directive), the monitoring of cash flow for the UCITS (as defined in article 22.4 of said Directive) and the safekeeping of assets of the UCITS (as defined in article 22.5 of said Directive).

The primary objective of the Depositary is to protect the interests of unitholders/investors in the UCITS, which shall always take precedence over its own commercial interests.

Potential conflicts of interest may be identified, particularly in the case where the management company also has a commercial relationship with BNP Paribas SA in addition to its appointment as Depositary (which may be the case when BNP Paribas SA calculates, by delegation from the management company, the net asset value of a UCITS whose depositary is BNP Paribas SA).

In order to manage such situations, the Depositary has set up and maintains a policy for the management of conflicts of interest. The objectives of such a policy are:

- Identifying and analysing potential situations of conflicts of interest;
- Recording, managing and monitoring situations of conflicts of interest by
  - Using the permanent measures implemented in order to manage conflicts of interest, such as the segregation of duties, the split between the functional and hierarchical reporting lines, the monitoring of internal insider lists, and dedicated IT environments
  - Implementing on a case-by-case basis
    - Appropriate preventive measures, such as the creation of ad hoc monitoring, new "Chinese walls", or checking that transactions are processed in an appropriate way and/or informing the relevant clients
    - Or refusing to manage the activities that could give rise to conflicts of interest.

Description of potential duties delegated by the Depositary, list of delegates and sub-delegates and identification of the conflicts of interest that may result from such delegation.

The UCITS Depositary, BNP Paribas SA, is responsible for the safekeeping of the assets (as defined in article 22.5 of the aforementioned directive). In order to offer services related to the safekeeping of the assets in a large number of countries, enabling the UCITS to achieve their investment objectives, BNP Paribas SA has appointed sub-custodians in countries where BNP Paribas SA has no local presence. These entities are listed on the following website: http://securities.bnpparibas.com/solutions/asset-fund-services/depositary-bank-and-trustee-serv.html. The process of appointing and supervising the sub-custodians follows the highest standards of quality, including managing potential conflicts of interest that may arise in the context of such appointments.

The most recent information regarding the previous points is available to investors upon request.

2.3 Delegated institution in charge of the centralisation of subscription and redemption orders

Sycomore Asset Management SA has delegated all centralisation tasks for subscription and redemption orders to the following institutions:

<u>For registered shares to be registered or registered in the shared electronic registration system</u>:
IZNES SAS. Establishment approved by the French Prudential Control and Resolution Authority (Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution, ACPR), on 22 June 2020, whose registered office is at 18, Boulevard Malesherbes, 75008 Paris, France, registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Register under number 832 488 415.

<u>For all other units:</u>
BNP Paribas SA. Establishment approved by the French Prudential Control and Resolution Authority (Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution, ACPR) whose registered office is located at 16, Boulevard des Italiens, 75009 Paris, France, and whose postal address is at 9, Rue du Débarcadère, 93500 Pantin, France, registered with the Paris Trade and Companies

Register under number 662 042 449.

Each of the establishments will assume, by delegation from the Management Company, all of the tasks relating to the centralisation of subscription and redemption orders for units of the UCI, and according to the distribution defined above, BNP Paribas SA is in charge, at the Fund level, of aggregating the information relating to the centralisation carried out by IZNES.

2.4 Fund unit registrar

For bearer/administered registered units to be registered or registered with Euroclear:

BNP Paribas SA. Establishment approved by the French Prudential Control and Resolution Authority (Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution, ACPR) whose registered office is located at 16, Boulevard des Italiens, 75009 Paris, France, and whose postal address is at 9, Rue du Débarcadère, 93500 Pantin, France, registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Register under number 662 042 449.

For registered shares to be registered or registered as part of the shared electronic registration system:

IZNES SA. Establishment approved by the French Prudential Control and Resolution Authority (Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution, ACPR), on 22 June 2020, whose registered office is at 18, Boulevard Malesherbes, 75008 Paris, France, registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Register under number 832 488 415.

2.5 Statutory Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit, represented by Frédéric Sellam, 63 rue de Villiers, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

2.6 Marketing Agents

Sycomore Asset Management, SA. Approved by the AMF as a French Portfolio Management Company (Société de Gestion de Portefeuille) under no. GP 01-30 with registered offices located at 14, avenue Hoche, 75008, Paris, France.

The list of marketing agents is not comprehensive insofar as the UCITS is listed on Euroclear. Therefore some marketing agents may not be mandated by, or known to the management company.

2.7 Delegated fund accountant

BNP Paribas SA. Establishment approved by the French Prudential Control and Resolution Authority (Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution, ACPR) whose registered office is located at 16, Boulevard des Italiens, 75009 Paris, France, and whose postal address is at 9, Rue du Débarcadère, 93500 Pantin, France, registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Register under number 662 042 449.

3. OPERATING AND MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

3.1 General features

3.1.1. Unit Class characteristics

Nature of the rights attached to the units: The various units represent rights in ownership, i.e. each unit holder has a joint ownership right over the Fund's assets in proportion to the number of units held.

Securities administration: As part of the Fund's liability management, the functions of centralising subscription and redemption orders are performed by BNP Paribas SA for bearer/ administered registered units to be registered or registered in EUROCLEAR and by IZNES SA for purely registered units to be registered or registered in the shared electronic registration facility (Dispositif d'Enregistrement Electronique Partagé, DEEP), with the unit issuer account keeping being performed by BNP Paribas SA. These tasks are carried out by delegation from the management company.

Voting rights:no voting rights are attached to the units as decisions are made by the management company.

Form of units:units shall be issued in bearer, administered registered or pure registered form, the latter hypothesis particularly regarding the units that will be registered in the IZNES shared electronic registration facility for subscribers that will have access to this system.

Subdivision of units:Fund units are decimalised in hundred-thousandths (e.g. 0.00001). Subscription orders may be expressed in cash value, or in a fractionalised of number of units. Redemption orders may be expressed in a fractionalised number of units.

3.1.2. Accounting year-end

Last trading day in December (1st year: 31 December 2003).

3.1.3. Tax regime

The Fund is not taxable per se. Unit holders may however be liable to tax upon the sale of their units. The tax regime governing capital gains or losses by the Fund, whether unrealised or realised, depends on the tax provisions applying to the specific case of each investor and his/her tax domicile and/ or the Fund's investment jurisdiction. Investors who are unsure of their tax situation should seek advice from an advisor or a financial professional.

French personal equity savings plan eligibility (PEA): The Fund is not eligible for the PEA.

3.1.4. Information on SRI certification

On the publication date of this prospectus, the Fund does not have a French SRI label or a foreign equivalent. The Fund's Master fund, however, has the French SRI label and the management company is engaged in a process to have the fund labelled, on the basis of this prospectus and in accordance with its Master fund. Please contact the management company for confirmation of the actual labelling status of the Fund, available in particular at www.sycomore-am.com.

3.2 Specific provisions

3.2.1. ISIN Codes

Unit Class	ISIN Code
I	FR0010474015
R	FR0007078589
RD	FR0012818227
R USD	FR0013065604
X	FR0013320322

3.2.2. Investment objective

The management objective of Sycomore Allocation Patrimoine (the Feeder Fund) is to outperform the capitalised €STR over a period of three years by 2% for Unit Class R, and the capitalised €STR + 2.8% for Unit Classes I and X, and to be permanently invested for at least 95% of its net assets in units of Sycomore Next Generation (the Master Fund), a sub-fund of the Luxembourg-based SICAV, Sycomore Fund Sicav. The Feeder Fund shall invest in units from Unit Class X of the Master Fund and may hold cash on an ancillary basis.

The objective of the Master Fund is to implement a socially responsible investment strategy based on a discretionary allocation between several asset classes.

3.2.3. Benchmark

The benchmark of the fund is the capitalised €STR plus 2% for Unit Class R, and the capitalised €STR plus 2.8% for Unit Classes I and X.

The €STR is based on the interest rates for overnight unsecured euro loans raised by banks. It is calculated as a weighted average of all overnight unsecured lending transactions in the interbank market within the Eurozone. Further information on this index is available at https://www.ecb.europa.eu/stats/financial_markets_and_interest_rates/euro_short-term_rate/html/index.en.html The administrator of the €STR index is the ECB (European Central Bank). This administrator benefits from the exemption of article 2.2 of the benchmark regulation as a central bank, and as such, does not have to be entered in the ESMA register.

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, Sycomore Asset Management has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices used describing the measures to be implemented in case of substantial changes made to an index or the cessation of the provision of that index.

3.2.4. Investment strategy

The Feeder Fund shall permanently invest at least 95% of its net assets in units from Unit Class X of the Master fund and may hold cash on an ancillary basis.

Description of the investment strategy of the Master fund:

The investment strategy of Sycomore Next Generation Fund (denominated in EUR) is socially responsible and is based on a discretionary allocation of its net assets between several asset classes. The two main drivers of performance are:

(1) An equity strategy that exposes between 0% and 50% of the net assets to the following assets: international equities of all market caps and sectors, including emerging markets, forward financial instruments traded on regulated markets and/or over-the-counter that hedge, or provide exposure to, various sectors, geographical regions or market caps, and, on an accessory basis, UCITS offering exposure to international markets, including emerging markets. This includes the equity risk of convertible bonds;

(2) A "bond yield" strategy that exposes 0% to 100% of the net assets to the following assets: international bonds and other debt securities, including those of emerging markets, and public- or private-sector issuers of all ratings or even unrated by standard rating agencies (Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Ratings), derivative instruments, including but not limited to, futures, options and over-the-counter derivative instruments whose underlyings are bonds listed on international regulated markets or bond indices, for exposure or hedging and, on an ancillary basis, UCITS offering exposure to bonds, including high yield bonds. With this in mind, as much as 50% of the net assets may be exposed via direct investments (and indirect investments via UCITS limited to 10%) to high-yield bonds (rated not higher than BBB- or equivalent by at least one of the three aforementioned rating agancies, while exposure to bonds not rated by at least one of the three main ratings agencies is capped at 30% of the net assets. The management team does its own credit research and does not rely exclusively on ratings agencies to assess issuer credit risk; accordingly, investment or divestment decisions are not based automatically or solely on ratings issued by the aforementioned agencies.

Finally, the Master Fund may be exposed between 0% and 100% to the following money market assets in order to protect the portfolio against unfavourable market conditions: Short-term negotiable securities from public- or private-sector issuers rated at least A or the equivalent by the aforementioned rating agencies or the equivalent based on the research by the Management Company and, on an ancillary basis, money-market UCITS. The management team does its own credit research and does not base itself exclusively on rating agency ratings to assess issuers' credit risk.

