

Ostrum SRI Euro Bonds 5-7

FUND FACTSHEET

MARKETING COMMUNICATION - EXCLUSIVELY FOR PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS OR NON-PROFESSIONALS INVESTED IN THE FUND ⁽¹⁾

SHARE CLASS: I/C (EUR) - FR0010201699

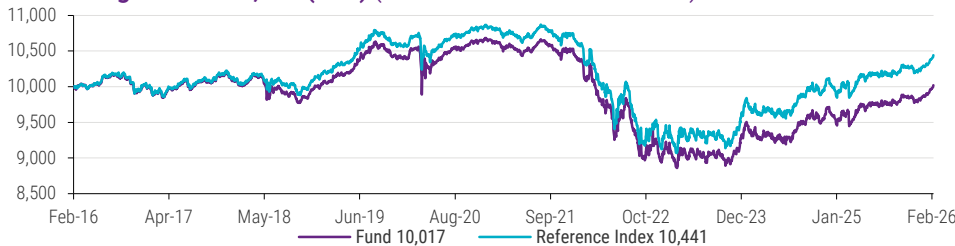
February 2026

Fund highlights

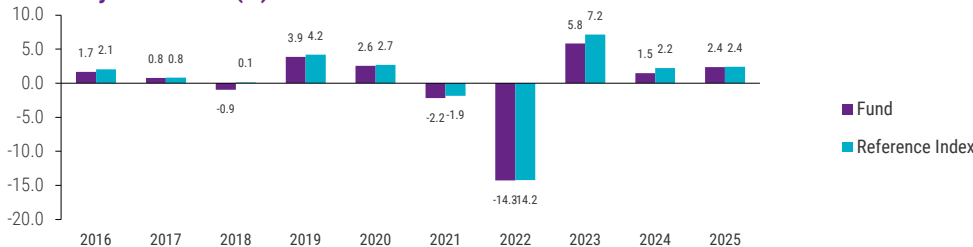
- Fund accredited with the French state SRI label and invested in government bonds and sovereign equivalent bonds, including sovereign green bonds, issued or guaranteed by Eurozone countries with diversification in OECD issuers ex-EU [-10;+10].
- An ESG-based opportunistic approach seeking to add value through active duration management (range between [1; 12] with a [3; 9] target), yield curve positioning, country allocation and diversification in inflation-linked bonds, supnationals and agencies.
- Issuers selected based on proprietary and independent fundamental research for sovereign and government-related issuers, considering materiality of ESG factors; process integrating SRI ratings for each instrument and ESG performance indicators.
- Promotes environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria without setting sustainability as a fund objective. It may invest partly in assets with a sustainability objective, e.g. as defined by EU classification.
- Minimum proportion of taxonomy alignment: 0%
- Minimum proportion of sustainable investments: 40%
- SFDR Classification : Art. 8

PERFORMANCE DATA SHOWN REPRESENTS PAST PERFORMANCE AND IS NOT A GUARANTEE OF FUTURE RESULTS.

Illustrative growth of 10,000 (EUR) (from 29/02/2016 to 27/02/2026)



Calendar year returns (%)



TOTAL RETURNS (%)	Fund	Reference Index
1 month	1.15	1.17
Year to date	1.97	1.95
3 months	1.50	1.47
1 year	3.55	3.63
3 years	12.38	14.42
5 years	-4.70	-2.37
10 years	0.17	4.41
Since inception	224.92	262.01

RISK MEASURES	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Fund Standard Deviation (%)	3.06	4.13	4.80	3.90
Reference Index Standard Deviation (%)	2.98	4.26	5.05	4.03
Tracking Error (%)	0.22	0.59	0.99	0.84
Fund Sharpe Ratio*	0.48	0.21	-0.58	-0.18
Reference Index Sharpe Ratio*	0.52	0.35	-0.45	-0.07
Information Ratio	-0.37	-1.06	-0.49	-0.49
Alpha (%)	-0.17	-0.42	-0.52	-0.38
Beta	1.03	0.96	0.93	0.95
R-Squared	1.00	0.98	0.96	0.96

* Risk free rate: performance over the period of capitalised EONIA chained with capitalised €STR since 30/06/2021, if applicable. Data calculated on a weekly basis.

ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE (%) (Month end)	Fund	Reference Index
3 years	3.97	4.59
5 years	-0.96	-0.48
10 years	0.02	0.43
Since inception	3.73	4.08

ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE (%) (Quarter end)	Fund	Reference Index
3 years	3.21	3.92
5 years	-1.61	-1.13
10 years	-0.03	0.41
Since inception	3.69	4.04

Some recent performance may be lower or higher. As the value of the capital and the returns change over time (notably due to currency fluctuations), the repurchase price of the shares can be higher or lower than their initial price. The performance indicated is based on the NAV (net asset value) of the share class, and is net of all charges applying to the fund but does not account for sale commissions, taxation or paying agent fees, and assumes that dividends if any are reinvested. Taking such fees or commissions into account would lower the returns. The performance of other share classes would be higher or lower based on the differences between the fees and the entry charges. In the periods where certain share classes are not subscribed or not yet created (inactive share classes), performance is calculated based on the actual performance of an active share class of the fund whose characteristics are considered by the management company as being closest to the inactive share class concerned, after adjusting it for the differences between the total expense ratios (TER), and converting any net asset value of the active share class in the currency in which the inactive share class is listed. The performance given for the inactive share class is the result of a calculation provided for information.

Please read the important information given in the additional notes at the end of this document.

⁽¹⁾ Please refer to the prospectus of the fund and to the KID before making any final investment decisions.



References to a ranking, prize or label do not anticipate the future results of the latter, or of the fund, or of the manager.

ABOUT THE FUND

Investment objective

The Fund's investment objective is twofold: to outperform the benchmark index net of fees over its recommended investment horizon while implementing a Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) strategy

Overall Morningstar rating TM

★★★★ 28/02/2026

Morningstar category TM

EUR Government Bond

Reference Index

BLOOMBERG EUROAGG TREASURY 5-7 YEAR TR INDEX VALUE UNHEDGED EUR

The reference index does not intend to be consistent with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

FUND CHARACTERISTICS

Classification AMF	Bonds in euros
Legal structure	French mutual fund (FCP)
Share class inception	31/12/1993
Valuation frequency	Daily
Custodian	CACEIS BANK
Currency	EUR
Cut off time	12:30 CET D
AuM	EURm 127.0
Recommended investment period	> 2 years
Investor type	Institutional

AVAILABLE SHARE CLASSES

Share class	ISIN	Bloomberg
I/C (EUR)	FR0010201699	IXISEUM FP

RISK PROFILE

Lower risk	Higher risk
1	7

The category of the summary risk indicator is based on historical data.

Due to its exposure to fixed income markets, the Fund may experience medium volatility, as expressed by its rank on the above scale.

The Fund investment policy exposes it primarily to the following risks:

- Risk of capital loss
 - Interest rate risk
 - Risk related to temporary sales and repurchases of securities and the management of financial guarantees
- The Fund is subject to sustainability risks.

For more information, please refer to the section detailing specific risks at the end of this document.

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Portfolio analysis as of 27/02/2026

ASSET ALLOCATION (%)	Fund
Fixed-rate bonds	99.2
Money Market Funds	2.4
Cash	-1.6
Total	100.0

in % of AuM

OFF-BALANCE SHEET (%)	Fund
Bond futures	-3.8
Total	-3.8

in % of AuM

TOP 10 HOLDINGS (%)	Fund
DBR 2.300% 02-33	14.1
BTPS 1.650% 03-32	10.0
FRTR 0% 05-32	7.3
BTPS 3.150% 03-33	6.9
FRTR 0% 11-31	5.8
SPGB 3.100% 07-31	5.1
FRTR 2.000% 11-32	4.9
BGB 0.350% 06-32	3.7
BTPS 3.650% 08-35	3.7
SPGB 0.500% 10-31	3.2
Total	64.6
Number of securities per portfolio	39

in % of AuM

CHARACTERISTICS	Fund	Reference Index
Macaulay Duration	5.7	5.5
Duration	5.5	5.4
Average coupon (%)	1.90	1.67
Yield to Maturity (%)	2.66	2.58

The calculation of the average coupon only takes fixed-rate bonds into account.
The yield of the Fund is calculated after currency hedging and after duration hedging.
The yield of the index is calculated after currency hedging.

CREDIT QUALITY (%)	Fund	Reference Index
AAA	28.7	16.1
AA+	4.3	4.9
AA	6.1	7.1
A+	37.4	43.3
A	-	0.5
A-	-	0.5
BBB+	13.7	26.0
BBB	1.4	1.5
NR	7.7	0.1
Cash & cash equivalent	0.8	-

S&P Breakdown

AVERAGE RATING ¹	Fund	Reference Index
	[AA-; A+]	

BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY (%)	Fund	Reference Index
Germany	27.2	11.8
Italy	20.6	26.0
France	20.3	26.2
Spain	15.7	14.8
Belgium	3.8	4.8
International agency	2.7	-
Ireland	2.3	1.7
Finland	2.0	2.1
Austria	1.7	2.8
Portugal	1.6	1.5
Greece	1.4	1.5
Other countries	-	6.9
Cash & cash equivalent	0.8	-

The country displayed is the country of risk, which can differ from the country of domicile, for some issuers.

