UCITS governed by European Directive 2009/65/EC

OSTRUM SRI MONEY PLUS

PROSPECTUS

DATED 1 JANUARY 2025

I GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

1 Form of the UCITS

- ***NAME: OSTRUM SRI MONEY PLUS (FORMERLY OSTRUM TRESORERIE PLUS)***

Hereinafter referred to in this document as "the UCITS" or “the Fund".

- ***LEGAL FORM AND MEMBER STATE IN WHICH THE UCITS WAS ESTABLISHED:***

French mutual fund.

- ***INCEPTION DATE AND EXPECTED DURATION:***

This UCITS was created on 5 May 2010 for a term of 99 years.

- ***DATE OF AMF APPROVAL:***

The UCITS was approved by the Autorité des marchés financiers (the French Financial Markets Authority) on 16 April 2010.

- ***SUMMARY OF THE MANAGEMENT OFFER:***

Unit classes	Target subscribers	Minimum initial subscription	ISIN code	Allocation of distributable income	Base currency	Initial net asset value
R(C) units	All subscribers	1 ten-thousandth of a unit	FR0010885210	Accumulation	Euro	EUR 10,000
I(C) units	All subscribers, particularly institutional investors	EUR 100,000	FR0010885236	Accumulation	Euro	EUR 100,000
I(D) units	All subscribers, particularly institutional investors	EUR 100,000	FR0010885251	Distribution	Euro	EUR 100,000
N(C) units	All subscribers, mainly private individuals investing through distributors, financial advisers, platforms or other intermediaries (collectively, “Intermediaries”) under a separate contract or a fee-based contract between the investor and an intermediary	1 ten-thousandth of a unit	FR0013230257	Accumulation	Euro	EUR 10,000
M(C) units	All subscribers, specifically aimed at Employee investment funds (FCPEs) managed on behalf of the EDF Group	EUR 25 million	FR001352778i	Accumulation	Euro	EUR 100,000
SI units	All subscribers, specifically aimed at	EUR 200,000, 000	FR001400R6K0	Accumulation	Euro	EUR 250,000

	institutional investors (insurance companies, pension funds, mutual societies, etc.) and businesses.					

- ***ADDRESS FROM WHICH THE LATEST ANNUAL AND INTERIM REPORTS CAN BE OBTAINED:***

The latest annual report and details of the UCITS' assets will be sent to the unitholder within eight business days of receipt of a written request addressed to:
Natixis Investment Managers International
43 Avenue Pierre Mendès France
75013 Paris, France
Email: ClientServicingAM@natixis.com

Any further information may be obtained from the Direction Service Clients [Customer Service Department] of Natixis Investment Managers International at the above address, or from your usual adviser.

2 Parties involved

- ***MANAGEMENT COMPANY:***

Natixis Investment Managers International
Legal form: *société par actions simplifiée* [simplified joint-stock company]
Approved by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers, the French financial markets authority, hereinafter referred to as "the AMF", under number GP 90-009
43 Avenue Pierre Mendès France, 75013 Paris, France

- ***DEPOSITARY:***

CACEIS BANK
Legal form: *société anonyme* [limited company] with a Board of Directors
Credit institution approved by the ACPR (formerly CECEI — French credit institutions and investment firms committee)
89-91 rue Gabriel Péri, 92120 Montrouge, France
As set out in the applicable regulations, the duties of the depositary cover the safekeeping of assets, checking that the decisions taken by the management company are lawful and monitoring the UCITS's cash flows. The depositary is independent of the management company.

A description of the delegated safekeeping duties, the list of representatives and sub-representatives of CACEIS Bank France and information relating to any conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of these delegations are available on the CACEIS website at www.caceis.com.

Investors will be provided with updated information on request.

- ***INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CLEARING OF SUBSCRIPTION AND REDEMPTION ORDERS AND FOR KEEPING THE REGISTERS OF UNITS BY DELEGATION FROM THE MANAGEMENT COMPANY:***

The clearing of subscription and redemption orders and the keeping of the registers of units are, by delegation from the management company, performed by:

CACEIS Bank
Legal form: société anonyme (public limited company)
Credit institution authorised by the ACPR (formerly CECEI)
89-91 rue Gabriel Péri, 92120 Montrouge, France

For subscription and redemption orders placed via the platform:

FundsDLT

Legal form: company incorporated in Luxembourg

7 avenue du Swing, L-4367 Belvaux, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

The management company for the UCI has not identified any conflicts of interest that may arise from delegating the management of the issuance account to FundsDLT and CACEIS BANK.

- ***PRIME BROKER:***

None

- ***STATUTORY AUDITOR: DELOITTE & ASSOCIES***

Represented by Olivier Galienne
Registered office: 185 avenue Charles De Gaulle - 92524 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex, France

- ***MARKETING AGENTS:***

Natixis Investment Managers International
Legal form: *société par actions simplifiée* [simplified joint stock company] approved by the AMF as a portfolio management company under number GP 90.009, dated 22 May 1990.
Registered office: 43 Avenue Pierre Mendès France 75013 Paris, France

The marketing agent is the institution that oversees the marketing of the UCITS.
The UCITS's management company would like to remind subscribers that none of the marketing agents are appointed by or known to the company.

- ***REPRESENTATIVES:***

Representative responsible for accounting management:
Company name: CACEIS FUND ADMINISTRATION, which provides accounting management and valuation of the UCITS on behalf of Natixis Investment Managers International.
Registered office: 89-91 rue Gabriel Péri, 92120 Montrouge, France
Postal address: 89-91 rue Gabriel Péri, 92120 Montrouge, France
Nationality: French

Delegation of financial management:
Company name: Ostrum Asset Management
Legal form: A société anonyme (limited company) authorised by the Autorité des marchés financiers to operate as a portfolio management company
Registered office: 43 avenue Pierre Mendès France, 75013 Paris, France

II OPERATING AND MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

1 General features:

- ***NATURE OF THE RIGHTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNIT CLASS:***

Each unitholder has co-ownership rights proportional to the number of units held.

Unitholders may be informed about changes affecting the UCITS by any means that conforms to AMF guidelines. Management of the UCITS, which has no corporate personality and for which the rules concerning undivided ownership and companies have been waived, is provided by the management company, acting on behalf of the unitholders and in their exclusive interest.

Entry in a register or establishment of procedures for liability accounting:
Liability accounting is provided by CACEIS BANK.
The units are administered by Euroclear France.

- Voting rights:

The units do not carry any voting rights.
The voting rights attached to the securities held by the Fund are exercised by Ostrum Asset Management. Information on Ostrum Asset Management's voting policy and the report on the conditions for exercising voting rights are available on the Ostrum Asset Management website: https://www.ostrum.com/en.

Type of unit: bearer or registered.

- Division of units:

Units are split into ten-thousandths of a unit.

- ***FINANCIAL YEAR-END:***

Last trading day in June.
The first financial year ended on 30/06/2011.

- ***INFORMATION ON THE TAXATION SYSTEM:***

The UCITS is not subject to taxation in and of itself. Depending on your tax system, any capital gains and income related to the holding of any UCI units or shares may be subject to taxation. The applicable tax system therefore depends on the tax provisions pertaining to the unitholder's individual situation and place of residence. Investors are advised to consult their usual financial adviser for information on the procedures that apply to their personal circumstances. We recommend that you seek advice on this matter.

2 Specific provisions

- ***ISIN CODES:***

	ISIN code
R(C) units	FR0010885210
I(C) units	FR0010885236
I (D) unit	FR0010885251
N(C) units	FR0013230257
M(C) units	FR0013527785
SI units	FR001400R6K0

- ***CLASSIFICATION:***

Standard variable net asset value money market fund.

- ***DATE OF MMF APPROVAL:***

17 April 2019.

- ***HOLDING OF SHARES OR UNITS OF OTHER UCITS OR AIFS OR INVESTMENT FUNDS:***

The Fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in units or shares of UCIs or investment funds.

- ***<u>MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE</u>:***

The Fund aims to achieve an annual performance in excess of that of the capitalised €STR over its minimum recommended investment period, by promoting non-financial criteria by integrating an approach into its management that aims to choose assets and financial instruments that respect environmental, social and governance (ESG) responsibility criteria, after deduction of the fixed operating and management fees applicable to each unit class of the Fund.

Through this SRI investment approach, the delegated financial manager believes it can prioritise the short-term financing of the most responsible companies in terms of environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria.

In the event of very low interest rates on the money market, the return generated by the Fund would not be sufficient to cover the management fees and the Fund would see a structural reduction in its net asset value.

The Fund is classified as Article 8 under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the "SFDR"). It promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have sustainable investment as its objective. It may invest in assets with a sustainable objective, e.g. those defined by the European Union classification.

The precontractual disclosures on the environmental or social characteristics of this Fund, required by Regulations (EU) 2019/2088 "SFDR" and (EU) 2020/852 "TAXONOMY", are appended to this prospectus.

- ***<u>BENCHMARK INDEX</u>:***

The capitalised €STR (European Short-Term Rate).

The €STR is a monetary benchmark index, calculated and published by its administrator, the ECB, that gradually replaced another short rate, the EONIA, starting on 2 October 2019.
The €STR is the market benchmark interbank interest rate in the eurozone.

It is calculated every day using data collected from several European banks.

More details about the benchmark index can be found on its administrator's website at www.ecb.europa.eu.

The administrator of the benchmark index is not recorded on the register of administrators and benchmark indices held by ESMA (the ECB is exempt).

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016, the management company has a procedure for monitoring the benchmark indices that it uses, wherein the measures to be implemented in the event of a substantial change to an index, or of that index no longer being provided, are described.

The benchmark index as defined by Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the "SFDR") is not intended to be aligned with the environmental or social ambitions promoted by the Fund.

- ***<u>INVESTMENT STRATEGY</u>:***

A) <u>Description of the strategies employed</u>:

The Fund's investment philosophy may be characterised as a fundamental active management style. It is based on a "top down" approach, i.e. an approach that takes into account macroeconomic conditions, interest rate expectations and the monetary policies of the main central banks in order to determine the portfolio's optimal fixed rate/variable rate allocation.

It is combined with a "bottom up" approach, i.e. the selection of issuers and securities in the portfolio, both qualitative and quantitative, based on the risk/return/maturity optimisation. It is based on substantial financial and non-financial research, combined with regular, rigorous and independent risk management.

In order to achieve its management objective and comply with its risk profile, the Fund, which may be invested up to 100% in interest rate products, will implement a strategy for selecting and using money market instruments and term deposits, which are exclusively amongst those described under the heading of '***DESCRIPTION OF ASSET CLASSES AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS***' and which meet the quality and prudence criteria specific to the management company.

The analysis is then supplemented by the inclusion of Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) criteria as described below.

The Fund's SRI investment strategy is based on the following three components:

1/ Application of an exclusion list by sector

The Fund applies the following non-exhaustive list of ESG policies put in place by Ostrum Asset Management:

- Sectoral policies,
- Exclusion policies,
- Controversy management policies (including ethical controversies with the "Worst Offenders" policy, which includes governance issues).

The sector exclusion policy of Ostrum Asset Management is described in more detail on its website https://www.ostrum.com/en/our-csr-and-esg-publications.

The Fund will also apply the SRI label's exclusion policies (see the pre-contractual disclosure annex to this prospectus).

