

French open-end investment fund (SICAV)

LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI

ANNUAL REPORT

as at December 29th, 2023

Management company: Lazard Frères Gestion SAS
Custodian: Lazard Frères Banque
Statutory auditor: Mazars

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1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UCI

LEGAL FORM

French open-end investment company (Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable - SICAV)

Fund of Fund

None.

CLASSIFICATION

Eurozone country equities.

CALCULATION AND ALLOCATION OF DISTRIBUTABLE INCOME

Distributable income consists of:

1) net income plus retained earnings, plus or minus the balance of the revenue adjustment account. Net income for the financial year is equal to the amount of interest, arrears, dividends, bonuses and prizes, remuneration and all income generated by the securities that make up the UCI's portfolio, plus income generated by temporary cash holdings and minus management fees and borrowing costs.

2) Realised capital gains, net of charges, minus realised capital losses, net of charges, recognised for the financial year, plus any net capital gains of the same kind recognised over previous years that have not been distributed or accumulated, plus or minus the balance of the capital gains adjustment account.

The amounts referred to in 1) and 2) may be accumulated and/or distributed and/or retained independently of each other, in whole or in part.

R, I, T shares:

The allocation of distributable income is decided each year by the Shareholders' Meeting. It may pay interim dividends.

IC, PVC G EUR shares

Distributable income shall be fully accumulated, with the exception of those amounts subject to compulsory distribution by law.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

R, I, T, IC, PVC G EUR shares

The investment objective is to achieve, through a Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) management approach, a performance net of fees that exceeds that of the following benchmark over the recommended investment period of five years: Eurostoxx. The benchmark index is expressed in EUR. Net dividends or coupons are reinvested.

BENCHMARK

R, I, T, IC, PVC G EUR shares

Euro Stoxx

The Eurostoxx index, expressed in euros, consists of the largest listed companies in the Eurozone, weighted by market capitalisation.

The data are available on: www.stoxx.com Bloomberg code: SXXT Index.

As at the date of this prospectus, the benchmark index administrator, namely [STX Ltd], is listed on ESMA's register of administrators and benchmark indices.

Additional information on the benchmark index can be found on the administrator's website at [www.stoxx.com].

The management company will ensure that this link is still valid in future updates of the UCI's prospectus.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

1. Strategies used

Investing in large Eurozone companies that achieve the best economic performance over the long-term, especially those that are undervalued in relation to that performance.

A company's economic performance is its capacity to invest the capital that it uses (equity and debt) at a rate of return above the cost of capital. The shareholders' equity thus invested, while subject to short-term rises and falls in the equity markets, should be valued over the long term as a function of this economic performance.

A company's rate of return on invested capital above the cost of capital reflects its economic performance. This performance is reflected in the stock market performance over the long term. Accordingly, the strategy applied within the SICAV is based on the following:

- A best-in-universe approach that consists in favouring the issuers with the best non-financial ratings, irrespective of their business sector;
- Identifying companies with the best economic performance profiles; Verifying that performance through financial analysis and examination of underlying strategies;
- Selecting stocks from such companies according to the market's undervaluation of that performance at a given time;
- Building a portfolio of 30-50 stocks within the Eurozone, without geographical or sector restrictions.

The focus on achieving the optimum ratio between the company's economic performance and valuation may result in wide divergences between the SICAV's performance and its sector and/or country mix and that of the underlying asset class, i.e. large caps from the Eurozone.

ESG analysis and selection

ESG (environmental, social and governance) analysis is based on a proprietary model shared by the teams in charge of financial management in the form of an internal ESG grid. Based on the various data provided by our ESG partners (non-financial analysis agency, external service providers, etc.), annual reports and reports on the corporate social responsibility (CSR) of each company and direct exchanges with them, the analysts responsible for monitoring each stock draw up an internal ESG rating based on both a quantitative (energy intensity, staff turnover rate, board independence rate, etc.) and qualitative approach (environmental policy, employment strategy, competence of directors, etc.). It takes into account the companies' main negative impacts in terms of sustainability, or Principal Adverse Impacts (carbon emissions, energy consumption, water consumption, waste production) and the risks likely to affect their own sustainability, or Sustainability Risks (regulatory and physical risks, reputational risk through, among other factors, monitoring of controversies).

The information relating to the main negative impacts on the sustainability factors is published in the periodic SFDR reports of the UCI, available on the website of the management company.

Each E, S and G pillar is rated from 1 to 5 (5 being the best score) based on at least ten relevant key indicators per dimension (energy intensity, staff turnover rate, board independence rate, etc.). The company's overall ESG score summarises the scores for each pillar according to the following weighting: 30% for Environment and Social and 40% for Governance.

ESG ratings are directly built into the financial valuation model via the beta used to set the weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

SRI management

The UCI promotes environmental and/or social characteristics within the meaning of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, the so-called "SFDR".

The SICAV is managed in accordance with the principles of the SRI label defined by the French Ministry of the Economy and Finance. The inclusion of ESG criteria influences the analysis of companies held in the portfolio, stock picking and weighting.

In order to meet the SRI label management criteria, the analyst-managers ensure that the SICAV's average ESG rating is higher than the average ESG rating of the initial investment universe.

The initial investment universe is divided into 3 rating zones:

- 80% companies in the Eurozone
- 10% companies in non-euro Europe
- 10% small cap companies

This ESG rating is calculated after excluding 20% of the lowest-rated stocks in each zone (Eurozone, non-euro Europe and small caps).

For the sake of integrity and objectivity, the ratings used for SRI management are produced by an independent external partner.

The proportion of issuers covered by an ESG analysis in the portfolio must be at least 90%, excluding bonds and other debt securities issued by public or quasi-public issuers and cash held on an ancillary basis, and social impact assets (which are then capped at 10% of total assets).

Regulation (EU) 2020/852, known as the “Taxonomy Regulation”

The European Union Taxonomy aims to identify economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable. The Taxonomy identifies these activities according to their contribution to six broad environmental objectives:

- Climate change mitigation,
- Climate change adaptation,
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources,
- Transition to the circular economy (waste, prevention and recycling),
- Pollution prevention and control,
- Protection of healthy ecosystems.

To be considered sustainable, an economic activity must demonstrate that it contributes substantially to the achievement of one of the six objectives, while not harming any of the other five (the so-called DNSH principle, standing for “Do No Significant Harm”). In order for an activity to be considered aligned with the European Taxonomy, it must also respect the human and social rights guaranteed under international law.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The minimum percentage of alignment with the European Union Taxonomy is 0%.

2. Assets excluding derivatives

Equities:

- A minimum of 90% in equities traded on European Union markets, including at least 80% traded on Eurozone markets;
- A maximum of 10% in equities traded on markets outside the European Union;
- A maximum of 10% in small-cap equities.

Debt securities and money-market instruments:

- A maximum of 10% in money-market instruments.

UCIs:

A maximum of 10% of net assets in French money-market UCITS and French or foreign AIFs that meet the four criteria of Article R. 214-13 of the French Monetary and Financial Code (*Code monétaire et financier*).

Investment solely in UCIs that invest no more than 10% of their assets in other UCIs.

These UCIs may be managed by the management company.

3. Derivatives

None.

4. Securities with embedded derivatives

The manager may invest in all securities with embedded derivatives permitted under the management company's business plan (notably subscription rights or warrants).

Within this framework, the manager may take positions with a view to hedging the portfolio against and/or exposing it to particular business sectors, geographic regions, shares (all capitalisation types), stocks and similar securities in order to achieve the investment objective.

Total investments in securities with embedded derivatives may not exceed 5% of net assets.

5. Deposits:

Up to 10% of the UCI's assets may be held in deposits.

6. Cash borrowings:

The UCI may borrow cash within a limit of 10% of its assets to meet specific cash requirements related to its operating needs.

7. Temporary purchases and sales of securities:

None.

8. Information on financial guarantees:

In connection with over-the-counter derivative transactions, and in accordance with Position paper 2013-06 issued by the French financial markets regulator (Autorité des Marchés Financiers - AMF), the SICAV may receive collateral in the form of securities (such as bonds or other securities issued or guaranteed by a State or issued by international financing agencies and bonds or securities issued by high quality corporate issuers), or cash. Any cash collateral received is reinvested in accordance with the applicable rules. All such assets must be from high-quality issuers that are not an entity of the counterparty or its group, and must be liquid and diversified with low volatility. Discounts may be applied to the collateral received; they take into account the quality of credit and the price volatility of the securities.

RISK PROFILE

Notice

Your money will be mainly invested in financial instruments selected by the management company. These instruments will be exposed to market trends and fluctuations.

- **Risk of capital loss**

There is no guarantee of the UCI's performance or protection of capital. As such, the investor may not get back the full amount of the initial investment during redemption.

- **Risk associated with discretionary management**

Discretionary management is based on anticipating market trends. The UCI's performance depends on both the securities and UCIs that the portfolio manager chooses and on the portfolio manager's allocation of assets. There is therefore a risk that the manager may not select the best-performing securities or choose the optimal asset allocation.

- **Equity risk**

Share price fluctuations may have a negative impact on the UCI's net asset value. The UCI's net asset value may decrease during periods in which the equity markets are falling.

- **Market capitalisation risk**

The volume of small- and mid-cap stocks traded on the stock market is lower than that of large caps, which means they can be more significantly impacted by market movements than large caps. The UCI's net asset value may decline rapidly and significantly.

- **Liquidity risk**

This is the risk that a financial market cannot absorb transaction volumes due to trading volumes being too low or pressure on the markets. Such a situation may impact the pricing or timing when the UCI liquidates, initiates or modifies positions and thus cause a decline in the UCI's net asset value.

- **Foreign exchange risk**

The UCI may invest in securities and other UCI that in turn are authorised to acquire instruments denominated in currencies other than the fund's base currency. The value of these instruments may fall if the exchange rates vary, which may lead to a decrease in the UCI's net asset value. Where units (or shares) denominated in a currency other than the fund's base currency have been hedged, the foreign exchange risk is residual as a result of systematic hedging, potentially leading to a performance gap between the different units (or shares).

- **Interest rate risk**

The risk of a decline in debt instruments as a result of changes in interest rates. This risk is measured by the level of sensitivity. For instance, bond prices tend to move in the opposite direction to interest rates. The net asset value may decline during periods when there is an increase (positive sensitivity) or decrease (negative sensitivity) in interest rates.

- **Sustainability risk**

Any environmental, social or governance event or situation that, if it occurs, could have an actual or potential negative impact on the value of the investment. Specifically, the negative effects of sustainability risks can affect issuers via a range of mechanisms, including: 1) lower revenues; 2) higher costs; 3) damage or impairment of asset value; 4) higher cost of capital; and 5) fines or regulatory risks. Due to the nature of sustainability risks and specific issues such as climate change, the likelihood of sustainability risks impacting returns on financial products is likely to increase in the longer term.

- **ESG investment risk and methodological limitations**

Non-financial criteria can be integrated into the investment process using data provided by external providers or directly reported by our analysts, notably in our proprietary ESG analysis grid. Data may be incomplete or inaccurate due to the lack of international standards or systematic verification by external third parties. It can be difficult to compare data because issuers do not necessarily publish the same indicators. The unavailability of data may also force management not to include an issuer in the portfolio. The management company may therefore exclude securities of certain issuers for non-financial reasons, regardless of market opportunities.

GUARANTEE OR PROTECTION

None.

ELIGIBLE SUBSCRIBERS AND TYPICAL INVESTOR PROFILE

Any subscriber seeking exposure to equity risk.

Subscribers are strongly advised to diversify their investments sufficiently to avoid exposure solely to the risks of this UCI.

Information on Russian and Belarusian investors

In accordance with the provisions of EU Regulation No. 833/2014 as amended by EU Regulation No. 2022/328 and EC Regulation No. 765/2006 as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 2022/398, the subscription of units or shares in this UCI is prohibited to any Russian or Belarusian national, any natural person residing in Russia or Belarus or any legal person, entity or body established in Russia or Belarus. This prohibition does not apply to nationals of a Member State and to natural persons holding a temporary or permanent residence permit in a Member State of the European Union. This prohibition shall remain in effect for as long as the Regulations are in force.

Information on US investors:

The UCI is not registered as an investment vehicle in the United States and its units are not and will not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and, therefore, they may not be offered or sold in the United States to Restricted Persons, as defined hereafter.

A Restricted Person is (i) any person or entity located in the United States (including US residents), (ii) any corporation or any other entity subject to the laws of the United States or any state thereof, (iii) any US military personnel or any employee of a US government department or agency located outside the United States, or (iv) any other person that would be considered a US Person under Regulation S of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

FATCA

Pursuant to the provisions of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (“FATCA”) applicable as of July 1st, 2014, if the UCI invests directly or indirectly in US assets, the capital and income arising from such investments may be subject to withholding tax of 30%.

To avoid paying the 30% withholding tax, France and the United States have entered into an intergovernmental agreement under which non-US financial institutions (“foreign financial institutions”) agree to institute procedures for identifying direct or indirect investors who qualify as US taxpayers and to provide certain information about these investors to the French tax authorities, which will disclose said information to the US tax authority, the Internal Revenue Service.