Up to 50% of the Master Fund's net assets will be exposed to foreign exchange risk on all currencies in the investment universe. Total net assets exposure to emerging markets is capped at 50%.

These performance drivers may be complemented by an ancillary strategy with an exposure of between 0 and 10% of the net assets to UCITS implementing total return strategies and/or commodities (commodities and/or precious metals) and with a loose correlation to market indices in order to ensure prudent diversification.

Forward financial instruments traded on regulated markets and/or over-the-counter may be used for the purpose of fund management, but with no overexposure option. These instruments will be used to supplement, or to hedge equity or bond investments in currencies other than the euro, with currency risk subject todiscretionary management by Sycomore AM. The Master Fund's exposure to futures markets is capped at 100% of its net assets.

The Master fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.

The Sub-fund may hold cash equivalents (i.e. bank deposits, money market instruments or money market funds) in accordance with the investment restrictions set out in this Appendix or in the general part of this Prospectus, as the case may be, in order to achieve its investment objective, for cash purposes and in case of adverse market conditions.

This approach aims to foster companies' ESG practices by voting at general meetings and, where applicable, submitting resolutions, and, more broadly, through dialogue with companies.

The Master Fund is structured without reference to any benchmark. Each company's weighting in the portfolio is thus fully independent of the same company's weighting in any index. In this context, it is possible that a company in the portfolio does not appear in any of the major international indices or that a company which occupies a prominent place in these indices has been excluded from the portfolio of the Master Fund.

Given the environmental and/or social characteristics now promoted by the Fund, it will fall under Article 8 of the SFDR (Regulation 2019/2088 of 27 November 2019 on sustainability related disclosures in the financial services sector). Information relating to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the fund are available in the SFDR precontractual information document attached to this prospectus.

Asset classes and financial futures used:

The Feeder Fund will invest in units from Unit Class X of the Master Fund and will hold cash on an ancillary basis.

Reminder of the categories of assets and financial futures instruments used by the Master Fund:

The following assets may be included in the Master Fund's net assets:

Equities

The Master Fund's net assets are exposed between 0 and 50% to the following assets: international equities of all market caps and sectors, including emerging markets, forward financial instruments traded on regulated markets and/or over-the-counter that hedge, or provide exposure to, various sectors, geographical regions or market caps, and, on an ancillary basis, UCITS offering exposure to international markets, including emerging markets. This includes the equity risk of convertible bonds;

Debt securities and money-market instruments

Net assets are exposed 0 to 100% to the following assets: international bonds and other debt securities, including those of emerging markets, and public- or private-sector issuers of all ratings or even unrated by standard rating agencies (Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch Ratings), derivative instruments, including but not limited to, futures, options and over-the-counter derivative instruments whose underlyings are bonds listed on international regulated markets or bond indices, for exposure or hedging and, on an ancillary basis, UCITS offering exposure to bonds, including high yield bonds.

Furthermore, the Master Fund may be exposed between 0% and 100% to the following money market assets in order to protect the portfolio against unfavourable market conditions: Short-term negotiable securities from public- or private-sector issuers rated at least A or the equivalent by the aforementioned rating agencies or the equivalent based on the research by the Management Company and, on an ancillary basis, money-market UCITS.

Units or shares of UCIs

The Fund's net assets may include up to 10% units or shares of European UCITS or French UCIs investing less than 10% of their assets in UCITS or investment funds. Such UCIs may be money market UCIs in the context of the management of the Fund cash flow or equity, bond or diversified UCIs integrating an investment strategy that complements the strategy of the Fund and that contributes to the achievement of the performance objective. These UCIs are selected by the management team after meetings with the managers of these UCIs, with the main criterion of selection after complementarity of the strategies being the sustainability of the investment process. The Fund may also, within the above mentioned limits, invest in UCIs that are marketed or managed by Sycomore Asset Management or one of its subsidiaries.

Derivatives and securities with embedded derivatives

Financial futures traded on regulated markets and/or over the counter may be used for management purposes, with no possibility of overexposure. These instruments shall be used to supplement or hedge investments in equities or bonds denominated in currencies other than the Euro, foreign exchange risk being subject to discretionary management by Sycomore AM. The Master Fund's exposure to futures markets is capped at 100% of its net assets

Cash loans

In the normal course of business, the Master Fund may on occasion find itself in debt and in that case may borrow cash, up to the limit of 10% of its net assets.

3.2.5. Contracts constituting financial guarantees

The Master Fund does not receive any financial guarantees as part of the authorised transactions.

3.2.6. Risk profile of the Master fund

Risk of capital loss*: The Master Fund benefits from no guarantee or protection, so it is possible that the capital initially invested may not be recovered in full.*

Equity risk*: the Master Fund may be exposed up to 50% to fluctuations on the equity markets and is therefore subject to the uncertainty of these markets. In this regard, investors' attention is drawn to the fact that the equity markets are particularly risky and can undergo periods of sharp falls lasting several years, resulting in substantial capital losses for investors. Should the equity markets to which the Master Fund is exposed fall, the Net Asset Value will fall. Furthermore, it is possible that some securities in the portfolio might experience a period of sharp falls even when the equity markets are rising. If one or more equities in the portfolio fall, the Net Asset Value may fall, independently of market developments.*

Emerging market risk: *The Master Fund's exposure to emerging markets is 50%. Investments in the emerging markets may be more volatile than investments in the developed markets. Some of these markets may have relatively unstable* *governments, economies based on a handful of companies and financial markets limited to trading just a small number of securities. Most emerging markets do not have a developed regulatory supervision system in place and information published is less reliable than that in the developed countries. There are greater risks of expropriation, nationalisation, political and economic instability in emerging markets than developed markets. Some of these markets may also subject investments made there to temporary or permanent tax charges.*

***Risks inherent in the settlement of transactions and risk factors specific to emerging countries**: Settlement systems in emerging markets may be less well organised than in developed markets. Any shortcomings are likely to delay the settlement of transactions and to compromise the amounts in cash or securities of the Master Fund. In particular, the practices on these markets may require that the settlement take place before receipt of the securities purchased or that the securities be delivered before receipt of payment. Insofar as possible, the Company will seek to use counterparties whose financial situation constitutes a guarantee in relation to the risk of insolvency; however, the risk of losses due to a cessation of payment may not be totally eliminated. However, investments in emerging countries are currently subject to risks with regard to the ownership and custody of securities.*

***Risk incurred by convertible bonds investments**: The Master Fund may be exposed up to a maximum of 10% to convertible bonds.This is the risk that the Net Asset Value falls, affected adversely by one or more elements of a convertible bond valuation, namely: the level of interest rates, change in the price of underlying shares and the change in the price of a derivative embedded in a convertible bond.*

***Foreign exchange risk**: As eligible securities in the portfolio may be quoted in currencies other than the euro and deposits may be made in currencies other than the euro, up to 50% of the Master Fund's assets may be exposed to foreign exchange risk, as the hedging of this risk is subject to a discretionary policy on the part of the management team.*

***Risk incurred from discretionary management**: This risk is inherent in the style of management, which relies on anticipating the evolution of the different markets. The Master Fund may not always be invested in the best performing markets or securities. The performance of the Master Fund therefore depends on the manager's ability to anticipate trends in the markets or securities. This risk may result in a fall of the net asset value.*

***Credit risk**: Up to 100% of the Master Fund's assets are exposed to fixed income securities and deposits, generating interest rate risk. This risk represents the possible deterioration or default of the issuer's signature, which will have a negative impact on the price of the debt securities it has issued or on the repayment of the deposits and therefore on the net asset value of the Master Fund, resulting in a capital loss. The level of credit risk varies according to expectations, maturities and the level of confidence in each issuer, which could reduce the liquidity of the securities of an issuer and have a negative impact on the Net Asset Value, particularly in the case of liquidation by the Master fund of its positions in a market with low transaction volumes.*

***Interest rate risk**: up to 100% of the Master Fund's assets are exposed to fixed income instruments, generating interest rate risk. This represents the possible risk that interest rates fall if investments are made at a variable rate or that interest rates increase if investments are made at a fixed rate, the value of an interest rate product being an inverse function of the level of interest rates. The Net Asset Value may decrease if interest rates move unfavourably.*

***Counterparty risk**: The risk of failure of a counterparty leading to a payment default. The Master Fund may be exposed to counterparty risk resulting from the use of financial contracts traded over the counter with a credit institution. The Master Fund is therefore exposed to the risk that one of these credit institutions may not be able to honour its commitments in connection with these transactions, resulting in a fall in the net asset value.*

***Derivatives**: The Master Fund may also enter into derivative contracts (including over-the-counter derivatives) for hedging and investment purposes, in accordance with current UCITS legislation. These financial instruments may add volatility to the performance of the underlying securities and involve peculiar financial risks. OTC derivatives will be entered into in accordance with the Investment Manager's criteria and rules, but will expose the Master Fund to the credit risk of its counterparties and their ability to satisfy the terms of the contracts.*

***High yield debt securities risk**: The Master Fund may invest in high yield debt securities with a higher credit risk (default and downgrading risk), liquidity and market risk than a Master Fund investing in investment grade debt securities. Credit risk is greater for investments in high yield debt securities than for investment grade securities. It is more likely that income or capital payments may not be made when due. The risk of default is greater. The amounts recoverable following a default may be smaller or zero and the Master Fund may incur additional costs if it tries to recover its losses through bankruptcy or other similar proceedings. Adverse economic events may have a greater impact on the prices of high yield debt securities. Investors should therefore be prepared for greater volatility than for investment grade fixed income securities, with an increased risk of capital loss, but with the potential of higher returns. The market liquidity for high yield securities can be low and there may be circumstances in which there is no liquidity for these securities, making it more difficult to value and/or sell these securities.*

***Commodity risk**: The Master Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in UCITS with strategies based on commodities (commodities and/or precious metals). These markets carry specific risks and may experience very different fluctuations than other markets. Their value is closely tied to changes in levels of production of raw materials and in levels of estimated reserves, including natural energy reserves. Climatic or geopolitical factors may also affect the value of these UCITS.*

