

Ostrum SRI Money Plus

FUND FACTSHEET

MARKETING COMMUNICATION ⁽¹⁾

SHARE CLASS: N/C (EUR) - FR0013230257

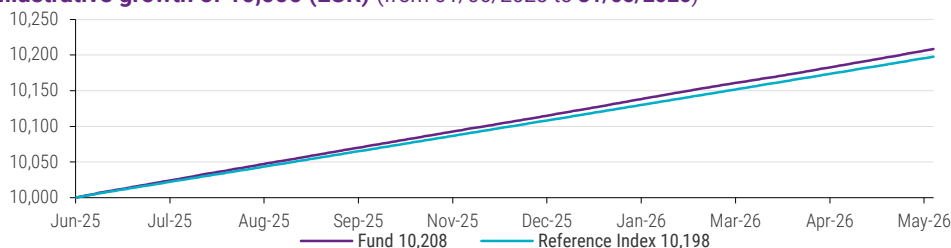
May 2026

Fund highlights

- Standard money market fund with variable net asset value following an SRI (Socially Responsible Investment) money market investment process and benefiting from the French government's SRI label. Investment horizon of 3 months.
- Invests in public or private entities in OECD countries issuing securities with maturities up to 2 years, denominated in euros or another OECD currency (currency risk is systematically hedged).
- Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) max : 6 months. Weighted Average Life (WAL) max.: 12 months.
- Securities are eligible for the fund based on Ostrum AM's "high credit quality" methodology based on independent proprietary credit research and extra-financial ratings.
- The fund presents a risk of capital loss borne by the investor. The net asset value may fluctuate and capital invested is not guaranteed. The Fund may not under any circumstance, rely on external support to guarantee or stabilize its net asset value. Investing in money market funds is different from an investment in bank deposits because it is exposed to the risk that the invested capital will fluctuate. The Fund is not guaranteed.
- This product promotes environmental or social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment. It might invest partially in assets that have a sustainable objective, for instance qualified as sustainable according to the EU classification.
- Minimum proportion of taxonomy alignment: 0%
- Minimum proportion of sustainable investments: 20%
- 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 01/06/2025 to 31/05/2026)



Reference Index before 30/06/2021 : EONIA Capitalized. Since 30/06/2021 : ESTR Capitalized.

This action class was inactive from 04/06/2020 to 18/09/2022, the displayed performances no longer take into account the history of data prior to the inactivity period.

ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE (EUR)

Period	Calculation Date	NAV	Annualised performance (%) *		
			Fund	Reference Index	Spread
1 week	25/05/2026	11,046.05	2.07	1.93	0.14
1 month	03/05/2026	11,032.07	2.07	1.93	0.14
3 months	01/03/2026	10,994.40	2.00	1.94	0.06
Year to date	01/01/2026	10,957.53	2.01	1.93	0.08
6 months	30/11/2025	10,937.88	2.03	1.94	0.08
1 year	01/06/2025	10,824.39	2.08	1.98	0.11
3 years	31/05/2023	10,075.85	3.12	3.02	0.11
Since 18/09/2022	18/09/2022	9,927.77	2.94	2.82	0.11

* Annualised performances are calculated as a simple interest with a 360 day-count for periods shorter than 1 year, and as a redemption yield with a 365 day-count for periods of 1 year or over

TOTAL RETURNS (%)

	Fund	Reference Index
1 month	0.16	0.15
3 months	0.50	0.49
Year to date	0.84	0.81
1 year	2.08	1.98
3 years	9.67	9.32
Since inception	11.30	10.85

RISK MEASURES

	1 year	3 years	Since inception
Fund Standard Deviation (%)	0.02	0.12	0.13
Reference Index Standard Deviation (%)	0.02	0.12	0.13
Tracking Error (%)	0.01	0.01	0.02
Fund Sharpe Ratio*	4.94	0.91	0.85
Information Ratio	9.86	7.79	5.22

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

ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE (%)

(Month end)	Fund	Reference Index
3 years	3.12	3.02
Since inception	2.94	2.82

ANNUALISED PERFORMANCE (%)

(Quarter end)	Fund	Reference Index
3 years	3.18	3.07
Since inception	2.97	2.86



Fund noted 'A+' / 'S1' by FitchRatings
'A+' = high credit quality
'S1' = low sensitivity to market risk

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 UCITS' objective is to achieve an annualised performance greater than that of the capitalised ESTER, minus the UCITS' fees, over its minimum recommended investment horizon, i.e. at least 3 months while integrating a socially responsible investment (SRI) strategy. In the event of a very low level of money market interest rates, the return generated by the Fund may not be sufficient to cover its management costs. The Fund could see their net asset value decline structurally.

