

**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.

**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 sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.



**Product name :**  
**Thematics Subscription Economy Fund**  
**Legal entity identifier :** 5493 00FSLUEG4G4YTX 88

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of <b>sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ____%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of <b>sustainable investments with a social objective: ____%</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes <b>Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics</b> and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 30 % of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but <b>will not make any sustainable investments</b>

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

The Fund invests in companies exposed to the global structural trend around subscription economy.

It aims to promote ESG through selecting companies exposed to the scope of the theme, avoiding companies exposed to controversial activities, non-compliant companies to global sustainability standards and norms, exposed to high with negative outlook and/or severe ESG controversies, maintaining better score in overall ESG and other select indicators than the Thematics universe, and actively voting and engaging with investee companies.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the E/S 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?***

The Fund plans to report on the following in an annual basis:

- Percentage of Fund's asset under management that contributes to the theme and the environmental and/or social objectives.
- Percentage of the Fund's assets under management of issuers generating more than the internally defined thresholds (% of revenue exposure) from harmful and/or controversial activities.
- Percentage of the Fund's assets under management of issuers whose behaviour and overall performance are considered non-compliant to established global sustainability norms and principles governing corporate behaviour.
- Percentage of the Fund's assets under management that are subject to ESG analysis by the Investment Manager.
- Fund's ESG risk score vs Thematics Universe's risk score (measured as the rolling 3 months average of the weekly rating), after eliminating at least 25% and 30% as from 01/01/2026 of the worst-rated securities of the latter.
- Fund's weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) versus the Thematics Universe (measured as the rolling 3 months average of the weekly rating).
- Fund's board gender diversity percentage versus the Thematics Universe (measured as the rolling 3 months average of the weekly rating).
- Percentage of the Fund's assets under management of newly invested issuers that has already high with negative outlook and/or severe ESG controversies at the time of investment.
- Number of already invested issuers that becomes exposed to high with negative outlook and/or severe ESG controversies and within a 6 month time frame:
  - are not engaged or,
  - are engaged but do not demonstrate sufficient performance improvement.
- Total percentage of submitted and confirmed votes.
- Percentage of submitted votes according to the sustainability-principled policy.
- Number of initiated ESG engagements. This target could be achieved with one or

more issuers, depending on the number of engagement objectives set per issuer.

- Percentage of issuers from “high climate impact” sectors under enhanced scrutiny that have a transition plan.
- Percentage of engaged issuers from “high climate impact” sectors under enhanced scrutiny.

● ***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?***

The objectives of the sustainable investments are to: enhance social and economic inclusion, resource use optimization and circular economy and promote healthy living and overall wellbeing.

The Investment Manager assesses a sustainable investment’s contribution to the sustainable investment objectives based on a dedicated thematic screening methodology. The thematic screening methodology further assesses whether the sustainable investment meets the materiality or leadership requirement, where the materiality requirements entail that the sustainable investments must at least generate 20% of the revenue/profits from relevant products and the leadership requirements entail that sustainable investment’s products must be a leader in the industry, innovative or with the potential to become disruptive. Lastly, sustainable investments will be required to comply with all the elements listed in the description of the investment strategy further below.

● ***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 that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective, the Fund takes into account the indicators for adverse impacts and ensures that the Fund investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as further outlined below. Controversies monitoring is also in place.

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

The Investment Manager takes into account the EU SFDR’s PAIs at different stages of its investment process through its 4 sustainability approaches: product-based exclusion, behaviour/norms-based assessment, ESG integration, voting & engagement.

- The Investment Manager excludes companies that generate more than 5% of revenue from fossil fuels, or more than 1% from the extraction and distribution of thermal coal (PAI 4); electric utilities generating non-renewable energy (PAI 5); companies that are exposed to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI 14).

