



TOCQUEVILLE EUROPE STRATEGIC TECH SRI I

FEBRUARY 2026 (data as of 02/28/2026)



The fund's management objective is to offer a portfolio of stocks that benefit from developments and innovations in technology, while selecting stocks that meet socially responsible investment criteria.



211 M€
Net assets



100.00 €
NAV

Recommended investment horizon

5 years

Fund Managers

Stéphane Nières Tavernier, Christophe Pouchoy

Characteristics

Type	FCP
Lifetime	99 years
Inception date	05/20/2025
Date of 1st NAV	10/03/2025
ISIN	FR001400Z9T5
Bloomberg code	TOCTISI FP
Base currency	EUR
Income allocation	Capitalisation and/or distrib.
Ref. Indic.	
SFDR classification	Article 8

Financial information

Entry charge	3% max. not acquired by the fund
Exit charge	None
Management fees	0.91% incl. taxes
Performance fee	No
Swing pricing	No (definition on last page)
Min. subscription	1,000,000 EUR

Fees as of 12/18/2025

Management fees and other administrative and operating expenses	1.00%
Transaction costs	0.18%
Outperformance fees	None

Operational information

Valorisation frequency	Daily
Cut off	13:00
Settlement	D+2
Fund administrator	CACEIS Fund Administration
Custodian	CACEIS Bank
Decimalisation	Hundred-thousandths

Fund Manager comments

It was a good month for the Tocqueville Europe Strategic Tech SRI fund, which rose in February, significantly outperforming the SX8P tech index (-0.82%). The telecommunications segment posted the best performance: we are seeing a rally towards physical assets that are less susceptible to disruption. Our tower operators Cellnex and Inwit and operators Deutsche Telekom and Orange published good results and outlooks. Our industrial data centre electrification stocks Schneider and ABB also performed well. Defence stocks (BAE Systems, Dassault Aviation, Exosens and Indra) rose as geopolitical tensions intensified and solid results were published. In the technology sector, the three segments of semiconductors, software and hardware outperformed. In the semiconductor sector, the best performances were seen among analogue/power chip manufacturers ST Microelectronics, Infineon and NXP. In the software sector, few stocks escaped the decline linked to fears of disruption by AI. Service stocks also suffered. Finally, in hardware, Nokia rebounded strongly, driven by the outlook for the optical market.

Evolution of the performance of the fund since inception (base 100)

This share class was created 2025.
It is forbidden to show the performance of the fund if it has a history of less than one year

Cumulative performance (%)

This share class was created 2025.
It is forbidden to show the performance of the fund if it has a history of less than one year

Annualised performance (%)

This share class was created 2025.
It is forbidden to show the performance of the fund if it has a history of less than one year

Risk indicator



Important risk(s) for the fund not taken into account in this indicator: credit risk, guarantees. The risk category associated with this fund is not guaranteed and may change over time.

The synthetic risk indicator shows the level of risk of this product compared with others. It indicates the probability that this product will incur losses in the event of market movements or if we are unable to pay you. We have classified the product in risk class 4 out of 7, which is a low to medium risk class. In other words, the potential losses associated with the future performance of the product are low to medium and, if the situation were to deteriorate on the financial markets, it is unlikely that our ability to pay you would be affected. This indicator represents the risk profile shown in the KID. The risk indicator assumes that you hold the share for 5 years. Warning: the real risk may be very different if you opt to exit before that time, and you may get less in return.