2/ Integration of ESG components

The Fund's initial investment universe includes private or public entities in the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) zone that issue negotiable debt securities and/or short-term bonds denominated in euro or any other currency of the OECD zone. It is composed solely of "high credit quality" issuers, according to an assessment system and methodology defined by Ostrum Asset Management in accordance with the European regulation on the management of money market funds.

After having excluded the most controversial issuers from the investment universe through the delegated financial manager's exclusion policies and the SRI label's exclusion policies, the investment teams systematically assess, for each underlying issuer, whether non-financial factors have an impact on issuers' credit risk profile, both in terms of risk and opportunity, as well as their likelihood of occurrence. Non-financial factors are thus systematically incorporated into the risk assessment and the fundamental analysis of both private and public issuers.

The main selection criteria for money market instruments used by the delegated financial manager are both quantitative and qualitative:

- <u>quantitative criteria</u>: the money market instruments and term deposits must have financial characteristics (duration, indexation, currency, etc.) compatible with the '***MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE***' and '***RISK PROFILE***' of the Fund as described in this prospectus, either directly because of their conditions of issue, or indirectly after being secured with one or more other financial instruments (including swaps of various kinds), which are also exclusively amongst those described under the heading of '***DESCRIPTION OF ASSET CLASSES AND FORWARD FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS***'.

- <u>qualitative criteria</u>: the money market instruments must meet the delegated financial manager's requirements in respect of the quality criteria for minimum rating of securities. These qualitative criteria are explained below, in the paragraph on 'Money market instruments'. The credit institutions with which the term deposits are made must meet the delegated financial manager's quality criteria.

Then, the investment teams use a selection process for issuers that addresses environmental, social/societal and governance (ESG) issues in a satisfactory manner.

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Issuers in portfolios are then subjected to an ESG selection process by issuer category.

The Fund's SRI analysis covers at least 90% of net assets, calculated on those securities eligible for SRI analysis: debt securities issued by private and equivalent issuers as well as green sovereign issuers and sovereign-equivalent issuers.

For private issuers, the investment teams use a rating provided by a multi-source non-financial rating tool made available to the delegated financial manager.

The non-financial rating of private issuers is based on four pillars that enable a pragmatic, differentiating analysis:
- Responsible governance: this pillar aims to assess the organisation and effectiveness of powers within each issuer (e.g. for companies, assessing the balance of powers, executive remuneration, business ethics or tax practices).
- Sustainable management of resources: this pillar makes it possible, for example, to study the environmental impacts and human capital of each issuer (e.g. quality of working conditions, management of relations with suppliers).
- Energy transition: this pillar makes it possible, for example, to assess each issuer's energy transition strategy (e.g. greenhouse gas reduction approach, response to long-term issues).
- Territorial development: this pillar makes it possible, for example, to analyse each issuer's strategy for access to basic services.

Several criteria are identified for each pillar and monitored through indicators collected from non-financial rating agencies. Ultimately, the delegated financial manager is the sole judge of the non-financial quality of the issuer.

For sovereign-equivalent issuers (supranational agencies, national guaranteed agencies, local authorities) **and green sovereign issuers**, the non-financial evaluation carried out by the delegated financial manager is based on the SDG Index, which is in turn based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs are 17 goals established by United Nations Member States that seek to guide international collaboration towards sustainable development.
The SDG Index is available to all management teams. It is published by the SDSN (Sustainable Development Solutions Network — a global UN initiative) and the Bertelsmann Stiftung (a foundation under German law) for sovereign securities.

The SDG Index collates all available data for each of the 17 SDGs and produces an evaluation report comparing countries' performances.
Its main role is to help each country (i) to identify priorities for sustainable development and put in place an action plan, and (ii) to understand the challenges and identify weaknesses that need to be addressed in order to achieve the SDGs by 2030. The index also allows each country to compare itself with the rest of its region, or with other "peer" countries that have been given similar ratings.

The SDG Index is a numerical score between 0 (the worst rating) and 100 (the best rating), which tracks the progress made by countries for each of the SDGs. The report drawn up by the SDG Index also shows the SDG Dashboards for each country covered. Each goal is assigned a colour: green, if the country has already achieved the goal; yellow, if "challenges remain"; or red if "major challenges remain" in 2015.

In order to evaluate each of these goals, the SDG Index relies upon official data (provided by national governments or international organisations) and unofficial data (collected by non-state actors such as research institutes, universities, NGOs and the private sector). Half of the official data used comes from three organisations: the OECD, the WHO and UNICEF. The main indicators analysed by the SDG Index are the maternal mortality ratio, life expectancy and the proportion of the population that has access to healthcare.

Unitholders can find more information on the SDG Index website: https://www.sdgindex.org/

3/ Application of an SRI selection process to the Fund

After analysing the investment universe as described above, the delegated financial manager selects securities according to their financial and non-financial characteristics.

The SRI management process thus selects issuers by adopting an “average rating” approach, aimed at outperforming the initial investment universe filtered to exclude the 25% (up to 31 December 2025, then 30% from 1 January 2026) of issuers with the lowest ESG ratings for each of the two categories of issuers.

The sovereign-equivalent, green sovereign and private issuers are then divided into two sub-universes, from which the following are calculated:

- **The SRI universe of private issuers and its average ESG rating.**

✓ In connection with Ostrum Asset Management’s traditional SRI monetary process, private issuers are rated on the basis of a rating provided by the multi-source tool.

✓ Exclusion of the 25% (up to 31 December 2025, then 30% from 1 January 2026) of issuers with the lowest ratings to calculate the average rating

- **The initial investment universe of sovereign-equivalent issuers and green sovereign issuers and its average ESG performance.**

✓ Issuers included: local authorities, guaranteed agencies, supranational agencies and Green bonds.

✓ Exclusion of the 25% (up to 31 December 2025, then 30% from 1 January 2026) of issuers with the lowest ratings to calculate the average rating

The Fund must also score better than its universe for the following indicators:

- Maintaining a carbon intensity of the Fund that is lower than the carbon intensity of the initial investment universe
- Maintaining a better average freedom of expression score than that of the initial investment universe (only for sovereign-equivalent issuers and green sovereign issuers: guaranteed agencies, supranational agencies, local authorities etc.)
- Maintaining an average anti-corruption score that is better than that of the initial investment universe (for private and equivalent issuers only)

Using this approach to the average score of the investment universe, the Fund’s delegated financial manager implements the portfolio’s SRI strategy.

Limitations of the selected approach: The Fund’s SRI approach could lead to underrepresentation in certain sectors due to poor ESG ratings or the application of the sectoral exclusion policy of Ostrum Asset Management and of the SRI label, as well as to less diversification of issuer risk due to the need to comply with various constraints, particularly the average rating.

Further details about specific strategies relating to the particular nature of certain instruments are given after the description of these instruments under the heading of ‘***DESCRIPTION OF ASSET CLASSES AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS***’.

B) Description of asset classes and financial instruments in which the UCITS intends to invest:

1 Money market instruments:

The assets will be invested in French or foreign money market instruments of all kinds, pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2017/1131, i.e. treasury bills, bonds issued by local authorities, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, bankers’ acceptances and short-term debt securities, acquired by outright purchase, reverse repurchase agreement or other similar techniques, and in term deposits.

The green bonds, social bonds, sustainability bonds and sustainability-linked bonds that may be held by the UCITS must at least comply with the Green Bond Principles, the Social Bond Principles, the SBG

(Sustainability Bond Guidelines) and the Sustainability-linked Bond Principles, respectively. These principles and guidelines are all published as part of the ICMA (International Capital Market Association) Principles and are available in the Sustainable Finance section of the association's website: https://www.icmagroup.org/sustainable-finance/.

Type of issuer:

Money market instruments in which the UCITS's assets will be invested will be primarily issued by private issuers and sovereign issuers, local authorities and public undertakings, and entities similar to or guaranteed by one of these entities (up to 100% of the assets).

Money market instruments from the private sector likely to be acquired by the UCITS must fulfil "high-quality credit" criteria and have been issued by issuers whose registered office is located in the European Economic Area (hereinafter the 'EEA'), the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, Japan or New Zealand. However, securities from certain private issuers who do not belong to these regions, but who meet the 'high credit rating' criteria, may be acquired, for instance in the event of private issuers falling within the category of 'multinationals' whose operational ambit extends beyond that of the country where their registered office is located or 'local' subsidiaries established outside these issuer regions, whose parent company is located within these regions. Issuers belonging to geographic areas other than those outlined above may not account for more than 10% of net assets.

Authorised governments for government bonds or government-guaranteed securities, or for bonds issued by local authorities and public companies, or similar issuers, are those of the countries listed above.

The direct or indirect investment in securities issued by securitisation vehicles is not authorised.

Legal and financial nature of money market instruments:

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1131, these include:
- negotiable debt securities: these are debt securities more specific to inter-bank and money markets, with a term which is usually less than one year but may be more. These include CDs ('Certificates of Deposit'), BTs ('French Commercial Paper'), BTFs ('French Fixed-Rate Treasury Bills'), CP ('Commercial Paper'), ECP ('Euro-Commercial Paper'), etc.

These money market instruments must have a 'dated' capital repayment, either by reference to a single repayment date (lump sum), or by reference to one or more partial repayment dates ('amortisable' debt), or by reference to multiple optional repayment dates at the discretion of the holder ('puttable' debt).

These money market instruments may be issued in any currency. However, in order to comply with the '***INVESTMENT STRATEGY'*** of the UCITS, any currency risk will be excluded.
Therefore, these money market instruments may be issued in all currencies. Those issued in a currency other than the euro will be backed by currency swaps from purchase until maturity to eliminate any currency risk.

By way of derogation, the Fund may invest more than the regulatory limit of 5% of its net assets, and up to 100% of its net assets, in money market instruments issued or guaranteed individually or jointly by certain sovereign, quasi-sovereign or supranational entities.

These money market instruments may accrue interest at fixed or variable rates. To do this, these money market instruments may be secured with one or more rate swaps to convert them into debt securities that comply with the UCITS's '***INVESTMENT STRATEGY'*** in order to meet its management objective (see rate swaps below).

These debt securities may have "structured" terms for interest or for repayment of capital. In such cases, they must be secured with one or more swaps to convert them into debts that comply with the UCITS's '***INVESTMENT STRATEGY'*** in order to meet its management objective.

Characteristics of money market instruments in terms of maturity:

The maximum residual maturity of each money market instrument, held in the portfolio is two years. However, this maximum residual maturity may not exceed 397 days for money market instruments bearing a fixed rate of interest. This can be two years for money market instruments with adjustable interest rates as long as the index revision period does not exceed 397 days or for fixed-rate money market instruments that are backed until maturity to a money market index whose index revision period does not exceed 397 days using interest rate swaps.

Characteristics of the overall portfolio of the UCITS in terms of maturity:

The maximum weighted average life ("WAL") until the repayment date of the financial instruments in the portfolio may not exceed 1 year.

Fixed/variable rate allocation and measurement of rate risk:

Money market instruments may be acquired at fixed or variable and adjustable rates.

Money market instruments purchased at variable and adjustable rates will be primarily indexed to the €STR or to a Euribor benchmark of 1 to 12 months, either directly because of their conditions of issue, or indirectly after having been secured with one or more other swaps (mainly rate swaps and currency swaps, etc.).
The residual maturity of those money market instruments accruing interest at adjustable rates may be up to 24 months, provided that the index revision period does not exceed 397 days.

