



Engagement and voting policy

2026

Contents

01. Individual dialogue
02. Collaborative dialogue
03. Our voting policy
04. An alternative to systematic divestment
05. Engagement with all our stakeholders

1. Individual dialogue

At Rothschild & Co Asset Management, engagement is the cornerstone of our approach to sustainability, which aims to serve financial returns and to be consistent with our management DNA. Regular, constructive, long-term dialogue with companies contributes to our understanding of their business models and the strategies implemented by their management. It helps us better understand their business models and management strategies. In short, this allows us to fine-tune our analyses, to better understand the risks and opportunities arising out of our investments, and, hence, to inform our arbitrages and management decisions.

At Rothschild & Co Asset Management, we strive to encourage and support issuers and asset managers to enhance their practices.

We believe that individual dialogue must be:

- I. Conducted with a true understanding of business models and specific challenges;**
- II. Regular and constructive, with the goal of fostering a trust-based relationship;**
- III. Mutually enriching, by having specialized analysts and portfolio managers interact, on the side of the investor, and experts or decision-makers on the side of the issuer;**
- IV. Contrarian and results-driven, by laying out channels for improvement and following up on them over time, while favouring quality over quantity.**

Individual dialogue informs our analyses and ensures us of the good faith and real capacities of issuers and asset management to transform and thus informs our allocation and sales decisions.

As investors in listed securities, we distinguish between the potential impact of investment activities on the evolution of the practices of the companies in which we invest (with which we interact) and the impact that these companies may have on the real economy. This basic distinction serves as a reminder that the impact of investors operating in the listed sphere is, by its very nature, indirect. **This is why we are cautious about using the term “impact”,** without fundamentally questioning the importance and role of dialogue in transforming the real economy.

Direct management

In light of our desire to support players in all sectors, we must conduct our engagement initiatives with thoroughness.

In practice, this gives rise to a bilateral dialogue that can:

- Take place at **various stages of the investment cycle** (with issuers in the portfolio or which might be added to it), and on various grounds:
 - In reaction to the emergence of a controversy, consistent with our goal of reducing our investments' negative impacts;
 - In reaction to a divisive item put at the agenda of a shareholder meeting;
 - In reaction to the setting of unambitious sustainable or climate transition objectives;
 - In reaction to subpar sustainable performances, which are generally reflected in downgraded ESG ratings;
- **Focus on specific themes:**
 - Related to the implementation of our norms-based (controversial weapons, international sanctions, fundamental principles) and sector-based exclusions (thermal coal, tobacco, palm oil);
 - Related to the sustainability strategies of our "4Change" products, to which additional requirements are associated (climate transition plans and Net Zero trajectories, taxonomic alignments, social inclusion, biodiversity, specific exclusions, sustainable performance indicators, ESG rating, principal adverse impacts, etc.);
 - Related to high impact climate sectors and their material challenges.
- **Be conducted through various communication channels** (electronic forms or e-mail, physical or remote meetings, questions asked at General Meetings, or at events - whether or not dedicated to ESG.)

Engagements are conducted uniformly by each of our investment desks. They apply the engagement policy to their investments, although they have their own specificities. To cite some examples:

- **The European Equities management team**, focuses on the theme of transition, with particular attention to companies in sectors with high climate impact, in line with the management company's sustainable approach. The European Equities team's expertise is leveraged by a dialogue with companies, fed by this in-depth knowledge of the sectoral and thematic issues linked to transition. In addition, the team is also involved in issues specific to the sustainable strategies of label funds. The team participates in the dissemination of best practices to all management expertise.
- **The International Equities and Diversified management team (Valor)**, given the size of assets under management, holds significant equity shares in some companies, giving it special access to certain managers and production facilities. Given the geographical exposure of its portfolios, the team is particularly involved in trading with companies operating in emerging markets, particularly in Asia and Latin America. The members of the team have international backgrounds and understand the cultural specificities of each region, enabling constructive dialogue with companies.
- **The Fixed Income management team** adopts a risk-based approach. It focuses mainly on managing controversies affecting debt issuers. Monitoring negative externalities is especially relevant to projects funded through subscription of green bonds.

The main purpose of our engagement is to deepen our analysis and formulate areas of improvement for issuers. Individual dialogue is regular, constructive and monitored over time. It may be carried out jointly by the Sustainable investment team, the analysts working across our various expertise, and the portfolio managers.