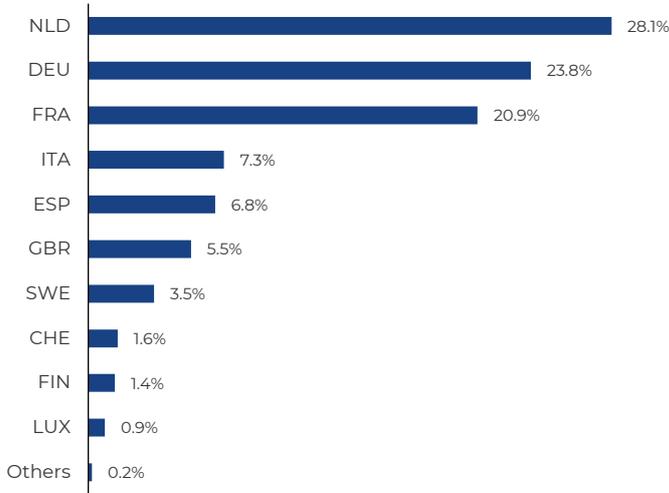
Fund Profile

EV/Sales 2026	5.0	Cash (% of the net assets)	1.2%
PER 2026	27.2	Number of positions	39
Yield	1.4%	Average market capitalization (M€)	105,214
Active share	85.8%	Median market capitalization (M€)	26,068

Source: LFDE

Geographic breakdown

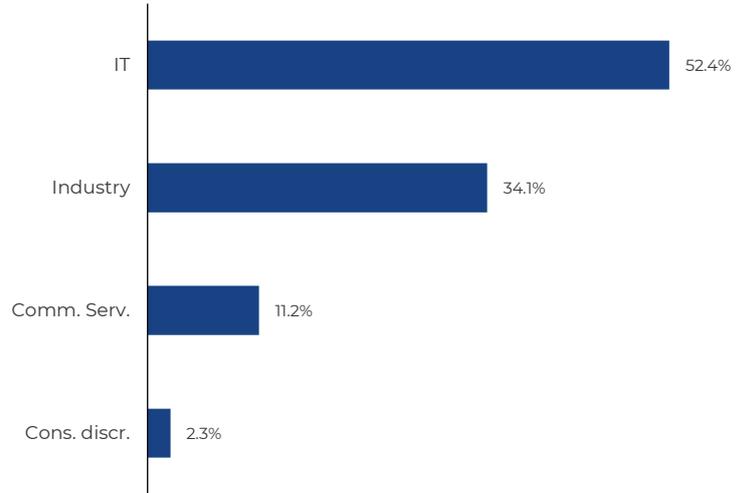
(% of the net assets without cash)



Source: LFDE

Sector breakdown

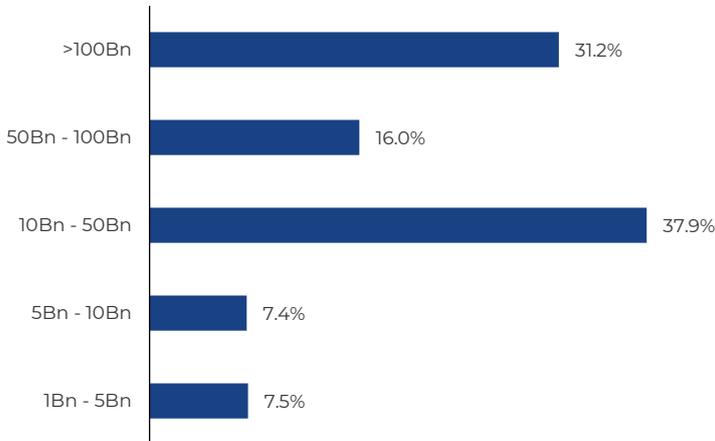
(% of the net assets without cash)



Source: Bloomberg

Capitalization breakdown (€)

(% of the net assets without cash)