**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.

- In the behaviour/norms-based assessment, the Investment Manager excludes companies that are non-compliant to internationally agreed standards and norms and manage controversies. Therefore, the Investment Manager excludes: companies in violations with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10); companies with activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas (PAI 7).
- In the ESG integration, where the Investment Manager scores companies across material ESG indicators, the following PAIs are considered: GHG emissions (PAI 1); carbon footprint (PAI 2) and GHG intensity of investee companies (PAI 3); share of non-renewable energy consumption (PAI 5); energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector (PAI 6); activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas (PAI 7); emissions to water (PAI 8); hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio (PAI 9); unadjusted gender pay-gap (PAI 12); board gender diversity (PAI 13); carbon emission reduction initiatives (additional PAI) and anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies (additional PAI); lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 11).
- Post investment, the Investment Manager votes based on sustainability principles and targets companies for formal engagement, including: companies which lack disclosures and governance on GHG emissions (PAI 1) and intensity (PAI 3), carbon footprint (PAI 2), companies with activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas (PAI 7) and unadjusted gender pay-gap (PAI 12); companies which lack processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 11); companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement (additional PAI).

More information on the consideration of principal adverse impacts on sustainability can be found in the annual report.

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

The Investment Manager excludes companies in violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; the Investment Manager also incorporates into the ESG analysis a company's processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. It also engages with some companies lacking these processes and mechanisms.

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

☒ Yes

The Investment Manager considers the EU SFDR's PAIs at different stages of its investment process through its 4 sustainability approaches: product-based exclusion, behaviour/norms-based assessment, ESG integration, voting & engagement.

- The Investment Manager excludes companies that generate more than 5% of revenue from fossil fuels, or more than 1% from the extraction and distribution of thermal coal (PAI 4); electric utilities generating non-renewable energy (PAI 5); companies that are exposed to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI 14).
- In the behaviour/norms-based assessment, the Investment Manager excludes companies that are non-compliant to internationally agreed standards and norms and manage controversies. Therefore, the Investment Manager excludes: companies in violations with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10); companies with activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas (PAI 7).
- In the ESG integration, where the Investment Manager scores companies across material ESG indicators, the following PAIs are considered: GHG emissions (PAI 1); carbon footprint (PAI 2) and GHG intensity of investee companies (PAI 3); share of non-renewable energy consumption (PAI 5); energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector (PAI 6); activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas (PAI 7); emissions to water (PAI 8); hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio (PAI 9); unadjusted gender pay-gap (PAI 12); board gender diversity (PAI 13); carbon emission reduction initiatives (additional PAI) and anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies (additional PAI); lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 11).
- Post investment, the Investment Manager votes based on sustainability principles and targets companies for formal engagement, including: companies which lack disclosures and governance on GHG emissions (PAI 1) and intensity (PAI 3), carbon footprint (PAI 2), companies with activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas (PAI 7) and unadjusted gender pay-gap (PAI 12); companies which lack processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 11); companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement (additional PAI).

More information on the consideration of principal adverse impacts on sustainability can be found in the annual report.

☐ 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?

### 1. Sustainable or other thematic screening

The Investment Managers select securities whose solutions both:

- contribute to the theme via the theme's sub-segments that in turn contribute to:
  - 1 or more of the following sustainability outcomes: to promote active lifestyle and access to sports infrastructure; to help promote early disease detection and prevention, access to health services, and social and economic inclusion; to enhance access to the digital economy and promoting civic engagement; to increase access to basic services; increase access to information and enable advancement of legal, scientific and medical research; promote circular economy, optimize resource usage, and reduce waste and energy consumption; to promote digital safety and protection for all; to increase access to information and promote civic engagement; to promote mental health and overall well-being; or,
  - other thematic outcomes linked to the theme of the Fund which are not classified as sustainable.
- meet the materiality or leadership requirement of the theme.
  - Materiality means: the issuer must at least generate 20% of the revenue and/or profits from the relevant products.
  - Leadership requirements: the issuer's products must be, in the opinion of the Investment Managers, leader in the industry, innovative or with the potential to become disruptive.