As a foreign financial institution, the UCI undertakes to comply with the FATCA and to take all appropriate measures pursuant to the aforementioned intergovernmental agreement.

The amount that it is reasonable to invest in this UCI depends on each investor’s personal circumstances. To determine this, investors should take account of their personal financial situation, current needs and the recommended investment period, and should also consider their ability to assume risk or whether they prefer instead to opt for a more cautious investment.

This UCI may not be suitable for investors planning to withdraw their investment within five years.

2. CHANGES AFFECTING THE UCI

The Board of Directors of **LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI** (ISIN code: FR0010828913) dated 16/02/2023 clarified the SICAV's investment strategy, stating that, by derogation from the 5%-10%-40% ratios, the manager may invest more than 35% of the net assets of the Fund in securities guaranteed by a member state of the EEA or the United States.

➤ **Effective date: 28/03/2023.**

The extraordinary shareholders' meeting of the **LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI SICAV** (ISIN code: FR0010828913) on 13/11/2023 decided to introduce a mechanism to cap redemptions (the "Gates") and therefore to amend Article 8 of the SICAV's Articles of Association ("Issue and redemption of shares").

➤ **Effective date: 15/11/2023.**

Corporate governance (CSR) section

I. List of offices held in public limited companies (SA) and/or open-ended investment companies (SICAV) having their registered office in France

Directors' names	Number of offices held	List of offices and functions
Régis Bégue <i>Managing Director of Lazard Frères Gestion</i>	3	▪ Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the SICAVs: ○ Lazard Alpha Euro SRI ○ Lazard Europe Concentrated (<i>formerly Lazard Alpha Europe</i>) ▪ Board member of the SICAV: ○ Lazard Equity SRI
Marie-Andrée Puig <i>Managing Director of Lazard Frères Gestion</i>	4	▪ Board member and Chief Executive Officer of the SICAV: ○ Norden Small ▪ Board member of the SICAVs: ○ Lazard Alpha Euro SRI ○ Lazard Japon ○ Norden SRI
Pascal Ferrand <i>Director of Lazard Frères Gestion</i>	4	▪ Chairman of the Board of Directors of the SICAV: ○ Norden Small ▪ Board member of the SICAVs: ○ Lazard Alpha Euro SRI ○ Lazard Patrimoine USD ○ Objectif Monde SICAV
Julien-Pierre Nouen <i>Managing Director of Lazard Frères Gestion</i>	2	- Board member of the SICAVs: ○ Lazard Alpha Euro SRI ○ Norden Family

II. Agreements covered by Article L. 225-37-4 para.2 of the French Commercial Code

The SICAV was not informed of the conclusion of any agreements covered by Article L. 225-37-4 para.2 of the French Commercial Code during the financial year ended December 29th, 2023.

III. Table of currently valid delegations of powers granted by the Shareholders' Meeting, as stipulated in Article L. 225-37-4 para.3 of the French Commercial Code

No delegation of authority pursuant to Article L. 225-37-4 para.3 of the French Commercial Code was granted or was ongoing during the financial year ended December 29th, 2023.

IV. Method of operation of the general management

The Board of Directors has not opted to separate the functions of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

DIRECTORS' FEES

The SICAV does not pay directors any fees for attendance at board meetings.

3. MANAGEMENT REPORT

PERFORMANCE

- ❖ The performance of the I shares (FR0010828913) over the period was 18,83%.
- ❖ The performance of the IC shares (FR0011744663) over the period was 18,73%.
- ❖ The performance of the T shares (FR0013305976) over the period was 18,81%.
- ❖ The performance of the R shares (FR0010830240) over the period was 17,63%.

The performance of the benchmark over the period was: 18,55%.

- ❖ The performance of the PVC G EUR shares (FR001400F0I1) was 8,29% (since its creation on 24/01/2023).

The performance of the benchmark over the period was: 8,84%.

Performances vary over time and past performance is no guarantee of the UCI's future results.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

While the unprecedented tightening of monetary conditions raised fears of a slide into recession, Western economies showed unexpected resilience in 2023. The US economy was particularly buoyant. Household spending was financed by using the surplus savings they had accumulated during the pandemic, and the rise in interest rates did not have the expected effect on companies. In the Eurozone, growth ran out of steam against a backdrop of deteriorating purchasing power and rapid transmission of the ECB's monetary tightening. However, the economic repercussions of the energy crisis following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 have been less severe than feared. The collapse of three US regional banks and the disaster takeover of Credit Suisse in March 2023 could also have had a greater impact. In both the United States and Europe, labour markets have generally remained robust, with unemployment rates at or close to their lowest levels. Thanks to the fall in energy prices and the easing of supply tensions, inflation fell sharply, with the six-month change in prices excluding food and energy returning to the Fed's and ECB's 2% target by the end of the year. Against this backdrop, the Fed and the ECB continued to tighten monetary policy, before signalling the end of the rate hike cycle. The Fed raised its key rate to 5,25%-5,50%, a 22-year high. The ECB raised the deposit rate to 4,00%, a level that had never been reached before. In China, the reopening of the economy led to a rebound in consumption and growth, but investment suffered from the slowdown in activity in the real estate sector. Against this backdrop, global equity markets rebounded strongly, making up most of the losses recorded in 2022. The hope of a soft landing for the US economy was a powerful support factor. Interest rates alternated between rises and falls, fluctuating in line with monetary policy expectations. All segments of the European bond market posted positive returns.

Economy

In the United States, GDP growth accelerated to +2,9% year-on-year in Q3 2023. Job creation slowed to an average of +225 000 per month in 2023, compared with almost +400 000 in 2022. The unemployment rate rose by +0,2 points in 2023 to 3,7%. Annual hourly wage growth slowed to +4,1%. The year-on-year increase in consumer prices slowed to +3,4% and +3,9% excluding energy and food.

The Fed raised its key rate by +100 basis points in 2023, to 5,25%-5,50%, in the following sequence: three consecutive hikes of +0,25% in February, March and May, an initial pause in June and a hike of +0,25% in July. In December 2023, Jerome Powell announced the end of the rate hike cycle, while paving the way for monetary easing in 2024.

In terms of unconventional measures, in March 2023 the Fed announced the creation of a new liquidity access mechanism ("Bank Term Funding Program") in response to the collapse of Silvergate Bank, Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank.

In the Eurozone, GDP growth was flat year-on-year in Q3 2023, with contrasting trends between countries. GDP fell by -0,4% in Germany, while rising by +0,6% in France, +0,1% in Italy and +1,8% in Spain. PMI surveys improved until the spring of 2023 before deteriorating rapidly in the summer of 2023. They then stabilised at a low level. The Eurozone unemployment rate fell by -0,3 points in 2023 to 6,4%. The year-on-year increase in consumer prices slowed to +2,9% and +3,4% excluding energy and food.

The ECB raised its key rates by +200 basis points in 2023, in the following sequence: two consecutive hikes of +0,50% in February and March, followed by four consecutive hikes of +0,25% between May and September 2023. The deposit rate was raised from +2,00% to +4,00% and the refinancing rate from +2,50% to +4,50%. In September 2023, Christine Lagarde indicated that key rates had reached sufficiently restrictive levels.

In terms of unconventional measures, in December 2022 the ECB announced a reduction in the size of its APP portfolio from March 2023. In June 2023, the ECB announced that it would end reinvestments under this programme. In December 2023, the ECB announced a reduction in its PEPP portfolio from July 2024, at a rate of -€7,5bn per month on average in the second half of 2024. Reinvestments will cease at the end of 2024.

In China, GDP growth accelerated to +4,9% year-on-year in Q3 2023. The complete lifting of health restrictions in December 2022 enabled a rebound in household consumption, but difficulties in the real estate sector hampered investment. The urban unemployment rate fell by -0,5 points in 2023 to 5,0%. The year-on-year fall in consumer prices slowed to -0,3%.

The Chinese central bank cut its key rate by 25 basis points in 2023, to 2,50%, and the reserve requirement ratio by 50 basis points to 10,50%. Xi Jinping was formally re-elected President of the Republic during the annual session of the National People's Congress in March 2023.

Markets

The MSCI World All Country index of global equity markets in dollars rose by +20,1% in 2023, wiping out 80% of the decline in 2022. The Topix in yen rose by +25,1%, the S&P 500 in dollars by +24,2%, the Euro Stoxx in euros by +15,7% and the MSCI index of emerging equities in dollars by +7,0%.

The unexpected resilience of the global economy was a powerful support factor. The effects of the Eurozone energy crisis were less significant than feared, the Chinese economy reopened faster than expected and US inflation slowed, while the unemployment rate remained low, fuelling hopes of a soft landing for the US economy. Markets also benefited from the sharp rise in tech mega-caps in the United States, linked to the artificial intelligence craze. The performance of equity markets remained closely linked to that of bond markets.

Bond markets alternated between rises and falls, especially at the beginning and end of the year, as investors switched from one monetary policy scenario to another. In the spring, the problems of some US banks and the woes of Credit Suisse were the source of much volatility. Over the summer, the resilience of US growth and the Fed's more restrictive message led investors to anticipate permanently higher key rates in the US, causing sovereign yields to soar. The emergence of clashes between Israel and Hamas at the beginning of October did not result in a flight to quality. The upward movement in interest rates reversed from November onwards, when investors interpreted central bank announcements and macroeconomic publications as signalling the end of the rate hike cycle.

Over one year, the 10-year US Treasury yield was stable at 3,88%, fluctuating between 3,31% and 4,99%, with a low point in the spring and a high point in the autumn. The 10-year German government yield fell by 55 basis points in 2023 to 2,02%, with a low of 1,89% at the end of December and a peak of 2,97% at the beginning of October.

According to ICE Bank of America indices, credit spreads for European corporate issuers fell from 159 to 129 basis points in the Investment Grade segment and from 498 to 384 basis points in the High Yield segment.

The euro appreciated by +3,11% against the dollar and by +10,9% against the yen. It depreciated by -6,1% against the Swiss franc and -2,1% against the pound sterling. According to the JPMorgan index, emerging currencies depreciated by an average of -3,5% against the dollar.

The S&P GSCI commodity price index fell by -12,2%. The price of a barrel of Brent crude fell from \$85 to \$77, with a low of \$72 in March and a peak of \$95 in September.

MANAGEMENT POLICY

Over the full financial year (December 30th, 2022 to December 29th, 2023), Lazard Alpha Euro SRI (I share) recorded a performance of 18,83%, while its benchmark, the Euro Stoxx net dividends reinvested, rose by 18,55%, an outperformance of 28 basis points.

In the first quarter of 2023, the fund (I share) outperformed its benchmark by 79 basis points (12,62% vs. 11,83%).

Turning the cautious consensus on its head, the equity markets got off to a flying start in 2023. As interest rates eased sharply from their December high, the dollar continued to fall, as did energy prices, particularly in Europe, the Euro Stoxx rose by 9,31%. The fund (I share) recorded a significant outperformance of +10,52%, the fifth best absolute month in its history (dating back to 2005). It was nevertheless hurt by negative stock picks in consumer goods, which are not performing well in the first part of the year, and in healthcare, which also saw profit-taking after its good relative performance in 2022. AstraZeneca, AB Inbev and Kerry Group made negative contributions, as did Sampo and Dassault Systèmes. On the other hand, the portfolio benefited from its stock picks in industrial goods, basic resources and automotive, as well as from the absence of utilities. But the best contributors in January came from various sectors. They include ST Microelectronics, Aperam, Renault, Alstom and Geberit. As the earnings release season was still fairly positive, equity markets continued the spectacular rise of the beginning of the year in February, this despite the very strong pressure on interest rates that followed an increase in inflationary pressures on both sides of the Atlantic. The T-Bond yield rose from 3,50% to 3,90% in February and the Bund yield rose from 2,27% to 2,65%. Despite this, the Euro Stoxx was up 1,92%, helped among other things by the (relative) easing of tensions over gas and electricity prices in Europe. The fund (I unit) outperformed significantly with a rise of 2,92%. It was negatively affected by its selection in industrial goods, insurance and energy, but benefited from good stock picks in banking, media and technology. Infineon, Worldline, ENI and Sampo weighed on performance in February, but Publicis, Renault, Carrefour, Santander and BBVA outperformed thanks to their good results, as did Orange thanks to the announcement of its new strategic plan. While March had started on the upbeat trend of early 2023, the market's rise was abruptly interrupted from the 8th when Credit Suisse's main shareholder indicated that it did not intend to bail out the bank, leading to a panic over the stock which spread to the entire banking sector, ending on the 13th with the absorption of Credit Suisse by UBS. The damage was done, however, and despite the strong rebound of European equities at the end of the month, cyclical sectors and financial stocks were unable to return to their pre-crisis levels, while a sharp easing in interest rates was induced by concerns about the indirect impacts of the financial crisis on the economy in general. Against this backdrop, the fund (I share) underperformed its benchmark, falling by 0,99% in a market that rose by 0,38%. The allocation to banks proved the most costly, as well as consumer and industrial goods. The absence of real estate, the stock picks in chemicals and exposure to healthcare made a positive contribution. Société Générale, Renault, KBC, Alstom, BNP and BBVA made the biggest negative contributions over the month, while Infineon, STMicroelectronics, Anheuser-Busch InBev and the absence of ING, Nordea and Deutsche Bank were positive factors.