The residual maturity at purchase of money market instruments acquired at fixed rates must not exceed 397 days but may have a residual maturity of up to 2 years if they are backed until maturity to a money market index whose index revision period does not exceed 397 days using interest rate swaps..

The Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) of the portfolio will be maximum 6 months.

Description of the internal procedure for assessing the credit quality of money market instruments:

The manager selects only those securities with a high credit rating. The management company ensures that the securities in which the Fund invests are of high credit quality using an assessment system and methodology defined for its needs by its delegated financial manager Ostrum Asset Management.

Money market instruments must adhere to the internal credit quality assessment criteria put in place by the delegated financial manager, Ostrum Asset Management, and approved by the management company, Natixis Investment Manager International.

Scope of the procedure:

The internal credit quality assessment procedure complies with the European regulation on the management of money market funds. It aims to determine the credit quality of the financial instruments in which the money market fund invests, to ensure that it complies with the Fund's management constraints and objectives. A financial instrument is considered to be of high credit quality if its issuer's internal credit rating is above a minimum threshold and the characteristics of the instrument are deemed sufficient to be approved by the Ostrum Asset Management Credit Risk Committee.

The scope of this procedure includes money market instruments eligible for investment by money market funds and liquid securities issued by sovereign and similar issuers.

Administrators of the procedure:

Various parties are involved in the successive stages of this procedure. Ostrum Asset Management's Credit and Quantitative Research, Investment Management and Risk departments gather the relevant information. This information is then collated and analysed by the Credit and Quantitative Research, Investment Management and Risk departments. The conclusions generated via the analysis of this information are then compared and validated by Ostrum Asset Management's Credit Risk Committee. This Committee is responsible for deciding the credit quality rating. Its permanent members are the Chief Executive of Ostrum, the Risk Manager, the Chief Investment Officer and the Head of Credit Research. The Chief Executive Officer is Chairman of this committee and has the power to ratify its decision regarding the credit quality rating.

The management company's Internal Control department monitors the proper implementation of the process, relying, in particular, on the controls put in place by the Ostrum Asset Management Internal Control department and the Group Control department.

Frequency of the assessment:

The credit quality assessment is carried out by the Ostrum Asset Management Credit Risk Committee, which normally meets every month. If a significant event occurs that affects the market or a specific issuer, this committee may be convened on ad hoc basis to carefully consider the information that best reflects the credit quality of instruments. The credit quality of a financial instrument may be negatively impacted, for example, by the down-grading of one of its issuer's financial metrics, a deterioration in the issuer's macroeconomic environment or significant pressure on liquidity in the markets in which this financial instrument is traded.

The credit assessments are reviewed by this committee at least once a year.

Sources of information:

The credit quality assessment procedure relies on information about the issuer which is both quantitative, such as its financial metrics and any relevant macroeconomic indicators, and qualitative, such as the specific features of its business sector and competitive environment, and the events affecting it. Credit ratings issued by authorised credit rating agencies may be taken into account in addition to this information. Extra-financial indicators based on environmental, social and governance criteria may also be taken into account. These analyses are used estimate the risk of issuer default.
Finally, the credit quality assessment takes into account the characteristics of the instrument in question, in terms of its liquidity, asset types and specific financial features (in particular, its residual maturity, subordination, and any guarantees).
This information is taken from issuer interim financial reports, official economic and financial publications, the press, reputable financial and extra-financial data vendors and the documentation relating to the instruments in question. The data vendors and credit rating agencies consulted as part of the analyses may include Bloomberg LP, FactSet, Thomson Reuters, Moody's Analytics, Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings. This list is not exhaustive and is subject to change.

Methodology:

The credit quality assessment procedure begins by estimating the quality of an issuer and then determining the positive or negative rating depending on the characteristics of the instrument in question. This first step of this procedure differs depending on whether the issuer is a private company other than a private financial entity, a private financial entity, a government or similar, a local authority, or a public sector or semi-public sector entity. For private companies or financial entities, a short-term internal credit rating is assigned, independently of the ratings assigned by authorised credit rating agencies. This short-term internal rating comprises four levels of decreasing credit quality from ST1 to ST4 (ST1: very stable risk profile with favourable short-term liquidity metrics; ST4: negative or deteriorating risk profile with unfavourable short-term liquidity metrics). The short-term credit risk profile, the financial metrics (including a comparison of types of debt and available liquidity), and the positive or negative outlook, are analysed in the quantitative part of the procedure. This is complemented by a qualitative analysis, in which sectoral and geographical experts estimate the probability of default and any potential improvement or deterioration. In terms of this rating process, only instruments issued by issuers with a short-term rating of ST1 to ST3 may be assigned a positive credit quality rating.

For sovereign or similar issuers, an internal rating model is used to determine the probability of default, in the form of a rating, and the probability of improvement or deterioration within one year. The internal credit ratings differentiate between good quality and speculative issuers and apply four additional sub-levels for each, on a scale of increasing risk from IG1 to IG4 and HY1 to HY4. This quantitative model relies on internal economic vulnerability variables, external financial vulnerability variables and extra-financial variables. This quantitative approach is complemented by expert country-specific macroeconomic analysis. An issuer's credit risk must be deemed to be sufficiently low, and have a mandatory internal rating above HY1, for its securities to be assigned a positive credit quality rating.

For local authorities and parastatal entities not covered by the above methodologies, an analysis of the issuer's information is carried out by the Credit Risk function independently. The information used is both quantitative, such as the issuer's financial metrics and relevant macroeconomic indicators, and qualitative, such as the status and legal framework in which the issuer operates. The analysis also assesses the potential support from local or national shareholders or organising authorities through explicit or implicit guarantees. This analysis concludes whether the credit quality rating is positive or negative.

In the second stage, the issuer credit quality assessments are submitted to the Ostrum Asset Management Credit Risk Committee. This committee, usually held monthly, draws on the expertise of the Research, Investment Management and Risk departments as well as that of Ostrum Asset Management's Senior Management team. Its objective is to review the investments made by the money market funds, in order to decide on the positive credit quality of an investment, in view of the assessment of the issuer's credit risk and the characteristics of the instrument. In order to be included in the money market fund investment universe, the investments must be specifically approved by the Ostrum Asset Management Credit Risk Committee.

Exemptions from this internal credit quality assessment process may only be granted on an exceptional basis, when necessitated by very specific circumstances and, in all cases, must be rigorously documented.

Governance framework:
The credit quality assessment methods are constantly adjusted to take into account the characteristics of the portfolios under management, the investment universe and the market environment. They are reviewed at least once a year.

Ex-post controls are carried out to assess the reliability of these methods, especially following a change in the credit situation of an issuer, in terms of previous assessments carried out and predictions regarding the likelihood of the improvement or deterioration of this situation. These methods are then adjusted to correct any flaws that may be detected.

NOTICE: THIS DEROGATION MECHANISM MAY INVEST UP TO 100% IN GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET DEBT AND IS NOT SUBJECT TO DIVERSIFICATION CONSTRAINTS:

The Fund may invest up to 100% of its assets with any supranational, sovereign, local authority, public or semi-public issuer that meets the internal assessment criteria put in place by the delegated financial manager, Ostrum Asset Management, is approved by the management company and is located in any of the abovementioned geographic areas: the European Economic Area (hereinafter referred to as the EEA), the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, Japan and New Zealand.

By way of example, we have provided below a list of issuers that meet the internal credit quality assessment criteria and are authorised by the Ostrum Asset Management Risk Department.

This list is subject to change at any time, depending on changes to the internal rating of these issuers and market conditions. ***This list of issuers is provided for information purposes only. The listed issuers may be removed from the Investment Universe of the UCITS at any time, following changes to their fundamentals.***

1 – supranational issuers:

E.g. European Investment Bank (EIB), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Council of Europe (CoE), etc.

or issuers guaranteed by them:

E.g. Council of Europe Development Bank

2 – sovereign issuers:

E.g.: French government, German government, Spanish Government, etc.

or issuers guaranteed by them:

E.g. Dexia Crédit local SA, Caisse Centrale de Crédit Immobilier, Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KFW), European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) etc.

3 - local authority issuers:

E.g. The Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur region, the Pays de la Loire region, etc.

or issuers guaranteed by them:

E.g. none at this time.

4 - semi-public or public sector issuers:

E.g. Caisse d'Amortissement de la dette Sociale (CADES) [the French public debt authority], Agence Française de Développement (AFD) [the French development agency], Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations (CDC) [the French deposit and consignment office] etc.

or issuers guaranteed by them:

E.g. none at this time.

5 – issuers that are majority owned by issuers from the categories listed above or in which the latter hold a blocking minority:

E.g. SNCF,

or issuers guaranteed by them:

E.g. none at this time.

Use of financial instruments for 'hedging':

In the interests of diversifying its portfolio, the UCITS is not limited to acquiring only money market instruments denominated directly in euros, at fixed or variable and adjustable rates (with Euribor or €STR benchmarks) by virtue of their conditions of issue. The UCITS also invests in money market instruments with other types of indexation and, where applicable, denominated in other currencies. In such cases, the UCITS always fully secures these instruments with one or more swap contracts (mainly rate swaps and currency swaps) meaning they can be fully stripped of their original indexation and, where applicable, their original currency, making their characteristics fully compatible with both the Fund's classification and its management objective.

2 Specific instruments:

2.1 Holding of shares or units in UCITS/AIFs or investment funds:

To optimise the investment of its cash, up to 10% of the UCITS's assets may be exposed to shares or units in "short-term variable net asset money market" and "standard net asset money market" UCITS/AIFs on an ancillary basis in accordance with the table below:

UCITS **under French Law** *	X
UCITS **under European Law** *	X
AIFs **under French law** which comply with Article R. 214-13 of the French Monetary and Financial Code *	X
AIFs which comply with Article R. 214-13 of the French Monetary and Financial Code *	X
Investment funds **under foreign law** which comply with Article R. 214-13 of the French Monetary and Financial Code *	

* *These UCITS/AIFs/investment funds may themselves hold no more than 10% of their assets in UCITS/AIFs/investment funds.*

The UCITS/investment funds held by the UCITS may be managed by the management company or by a company legally associated with it.

2.2 Derivatives:

The UCITS may use forward financial contracts (derivatives) traded on French and foreign regulated or organised markets or over-the-counter up to a commitment limit of 100% of net assets solely for hedging purposes.

In this context, in order to achieve the UCITS' specific management objective, management may carry out derivative transactions in association with the acquisition of money market instruments in order to put in place "micro-hedging" (i.e. hedging that relates to one single money market instrument) or "macro-hedging" (i.e. the hedging of more than one money market instrument) against interest or currency risks, due to the fact that the money market instruments in question, by virtue of their currency or their repayment conditions, are subject to exposure that the derivative or derivatives in question aim to hedge.

TABLE OF DERIVATIVES

	MARKET TYPE			RISK TYPE					OPERATION TYPE			
	*Admission to regulated markets **	*Organised markets*	*Over-the-counter markets*	*Equity*	*Interest rates*	*Exchange rates*	*Credit*	*Other risk(s)*	*Hedging*	*Exposure*	*Arbitrage*	*Other(s)*
Futures on												
Equities												
Interest rates	X		X		X				X			
Indices												
Options on												
Equities												
Interest rates												
Exchange rates												
Indices												
Swaps												
Equities												
Interest rates			X		X				X			
Exchange rates			X			X			X			
Indices			X		X	X			X			
Forex forward												
Currency			X			X			X			
Credit derivatives												
Credit default swaps (CDS)												
First-to-default												
First-loss credit default swap												

*See the management company's policy on order execution at www.im.natixis.com.