***Sustainable finance**: Sustainable finance is a relatively new field of finance. Also, the legal and regulatory framework governing sustainable finance is still under development. The lack of common standards may result in different approaches to setting and achieving ESG (environmental, social, and governance) objectives. ESG factors may vary depending on investment themes, asset classes, investment philosophy and subjective use of different ESG indicators governing portfolio construction. The selection and weightings applied may to a certain extent be subjective or based on metrics that may share the same name but have different underlying meanings. ESG information, whether from an external and/or internal source, is, by nature and in many instances, based on a qualitative and judgemental assessment, especially in the absence of well-defined market standards and due to the existence of multiple approaches to sustainable investment. An element of subjectivity and discretion is therefore inherent in the interpretation and use of ESG data. It may consequently be difficult to compare strategies integrating ESG criteria. Investors should note that the subjective value that they may or may not assign to certain types of ESG criteria may differ substantially from that of the Master Fund. The lack of harmonised definitions may also potentially result in certain investments not benefiting from preferential tax treatments or credits because ESG criteria are assessed differently than initially thought. Applying ESG criteria to the investment process may exclude securities of certain issuers for non-financial reasons and, as a result, may lose some market opportunities available to funds that do not use ESG or sustainability criteria.*
ESG information from third-party data providers may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. As a result, there exists a risk of incorrectly assessing a security or issuer, resulting in the incorrect inclusion or exclusion of a security. ESG data providers are private undertakings providing ESG data for a variety of issuers. The ESG data providers may change the evaluation of issuers or instruments, at their discretion and from time to time, due to ESG or other factors. The approach to sustainable finance may evolve and develop over time, both due to a refinement of investment decision-making processes to address *ESG factors and risks, and because of legal and regulatory developments.*

***Sustainability risk**: As a result of climatic events which may result from climate change (physical risks) or the company's response to climate change (transition risks), which may have a negative impact on the Fund's investments and financial condition. Social events (e.g. inequality, inclusion, labour relations, investment in human capital, accident prevention, changes in client behaviour, etc.) or governance instabilities (e.g. significant and recurrent breach of international agreements, corruption issues, product quality and safety, sales practices, etc.) may also constitute sustainability risks. These risks are integrated into the investment process and risk monitoring as they represent potential or actual material risks and/or opportunities to maximise long-term returns.*

3.2.7. Guarantee or protection

None.

3.2.8. Target investors and target investor profile

Unit Class I units ('clean share' units) are specifically aimed at 'eligible counterparty' subscribers within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC, 'professional investor' subscribers within the meaning of section I of annex II of Directive 2014/65/EC, and all subscribers within the framework of discretionary management services or investment advice on an independent basis within the meaning of Directive 2014/65/EC, for which the suppliers of such services are not allowed to accept and retain fees, commissions or any monetary and non-monetary benefits paid or provided by the management company or by the marketing agent of the Fund (clean share units).

Other share classes are aimed at all investors and may be used within unit-linked life insurance policies.

It is particularly aimed at investors interested in a minimum investment period of three (3) years and who also wish to diversify their investments.

The reasonable amount to invest in this Fund depends on your personal situation. n order to assess your financial situation, you must take into account your personal assets, your current needs and your needs over the next three years, as well as your willingness to take on risk or, conversely, to opt for a more prudent investment. You are also strongly advised to sufficiently diversify your investments so that they are not exposed solely to the risks incurred by this UCITS.

The units in the Fund, which is a Foreign Public Fund within the meaning of Section 13 of the US Bank Holding Company Act, have not been registered or reported to the US authorities pursuant to the US Securities Act of 1933. Hence, they may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in the United States or on behalf of or for the benefit of a "U.S. Person" within the meaning of the US Regulation (Regulation S).

3.2.9. Calculation and allocation of distributable sums

Accumulation and/or distribution.

Unit Classes X, I, R, and R USD: Full accumulation of the net income and of the net realised capital gains.

Unit Class RD: Accumulation and/or yearly distribution with the possibility of quarterly interim payments of some or all of the net income and net realised capital gains.

The management company shall decide each year on the allocation of distributable sums.

3.2.10. Unit Class characteristics

Unit Class	ISIN Code	Allocation of distributable sums	Base Currency	Eligible subscribers
I	FR0010474015	Accumulation	EUR	'Eligible counterparty' subscribers within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC, 'professional investor' subscribers within the meaning of section I of annex II of Directive 2014/65/EC, and all subscribers within the framework of discretionary management services or investment advice on an independent basis within the meaning of Directive 2014/65/EC, for which the suppliers of such services are not allowed to accept and retain fees, commissions or any monetary or non-monetary benefits paid or provided by the management company or by the marketing agent of the Fund ('clean share' units).
R	FR0007078589	Accumulation	EUR	All subscribers
RD	FR0012818227	Accumulation and/or Distribution	EUR	All subscribers
R USD	FR0013065604	Accumulation	USD	All subscribers
X	FR0013320322	Accumulation	EUR	All subscribers, particularly UCIs managed by Sycomore AM or by its subsidiaries.

Units	ISIN Code	Minimum subscription
I	FR0010474015	None
R	FR0007078589	None
RD	FR0012818227	€100
R USD	FR0013065604	€100
X	FR0013320322	€100

3.2.11. Conditions for subscribing and redeeming shares

Orders for subscription or redemption of units to be registered or registered as bearer/administered registered units in Euroclear, are centralised by BNP Paribas SA (Postal address: 9, Rue du Débarcadère, 93500 Pantin, France) on each NAV calculation day (D) at 9:00 am. Orders for pure registered units to be registered or registered in the IZNES shared electronic registration system (Dispositif d'Enregistrement Électronique Partagé, DEEP) are received at any time by IZNES and centralised through IZNES on each NAV calculation day (D) at 9:00 am. These orders are then executed at an unknown price on the basis of the following business day NAV (D+1). The resulting payments are made on the second following business day (D+2).

In summary, subscription and redemption orders are executed in accordance with the table below, unless any specific deadline is agreed upon with your financial institution:

D: Day on which the net asset value is determined	**D+1 business day**	**D+2 business days**
Centralisation before 9:00 am of the subscription and redemption orders	Publication of the Net Asset Value of D	Delivery of Subscriptions Settlement of Redemptions

Subscription orders may be expressed in cash value, or in a fractionalised number of units. Redemption orders may be expressed in a fractionalised number of units.

Holders can switch from one unit class to another by passing a redemption order in the units of the unit class held, followed by a subscription order for units in another unit class. Investors should therefore be aware that switching from one unit class to another triggers the application of the tax regime governing capital gains or losses on financial instruments.

NAV calculation date and frequency: The net asset value is determined each day the Euronext markets are open, with the exception of legal holidays in France and Luxembourg (D). This NAV is calculated on the following business day (D+1), based on the preceding day's closing prices (D).

Place and methods of publication or communication of net asset value: The net asset value is available upon request from Sycomore Asset Management and on its website (www.sycomore-am.com).

Capping Mechanism for Redemptions (or 'Gate'):

Unit holders are informed of the existence of a capping mechanism for redemptions at the level of the Master Fund.
This mechanism enables the Board of Directors of the Master Fund not to fully execute redemption orders centralised on the same net asset value under exceptional circumstances and if this is in the interest of the unit holders.

As a feeder fund, Sycomore Allocation Patrimoine is considered equally with the other unit holders of the Master fund and therefore supports, together with all the unit holders of the Master fund, the *gate* mechanism put in place at the level of the Master fund.

Note concerning the capping mechanism (or gate) for redemptions applicable at the Master Fund (Sycomore Next Generation) level:
If the Board of Directors of the Master Fund was unable to meet the redemption requests received if these exceed 10% of the Company's total assets, it could decide to reduce or defer the redemption requests received on a prorata basis so as to reduce the number of shares redeemed that day to 10% of the Company's assets during a period that shall be determined by the Board of Directors of the Master Fund.

In the event that liquidity conditions allow, the Board of Directors of the Master Fund may decide not to trigger the capping mechanism for redemptions and consequently to honour redemptions beyond this threshold.

Informing Sycomore Allocation Patrimoine unit holders:
Unit holders who have issued redemption requests affected by the capping decision shall be informed in particular as soon as possible after the relevant date of execution of centralisation. The capping decision will also be published on the website of the management company and will be included in the next periodic report.

Order processing:
If a capping decision is made, the percentage of redemptions of the Master Fund net of subscriptions will be reduced to 10% of the net assets (or, if applicable, to the higher rate applied if the Board of Directors decides to honour redemptions above the prescribed capping threshold).

Consequently, redemption orders will be reduced, for all investors wishing to have their units redeemed on the date of execution of centralisation, by the same percentage (hereinafter the 'Reduction Coefficient'). The Reduction Coefficient is equal to the ratio between the capping threshold expressed as a percentage of net assets (plus the percentage of any subscriptions) and the quantity of units of the Master Fund for which redemption is requested (Percentage of Redemptions).

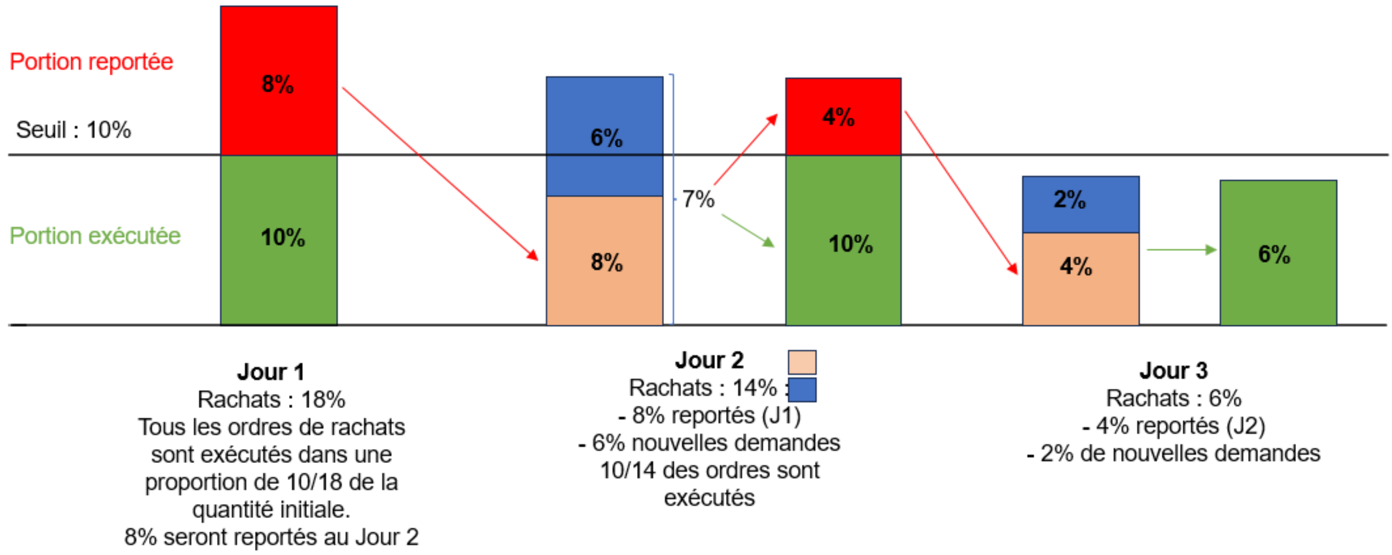
Consequently, the number of units to which the redemption is carried out is equal, for a given unit holder, to the initial number of units to which the redemption has been requested multiplied by the Reduction Coefficient, this number of units being rounded up to the larger fraction of units.