DERIVATIVES EXPOSURE		
	In % of exposure to interest rate part	Contribution to modified duration
Bond futures	Fund	Fund
Euro-BTP Future 2606	5.1	0.4
EURO-BOBL FUTUR 2606	0.7	0.0
EURO-BUXL 30Y B 2606	-1.4	-0.3
EURO-BUND FUTUR 2606	-12.6	-1.0
Euro-OAT Future 2606	4.5	0.3

COUNTRY AND MATURITY BREAKDOWN - ANALYSIS OF SOVEREIGN DEBTS														
Contribution to modified duration	< 1 year		3-5 years		5-7 years		7-10 years		10-15 years		Total		in % of AuM	
	Fund	Ref. Index	Fund	Ref. Index	Fund	Ref. Index	Fund	Ref. Index	Fund	Ref. Index	Fund	Ref. Index	Fund	Ref. Index
Finland	-	-	-	-	0.05	0.11	0.08	-	-	-	0.14	0.11	2.00	2.08
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.13	-	-	-	0.13	0.08	1.62	1.50
Ireland	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.09	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.09	2.29	1.70
Austria	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.09	0.13	-	-	-	0.13	0.15	1.67	2.84
Italy	0.00	-	-	0.13	0.56	1.22	1.09	-	-	-	1.65	1.34	20.59	25.97
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.04	-	0.07	-	0.11	0.08	1.38	1.47
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	-	-	-	-	0.23	-	-	4.01
Spain	-	-	-	-	0.59	0.81	0.36	-	-	-	0.95	0.81	15.70	14.82
Belgium	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.26	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.26	3.79	4.77
Germany	-0.24	-	0.23	0.11	1.24	0.54	-0.88	-	-	-	0.35	0.65	27.24	11.80
France	0.00	-	-	0.17	1.20	1.25	0.34	-	-	-	1.55	1.43	20.30	26.20
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.27
Supranational	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	0.13	-	-	-	0.19	-	2.66	-
Other Countries	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	2.58
Total	-0.24	-	0.23	0.48	4.03	4.92	1.43	-	0.07	-	5.53	5.40	99.24	100.00

FEES	
All-in-Fee	0.40%
Max. sales charge	0.00%
Max. redemption charge	0.00%
Performance fees	0.00%
Minimum investment	10,000 EUR or equivalent
NAV (27/02/2026)	5,167.51 EUR

The All-in fee represents the sum of Management fees and Administration fees. For further details, please refer to the definition at the end of the document.

MANAGEMENT

Management company
NATIXIS INVESTMENT MANAGERS INTERNATIONAL

Investment manager
OSTRUM ASSET MANAGEMENT

A responsible (1) European institutional investment management leader (2), Ostrum Asset Management supports its clients in their liability-driven investments, offering both asset management solutions and investment services.

(1) Ostrum AM was one of the first French asset manager signatories to the PRI in 2008. More details: www.unpri.org

(2) IPE Top 500 Asset Managers 2020 ranked Ostrum AM as the 77th largest asset manager, as at 12/31/2019. Any reference to a ranking, a rating or an award provides no guarantee for future performance.

Headquarters Paris

Founded 2018

Assets Under Management (Billion) USD 451.5 / EUR 384.4 (31/12/2025)

Portfolio managers
DNIGUER Abdelaatik : started his career in finance in 2002. He joined Ostrum AM in 2005 ; he holds a DECF (diploma of studies in accounting and financial).

INFORMATION

Prospectus enquiries
E-mail: ClientServicingAM@natixis.com

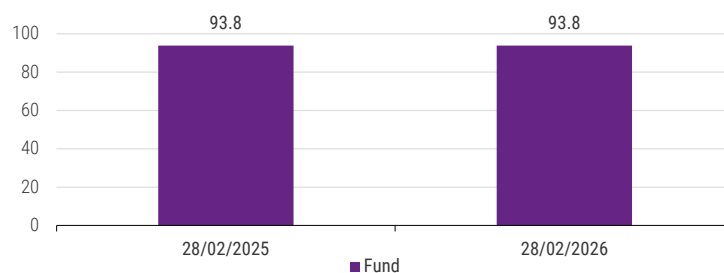
¹ In the absence of an external rating, the proprietary scores - defined by Ostrum AM credit research based on an internal rating methodology - will apply. The Ostrum AM scores are forward-looking to 3 years and provide an indication of the company's level of credit risk and its volatility over time. To facilitate comparisons and enable average portfolio ratings to be determined, these scores are translated into S&P equivalents.
Source: Natixis Investment Managers Operating Services unless otherwise indicated
Due to active management, portfolio characteristics are subject to change. References to specific securities or industries should not be considered a recommendation.