The UCITS may not enter into total return swap agreements ('TRS').

2.2a: Information relating to over-the-counter financial contracts:

The counterparties are credit institutions or other entities that meet the criteria set out in the French Monetary and Financial Code, who are selected by the management company in accordance with the counterparty selection procedure available on the management company's website at the following address: www.im.natixis.com. The management company will enter into such contracts with financial institutions that have their registered office in an OECD member country and who have a minimum rating that complies with the management company's requirements.

These transactions are systematically covered by a contract signed between the management company and the counterparty that sets out the procedures for reducing counterparty risk.

The counterparties do not have any discretionary decision-making powers in respect of the composition or management of the UCITS's investment portfolio or the asset underlying the derivative.

2.3 Securities with embedded derivatives:

The UCITS may commit up to 100% of its net assets to investments in derivatives and securities with embedded derivatives solely to hedge against interest rate risk and currency risk.
The UCITS may not, under any circumstances, be exposed directly or indirectly to equity and commodities markets, even though debt securities exposed to these risks that have been fully hedged via financial contracts in order to obtain an indexation that is compatible with the money management strategy.

TABLE OF SECURITIES WITH EMBEDDED DERIVATIVES

	MARKET TYPE			RISK TYPE					OPERATION TYPE			
	Admission to regulated Markets *	Organised markets	Over-the-counter markets	Equity	Interest rates	Exchange rates	Credit	Other risk(s)	Hedging	Exposure	Arbitrage	*Other(s)*
Warrants on												
Equities												
Interest rates												
Exchange rates												
Credit												
Subscription warrants												
Equities												
Interest rates												
Equity-linked products												
Convertible bonds												
Exchangeable bonds												
Convertible bonds												
Contingent convertible bonds												
Callable interest rate products			X		X				X	X		
Puttable interest rate products			X		X	X			X	X		
EMTN/Structured medium-term negotiable securities												
Structured medium-term negotiable securities												
Structured EMTNs												
Credit linked notes (CLN)												
Other												

*See the management company's policy on order execution at www.im.natixis.com.

3 Deposits:

To achieve its management objective, the UCITS may make term deposits of up to 100% of its net assets. These deposits with credit institutions, which have a maximum term of twelve months, are repayable on request and may be withdrawn at any time.
The credit institution's registered office will be located in an EU Member State or, if its registered office is located in a non-Member State, it will be subject to prudential rules considered equivalent to the rules stipulated in EU law in accordance with the procedure described in Article 107, Paragraph 4, of Regulation (EU) 575/2013.

<u>4 Cash and cash equivalents</u>:

The UCITS may hold cash and cash equivalents on an ancillary basis.

<u>5 Cash borrowings</u>:

The borrowing of cash is prohibited.

<u>6 Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements</u>:

The management company may enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements (also called securities financing transactions). It may invest up to 100% of its assets in reverse repurchase agreements and 10% of its assets in repurchase agreements. It is expected that 50% of the assets under management will be subject to reverse repurchase agreements (securities financing transactions).

The lending and borrowing of securities is prohibited.

Types of transaction used	
Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements in accordance with the French Monetary and Financial Code	<u>X</u>
Other	

Types of operation, all of which must be limited to the achievement of the management objective	
Cash management	<u>X</u>
Optimisation of the income and performance of the UCITS	<u>X</u>
Other	

The remuneration associated with these transactions is specified in the section on ‘Charges and fees’.

<u>6.1: Information on the use of repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements</u>:

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements will be systematically used with the sole aim of achieving the management objective of the UCITS.

Where repurchase agreements are concerned, these operations aim to ensure the UCITS’s cash is invested at the best rates, using the securities as guarantees.

Where reverse repurchase agreements are concerned, these transactions are used to obtain cash at the best rates by pledging the securities as guarantees.

<u>6.2: Information on collateral</u>:

When concluding financial contracts and/or securities financing transactions, the UCITS may receive/provide collateral in the form of the transfer of full ownership of securities and/or cash.

The securities received as collateral must fulfil the criteria set by the regulations and must be granted by credit institutions or other entities that meet the criteria of legal form, country and other financial criteria described in the French Monetary and Financial Code.
The level of collateral and the discount policy are set by the management company’s collateral eligibility policy, in accordance with the regulations in force, and covers the following categories:

- Cash collateral in various currencies according to a predefined list, such as EUR and USD;
- Collateral as debt or equity securities on the basis of a specific classification.

The collateral eligibility policy explicitly defines the level of collateral required and the discounts applied to each type of collateral on the basis of rules that depend upon their specific characteristics. In accordance with the regulations in force, it also specifies the rules for the diversification of risks, correlation, appraisal, credit quality and regular stress tests on the collateral’s liquidity.

In accordance with the conditions set out in the regulations, for financial contracts, in the event that collateral is received in cash, it may only be:
- placed on deposit;
- invested in high-quality government bonds;
- invested in short-term money market undertakings for collective investment (UCI).

Collateral received other than in cash may not be sold, reinvested or pledged.

Regarding repurchase agreements, the following rules apply to cash collateral with the following characteristics:
- It may be invested in deposits or in securities that are issued or guaranteed by a European institution or a central bank of a Member State and that have received a positive credit quality assessment in accordance with the management company's internal procedure;
- It is limited to 10% of the Fund's assets.

Regarding reverse repurchase agreements, collateral received as securities may not be sold, reinvested or pledged, or transferred to any other way.

The management company will, according to the valuation rules set out in this prospectus, value collateral received on a daily basis at market rates (mark-to-market method). Margin calls will be made on a daily basis.

Collateral received by the UCITS will be held by the depositary for the UCITS or, failing that, by any third-party depositary subject to prudential supervision and which has no connection with the provider of the collateral.

The risks related to securities financing transactions, financial contracts and the management of associated collateral are described in the risk profile section.

- ***INFORMATION ABOUT THE DELEGATED INVESTMENT MANAGER'S CONSIDERATION OF THE PRINCIPAL ADVERSE IMPACTS OF INVESTMENT DECISIONS ON SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS:***

Information about the delegated financial manager's consideration of the principal adverse impacts of this Fund can be found in the pre-contractual disclosures on environmental or social characteristics appended to this prospectus and in the Fund's annual report pursuant to Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (the SFDR).

- ***INFORMATION ON THE TAXONOMY REGULATION (EU) 2020/852:***

Information on the Taxonomy relating to this Fund can be found in the pre-contractual disclosures on environmental or social characteristics appended to this prospectus.

- ***RISK PROFILE:***

Your money will be primarily invested in financial instruments selected by the management company. These instruments will be subject to market fluctuations and risks.
The scale of risk included in the risk profile in the Key Investor Information Document was calculated on the basis of the annualised volatility of the UCITS over a 5-year investment period.

The net asset value is liable to fluctuate widely due to the financial instruments that make up the Fund's portfolio.

Capital risk:

The UCITS does not benefit from any guarantee or protection. Therefore, the capital initially invested may not be repaid in full.

Credit risk:

This is the risk of the money market instruments held by the Fund losing value as a result of an increase in credit spreads due to a deterioration in the quality of an issuer or to default by one or more issuers present in the portfolio. If this risk materialises, it may lead to a fall in the net asset value of the UCITS.

Interest rate risk:

This is the risk of the money market instruments held by the UCITS losing value due to fluctuations in interest rates. If this risk materialises, it may lead to a fall in the net asset value of the UCITS.

Counterparty risk:

The UCITS uses over-the-counter forward financial instruments and/or securities repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements. These transactions, entered into with one or more eligible counterparties, potentially expose the UCITS to the risk of failure of any of these counterparties, which may cause the latter to default on payment. However, this risk does not affect the nominal amount of these transactions, only their potential unrealised gains. If this risk materialises, it may lead to a fall in the net asset value of the UCITS.

Overall, the combination of these principal risks may cause the net asset value of the UCITS to fall.

Risks related to securities repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and the management of collateral:

Securities repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and the associated collateral may create risks for the UCITS, such as (i) counterparty risk (as described above), (ii) liquidity risk (as described above), and, where applicable, risks associated with the reuse of collateral (i.e. primarily the risk that the collateral received by the UCITS cannot be returned to the counterparty where collateral is received in securities, or does not allow for repayment of the counterparty where collateral is received in cash).

Sustainability risk:

This UCITS is subject to sustainability risks, defined in Article 2(22) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the so-called “SFDR Regulation”) as an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment.
Environmental and/or Social and Governance criteria are incorporated into the portfolio management process as outlined above, to ensure that sustainability risks are taken into account in investment decisions.
The sustainability risk management policy is available on the management company’s website.

❑ ***TARGET SUBSCRIBERS AND TYPICAL INVESTOR PROFILE:***

The UCITS comprises several unit classes:

- ‘R’ units are intended for all subscribers.
- ‘N’ units are intended specifically for private individuals investing through distributors, financial advisers, platforms or other intermediaries, (collectively, the ‘Intermediaries’), under a separate contract or a fee-based contract between the investor and an intermediary.
- ‘I’ units are intended specifically for institutional investors (insurance companies, pension funds, mutual societies, etc.) and companies subscribing for an initial amount of €500,000.
- The "M" unit is specifically aimed at Employee investment funds (FCPEs) managed on behalf of the EDF Group.
- ‘SI’ units are intended specifically for institutional investors (insurance companies, pension funds, mutual societies, etc.) and businesses.

I(C), R, N,M and SI units are accumulation units and I(D) units are distribution units.

The UCITS is aimed at investors who wish to invest their surplus cash in the medium and long-term with the objective of outperforming the capitalised €STR only over an investment period that is at least equal to the minimum recommended investment period.

The minimum recommended investment period is 3 months minimum.

Subscribers residing in the territory of the United States of America are not authorised to subscribe to this UCITS.

Taking into account the provisions of Council Regulation (EU) 833/2014, subscription to units of this Fund is prohibited to any Russian or Belarusian national, to any natural person residing in Russia or Belarus, and to any legal person, entity or body incorporated in Russia or Belarus, except for nationals of a member state or any natural person holding a temporary or permanent residence permit in a member state.

The appropriate amount to invest in this UCITS will depend on the personal situation of each investor. To determine this amount, investors should consider their personal assets, the applicable regulations, their current and future financial needs over the recommended investment period and the level of risk they are prepared to accept.

Investors are strongly advised to diversify their assets so that they are not exposed solely to the risks of this UCITS.

- ***PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINING AND ALLOCATING INCOME:***

R, I(C), N, M and SI units are accumulation units. I(D) units are distribution units.

The income of the UCITS is distributed annually or accumulated, at financial year-end, depending on the category to which the units subscribed belong. The management company reserves the right to pay interim dividends on this income during the year.