In the second quarter, the fund (I share) underperformed its benchmark by 30 basis points (2,36% vs. 2,66%).

April was a month of uncertainty. While interest rates eased in the first ten days, accompanying what seemed to be the first signs of a US economic slowdown, they finally rose at the end of the period following reassuring employment figures. After rebounding at the beginning of the month thanks to OPEC, oil prices went back on the decline and Brent ended the month at a low of \$72/bbl, as did European gas, which fell to its lowest level of the year at €35/MWh, both movements no doubt reflecting the fact that the Chinese recovery is less strong than expected. In this uncertain environment, the equity market still managed to gain 1,44%, driven by growth stocks. The fund was hurt by its stock picks in automotive, technology and industrial goods, and more generally by its exposure to cyclical stocks. It benefited from healthcare, telecommunications and construction goods. STMicroelectronics, Renault, Alstom and Continental weighed on performance, while Roche, Orange, AkzoNobel, EssilorLuxottica and Vinci made a positive contribution. In May, the market consolidated after its April high. The continued fall in oil and gas prices bodes well for the earnings of Western companies and potentially for the strength of consumer spending, but it is also a sign of probable weakness in the Chinese economy. Interest rates varied little over the period. Against the backdrop of a fall in the Euro Stoxx, growth stocks, and technology stocks in particular, made a comeback.

The benchmark fell by 2,51% and the fund (I share) outperformed with a smaller decline of 2,06%. It was hurt by its underexposure to food and its overweight position in automotive, but benefited from industrial goods, consumer products and healthcare. On an individual stock basis, Anheuser-Busch underperformed due to lower sales in the United States.

Carrefour, Aperam, Eni and Bayer also fell. On the other hand, Alstom made a positive contribution following its good earnings release, as did Dassault Systèmes, Société Générale, BMW, Roche and STMicroelectronics. In June, the market swung between fears of a resurgence of inflation and enthusiasm about the absence of a recession. In the end, the upside won out and, in a stable interest rate environment, the Euro Stoxx gained +3,81%. The fund (I unit) managed to outperform slightly, at +3,93%, despite its overexposure to healthcare and insurance and the poor performance of certain basic resources. It was underpinned by its stock picks in automotive, banks and technology. Over the month, Aperam was affected by concerns about demand in Europe, as was Geberit, which hinted that destocking was not yet over. Merck KGaA is hurt by its Biosciences activity being assimilated to Sartorius, which has issued a profit warning. More generally, the pharmaceuticals sector is very weak, for no apparent particular reason: AstraZeneca and Roche were also down. Conversely, Daimler Trucks is outperforming the market, as is Renault, which has revised its earnings outlook upwards. BBVA, STMicroelectronics, Continental and Saint-Gobain also outperformed.

In the third quarter, the fund (I shares) outperformed its benchmark by 150 basis points (-2,69% vs. -4,19%).

July was marked by further rate hikes of 25bp each by the ECB and the Fed. Core inflation excluding housing is easing in the United States, however. On the other hand, it was still up 5,5% in Europe and even by 6,9% in the United Kingdom. Brent crude also rose significantly, by almost 15% over the month. But in the end, it was the scenario of a soft landing for global growth that was favoured by the markets, with the Stoxx 600 rising by 2,14%. Against this backdrop, the fund (I unit) outperformed by 0,59%, recording an increase of 2,64%. It was negatively affected by its positions in telecoms and insurance, but benefited from good stock picks in automotive and construction materials and a good allocation to banks. Over the month, Cap Gemini, Orange and Dassault Systèmes were the main detractors from performance, while Michelin, Saint-Gobain, Geberit and Intesa Sanpaolo made positive contributions. In August, starting from its 2023 high, the market began to decline, with a certain amount of thematic rotation. Technology in particular was the subject of sell-offs, notably following Adyen's disappointing results, which led to a spectacular fall in the share price on the day of publication. The dollar, which had bottomed out against the euro in July, edged up, while US interest rates rose more than European rates, given the resilience of the US economy compared with the European economy, which is beginning to weaken. The fund (I unit) cushioned the blow and fell very slightly less than the market, with a decline of 3,01% compared with -3,10% for its benchmark index. The portfolio was hurt by the decline in technology stocks and its underexposure to the insurance sector, while benefiting from a good allocation to industrial goods and consumer goods, both which are underexposed, as well as telecoms. On an individual stock basis, the main detractors from August's performance were Infineon, KBC, STMicroelectronics and Alstom. The main positive contributors in August were Société Générale, Merck KGaA, Cap Gemini and ENI. In September, equity markets finally buckled under the combined effect of the ongoing rise in interest rates and increasingly cautious messages from companies, particularly in the electronics and construction sectors, partly linked to the situation in China. The firm announcements by the Fed and the ECB have pushed the US 10-year yield up from 4,1% to 4,6% and the Bund 10-year yield from 2,5% to 2,8%. The dollar continued to climb, rising from 1,08 to 1,05 against the euro. Against this backdrop, the Euro Stoxx fell by 3,12% and the fund (I share) significantly outperformed, with a fall of 2,25%. It was also hurt by negative stock picks in chemicals and banking and too low exposure to insurance, as well as declines in Société Générale, Alstom, Akzo Nobel, Kerry Group and Bayer. But all this was more than offset by automotive, consumer goods and telecoms, among others, as well as by the strong outperformance of ENI, Aperam, Renault, Orange and AstraZeneca, in a variety of sectors.

In the last quarter, the fund (I share) underperformed its benchmark by 184 basis points (5,93% vs. 7,78%).

Short- and long-term interest rates continued to rise in October on both sides of the Atlantic, with the yield on the US 10-year even reaching its highest level since 2007. Combined with a lacklustre start to the earnings release season, this took its toll on the equity markets. The Euro Stoxx lost 3,34% over the month. Unfortunately, the fund underperformed significantly, largely due to the earnings release of Alstom, which plummeted by almost 40%, because of concerns over cash consumption, which led us to sell the position despite the fall in the stock price. The fund was also hurt by its stock picks in banking (KBC Group) and automotive (Renault), as well as by the falls in STMicroelectronics, Merck KGaA and Daimler Truck. On the other hand, it benefited from good stock picks in telecoms, personal care and energy, with Carrefour, Orange, Essilor-Luxottica, Eni and AB InBev all outperforming in October.

In November, the faster-than-expected slowdown in US inflation led to a sharp fall in bond yields, with the 10-year T-Bond dropping by 60 basis points to 4,33% and the Bund by 36 basis points to 2,45%, and to a significant rise in equity markets around the world, with, logically in this context, another rotation to growth stocks. The dollar shed 3% and oil prices are down 7%, which is also contributing to renewed optimism on equities. Against this backdrop, the Euro Stoxx rose by 8% in November alone. The fund (I unit) was up 7,81%, 19 basis points less than the index.

It was hurt by the sharp fall in Bayer, which was dragged down by a thin drug pipeline, by the underperformances of AstraZeneca, Eni, Daimler Trucks and Roche, and by the rises in Siemens, Adyen and Schneider, which were not held in the portfolio. More generally, industrial goods, healthcare and telecoms made a negative contribution, while technology, construction materials, basic resources and banking benefited from a positive stock-picking effect. Specifically, Infineon, Fresenius Medical Care, Aperam, STMicroelectronics, Geberit, Continental, Saint-Gobain and BBVA outperformed significantly. Reassured by the very soothing message from the US Federal Reserve, which now points to two rate cuts in 2024, the equity markets rose sharply in December to finish close to their all-time record, while bond yields fell. The Euro Stoxx ended the last month of the year with a rise of 3,24%. The fund (I share) achieved exactly the same performance, enabling it to finish the year above its benchmark. The portfolio was negatively impacted by its stock picks in industrial goods, healthcare and consumer goods, while automotive, banking and construction materials made a positive contribution. Merck KGaA, Orange, Carrefour, Sampo and BBVA underperformed over the month, while Daimler Truck, Geberit, KBC and Saint-Gobain were positive contributors.

Main changes in the portfolio during the year

Securities	Changes ("accounting currency")	
	Purchases	Sales
LAZARD EURO SHORT TERM MONEY MARKET "C	202 868 951,77	202 915 930,11
RECKITT BENCKISER GROUP PLC	25 856 074,37	25 100 985,68
AXA	25 023 057,00	22 338 342,00
MERCK KGA	36 923 494,50	7 977 285,30
INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES	33 777 692,00	10 072 539,00
ROCHE HOLDING AG-GENUSSSCHEIN	35 795 218,03	8 022 841,83
AKZO NOBEL	5 597 200,00	27 728 343,53
CAPGEMINI SE	27 582 831,10	3 488 097,00
BMW BAYERISCHE MOTOREN WERKE	1 973 650,00	28 858 413,75
ASTRAZENECA PLC	18 578 551,57	11 446 120,55

4. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES AND DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (ESMA) IN EUROS

a) Exposure through efficient portfolio management techniques and derivative financial instruments

- **Exposure through efficient management techniques: None.**
 - o Securities lending:
 - o Securities borrowing:
 - o Repurchase agreements:
 - o Reverse repurchase agreements:
- **Underlying exposure through derivative financial instruments: None.**
 - o Currency forwards:
 - o Futures:
 - o Options:
 - o Swaps:

b) Identity of the counterparty or counterparties for efficient portfolio management techniques and derivative financial instruments

Efficient portfolio management techniques	Derivative financial instruments (*)
None	None

(*) Excluding listed derivatives.

c) Financial guarantees received by the UCITS to reduce counterparty risk

Instrument type	Amount in the currency of the portfolio
Efficient portfolio management techniques . Term deposits . Equities . Bonds . UCITS . Cash (*) Total	None
Derivative financial instruments . Term deposits . Equities . Bonds . UCITS . Cash Total	None

(*) The Cash account also includes liquidity from reverse repurchase agreements.

d) Operating income and expenses related to efficient management techniques

Operating income and expenses	Amount in the currency of the portfolio
. Income (*) . Other income Total income	None
. Direct operating expenses . Indirect operating expenses . Other expenses Total expenses	None

(*) Income on securities lending and repurchase agreements

TRANSPARENCY OF SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS AND THE REUSE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - SFTR - IN THE ACCOUNTING CURRENCY OF THE UCI (€)

The UCI carried out no transactions during the year in the context of the SFTR.

PROCEDURE FOR SELECTING AND ASSESSING INTERMEDIARIES AND COUNTERPARTIES

The brokers used by the management company are selected on the basis of various evaluation criteria, covering research, quality of order execution and processing and the range of services offered. The management company's "Broker Committee" validates any updates to the list of authorised brokers. Each investment division (fixed income and equities) reports to the Broker Committee at least twice a year on the evaluation of the services provided by the various brokers and the breakdown of the volume of transactions handled.

The information can be consulted on the management company's website: www.lazardfreresgestion.fr

BROKERAGE FEES

Information about brokerage fees is available on the website: www.lazardfreresgestion.fr.

EXERCISING VOTING RIGHTS

The scope and procedures for Lazard Frères Gestion SAS' exercise of the voting rights attached to the securities held in the UCIs managed by it are set out in the guidelines it has drawn up on its voting policy. This document can be consulted on the management company's website: www.lazardfreresgestion.fr.

DISCLOSURE OF ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) CRITERIA

Lazard Frères Gestion firmly believes that the integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria in the management of assets provides an additional guarantee in terms of a durable economic performance.

The long-term performance of investments is not limited solely to the consideration of the financial strategy, but must also take into account the company's interactions with its social, economic and financial environment.

The incorporation of ESG criteria therefore is a natural component of our investment process.

Our overall approach can be summarised as follows:

- ✓ Rigorous financial analysis of the company covering the quality of assets, financial soundness, projected cash flows and their reinvestment by the company, the strength of economic profits, profit durability, and quality of management.
- ✓ This durability is strengthened by incorporating non-financial criteria:
 - Social criteria: through the development of human capital.
 - Environmental criteria: through the prevention of all environmental risks.
 - Governance criteria: by respecting the balance between the managerial and shareholder structures so as to prevent potential conflicts of interest and safeguard the interests of minority shareholders.

The intensity and methods by which we incorporate ESG criteria may vary depending on the asset class and investment process involved, but the common objective is to ensure better apprehension of ESG risks that are likely to have a strong impact on the value of a company or sovereign asset.

Information on ESG criteria is available on the website: www.lazardfreresgestion.fr.

SFDR AND TAXONOMY

Pursuant to Article 50 of the SFDR Level 2 Delegated Regulation, information on the attainment of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product is available in the appendix to this report.