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ESG analysis as of 27/02/2026

AVERAGE SCORE	Fund	Filtered SRI investment universe
Average score	83.1	82.8
Coverage rate (%)	100	98

Sustainable Investments (%)

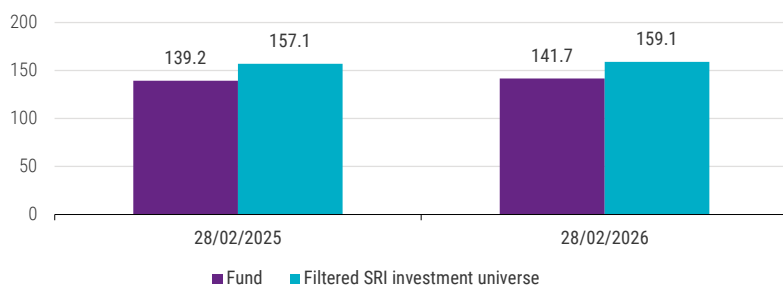


Source: GSSS & MSCI

DEFINITION		
Type	Indicator	Definition
Sovereign Equivalent issuers	Average SDG rating 	SDG Index: published by SDSN (Sustainable Development Solutions Network), a global initiative of the United Nations and Bertelsmann Stiftung. The SDG index for sovereign and equivalent issuers: this is a numerical score between 0 and 100: the best score being 100. The SDG index tracks the progress made by countries in their pursuit of the 17 United Nations' sustainable development goals (SDGs). The United Nations adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, with the ambition to achieve them by 2030. A summary of all the SDGs (1-17) can be found on the UN website: https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainabledevelopmentgoals/ .

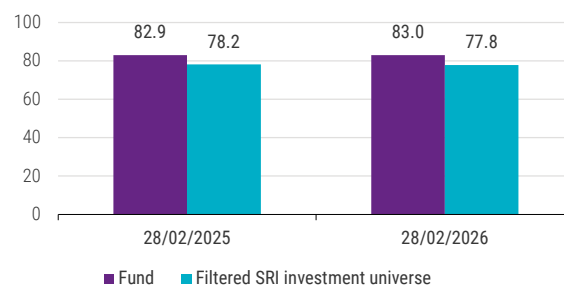
Sustainability indicators to outperform

Evolution of indicator E: carbon intensity (CO₂ (MUSD)) (scope 1,2 and 3)



Source: Trucost - S&P

Evolution of indicator S: freedom of expression (%)



Source: SDG

OBJECTIVES

The objectives sought by taking ESG criteria into account within the fund regarding the portion of sovereign-like issuers:

For sovereign issuers and sovereign-like entities (local authorities, guaranteed agencies, supranational agencies), the fund's extra-financial rating is based on the Sustainable Development Goals, which refer to the seventeen goals established by the Member States of the United Nations (UN) to guide international collaboration towards sustainable development.

The aim of this assessment conducted by the SDG Index is to help each State identify priorities for sustainable development and establish an action plan, as well as to understand the challenges and identify the gaps that need to be addressed in order to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

The objectives for the 3 pillars are as follows:

Pillars	Definitions	Provider
Environment (E)	Ensure that the sovereign issuers and sovereign-like entities in which the fund invests implement environmental practices aimed at promoting the transition to a low-carbon economy.	Trucost - S&P
Social (S)	Ensure that the sovereign issuers and sovereign-like entities in which the fund invests respect and protect all human rights.	SDG Index
Governance (G)	Ensure that the sovereign issuers and sovereign-like entities in which the fund invests are fiscally responsible, promote transparency, and encourage international cooperation.	MSCI + internal exclusion list

Source: Trucost - S&P: <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/documents/additional-material/faq-trucost.pdf>

Source: SDG Index: <https://www.sdgindex.org/>

Source: MSCI: <https://www.msci.com>

Scope 1: Greenhouse gas emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels and production processes owned or controlled by the company.

Scope 2: Indirect greenhouse gas emissions related to the company's energy consumption.