- ***UNIT FEATURES:***

	ISIN code	Base currency	Unit division	Minimum initial subscription	Minimum subsequent subscription	Net asset value of
R(C) units	FR0010885210	Euro	Ten-thousandths	1 ten-thousandth of a unit	1 ten-thousandth of a unit	EUR 10,000
I(C) units	FR0010885236	Euro	Ten-thousandths	EUR 100,000	1 ten-thousandth of a unit	EUR 100,000
I(D) units	FR0010885251	Euro	Ten-thousandths	EUR 100,000	1 ten-thousandth of a unit	EUR 100,000
N(C) units	FR0013230257	Euro	Ten-thousandths	1 ten-thousandth of a unit	1 ten-thousandth of a unit	EUR 10,000
M(C) units	FR0013527785	Euro	Ten-thousandths	EUR 25 million	1 ten-thousandth of a unit	EUR 100,000
SI units	FR001400R6K0	Euro	Ten-thousandths	EUR 200,000,000	1 ten-thousandth of a unit	EUR 250,000

- ***SUBSCRIPTION AND REDEMPTION PROCEDURES:***

Subscription and redemption orders are received by CACEIS BANK, whose registered office is located at 89-91 rue Gabriel Péri, 92120 Montrouge, France.

Subscription and redemption orders are cleared at 1 p.m. on each day (D) on which the net asset value is determined. These orders are executed on the basis of the last net asset value calculated prior to receipt of the order (i.e. known price).

The units are split into ten-thousandths of a unit.

Investors intending to subscribe to units and unitholders wishing to redeem units are invited to contact their usual marketing agent directly in order to obtain information on the deadlines for placing subscription and redemption orders, as these may be earlier than the clearing time stated above.

Orders are executed in accordance with the table below:

D	D	D: NAV calculation date	D	D	D
Clearing before 1 p.m. CET for subscription orders*	Clearing before 1 p.m. CET for redemption orders*	Execution of the order on D at the latest	Publication of the net asset value	Settlement of subscriptions*	Settlement of redemptions*

*Unless a specific deadline has been agreed with your financial institution.

Subscription and redemption orders are received each day by the depositary up until 1 p.m.*

The net asset value at which the subscription and redemption orders will be executed is calculated based on the previous day's closing price (D-1) and will be published as (D-1). Nonetheless, net asset value may be recalculated on D until orders are executed, to take into account any exceptional market event which arose in the interim.

- Addresses of the institutions appointed to receive subscriptions and redemptions:

- **CACEIS Bank**: 89-91 rue Gabriel Péri, 92120 Montrouge, France
- **FundsDLT**: 7 avenue du Swing, L-4367 Belvaux, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Unitholders are reminded that orders made via the Natixis Investment portal are executed in line with the deadlines established for CACEIS Bank.

RECALCULATION OF NET ASSET VALUE IN LIGHT OF AN EXCEPTIONAL MARKET EVENT:

The net asset value of the Fund used to execute subscription and redemption orders may be recalculated between the time the orders are submitted and executed, in order to take into account any exceptional market event that occurs in the interim.

The net asset value of the Fund on a given day is calculated on the basis of the previous day's price. If an exceptional market event occurs, it may be recalculated in order to prevent market timing (arbitrage transactions on the net asset value which take advantage of a possible difference in price (valuation)).

An exceptional market event may be defined as follows:
- A market event that negatively affects the credit spread of one or more issuers in the Fund's assets;
- information about which is communicated publicly to the market;
- that occurs between the moment when the UCITS' last net asset value is calculated (the previous evening) and the next morning before the subscription/redemption orders have cleared;
- the impact of which on the valuation of the Fund assets would exceed the materiality threshold applicable to the net asset value of the Fund.

❑ ***Date and frequency of calculation of net asset value:***

Net asset value is calculated on every Euronext Paris trading day, with the exception of French public holidays.

The net asset value may be obtained from the management company:

Natixis Investment Managers International
43 Avenue Pierre Mendès France
75013 Paris, France
Website: www.im.natixis.com

❑ ***Net asset value calculation method:***

The UCITS's net asset value per unit or per share is equal to the difference between the sum of all the assets of the UCITS and the sum of all its liabilities, valued at market price or by reference to a model (or both), divided by the number of units or shares in circulation for this UCITS.

The net asset value is rounded to the nearest basis point, or its equivalent when the net asset value is expressed in a monetary unit.

The net asset value is calculated daily and published on the website www.im.natixis.com.

❑ ***Charges and fees:***

Subscription and redemption fees:

Subscription and redemption fees increase the subscription price paid by the investor or reduce the redemption price. The fees charged by the UCITS serve to offset the charges it incurs when investing and divesting investors' assets. Fees not accrued are paid back to the management company, marketing agent, etc.

Fees charged to the investor, payable at the time of subscription or redemption	**Basis**	**Rate scale**
Maximum subscription fee not accrued to the UCITS	net asset value X number of units	R, I(C), I(D), N units: None M(C) units: 10% SI units: 1% maximum
Subscription fees retained by the UCITS	net asset value X number of units	none
Maximum redemption fee not retained by the UCITS	net asset value X number of units	none
Redemption fee retained by the UCITS	net asset value X number of units	none

Fees charged to the UCITS:

These fees cover:
- financial management fees;
- administrative fees not related to the management company;
- transfer fees;
- performance fees.

<table>
<tr><th>Fees charged to the UCITS</th><th>Basis</th><th>Rate scale</th></tr>
<tr><td>Financial management fees</td><td>Net assets except Natixis Investment Managers UCITS/AIFs</td><td rowspan="2">R units: 0.30% incl. tax
I(C), I(D) units: 0.20% incl. tax
N units: 0.25% incl. tax
M(C) units: 0.20% incl. tax
SI units: 0.15% incl. tax
Maximum rate</td></tr>
<tr><td>Administrative fees not related to the management company</td><td>Net assets</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transfer fees</td><td>None</td><td>None</td></tr>
<tr><td>Performance fee</td><td>Net assets</td><td>20% incl. tax of the basis in relation to the benchmark index as defined below (1)

For I(C), I(D), R, N and SI units: Capitalised €STR

For M(C) units: None</td></tr>
</table>

Methods for calculating the performance fee:

From 1 July 2021, the benchmark index used for calculating the performance fee is the capitalised €STR instead of the capitalised EONIA.

The performance fee applicable to a particular share class is calculated according to an “indexed asset” approach, i.e. based on a comparison of the Fund’s valued assets and its reference assets that serves as the basis for calculating the performance fee.

• The Fund’s valued assets are defined as the Fund’s assets valued in accordance with the rules applicable to assets and after taking into account actual operating and management fees.

• The Fund’s reference assets are the assets recorded on the start date of the reference period, adjusted to take into account the (same) amounts of subscriptions/redemptions applicable at each valuation and indexed by the performance of the benchmark index of the Fund.

The benchmark index used to calculate the performance fee is the euro-denominated capitalised €STR at closing price.

Performance reference period:

The reference period corresponds to the period during which the performance of the Fund is measured and compared to that of the benchmark index. It is set at five years. The management company shall ensure that, over a performance period of up to five (5) years, any underperformance of the Fund in relation to the benchmark index is compensated for before performance fees become payable.

The start date of the reference period and starting value of the performance reference assets will be reset if underperformance has not been compensated for and ceases to be relevant as the five-year period elapses.

For information purposes, the start date of the five-year performance reference period begins on 1 July 2022.

The SI unit was created on 10 July 2024.

<u>Definition of the observation period and crystallisation frequency</u>:

1/ The observation period corresponds to the financial year, running from 1 July to 30 June.

2/ Crystallisation frequency: the crystallisation frequency for performance fees is the frequency at which a provisioned amount is considered definitive and payable.

The performance fee is crystallised (paid) once a year at the end of each financial year according to the calculation method described below:

If, during the observation period, the Fund's valued assets are higher than the reference assets above, the variable portion of the management fees will represent up to 20% inclusive of tax of the difference between these two assets.

If, during the observation period, the Fund's valued assets are lower than the reference assets, the variable portion of the management fees will be zero.

If, during the observation period, the Fund's valued assets are higher than the reference assets, a provision will be made for variable management fees in respect of this difference when calculating the net asset value.

If the opposite is true, any provision made previously will be reduced accordingly.

Reversals must not exceed previous allocations.

This performance fee is only collected at the end of the accounting period if, over the elapsed period, the Fund's valued assets exceed the reference assets at the time of the final net asset value for the reference period, even if the Fund records a negative performance, provided that the Fund outperforms its benchmark index.

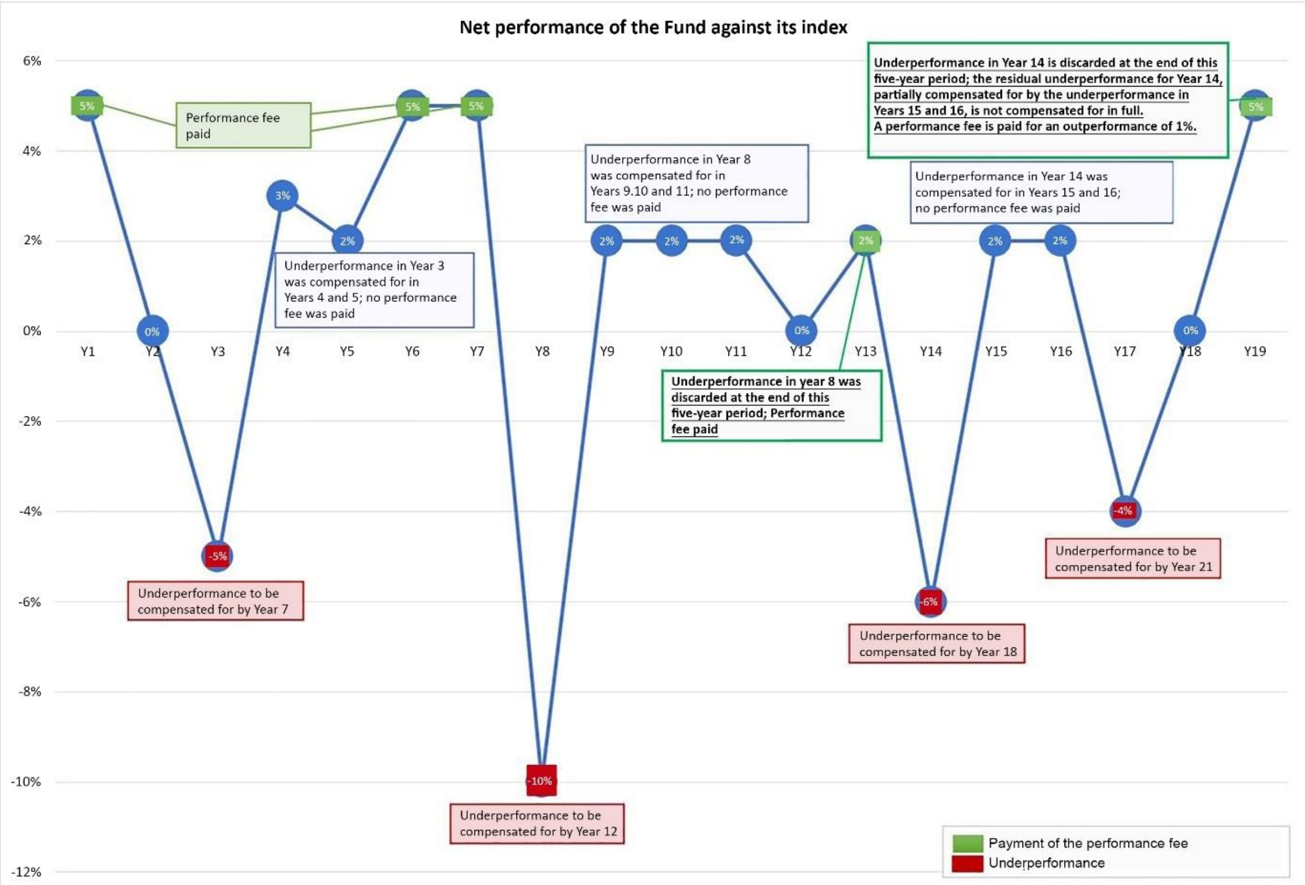
<u>Summary of the different cases where the performance fee is or is not charged:</u>