Furthermore, the availability of contact persons, the quality of the discussions, and the will to implement the suggested channels of improvement are part of the basis on which we assess issuers. These factors come on top of the findings of our financial and ESG analyses and can have a direct impact on how we manage our positions within the portfolios. This is even more the case when the individual dialogue is carried out in the context of an escalation process.

As part of our efforts to improve our ESG dialogue with issuers, we hold an Engagement Committee. This committee is coordinated by the Sustainable investment team and includes a panel of managers and analysts representing our areas of expertise. The committee meets every two months with the goal of:

- Regular business monitoring, via a series of key performance indicators. We record, among other things, over different periods and perimeter:
 - The number and type of interactions (individual or collaborative dialogue), their breakdown by triggering reason (controversy, general meeting...) as well as by interlocutors met according to the functions they occupy;
 - The number of unique issuers encountered and their geographical and sectoral distribution;
 - The number of questions asked and their breakdown by E, S and G issue;
 - The number of areas for improvement that issuers have or have not implemented.
- Ensure the proper archiving of issuer dialogue activities in our internal tool, which enables not only the production of key performance indicators, but also better information sharing and more effective cooperation between our various areas of expertise;
- Identify the issuers to be prioritized and the themes to be addressed;
- Inform participants, where necessary, of changes in regulatory or label requirements in terms of engagement;
- Monitor and supervise engagement actions that are part of our escalation procedure;
- Facilitate the exchange of best practices and the sharing of experience between participants, notably through the presentation of concrete cases; and
- Keep abreast of Rothschild & Co Asset Management's latest developments in the field of collaborative engagement.

Since 2025, we have been working with Bloomberg on implementing a solution designed to structure ESG data and processes. This solution is based on three key features: an ESG view by issuer, an ESG summary by portfolio, and commitment tracking.

Multigestion

Within our multi-management capability, we have opted for an approach integrating ESG criteria in our fund selection process. We have drawn up a single due diligence questionnaire for the following, overlapping purposes:

- **To have a 360-degree view of asset management companies** (exclusion, engagement and voting policies, addressing climate change risks and opportunities, managing human resources and human capital, governance, etc.) **and funds** (integrating ESG criteria into the management process, the portfolio's ESG rating, certifications, carbon intensity, etc.)
- **To promote the adoption of good practices in sustainable investment.**

Indeed, replies to our questionnaire bring forth and generate contacts that are special opportunities for incentivizing asset management companies to improve their practices, and in particular:

- **To formalise their sustainable investment approaches and demonstrate transparency.**
The multi-management team encourages asset management companies to endow themselves with policies (ESG, voting, engagement, exclusions, etc.) and to disclose their sustainable investment approaches (through engagement and voting reports, participation in local initiatives, etc.);
- **To obtain an ESG rating for their portfolios.**
The multi-management team invites asset management companies to regularly submit the inventories of their reviewed portfolios to Lipper, so those portfolios can be rated ESG by MSCI ESG Research. These ESG ratings then allow analysts to supplement their own studies and to possess an overall ESG rating at the fund-of-funds level; and
- **To make the funds' sustainable approaches more credible by obtaining high-standard certifications and being in compliance with European and French regulatory frameworks.**

2. Collaborative dialogue

At Rothschild & Co Asset Management, we believe that changes that are desirable for society must not be pushed solely by individual initiatives. We believe in the strength of collective intelligence and take proactive part in public reviews, panel discussions, working groups and engagement campaigns.

In accordance with our sustainable investment themes, we have chosen to take part in a deliberately limited number of local initiatives, so that we can participate actively in the planning and work being done within the sustainable finance ecosystem.

For example, we are members of several investor coalitions that bring their forces together to have a positive influence on companies' practices, including:

- **Climate Action 100 +**, an initiative that aims to change the practices of the world's largest greenhouse gas emitters. Around 600 investors are calling on companies to improve their governance on climate change, reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, and strengthen their climate-related financial reporting. Rothschild & Co Asset Management joined Climate Action 100+ in 2019 and has since taken part in various initiatives that have been carried out.
- **Nature Action 100 +**, a global shareholder engagement initiative led by investors, whose goal is to support and accelerate corporate ambition and action to halt the loss of nature and biodiversity. The initiative is coordinated by a secretariat co-led by Ceres and the IIGCC, with scientific support from the Finance for Biodiversity Foundation. Rothschild & Co Asset Management joined the initiative in 2025 and has since taken part in various initiatives that have been carried out.
- **The French Sustainable Investment Forum (SIF)**, a multi-stakeholder French association created in 2001, aims to promote and develop responsible investment and its best practices. In 2023, Rothschild & Co Asset Management as a member of the "Dialogue and Engagement" commission, takes part in campaigns of written questions to CAC 40 companies, and leads since 2025a collaborative engagement initiative on just transition.