Morningstar category TM

EUR Money Market

Reference Index

ESTR CAPITALISE

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

FUND CHARACTERISTICS

Classification AMF	Money market funds standard variable NAV
Legal structure	French mutual fund (FCP)
Share class inception	04/04/2018
Valuation frequency	Daily
Custodian	CACEIS BANK
Currency	EUR
Cut off time	13:00 CET D - 1
AuM	EURm 15,504.6
Recommended investment period	3 months
Investor type	Retail

AVAILABLE SHARE CLASSES

Share class	ISIN	Bloomberg
N/C (EUR)	FR0013230257	OSMPNCE FP

RISK PROFILE

Lower risk Higher risk

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

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

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

- Risk of capital loss
 - Counterparty risk
 - Credit risk
 - 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.

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), simulations can be carried out, for example, based on financial management assumptions. They do not constitute a contractual commitment on the part of the management company and do not engage its liability. The figures refer to simulations of past performance. Simulated past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

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.

Ostrum SRI Money Plus

Portfolio analysis as of 31/05/2026



INSTRUMENT TYPE BREAKDOWN (%)	Fund
Negotiable Commercial Paper	35.39
Certificates of Deposit	28.82
Bonds	23.34
Monetary Market Funds	9.99
Cash & Equivalents	2.45
Total	100.00

in % of AuM

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE (%)	Fund
Fixed rate	14.34
1D	4.26
2D-1W	1.09
1W-1M	5.98
1-2 M	1.73
2-3 M	0.59
3-6 M	-0.10
6-9 M	0.27
9M-397D	0.51
Variable rate	61.82
Reversible rate	11.42
Monetary Market Funds	9.99
1-2 M	4.15
2-3 M	3.22
3-6 M	2.62
Cash & Equivalents	2.43
Total	100.00

in % of AuM

WAL / WAM	Years	Days
WAL	0.33	120
WAM	0.04	13

AVERAGE RATING ¹
[A+ ; A]

LT RATING / RESIDUAL LIFE BREAKDOWN (WAL) (%)	1D	2D-1W	1W-1M	1-2M	2-3M	3-6M	6-9M	9M-397D	398D-2Y	Total
AA	-	-	0.39	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.39
AA-	0.95	-	1.31	0.29	-	1.45	0.48	-	0.36	4.83
A+	3.59	-	1.08	7.96	5.53	7.81	4.33	2.01	0.50	32.81
A	1.98	-	1.42	1.84	0.04	2.26	1.61	1.99	1.40	12.55
A-	0.64	0.6	1.56	1.17	1.49	0.86	0.55	0.44	2.16	9.52
BBB+	3.48	0.2	3.98	0.84	0.63	0.34	0.67	0.87	0.27	11.29
BBB	0.13	0.4	2.29	0.54	0.54	1.92	1.06	0.16	0.87	7.87
BBB-	-	0.0	1.06	0.27	0.07	0.73	-	-	-	2.17
BB+	-	-	0.15	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	0.39
BB	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04
ST Rating only	3.94	0.2	1.06	-	-	-	0.46	-	-	5.69
Monetary Market Funds	-	-	-	4.15	3.22	2.62	-	-	-	9.99
Cash & Equivalents	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.45
Total	17.16	1.53	14.30	17.31	11.51	17.97	9.16	5.47	5.57	100.00

in % of AuM

ST RATING / RESIDUAL LIFE BREAKDOWN (WAL) (%)	1D	2D-1W	1W-1M	1-2M	2-3M	3-6M	6-9M	9M-397D	398D-2Y	Total
A-1+	-	-	2.35	5.80	3.76	7.40	3.48	0.89	2.29	25.96
A-1	10.46	0.39	1.53	4.30	1.96	4.12	3.31	3.11	1.53	30.70
A-2	3.61	0.58	8.40	2.55	2.11	3.12	1.62	1.18	1.43	24.61
A-3	-	0.04	0.64	0.27	0.07	0.73	-	-	-	1.74
B	-	0.04	0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19
ST1	-	-	0.36	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	0.49
ST2	-	0.06	0.71	0.13	0.39	-	0.75	0.16	0.32	2.51
ST3	-	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.10
ST4	-	-	0.07	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	0.18
LT Rating only	0.64	0.32	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.06
Monetary Market Funds	-	-	-	4.15	3.22	2.62	-	-	-	9.99
Cash & Equivalents	2.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.45
Total	17.16	1.53	14.30	17.31	11.51	17.97	9.16	5.47	5.57	100.00

in % of AuM

Internal rating

Credit quality reflects the lower credit rating of the top two, assigned to individual holdings of the fund among Moody's, S&P's or Fitch (taking into account the issuer rating where there is no security rating).

