PCFS - Pure Europe Small & Mid Cap Equities RC

Equity fund

A sub-fund of the "PCFS" SICAV fund

Undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) under Luxembourg law



MARKETING COMMUNICATION

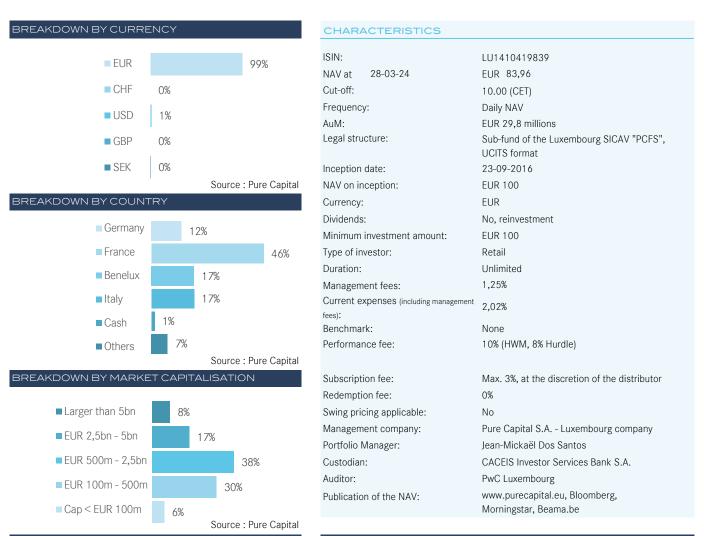
Factsheet at 28 March 2024

OBJECTIVES & INVESTMENT POLICY

The objective of the sub-fund is to maximise the investor's return over the long term (minimum 5 years) by actively selecting shares of small and medium capitalisation companies, mainly European, through discretionary management and without reference to a benchmark. The recommended investment period is 5 years.

Under normal market conditions, the sub-fund invests a majority of its net assets (at least 55%) in small and medium capitalisation shares of companies domiciled or carrying out the majority of their activities in European countries. The Manager may also choose to invest on a very selective and timely basis, up to a maximum of 15%, in companies domiciled or carrying out the majority of their business activities in North America (USA and Canada).

The sub-fund is classified as Article 6 under SFDR regulation. The sub-fund does not consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.



BREAKDOWN BY SECTOR PORTFOLIO ALLOCATION

35%	
24%	E
18%	3
13%	1
4%	E
1%	J.
2%	ļ
3%	1
	24% 18% 13% 4% 1% 2%

Source : F	Pure Capital	
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Securities	TOP10	Weight (%)	Characteristics	
EXAIL TECHN	IOLOGIES	4,44%	Number of Positions	73
SWORD GRO	UP	4,26%	Average P/E 2023	18,7
TINEXTA SPA		3,10%	Average P/E 2024	13,6
MERSEN		2,75%	EV/EBITDA 2023	9,3
SOPRA STER	IA GROUP	2,45%	Average Market Cap (in M)	1.649
ELIS SA		2,40%	EPS Growth	N.A.
ARCADIS NV		2,22%		
ID LOGISTIC	GROUP	2,16%		
ALTEN SA		2,11%		
LUMIBIRD		2,09%		
Total Top 10		27,98%		

Some of the UCIs in the portfolio may not be available in Belgium. Please check with your investment advisor. The sub-fund may never invest more than 10% of its total net assets in UCIs.

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The Summary Risk Indicator (SRI), in accordance with the Key Information Documents (PRIIPS-KID), allows the level of risk of this product to be assessed in relation to others. It indicates the likelihood of losses in the event of market movements or the sub-fund's inability to pay you. This indicator ranks the risk on a scale of 1 to 7. A low score indicates lower risk. A higher score will lead to higher risk.





Source : Pure Capital



MAIN RISKS

Equity risk: equities fluctuate in value, sometimes due to factors unrelated to the value of the issuer of the securities. The price may then be affected by economic factors and market conditions such as a general decline in stock prices or conditions affecting certain issuers (such as changes in earnings expectations).

Credit risk: an issuer may not be able to meet its obligations.

Counterparty risk: the sub-fund may suffer losses if a counterparty defaults and is unable to meet its obligations, particularly in the case of OTC derivatives.

Liquidity risk: the sub-fund may invest in markets which may be affected by a decline in liquidity. These market conditions may have an impact on the prices at which the manager buys and sells its positions.

The impact of the risks of financial techniques: the use of complex products such as derivative contracts may lead to an amplification of the movements of the securities of the sub-fund.

Exchange rate risk: this is the uncertainty of the exchange rate of one currency against another in the short to medium term.

Discretionary management risk: there is a risk that the sub-fund may not be invested in the best performing securities at all times.

Operational risk: the risk of fault or error within the various actors involved in the management, valuation and/or custody of the sub-fund's assets.

Sustainability risk: Uncertain social or environmental event or condition that, if it occurs, can cause significant negative impact on the sub-fund's assets.

For more information on the risks, please refer to the prospectus of the UCITS

* The above chart and returns relate to past years and are not a reliable indicator for the future. This sub-fund is not capital protected. Always read the Key Information Document (PRIIPS-KID) and the prospectus¹ before investing. The change in the net asset value and the performance figures shown take into account management fees, performance fees and any other costs which, in accordance with the prospectus, are charged to the sub-fund. They do not include any entry fees that may be charged by the distributor, any annual custody fees that may be charged by the custodian, or any applicable taxes payable by the investor². The performance figures shown are calculated in EUR, based on the unit price of the UCITS, or Net Asset Value ("NAV"). In the NAV trend chart, the value of the benchmark index is rebased to 100 at the launch date of the sub-fund (23-09-2016).