3. Our voting policy

Since 2011, Rothschild & Co Asset Management has implemented an active voting policy consistent with the principles of sustainable investment. For this purpose, we have entrusted research on resolutions to a specialised company, Institutional Shareholder Services (www.issgovernance.com) and have chosen to adopt a “socially responsible investment” voting policy, to allow us to assess companies on all ESG pillars. The SRI voting policy is freely accessible and updated on a regular basis.

Our voting policy covers our entire equity investment perimeter, with no geographical or market-cap distinction. On an exceptional basis, we reserve the right to exercise our voting rights at general meetings of bondholders and SICAV.

We do not exercise our voting rights when:

- The delays in immobilizing securities are too much of an inconvenience and would hinder the financial management of the funds
- The content of the resolutions and/or voting recommendations could not be sent to us in time for analysis
- The costs of exercising voting rights, which are too high, justify abstention on our side in the interest of unitholders or shareholders of the funds (high cost induced by the knowledge, the analysis and the exercise of resolutions)

Assets under financial management delegation are not included in the scope of our engagement and voting policy, which nevertheless includes the assets for which we receive the financial management delegation.

Rothschild & Co Asset Management remains the ultimate decision-maker regarding the exercise of voting rights. We reserve the right to undertake, on a case-by-case basis, a qualitative analysis of certain resolutions or to discuss matters with the company prior to the general meeting. In some cases, this means that we choose not to follow certain ISS recommendations.

In addition, the fact that a company belongs to a high impact climate sector, low approval ratings at previous annual general meetings, the organization of shareholder opinion polls prior to the validation of agendas and, more generally, negative media coverage of the outcome of the vote are all signals that encourage us to conduct a more in-depth analysis. A sanction vote may be recommended as part of the escalation procedure.

The final voting decision is, in all cases, made collegially at Rothschild & Co Asset Management by the analysts, the portfolio managers involved and management. Each vote that goes against ISS recommendations is evidenced and documented.

Finally, in the interests of transparency, since early 2023 we have been pre-declaring our voting intentions for certain resolutions ahead of general meetings on the UN PRI “Collaboration Platform”. Finally, we reserve the right to participate in the submission of external resolutions

The management company has a conflict of interests policy and a conflict of interest map that covers ESG risk. The Head of Compliance and Internal Control and the Compliance teams keep a register of conflicts of interest. In 2025, Rothschild & Co Asset Management did not encounter any conflicts of interest when exercising voting rights.

Main voting guidelines

The implementation of the “SRI” voting policy is based on the recommendations issued by our voting proxy ISS, the main guidelines of which are set out below.

■ On diversity: Generally speaking- Net income / dividend allocation:

- As a general rule, vote against or abstain from voting when the payout ratio has regularly been below 30% without appropriate explanation, or when the payout ratio appears excessive in relation to the company’s financial situation.

■ Board independence:

- As a general rule, at non-controlled companies, vote against or abstain from voting for the election or re-election of a non-independent candidate if the Board comprises less than one third of independent members or does not comprise a majority of independent members, excluding employee representatives.
- As a general rule, at controlled companies, vote against or abstain from voting for the election or re-election of a non-independent candidate if the Board does not include at least one-third of independent members.

■ Executive remuneration:

- As a general rule, vote against or abstain when all the components of remuneration are not adequately disclosed:
 - Maximum grant limits for short-term and long-term remuneration components
 - Exercise price, grant date and period, vesting period (minimum three years prior to grant), any discounts, performance criteria (assessed over three consecutive years), in the case of long-term incentive plans;
 - Discretionary powers may be granted;
 - Limits on exemptions (ceilings, weight, etc.).
- As a general rule, vote against or abstain when:
 - Variable remuneration components (including ESG) are not clearly linked to the company’s strategy and objectives;
 - Remuneration appears to be excessive in relation to the company’s performance or market/peer practices;
 - Significant pay increases are not clearly explained and justified.