### 2. Product-based exclusion

The Investment Manager further screens the Thematics Universe by excluding securities that have exposure to harmful and controversial activities, such as coal, conventional oil and gas, non-conventional weapons etc. For more information, please refer to our exclusion policy under: <https://www.thematics-am.com/en-FR/being-responsible/reports-and-publications>. For the avoidance of doubt, exclusions mentioned below are applied, notably:

- Article 12, paragraphe 1, points a) to g), of Commission Delegated Regulation 2020/1818 of 17 July 2020: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020R1818>
- Label ISR V3: <https://www.tresor.economie.gouv.fr/Articles/ff2f6ef4-9470-4aab-8ea0-eb17eea5cff5/files/3b614d61-0225-4da6-8081-47c31d8b33e2>

### Behaviour-based exclusion

In addition, the Investment Managers systematically exclude securities whose behaviour and overall performance are considered non-compliant to established global sustainability norms and principles governing corporate behaviour, in particular on environmental protection, human rights, labour rights, and business ethics. These standards include the UN Global Compact Principles, the OECD Guidelines for

Multinational Enterprises, the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights, and the International Labour Conventions. The screening is informed by third-party data.

#### 4. ESG Integration

In the final Fund construction phase, the Investment Managers carry out an ESG analyses using its proprietary ESG assessment guided by established materiality frameworks, such as but not limited to, Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) and Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). The Investment Managers score individual companies across the 11 different material environmental, social, and governance indicators drawing from a range of resources, including desktop research, company engagement and ESG Ratings from at least two third-party rating agencies. The total ESG score carries an equal weight (25%) as other investment criteria (i.e. Quality, Trading Risk and Management) and will impact the security's inclusion and final weight of the investment.

In addition, to assess the quality of the climate transition plans of the companies invested in, as well as companies in the Thematics Universe, the investment manager has developed a framework named "Thematics Climate Transition Assessment" (TCTA) that classifies companies from laggards to leaders according to five pillars:

- Climate Governance
- Climate Strategy and Risk Management
- Climate Engagement
- Quality of climate-related disclosures
- Quality of Decarbonization Targets

The TCTA is notably used for:

- Engaging with the laggards,
- Assessing the climate part of the internal ESG scoring.

#### 5. Selectivity

- In order to measure the effectiveness of the ESG approach implemented, the Investment Manager ensures that the Fund will have a better ESG risk score than its Thematics Universe (measured as the rolling 3 months average of the weekly rating), after eliminating at least 25% and 30% as from 01/01/2026 of the worst-rated securities of the latter, based on external third-party ESG rating. The coverage must be above 90%. The weighting of pillars E, S and G cannot be generalized within the framework of the provider's rating because the methodology is based on a materiality analysis taking into account in particular the sector and idiosyncrasies of the companies scored. It should be noted that the provider's scoring methodology may lead some companies to be scored on certain ESG themes more than others. Therefore, all or part of the Fund may have a pillar weighting of less than 20%.
- the Fund will outperform its Thematics Universe in terms of weighted average carbon intensity.
- the Fund will outperform its Thematics Universe in terms of board gender



diversity.

#### 6. Controversies monitoring

- Companies exposed to high with negative outlook and/or severe level controversies are excluded. If the company is already in the Fund and becomes exposed to high with negative outlook and/or severe ESG controversies, the Investment Managers will cap the position at 2%. The total number of capped securities cannot be more than 5. Further, targeted engagement with the company is initiated. The cap will be lifted if sufficient performance improvement is demonstrated within 6 months. Investment Managers will exit the investment if not enough progress is made.

#### 7. Voting

The Investment Manager intends to exercise 100% of the voting rights on the issuers of the securities held in the Fund managed, and in compliance with its sustainability principled-based voting policy.

#### 8. Engagement

The Investment Manager intends to initiate a certain number of engagements each year. This target could be achieved with one or more issuers, depending on the number of engagement objectives set per issuer. Furthermore, within issuers from “high climate impact” sectors, the Investment Manager intends to invest in a minimum percentage of issuers that have a credible climate transition plan in line with the climate goals set by the Paris Agreement. Finally, within issuers from “high climate impact” sectors under enhanced scrutiny, the Investment Manager intends to engage with a minimum percentage of issuers.