Case	Performance of the Fund	Performance of the index	Configuration	Performance fee charged?
No. 1	Positive	Positive	The Fund outperforms its index over the reference period (Fund performance > Index performance)	YES
No. 2	Positive	Negative		YES
No. 3	Negative	Negative		YES
No. 4	Positive	Positive	The Fund underperforms the index over the reference period (Fund performance < Index performance)	NO
No. 5	Negative	Positive		NO
No. 6	Negative	Negative		NO

Example of calculating and charging a 20% performance fee:

Year No. (year-end date)	Performance of the Fund's assets at year-end	Performance of the reference assets at year-end	Underperformance/Outperformance recorded	Underperformance to be compensated for from the previous year	Payment of performance fee	Comments
30 June of Year 1	10%	5%	Performance of +5% Calculation: 10% - 5%	X	Yes 5% x 20%	
30 June of Year 2	5%	5%	Net performance of 0% Calculation: 5% - 5%	X	No	
30 June of Year 3	3%	8%	Underperformance of -5% Calculation: 3% - 8%	-5%	No	Underperformance to be compensated for by Year 7
30 June of Year 4	4%	1%	Performance of +3% Calculation: 4% - 1%	-2% (-5% + 3%)	No	
30 June of Year 5	2%	0%	Performance of +2% Calculation: 2% - 0%	0% (-2% + -2%)	No	Underperformance from Year 3 rectified
30 June of Year 6	-1%	-6%	Performance of +5% Calculation: -1% - (-6%)	X	Yes (5% x 20%)	
30 June of Year 7	4%	-1%	Performance of +5% Calculation: 4% - (-1%)	X	Yes (5% x 20%)	
30 June of Year 8	-10%	+0%	Underperformance of -10% Calculation: -10% - 0%	-10%	No	Underperformance to be compensated for by Year 12
30 June of Year 9	-1%	-3%	Performance of 2% Calculation: -1% - (-3%)	-8% (-10% + 2%)	No	
30 June of Year 10	-5%	-7%	Performance of +2% Calculation: -5% - (-7%)	-6% (-8% + 2%)	No	
30 June of Year 11	0%	-2%	Performance of +2% Calculation: 0% - (-2%)	-4% (-6% + 2%)	No	
30 June of Year 12	1%	1%	Net performance of +0% Calculation: 1% - 1%	-4%	No	The underperformance from Year 12 to be carried over to the following year (13) is 0% (not -4%). The residual underperformance (-10%) from Year 8 has not been compensated for (-4%) at the end of the five-year period. It is therefore discarded.
30 June of Year 13	4%	2%	Performance of +2% Calculation: 4% - 2%	No	Yes (2% x 20%)	
30 June of Year 14	1%	7%	Underperformance of -6% Calculation: 1% - 7%	-6%	No	Underperformance to be compensated for by Year 18
30 June of Year 15	6%	4%	Performance of +2% Calculation: 6% - 4%	-4% (-6% + 2%)	No	
30 June of Year 16	5%	3%	Performance of +2% Calculation: 5% - 3%	-2% (-4% + 2%)	No	
30 June of Year 17	1%	5%	Underperformance of -4% Calculation: 1% - 5%	-6% (-2% + -4%)	No	Underperformance to be compensated for by Year 21
30 June of Year 18	3%	3%	Net performance of 0% Calculation: 3% - 3%	-4%	No	The underperformance from Year 18 to be carried over to the following year (19) is -4% (not -6%). The residual underperformance (-6%) from Year 14 has

						not been compensated for at the end of the five-year period. It is therefore discarded.
30 June of Year 19	7%	2%	Performance of 5% Calculation: 7% - 2%	X + 1% (-4% + 5%)	Yes (1% x 20%)	The underperformance from Year 18 has been rectified



Information on proceeds from securities repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements:

Any proceeds resulting from the securities repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are paid to the UCITS, net of operational costs.

Securities repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements are subject to fees payable to Natixis TradEx Solutions (formerly Natixis Asset Management Finance) fixed at 0.0001% of the nominal amount of the transaction on interest-rate products and capped at EUR 100.

Brief description of the selection procedure for intermediaries:

The management company has implemented a selection and assessment procedure for intermediaries, which takes into account such objective criteria as quality of research, commercial monitoring and execution. This procedure is available on the Natixis Investment Managers International website, at www.im.natixis.com (under the heading ‘About Natixis AM’, ‘Commitments’, ‘Governance and compliance commitments’, ‘Commitments with respect to MiFID’).

Information on the risks of potential conflict of interest associated with the use of securities repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements:

The delegated financial manager has entrusted the intermediation service to Natixis TradEx Solutions (formerly Natixis), a French société anonyme with share capital of 15 million euros, Natixis TradEx Solutions obtained a banking licence for investment services from the ACPR on 23 July 2009. Both companies belong to the same group.

One of the objectives of Natixis TradEx Solutions was to provide intermediation services (i.e. receipt-transmission and execution of orders on behalf of third parties) mainly for the Group's management companies.

As part of its activities, the delegated financial manager is required to place orders for the portfolios it manages. The delegated financial manager transmits almost all of its orders in financial instruments as a result of management decisions made by Natixis TradEx Solutions.

In order to improve the portfolios' yields and financial income, the delegated financial manager may use securities repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements. Almost all securities repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements are also carried out by Natixis TradEx Solutions. Furthermore, the portfolios may enter into repurchase arrangements to replace collateral received in cash.

Natixis TradEx Solutions may act as 'principal' or 'agent'. Acting as principal corresponds to acting as counterparty to the portfolios managed by the delegated financial manager. Acting as agent corresponds to Natixis TradEx Solutions working as an intermediary between the portfolios and market counterparties. These may be entities belonging to the management company's group or to the depositary.
The volume of temporary sales transactions handled by Natixis TradEx Solutions means that it has sound knowledge of this market and the portfolios managed by the delegated financial manager are thus able to benefit from it.

III COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

❑ ***PROVISION OF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE UCITS TO UNITHOLDERS:***

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROSPECTUS AND ANNUAL AND INTERIM DOCUMENTS

• These documents will be sent to unitholders upon written request to:
Natixis Investment Managers International
Direction Service Clients [Customer Service Department]
43 Avenue Pierre Mendès France
75013 Paris, France
(ClientServicingAM@natixis.com)

• The documents will be sent within eight working days.

• These documents are also available online at www.im.natixis.com.

• Further information can be obtained from the marketing agents' branches.

INFORMATION ON THE NET ASSET VALUE

The net asset value can be obtained from Natixis Investment Managers International, from marketing agents' branches and online at www.im.natixis.com.

COMMERCIAL DOCUMENTATION

Commercial documentation is available to the UCITS's unitholders and subscribers at NATIXIS branches and on the NATIXIS website at www.im.natixis.com.

INFORMATION IN THE EVENT OF CHANGES TO THE UCITS'S OPERATING PROCEDURES

Unitholders are informed of any changes concerning the UCITS in line with the procedures drawn up by the AMF.

If applicable, this information may be provided via Euroclear France and its associated financial intermediaries.

<u>ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) CRITERIA:</u>

Information on the procedure for addressing criteria relating to social, environmental and governance (ESG) quality objectives can be found in the annual reports for the relevant UCITS/AIFs and on the management company's website.

IV INVESTMENT RULES

The UCITS complies with the investment rules for UCITS stipulated by the French Monetary and Financial Code.

V OVERALL RISK

The calculation method used by the UCITS is the commitment method.

VI ASSET VALUATION AND ACCOUNTING RULES

The UCITS complies with the accounting rules prescribed by current regulations, and specifically with the UCITS chart of accounts. The accounting currency is the euro.

Portfolio securities, futures and options denominated in foreign currencies are converted into the accounting currency using the exchange rate provided in Paris on the valuation date.

The portfolio's assets as described in the prospectus, are valued according to the following applicable rules:

- Transferable securities traded on a regulated market are valued at market price based on the methods established by the management company.

- Units or shares of UCIs and investment funds are valued at the last known net asset value or, failing that, at their last estimated value.

- With the exception of bonds issued by Eurozone governments, the price of which is published on representative databases or contributed by market specialists, negotiable debt securities and similar instruments, with a maturity of one year or less, are conservatively valued by the management company at their likely trading value based on a model.

- Temporary purchases and sales of securities are valued at the contract price adjusted for any margin calls (valuation according to the terms of the contract).

- Transferable securities that are not listed or whose prices were not quoted on the valuation date, as well as other items on the balance sheet, are valued at their likely trading value based on the methods established by the management company.

- Transactions in futures and options traded on organised French or foreign exchanges are valued at market price based on the methods established by the management company. Futures contracts are valued at the previous day's settlement price. Commitments corresponding to transactions on the futures markets are recorded off-balance sheet at their market value, while those corresponding to transactions on the options markets are translated into their underlying equivalent.

- Collateral is valued daily at market price. Margin calls happen daily, unless otherwise specified in the framework agreement for these transactions, or unless the management company and the counterparty have agreed to apply a trigger threshold.

The net asset value of the Fund on a given day is calculated on the basis of the opening price. In the event of an exceptional market event occurring before the clearing time, it may be recalculated to ensure that there are no market timing opportunities.

Accounting method

Income is recognised using the accrued interest method.

Income consists of:
- Interest on bonds and debt securities
- Interest on cash balances
- Income from securities repurchase agreements and other investments.

The net asset value preceding a non-working day (weekends and public holidays) takes account of the accrued interest for that period. It is dated on the last non-working day of the non-working period.

Additions to the portfolio are recorded at their acquisition price excluding fees, and disposals are recorded at their sale price excluding fees.

VII REMUNERATION

Details of the management company's remuneration policy are available at www.im.natixis.com.

VIII ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

In accordance with Article 93(1) of Directive 2009/65/EC Directive (EU) 2019/1160 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 amending Directives 2009/65/EC and 2011/61/EU with regard to cross-border distribution of collective investment undertakings ("Crossborder Directive"), please find hereafter information on the facilities to perform the tasks referred to in Article 92(1) of this Directive:

- **Process subscriptions, repurchase and redemption orders and make other payments to unit-holders relating to the units of the UCITS**

  Subscriptions, repurchase and redemption orders can be addressed to:
  CACEIS Bank

  Payments relating to the units of the UCITS will be made by:
  CACEIS Bank

- **Provide investors with information on how orders can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid**

  Information on how orders can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid can be obtained from:
  CACEIS Bank

- **Facilitate the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements referred to in Article 15 of Directive 2009/65/EC relating to investors' exercise of their rights**

  Information can be obtained from:
  Natixis Investment Managers International – Client Servicing Team
  and from:

Natixis Investment Managers International, Zweigniederlassung Deutschland

- **Make the information and documents required pursuant to Chapter IX of Directive 2009/65/EC available to investors**

  Information can be obtained from:
  Natixis Investment Managers International – Client Servicing Team
  and from:
  Natixis Investment Managers International, Zweigniederlassung Deutschland

  The following documents may be obtained, free of charge, in hardcopy form from **Natixis Investment Managers International, Zweigniederlassung Deutschland:**

  - the Prospectus,
  - the Key Information Document,
  - the Management Regulations,
  - the current Annual and Semi-annual Reports,

- **Provide investors with information relevant to the tasks that the facilities perform in a durable medium**

  This information is available in the Prospectus, on the NIM website www.im.natixis.com or can be obtained from:
  Natixis Investment Managers International – Client Servicing Team
  and from:
  Natixis Investment Managers International, Zweigniederlassung Deutschland

The latest issue, sale, repurchase or redemption price of the units is available at the registered office of Natixis Investment Managers International or of the Fund, and on the website www.im.natixis.com.