■ Diversity

- As a general rule, vote against or abstain from voting for members of the existing Appointments Committee if the Board of Directors does not include at least one member of an under-represented gender and, more specifically:
 - In continental Europe and in New-Zealand, vote against or abstain from voting for members of the existing nomination committee if the board of directors does not include at least 40% members of an under-represented gender.
 - - In Canada and Australia, vote against or abstain from voting for outgoing members of the nominating committee:
 - If the board does not include at least 40% of underrepresented gender identities; or
 - If the board does not include at least 20% of ethnically diverse directors.

- In the United Kingdom and Ireland, vote against or abstain from voting for outgoing members of the nominating committee:
 - If the board does not include at least 40% of underrepresented genders; or
 - If the board does not include at least 20% ethnically diverse directors; or
 - If the company does not have at least one gender-diverse director in a senior management position.

■ **Climate**

- For the highest emitting companies, defined as those on the Focus Group list of the Climate Action 100+ initiative, vote against or abstain from voting for the re-election of the Chairman of the CSR Committee (or equivalent) or any other director in charge of overseeing climate risks when the minimum conditions set out below are not met by the company:
 - Adoption of the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures “TCFD” (“Governance”, “Strategy”, “Risk Management”, “Measures and Objectives”)
 - Net Zero” commitment by 2050, followed by targets covering greenhouse gas emissions from Scopes 1 and 2 as well as relevant Scope 3 categories;
 - Medium-term greenhouse gas emission reduction targets covering Scopes 1 and 2 as well as the relevant Scope 3 categories;
 - Implementation of a decarbonization strategy accompanied by measures to achieve “Net Zero”.
- As a general rule, express a vote on a case-by-case basis with regard to the so-called “Say on Climate” resolutions supported by management, assessing the comprehensive and rigorous nature of the company’s climate ambitions, namely, inter alia:
 - Adoption of the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures “TCFD” (“Governance”, “Strategy”, “Risk management”, “Measures and Objectives”)
 - Publication of greenhouse gas emissions (Scopes 1, 2 and 3);
 - Credibility of short-, medium- and long-term greenhouse gas emission reduction targets;
 - Commitment to independent, science-based validation of greenhouse gas emission reduction targets;
 - Net Zero” commitment by 2050;
 - Commitment to communicate regularly, over the following years, on the successful implementation of its climate transition plan;
 - Consistency of its capital expenditure and lobbying activities with its global strategy;
 - External third-party verification of its climate data, etc.
- As a general rule, vote on a case-by-case basis on external resolutions calling on the company to:
 - Publish its greenhouse gas emissions, its greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets and/or its climate transition plan;
 - Give shareholders the opportunity to express their views on the company’s climate ambitions/ transition plan.

■ **External environmental and social resolutions:**

- As a general rule, vote for resolutions seeking to promote transparency on (i) financial, regulatory or physical risks faced by the company in relation to the impact of climate change on its activities; and (ii) procedures implemented to identify and manage such risks.

4. An alternative to systematic divestment

We believe that engagement cannot justify the status quo, whether in managing our portfolios or in changes to operate in the real economy and society.

That being said, we believe that an escalation procedure must be examined pragmatically and on a case-by-case basis, in order to support actors in all sectors in their transformation, while managing risk-reward on behalf of our clients. We regard divestment as an option that must be “a last resort”, for the following reasons:

- Giving up our shareholder status means depriving ourselves of voting rights through which we can express our views and inform companies of channels for improvement.
- Giving up our shareholder or bondholder status generally means limiting our capacity to build a constructive dialogue with companies.
- Divesting securities, which, happen to be traded on secondary markets, limits our potential impact contribution to the real economy, unless we do so as part of a collective movement and can avail benefit from a “mass effect” that can make a bigger difference.

Escalation mechanisms

Escalation mechanisms enable us to frame an identified controversy or an engagement conducted, depending on its sensitivity, and which may lead to divestment. In particular:

- Issuers for which engagement actions are required by the label are subject to reinforced vigilance. Each case is explicitly given an area for improvement, a clear objective and a predefined timeframe. Actions are monitored by the Engagement Committee, which meets every two months.

We have set up an “SRI V3 Escalation Committee”, to be held annually, and attended by the Sustainable Investment, Risk Management, Compliance teams, the investment and analyst teams on a case-by-case basis, and the Chief Investment Officer. The committee decides on the escalations to be initiated:

- Pursuit/reinforcement/reorientation of the engagement strategy;
- Sanction through voting at the company’s next general meeting;
- Management action (blocking purchase freezes, reduction of position, divestment)

We reserve the right to abandon an ongoing engagement in the following cases:

- The objective has become obsolete or is no longer achievable;
- The company refuses to proceed with our request and provides a convincing rationale;
- The company is no longer part of our portfolio positions.