Securities or issuers without notation from Rating Agencies Moody's, S&P or Fitch can get an in-house notation from the Credit Research team of the Assets Management Company - ST1: very low default risk and low volatility, ST2: Higher volatility but default risk still very low; ST3: higher volatility but low default risk; ST4: expected deterioration. The only securities allowed into the Monetary Funds' portfolios are the one benefitting from the highest in-house notations (ST1 to ST4) and from a long term note corresponding to the highest credit qualities.

¹ In the absence of proprietary scores - defined by Ostrum AM credit research based on an internal rating methodology - external ratings 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. As a reminder, in accordance with the regulations, all investments in money market funds have been issued by issuers whose High Credit Quality has been validated by Ostrum AM, in accordance with its internal procedure.

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.

FEES

Ongoing charges	0.17%
Max. sales charge	0.00%
Max. redemption charge	0.00%
Performance fees	20.00%
Minimum investment	10,000 EUR or equivalent
NAV (31/05/2026)	11,049.87 EUR

The ongoing charges represent 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

USD 444.9 / EUR 388.2

(Billion)

(31/03/2026)

Portfolio managers

RICHIER Alain : started his career in finance in 1987. He joined Ostrum AM in 1991 ; he graduated from the Ecole Spéciale des Travaux Publics and holds two master's degrees (in Finance and Law).

Thibault Michelangeli started his career as an intern at Swiss Life Asset Managers in 2013, and then at AmundiAsset Management. In 2014 he joined the Corporate Credit & ABS team at OstrumAsset Management (previously Natixis Asset Management). He then moved to the Money Market team as a portfolio manager in 2019. Thibault Michelangeli is a CFA charterholder. He holds a Master's degree in Asset Management from the University of Paris IX-Dauphine, a Master's degree in Finance from the University of Paris II-Panthéon Assas and a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Aix-Marseille University.

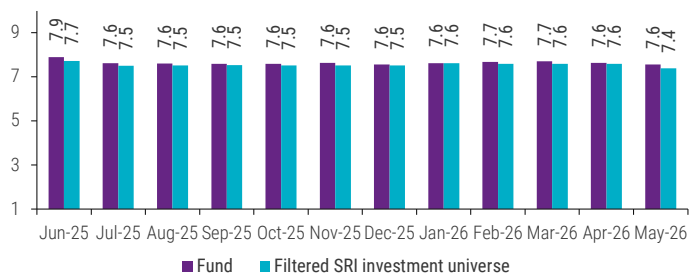
INFORMATION

Prospectus enquiries

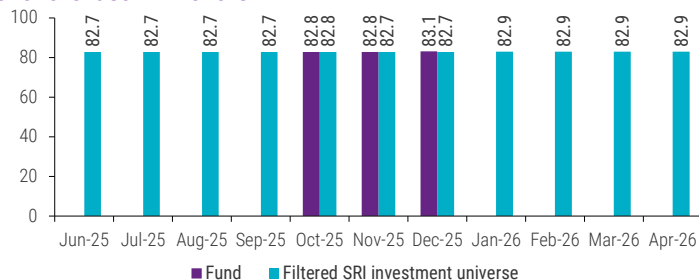
E-mail: ClientServicingAM@natixis.com

Average rating method

Corporate issuers - Evolution of the average GREaT rating over the last 12 months



Quasi-Sovereign issuers - Evolution of the average SDG rating over the last 12 months

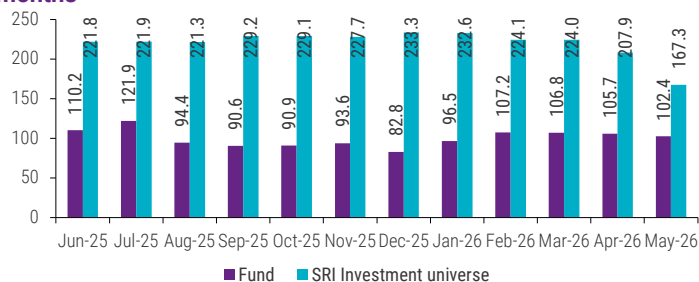


COVERAGE RATE		Corporate issuers	Number of issuers
Fund	GREaT	98%	127
Investment Universe	GREaT	98%	1,196

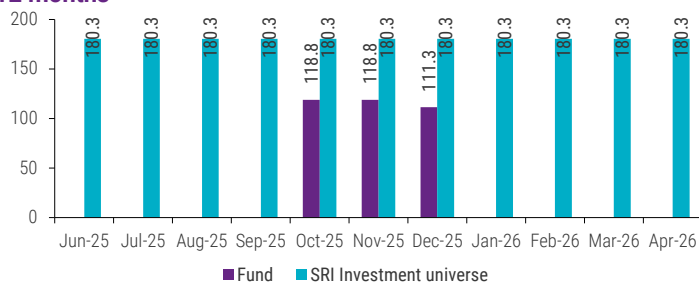
DEFINITION		
Type	Indicator	Definition
Corporates issuers	GREaT extra-financial rating	GREaT extra-financial rating: calculated on the basis of an external methodology proprietary to LBP AM. Analysis based on 4 pillars (responsible governance, sustainable management of natural and human resources, energy transition, regional development), using around 60 indicators. A rating of 10 corresponds to the highest extra-financial quality and 1 to the lowest. As this rating method is based on a large number of indicators, it is possible that the portfolio will not, at all times, have a better rating than the benchmark.
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/ .