In addition, any notices to investors are published in the Federal Gazette (www.bundesanzeiger.de).

Moreover, communications to investors in the Federal Republic of Germany will be by means of a durable medium (section 167 of the Investment Code) in the following cases:

1) suspension of the redemption of the units,
2) termination of the management of the fund or its liquidation,
3) any amendments to the company rules which are inconstant with the previous investment principles, which affect material investor rights or which relate to remuneration and reimbursement of expenses that may be paid or made out of the asset pool,
4) merger of the fund with one or more other funds and
5) the change of the fund into a feeder fund or the modification of a master fund.

Contact information

	Natixis Investment Managers International
Address	43 Avenue Pierre Mendès France 75013 Paris, France
E-mail	ClientServicingAM@natixis.com
Link to Complaint Management Website	https://www.im.natixis.com/intl/resources/complaint-management-policy
	Natixis Investment Managers International, Zweigniederlassung Deutschland
Address	Senckenberganlage 21 60325 Frankfurt am Main, Germany
E-mail	fondsservices@natixis.com dachsupport@natixis.com
	CACEIS Bank

Address	89-91 rue Gabriel Péri 92120 Montrouge, France

Pre-contractual 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

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.

Product name: OSTRUM SRI MONEY PLUS
Legal entity identifier: 9695 00BP164KQ7HB76 75
Publication date: 01/01/2025

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___% ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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.

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

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

The Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics that are based on the following approach:

- Excluding controversial sectors and issuers through the Delegated Investment Manager's sectoral, exclusion and controversy management policies and the SRI label's exclusion policies;
- Selecting the highest-rated issuers based on an ESG rating with the objective of:
  - Ensuring that the portfolio's average ESG rating remains better than that of its filtered initial investment universe**. Each pillar (E, S and G) shall represent a minimum weighting of 20% for each security's ESG rating
  - Keeping the average carbon intensity of the portfolio, weighted by outstanding amounts, below that of the initial investment universe
  - Maintaining a better average freedom of expression score than that of the initial investment universe* (only for sovereign-equivalent issuers: guaranteed agencies, supranational agencies, local authorities etc.)
  - Maintaining a better lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies indicator than that of the initial investment universe (only for private or equivalent issuers)

**The Fund's initial investment universe includes private or public entities in the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) zone that issue negotiable debt securities and/or short-term bonds (with a maturity of less than 397 days) denominated in euro or any other currency of the OECD zone.*

It is composed solely of "high credit quality" securities, according to an assessment system and methodology defined by Ostrum Asset Management in accordance with the European regulation on the management of money market funds.

***Filtered initial investment universe means the initial investment universe excluding the 25% (up to 31 December 2025, then 30% from 1 January 2026) of issuers with the lowest ESG assessments within each issuer category and sovereign debt.*

No reference benchmark has been designated with the aim of achieving the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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

- Fund's average ESG rating
- Average ESG rating of the filtered initial investment universe* These calculations are made excluding non-eligible assets within the meaning of the SRI label.
- Carbon intensity of the Fund
- Carbon intensity of the initial investment universe

- Average freedom of expression score of the Fund (only for sovereign-equivalent issuers: guaranteed agencies, supranational agencies, local authorities etc.)
- Average freedom of expression score of the initial investment universe (only for sovereign-equivalent issuers: guaranteed agencies, supranational agencies, local authorities etc.)

Moreover, the following indicators relating to the Governance pillar will be monitored (only for private and equivalent issuers):

- Share of the portfolio’s investments in entities without policies on anti-corruption and anti-bribery consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption.
- Share of the initial investment universe’s investments in entities without policies on anti-corruption and anti-bribery consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

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

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.

As part of its sustainable investments, the Fund may invest in green bonds, social bonds or sustainability-linked bonds whose funds raised finance activities that contribute to an environmental and/or social objective, or sustainability-linked bonds associated with environmental and/or social indicators which, after examination by our team of analysts, have not been “disqualified”. Companies whose products or services contribute to positive economic, social or environmental activities through a sustainable impact index established according to the MSCI methodology also qualify as making a positive contribution to an E or S objective.

Lastly, certain securities from sovereign issuers analysed in accordance with the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals that favourably comply with internal selectivity criteria qualify as making a positive contribution to an E or S objective.

All these securities then undergo an in-depth analysis to ensure that they do not significantly harm any environmental and/or social objective.

Finally, we ensure that the companies or sovereigns in which the Fund invests follow good governance practices.

Investments which pass these three phases qualify as sustainable investments. The methodology (Ostrum AM’s definition of sustainable investment) can be found at the following address: https://www.ostrum.com/en/our-csr-and-esg-publications

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.

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

In order to ensure that the sustainable investments of this Fund do not cause any significant harm to a sustainable environmental or social objective, the manager considers the principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability factors when making investment decisions.

The methodology (Ostrum AM's definition of sustainable investment) is available on the Ostrum Asset Management website (https://www.ostrum.com/en/our-csr-and-esg-publications).

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

In order to ensure that the sustainable investments that the portfolio intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective, Ostrum Asset Management takes various elements into account as outlined in the methodology that has been made available on the Ostrum Asset Management website (Ostrum AM's definition of sustainable investment: (https://www.ostrum.com/en/our-csr-and-esg-publications) and summarised below:

1. **Our sectoral and exclusion policies and engagement policy**

   Ostrum Asset Management has sectoral and exclusion policies that exclude sectors or issuers that do not comply with certain core principles of responsibility, based on standards such as the United Nations Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines. These policies exclude companies involved in serious controversies as regards human rights, the environment and business ethics (Worst Offenders policy). Ostrum AM also excludes parties linked to the use of controversial weapons. As for fossil fuels, the company applies policies to respond to environmental PAIs, while engaging in dialogue with companies that emit greenhouse gases. Our analysts take environmental and social externalities into account when assessing sustainable bonds to ensure that they are in line with our objectives. Lastly, the adverse impacts related to the themes covered in our engagement policy are focus points in our dialogue with issuers.

2. The addition of the MSCI methodology

   - In addition to applying our methodology, we apply the MSCI methodology, which involves applying an additional filter, namely the exclusion of companies that do make a positive contribution but that:

- violate global standards, such as the UNGC or OECD Guidelines, or

- have an orange or red controversy rating, or

- are involved in activities linked to significant damage, or

- are involved in one of the following sectors: tobacco production, controversial weapons and thermal coal.

3. Sovereigns

- To ensure compliance with the DNSH ("do no significant harm") principle, when a country is deemed to contribute positively to a social or environmental objective, Ostrum Asset Management ensures that its carbon intensity PAI value (scopes 1+2+3) is lower than that of the 70th percentile (thus in the top 30% of values for this PAI) and that it is not party to any violations in accordance with international conventions and treaties, UN principles and, where appropriate, national legislation.

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

- Our Worst Offenders policy is based on a set of core responsibility standards: the United Nations Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines. This policy allows us to exclude from our investments all companies, whether listed or not, proven to contravene the main principles of these international standards, seriously infringing human rights, labour rights, environmental protection and business ethics. This policy allows us to verify that PAIs 10 and 11, in particular, are well covered.

- The methodology (Ostrum AM's definition of sustainable investment) is available on the Ostrum Asset Management website (https://www.ostrum.com/en/our-csr-and-esg-publications#sfdr)

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

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

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

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

X Yes

The Fund takes into account the 16 principal adverse impacts listed in Annex 1 (investments in private, sovereign and supranational issuers) on the principal adverse sustainability impacts statement of delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of 6 April 2022.

The methodology is available on the Ostrum Asset Management website (https://www.ostrum.com/en/our-csr-and-esg-publications).

If one or more PAIs are monitored by the Fund, they are taken into consideration by the Delegated Investment Manager when analysing issuers.

The portfolio outperforms three indicators corresponding to PAIs:

- The management objective for the carbon intensity of the portfolio is to be below that of the initial investment universe-
- A better lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies indicator than that of the initial investment universe (only for private or equivalent issuers)
- A better lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies indicator than that of the initial investment universe (only for sovereign-equivalent issuers: guaranteed agencies, supranational agencies, local authorities etc.)

☐ No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund is SRI-labelled and therefore undertakes to comply with all the criteria defined in the label's framework.

The Fund's SRI investment strategy is based on the following three components:

1. **Application of a list of sectoral exclusions**

The Fund applies the ESG policies put in place by Ostrum Asset Management and the SRI label exclusion policies.

The sector exclusion policy of Ostrum Asset Management is described in more detail on its website https://www.ostrum.com/en/our-csr-and-esg-publications

2. **Integration of ESG elements into our research**

The Fund’s initial investment universe includes private or public entities in the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) zone that issue negotiable debt securities and/or short-term bonds (with a maturity of less than 397 days) denominated in euro or any other currency of the OECD zone. It is composed solely of “high credit quality” securities, according to an assessment system and methodology defined by Ostrum Asset Management in accordance with the European regulation on the management of money market funds.

After having excluded the most controversial issuers from the investment universe through the exclusion policies implemented by the Delegated Investment Manager, the investment teams systematically assess, for each underlying issuer, whether non-financial factors have an impact on issuers’ credit risk profile, both in terms of risk and opportunity, as well as their likelihood of occurrence. Non-financial factors are thus systematically incorporated into the risk assessment and the fundamental analysis of both private and public issuers.

The Fund’s SRI analysis covers a minimum of 90% of net assets, calculated on those securities eligible for SRI analysis: debt securities issued by private and quasi-public issuers as well as equivalent sovereign issuers (local authorities, guaranteed agencies, supranational agencies and Green bonds).

Issuers in portfolios are then subjected to an ESG selection process by issuer category.

For private issuers, investment teams rely on a rating provided by a tool with multiple non-financial rating sources made available to the Delegated Investment Manager. The non-financial rating of companies is based on 4 pillars that enables a pragmatic, differentiating analysis of these companies:

- Responsible governance: this pillar aims to assess the organisation and effectiveness of powers within each issuer (for example, for companies: to evaluate the balance of powers, executive remuneration, business ethics or tax practices).
- Sustainable management of resources: this pillar makes it possible, for example, to study the environmental impacts and human capital of each issuer (e.g. quality of working conditions, management of relations with suppliers).
- Energy transition: this pillar makes it possible, for example, to assess each issuer’s energy transition strategy (e.g. greenhouse gas reduction approach, response to long-term issues).
- Territorial development: this pillar makes it possible, for example, to analyse each issuer’s strategy for access to basic services.

Several criteria are identified for each pillar and monitored through indicators collected from non-financial rating agencies.

Ultimately, the Delegated Investment Manager is the sole judge of the non-financial quality of an issuer.