- For the management of controversies identified by Compliance or analysts, we have set up two controversy committees, with the participation of the Risk Management, Compliance, Sustainable investment teams and the Managing Partners. The management teams of the issuers involved in the controversies and the analysts specialising in the sector participate, depending on the case. The two committees qualify each controversy according to its credibility and materiality..
 - When a controversy arises, the “Controversy Qualification Committee”, coordinated by the Sustainable investment team, aims firstly to qualify the seriousness and materiality of each controversy on the agenda, and to determine the most appropriate escalation; and secondly to monitor it. The committee votes on the most appropriate qualification for each controversy, based in particular on its financial, ESG, legal or reputational materiality. If the controversy is not deemed material, or has been resolved, then no follow-up is required of the issuer. On the other hand, if the controversy is deemed to be material, the committee may ask for further details to be provided by the analysts, and then, depending on the seriousness of the controversy, request engagement with the issuer, or refer to the Major Cases Controversy Committee for the most serious cases.
 - When a major event or severe controversy arises, the “Major Controversy Committee”, coordinated by Compliance, meets on a discretionary basis. Operating in a collegial manner, the voting members of the committee decide unanimously and on a case-by-case basis on the most appropriate decision: to place the security under watch, to prohibit any new investment or, in the most severe cases, to divest the issuer. In the first two cases, they can decide how much time to grant the issuer to reply in detail to the charges against it (generally three to six months), but also the nature of corrective actions to implement by each issuer and the deadlines for doing so.

5. Engagement with our other stakeholders

Sustainable investment initiatives

We are confident that a collaborative approach can support the development of sustainable finance through the initiatives mentioned below. We proactively participate in working groups, public consultations and round tables.

Initiatives	What is it?
AFG (French Association of Financial Management)	The French Asset Management Association (AFG) represents asset management professionals. It brings together all players in the asset management business, whether individualized (mandates) or collective. Rothschild & Co Asset Management has been a member of the Responsible Investment Commission since 2024. Since 2023, we have taken part in working groups on diversities in asset management companies. In 2026, we participate in operational working groups on Climate Transition Plans and Just Transition; regulatory working groups on SFDR 2.0 and Sustainability Preferences (MIF); one working group on ESG Data Providers; and finally we represent the AFG at an IFD working group on Climate risk analysis. These working groups generally result in publications (practical guides, position papers, etc.).
EFRAG	EFRAG, the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group, is an international not-for-profit association created in 2001 with the encouragement of the European Commission to serve the public interest. As part of its work on the CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive), Rothschild & Co Asset Management is a member of the Capital Markets Advisory Panel (CMAP) in charge of defining sector-specific ESRS.
French SIF (French Forum for Sustainable Investment)	Rothschild & Co Asset Management joined the FIR in 2023. As a member of the “Dialogue & Engagement” and ‘Research’ committees, we participate in the annual campaign of written questions at CAC 40 companies’ general meetings and occasionally host “research meetings.” In addition, we participate in working groups such as “Finance and Disability,” “AI and Responsible Investment,” and “ESG Workshops for Companies and Investors.”
Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative	The Net Zero Asset Managers initiative (NZAMi) is a group of asset managers committed to meeting Net Zero targets by 2050, in line with a 1.5 C trajectory, as well as an additional, intermediate target of reducing CO ₂ eq emissions by 50% by 2030. Rothschild & Co Asset Management joined the initiative in 2021 and published its intermediary targets in November 2022. In 2026, we have renewed our commitment to the initiative.
United Nations’ Principles for Responsible Investment	The Principles for Sustainable investment (PRI) were launched by the United Nations in 2006. They incentivise investors to integrate environment, social and governance (ESG) themes into their management practices. A signatory since 2011, Rothschild & Co Asset Management answers the UN PRI questionnaire.

External data providers

The availability, comparability and reliability of ESG data disclosed by companies are major issues for investors and regulators.

In the meantime, we have regular exchanges with external data providers to test the robustness of their methodologies and the quality of the information they make available to us. We see this dialogue as engagement, in that we make them aware of the growing and increasingly specific needs of investors and help them to improve their offerings. Additionally, seeking to enhance the readability of our sustainable investment strategies and reporting, we are seeking to acquire tools that can offer new and differentiating views of our management practices while dovetailing with those that we already possess.