Source: LFDE

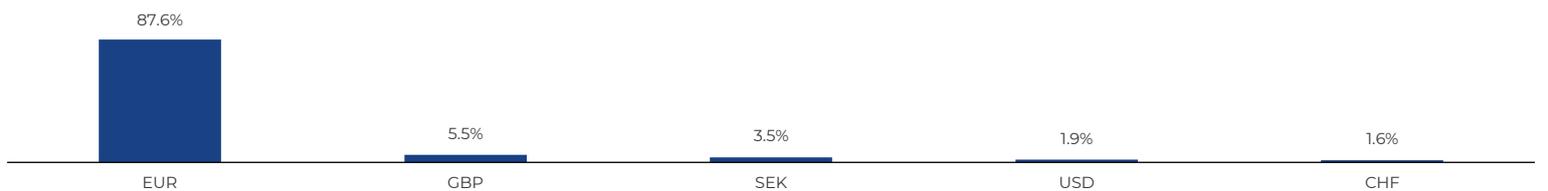
Top holdings

Holdings	Country	Sector	% of the net assets
ASML	NLD	IT	9.5
Infineon Technologies	DEU	IT	7.7
ASM International	NLD	IT	7.2
SAP	DEU	IT	5.7
Leonardo	ITA	Industry	5.2
Deutsche Telekom	DEU	Comm. Serv.	4.2
Schneider Electric	FRA	Industry	3.9
STMicroelectronics	NLD	IT	3.9
BAE Systems	GBR	Industry	3.3
Thales	FRA	Industry	3.1
Total weight of the top 10 holdings:			53.7%

Source: LFDE

Currency breakdown

(% of the net assets)



Source: LFDE

Performance analysis (monthly)

Top 3 contributors		
Holdings	Performance	Contribution
Infineon Technologies	11.0	0.8
STMicroelectronics	19.2	0.7
Deutsche Telekom	21.0	0.6
Weight of the 3 contributors:		14.9%

Flop 3 contributors		
Holdings	Performance	Contribution
Dassault Systèmes	-20.1	-0.2
Sage	-15.2	-0.2
Capgemini	-18.5	-0.2
Weight of the 3 contributors:		3.3%

Source: LFDE

GREaT profile of the portfolio

ESG Approach	Score improvement ¹
Comparison universe adjustment rate	30%
Weighted average GREaT score of the portfolio	7.74
Weighted average GREaT score of restated comparison universe ²	7.71

The GREaT score is based on an ESG analysis methodology proprietary to the LBP AM Group.

The GREaT score scale ranges from 1 to 10, with 10 representing the highest ESG quality of an issuer.

¹ The ESG "score improvement" approach consists in obtaining a weighted average GREaT score for the portfolio that is higher than that of the restated comparison universe.

² The restated comparison universe corresponds to the universe from which we have removed a percentage of issuers - corresponding to the restatement rate of the comparison universe - being on an exclusion list applicable to the portfolio and/or having the worst GREaT scores.

ESG: Environmental, Social and Governance criteria.

To find out more about the composition of the comparison universe, please consult the fund's prospectus.