For more information on our approach in this area, please visit the following website: <https://www.ostrum.com/fr/agir-en-tant-quinvestisseur-responsable>.

Corporate issuers - Change in carbon intensity over the last 12 months



Quasi-Sovereign issuers - Change in carbon intensity over the last 12 months



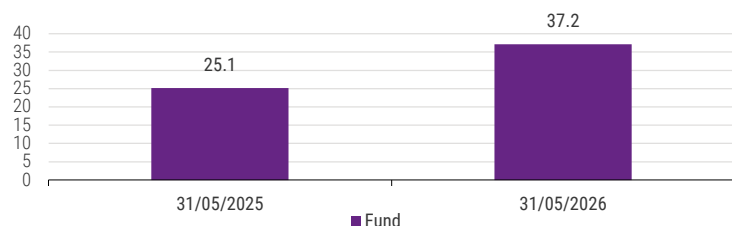
COVERAGE RATE		Corporate issuers	Number of issuers
Fund	Carbon intensity (tCO ₂ / millions of dollars in turnover)	100%	127
Investment Universe	Carbon intensity	98%	1,196

DEFINITION		
Type	Indicator	Definition
Corporates issuers	Trucost - S&P	Number of tons of CO ₂ per 1 million turnover emitted on Scopes 1,2 and 3: - Scope 1 corresponds to emissions directly related to the activity of companies Examples: combustion of stationary and mobile sources, industrial processes excluding combustion, ruminant emissions, biogas from technical landfills, refrigerant leakage, nitrogen fertilization, biomasses. - Scope 2 refers to indirect emissions associated with the generation of electricity, heat or steam imported for the activities of the organisation. - Scope 3 corresponds to other greenhouse gas emissions related to the activities of a company but not the result of activities from assets directly owned or controlled by it. Scope 3 emissions therefore include several indirect sources of emissions in the company's supply chain.
Sovereign Equivalent issuers	Trucost - S&P	Volume of greenhouse gases emitted in tons of CO ₂ equivalent divided by GDP in millions of dollars.

Investment universe filtered to exclude the 25% worst-rated issuers from January 2025 to December 2025, then filtered to exclude the 30% worst-rated issuers from January 2026 to April 2026. As from May 2026, the SRI investment universe is 100% BBGB EURO AG CORP 1-3Y € (LEC1TREU Index).

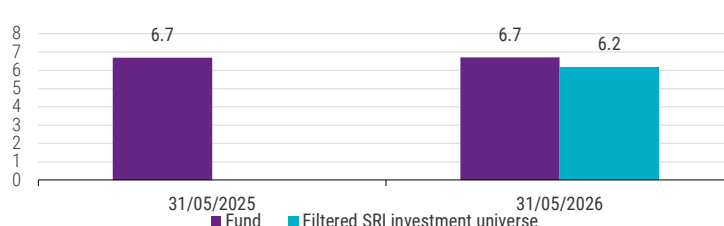
Source: Trucost - S&P: <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/documents/additional-material/faq-trucost.pdf>

Sustainable Investments (%)



Source: GSSS & MSCI

Eu taxonomy alignment (%)

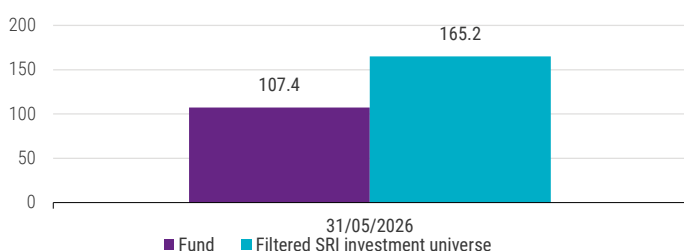


Source: MSCI

Sustainability indicators to outperform

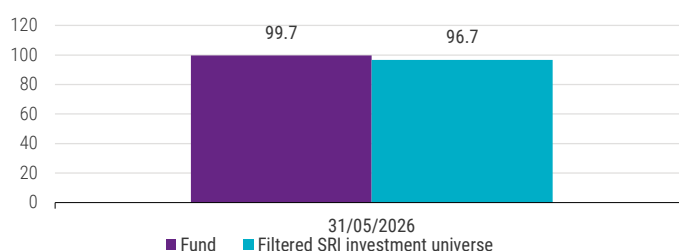
Corporate issuers

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



Source: Trucost - S&P

Evolution of indicator G: anti-corruption efforts (%)