USE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MANAGED BY THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY OR AN AFFILIATED COMPANY

The table of financial instruments managed by the management company or an affiliated company can be found in the notes to the UCI's annual financial statements.

METHOD USED TO CALCULATE GLOBAL RISK

The Fund uses the commitment method to calculate its global risk on financial contracts.

PEA employee savings fund

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 91, quater L Appendix 2 of the French General Tax Code, a minimum of 75% of the Fund/SICAV is permanently invested in the securities and rights mentioned in points a, b and c, section 1°, I of Article L. 221-31 of the French Monetary and Financial Code.

Proportion actually invested during the financial year: 92,17%.

REMUNERATION

The fixed and variable remuneration paid during the year ended December 29th, 2023 by the management company to its personnel identified as eligible for the UCITS and AIFM regulations can be obtained on request by post from the legal department of Lazard Frères Gestion and is included in the company's annual report. The total variable remuneration is set by the Lazard Group based on different criteria, including the Lazard Group's financial performance over the past year, taking into account the results of Lazard Frères Gestion. The total amount of variable compensation should not hinder the ability of the Lazard Group and Lazard Frères Gestion to strengthen their capital base as needed. The General Management decides on the total remuneration amount that will be split between the fixed and variable components, complying with the policy to maintain a complete separation between the fixed and variable components.

All financial and non-financial risks, as well as conflicts of interest, are incorporated into the calculation of the variable remuneration.

It is then individualised and determined partly based on the performance of each identified member of staff.

Each year, Lazard Frères Gestion's Remuneration Policy Compliance Monitoring Committee, which also has two members independent from the management company, is responsible for issuing an opinion on the proper application of the remuneration policy and its compliance with applicable regulations.

Population at 31/12/2023: Fixed-term and permanent contracts of LFG, LFG Luxembourg and LFG Belgique
(therefore excluding interns and apprentices and excluding LFG Courtage)

Headcount at 31/12/2023 LFG - LFG Belgique - LFG Luxembourg	Fixed annual remuneration in 2023 in €	Variable remuneration for 2023 (Cash paid in 2024 and deferred allocated in 2024) in €
215	22 350 834	30 080 401

"Identified employees"

Category	Number of employees	2023 aggregate fixed and variable remuneration (annual salaries and cash and deferred bonuses)
Senior management	3	5 094 000
Other	60	29 390 304
Total	63	34 484 304

Note: the amounts are stated excluding charges

OTHER INFORMATION

The UCI's full prospectus and the most recent annual and interim reports will be sent out within one week of request in writing by shareholders to:

LAZARD FRERES GESTION SAS
25, Rue de Courcelles - 75008 Paris, France

www.lazardfreresgestion.fr

5. CERTIFICATION BY THE STATUTORY AUDITOR



61 rue Henri Regnault, La Défense
92400 Courbevoie
France
Tel.: +33 (0)1 49 97 60 00
Fax: +33 (0)1 49 97 60 01
www.mazars.fr

SICAV LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI

Statutory auditor's report on the annual financial statements

Financial year ended December 29th, 2023

Mazars

Accounting and auditing public limited company governed by an executive board and a supervisory board
Registered office: 61, rue Henri Régnauld - 92400 Courbevoie
Capital of €8 320 000 - Nanterre Trade and Companies Register no. 784 824 153

SICAV LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI

10 avenue Percier
75008 Paris, France

Statutory auditor's report on the annual financial statements

Financial year ended December 29th, 2023

To the shareholders' meeting of LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI,

Opinion

In accordance with the terms of our appointment by your board of directors, we conducted our audit of the accompanying annual financial statements of the Undertaking for Collective Investment LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI, incorporated as a French open-end investment company (SICAV), for the financial year ended December 29th, 2023.

We certify that the annual financial statements provide a true and fair view of the results of operations for the financial year under review and of the financial position and assets and liabilities of the Fund at the end of said financial year, in accordance with the accounting rules and principles generally accepted in France.

Basis of our opinion

Audit standards

We conducted our audit in accordance with the professional standards applicable in France. We believe that our audit has provided us with sufficient relevant information on which to base our opinion.

Our responsibilities under these standards are set out in the section entitled "Statutory auditor's responsibilities concerning the audit of the financial statements" in this report.

Independence

We conducted our audit in accordance with the rules of independence set out in the French Commercial Code and the code of ethics for statutory auditors, for the period from 31/12/2022 to the date of issue of our report.

Basis of our opinions

In accordance with the provisions of Articles L.821-53 and R.821-180 of the French Commercial Code relating to the justification of our assessments, we inform you that the most important assessments we carried out, in our professional judgement, focused on the appropriateness of the accounting principles applied, notably with regard to the financial instruments in the portfolio, and the overall presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the chart of accounts for open-end collective investment undertakings.

The assessments we have made are part of our audit of the annual financial statements as a whole and the opinion expressed above. We therefore express no opinion on the elements of the annual financial statements taken in isolation.

Specific verifications

We have also performed, in accordance with applicable professional standards in France, the specific verifications required by the laws and regulations.

We have no matters to report regarding the true and fair presentation of the information provided in the Board of Directors' management report and in the other documents sent to shareholders on the SICAV's financial position and annual financial statements, or its consistency with the annual financial statements.

We certify that the information required under Article L. 225-37-4 of the French Commercial Code is provided in the section of the management report on corporate governance.

Responsibilities of the management and persons charged with governance of the annual financial statements

It is the management's role to draw up annual financial statements that give a fair and true picture in accordance with French accounting rules and principles and to implement the necessary internal control to be able to provide reasonable assurance that they are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the annual financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the SICAV's capacity to continue operating as a going concern, to present in its financial statements, where necessary, information concerning business continuity, and to apply the accounting conventions of a going concern, unless it is planned to liquidate the SICAV or terminate its activity.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements.

Statutory auditor's responsibilities concerning the audit of the annual financial statements

Our role is to prepare a report on the annual financial statements and to obtain reasonable assurance that the annual financial statements as a whole are free of material misstatements. Reasonable assurance means a high but not absolute level of assurance that an audit performed in accordance with professional standards is free of material misstatement. Anomalies may stem from fraud or errors and are considered material when it can reasonably be expected that, taken individually or together, they could influence the economic decisions of users of the financial statements.

As stipulated in Article L. 821-55 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce), our audit assignment does not consist in guaranteeing the viability or quality of the management of the SICAV.

In the context of an audit performed in accordance with professional standards applicable in France, the statutory auditor must exercise its judgement throughout the course of the audit. Moreover:

- it identifies and assess the risks that the annual financial statements may contain material misstatements, whether from fraud or error, defines and implements audit procedures to resolve these risks, and collects all elements deemed necessary and appropriate in order to give its opinion. The risk of failure to detect a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than that resulting from an error because fraud may involve collusion, falsification, deliberate omissions, false statements or by-passing of internal controls;
- it takes due note of the internal control relevant to the audit in order to define audit procedures that are appropriate to the circumstances, and not with a view to expressing an opinion on the efficiency of the internal control;
- it assesses the appropriateness of the accounting methods used and the reasonable nature of the accounting estimates made by the management, and the related information provided in the annual financial statements;
- it assesses the appropriateness of the management company's application of the accounting policy for a going concern and, based on the information collected, whether there is a significant uncertainty linked to events or circumstances that is likely to call into question the SICAV's capacity to continue operating as a going concern. This assessment is based on the information collected up to the date of the report, bearing in mind nevertheless that subsequent circumstances or events could jeopardise the continuity of operation. If the statutory auditor observes the existence of a material uncertainty, it shall draw the attention of the readers of its report to the information provided in the annual financial statements on the subject of this uncertainty, or if this information has not been provided or is not relevant, it shall attach reservations to its certification or shall refuse to certify the accounts;

- it assesses the overall presentation of the annual financial statements and whether they provide a true picture of the underlying operations and events.

The statutory auditor

Mazars

Signed at Courbevoie, date of electronic signature

Document authenticated and dated by electronic signature

DocuSigned by:

[signature]

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22/02/2024

Gilles Dunand-Roux

SICAV LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI

10 avenue Percier
75008 Paris, France

Statutory auditor's special report on regulated agreements

Financial year ended December 29th, 2023

In our capacity as statutory auditors of your company, we hereby present to you our report on related party agreements.

We are required to report to you, based on the information we have been provided, on the characteristics, the main terms and the details of the benefits for the company, of any agreements disclosed to us or that we may have discovered during our audit, without being required to comment on their relevance or substance, or to identify any other agreements. It is your responsibility, pursuant to the terms of Article R. 225-31 of the French Commercial Code (Code de commerce), to assess the benefits of entering into these agreements, prior to approving them.

We are also required, where applicable, to report to you as provided for in Article R. 225-31 of the French Commercial Code on the performance over the past year of any agreements already approved by the shareholders' meeting.

We have performed those checks that we considered necessary in accordance with the professional guidance issued by the national auditing body (*Compagnie nationale des commissaires aux comptes*) relating to this operation.

Agreements submitted for the approval of the shareholders' meeting

We hereby inform you that we have not been advised of any agreement authorised during the past financial year to be submitted to the approval of the shareholders' meeting pursuant to Article L. 225-38 of the French Commercial Code.

Agreements already approved by the shareholders' meeting

We hereby inform you that we have not been advised of any agreement already approved by the shareholders' meeting that remained effective during the past financial year.

The statutory auditor

Mazars

Signed at Courbevoie, date of electronic signature

Document authenticated and dated by electronic signature

DocuSigned by:

[Signature]

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22/02/2024

Gilles Dunand-Roux

6. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BALANCE SHEET AS OF 29/12/2023 in euros

ASSETS

	29/12/2023	30/12/2022
NET NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
DEPOSITS		
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	1 026 887 367,94	791 579 483,67
Equities and similar securities	1 024 717 540,45	789 483 831,87
Traded on a regulated or equivalent market	1 024 717 540,45	789 483 831,87
Not traded on a regulated or equivalent market		
Bonds and similar securities		
Traded on a regulated or equivalent market		
Not traded on a regulated or equivalent market		
Debt securities		
Traded on a regulated or equivalent market		
Negotiable debt securities		
Other debt securities		
Not traded on a regulated or equivalent market		
Undertakings for collective investment	2 169 827,49	2 095 651,80
General UCITS and general AIFs aimed at non-professionals and their equivalent in other countries	2 169 827,49	2 095 651,80
Other funds aimed at non-professionals and their equivalent in other countries that are Member States of the EU		
General funds aimed at professional investors and their equivalent in other Member States of the EU and listed securitisation entities		
Other funds aimed at professional investors and their equivalent in other Member States of the EU and unlisted securitisation entities		
Other non-European entities		
Temporary securities transactions		
Receivables on securities purchased under repurchase agreements		
Receivables on loaned securities		
Borrowed securities		
Securities sold under repurchase agreements		
Other temporary transactions		
Forward financial instruments		
Transactions on a regulated or equivalent market		
Other transactions		
Other financial instruments		
RECEIVABLES	2 134 029,45	258 205,05
Currency forward exchange transactions		
Other	2 134 029,45	258 205,05
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS	449 814,85	450 004,62
Cash and cash equivalents	449 814,85	450 004,62
TOTAL ASSETS	1 029 471 212,24	792 287 693,34

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	29/12/2023	30/12/2022
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital	989 635 266,72	757 181 951,76
Undistributed net capital gains and losses recognised in previous years (a)		
Retained earnings (a)		
Net capital gains and losses for the year (a, b)	17 927 649,38	16 741 765,20
Net income for the year (a, b)	19 485 050,19	16 085 616,20
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY*	1 027 047 966,29	790 009 333,16
<i>* Sum representing the net assets</i>		
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		
Sales of financial instruments		
Temporary securities transactions		
Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements		
Liabilities on borrowed securities		
Other temporary transactions		
Forward financial instruments		
Transactions on a regulated or equivalent market		
Other transactions		
LIABILITIES	2 423 245,95	2 278 360,18
Currency forward exchange transactions		
Other	2 423 245,95	2 278 360,18
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS		
Bank overdrafts		
Borrowings		
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	1 029 471 212,24	792 287 693,34

(a) Including accrued income

(b) Less interim dividends paid for the financial year

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS AS OF 29/12/2023 in euros

	29/12/2023	30/12/2022
HEDGING TRANSACTIONS		
Commitments on regulated or similar markets		
Commitments on OTC markets		
Other commitments		
OTHER TRANSACTIONS		
Commitments on regulated or similar markets		
Commitments on OTC markets		
Other commitments		

INCOME STATEMENT AS OF 29/12/2023 in euros

	29/12/2023	30/12/2022
Income from financial transactions		
Income from deposits and financial accounts		
Income from equities and similar securities	31 273 673,64	26 517 003,24
Income from bonds and similar securities		
Income from debt securities		
Income from temporary purchases and sales of securities		
Income from forward financial instruments		
Other financial income		
TOTAL (1)	31 273 673,64	26 517 003,24
Expenses related to financial transactions		
Expenses related to temporary purchases and sales of securities		
Expenses related to forward financial instruments		
Expenses related to financial liabilities		2 006,09
Other financial charges		
TOTAL (2)		2 006,09
INCOME FROM FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS (1 - 2)	31 273 673,64	26 514 997,15
Other income (3)		
Management fees and depreciation and amortisation (4)	11 802 917,25	10 188 890,78
NET INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR (L. 214-17-1) (1 - 2 + 3 - 4)	19 470 756,39	16 326 106,37
Income adjustment for the financial year (5)	14 293,80	-240 490,17
Interim dividends paid on net income for the financial year (6)		
Net income (1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 - 6)	19 485 050,19	16 085 616,20

1. ACCOUNTING RULES AND PRINCIPLES

The annual financial statements are presented in accordance with regulation 2014-01, as amended, of the French accounting standards body (Autorité des Normes Comptables - ANC).