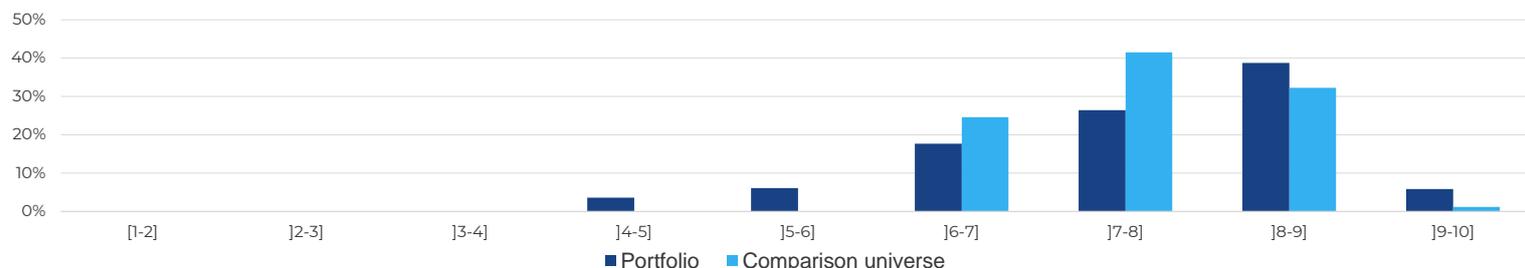
GREaT methodology

Responsible governance	Sustainable Resource Management
Encouraging the dissemination of best practices in corporate governance and business ethics.	Sustainable management of human and natural resources: respect for human rights, development of labor laws, sustainable relations with suppliers and environmental protection.
Energy Transition	Regional development
Manage climate risks by supporting the transition from a high-carbon economic model to a more sober and sustainable one.	Promote responsible practices that meet social and sustainable development objectives and create value for all stakeholders in the value chain.

	Portfolio	Portfolio coverage	Comparable	Coverage of comparable	Type of comparable
G - Responsible governance	7.34	100.0%	6.87	100.0%	Comparison universe
R - Sustainable resource management	6.64	100.0%	6.00	100.0%	
E - Energy transition	8.03	100.0%	7.29	99.9%	
T - Regional development	7.01	100.0%	6.23	100.0%	

As the fund does not make any performance commitments relative to its comparable on the GREaT pillars, the portfolio score may be higher or lower than that of its comparable.

Breakdown of portfolio and comparison universe by GREaT score



Best GREaT scores in the portfolio and contribution of each pillar to the issuer's GREaT score

Issuer name	Weight in portfolio	GREaT Score	G	R	E	T
Abb Ltd	1.5%	10.00	25.6%	26.7%	26.5%	21.2%
Nxp Semiconductors Nv	1.9%	9.76	19.5%	24.6%	11.4%	44.5%
Schneider Electric Se	3.9%	9.64	16.9%	33.8%	33.2%	16.1%
Dassault Systemes Se	0.7%	8.87	38.6%	20.2%	36.8%	4.3%
Stmicroelectronics Nv	4.0%	8.97	5.3%	25.2%	34.1%	35.5%

Portfolio sustainability indicator

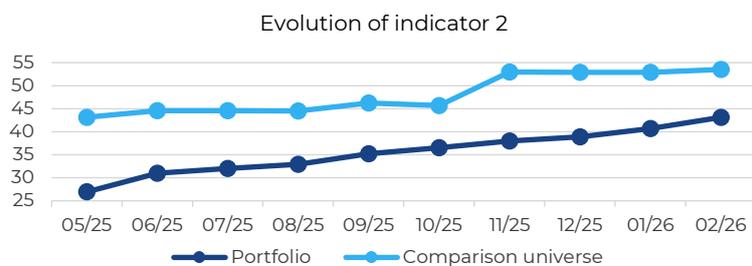
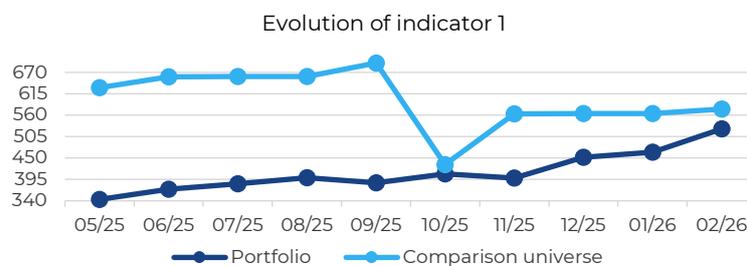
	Portfolio	Minimum commitment
Percentage of sustainable investment	64.4%	100.0%

According to the European SFDR (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation), a sustainable investment is an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that these investments do not cause significant harm to either of these objectives and that the companies in which the investments are made apply good governance practices.