Source: MSCI

Quasi-Sovereign issuers

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 part of private issuers:

Ostrum AM has integrated the analysis of environmental, social, and governance risks and opportunities into its evaluation of companies for many years, enabling it to finance and invest in businesses that contribute to sustainable and responsible development. By taking ESG criteria into account, the fund ensures that its investment choices are aligned with sustainable values and long-term objectives. The objectives for the 3 pillars 'Private Issuers' are as follows:

Pillars	Definitions	Provider
Environment (E)	Ensure that the companies in which the fund invests implement environmental practices aimed at promoting the transition to a low-carbon economy.	Trucost - S&P
Social (S)	Ensure the proper representation of women at all hierarchical levels of the company in order to minimize the gender pay gap.	MSCI
Governance (G)	Ensure that the companies in which the fund invests adopt responsible governance practices.	MSCI

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

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

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 30% of the lowest-rated issuers since January 2026

Fund manager's comment

Economic environment

At its meeting on 30 April, the ECB kept its key rates unchanged (the deposit facility rate at 2%, the refinancing rate at 2.15% and the marginal lending facility rate at 2.40%) despite the oil price shock resulting from the conflict between the US and Israel on one side and Iran on the other, since 28 February. After ten consecutive rate hikes between July 2022 and October 2023, totalling 450 basis points – the sharpest hike since the euro's introduction in 1999 over such a short period – and following eight cuts over the course of a year, bringing the total to 200 basis points, the ECB opted to keep them stable for the seventh consecutive time since July 2025. As a reminder, the September 2024 cut was accompanied by a “restructuring” of the key rates by narrowing the spread between them. Therefore, while the deposit facility rate had been reduced by 25bp, the refinancing rate (“refi rate”) and the marginal lending facility rate had been lowered by 60bp. By narrowing the spread between its key rates, the aim of the ECB was to reduce volatility on the interbank markets. As a result, the spread between the lowest and highest of these three rates is now only 40bp.

It should be noted that the main refinancing operations rate corresponds to the rate at which banks borrow from the ECB for one week, whilst the marginal lending facility rate is the rate at which banks borrow on an overnight basis. The deposit facility is the interest rate that banks receive when they place their excess cash overnight with the central bank.

The duration of the oil crisis triggered by the ongoing conflict in the Middle East over the past three months significantly increases the likelihood of monetary tightening by the European Central Bank. In 2022, following the start of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, a similar scenario led to a historic surge in inflation (reaching 10.6% year-on-year in October 2022), which the ECB initially described as “transitory”. As a result, the markets immediately priced in a significant geopolitical risk premium on crude oil: Brent crude, trading at around US\$71 at the end of February on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities, hit US\$113 per barrel at the end of March and US\$126 per barrel at the end of April, before stabilising at around US\$92 at the end of May on hopes of a deal between the US and Iran. There are talks of significantly higher prices should the disruptions continue. The challenge for the central bank up to that point was not to react to the current level of oil prices as such, but to prevent this rise from spreading to the wider economy in the long term. While a rise in energy prices has an immediate impact on headline inflation, the longer it lasts, the greater the risk that it will gradually feed through to core inflation via production costs, prices of goods and services, and wages. If this mechanism is accompanied by a lasting rise in inflation expectations, it could lead to a loss of anchoring and the emergence of second-round effects. Against this backdrop, the ECB's credibility is at stake. The future direction of monetary policy will depend on three major unknowns. The first concerns the length of the conflict: the ECB could overlook a temporary shock, whereas a prolonged shock would increase the need for action. The second relates to the strategic straits of Hormuz and Bab el-Mandeb, a prolonged closure of which would significantly exacerbate the energy supply shock. The third unknown factor, finally, lies in the extent of the damage to oil infrastructure, whether in terms of production, refining, storage or export capacity, as significant damage would inevitably prolong the rise in prices. Ultimately, the ECB's policy stance will depend less on the spot price of oil than on the persistence and scale of the energy shock. A prolonged conflict, accompanied by long-term disruption to shipping routes and significant damage to infrastructure, would make a monetary policy tightening bias likely. Conversely, a rapid de-escalation and a return to normal energy flows would limit inflationary pressures and allow the ECB to maintain a more wait-and-see stance. The current “ceasefire” period is a bit of a limbo.