Redemption requests which have not been executed in accordance with the capping decision and which are pending execution will be carried forward automatically, within the same limits, on the next net asset value calculation date.

Redemption requests carried forward to a next NAV calculation date will not be given priority over later requests.

Exemption from the capping mechanism: The mechanism will not be triggered when the redemption order is immediately followed by a subscription order from the same investor for the same amount or number of units, based on the same net asset value and for the same ISIN code.

Example of the mechanism implemented by transparency of the Master Fund:



Day 1: assume a threshold of 10% and total requests for redemptions amount to 18% for Day 1, then 8% of requests will not be able to be executed on Day 1 and will be deferred to Day 2.

Day 2: assume now that total redemption requests amount to 14% (including 6% new requests). As the threshold is 10%, 4% of requests will therefore not be executed on Day 2 and will be carried forward to Day 3.

You may also refer to Article 3 of the Fund's Rules for information on the capping mechanism for redemptions of your fund.

3.2.12. Fees and Charges:

Entry and exit charges:Entry and exit charges are either levied on the subscription price paid by the investor or deducted from the redemption price. Charges retained by the UCITS offset expenses borne by the UCITS for investment or divestment. Non-retained charges are attributed to the asset management company, the marketing agent, etc.

Charges borne by the investor at the time of subscriptions and redemptions	Basis	Rate incl. tax				
		Unit Class I	Unit Class R	Unit Class RD	Unit Class R USD	Unit Class X
Subscription fee not due to the UCITS	Net Asset Value multiplied by the number of units subscribed	5% maximum rate	3% maximum rate			10% maximum rate
Subscription fee due to the UCITS	Net Asset Value multiplied by the number of units subscribed	None				
Redemption fee not due to the UCITS	Net Asset Value multiplied by the number of units redeemed	None				
Redemption fee due to the UCITS	Net Asset Value multiplied by the number of units redeemed	None				

Exemptions:No fees will be charged for a redemption followed by a subscription for the same account on the same day, if the NAV and amount have the same values.

Operating and management charges:These fees include all the expenses invoiced directly to the UCITS, except for execution fees. Execution fees include intermediation charges (brokerage, stamp duty, etc.) and transfer commissions, if any, which may be collected by the depositary and the management company. The following may be payable in addition to the operating and management charges:
- performance fees. These reward the management company when the UCITS exceeds its objectives. They are therefore invoiced to the UCITS;
- transfer commissions invoiced to the UCITS.

For further details regarding fees charged to the UCITS, please refer to the key information document.

Fees charged to the UCITS	Basis	Rate				
		Unit Class X	Unit Class I	Unit Class R	Unit Class RD	Unit Class R USD
Management fees, operating fees, and other fees (Statutory Auditors, Depositary and centralisation fees, financial management, distribution, legal costs, etc.)	Net assets	Maximum annual rate (including tax)				
		0.80%		1.60%		
Performance fee	Net assets	None	15% including tax above the capitalised ESTER +2.8% with High Water Mark	15% including tax above the capitalised ESTER +2.00% with High Water Mark		
Transfer commissions charged by the management company	Charge on each transaction	None				
Transfer commission collected by the depositary	Charge on each transaction	Maximum charge of €10, including tax on UCIs				

These fees shall be booked directly to the Fund's profit and loss account.

Performance fee: From 1 January 2022, the performance fee will be calculated as follows:

Calculation method

The outperformance generated by the Fund on a given date is understood to be the positive difference between the net assets of the Fund before charging a possible performance fee and the assets of an imaginary UCI, realising the performance of its benchmark index and registering the same pattern of subscriptions and redemptions as the actual Fund on the same date.

If this difference is negative, this amount represents an underperformance that will have to be offset in the following years before it can again be provisioned for the performance fee.

Offsetting underperformances and reference period

As specified in the ESMA guidelines for performance fees, 'the reference period is the period during which performance is measured and compared to the benchmark and at the end of which it is possible to reset the mechanism for offsetting past underperformance.'

This period is set at 5 years. This means that in excess of 5 consecutive years without crystallisation, unoffset underperformance older than 5 years will no longer be taken into account in the performance fee calculation.

Observation period

The first observation period will commence with a term of twelve months beginning on 1 January 2022.

At the end of each financial year, one of the following three cases may occur:

• The Fund underperformed over the observation period. In this case, no fee is charged and the observation period is extended by one year to a maximum of 5 years (reference period).

• The Fund outperforms the observation period but the net asset value after taking into account any provision for performance fees is lower than the highest of the net asset values on the last trading day of each previous financial year. In this case, no fee is charged, the calculation is reset and a new twelve-month observation period begins.

• The Fund (i) outperformed over the observation period and (ii) the net asset value after taking into account a possible provision for the performance fee is higher than the highest of the net asset values recorded on the last trading day of each previous financial year. In this case, the management company receives the provisioned fees (crystallisation), the calculation is reset and a new twelve-month observation period begins.

Provisionnement

Each time the net asset value is established (NAV), the performance fee is subject to a provision (of 15% of the outperformance) if the net assets of the Fund before deduction of any performance fee are greater than that of the imaginary UCI over the observation period and the net asset value after taking into account a potential provision for performance fees is higher than the highest of the net asset values recorded on the last trading day of each previous financial year, or a reversal of the provision limited to the existing allocation in the event of underperformance.

In the event of redemptions during the period, the share of the constituted provision corresponding to the number of shares redeemed shall be definitively acquired and taken by the Manager.

Cristallisation

The crystallisation period, i.e. the frequency of any provisioned performance fee being payable to the management company, is twelve months.

The first crystallisation period will end on the last day of the financial year ending 31 December 2022.

4. COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

The settlement of distributable sums occurs, where applicable, within five months following the end of the Fund's financial year.

Subscription and redemption orders for Fund units must be addressed to BNP Paribas SA for bearer/administered registered units to be registered or registered in Euroclear, and by IZNES for pure registered units to be registered or registered in the shared electronic registration facility (Dispositif d'Enregistrement Electronique Partagé, DEEP).

Information concerning the UCITS is provided by Sycomore Asset Management to your financial intermediary, whose duty it is to pass this information on to their clients.

The management company's voting policy and the report setting out the conditions for the exercise of these voting rights are available and sent free of charge within one week upon written request from the investor to:
- Sycomore Asset Management, 14 Avenue Hoche, 75008 Paris, France; - At the following address: info@sycomore-am.com.
The information on Environmental, Social and Governance criteria taken into account by the UCITS is available on Sycomore Asset Management's Website (www.sycomore-am.com).

Sycomore AM's shareholder commitment policy and the latest report on the implementation of this policy are available on our website: www.sycomore-am.com.

Furthermore, information concerning the Fund may be obtained directly via the Sycomore Asset Management website (www.sycomore-am.com) or by calling our Investor Relations Department at +33 (0)1 44 40 16 00.

The management company may send the UCI's portfolio composition to its investors within a period which may not be less than 48 hours after the publication of the net asset value, solely for the purpose of calculating the regulatory requirements related to Directive 2009/138/EC (Solvency 2). Each investor wishing to use this information must have procedures in place to manage this sensitive information prior to the transmission of the portfolio composition, which is to be used solely for calculating prudential requirements.

5. INVESTMENT REGULATION

The fund complies with the investment regulation for UCITS governed by Directive 2009/65/EC investing more than 10% of their assets in units or shares of funds. It also complies with the General Regulation of the AMF (French regulatory body) regarding diversified funds.

6. OVERALL RISK

The Fund’s overall risk reflects the additional risk incurred by the use of derivatives, based on the commitment calculation method.

7. ASSET VALUATION PRINCIPLES

7.1 Asset valuation rules

Financial instruments and securities traded on French or foreign regulated markets are valued at market price.

However, the following instruments are valued in accordance with the following specific methods:

- Financial instruments which are not traded on regulated markets are valued by the management company at their likely trading value.

- Units or shares in UCITS are valued at the most recently published NAV.

- Negotiable debt securities and similar instruments which are not actively traded are valued using an actuarial method. The value retained is that of equivalent issued securities, which are adjusted, where applicable, on the basis of a credit spread reflecting the creditworthiness of the security issuer. However, negotiable debt securities with residual lifespan not exceeding three months may be valued using the linear method in the absence of any specific sensitivity. The application of these principles is set by the management company. These are detailed in the notes to the annual financial statements.

- transactions involving financial futures or options traded on French or foreign organised markets are valued at market price in accordance with methods laid down by the asset management company and appear in the annexe to the annual financial statements. They are set out in the notes to the annual financial statements.

- Over-the-counter futures, options or swap transactions authorised by the regulations applicable to UCITS, are valued at their market price or at an estimated value in accordance with methods laid down by the management company, as defined in the notes to the annual financial statements.

Financial instruments for which no price has been established on the valuation day, or the price of which has been adjusted, are valued at their likely trading value under the management company's liability. These valuations and relative supporting data are made available to the Statutory Auditor during inspections and audits.

The accounting currency of the UCITS is the euro.

7.2 Alternative assessment procedures in case the financial data is unavailable

Please note that the administrative and accounting management of the fund is delegated to BNP Paribas SA, which is in charge of valuing the Fund's financial assets.

Nevertheless, at any given time, Sycomore Asset Management has its own estimate of the financial assets in the Fund, carried out using multiple sources of financial data which it has at its disposal (Reuters, Bloomberg, market counterparties, etc.).

In the event that the delegated administrative and accounting agent is unable to value the Fund's assets, it will still therefore be possible to provide it with the requisite information for the purpose of such a valuation, in which case the Statutory Auditor will be promptly informed.

7.3 Accounting method

The accounting method selected to record income from financial instruments is the coupon-received principle.

The accounting method selected to record execution fees is exclusive of fees.

8. REMUNERATION POLICY

In accordance with the regulation resulting from Directives 2011/65/EC (AIFM) and 2014/91/EC (UCITS V), Sycomore AM established a remuneration policy. Its objectives are to promote alignment of interests between investors, the management company and its staff, as well as sound and efficient risk management of managed portfolios and of the management company, taking into account the nature, scope and complexity of Sycomore AM's activities. In particular, it relies on the allocation of sufficiently high fixed remuneration and bonuses whose procedures for allocation and payment promote the alignment of long-term interests.