Scope 3 (upstream): Other greenhouse gas emissions associated with a company's activities but not directly owned or controlled by the company. Scope 3 emissions therefore include several sources of indirect emissions in the company's supply chain.

Filtered investment universe of the bottom 25% of the lowest-rated issuers since January 2025

Filtered investment universe of the bottom 30% of the lowest-rated issuers since January 2026

Source: Natixis Investment Managers Operating Services unless otherwise indicated

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Quasi-Sovereign issuers

MAIN CONTRIBUTORS TO PORTFOLIO AVERAGE CARBON INTENSITY ¹

Issuers ²	Contribution to fund carbon intensity ³	Carbon intensity (tCO ₂ / million dollars of achieved GDP)	Carbon emissions (MTCO ₂ e) ⁴
ITALY	23%	168	386
GERMANY	19%	147	667
SPAIN	18%	176	284
FRANCE ETAT	13%	111	340
KREDITANSTALT FUER WIEDERAUFBAU	8%	147	667
BELGIUM	4%	161	104
GRECE	3%	288	70
FINLAND	3%	193	57
PORTUGAL	2%	183	53
IRELAND	2%	107	59

Source: Trucost

Ostrum AM uses Trucost to obtain all carbon intensities for corporates and sovereigns. To obtain this data, Trucost collects greenhouse gas emissions through a variety of public sources, such as company financial reports, environmental data sources and data published on company websites or other public sources. Where no published data is available, Trucost's Extended Environmental Input-Output (EEIO) model combines industry-specific environmental impact data with quantitative macroeconomic data on the flow of goods and services between different sectors of the economy to obtain an estimated carbon emissions figure. Once the intensity of each emitter has been obtained, each portfolio's carbon intensity is calculated by summing the intensity of each emitter, weighted by its contribution to the portfolio. This figure corresponds to the Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI), as recommended by the TCFD. Carbon intensity measures the volume of carbon emissions per dollar of turnover generated by the issuers in the portfolio over a given period. Further information on the methodology is available here: <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/documents/additional-material/faq-trucost.pdf>

1. **The portfolio's average carbon intensity** is the sum of the carbon intensities of the States (or quasi-sovereign issuers), weighted according to their share in the portfolio.

2. The calculation of the portfolio's average carbon intensity only considers the securities of sovereign issuers and quasi-sovereign issuers held in our internal funds.

3. Represents the % contribution of the State or quasi-sovereign issuer to the average carbon intensity of the portfolio.

4. Represents the number of millions of tons of CO₂ equivalent emitted by the issuer for its share of debt held in the portfolio. The Carbon Emissions of a State or quasi-sovereign issuer take into account its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, including land use, land use change and forestry as reported by PRIMAP.

PRIMAP is a database combining multiple sovereign carbon emissions datasets, published to create a comprehensive set of greenhouse gas emission trajectories for most countries in the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) as well as non-UNFCCC countries from 1850 onwards. This data represents the main greenhouse gas categories of the 2006 IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, etc.) Further information is available here: <http://doi.org/10.5880/PIK.2016.003>. Trucost is a data provider.

Due to active management, portfolio characteristics are subject to change. References to specific securities or industries should not be considered a recommendation.

For more information about the implications of France's Law on Energy and Climate (Loi Energie Climat), please read Ostrum AM's latest report available on the Ostrum AM website.

Source: Natixis Investment Managers Operating Services unless otherwise indicated

Due to active management, portfolio characteristics are subject to change. References to specific securities or industries should not be considered a recommendation.

Fund manager's comment

Economy

In the US, GDP growth slowed in Q4 to 1.4% at an annualised quarter-on-quarter rate after 4.4% in Q3, reflecting the impact of the shutdown. Federal spending fell by 16%, reducing Q4 GDP by 1.15pp. Productive investment in technology remains the driving force behind US growth. The apparent productivity gains do not yet seem to be linked to the proliferation of AI, which few companies are able to leverage effectively at this stage. They are more a side effect of the unbridled growth of the tech sector, which is consuming a huge amount of physical and financial resources at the expense of the rest of the economy, which is affected by uncertainty over tariffs. The tariff policy did not succeed in reducing the external deficit (\$70 billion in December) for the year as a whole or in creating jobs, particularly in the manufacturing sector (7.9% of total employment, a record low). Household consumption slowed down at the end of the year. Inflation remains high (3% for the deflator excluding energy and food). The GDP deflator rose at an annualised rate of 3.6% in the last quarter.