The general accounting principles apply:

- true and fair view, comparability, business continuity,
- regularity, sincerity,
- prudence,
- consistency of accounting methods from one financial year to the next.

Income from fixed-income securities is recorded on the basis of accrued interest.

Purchases and sales of securities are recorded excluding expenses. The accounting currency of the portfolio is the euro. The financial year comprises 12 months.

Asset valuation rules

1.1 Financial instruments and securities traded on a regulated market are valued at their market price. Valuation rules may be specific for dated UCIs. The UCI will be valued at the ask price during the subscription period and at the bid price once it is closed.

Marketable securities:

- **Shares and similar securities** are valued on the basis of the last known price on their main market. If applicable, prices are translated into euros using the exchange rate prevailing in Paris on the valuation day (as published by WM Closing).

- **Fixed-income securities**

Fixed-income securities are for the most part marked to market based on either Bloomberg prices (BGN)® derived from averages of contributed prices, or on those of direct contributors.

There may be a discrepancy between the carrying amounts, valued as indicated above, and the actual disposal prices that would be obtained if a portion of these portfolio assets were to be sold.

- **Bonds and similar instruments** are valued on the basis of the average of the closing prices gathered from several contributors.

Financial instruments whose prices have not been determined on the valuation day or whose prices have been adjusted are valued at their probable trading price, for which the shareholders' meeting is responsible. These estimates and their supporting documentation will be provided to the statutory auditor during audits.

However, the following instruments are valued using the following specific methods:

- **Negotiable debt securities:**

Negotiable debt securities are marked to market based on either Bloomberg prices (BVAL and/or BGN)® derived from averages of contributed prices, or on those of direct contributors.

There may be a discrepancy between the carrying amounts, valued as indicated above, and the actual disposal prices that would be obtained if a portion of these portfolio assets were to be sold.

The valuation of money market instruments complies with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2017/1131 of June 14th, 2017. Consequently, the UCI does not use the amortised cost method.

- **UCIs:**

Units or shares of UCIs are valued at the last known net asset value.

Units or shares of UCIs for which NAVs are published monthly may be valued on the basis of interim NAVs calculated from estimated prices.

- **Temporary purchases and sales of securities**

Securities purchased under repurchase agreements are valued at their contract price using an actuarial method with a benchmark rate (€STR, one- or two-week interbank rates, one- to 12-month Euribor) corresponding to the term of the contract.

Securities sold under repurchase agreements continue to be valued at their market price. Liabilities on securities sold under repurchase agreements are calculated using the same method as that used for securities purchased under repurchase agreements.

- **Futures and options**

Futures and options are valued on the basis of intraday trading prices the timing of which is based on that of the valuation of the underlying assets.

Positions taken on the futures or options markets and over the counter are valued at their market price or at the value of the equivalent underlying asset.

1.2. Financial instruments and securities not traded on a regulated market

Products traded on a non-regulated market are valued on a market-to-market basis using conventional valuation models.

1.3. Valuation methods for off-balance sheet commitments

Off-balance sheet transactions are valued at the commitment value.

The commitment value for futures contracts is equal to the price (in the UCI's currency) multiplied by the number of contracts multiplied by the face value.

The commitment value for options is equal to the price of the underlying security (in the UCI's currency) multiplied by the number of contracts multiplied by the delta multiplied by the face value of the underlying security.

The commitment value for swaps is equal to the face value of the contract (in the UCI's currency).

Management fees

Management fees are calculated on each valuation day.

The annual management fee rate is applied to gross assets (equal to net assets before deduction of the day's management fees) using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Gross assets} \times \text{operating and management fees rate} \times \text{no. of days between the calculated NAV and the previous NAV}}{365 \text{ (or 366 in a leap year)}}$$

This amount is then recorded in the UCI's income statement and paid in full to the management company.

The management company pays the UCI's operating fees including for:

- . financial management;
- . administration and accounting;
- . custody services;
- . other operating fees;
- . statutory auditors' fees;
- . legal notices (Balo, Petites Affiches, etc.) if applicable.

These fees do not include transaction charges.

The fees break down as follows, as set out in the regulations:

<i>Fees charged to the UCI</i>	<i>Basis</i>	<i>Share</i>	<i>Rate (Maximum incl. taxes)</i>	
Financial management fees	Net assets	R	1,980%	
		I	0,980%	
		IC	0,980%	
		T	0,980%	
		PVC G EUR	0,80%	
Operating and other service fees	Net assets	Applied to all shares	0,020%	
Indirect charges (management fees and expenses)	NA	Applied to all shares	None	
Turnover commission (0 to 100% received by the management company and 0 to 100% received by the custodian)	Maximum charge on each transaction	Applied to all shares	Equities, debt securities, foreign exchange	0% to 0,20%
			Futures and other transactions	From €0 to €450 per batch/contract
Performance fee	Net assets	R, I, IC, T	15% of the annual outperformance relative to the benchmark	
		PVC G EUR	20% of the annual outperformance relative to the benchmark	

The method used to calculate retrocession amounts is set out in the sales and marketing agreements.

- If the amount is significant, a provision is recognised in account 6179.
- The final amount is recognised upon settlement of invoices after reversal of any provisions.

Details of the calculation of the performance fee:

The performance fee corresponds to a variable charge and is contingent on the Fund outperforming its benchmark over the observation period.

If a provision is recognised at the end of the observation period, it is crystallised, i.e. it is definitively acquired and becomes payable to the Manager.

Calculation method

The calculation of the amount of the performance fee is based on a comparison between the performance of each UCI share and that of a notional UCI achieving the performance of its benchmark index and recording the same subscription and redemption pattern as the actual UCI. The outperformance generated by the UCI share on a given date is defined as the positive difference between the assets of the UCI share and the assets of the notional UCI on the same date. If this difference is negative, this amount constitutes an underperformance that will have to be made up in the following years before a new provision can be made for the performance fee.

Negative performance recovery and reference period

As stated in the ESMA guidelines on performance fees, the reference period is “the time horizon over which the performance is measured and compared with that of the reference indicator, at the end of which the mechanism for the compensation for past underperformance (or negative performance) can be reset. This period is set at 5 years. This means that after 5 consecutive years without crystallisation, uncompensated underperformances prior to five years will no longer be taken into account in the calculation of the performance fee.

Observation period

The first observation period will start with a period of twelve months starting on 01/01/2018. At the end of each financial year, one of the following two cases may occur:

- The UCI share underperformed over the observation period. In this case, no fee is charged and the observation period is extended by one year, up to a maximum of 5 years (reference period).
- The UCI share outperformed over the observation period. In this case, the management company receives the provisioned fees (crystallisation), the calculation is reset, and a new twelve-month observation period begins.

Provisioning

Each time the net asset value (NAV) is established, the performance fee is subject to a provision (of 15% of the outperformance) when the performance of the UCI share is higher than that of the notional UCI over the observation period, or to a reversal of the provision limited to the existing allocation in case of underperformance. In case of redemptions during the period, the proportion of the provision corresponding to the number of shares redeemed is definitively acquired and charged by the management company.

Crystallisation

The crystallisation period, i.e. the frequency at which the provisioned performance fee, if any, must be paid to the management company, is twelve months.

The first crystallisation period will end on the last day of the financial year ending on 30/12/2022.

The performance fee is deducted even in the event of a negative performance of the UCI.

Allocation of distributable income

Definition of distributable income:

Distributable income consists of:

Net income:

net income plus retained earnings, plus or minus the balance of the revenue adjustment account.

Net income for the financial year is equal to the amount of interest, arrears, dividends, bonuses and prizes, remuneration and all income generated by the securities that make up the UCI's portfolio, plus income generated by temporary cash holdings and minus management fees and borrowing costs.

Capital gains and losses:

Realised capital gains, net of expenses, less realised capital losses, net of expenses, recognised for the financial year, plus any net capital gains of the same kind recognised over previous years that have not been distributed or accumulated, plus or minus the balance of the capital gains adjustment account.

Allocation of distributable income:

<i>Share(s)</i>	<i>Allocation of net income</i>	<i>Allocation of net realised capital gains or losses</i>
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI I shares	Accumulation and/or Distribution and/or Retention as decided by the SICAV	Accumulation and/or Distribution and/or Retention as decided by the SICAV
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI IC shares	Accumulation	Accumulation
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI PVC G EUR shares	Accumulation	Accumulation
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI R shares	Accumulation and/or Distribution and/or Retention as decided by the SICAV	Accumulation and/or Distribution and/or Retention as decided by the SICAV
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI T shares	Accumulation and/or Distribution and/or Retention as decided by the SICAV	Accumulation and/or Distribution and/or Retention as decided by the SICAV

2. CHANGE IN NET ASSETS AT 29/12/2023 in euros

	29/12/2023	30/12/2022
NET ASSETS AT START OF YEAR	790 009 333,16	814 216 017,86
Subscriptions (including subscription fees retained by the Fund)	479 312 642,75	415 849 771,84
Redemptions (net of redemption fees retained by the Fund)	-393 015 943,35	-380 350 777,59
Realised capital gains on deposits and financial instruments	60 696 479,84	41 250 239,81
Realised capital losses on deposits and financial instruments	-38 618 220,11	-22 465 975,38
Realised capital gains on forward financial instruments		
Realised capital losses on forward financial instruments		
Transaction charges	-5 075 916,16	-4 475 124,88
Exchange rate differences	3 110 778,62	-21 483,00
Changes in valuation difference of deposits and financial instruments	111 158 055,15	-90 319 441,87
<i>Valuation difference for financial year N</i>	92 246 596,52	-18 911 458,63
<i>Valuation difference for financial year N-1</i>	18 911 458,63	-71 407 983,24
Changes in valuation difference of forward financial instruments		
<i>Valuation difference for financial year N</i>		
<i>Valuation difference for financial year N-1</i>		
Distribution of prior year's net capital gains and losses		
Dividends paid in the previous financial year		
Net profit/loss for the financial year prior to income adjustment	19 470 756,39	16 326 106,37
Interim dividend(s) paid on net capital gains/losses during the financial year		
Interim dividend(s) paid on net income during the financial year		
Other items		
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	1 027 047 966,29	790 009 333,16

3. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

3.1. BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY LEGAL OR ECONOMIC STATUS

	Amount	%
ASSETS		
BONDS AND SIMILAR SECURITIES		
TOTAL BONDS AND SIMILAR SECURITIES		
DEBT SECURITIES		
TOTAL DEBT SECURITIES		
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
SALES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		
TOTAL SALES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS		
OFF-BALANCE SHEET		
HEDGING TRANSACTIONS		
TOTAL HEDGING TRANSACTIONS		
OTHER TRANSACTIONS		
TOTAL OTHER TRANSACTIONS		

3.2. BREAKDOWN OF ASSET, LIABILITY AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS BY INTEREST RATE TYPE

	Fixed rate	%	Variable rate	%	Revisable rate	%	Other	%
ASSETS								
Deposits								
Bonds and similar securities								
Debt securities								
Temporary securities transactions								
Financial accounts							449 814,85	0,04
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY								
Temporary securities transactions								
Financial accounts								
OFF-BALANCE SHEET								
Hedging transactions								
Other transactions								

3.3.BREAKDOWN OF ASSET, LIABILITY AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS BY RESIDUAL MATURITY(*)

	< 3 months	%	]3 months-1 year]	%	]1 - 3 years]	%	]3 - 5 years]	%	> 5 years	%
ASSETS										
Deposits										
Bonds and similar securities										
Debt securities										
Temporary securities transactions										
Financial accounts	449 814,85	0,04								
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY										
Temporary securities transactions										
Financial accounts										
OFF-BALANCE SHEET										
Hedging transactions										
Other transactions										

(*) Forward interest rate positions are presented according to the maturity of the underlying.