Details of this remuneration policy are available on our website, www.sycomore-am.com. A paper copy can also be made available free of charge upon request.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

ASSETS AND UNITS

Article 1 - Fund units

The rights of co-owners are expressed in units, each unit representing an equivalent fraction of the assets of the Fund. Each unit holder owns joint ownership rights over the assets of the fund in proportion to the number of units owned.
The term of the fund is 99 years from 27 January 2002, except in the case of any early winding-up or extension as provided for in these terms and conditions.

The characteristics of the various categories of units, and the terms and conditions of their acquisition, are set forth in the key information document and the prospectus of the Fund.

The various categories of units may:

- benefit from different income distribution methods (distribution or capitalisation)
- be denominated in different currencies;
- incur different management fees;
- bear different entry and exit charges;
- have a different nominal value.

Units may be consolidated or split.

The Board of Directors of the asset management company may elect to split units into hundred-thousandths, referred to as fractional units.

Provisions herein governing the issue and redemption of units are applicable to fractional units, the value of which shall always be proportional to the value of the proportion they represent. All other provisions herein governing units apply to fractional units without need for further specification, unless otherwise stated.

Finally, the board of directors of the management company may unilaterally elect to split units by creating new units issued to unit holders in exchange for existing units.

Article 2 - Minimum assets

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

Article 3 - Issue and redemption of units

The units can be issued at any time at the request of unit holders on the basis of their Net Asset Value plus, if applicable, any subscription fees.

Redemptions and subscriptions shall be carried out in accordance with the conditions and procedures defined in the prospectus.

Fund units may be listed in accordance with applicable regulations.

Unit subscriptions must be paid in full on the NAV calculation date. They may be made in cash and/or by a contribution in kind in the form of transferable securities. The management company has the right to refuse the proposed securities and has a period of seven days from the date of filing to inform the subscriber of their decision. If it accepts the securities, they shall be valued on the basis of the rules laid down in Article 4, and the subscription shall be made on the basis of the first net asset value calculated following acceptance of the securities involved.

Redemptions shall be paid out exclusively in cash, unless the Fund is liquidated and unit holders have given their consent to repayment in securities. Payment is made by the registrar and transfer agent within a maximum of five days following unit valuation.

This period may however be extended up to a maximum of 30 days in exceptional circumstances if the repayment requires the prior divestment of assets held in the Fund.

Except in case of inheritance or inter-vivos estate distribution, the disposal or transfer of units between holders, or from holders to a third party, is equivalent to a redemption followed by a subscription; if this involves a third party, the disposal or transfer amount must, if relevant, be completed by the beneficiary in order to attain at least the minimum subscription required by the prospectus.

Pursuant to Article L. 214-8-7 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, the redemption by the Fund of its units, as well as the issue of new units, may be provisionally suspended, by the management company, under exceptional circumstances and if unit holders' best interests so require. When the net assets of the Fund are lower than the amount set by the regulations, no redemption of shares may take place.
Pursuant to Article L. 214-8-7 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, and Article 411-20-1 of the AMF General Regulation, the management company may decide to cap redemptions when exceptional circumstances require it, and if

unit holders' best interests so require.

As a feeder fund, the Fund is treated equally with the other unit holders of its Master Fund and therefore supports, together with all unit holders of the Master Fund, the mechanism for capping redemptions (*gate)* introduced at the level of the Master Fund.

I. Description of the strategy used

The capping decision may be taken by the Board of Directors of the master fund if, on a given subscription centralisation date, the difference between the share of assets of the master fund to be redeemed (hereinafter the 'Percentage of Redemptions') and the share of assets of the fund to be subscribed (hereinafter the 'Percentage of Subscriptions') is positive and represents more than a certain percentage of the total net assets (as defined in the Fund prospectus) as of the last date of calculation of the net asset value, for a period that will be defined by the Board of Directors of the Master Fund.

If liquidity conditions allow, the Board ofDirectors of the Master Fund may decide not to trigger capping on redemptions and consequently to honour redemptions beyond that threshold.

II. Informing unit holders

Unit holders who have issued redemption requests affected by the capping decision shall be informed in particular as soon as possible after the relevant date of execution of centralisation. The capping decision will also be published on the website of the management company and will be included in the next periodic report.

III. Order processing

If a capping decision is made, the percentage of redemptions of the Master Fund net of subscriptions will be reduced to the percentage of the net assets defined in the Fund prospectus (or, if applicable, to the higher rate applied if the Board of Directors of the Master Fund decides to honour redemptions above the prescribed capping threshold).

Consequently, redemption orders will be reduced, for all investors wishing to have their units redeemed on the date of execution of centralisation, by the same percentage (hereinafter the 'Reduction Coefficient'). The Reduction Coefficient is equal to the ratio between the capping threshold expressed as a percentage of net assets (plus the percentage of any subscriptions) and the Percentage of Redemptions.

Consequently, the number of units to which the redemption is carried out is equal, for a given unit holder, to the initial number of units to which the redemption has been requested multiplied by the Reduction Coefficient, this number of units being rounded up to the larger fraction of units.

Redemption requests which have not been executed in accordance with the capping decision and which are pending execution will be carried forward automatically, within the same limits, on the next net asset value calculation date.

Redemption requests carried forward to a next NAV calculation date will not be given priority over later requests.

Exemption from the capping mechanism: The mechanism will not be triggered when the redemption order is immediately followed by a subscription order from the same investor for the same amount or number of units, based on the same net asset value and for the same ISIN code.

The UCITS may cease to issue units pursuant to the third paragraph of Article L. 214-8-7 of the French Monetary and Financial Code on a temporary or permanent basis, in part or in full, in situations that objectively require the closure of subscriptions, such as when the maximum number of units has been issued, a maximum amount of assets has been reached, or a specific subscription period has expired. The trigger of this tool will be communicated by any means to existing holders relating to its activation, as well as to the threshold and objective situation that led to the decision to partially or completely close. In the case of a partial closure, this communication by any means will explicitly specify the terms and conditions under which existing holders may continue to subscribe during the duration of this partial closure. Unit holders are also informed by any means of the decision of the UCITS or the management company either to end the total or partial closure of subscriptions (when falling below the trigger level) or not to end them (in the event of a change of threshold or a change in the objective situation that led to the implementation of this tool). A change in the objective situation invoked or to the trigger level of the tool must always be made in the interests of the unit holders. Information by any means shall specify the exact reasons for these changes.

Article 4 - Calculation of the Net Asset Value

The Net Asset Value is calculated in accordance with the valuation rules set out in the Prospectus.

Contributions in kind shall comprise only securities, shares or contracts permissible as UCITS assets, and these shall be valued in accordance with the valuation principles applied to the NAV calculation.

FUND OPERATION

Article 5 - The Management Company

The fund is managed by the management company in accordance with the policy defined for the Fund.

The management company will act in the sole interest of the unit holders under all circumstances and shall have sole authority to exercise the voting rights attached to securities held by the Fund.

Article 5a - Operating rules

The instruments and deposits that are eligible to form part of the Fund's assets and the investment rules are described in the prospectus.

Article 5b - Listing on a regulated market and/or a multilateral trading facility

Fund units may be listed on a regulated market and/or a multilateral trading facility in accordance with applicable regulations. In case the Fund whose units are admitted to trading on a regulated market has an index-based management objective, the Fund will have in place a system to ensure that the price of its units does not significantly vary from its net asset value.

Article 6 - Custodian

The depositary performs the tasks entrusted to it by the legal and regulatory provisions in force as well as those entrusted to it contractually. It is responsible for ensuring that legal decisions made by the management company comply with the necessary regulations. It must, where required, take any precautionary measures it deems necessary. In the event of a dispute with the management company, it will inform the French Financial Markets Authority (Autorité des Marchés Financiers, AMF).

Although the Fund is a feeder UCITS, the custodian has thus entered into an information exchange agreement with the master UCITS custodian or, if applicable, if it is also the custodian of the UCITS, it has drawn up appropriate specifications.

Article 7 - Statutory auditor

A statutory auditor is appointed by the governing body of the management company for a term of six financial years, with the approval of the AMF.

The statutory auditor certifies the accuracy and consistency of the financial statements. The appointment of the statutory auditor may be renewed.

The statutory auditor is required to notify the AMF as soon as possible of any fact or decision relating to the UCITS of which they become aware in the course of their audit that may:
1° Constitute a breach of the laws or regulations applicable to this Fund that could have a significant impact on its financial situation, results or assets;
2° Undermine the conditions or continuity of its business;
3° Entail the issuing of reservations or the refusal to certify the financial statements.

Asset valuation and the determination of exchange terms pertaining to conversions, mergers or split transactions are carried out under the supervision of the statutory auditor.

The statutory auditor shall determine the value of any contribution in kind or redemption in kind under their own responsibility, except in the case of redemptions in kind for an ETF on the primary market.

The statutory auditor monitors the accuracy of the composition of assets and other items prior to publication.

The statutory auditor's fees shall be set by mutual agreement between the auditor and the board of directors or the management board of the management company, on the basis of a work schedule setting out the checks deemed necessary.

The statutory auditor shall certify positions serving as the basis for any interim distribution.
The statutory auditor's fees are included in the management fees.

Article 8 – The financial statements and management report

At the closing of each financial year, the management company prepares the financial statements and a report on the fund's management during that year.
The management company prepares a statement of the assets and liabilities of the UCITS, at least once every half-year, under the supervision of the depositary.
The management company shall make these documents available to unit holders within four months of the end of the financial year and inform them of the amount of income attributable to them: these documents shall be either sent by post at the express request of the unit holders, or made available to them at the management company.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ALLOCATION OF DISTRIBUTABLE SUMS

Article 9 – Terms and conditions of appropriation of income and distributable sums

Net income for the financial year shall be equal to total interests, arrears, dividends, premiums and bonuses, attendance fees and any other income relating to securities constituting the Fund portfolio, plus income from short-term liquidities, minus management charges and borrowing costs.

Distributable amounts consist of:

1. Net income plus retained earnings plus or minus the balance of accrued income;

2. Realised capital gains after costs, less realised capital losses after costs, recognised during the financial year, plus capital gains after costs recognised during previous financial years that have not been distributed or accumulated and minus or plus the balance of capital gain accruals.

The amounts stated in points 1 and 2 may be distributed, either entirely or partially, independently of one another. The management company shall decide on the appropriation of distributable amounts. Where applicable, the Fund may choose one of the following options for each unit class:

- capitalisation: distributable amounts are fully reinvested with the exception of those that must be distributed pursuant to legal provisions;

- distribution (with the possibility of interim distribution):

  - of all distributable sums (all amounts mentioned in points 1 and 2), to the nearest rounded figure;

  - distributable sums mentioned in point 1 to the nearest rounded figure;

  - distributable sums mentioned in point 2 to the nearest rounded figure.