For the purpose of formalization process, and given the evolution of our needs in terms of data management and processing, we have set up an **“ESG Provider Committee”**, coordinated by the Sustainable investment team, with the participation of the Risk Management and Compliance teams. The Committee meets quarterly, with the aim of:

- Monitor partnerships with various data providers, in particular data quality and the proper integration of data into our internal tools;
- Ensure competitive watch and align the prospecting of potential service providers with idea generation and new needs, based on predefined selection criteria.

Employee commitment

Sustainable finance is an environment in full flux. Our employees play an essential role in the operational deployment of our sustainability approach, mobilizing on a daily basis many departments within our organization.

With this in mind, ongoing training and awareness-raising of our employees on sustainable investment themes are keys to success.

More broadly, we believe that we cannot base the development of a more sustainable economy solely on the actions of our stakeholders. We also must get involved and make a contribution. We therefore involve our employees in our community engagement initiatives, linked to the Rothschild & Co Foundation, and encourage them to invest their time and energy in causes that we support.

Rothschild & Co Asset Management has published its first CSR report in 2024, the fruit of a collaborative effort spearheaded by Pierre Baudard, Managing Partner & CEO. This report complements the Rothschild & Co Group CSR report and aims to highlight the initiatives undertaken by our division. In 2025, we will launch our CSR committee, made up of volunteer employees representing our different business lines, to define our roadmap for the years ahead.

Disclaimers

The information/opinions/data contained in this document, considered legitimate and correct on the day of its publication, The information/opinions/data contained in this document, which is believed to be correct as of the date of publication, in accordance with the economic and financial environment prevailing at that time, is subject to change at any time. Although this document has been prepared with the utmost care from sources deemed reliable by Rothschild & Co Asset Management, it does not guarantee the accuracy and completeness of the information and assessments made in this document. Although this document has been prepared with the utmost care from sources deemed reliable by Rothschild & Co Asset Management, it offers no guarantee as to the accuracy or completeness of the information and assessments it contains, which are for guidance only and are subject to change without notice.

This document is published by Rothschild & Co Asset Management. It contains opinions and statistical data that Rothschild & Co Asset Management considers legitimate and correct on the day of publication in accordance with the economic and financial environment in place on that date. This document does not constitute investment advice, an invitation, an offer to subscribe or a solicitation to buy or sell any financial instrument and should not be relied upon in any way.

This information is provided without knowledge of the investor's specific circumstances. Before subscribing, investors should check in which countries the fund(s) referred to in this document are registered and, in the countries in question, which sub-funds or asset classes are permitted for public sale. Investors considering subscribing for units are advised to carefully read the most recent version of the fund's legal documentation (prospectus, DICI and annual report), which are available from Rothschild & Co Asset Management Client Services and on the website www.am.eu.rothschildandco.com, or from the fund's distributors. Investors are advised to consult their own legal and tax advisers before investing in the fund. and tax advisers before investing in the fund. Given the economic and market risks, there can be no guarantee that the fund will achieve its investment objectives. The value of the units may fluctuate up and down by nature. The performance figures are given after deduction of fees. The figures quoted relate to the past months and years. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future of future performance.

Sources : Rothschild & Co Asset Management (or other external data) as of 31/12/2025.

Rothschild & Co Asset Management, a limited partnership with capital of 1,818,181.89 euros, registered with the Paris Trade and Companies Register under number B 824 540 173 R.C.S Paris, with registered office at 29, avenue de Messine, Paris (75008).
Société de Gestion de Portefeuilles approved by the AMF under number GP-17000014.

Contacts

FRANCE - UNITED KINGDOM

Paris

29, Avenue de Messine — 75008 Paris
+33 1 40 74 40 74

SWITZERLAND

Genève

Equitas SA
Rue de la Corrairie 6 — 1204 Geneva
+41 22 818 59 00

GERMANY - AUSTRIA

Frankfurt

Börsenstraße 2 - 4 Frankfurt am Main 60313
+49 69 299 8840

BELGIUM - NETHERLAND - LUXEMBOURG

Bruxelles

Avenue Louise 166 — 1050 Bruxelles
+32 2 627 77 30

ITALIA

Milan

Via Santa Radegonda 8 — Milano 20121
+39 02 7244 31

SPAIN

Madrid

Paseo de la Castellana 40 bis — Madrid 28 046
+34 91 053 70 43