3.4. BREAKDOWN OF ASSET, LIABILITY AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS BY LISTING OR VALUATION CURRENCY (EXCLUDING EUR)

	Currency 1 CHF		Currency 2 GBP		Currency 3		Currency N OTHER	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
ASSETS								
Deposits								
Equities and similar securities	52 387 867,06	5,10	25 688 073,39	2,50				
Bonds and similar securities								
Debt securities								
UCI								
Temporary securities transactions								
Receivables								
Financial accounts								
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY								
Sales of financial instruments								
Temporary securities transactions								
Liabilities								
Financial accounts								
OFF-BALANCE SHEET								
Hedging transactions								
Other transactions								

3.5.RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE

	Debit/credit item	29/12/2023
RECEIVABLES		
	Subscription receivables	2 134 029,45
TOTAL RECEIVABLES		2 134 029,45
LIABILITIES		
	Redemptions payable	1 125 500,19
	Fixed management fees	1 000 116,35
	Variable management fees	297 629,41
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2 423 245,95
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RECEIVABLES		-289 216,50

3.6. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

3.6.1. Number of securities issued or redeemed

	In equity	In amounts
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI I shares		
Shares subscribed during the financial year	399 524,146	237 402 398,67
Shares redeemed during the financial year	-455 008,338	-269 318 443,02
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	-55 484,192	-31 916 044,35
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the financial year	1 066 648,115	
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI IC shares		
Shares subscribed during the financial year	138 463,806	63 155 472,64
Shares redeemed during the financial year	-4 895,447	-2 359 961,44
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	133 568,359	60 795 511,20
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the financial year	154 541,797	
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI PVC G EUR shares		
Shares subscribed during the financial year	105 641,339	33 045 497,23
Shares redeemed during the financial year	-41 956,929	-12 945 376,68
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	63 684,410	20 100 120,55
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the financial year	63 684,410	
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI R shares		
Shares subscribed during the financial year	233 520,146	120 531 398,20
Shares redeemed during the financial year	-183 977,282	-94 139 607,65
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	49 542,864	26 391 790,55
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the financial year	371 938,447	
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI T shares		
Shares subscribed during the financial year	70 795,545	25 177 876,01
Shares redeemed during the financial year	-39 475,531	-14 252 554,56
Net balance of subscriptions/redemptions	31 320,014	10 925 321,45
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the financial year	174 786,161	

3.6.2. Subscription and/or redemption fees

	In amounts
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI I shares Total fees acquired Subscription fees acquired Redemption fees acquired	
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI IC shares Total fees acquired Subscription fees acquired Redemption fees acquired	
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI PVC G EUR shares Total fees acquired Subscription fees acquired Redemption fees acquired	
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI R shares Total fees acquired Subscription fees acquired Redemption fees acquired	
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI T shares Total fees acquired Subscription fees acquired Redemption fees acquired	

3.7.MANAGEMENT FEES

	29/12/2023
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI I shares	
Guarantee fees	
Fixed management fees	6 830 780,35
Percentage of fixed management fees	1,00
Variable management fees provisioned	
Percentage of variable management fees provisioned	
Variable management fees earned	203 775,89
Percentage of variable management fees earned	0,03
Retrocessions of management fees	
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI IC shares	
Guarantee fees	
Fixed management fees	209 288,62
Percentage of fixed management fees	1,00
Provisioned variable management fees	
Percentage of variable management fees provisioned	
Variable management fees earned	
Percentage of variable management fees earned	944,87
Retrocessions of management fees	
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI PVC G EUR shares	
Guarantee fees	
Fixed management fees	169 770,34
Percentage of fixed management fees	0,82
Provisioned variable management fees	
Percentage of variable management fees provisioned	
Variable management fees earned	
Percentage of variable management fees earned	204,64
Retrocessions of management fees	
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI R shares	
Guarantee fees	
Fixed management fees	3 725 109,88
Percentage of fixed management fees	2,00
Variable management fees provisioned	
Percentage of variable management fees provisioned	
Variable management fees earned	79 720,67
Percentage of variable management fees earned	0,04
Retrocessions of management fees	

“The amount of variable management fees shown above corresponds to the sum of the provisions and reversals of provisions that impacted the net assets during the period under review.”

	29/12/2023
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI T shares	
Guarantee fees	
Fixed management fees	570 338,65
Percentage of fixed management fees	1,00
Provisioned variable management fees	
Percentage of variable management fees provisioned	
Variable management fees earned	12 983,34
Percentage of variable management fees earned	0,02
Retrocessions of management fees	

“The amount of variable management fees shown above corresponds to the sum of the provisions and reversals of provisions that impacted the net assets during the period under review.”

3.8.COMMITMENTS RECEIVED AND GIVEN

3.8.1. Guarantees received by the Fund:

None.

3.8.2. Other commitments received and/or given:

None.

3.9.OTHER INFORMATION

3.9.1. Present value of financial instruments held temporarily

	29/12/2023
Securities held under repurchase agreements	
Borrowed securities	

3.9.2. Present value of financial instruments representing security deposits

	29/12/2023
Financial instruments given as security and retained under their original classification	
Financial instruments received as security and not recorded on the balance sheet	

3.9.3. Financial instruments held, issued and/or managed by the Group

	ISIN code	Name	29/12/2023
Equities			
Bonds			
Negotiable debt securities			
UCI			2 169 827,49
	FR0011291657	LAZARD EURO SHORT TERM MONEY MARKET "C	2 169 827,49
Forward financial instruments			
Total group securities			2 169 827,49

3.10. APPROPRIATION OF DISTRIBUTABLE AMOUNTS

Table of appropriation of distributable income pertaining to net income

	29/12/2023	30/12/2022
Remaining amounts to be allocated		
Retained earnings		
Net income	19 485 050,19	16 085 616,20
Interim dividends paid on net income for the financial year		
Total	19 485 050,19	16 085 616,20

	29/12/2023	30/12/2022
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI I shares		
Appropriation		
Distribution		
Balance brought forward for the financial year		
Accumulation	13 878 881,51	13 428 097,96
Total	13 878 881,51	13 428 097,96

	29/12/2023	30/12/2022
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI IC shares		
Appropriation		
Distribution		
Balance brought forward for the financial year		
Accumulation	1 525 092,24	154 083,95
Total	1 525 092,24	154 083,95

	29/12/2023	30/12/2022
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI PVC G EUR shares		
Appropriation		
Distribution		
Balance brought forward for the financial year		
Accumulation	418 134,98	
Total	418 134,98	

	29/12/2023	30/12/2022
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI R shares		
Appropriation		
Distribution		
Balance brought forward for the financial year		
Accumulation	2 286 407,86	1 654 209,47
Total	2 286 407,86	1 654 209,47

	29/12/2023	30/12/2022
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI T shares		
Appropriation		
Distribution		
Balance brought forward for the financial year		
Accumulation	1 376 533,60	849 224,82
Total	1 376 533,60	849 224,82

Table of appropriation of distributable amounts pertaining to net capital gains and losses

	29/12/2023	30/12/2022
Remaining amounts to be allocated		
Undistributed net capital gains and losses recognised in previous years		
Net capital gains and losses for the year	17 927 649,38	16 741 765,20
Interim dividends paid on net capital gains/losses for the financial year		
Total	17 927 649,38	16 741 765,20

	29/12/2023	30/12/2022
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI I shares		
Appropriation		
Distribution		
Undistributed net capital gains and losses		
Accumulation	11 560 434,67	12 432 571,23
Total	11 560 434,67	12 432 571,23

	29/12/2023	30/12/2022
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI IC shares		
Appropriation		
Distribution		
Undistributed net capital gains and losses		
Accumulation	1 317 552,74	183 399,13
Total	1 317 552,74	183 399,13

	29/12/2023	30/12/2022
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI PVC G EUR shares		
Appropriation		
Distribution		
Undistributed net capital gains and losses		
Accumulation	375 042,82	
Total	375 042,82	

	29/12/2023	30/12/2022
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI R shares		
Appropriation		
Distribution		
Undistributed net capital gains and losses		
Accumulation	3 520 129,69	3 153 753,01
Total	3 520 129,69	3 153 753,01

	29/12/2023	30/12/2022
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI T shares		
Appropriation		
Distribution		
Undistributed net capital gains and losses		
Accumulation	1 154 489,46	972 041,83
Total	1 154 489,46	972 041,83

3.11. TABLE OF THE ENTITY'S INCOME AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT ITEMS OVER THE PAST FIVE FINANCIAL YEARS

	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2021	30/12/2022	29/12/2023
Global net assets in euros	613 407 248,40	571 043 233,56	814 216 017,86	790 009 333,16	1 027 047 966,29
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI I shares in euros					
Net assets	536 638 491,34	489 306 890,18	646 535 160,34	587 878 680,74	664 023 630,55
Number of units	1 122 556,995	1 071 111,443	1 157 269,279	1 122 132,307	1 066 648,115
Net asset value per unit	478,05	456,82	558,67	523,89	622,53
Accumulation per unit pertaining to net capital gains/losses	-2,17	-7,04	17,75	11,07	10,83
Accumulation per unit pertaining to income	11,28	4,63	7,75	11,96	13,01
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI IC shares in euros					
Net assets	2 242 969,82	4 378 147,74	7 157 998,61	8 644 323,17	75 625 232,68
Number of units	5 936,085	12 125,337	16 211,450	20 973,438	154 541,797
Net asset value per unit	377,85	361,07	441,53	412,15	489,35
Accumulation per unit pertaining to net capital gains/losses	-1,71	-5,56	14,02	8,74	8,52
Accumulation per unit pertaining to income	8,91	3,66	6,09	7,34	9,86
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI PVC G EUR shares in EUR					
Net assets					20 688 665,05
Number of units					63 684,410
Net asset value per unit					324,86
Accumulation per unit pertaining to net capital gains/losses					5,88
Accumulation per unit pertaining to income					6,56

	31/12/2019	31/12/2020	31/12/2021	30/12/2022	29/12/2023
Global net assets in euros	613 407 248,40	571 043 233,56	814 216 017,86	790 009 333,16	1 027 047 966,29
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI R shares in euros					
Net assets	45 248 222,64	41 633 240,88	111 960 755,06	147 680 150,87	200 407 421,46
Number of units	104 882,460	102 002,685	226 552,806	322 395,583	371 938,447
Net asset value per unit	431,41	408,15	494,19	458,07	538,81
Accumulation per unit pertaining to net capital gains/losses	-1,96	-6,31	15,73	9,78	9,46
Accumulation per unit pertaining to income	6,25	0,49	2,22	5,13	6,14
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI T shares in euros					
Net assets	29 277 564,60	35 724 954,76	48 562 103,85	45 806 178,38	66 303 016,55
Number of units	100 098,946	127 818,287	142 076,583	143 466,147	174 786,161
Net asset value per unit	292,48	279,49	341,80	319,28	379,33
Accumulation per unit pertaining to net capital gains/losses	-1,32	-4,31	10,86	6,77	6,60
Accumulation per unit pertaining to income	6,90	2,83	4,73	5,91	7,87

3.12. DETAILED INVENTORY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS in EUR

Description of security	Currency	Quantity No. or nominal	Present value	% Net assets
Equities and similar securities				
Bonds and similar securities traded on a regulated or similar market				
GERMANY				
ALLIANZ SE-REG	EUR	105 000	25 404 750,00	2,47
BAYER	EUR	570 000	19 169 100,00	1,87
CONTINENTAL AG	EUR	330 000	25 383 600,00	2,47
DAIMLER TRUCK HOLDING AG	EUR	760 000	25 855 200,00	2,52
DEUTSCHE TELEKOM AG	EUR	1 200 000	26 100 000,00	2,54
FRESENIUS MEDICAL	EUR	660 000	25 053 600,00	2,44
INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES	EUR	680 000	25 704 000,00	2,50
MERCK KGA	EUR	183 000	26 370 300,00	2,57
SAP SE	EUR	190 000	26 501 200,00	2,58
TOTAL GERMANY			225 541 750,00	21,96
BELGIUM				
ANHEUSER BUSCH INBEV SA/NV	EUR	430 000	25 120 600,00	2,45
KBC GROUPE	EUR	450 000	26 424 000,00	2,57
TOTAL BELGIUM			51 544 600,00	5,02
SPAIN				
BANCO DE BILBAO VIZCAYA S.A.	EUR	3 100 000	25 500 600,00	2,48
BANCO SANTANDER S.A.	EUR	6 800 000	25 700 600,00	2,51
TOTAL SPAIN			51 201 200,00	4,99
FINLAND				
SAMPO PLC	EUR	650 000	25 746 500,00	2,50
TOTAL FINLAND			25 746 500,00	2,50
FRANCE				
AIR LIQUIDE	EUR	140 000	24 656 800,00	2,40
AXA	EUR	870 000	25 656 300,00	2,50
BNP PARIBAS	EUR	420 000	26 287 800,00	2,56
CAPGEMINI SE	EUR	135 000	25 481 250,00	2,48
CARREFOUR	EUR	1 500 000	24 847 500,00	2,42
DASSAULT SYST.	EUR	580 000	25 656 300,00	2,50
ESSILORLUXOTTICA	EUR	142 000	25 787 200,00	2,51
LVMH (LOUIS VUITTON - MOET HENNESSY)	EUR	35 000	25 676 000,00	2,50
MICHELIN (CGDE)	EUR	810 000	26 292 600,00	2,56
ORANGE	EUR	2 400 000	24 729 600,00	2,41
PUBLICIS GROUPE SA	EUR	310 000	26 040 000,00	2,53
RENAULT SA	EUR	680 000	25 095 400,00	2,44
SAINT-GOBAIN	EUR	390 000	25 997 400,00	2,53
SANOFI	EUR	290 000	26 030 400,00	2,53
SOCIETE GENERALE SA	EUR	1 070 000	25 706 750,00	2,51
TOTALENERGIES SE	EUR	420 000	25 872 000,00	2,52
VINCI SA	EUR	225 000	25 582 500,00	2,49
TOTAL FRANCE			435 395 800,00	42,39
IRELAND				
KERRY GROUP PLC-A	EUR	335 000	26 351 100,00	2,57
TOTAL IRELAND			26 351 100,00	2,57
ITALY				
ENI SPA	EUR	1 650 000	25 324 200,00	2,46
INTESA SANPAOLO	EUR	9 900 000	26 170 650,00	2,55
TOTAL ITALY			51 494 850,00	5,01