For Funds which prefer to maintain the freedom to accumulate and/or distribute all or part of the distributable sums, the management company decides each year on the appropriation of distributable sums mentioned in points 1 and 2 with the possibility of interim distribution.

MERGER - SPLIT - DISSOLUTION - LIQUIDATION

Article 10 - Merger & De-merger

The management company may either transfer, in full or in part the assets included in the Fund to another UCITS or split the Fund into two or more other funds.

Such mergers or splits may not be carried out until the unit holders have been notified. A merger or split gives rise to the issuance of a certificate specifying the new number of units held by each unit holder.

Article 11 - Dissolution & extension

If the Fund assets remain below the amount specified in Article 2 for a period of thirty days, the management company shall wind-up the Fund and inform the French financial markets authority (Autorité des Marchés Financiers, AMF), unless it is merged with another investment fund.

The management company may wind up the Fund before term. It shall inform unit holders of its decision and subscription or redemption orders shall no longer be accepted as of that date.

The management company shall also wind-up the Fund if it receives redemption orders for all of its units, if the depositary ceases to perform its duties where no other depositary has been designated, and upon the expiry of the Fund's term unless it has been extended.
The management company shall inform the French Financial Markets Authority in writing of the scheduled date and selected winding-up procedure.
It shall then send the French financial markets authority (Autorité des Marchés Financiers, AMF) the statutory auditor's report.

Extension of a fund may be decided by the management company in agreement with the depositary. Its decision must be taken at least 3 months prior to expiry of the Fund's term, and both unit holders and the French financial markets authority (Autorité des Marchés Financiers, AMF) must be informed at the same time.

If the agreement concluded between the depositary and the management company is terminated by either party, the management company shall wind-up the Fund within a maximum period of three months upon reception of the termination notice by the party being notified. This is unless another depositary has been designated by the management company and authorised by the French financial markets authority (Autorité des Marchés Financiers, AMF) within this period.

Article 12 - Liquidation

If the Fund is to be dissolved, the management company or the custodian shall act as liquidator, failing which a liquidator shall be appointed by the courts at the request of any party concerned. For such purposes, they will be entrusted with full powers to dispose of assets, pay any creditors and distribute the available balance amongst the unit holders, in cash or in securities.

The statutory auditor and the depositary shall continue in their respective capacities until the liquidation process is complete.

DISPUTES

Article 13 - Competent courts & Choice of jurisdiction

All disputes related to the Fund that may arise during the term in which it operates, or during its liquidation, either between the unit holders or between the unit holders and the management company or the depositary, are subject to the jurisdiction of the competent courts.

Pre-contractual disclosure for financial products referred to in Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Sycomore Allocation Patrimoine **Legal entity identifier:** 969500M6AZQFDFB4EF50

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that it does not cause significant harm to any of these objectives and that the companies in which the financial product invests apply 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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**

- ☐ in economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ in economic activities that are not considered environmentally sustainable under the EU taxonomy

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: __%**

☒ **It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum of 20% of sustainable investments

- ☐ having an environmental objective in economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☒ having 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 sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

As mentioned in the prospectus, the investment strategy of Sycomore Allocation Patrimoine, as a Feeder Fund investing at least 95% of its net assets in units of the Sycomore Next Generation sub-fund of the Sycomore Fund SICAV under Luxembourg law (the 'Master Fund'), is socially responsible. Any environmental and/or social characteristics of the Feeder Fund shall be taken into account at the level of the Master Fund.

At the Master Fund level, the process of researching and selecting shares and bonds of private-sector issuers in the investment universe in all cases includes binding non-financial criteria and overweights companies whose ESG criteria are consistent with the objective of sustainable growth. For Sycomore Next Generation, non-financial criteria are used to exclude companies with major sustainable development risks and to favour companies that tackle societal and environmental problems for future generations. Our stock selection is currently dominated by three key themes: Workplace performance, energy and environmental transition, and quality of life.

No benchmark has been appointed to determine whether the Master Fund or the Feeder Fund complies with the environmental and/or social criteria they promote.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

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

The sustainability indicators used to measure the achievement of each of the environmental or social criteria promoted by the Feeder Fund in relation to its investment in its Master Fund must be assessed at the level of the Master Fund.

The Master Fund will assess the attainment of each of the environmental or social criteria using the following sustainability indicators, among others:

At the level of the investee companies:

- **SPICE ratings of investee companies**: SPICE[1] stands for Society & Suppliers, People, Investors, Customers and Environment. This tool assesses the sustainability of corporate performance. It integrates the analysis of economic, governance, environmental, social and societal risks and opportunities into the commercial practices and product and service offerings of companies. The analysis takes into account 90 criteria from which a score between 1 and 5 per SPICE letter is obtained. These 5 ratings are weighted according to the most significant impacts on the company.
- **At the societal level**: **societal contribution of products and services**. The assessment of the societal contribution[2] combines the positive and negative societal contributions of products and services of a company. The methodology is based on the societal aspects of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their 169 targets. The methodology also includes macroeconomic and scientific data from public research institutions and independent organisations such as the Access to Care Foundation and the Access to Nutrition Initiative.
- **At the human resources level,** two indicators relate to SDG 8 ('Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.') and SDGs 3, 4, 5, and 10 for the former:
  - **The Happy@Work Environment rating[3]:** The framework provides a comprehensive and objective assessment of the level of wellbeing at work, focusing on: objectives, autonomy, skills, labour relations, and equity.
  - **The 'Good Jobs' rating[4]** is a metric that aims to assess, on a scale of 0 to 100, a company's overall ability to create sustainable and quality jobs for all, particularly in areas - countries or regions - where employment is relatively limited and therefore necessary for sustainable and inclusive development.
- **At the environmental level:** the **Net Environmental Contribution[5] (NEC)** indicator. The NEC is a metric that enables investors to measure to what extent a given business model is aligned or misaligned with the ecological transition and objectives for mitigating climate change. The score is calculated on a scale from -100%, for the

[1] Further information is available on the website, which can be found at the end of this document

[2] Ibid

[3] Ibid

[4] Ibid

[5] Ibid

activities that are the most damaging to natural resources, to +100% for activities providing a strong positive environmental impact. The NEC targets five impact categories (challenges: climate, waste, biodiversity, water, air quality) by business group (areas of contribution: ecosystems, energy, mobility, construction, production).

- **‘Good in Tech’ rating of investee companies.**
- **Compliance of Issuing Countries with the United Nations Global Compact.**
- **Compliance of Issuing Countries with the Investment Manager's country rating model.**
- **Compliance of investee companies with the Investment Manager's SRI exclusion policy.**
- **Compliance of investee companies with the Investment Manager's controversy review process.**
- **Compliance of investee companies with the Investment Manager's PAI policy.**

At product level:

- **Net Environmental Contribution;**
- **Societal Contribution of products and services.**

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Master Fund may partially make sustainable investments with a social objective, on the basis of at least one of the following conditions:

- **At the societal level:** Investments where the **societal contribution of products and services** is greater than or equal to +30%.
- **At the human resources level,** two indicators relate to SDG 8 (‘Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.’) and SDGs 3, 4, 5, and 10 for the former:
    - **Investments awarded with a Happy@Work Environment rating**[6] greater than or equal to 4.5/5.
    - **Investments awarded with a Good Jobs rating** greater than or equal to 55/100.

Companies with a Good Jobs rating or a Happy@Work Environment rating greater than or equal to the selected thresholds make a significant contribution to SDG 8, according to the Investment Manager.

The Master Fund will partially make sustainable investments with an environmental objective, based on the following conditions: investments for which the **Net Environmental Contribution**[7] **(NEC)** is greater than or equal to +10%. Companies associated with an NEC greater than or equal to the selected threshold, according to the Investment Manager, make a significant contribution to the ecological transition and climate change mitigation objectives.

[6] Further information is available on the website, which can be found at the end of this document

It should be noted that the Feeder Fund undertakes to invest a minimum of 20% of its net assets in underlying assets qualifying as sustainable investments under the terms and conditions set forth herein, whether the investment objective is environmental or social.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Four (4) elements are put in place to prevent sustainable environmental or social objectives from being significantly affected, on an ex ante basis, before any investment decision at the level of the Master Fund.

Indeed, investments targeted by one or more of the following criteria will not be considered as sustainable investments at the level of the Master Fund:

1. **SPICE rating below 3/5**: Through its 90 criteria, the SPICE methodology covers all environmental, social, and governance issues targeted by the indicators of adverse impacts on sustainability factors listed in the Regulatory Technical Standards. A lower rating, less than 3/5, indicates a lower sustainability performance on one or more adverse impacts.

2. **In compliance with the Investment Manager's SRI exclusion policy:** activities are limited for their controversial social or environmental impacts, as defined and reviewed each year in Sycomore AM's basic policy (applicable to all direct investments of Sycomore AM) and in the Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) policy (applicable to all UCITS, mandates and dedicated funds managed according to an SRI strategy) such as: human rights violations, controversial and nuclear weapons, conventional weapons and ammunition, thermal coal, tobacco, pesticides, pornography, carbon-intensive energy production, oil and gas.

3. **Companies concerned by a level 3/3 controversy:** identified based on the Investment Manager's in-depth analysis of controversies. Companies classified as most controversial (-3 on the Sycomore AM scale, from 0 to -3) are considered to be in breach of one of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact.

4. **According to Sycomore AM's Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) policy[8]:** a PAI policy to identify additional risks of significant impacts on the environmental and social issues covered by the PAI indicators listed in Table 1 of Annex I of the SFDR Regulation is implemented. Companies meeting all the exclusion criteria relating to GHG emissions, biodiversity, water, waste, gender equality, the principles of the United Nations Global Compact/OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, or controversial weapons, will be declared 'unsustainable'.

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

At the level of the Master Fund, the adverse impact on sustainability factors involves indicators at two levels:

[8] Further information is available on the website, which can be found at the end of this document

1. **For sustainable investments only:** A PAI policy based directly on the indicators in Table 1 of Annex I and all relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3.

2. **For all investments in the financial product**: The framework of the SPICE analysis, which considers all the issues covered by all the indicators of adverse impacts on sustainability factors, with the ability to use them to feed into the analysis.