The percentage of sustainable investment presented here is based on the LBP AM Group's proprietary methodology, available in full on our website: <https://cdn.lfde.com/upload/partner/sfdr-methodologie-investissement-durable.pdf>

Indicator 1 - Environment	Portfolio	Comparable
Carbon footprint (scope 1+2+3)	524.70	575.60
Coverage rates	94.0%	90.0%

Indicator 2 - Environment	Portfolio	Comparable
Biodiversity Impact (BIA-GBSTM)	43.10	53.50
Coverage rates	97.0%	70.0%



Indicator methodology 1

Indicator name	Definition	Unit of measurement
Carbon footprint (scope 1+2+3)	Measures the CO ₂ emissions attributable to the fund's investments. This indicator is expressed in tCO ₂ per million euros invested and covers all emissions, i.e. scope 1, 2 and 3.	tCO ₂ /M€ invested

Source(s): LBPAM

Indicator methodology 2

Indicator name	Definition	Unit of measurement
Biodiversity Impact (BIA-GBSTM)	GBS: Global Biodiversity Score - estimate of a company's impact on biodiversity, taking into account its historical activity, linked to land artificialisation, overexploitation of resources, pollution and climate change. The higher the score, the greater the company's impact on biodiversity.	MSA.ppb*/Md€ invested

Source(s): LBPAM

For more information on the methodologies used to calculate sustainability indicators and on our approach as a responsible investor, please refer to the documents available on our website at the following address: www.lfde.com/fr/investissement-responsable-pour-aller-plus-loin/.

The French government SRI-label is valid for a limited period and is subject to regular re-evaluation. The fact that a sub-fund has been awarded the label does not mean that it does meet your own sustainability objectives or that the label meets the requirements of future national or European regulations.

Extra-financial objective of the portfolio

The financial product's SRI management approach consists of identifying the companies with the best sustainable development practices, according to the management company's analysis.

This analysis is based on the management company's own GREaT philosophy, articulated around the following 4 pillars:

- Responsible Governance: this pillar aims to assess the organization and effectiveness of powers within issuers (balance of power, executive remuneration, business ethics).
- Sustainable resource management: this pillar examines issuers' environmental impacts and human capital management (quality of working conditions and management of relations with suppliers).
- Economic and energy transition: this pillar assesses issuers' energy transition strategy (greenhouse gas reduction and response to long-term challenges).
- Territorial development: this pillar analyzes issuers' strategy in terms of access to basic services.

Several criteria are identified for each pillar and monitored using indicators collected from extra-financial rating agencies (MSCI ESG Research, Moody's ESG and Ethifinance Ratings).

This methodology helps reduce bias, particularly in terms of capital and sector.

This quantitative analysis is complemented by a qualitative analysis of issuer governance. LFDE has implemented a proprietary methodology for qualitative analysis of corporate governance, which results in a governance score assigned to issuers. This score complements the quantitative "Responsible Governance" score assigned by the GREaT model. This analysis is based on LFDE's experience and aims to identify issuers where good governance and managerial excellence drive social and environmental initiatives that create value for all stakeholders.

Ultimately, the management company is the sole judge of an issuer's extra-financial quality, which is expressed:

- According to a GREaT score between 1 and 10 - 10 representing the best ESG quality of an issuer.

In addition, the management company applies sector and normative exclusions designed to limit investment in issuers with excessive negative impacts. Our sector exclusion lists include certain issuers in controversial sectors such as tobacco, gambling, coal, oil and gas, according to criteria defined by the management company. Our normative exclusion list is constructed on the basis of analyses of ESG controversies or allegations, and identifies cases of severe, systematic and uncorrected violations of ESG rights or infringements. In addition to the management company's common exclusion base, portfolios holding the French government's SRI label comply with the mandatory exclusions listed in its guidelines.