### ***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?***

1. Percentage of Fund's asset under management that contributes to the theme and the environmental and/or social objectives and meet the materiality or leadership criteria is 100% excluding cash.
2. Percentage of the Fund's assets under management of issuers generating more the internally defined thresholds (% of revenue exposure) from harmful and/or controversial activities is 0%
3. Percentage of the Fund's assets under management of issuers whose behaviour and overall performance are considered non-compliant to established global sustainability norms and principles governing corporate behaviour is 0%
4. Percentage of the Fund's assets under management that are subject to ESG analysis by the Investment Manager is 100%.
5. Fund ESG risk score's outperforms the ESG risk score of the Thematics Universe (measured as the rolling 3 months average of the weekly score), after eliminating at least 25% and 30% as from 01/01/2026 of the worst-rated securities of the latter, based on external third-party ESG rating.



6. Fund outperforms the Thematics Universe in terms of weighted average carbon intensity.
7. Fund outperforms the Thematics Universe in terms of board gender diversity.
8. Controversies monitoring
  1. Percentage of the Fund's assets under management of newly invested issuers that has already high with negative outlook and/or severe ESG controversies at the time of investment is 0%.
  2. Number of already invested issuers that becomes exposed to high with negative outlook and/or severe ESG controversies and are capped to 2% is maximum 5.
  3. Number of already invested issuers that becomes exposed to high with negative outlook and/or severe ESG controversies and, within a 6 month time frame:
    - are not engaged or,
    - are engaged but do not demonstrate sufficient performance improvement, is 0.
9. Voting and Engagement
  1. Total percentage of submitted votes is at least 95%.
  2. Total percentage of confirmed votes is at least 75%.
  3. Percentage of submitted votes according to the sustainability-principled policy is at least 95%.

Percentage of issuers from « high climate impact” sectors that have a transition plan is at least 15%. A share greater than 15% can count as a difference in achieving the threshold below;

Percentage of engaged issuers from “high climate impact” sectors under enhanced scrutiny is at least 20% with a maximum duration of 3 years. In the absence of the publication of a credible transition plan at the end of this period, the issuer cannot be retained in the portfolio.

10. Number of initiated ESG engagements is at least three per year. This target could be achieved with one or more issuers, depending on the number of engagement objectives set per issuer.

● ***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***

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

## companies?

Good governance is promoted across the investment process through the following: behaviour-based exclusion, which is an assessment of company's governance and performance on various governance indicators; ESG assessment, which include material governance indicators such as board quality, business ethics, remuneration and shareholder protection; and voting and engagement on targeted governance issues, including sustainability management and transparency.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

## What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Fund commits to invest 30% of its NAV in sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable).

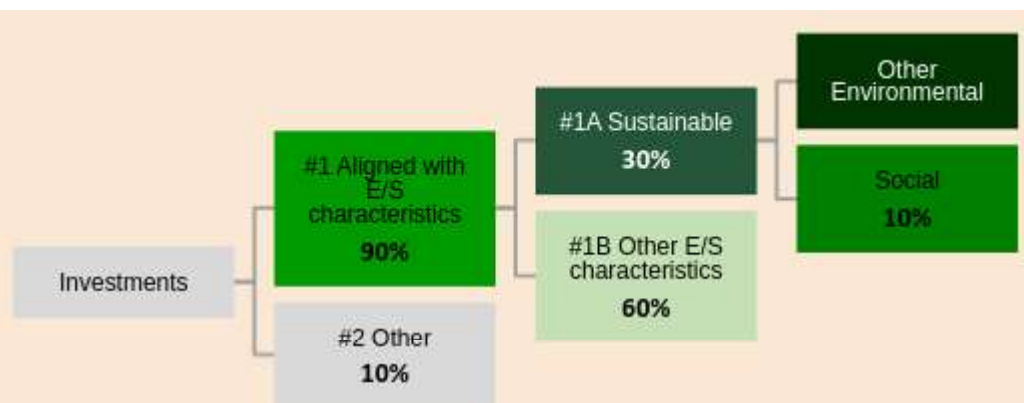
The Fund is expected to invest at least 1% of its NAV in environmental sustainable investments and 10% of its NAV in social sustainable investments, of which at least 0% are taxonomy-aligned;

The Fund is expected to invest at least 90% of its NAV in companies that qualify as aligned with E/S characteristics (#1).