3.12. DETAILED INVENTORY OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS in EUR (continued)

Description of security	Currency	Quantity No. or nominal	Present value	% Net assets
LUXEMBOURG				
APERAM	EUR	780 000	25 646 400,00	2,50
TOTAL LUXEMBOURG			25 646 400,00	2,50
NETHERLANDS				
ASML HOLDING NV	EUR	41 000	27 949 700,00	2,72
TOTAL NETHERLANDS			27 949 700,00	2,72
UNITED KINGDOM				
ASTRAZENECA PLC	GBP	210 000	25 688 073,39	2,50
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM			25 688 073,39	2,50
SWITZERLAND				
GEBERIT NOM.	CHF	45 000	26 089 060,99	2,54
ROCHE HOLDING AG-GENUSSSCHEIN	CHF	100 000	26 298 806,07	2,56
STMICROELECTRONICS NV	EUR	570 000	25 769 700,00	2,51
TOTAL SWITZERLAND			78 157 567,06	7,61
TOTAL Equities and similar securities traded on a regulated or similar market			1 024 717 540,45	99,77
TOTAL Equities and similar securities			1 024 717 540,45	99,77
Undertakings for collective investment				
General UCITS and general AIFs aimed at non-professionals and their equivalent in other countries				
FRANCE				
LAZARD EURO SHORT TERM MONEY MARKET "C	EUR	1 063	2 169 827,49	0,21
TOTAL FRANCE			2 169 827,49	0,21
TOTAL general UCITS and general AIFs aimed at non-professionals and their equivalent in other countries			2 169 827,49	0,21
TOTAL Undertakings for collective investment			2 169 827,49	0,21
Receivables			2 134 029,45	0,21
Liabilities			-2 423 245,95	-0,23
Financial accounts			449 814,85	0,04
Net assets			1 027 047 966,29	100,00

LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI T shares	EUR	174 786,161	379,33
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI I shares	EUR	1 066 648,115	622,53
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI R shares	EUR	371 938,447	538,81
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI PVC G EUR shares	EUR	63 684,410	324,86
LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI IC shares	EUR	154 541,797	489,35

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS

LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI

French open-end investment company (*Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable*)

Registered office: 10, avenue Percier - 75008

Paris Trade and Companies Register 519 071 906 PARIS

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE ALLOCATION OF NET INCOME PROPOSED TO THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 29th, 2023

Second resolution

The Shareholders' Meeting approves the distributable income for the financial year, which amounts to:

19 485 050,19 €	Distributable amount pertaining to net income
17 927 649,38 €	Distributable amount pertaining to net capital gains and losses

and decides that they shall be allocated as follows:

1) Distributable amount pertaining to net income		
I shares:	13 878 881,51 €	Accumulation
IC shares:	1 525 092,24 €	Accumulation
PVC G EUR shares:	418 134,98 €	Accumulation
R shares:	2 286 407,86 €	Accumulation
T shares:	1 376 533,60 €	Accumulation
2) Distributable amount pertaining to net capital gains and losses		
I shares:	11 560 434,67 €	Accumulation
IC shares:	1 317 552,74 €	Accumulation
PVC G EUR shares:	375 042,82 €	Accumulation
R shares:	3 520 129,69 €	Accumulation
T shares:	1 154 489,46 €	Accumulation

No dividends will therefore be paid for this financial year.

7. APPENDIX(ES)

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: LAZARD ALPHA EURO SRI

Legal entity identifier: 969500XYCV50WQMIVV64

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment

means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow 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.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☒ ☐ Yes

☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:**

☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ It made a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**

☒ ☐ ☒ No

☒ It promoted **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and

while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 85,62% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ with a social objective

☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



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

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

In implementing its investment strategy, security analysis, and ESG integration process described below, the portfolio promotes the following environmental characteristics:

Environmental policy:

- Integration by companies of environmental factors appropriate to the sector, geographic location and any other relevant material factor
- Development of an environmental management strategy and system
- Development of a climate strategy

Controlling environmental impacts:

- Limiting and adapting to global warming
- Responsible water and waste management
- Preservation of biodiversity

Managing the environmental impact of products and services:

- Ecodesign of products and services
- Environmental innovation

Moreover, the portfolio promotes the following social characteristics:

Respect for human rights:

- Prevention of situations of human rights violations
- Respect for the right to safety and security of persons
- Privacy and data protection

Human resources management:

- Constructive social dialogue
- Training and career management conducive to human development
- Promoting diversity
- Health, safety and well-being at work

Value chain management:

- Responsible supply chain management
- Product quality, safety and traceability

This product does not use a specific index to determine its alignment with the environmental and social characteristics it promotes.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

The achievement of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this product is measured by sustainability indicators at several levels:

In terms of valuation in the internal analysis model:

The ESG analysis of directly held securities is based on a proprietary model that relies on an internal ESG grid. Based on the various data provided by our ESG partners (non-financial analysis agencies, external service providers, etc.), the annual reports of the companies and direct exchanges with them, the analysts responsible for monitoring each stock draw up an internal ESG rating.

This rating is based on both a quantitative (energy intensity, staff turnover rate, board independence rate, etc.) and qualitative approach (solidity of environmental policy, employment strategy, competence of directors, etc.).

Each E, S and G pillar is rated from 1 to 5 based on a minimum of ten relevant key indicators per dimension.

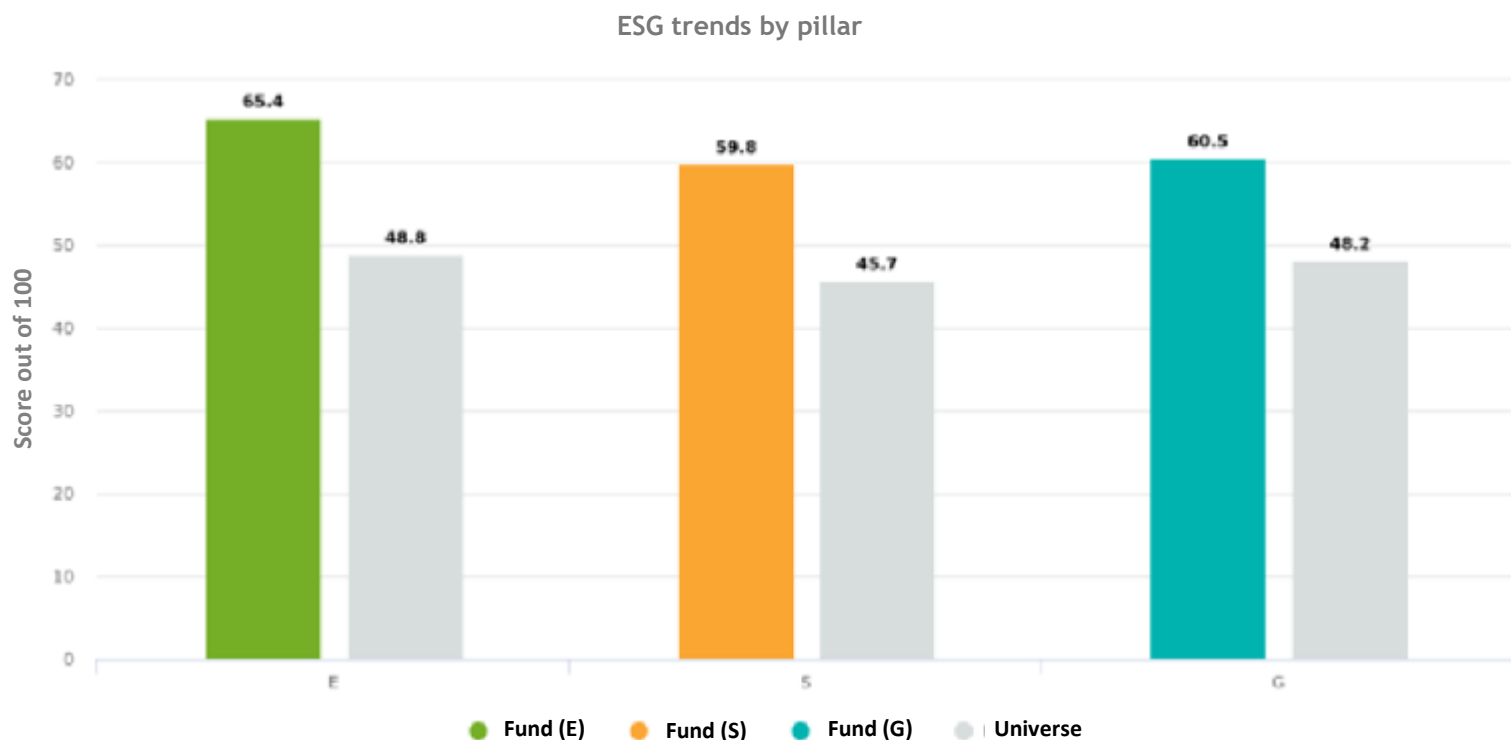
These internal ESG ratings are built into the valuation models through the Beta used to define the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for equity management and to the issuer selection process and the determination of issuers' weight in the portfolio for bond management. In terms of controlling the elements of the investment strategy with an external data provider: In addition, to confirm the robustness of the internal model, the analysts-managers in charge of management compare the portfolio's average ESG rating to that of its reference ESG universe using Moody's ESG Solutions ratings (ratings between 0 and 100).

Evolution of the ESG score



The portfolio's reference ESG universe is:

80% Eurozone companies + 10% non-euro European companies + 10% small cap companies



● ***...and compared to previous periods?***

Not applicable

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The definition of sustainable investment within the meaning of the SFDR is based on the selection of indicators that show a substantial contribution to one or more environmental and social objectives, which do not prejudice any of the adverse impact indicators and ensures good governance principles.

The environmental indicators used are as follows:

- Carbon footprint (PAI 2)
- Carbon intensity (PAI 3)
- Implied temperature rise (ITR)
- Number of "low-carbon" patents held

The social indicators used are as follows:

- % of women in executive management
- Number of hours of training for employees
- Benefits coverage
- Diversity policies by management

A sustainable investment objective is attained if the substantial contribution of the corresponding indicator is validated, the other indicators are not prejudiced, and good governance principles are complied with.

Substantial contribution is measured by the application of thresholds for each of the above indicators.

The table below presents the rules (targets) set for each indicator as well as the result obtained over the past period. The result is the average share of the portfolio invested in companies meeting these criteria, calculated on a quarterly basis. The average share is calculated according to the average positions observed over the past period, coupled with the non-financial data at the end of the period.

	Rule	Average share of the portfolio
Carbon footprint in €m	Included in the lowest 20% of the sector	63,12%
GHG intensity	Included in the lowest 20% of the sector	23,62%
Implied temperature rise in 2100	≤2°C	44,42%
Number of low-carbon patents	Included in the top 20% of the universe	32,77%
% of women in executive management	Included in the top 20% of the universe	27,33%
Number of hours of training for employees	Included in the top 20% of the universe	8,45%
Benefits coverage	See sustainable investment presentation www.lazardfreresgestion.fr	44,06%
Diversity policies by management	See presentation www.lazardfreresgestion.fr	15,01%

- ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

The absence of significant harm is assessed on the basis of all the PAI indicators listed in Table 1 of Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6 April 2022. In the event of insufficient coverage of the investment universe for certain indicators, alternative criteria may be used on an exceptional basis (such as for PAI 12, use of an indicator on management attention to diversity). Using alternative criteria is subject to the independent control of the Risks and Compliance department. Alternative indicators are also presented on the Lazard Frères Gestion website under the heading "Sustainable investment methodology".

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

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

Indicators of the principal adverse sustainability impacts (PAI) are considered at two levels.

Firstly, they are integrated into the internal analysis of each security monitored, carried out by our analyst-managers in the internal ESG analysis grids.

In addition, they are used to assess the share of sustainable investments.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

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

Compliance with minimum labour and human rights safeguards (OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) and the eight fundamental conventions of the International Labour Organization is a key indicator for verifying that companies in which investments are made apply good governance practices.