DISCLAIMER

1) This is an advertising communication. Please refer to the prospectus of the UCITS and the PRIIPS-KID of the sub-fund before making any final investment decision. These documents are available free of charge on request from Pure Capital S.A. (tel: +352 26 39 86) or on its website www.purecapital.eu. The PRIIPS-KID is available in Dutch, French and English. The prospectus, the half-yearly report and the annual report are available in English.

The information presented above does not constitute investment advice and is intended for promotional purposes.

Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. Performance may vary over time. Investments in this sub-fund are subject to market fluctuations and the investor may only get back a smaller amount than he invested. Exposures, allocations and investments may vary in the future in response to different market conditions at Pure Capital's discretion. There can be no guarantee that the investment objectives will be achieved.

The management and custodian fees, as well as any other costs which, in accordance with the prospectus, are charged to the sub-fund, are included in the calculation of the net asset value and, consequently, the performance.

An annual custody fee may be charged by the account holder. They vary from one institution to another. To find out about them, you must ask the institution in question.

2) The tax treatment of this product depends on the investor's situation. In Belgium:

> Withholding tax: -

> Tax on stock exchange transactions (TOB): none at entry, 1.32% at exit for accumulation units only, with a maximum of €4,000.

Investors can find out about their rights at https://www.purecapital.eu/legal.html. A summary is available in English and French.

Any complaints or claims can be addressed in writing to the company's head office: Pure Capital S.A., 2 rue d'Arlon, L-8399 Windhof, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, for the attention of Mr Thierry Léonard, Managing Partner. If the handling of these complaints by the internal service does not satisfy the investor, they may, for Belgium, be submitted to Ombudsfin, Financial Services Ombudsman, North Gate II, Boulevard du Roi Albert II, n° 8 bte. 2, 1000 Brussels, e-mail: ombudsman@ombudsfin.be in writing or via the online complaint form http://www.ombudsfin.be/fr/particuliers/introduire-une-plainte/.

Pure Capital S.A. may decide to cease the marketing of its collective investment schemes in accordance with Article 93a of Directive 2009/65/EC and Article 32a of Directive 2011/61/EU.

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GLOSSARY

Futures contract	A futures contract is a firm commitment to buy or sell an agreed quantity of an asset, the underlying instrument, at a specified price on an agreed future date.
(Non)cyclical consumption	Cyclical consumption refers to all goods and services considered non-essential, as opposed to basic consumption (or non-cyclical consumption). Typically, these include the luxury, tourism, automotive and other sectors.
EPS (Earnings Per Share)	Earnings per share (EPS) is a measure of a company's profitability. It is the ratio of a company's net profit/loss to the average number of shares outstanding.
EV/EBITDA (Enterprise Value/Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization)	The EV/EBITDA ratio is the ratio of the total market value of the company, market capitalisation and debt, to EBITDA, which is the balance between operating income and operating expenses, excluding depreciation and amortisation, also known as gross operating surplus (GOS). This stock market ratio is used to judge the valuation of a company. Within a sector, a lower EV/EBITDA ratio would suggest that the company is cheap.
High Water Mark (HWM)	"High Yield" is defined as debt securities with a rating of BB+ or lower by the rating agencies. As the default risk of a high yield bond is higher than that of an investment grade bond, all other things being equal, these bonds should offer a higher yield.
High Yield	The HWM is defined as the higher of the NAVs per share at the launch date of the sub-fund and the highest NAV per share immediately following the launch date of the sub-fund or immediately following the end of any subsequent performance period in respect of which a performance fee was payable.
Investment Grade	"Investment Grade" is defined as debt securities with a rating of AAA to BBB- by the rating agencies. These securities are of relatively high creditworthiness and quality.
P/E ratio (Price Earning Ratio, PER)	The P/E ratio of a share is the ratio of the share price to the net earnings per share. Widely used in finance, this simple stock market ratio is not enough to determine whether a stock is cheap.
Rating	The rating gives the investor an indication of the creditworthiness of a company/government or a bond, depending on whether the rating relates to the issuer or the issue respectively. These ratings are given by rating agencies such as Moody's or Fitch. For more information on ratings, please refer to the following websites: www.moodys.com, www.fitchratings.com. On the factsheet, the breakdowns by rating are stated at issue level. The rating of the issue may be lower than the rating of the issuer depending on the seniority of the bond (its priority among the different types of bonds issued by the issuer if it were unable to meet its financial commitments). To establish the factsheet's rating breakdown, each security is assigned a rating corresponding to an average of the available ratings given by the rating agencies Moody's and Fitch, on a scale from AAA (maximum security) to D (default). If this average lies between two ratings, the lower rating prevails. Only issues that are not rated by either of the two rating agencies are considered "Not Rated", "NR".
Swing Pricing	An anti-dilution technique that allows the sub-fund to spread the costs of portfolio adjustments caused by subscription/redemption requests over those shareholders whose orders have led to the need to rebalance the portfolio. It is a liquidity risk management tool designed to ensure that the remaining shareholders do not bear all the costs (including dilution) caused by the first shareholders to exit the sub-fund.
Volatility.	Volatility is a risk indicator that measures the extent to which an asset's value fluctuates, or in other words its variability, over a period of time. Mathematically, volatility is calculated as the standard deviation of the asset's returns.