In the Eurozone, economic momentum is improving, driven by the German infrastructure plan. Growth was better than expected at 1.5% in 2025, and the forecast for 2026 is 0.4%. Eurozone growth continues to be driven by the so-called peripheral countries: Spain (2.8%), Portugal (1.9%). The German economic recovery was reflected in the PMI surveys for February. Industrial orders surged at the end of last year, and German activity is responding to fiscal stimulus. In France, growth remains resilient despite uncertainties. GDP growth was 0.9% in 2025, sustained by household consumption in Q4 while investment slowed. Negotiated wage increases ended on a positive note at 2.95% in the fourth quarter. This rebound came earlier than predicted by the ECB's wage tracker. February inflation came in at 1.9%, with energy prices making a smaller contribution to the fall, but core inflation accelerated from 2.2% to 2.4%, which justified the ECB's cautious stance.

In China, 2025 growth came in at exactly 5%, in line with the authorities' target, thanks to the resilience of exports, whose share of GDP (1/3) was the highest since 1997. The green energy sector (electric vehicles, batteries and photovoltaic technology) contributed 3pp to growth, enabling the 5% target to be met. Start-of-year data is traditionally subject to distortions due to the Chinese New Year, as in the case of inflation, which fell to 0.2% in January from 0.8% in December due to a significant base effect. The PBOC lowered the foreign exchange reserve requirement ratio to 0% in order to curb the appreciation of the yuan, which appreciated by more than 4% against the greenback, without calling into question its upward trend.

Monetary policy: At its 5 February Governing Council meeting, the ECB kept its three key interest rates unchanged, including the deposit rate at 2%, indicating that inflation was "in a good place". The fact that the EUR/USD exchange rate is below 1.20 confirms its decision to maintain the status quo.

Tariffs: the Supreme Court suspended the IEEPA tariffs (reciprocal tariffs + fentanyl). The US President immediately replaced them with Section 122 of the US Trade Act of 1974 (used for balance of payments issues). Accordingly, a global tariff of 10% was decreed for a period of 150 days, requiring a vote by Congress to be renewed. One of the main beneficiaries of the scrapping of the IEEPA tariffs is China (and Brazil), whose tariff rate will fall from nearly 40% to 29%, thereby reducing the tariff differential with ASEAN countries.

Geopolitical shock: The US-Israeli strikes on Iran led to military escalation in the Middle East, resulting in the closure of the Strait of Hormuz by Iranian forces and causing a sharp rebound in crude oil prices (+36% since the beginning of the year) and, in particular, European natural gas prices (+50%) to €54/MWH.

General trend on all financial markets

February was a solid month overall for financial markets, buoyed by resilient macroeconomic data, despite an environment marked by high volatility and growing geopolitical risks. Tensions in the Middle East were only partially reflected in monthly performances, as US and Israeli strikes against Iran began on 28 February, when many markets were closed. However, ahead of this, expectations of an escalation contributed to a rise in energy prices, with Brent crude hitting a seven-month high.

Fixed income markets

February saw a sharp fall in sovereign bond yields. The US 10-year bond yield fell by 30 basis points to 3.94%, its sharpest month-on-month fall in a year. German bonds followed a similar trend, with the 10-year Bund falling 20 basis points to 2.64%, the largest fall since last spring.

This fall can be explained by a combination of factors: the search for safe havens, a rebalancing of monetary policy expectations and the adjustment of positions after several months of pressure on long-term yields. However, in the United States, the release of higher-than-expected PCE inflation figures caused investors to reduce the likelihood of a Fed rate cut in the first half of the year, without calling into question the scenario of gradual easing in the medium term.

In Japan, notably, 10-year government bond yields fell to 2.10% for the first time in eight months, reflecting an easing of pressure on the yield curve following the snap general election.

Euro inflation-linked bonds

Inflation-linked assets faced a mixed environment. On the one hand, the fall in nominal interest rates boosted bond performance; on the other, the rise in energy prices, fuelled by geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, rekindled short-term inflationary concerns. Inflation swap rates remained stable at around 1.77% for the 2-year maturity, while the 10-year maturity fell by 4bp to 1.95%.

Management

The fund's modified duration fluctuated between 99% and 105%. The fund closed out its positions in 2-year maturities and reduced its exposure to the German 10/30-year yield curve. In terms of countries, we maintained our overexposure to Spanish, Italian and Greek bonds. In France, we maintained overexposure against the benchmark. In Agencies, we increased the overexposure to 73pp. Lastly, in international rates, we underweighted Japanese yields.