Since the start of the conflict, several successive market scenarios have predicted between two and four ECB rate hikes by the end of the year. The Governing Council had in fact indicated as early as 19 March that inflation in the Eurozone would come in at 2.6% in 2026 under the baseline scenario, a revision attributed in particular to higher energy prices “owing to the war in the Middle East”, whereas in December it had forecast a slight dip in inflation to below 2% for 2026 and 2027. It had also raised its core inflation forecast to 2.3% in 2026 precisely because the rise in energy prices was beginning to spread beyond retail prices alone. However, the ECB kept its key rates unchanged in April in a unanimous decision. It considered the information at its disposal to be “insufficient” and that a further six-week period was needed “to assess how the war develops”. Christine Lagarde made it very clear on 25 March that the ECB needed to identify the point at which rising energy costs would feed through to headline inflation via indirect effects, second-round effects on wages and a break in the link between inflation expectations and actual inflation. She added that as the deviation from the target becomes wider and more persistent, the likelihood of monetary action will increase. It is likely that if the conflict is still ongoing at the ECB's next meeting (11 June), it will proceed with an initial rate hike, as the markets are already pricing in.

As regards economic growth, it is worth noting that in 2025, the Eurozone economy not only held up well, but actually performed better than expected, with growth of +1.5% for the full year, significantly higher than +0.9% in 2024 and +0.4% in 2023. These figures even exceeded the European Commission's forecast, which had predicted growth of 1.3%. Global geopolitical and trade uncertainties have therefore not had as significant an impact as initially feared. However, in 2026, the joint US-Israeli war against Iran, which began in late February, could have a significant impact on this trend. For example, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has lowered its growth forecast for the Eurozone by 0.4% to 0.8%, and has also revised downwards the forecasts for Europe's two largest economies, Germany and France, to 0.8%. In fact, Q1 2026 GDP came in at just +0.1% quarter-on-quarter (+0.2% in Q4 2025) and +0.8% year-on-year (+1.2% in Q4 2025), already reflecting the impact of even the first month (March) of the conflict. As regards economic activity expectations, the S&P composite PMI index for the Eurozone, which combines services and manufacturing activity, fell again in May to 47.5 from 48.8 in April, 50.7 in March and 51.9 in February, reflecting the impact of the Iran conflict on the Eurozone economy, as evidenced by a return below the 50-point threshold that marks the boundary between growth and recession. The S&P services PMI also fell sharply in May to 46.4, down from 47.6 in April, 50.2 in March and 51.9 in February, dropping back below the 50-point threshold for the first time in nearly a year. The positive surprise came from the S&P industrial PMI, which managed to stay above the 50 threshold: 51.4 in May against 52.2 in April, compared with 51.6 in March and 50.8 in February. As a reminder, it had remained below 50 for 37 consecutive months, with a low of 42.7 in July 2023 before the August 2025 reading interrupted this series by briefly rising to 50.7! It therefore seems that Eurozone growth is already being negatively affected by the first three months of the Middle East conflict, which comes on top of an already challenging environment characterised by rearmament efforts, the trade war between the US and the rest of the world, difficulties in reaching a peace agreement between Ukraine and Russia, the euro's appreciation against the dollar, and political instability in certain Eurozone countries. As regards Eurozone headline inflation, it is worth noting that it had fallen to its lowest level in three and a half years, driven by a decline in energy prices, to +1.7% in September 2024, before bouncing back to settle above 2% month after month – the ECB's medium-term target – before falling back below that level at the start of the year: +1.7% in January and +1.9% in February. However, since the start of the Iran conflict, it has been rising steadily: the March figure already showed a sharp rise to +2.5% due to soaring energy prices, and the April figure continued this upward trend, rising to +3%. The May figure rose further to +3.2%, moving even further away from the ECB's 2% target. What is more worrying is that core inflation (excluding energy, food, alcoholic beverage and tobacco), central bankers' key indicator, was also affected, rising from +2.2% in April to +2.5% in May. If the Iran conflict is still ongoing on 11 June, there is no doubt that the ECB will have to respond by hiking its key rates by 25bps. The Eurozone unemployment rate was unchanged at 6.3% in April, as in March, and therefore remains very close to its all-time low of 6.2% since Eurostat began compiling this data series in April 1998 for countries that have adopted the single currency. It is clear that the low level of Eurozone growth and the numerous announcements of plant closures in recent months have still not been reflected in the unemployment figures.

Against this backdrop, in May the average monthly €STR rate stood at +1.931% (+1.932% in April), the monthly average 1-year OIS swap rate at +2.461% (+2.401% in April) and that of the 3-month Euribor at +2.226% (+2.175% in April).