PAI policy: each sustainability factor referred to in Table 1 of Annex I was associated with an exclusion criterion:

Applicable to investee companies:

o **GHG emissions:**

- Indicators 1-2-3-5-6 (scope 1, 2, 3 of GHG emissions and total emissions; carbon footprint; GHG emissions intensity of investee companies; share of non-renewable energy consumption and production; energy consumption intensity by high-impact climate sector): For all sectors, GHG emissions are assessed taking into account the size of the company relative to its sub-sector and the science-based decarbonisation levels necessary to maintain the global temperature increase below 2° C compared to pre-industrial temperatures, as described in the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change[9] (IPCC). As a result, Sycomore AM's PAI approach to GHG emissions in all sectors is based on scientific indicators: on the one hand, the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi[10]) and, on the other hand, the Science-Based Initiative to Align Temperatures with 2° C (SB2A[11]). Companies associated with a temperature above the threshold defined in the PAI policy are considered to be seriously detrimental to the climate change mitigation objective.

- Indicator 4 (Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector): Companies active in the fossil fuel sector are subject to Sycomore AM's exclusion policy.

o **Biodiversity:**

- Indicator 7 (Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas), in addition to Indicator 14 in Table 2 (Natural species and protected areas): these two indicators show that activities in areas sensitive to biodiversity are not likely to be undertaken without appropriate mitigation measures. Companies for which this is confirmed are deemed to seriously undermine the objective of protecting and restoring biodiversity and ecosystems. The detailed confirmation process for excluded companies is provided in the PAI policy.

o **Water**:

- Indicator 8 (Emissions to water): for companies reporting emissions above the threshold set in the PAI policy, further surveys are conducted on the impact on stakeholders of past emissions, based on controversy reviews. A serious impact that

[9] https://unfccc.int/topics/science/workstreams/cooperation-with-the-ipcc/the-fifth-assessment-report-of-the-ipcc?gclid=CjwKCAjw7p6aBhBiEiwA83fGupjyovLRq1NKs9o5UtIotAQQcswzZD30tofiDkgryZ8SlJHtnG5y4BoCEiwQAvD_BwE

[10] https://sciencebasedtargets.org/

[11] https://icebergdatalab.com/solutions.php

the company has not yet fully taken into account is deemed to seriously undermine the objective of sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources.

o **Waste:**

- Indicator 9 (Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio): for companies that report quantities exceeding the threshold set in the PAI policy, additional surveys are carried out on the impact on stakeholders of waste generated, based on controversy reviews. A serious impact that the company has not yet fully taken into account is deemed to seriously undermine the objective of preventing and controlling pollution.

o **Principles of the United Nations Global Compact/OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises:**

- Indicator 10 (Violations): The framework of the above-mentioned controversy analysis implemented by Sycomore AM aims precisely to identify violations of these international standards.

- Indicator 11 (Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with provisions): the lack of processes and mechanisms for monitoring compliance with these international standards is a signal that more due diligence is needed to conclude on the likelihood of potential violations. Stricter requirements are then implemented throughout the SPICE analysis, particularly in relation to the Society & Suppliers (S), People (P), and Clients (C) stakeholder classes, defined in the PAI policy. Any company that fails the test is deemed to be significantly detrimental to one or more social objectives.

o **Gender equality:**

- Indicator 12 (Unadjusted gender pay gap): Companies associated with an unadjusted gender pay gap exceeding the threshold set in the PAI policy are considered to seriously undermine the social objective of combating inequality.

- Indicator 13 (Board gender diversity): Companies associated with the participation of women on the board of directors of the company below the threshold defined in the PAI policy are considered to seriously undermine the social objective of combating inequalities.

o **Controversial weapons:** Exposure to controversial weapons is specifically addressed by Sycomore AM's exclusion policy.

Applicable to Countries and supranational organisations:

o **GHG intensity** (Indicator 15): The intensity of GHG emissions is part of the Country analysis described in Sycomore AM's ESG integration policy, which excludes underperforming countries in a wide range of environmental, social, and governance issues.

o **Investee countries subject to social violations** (Indicator 16): similarly, the framework of analysis applicable to Countries concerns adherence to the United Nations Global Compact. In addition, a set of indicators is used to assess government practices in sustainable development and governance, including corruption, human rights, and social inclusion.

SPICE rating:

Through its 90 criteria, the SPICE methodology covers all environmental, social, and governance issues targeted by the indicators of adverse impacts on sustainability factors listed in the Regulatory Technical Standards.

Of the 46 indicators of adverse impacts applicable to companies held, excluding an element dedicated to fixed income investments (i.e. 14 indicators of the principal adverse impacts listed in Table 1 of the standard, as well as 32 additional indicators of adverse impacts listed in Table 2 and Table 3 of the standard), 42 indicators are part of the SPICE scope of analysis of adverse impacts (23 environmental indicators and 19 social indicators), and 4 indicators of adverse impacts are targeted by Sycomore AM's exclusion policy (1 environmental indicator and 3 social indicators).

More specifically, Sycomore AM's SPICE fundamental analysis model is an integrated model that provides a holistic view of companies in the investment universe. It has been developed taking into account the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. It fully integrates ESG factors to understand how companies manage adverse impacts as well as key sustainable opportunities using a dual materiality approach.

Examples of matching adverse effects with elements of the SPICE analysis include:

Society & Suppliers (S): The S rating reflects the company's performance vis-à-vis its suppliers and civil society. The analysis concerns the societal contribution of products and services, social responsibility, and the subcontracting chain. Adverse sustainability indicators, including the lack of a supplier code of conduct, inadequate whistle blower protection, lack of a human rights policy, lack of due diligence, risks related to human trafficking, child labour or compulsory labour, cases of serious human rights issues, and risks related to anti-corruption policies, aim to address the adverse impacts addressed in the Society & Suppliers section.

People (P): The P rating focusses on a company's employees and the management of its human resources. The evaluation of the People component focusses on the integration of issues related to employees, their development (Happy@Work Environment), and the measurement of their commitment. Adverse sustainability indicators, including unadjusted gender pay gap, gender diversity on the board, workplace accident prevention policies and health and safety indicators, employee complaint mechanisms, discrimination and CEO pay ratios, aim to address the adverse impacts addressed in the People section.

Investors (I): The I rating focuses on the relationship between companies and their shareholders. The rating is determined based on an in-depth analysis of the shareholder and the legal structure of the company, the interactions and the balance of forces between the different actors: management, shareholders and their representatives, directors. The analysis targets the business model and governance. Among the adverse sustainability indicators, the lack of diversity on the board of directors and the exorbitant rate of remuneration of chief executive officers remedy the adverse effects mentioned in this section.

Clients (C): The C rating focusses on the company's clients as players, analysing the offer made to clients as well as the client relationship.

Environment (E): The E rating assesses the company's position in relation to natural resources. It represents the management of environmental issues as well as the positive or negative externalities of the company's business model. The subsection on the environmental footprint defines the adverse impacts targeted by sustainability impact indicators, including greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, air pollution indicators, water, waste and material emissions, as well as biodiversity indicators. Sustainability impact indicators, including carbon reduction initiatives and fossil-fuel-related activities, address the adverse impacts that are addressed in the E (Environment) section, Transition Risk sub-section.

Exclusion policy: Finally, Sycomore AM's exclusion policy targets indicators of adverse impact on sustainability, including controversial weapons, exposure to the fossil fuel sector, production of chemical pesticides, and more generally, has been drafted to target companies that violate the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Once the analysis (SPICE analysis including the examination of controversies, compliance with the exclusion policy, compliance with the PAI policy) has been carried out, it affects investment decisions as follows:

- As mentioned in the previous question, it offers protection against material damage to any sustainable investment objective, excluding companies that do not meet minimum safeguard requirements;

- It also has an impact on financial investments in two ways: 1. assumptions related to the company's outlook (growth and profitability forecasts, liabilities, mergers and acquisitions, etc.) can be reinforced by certain results of the SPICE analysis where applicable, and 2. certain fundamental assumptions of the valuation models are systematically linked to the results of the SPICE analysis.

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

The development of Sycomore AM's 'SPICE' analytical framework and exclusion policy are based on the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Global Compact, International Labour Organization standards and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. To assess the fundamental value of a company, at the Master Fund level, analysts systematically examine how a company interacts with its stakeholders. This fundamental analysis aims to understand the strategic issues, business models, quality of management and degree of involvement, as well as the risks and opportunities facing the company. Sycomore AM has also defined its human rights policy in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Despite the due diligence described above to identify potential violations of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, effective compliance with the issuers analysed can never be guaranteed.

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

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

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

✖ Yes, indirectly through its investments in the Master Fund, as indicated in the previous subsection:

o the principal adverse impacts, as well as all other adverse impacts, are taken into account at the level of the Master Fund for any investment of the portfolio through the SPICE analysis and results, supplemented by the exclusion policy of Sycomore AM.

o in addition, to be eligible as a sustainable investment at the Master Fund level, any investment must comply with the PAI policy, including the principal adverse impacts.

Information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will be published in the annual report of the Feeder Fund and the Master Fund.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The Feeder Fund shall permanently invest at least 95% of its net assets in units from the Master Fund:

The investment strategy of Sycomore Allocation Patrimoine, as a Feeder Fund of the Sycomore Next Generation sub-fund (the 'Master Fund'), is socially responsible, with the investment strategy of the Master Fund being based on discretionary alloctaion of its net assets across several asset classes. The two main drivers of performance of the Master Fund, and therefore the Feeder Fund, are:

1) An 'equity' strategy that exposes between 0% and 50% of the net assets to the following assets: financial futures instruments, international equities, and UCITS offering exposure to international markets.

2) A 'bond yield' strategy that exposes 0% to 100% of the net assets to the following assets: international bonds and other debt securities, derivatives, and, on an ancillary basis, UCITS offering exposure to bonds.

Finally, the Master Fund may be exposed between 0% and 100% to the following money market assets in order to protect the portfolio against unfavourable market conditions: Short-term negotiable securities from public- or private-sector issuers rated at least A or the equivalent and, on an ancillary basis, money-market UCITS.

The Master Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets.

The Master Fund's investment strategy fully integrates ESG (environmental, social (including human rights), and governance) issues. This integration is carried out through the Management Company's proprietary 'SPICE' methodology described in the previous question with respect to the DNSH approach. This analysis takes 90 criteria into consideration, both qualitative and quantitative, organised around the five key stakeholders: Society & Suppliers, People, Investors, Clients, and Environment. Each SPICE pillar is assigned a score on a scale of 1 to 5, and their weighted average, based on the company's sector and activities, is the final SPICE rating.