In February, the fund performed in line with its benchmark index. The strategies of overweighting Agencies paid off. In addition, our strategy of a 10/30 year euro steepening was positive for the fund's performance. Lastly, the underweighting of Japanese yields made a negative contribution.

Outlook

On the one hand, the anchoring of short-term rates and US equity and private credit risks are having a downward impact on yields. On the other hand, record issuance volumes in sovereign and similar markets, Dutch pension fund reforms, and German spending plans and defence spending plans in the Eurozone are creating a floor for euro rates. We forecast a German 10-year bond yield of between 2.70% and 2.90% over the coming weeks. In terms of geographical allocation, we have a constructive stance on peripheral countries despite a sharp tightening of spreads over the past several months. Fundamentals are sound, particularly in Spain, with higher growth and a lower debt-to-GDP ratio. As for Italy, political stability and the moderation of the fiscal deficit are reassuring investors. In the Agencies market, in the medium term, we believe that the fundamental factors favouring swaps over paper (abundance of collateral linked to the ECB's QT, government financing requirements exacerbated by defence needs, and the reform of the debt brake in Germany) should regain the upper hand, which should lead to a tightening of swap spreads and therefore of agency spreads against sovereigns in the longer term.

Application of performance during periods of share class inactivity (if applicable)

For periods when certain share classes were unsubscribed or not yet created (the "inactive share classes"), performance is imputed using the actual performance of the fund's active share class which has been determined by the management company as having the closest characteristics to such inactive share class and adjusting it based on the difference in TERs and, where applicable, converting the net asset value of the active share class into the currency of quotation of the inactive share class. The quoted performance for such inactive share class is the result of an indicative calculation.

Illustrative Growth of 10,000

The graph compares the growth of 10,000 in a fund with that of an index. The total returns are not adjusted to reflect sales charges or the effects of taxation, but are adjusted to reflect actual ongoing fund expenses, and assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. If adjusted, sales charges would reduce the performance quoted. The index is an unmanaged portfolio of specified securities and cannot be invested in directly. The index does not reflect any initial or ongoing expenses. A fund's portfolio may differ significantly from the securities in the index. The index is chosen by the fund manager.

Risk Measures

The "Summary Risk Indicator" (SRI), as defined by the PRIIPs regulation, is a risk measure based on both market risk and credit risk. It is based on the assumption that you stay invested in the fund for the recommended holding period. It is calculated periodically and may change over time. The indicator is presented on a numerical scale from 1 (the lowest risk) to 7 (the highest risk). The risk measures below are calculated for funds with at least a three-year history.

Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the volatility of the fund's returns.

Tracking Error is reported as a standard deviation percentage difference between the performance of the portfolio and the performance of the reference index. The lower the Tracking Error, the more the fund performance resembles to the performance of its reference index.

The Sharpe ratio uses standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk.

The Information Ratio is the difference between the fund's average annualized performance and the reference index divided by the standard deviation of the Tracking Error. The information ratio measures the portfolio manager's ability to generate excess returns relative to the reference index.

Alpha measures the difference between a fund's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk (as measured by beta). Alpha is often seen as a measure of the value added or subtracted by a portfolio manager.

Beta is a measure of a fund's sensitivity to market movements. A portfolio with a beta greater than 1 is more volatile than the market, and a portfolio with a beta less than 1 is less volatile than the market.

R-squared reflects the percentage of a fund's movements that are explained by movements in its benchmark index, showing the degree of correlation between the fund and the benchmark. This figure is also helpful in assessing how likely it is that alpha and beta are statistically significant.

Morningstar Rating and Category

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Asset allocation

Cash offset for Derivatives represents the amount of cash the portfolio manager should borrow if he is Long exposed via derivatives and vice versa. The weighting of the portfolio in various asset classes, including "Other," is shown in this table. "Other" includes security types that are not neatly classified in the other asset classes, such as convertible bonds and preferred stocks. In the table, allocation to the classes is shown for long positions, short positions, and net (long positions net of short) positions. These statistics summarize what the managers are buying and how they are positioning the portfolio. When short positions are captured in these portfolio statistics, investors get a more robust description of the funds' exposure and risk.