As for Eurozone bond yields, in early March 2025, Donald Trump's announcement of unprecedented tariff levels (“Liberation Day”) had already led to a sharp rise in Eurozone bond yields (the 10-year Bund stood at 2.90% in March 2025). Then, in April and May, these yields had fallen sharply on expectations of a global economic slowdown in response to the trade war (with 10-year Bund yields hitting a low of 2.45%). However, these yields had gradually risen in the second half of 2025, with the 10-year Bund ending the year at 2.85%. Following a drop in January and February, the conflict instigated by the US and Israel against Iran, coupled with expectations of a sharp rise in inflation due to rising energy prices, led to a renewed rise in bond yields, pushing them to their recent highs in April before a pause in May. The 10-year Bund yield fell to 2.94% at end-May, down from 3.10% at end-April (with an all-time low of -0.86% in early March 2020 and a high of +3.10% at end-April 2026). Likewise, the Spanish 10-year BONOS yield stood at 3.35% at end-May, compared with 3.50% at end-April (with an all-time low of -0.02% in mid-December 2020 and a high of +4.06% in early October 2023) and the Italian 10-year BTP yield stood at 3.65% at end-May, down from 3.85% at end-April (with an all-time low of +0.52% in mid-December 2020 and a high of +4.98% in mid-October 2023). The French 10-year OAT yield also fell from 3.70% at end-April to 3.55% at end-May. The OAT/BUND spread has therefore tightened dramatically: it came in at +60bp at end-April after +61bp at end-May, i.e. close to last month's record low since the 2024 dissolution, when it hit +87bp (the spread had previously hovered around +50bp).

Concerning the short-term credit spreads of banking issuers, after widening considerably in April and May 2020 as a result of the health crisis, they continued to tighten over the months that followed, turning negative and hitting levels well below those seen before the health crisis! However, the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, followed by the ECB's monetary policy reversal in 2022 and its 450bp rate hike, caused these spreads to rise significantly again from the beginning of 2022. This rise was subsequently attenuated by the subsequent 200bp cut in key interest rates until July 2025, accompanied by the start of the ECB's balance sheet reduction. The monthly average issue spreads against Ester for 3-month certificates of deposit issued by major French banks rose from +15.8bp in April to +16.4bp in May (with a high of +25.6bp in May 2020 and a low of -5.6bp in December 2021) and is therefore at historically high levels. The normalisation of the ECB's monetary policy and, in particular, the full repayment of the TLTRO III operations at the end of 2024, have restored banks' appetite for raising short-term funding. This appetite has been further heightened by the Iran conflict, which is forcing banks to increase the rates they offer against a backdrop of rising risk aversion. It is worth noting that this same average was close to +6bp in April 2024!

With regard to the average monthly spread between the 3-month Euribor and the 3-month swap against Ester, which measures the cost of interbank liquidity over this duration, after peaking at +29.5bp in April 2020 at the height of the crisis, it had then collapsed, moving into negative territory for the first time in December 2021 at -0.2bp, reflecting banks' total lack of interest in borrowing cash in the year-end period. In 2022, this spread had widened significantly, reaching +11.2bp in June (3-month Euribor anticipating the ECB's rate hikes). However, as from July 2022, it had started to drop back, gradually returning to negative territory during the last quarter of the year and hitting a historical low of -10.7bp in February 2023, reflecting the renewed lack of interest of banks to raise cash on the market at the turn of the year 2022/2023. Since then, the spread has moved back into positive territory, reflecting the renewed interest of Eurozone banks in raising short-term cash against a backdrop of full repayment of the TLTRO III at the end of 2024. This average spread has risen significantly in the wake of the conflict in Iran, rising from +9.5bp in January to +7.90% in February, +10.5bp in March, +12bp

Ostrum SRI Money Plus

Portfolio analysis as of 31/05/2026

in April and +11.2bp in May.

Lastly, with regard to the credit market, the iTraxx Europe 5-year Corporate IG "generic" index, representative of the average of the 5-year credit spreads of 125 European investment grade corporate issuers, hit a recent high of +85bp at the beginning of April 2025, following the Trump administration's announcement of the introduction of across-the-board tariffs ("Liberation Day"). From then on, it fell almost continuously, hitting a low of +50bp in January 2026. In the wake of the Iran conflict, it started to rise again, from +51bp at the end of January to +55bp at the end of February and +71.5bp at the end of March. Paradoxically, it fell to +60bp at the end of April and then to +53bp at the end of May. The rise in geopolitical risk relating to Iran, the resulting fears of a recession and a general increase in risk aversion could have pushed credit spreads higher, as could the financing of AI-related infrastructure. That has not been the case. The fact that credit spreads have remained close to their lowest levels may be due to flow-related factors, as the primary market was largely sluggish in March, April and May.