For equivalent sovereign issuers (local authorities, guaranteed agencies, supranational agencies and Green bonds), the non-financial rating is based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are 17 goals established by United Nations (UN) Member States that seek to guide international collaboration towards sustainable development.

The non-financial evaluation of sovereign-equivalent issuers (local authorities, guaranteed agencies, supranational agencies and Green bonds), carried out by the Delegated Investment Manager, is based on the SDG Index, which is based on the 17 SDGs. Available to all management teams, the SDG Index is published by the SDSN (Sustainable Development Solutions Network — a global UN initiative) and the Bertelsmann Stiftung (a foundation under German law) for sovereign securities.

The SDG Index collates all available data for each of the 17 SDGs and produces an evaluation report comparing countries' performances. Its main role is to help each country (i) to identify priorities for sustainable development and put in place an action plan, and (ii) to understand the challenges and identify weaknesses that need to be addressed in order to achieve the SDGs by 2030. The index also allows each country to compare itself with the rest of its region, or with other "peer" countries that have been given similar ratings.

The SDG Index is a numerical score between 0 (the worst rating) and 100 (the best rating), which tracks the progress made by countries for each of the SDGs. The report drawn up by the SDG Index also shows the SDG Dashboards for each country covered. Each goal is assigned a colour: green, if the country has already achieved the goal; yellow, if "challenges remain"; or red if "major challenges remain" in 2015.

In order to evaluate each of these goals, the SDG Index relies upon official data (provided by national governments or international organisations) and unofficial data (collected by non-state actors such as research institutes, universities, NGOs and the private sector). Half of the official data used comes from three organisations: the OECD, the WHO and UNICEF. The main indicators analysed by the SDG Index are the maternal mortality ratio, life expectancy and the proportion of the population that has access to healthcare.

Unitholders can find more information on the SDG Index website: https://www.sdgindex.org/

For example, non-financial criteria used may include the following:

- Social: public spending on education (% of GDP): General public spending on education (current, in capital and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes spending financed by transfers from international sources to the government. The term "Public authorities" generally refers to local, regional and central authorities. (Source: World Bank)
- Governance: the proportion of seats occupied by women in national parliaments (%). The percentage of parliament seats in a single or lower house held by women.
- Human rights: ratio of the average number of years of education women and men receive (%). The average number of years of education received by women aged 25 or more, divided by the average number of years of education received by men aged 25 or more.

3. **Application of an SRI selection process to the Fund**

After analysing the investment universe as described above, the Delegated Investment Manager selects securities according to their financial and non-financial characteristics.

The SRI management process thus selects issuers by adopting an "average rating" approach, aimed at outperforming the initial investment universe filtered to exclude the 25% (up to 31 December 2025, then 30% from 1 January 2026) of issuers with the lowest

ESG ratings, for each of the two categories of issuers.

The sovereign-equivalent issuers and private issuers are divided into two sub-universes, from which the following are calculated:

The SRI universe of private issuers and its average ESG rating

- In connection with Ostrum Asset Management's traditional SRI monetary process, private issuers are rated on the basis of a rating provided by the multi-source tool
- Exclusion of the 25% (up to 31 December 2025, then 30% from 1 January 2026) of issuers with the lowest ratings to calculate the average rating

The initial investment universe of sovereign-equivalent issuers and its average ESG performance

- Issuers included: local authorities, guaranteed agencies, supranational agencies and sovereign Green bonds.
- Exclusion of the 25% (up to 31 December 2025, then 30% from 1 January 2026) of issuers with the lowest ratings to calculate the average rating

The Fund must also score better than its universe for both E and S indicators:

- Keeping the carbon intensity of the Fund below the carbon intensity of the initial investment universe
- Maintaining a better average freedom of expression score than that of the initial investment universe (only for sovereign-equivalent issuers: guaranteed agencies, supranational agencies, local authorities etc.)
- Maintaining a better lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies indicator than that of the initial investment universe (only for private or equivalent issuers)

Using this approach to the average score of the investment universe, the Delegated Investment Manager implements the portfolio's SRI strategy.

The Fund's SRI approach may result in under-representation of certain sectors due to a poor ESG rating or the application of the sectoral exclusion policy, as well as less diversification of issuer risk due to the need to comply with various constraints, particularly the average rating.

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

- Achieving an ESG rating for the Fund that is higher than the average ESG rating of the filtered initial investment universe (this calculation is made excluding non-eligible assets within the meaning of the SRI label)

- Keeping the carbon intensity of the Fund below the carbon intensity of the initial investment universe
- Maintaining a better average freedom of expression score than that of the initial investment universe (only for sovereign-equivalent issuers: guaranteed agencies, supranational agencies, local authorities etc.)-
- Maintaining a better lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies indicator than that of the initial investment universe (only for private or equivalent issuers)-

  The portfolio applies the ESG policies put in place by Ostrum Asset Management and the SRI label exclusion policies.

  - **Ostrum Asset Management's exclusion and sectoral policies:**
  - Controversial weapons
  - Worst offenders (exclusion of issuers that do not meet certain fundamental criteria)-
  - Blacklisted states
  - Oil and gas (thresholds applied before a complete exit in 2030)
  - Tobacco
  - Coal

- **SRI label exclusion policy**

  Ostrum applies the following exclusion lists indicated by the SRI label V3:

1. Social criteria

   o Any issuer involved in the production of systems, services or components specifically designed for weapons whose use is prohibited by France's international commitments (biological weapons; chemical weapons; anti-personnel mines; cluster munitions);

   o Any issuer suspected of being in serious and/or repeated breach of one or more of the UN Global Compact principles;

   o Any issuer whose involvement in the distribution or production of tobacco or products containing tobacco accounts for more than 5% of their business;

2. Environmental criteria

   o Any issuer whose involvement in the exploration, extraction or refining of thermal coal or the supply of products or services specifically designed for these activities, such as transport or storage, accounts for more than 5% of their business; as well as any issuer developing new thermal coal exploration, extraction or transport projects;

   o Any issuer developing new projects of exploration, extraction or refining of liquid or gaseous conventional and/or unconventional fossil fuels;

   o Any issuer that derives more than 5% of its total liquid or gaseous fossil fuel production from the exploration, extraction or refining of unconventional liquid or gaseous fossil fuels. Unconventional liquid or gaseous fossil fuels are identified according to the definition of the Scientific and Expertise Committee of the *Observatoire de la Finance Durable* (French Sustainable Finance Observatory), namely oil shale and shale oil, shale gas, oil sand, extra-heavy oil, methane hydrates, ultra-deep offshore oil and gas, and fossil oil and gas resources in the Arctic;

o Any issuer whose main activity is the production of electricity and whose carbon intensity in producing electricity is not compatible with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

3. Governance criteria

o Any issuer whose registered office is domiciled in a country or territory on the latest available version of the EU list of non-cooperative tax jurisdictions;

o Any issuer whose registered office is domiciled in a country or territory on the blacklist or grey list of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

· Exclusion of sovereign issues from countries and territories:

o Included on the latest available version of the EU list of non-cooperative tax jurisdictions;

o Blacklisted or greylisted by Financial Action Task Force (FATF);

o Scored strictly below 40/100 on the latest version of the Corruption Perceptions Index published by Transparency International.

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

N/A.

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

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- The “worst offenders” policy excludes all companies proven to contravene the main principles of internationally established standards (United Nations, OECD), in particular with regard to aspects of governance and labour rights, and/or business ethics (corruption etc.). The “worst offenders” policy is available on the Ostrum Asset Management website at https://www.ostrum.com/en/our-csr-and-esg-publications
- The credit analysis includes a determination of the ESG materiality score specific

to each private issuer in order to determine the possible impacts on the company's risk profile

- The ESG rating of private issuers is taken into account by the asset managers in their selection of securities (responsible governance of companies constitutes one of the 4 pillars of the rating methodology used).

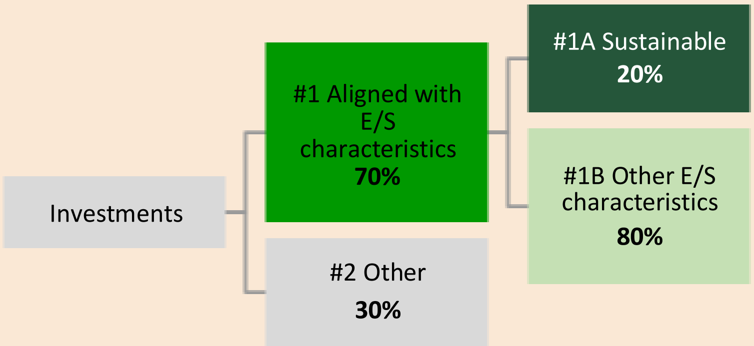
- -The "Responsible governance" pillar aims in particular to assess the organisation and effectiveness of powers within each issuer (for example, for companies: evaluating the balance of powers, executive remuneration, business ethics or tax practices). Each issuer has an overall rating and a pillar-specific rating. The rating is updated every six months to take into account the updated indicators supplied by the data providers.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The share of investments aligned with E/S characteristics is at least 70%, of which 20% is in sustainable investments.

The Fund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in instruments that are not aligned with the E/S characteristics (#2 Other).



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

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

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

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

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

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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

The management company deems it preferable, as a precaution, to state a commitment on the proportion of sustainable investments with a Taxonomy-aligned

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

environmental objective of 0%. However, this position will be re-examined as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes:

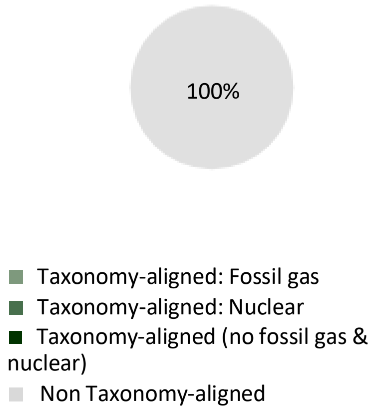
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

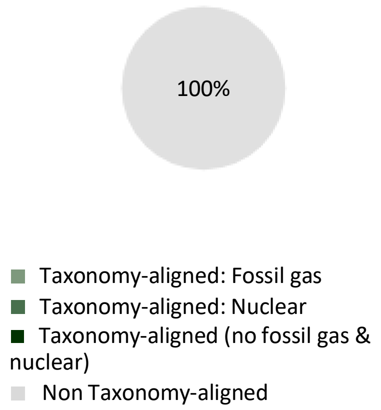
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

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.

1. 1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



2. 2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



This graph represents % of the total investments.

For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

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

The minimum share of sustainable investments with a taxonomy-aligned environmental objective is 0%. Therefore, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the European Taxonomy Regulation is also set at 0%.

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

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

No minimum investment in sustainable investments with an environmental objective is applied.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules. **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.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is set at 0%.

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

The following investments are included in "#2 Other": liquid funds (uninvested cash), futures (derivatives) traded on regulated markets or OTC exclusively as hedges, reverse repurchase agreements for cash management and optimisation of Fund income and performance.

Information on the list of asset classes and financial instruments used and their use can be found in this prospectus under the heading “Description of the asset classes and financial instruments in which the Fund intends to invest”.

Minimum environmental or social safeguards are not systematically applied.

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

N/A.

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

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

N/A.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

N/A.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

N/A.

Where can I find more product-specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

https://www.ostrum.com/fr/fonds/2762/ostrum-sri-money-plus