Fund Charges: The "All-in Fee" is defined as the aggregate of Management Fees and Administration Fees paid annually by each Sub-Fund, other than taxes (such as "Taxe d'abonnement") and expenses relating to the creation or liquidation of any Sub-Fund or Share Class; the All-in Fee shall not exceed such percentage of each Sub-Fund's average daily net asset value as indicated in each Sub-Fund's description under "Characteristics." The All-in Fee paid by each Share Class, as indicated in each Sub-Fund's description, does not necessarily include all the expenses linked to the FCP's investments (such as the tax d'abonnement, brokerage fees, expenses linked to withholding tax reclaims) that are paid by such FCP. Unless otherwise provided for in any Sub-Fund's description, if the yearly actual expenses paid by any Sub-Fund exceed the applicable All-in Fee, the Management Company will support the difference and the corresponding income will be recorded under Management Company fees in the FCP's audited annual report. If the yearly actual expenses paid by each Sub-Fund are lower than the applicable All-in Fee, the Management Company will keep the difference and the corresponding charge will be recorded under Management Company fees in the FCP's audited annual report.

Equity Portfolio Statistics (if applicable)

The referenced data elements below are a weighted average of the long equity holdings in the portfolio. The Price/Earnings ratio is a weighted average of the price/earnings ratios of the stocks in the underlying fund's portfolio. The P/E ratio of a stock is calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by its trailing 12-month earnings per share. The Price/Cash Flow ratio is a weighted average of the price/cash-flow ratios of the stocks in a fund's portfolio. Price/cash flow shows the ability of a business to generate cash and acts as a gauge of liquidity and solvency. The Price/Book ratio is a weighted average of the price/book ratios of all the stocks in the underlying fund's portfolio. The P/B ratio of a company is calculated by dividing the market price of its stock by the company's per-share book value. Stocks with negative book values are excluded from this calculation. Dividend Yield is the rate of return on an investment expressed as a percent. Yield is calculated by dividing the amount you receive annually in dividends or interest by the amount you spent to buy the investment.

Fixed-Income Portfolio Statistics (if applicable)

The referenced data elements below are a weighted average of the long fixed-income holdings in the portfolio. Duration measures the sensitivity of a fixed income security's price to changes in interest rates. Average maturity is a weighted average of all the maturities of the bonds in a portfolio, computed by weighting each maturity date by the market value of the security. Modified Duration is inversely related to percentage change in price on an average for a specific change in yield. The average coupon corresponds to the individual coupon of each bond in the portfolio, weighted by the nominal amount of these very same securities. The average coupon is calculated only on fixed-rate bonds. The Yield to maturity (YTM) reflects the total return of a bond, if the bond is held until maturity, considering all the payments are reinvested at the same rate. This indicator can be calculated at the portfolio level, by weighting the individual YTM by the market value of each bond.

Labels

SRI Label: Created by the French Ministry of Finance in early 2016, with the support of Asset Management professionals, this public Label aims at giving Sustainable Responsible Investment (SRI) management an extra visibility with savers. It will make it easier for investors to identify financial products integrating Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria into their investment process. To qualify for certification, funds must satisfy several requirements, including: - Transparency vis-à-vis investors (in terms of investment objectives and process, analysis, portfolio holdings, etc.), - Use of ESG criteria in investment decision making, - Long-term approach to investing, - Consistent voting and engagement policy, - Measured and reported positive impacts. More information on www.lelabelisr.fr

Performance fees

The performance fee applicable to a particular share class is calculated according to an indexed assets approach, i.e. based on a comparison of the valued assets of the UCITS and the reference assets, which serves as a basis for the calculation of the performance fee. The reference period, which corresponds to the period during which the performance of the UCITS is measured and compared to that of the reference index, is capped at five years. The management company shall ensure that, over a performance period of a maximum five years, any underperformance of the UCITS in relation to the reference 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.

Special Risk Considerations

Risk of capital loss: the net asset value is likely to fluctuate widely because of the financial instruments that make up the Fund's portfolio. Under these conditions, the invested capital may not be fully returned, including for an investment made over the recommended investment period.

Interest rate risk: as certain alternative management strategies (interest rate arbitrage, futures funds, and global macro) may have either a positive or negative exposure to interest rates. These exposures may cause the fund's net asset value to fall in line with changes in the interest rate markets. However, this risk is limited through strategies which are not tied to the main interest rate markets.

Risk related to temporary sales and repurchases of securities and the management of financial guarantees: temporary sales and repurchases of securities are likely to create risks for the Fund, such as counterparty risk defined above. The management of guarantees may create risks for the Fund, such as liquidity risk (i.e., the risk that a security received as collateral is not sufficiently liquid and cannot be sold quickly if the counterparty defaults) and, where applicable, the risks associated with the re-use of cash deposited as collateral (i.e., mainly the risk that the Fund cannot repay the counterparty). Please refer to the full prospectus, for additional details on risks.

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