Decisions taken during the period

In May, amid highly volatile short-term interest rates following the conflict in Iran, the fund continued to maintain a low WAM (sensitivity to interest rate risk) by buying variable-rate or fixed-rate securities, although the latter had very short maturities. As opportunities arose, the fund was able to acquire revisable rate securities with a residual maturity of more than 1 year and up to 2 years, insofar as the margin above 3-month Euribor was deemed sufficient in the current credit market environment with respect to the extension of maturity they bring. We also increased our holdings of cash and short-term assets given the highly volatile nature of the liabilities. In this context, at the end of June, the fund's WAL was 0.33 (0.31 at the end of May) and its WAM was 0.04 (0.04 at the end of May). On a more qualitative level, at the end of May, holdings in securities of corporate issuers accounted for 28.12% (29.39% at the end of April), banking and financial issuers made up 58.96% (57.32% at the end of April) and those of sovereign, public and similar issuers 0.49% (0.44% at the end of April). Finally, with regard to the goals of reducing the carbon footprint of the SRI management process set up within the framework of the label, we can note:

- for the segment of "private-sector issuers": the average carbon intensity of this segment of issuers (expressed in tonnes of CO₂ emitted per million US\$ of revenue) stood at 102 at the end of May (106 at the end of April) compared to 167 (208 at the end of April) for the average carbon intensity of the initial reference Investment Universe. The SRI management process therefore will have led to a 39% reduction in May (49% at the end April) in the average carbon intensity of the investments effectively made in these issuers compared to that of the reference Investment Universe, which represents all the investments that could potentially be made in this type of issuer on the basis of credit quality requirements;

- for the segment of "sovereign-like issuers": the average carbon intensity of this segment of issuers (expressed in tonnes of CO₂ emitted per million US\$ of GDP) stood at NS* at the end of May (NS* at the end of April) compared to 180 (180 at the end of April) for the average carbon intensity of the initial Investment Universe. The SRI management process therefore will have led to a NS* reduction in May (NS* at the end April) in the average carbon intensity of the investments effectively made in these issuers compared to that of the reference Investment Universe, which represents all the investments that could potentially be made in this type of issuer on the basis of credit quality requirements.

Performance breakdown

In the market context described above, in May, the annualised monthly performance of the SI/C unit was +2.12% (+2.08% in April), representing an outperformance of +19bp relative to the Ester (+15bp in April), while the I/C unit recorded a performance of +2.07% (+2.03% in April), representing an outperformance of +14bp relative to the Ester (+10bp in April), and the R unit posted +1.98% (+1.94% in April), representing an outperformance of +5bp (+1bp in April) relative to the Ester. Over one year, as at the end of May, performance stood at Ester+16bp for the SI unit (+16bp at the end of April), at Ester+11bp for the I unit (+11bp at the end of April) and at Ester+1bp for the R unit (Ester+2bp at the end of April).

Future strategy

Over the coming weeks, against a backdrop of likely high volatility in both fixed income and credit markets due to the uncertainties surrounding the conflict in Iran, the fund's management will continue to take a cautious approach, ensuring that the fund's WAM and WAL remain under control.

NS*: not significant due to the absence of any holding of "Sovereign Issuers Equivalent".

Calculation 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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Reference Index

The Sub-Fund is actively managed. The Reference Index is used for comparison purposes only. The Delegated Investment Manager remains free to choose the securities that make up the portfolio in accordance with the Sub-Fund's investment policy.

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 "Ongoing charges" are 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 Ongoing charges 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 Ongoing charges paid by each Share Class, as indicated in each Sub-Fund's description, do 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 Ongoing charges, 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 Ongoing charges, 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.

The fund is externally rated by **Fitch Ratings**. This rating was requested and financed by the management company.

Performance fees

The performance fee applicable to a particular share class is calculated according to a «D/D-1» 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.

Counterparty risk: The Fund uses over-the-counter derivatives and/or temporary sales and repurchases of securities. These transactions, undertaken with one or more eligible counterparties, potentially expose the Fund to the risk that one of its counterparties could fail, which could lead to a default in payment.

Credit risk: (the risk of the fund's net asset value falling due to an increase in the yield spreads of private issues in the portfolio, or even a default on an issue), as certain alternative management strategies (interest rate arbitrage, distressed securities, convertible arbitrage and global macro in particular) may be exposed to credit. Increases in the yield spreads of private issues in the portfolio, or even a default on an issue, may cause the fund's net asset value to fall.

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).

Sustainability risk: The Fund is subject to sustainability risks as defined in the Regulation 2019/2088 (article 2(22)) by 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. More information on the framework related to the incorporation of sustainability risks can be found on the website of the Management Company and the Delegated Investment Manager.

Please refer to the full prospectus, for additional details on risks.

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