By integrating ESG criteria into the investment strategy of the Feeder Fund, we aim to identify the risks and opportunities to which companies are exposed by following a dual materiality approach, and more specifically:

- On the Environment, Pillar E evaluates how companies take environmental protection into account in the conduct of their business as well as in their supply of products and services. It also looks at how the environment can affect the company's activities. It fully integrates analysis of transition risk and physical risk exposure;
- At a social level, Pillars P, S and C aim to understand how companies integrate risks and opportunities related to human capital, relations with suppliers and clients and society as a whole. In particular, respect for workers' rights, employee health and safety, the quality of the working environment, the societal contribution of products and services, the ability of companies to contribute to the creation of quality jobs and respect for human rights throughout the business value chain are key issues covered by the analysis.
- On governance, Pillar I examines how companies recognise the interests of all stakeholders by sharing value equitably. This includes shareholder structure analysis, the alignment of senior management with the strategy, and the quality of the integration of sustainability issues into the strategy.

The Master Fund's investment universe is defined according to a minimal SPICE rating (2.5/5), but also according to specific criteria in the 'SPICE' overall analysis and rating methodology (see the next item on the binding elements of the investment strategy).

Our SPICE methodology also contributes to analysing a company's exposure and/or contribution to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Within the People Pillar, our approach for assessing human capital in the company refers explicitly to SDGs 3, 4, 5, 8, and 10 on social issues such as health, lifelong learning, gender equality, full employment, decent work, and reducing inequality. Within the Society & Suppliers pillar, the assessment of the societal contribution is based on the analysis of positive and negative contributions from business activities under 4 pillars (access and inclusion, health and security, economic and human progress and employment) and refers explicitly to SDGs 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, and 17. Within the Environment pillar, the assessment of the net environmental contribution (NEC) analyses the positive and negative impacts of companies and their products and services on 5 issues (climate, biodiversity, water, waste/resources, and air quality) directly related to environmental SDGs 2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. The Master Fund also undertakes to report annually on the portfolio companies' exposure to SDGs.

The main methodological limits are as follows:

- The availability of data for ESG analysis;
- The quality of the data used to assess the quality and impact of ESG as there are no universal standards for ESG information and third-party verification is not systematic;
- Data comparability because not all companies publish the same indicators;
- The use of proprietary methodologies that rely on the experience and expertise of the asset manager's staff.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Good governance practices that include sound management structures, employee relations, employee compensation and tax compliance.

The following mandatory criteria apply to the Master Fund.

At the investee companies level, the Master Fund will make sustainable investments that will meet environmental or social criteria, based on all of the following selection and exclusion filters:

- **A selection filter** of the main ESG opportunities: its objective is to favour companies that offer sustainable development opportunities, by choosing companies issuing shares and/or bonds which satisfy at least one of the following, alternatively:

  - **A Happy@Work rating** strictly above 3/5 within the People pillar of our SPICE methodology;

  - **A NEC (Net Environmental Contribution) rating** strictly superior to 0% within the Environment pillar of our SPICE methodology;

  - **A societal contribution** strictly superior to 0% within the Environment pillar of our SPICE methodology;

  - **A Good in Tech rating** greater than or equal to 3/5 (which means that the company has a client risk rating greater than or equal to 3/5) within the Client pillar of our SPICE methodology. Through the Good in Tech rating, the Master Fund aims at investing in companies whose technological goods or services are to be used responsibly to reduce or to ban negative externalities on society and/or on the environment.

- **An exclusion filter** based on the main ESG risks: any company which presents risks in terms of sustainable development. The risks identified include non-financial practices and performance which may call into question the competitiveness of companies. A company is thus excluded from the Master Fund if:
  - it is involved in activities identified in the Sycomore AM **SRI exclusion policy** for their controversial social or environmental impacts; or
  - it obtained a **SPICE rating lower than or equal to 2.5/5**; or
  - if the company is concerned by a **level 3/3 controversy.**

For government bonds:

- **An exclusion filter:** Based on the United Nations Global Compact: Countries that are not signatories to the UN Global Compact are excluded from the investment universe. In addition, countries targeted by international financial sanctions are also excluded.

- **Selection filter:** With a minimum rating in the Sycomore AM country rating model. The ESG rating model is based on 5 criteria: environment, governance, economic health, corruption and human rights, and social inclusion. A country is also automatically excluded if it has a score strictly below 1 for any given aspect.

At the product level, the Management Company aims to achieve a better performance than the Master Fund's reference benchmark concerning the two indicators that follow:

- Net Environmental Contribution;
- Societal Contribution of products and services.

In addition, the Master Fund agrees to the following mandatory element:

- The Fund will invest continuously at least 25% of its net assets in sustainable investments that have either an environmental or a social objective.
- It should be noted that the percentages mentioned in the chart above are expressed in relation to the net assets of the Master Fund. In the case of investments by the Master Fund in companies, the Master Fund undertakes to make at least 50% of its investments in companies that meet the sustainable investment criteria in accordance with the conditions set out in this document, that is, 50% of the companies held at the level of the Master Fund will be sustainable investments.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

As part of its investment strategy, the Master Fund's eligible investment universe is thus reduced by at least 20% compared to the initial universe, i.e. equities listed on international markets and covered by our ESG analysis process.

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

Governance is part of the SPICE analysis, including a section dedicated to governance (section 'G') in section 'I,' which has a significant focus on the management structures and governance elements integrated in the other parts of the analysis framework, including employee relations and compensation within section 'P', as well as tax practices within section 'S'. The overall governance of the issues associated with each type of stakeholder (Society & Suppliers, People, Investors, Customers, and Environment) is addressed in each of these sections.

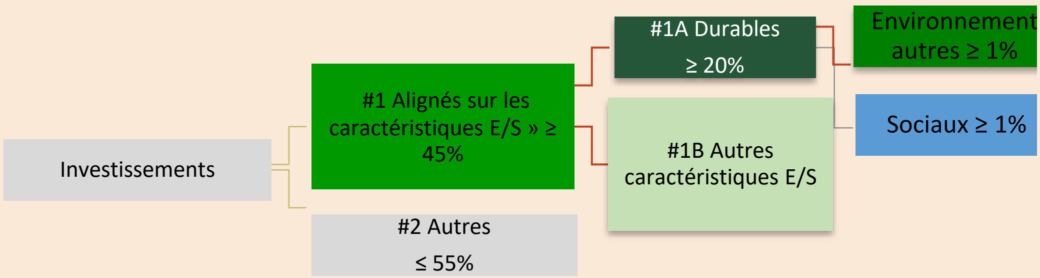
Other requirements to exclude from the investment universe insufficient governance practices in section 'G', associated with a minimum threshold, are included in Sycomore AM's exclusion policy.

The asset allocation describes the portion of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The mandatory elements of the investment strategy for the Master Fund (excluding cash and derivatives used for hedging), used to select investments to meet each of the environmental or social criteria promoted by this financial product, are required for any investment of the Master Fund.

Through its investments in the Master Fund, the asset allocation of the Feeder Fund is as shown in the chart below:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product that are neither aligned with environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental objectives;
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

It should be noted that the percentages mentioned in the chart above are expressed in relation to the net assets of the Feeder Fund, and under normal market conditions.

In the case of investments by the Master Fund in companies, the Master Fund undertakes to make at least 50% of its investments in companies that meet the sustainable investment criteria in accordance with the conditions set out in this document. Investments in companies include any financial instruments issued by a company (such as shares and bonds).

Due to the Master-Feeder structure, the Feeder Fund shall permanently invest at least 95% of its net assets in units from the Master Fund. Therefore, in relation to the Master Fund, the allocation of assets is allocated up to 5% by additional cash, presented in the 'Other' category.

The objective for the remaining portion of investments, including a description of minimum environmental or social guarantees, is set out in the following questions: 'What investments are included under '#2 Other', what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?'

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Feeder Fund does not use derivatives.

The policy for using derivatives, whose underlying assets are subject to the SPICE analysis process, is compatible with the objectives of the Master Fund and consistent with its inclusion in a long-term perspective. It is not intended to significantly or permanently distort the ESG selection policy. The use of derivatives is limited to techniques allowing for efficient management of the portfolio of securities in which the Master Fund is invested. The Master Fund may not hold a short position in any asset selected as ESG, according to its own method of ESG asset selection.

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

NA

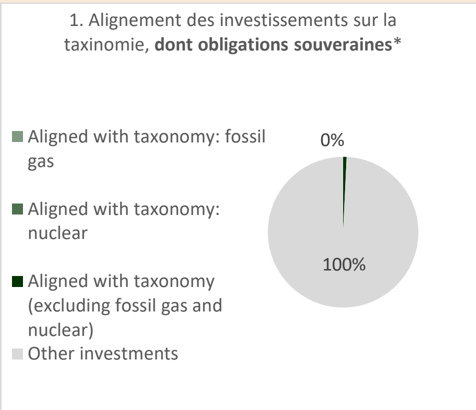
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[12]?

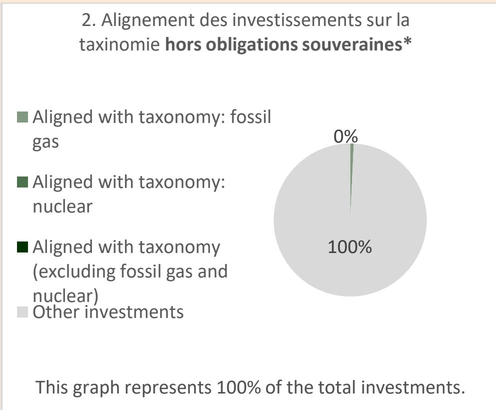
☐ Yes:

☐ 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' include all sovereign exposures*

[12] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ('climate change mitigation') and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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

NA

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

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

The Feeder Fund makes a commitment regarding a minimum proportion of investments in sustainable investments with an environmental objective (1%).

However, the Feeder Fund undertakes to ensure that at least 20% of its investments in companies meet sustainable investment criteria, whether they be environmental or social (commitment of 25% at the Master Fund level).

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Master Fund makes a commitment regarding a minimum proportion of investments in sustainable investments with a social objective (1%).

However, the Feeder Fund undertakes to ensure that at least 20% of its investments in companies meet sustainable investment criteria, whether they be environmental or social (commitment of 25% at the Master Fund level).

What investments are included under '#2 Other' category, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

At the level of the Feeder Fund, investments included in the '#2 Other' category (not compliant with E/S characteristics) are linked to cash held on an ancillary basis.

At the level of the Master Fund, investments included in the '#2 Other' category (not compliant with the E/S characteristics) are related to derivative instruments used for hedging purposes, cash held on an ancillary basis, or cash equivalents such as government bonds.

Other cash equivalents and similar instruments held on an ancillary basis, as well as derivatives held for hedging purposes, are not subject to minimum environmental or social guarantees.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

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

There is no specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes.
The Master Fund’s reference benchmark, which is only used to evaluate performance, is a broad market index.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product specific information can be found on the website:
https://fr.sycomore-am.com/fonds/12/sycomore-allocation-patrimoine