Glossary

Lexicon of financial conditions

Swing pricing	Mechanism by which the net asset value is adjusted upwards (or downwards) when the change in liabilities is positive (or negative) in order to reduce the cost of portfolio rebalancing to the holders of the fund as a result of changes in liabilities.
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Lexicon of risk indicators

Volatility	Measure of the amplitude of variations in the price of a share, a market or a fund. It is calculated over a given period and is used to assess the regularity of the performance of a share, market or fund.
Sharpe ratio	Indicator of the (marginal) return obtained per unit of risk taken. If the ratio is negative: less profitability than the benchmark. If the ratio is between 0 and 1: outperformance with too much" risk taken.
Bêta	If the ratio is greater than 1: outperformance that does not come at the cost of "too much" risk."Indicator which corresponds to the fund's sensitivity in relation to its benchmark index. For a beta of less than 1, the fund is likely to fall less than its index; if the beta is greater than 1, the fund is likely to fall more than its index.
Information ratio	Synthetic indicator of the effectiveness of the risk/return trade-off. A high indicator means that the fund regularly outperforms its benchmark index.
Tracking error	An indicator that compares the fund's volatility with that of its benchmark index. The higher the tracking error, the further the fund's average performance is from its benchmark index.
Max. drawdown	Max drawdown measures the biggest fall in the value of a portfolio.
Time to recovery (business days)	Recovery time, which corresponds to the time needed for the portfolio to return to its highest level (before the "max drawdown").
Sensitivity	Variation in the value of an asset when another factor varies at the same time. For example, the interest-rate sensitivity of a bond corresponds to the variation in its price caused by a rise or fall in interest rates of one basis point (0.01%).

Lexicon of financial analysis

EV/Sales	Enterprise valuation ratio: enterprise value/sales.
PER	Company valuation ratio: Price Earning Ratio = market capitalisation/net profit.
Consumer discretionary	In contrast to basic consumption, it represents all goods and services considered non-essential.
Basic consumption	As opposed to discretionary consumption, it represents goods and services considered essential.
Communication Services	This sector includes telecoms network operators and providers of communications and data transmission services.
Emerging countries	Emerging countries are countries whose economic situation is in the process of development. This growth is calculated on the basis of GDP, new businesses and infrastructure, and the standard of living and quality of life of the inhabitants.
Commodities	A natural resource used in the production of semi-finished or finished products, or as a source of energy.

Lexicon of credit analysis

Investment grade bond	A bond is said to be "investment grade", i.e. if its financial rating by the rating agencies is higher than BB+.
High yield bond	A high-yield bond is one rated below BBB- by the rating agencies.
Duration	The average life of its cash flows weighted by their present value. All other things being equal, the higher the duration, the greater the risk.
Yield to worst	The worst return a bond can achieve without the issuer defaulting.
Yield (all calls exercised)	The yield on a bond includes any call dates incorporated into the bond. These "call" dates correspond to intermediate maturities which give the possibility of redeeming the bond before its final maturity date.

For more information

This document, which is of a commercial nature, is above all a monthly report on the management and risks of the sub-fund. It is also intended to provide you with simplified information on the characteristics of the sub-fund.

For further information on the characteristics and costs of this sub-fund, we invite you to read the regulatory documents (prospectus available in English and French and DIC in the official languages of your country) available free of charge on our website www.lfde.com.

Investors or potential investors are informed that they can obtain a summary of their rights in the official language of their country or in English on the Regulatory Information page of the management company's website www.lfde.com or directly via the link below: <https://cdn.lfde.com/upload/partner/Droitsdelinvestisseur.pdf>

Information on withholding tax rates: for distribution units, dividends paid are taxed at 30%. For capitalization units of funds investing more than 10% of their net assets in debt securities, taxation at 30% on income derived directly or indirectly from the yield on debt securities.

Investors or potential investors may also file a claim in accordance with the procedure laid down by the management company. This information is available in the official language of the country or in English on the Regulatory Information page of the management company's website www.lfde.com or directly via the link below: <https://cdn.lfde.com/upload/partner/Droitsdelinvestisseur.pdf>

Finally, the investor's attention is drawn to the fact that the manager or the management company may decide to terminate the marketing agreements for its collective investment schemes in accordance with Article 93a of Directive 2009/65/EC and Article 32a of Directive 2011/61/EU.