We therefore check whether the company applies a labour rights due diligence policy in accordance with the eight fundamental conventions of the International Labour Organization (PAI 10) as part of our DNSH process. We also ensure that the investments made apply good governance practices, by monitoring a governance rating from a data provider and the internal rating on the Governance pillar.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the Union 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.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The proprietary model for ESG analysis of portfolio companies takes into account all indicators related to companies’ principal adverse sustainability impacts (PAI).

These indicators are integrated into the internal grids used to establish a security’s ESG rating, which is taken into account in the valuation models through the Beta used to define the weighted average cost of capital for equity management and in the process of selecting issuers and determining their portfolio weight for bond management.

In addition, as stated above, all of the PAI indicators listed in Table 1 of Annex I of the Regulatory Technical Standards of the SFDR are taken into account in the definition of sustainable investment.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is:
01/01/2023 to
31/12/2023

Largest investments	Sector	Percentage of assets	Country
1. ASML HOLDING NV	Manufacturing	2,61%	Netherlands
2. SAP SE	Information and communication	2,59%	Germany

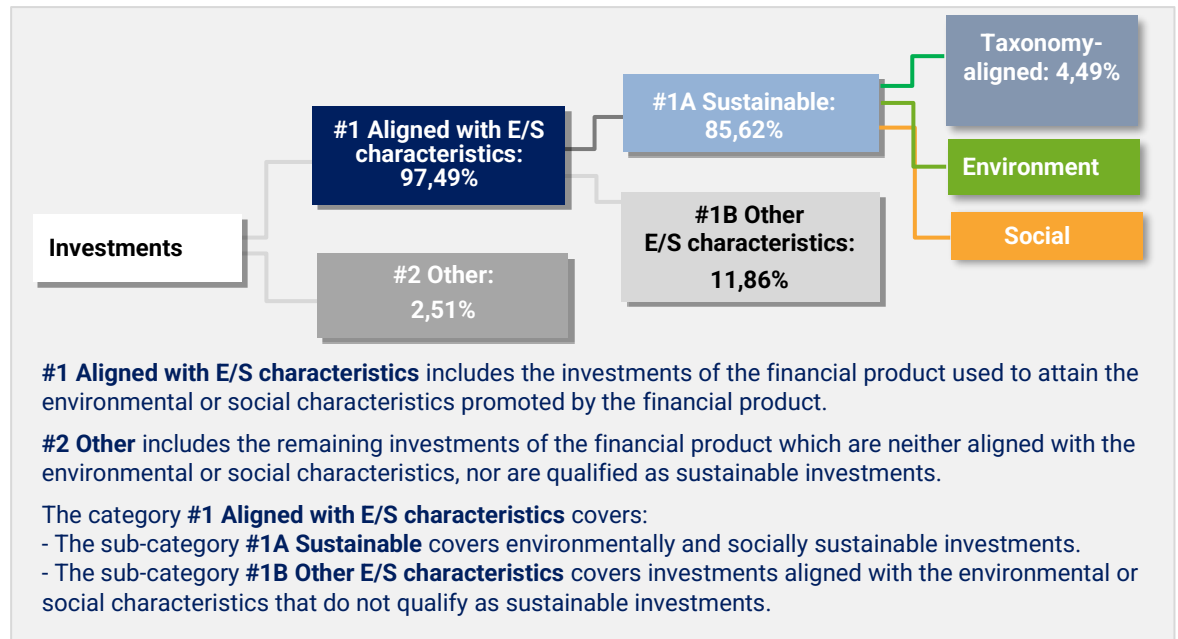
Largest investments	Sector	Percentage of assets	Country
3. LVMH (LOUIS VUITTON - MOET HENNESSY)	Manufacturing	2,57%	France
4. BANCO SANTANDER SA	Financial and insurance activities	2,53%	Spain
5. TOTALENERGIES SE	Manufacturing	2,53%	France
6. BNP PARIBAS SA	Financial and insurance activities	2,53%	France
7. SOCIETE GENERALE SA	Financial and insurance activities	2,52%	France
8. BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARGENTARIA SA	Financial and insurance activities	2,52%	Spain
9. PUBLICIS GROUPE SA	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,51%	France
10. INTESA SANPAOLO SPA	Financial and insurance activities	2,51%	Italy
11. VINCI SA	Construction	2,51%	France
12. SAINT-GOBAIN	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,51%	France
13. SAINT-GOBAIN	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and	2,51%	France
14. SANOFI	Manufacturing	2,51%	France
15. ESSILORLUXOTTICA	Manufacturing	2,50%	France



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investment?

● What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

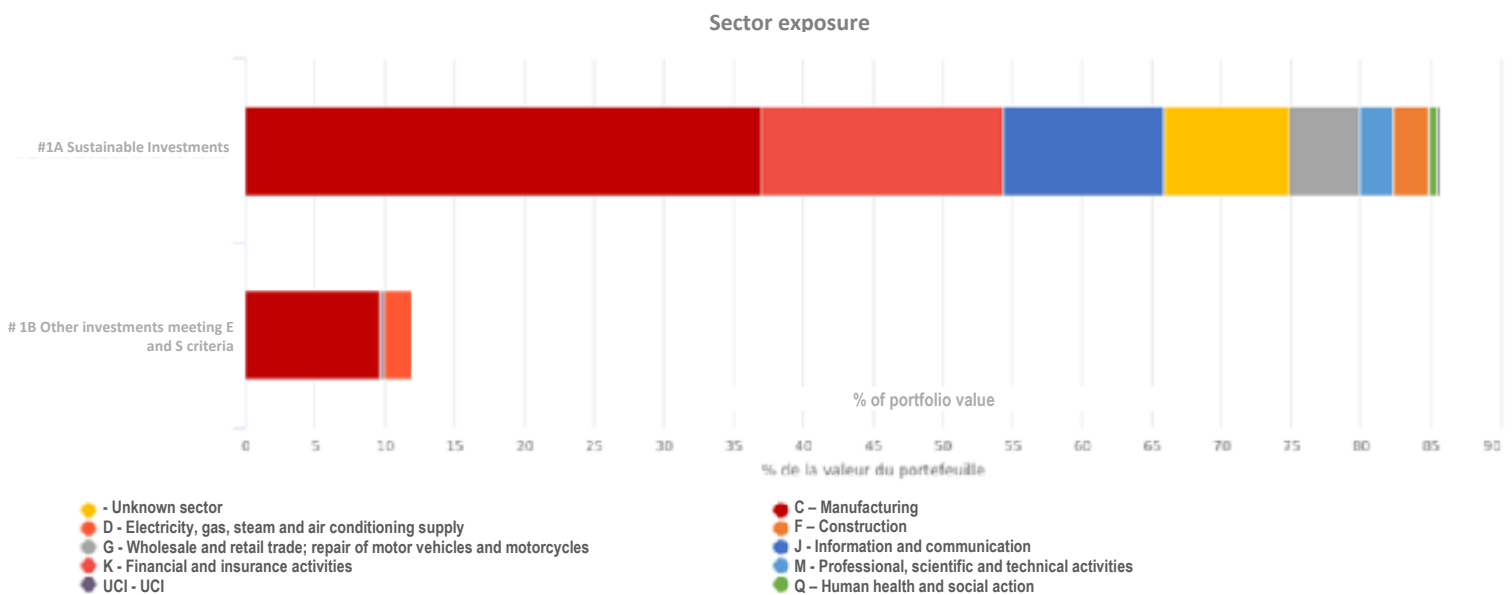


Details of sustainable investments	
Weight of sustainable investments in the portfolio	85,62%
Of which sustainable investments E	83,06%
Of which sustainable investments S	69,02%

An investment is considered sustainable if it complies with at least one of the rules presented above, while not harming any of the adverse impact indicators and ensuring good governance criteria. A company can therefore be considered as environmentally and socially sustainable.



In which economic sectors were the investments made?



Exposure to the fossil fuel sector was 5,01% on average over the period.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflects the “greenness” of investee companies today;
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy;
- **expenses expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

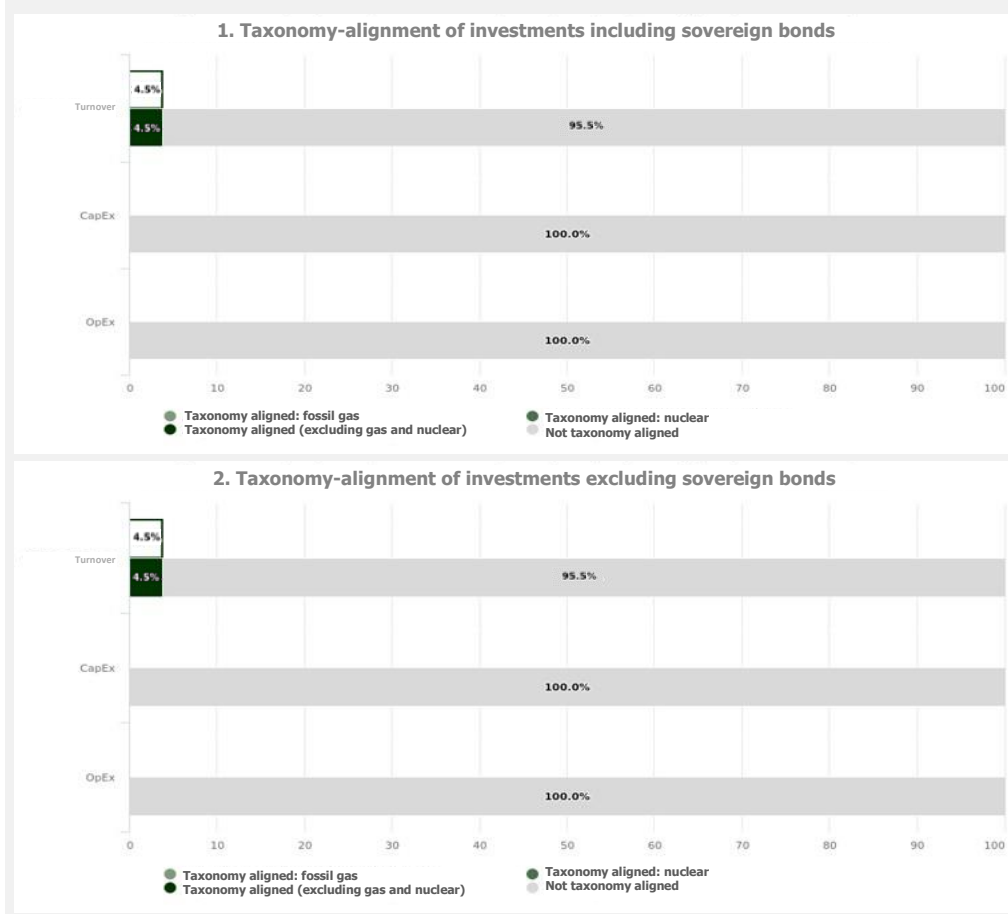
To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?



Did the financial product invest in Taxonomy aligned fossil fuel and/or nuclear energy activities?

At the date of production of this document, Lazard Frères Gestion does not have the data needed to identify the share of activities related to Taxonomy aligned fossil fuel and/or nuclear energy sectors.

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.



Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The calculation of investment percentages aligned with the EU Taxonomy is based on estimated data.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

At the date of production of this document, Lazard Frères Gestion does not have the data needed to identify the share of transitional or enabling activities.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

Not applicable



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 79,54%.

It corresponds to all activities not aligned with the Taxonomy but respecting the environmental objectives of sustainable investment mentioned above.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of socially sustainable investments is 69,02%

It corresponds to all activities that achieve one or more of the social objectives of sustainable investment mentioned above.



What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The "other" category consists mainly of money market UCIs and cash. Over the past period, the "other" segment represented on average 2,51%.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

To promote environmental and social characteristics, the following elements have been respected:

- The non-financial analysis rate

The non-financial analysis rate of the product's investments is over 90%. This rate is expressed as a percentage of total assets. Over the past period, the non-financial analysis rate was 97,49% on average.

- The portfolio's average ESG rating

The analysts-managers ensure that the portfolio's weighted average ESG rating is higher than the average of the reference universe by using Moody's ESG Solutions non-financial rating framework (ratings between 0 and 100), after eliminating the 20% of the lowest rated securities.

In addition, the management company makes exclusions prior to investments:

- Normative exclusions related to controversial weapons (cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, biological and chemical weapons) and violations of the UN Global Compact.
- Sector exclusions (tobacco and thermal coal).
- Geographical exclusions (tax havens on the FATF list).

For more information on the engagement and voting policy, please refer to the voting and engagement reports available at

<https://www.lazardfreresgestion.fr>.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

Benchmark indices are indices used to measure whether the financial product has the environmental or social characteristics it promotes.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?***

Not applicable.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

Not applicable.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?***

Not applicable.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?***

Not applicable.

Energy and Climate Law (LEC)

Information concerning Article 29 LEC will be available on the Lazard Frères Gestion website,
https://www.lazardfreresgestion.fr/FR/Fonds_71.html