The Fund is expected to invest up to 10% of its NAV in cash or cash equivalent for liquidity purposes (#2 Other).

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.



**#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 remainings 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 environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- 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?

Not applicable.



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

Not applicable.

- Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?<sup>26</sup>

☐

Yes :

☐

In fossil gas

☐

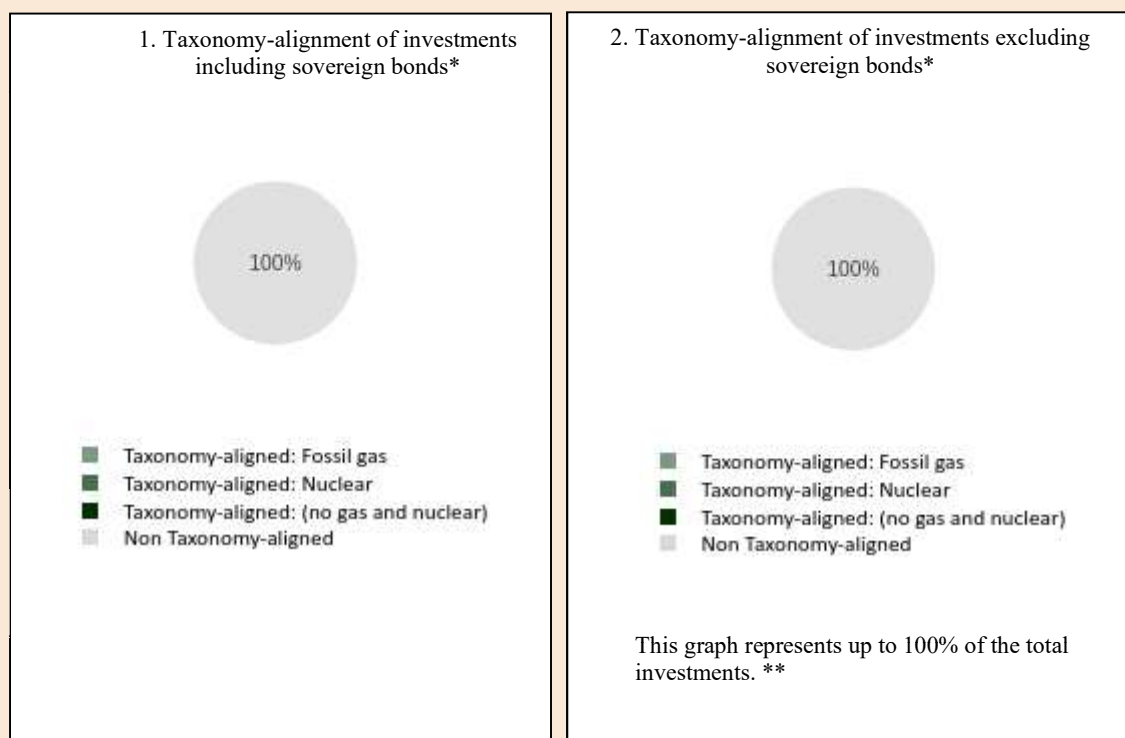
In nuclear energy

☒

No

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully 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 economic activities** for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and that have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

*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.*



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

*\*\* As the Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, the proportion of sovereign bonds in the Fund's portfolio will not impact the proportion of sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy included in the graph*

<sup>26</sup> 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 objectives - 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.

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

Not applicable.



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?**

The Fund commits to make a minimum 1% of environmentally sustainable investments aligned with SFDR. These investments could be aligned with the EU Taxonomy, but the Investment Manager is not currently in a position to specify the exact proportion of the Fund's underlying investments which take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.



**What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?**

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 10%.



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

Cash and cash equivalent for liquidity purposes. This investment does not follow any minimum environmental or social safeguards.



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

**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?**

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.



**Where can I find more product specific information online?**

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

<https://www.im.natixis.com/en-intl/funds>