

Enclosed you'll find information to help you complete your 2018 tax return. You may find the Frequently Asked Questions below and the Special 2018 Information on page two particularly helpful.

If you had taxable distributions of \$10 or more from any of your funds, a **Form 1099-DIV** is included in this package. (The IRS does not require reporting of dividends and capital gain distributions that total less than \$10.) If you sold or exchanged shares in 2018, a **Form 1099-B** is included in this package. Additionally, you will not receive a 1099-B for any redemption that was less than \$20, less than a share, and had no withholding. A **Form 1099-R** is enclosed if you have taken distributions in the past year from pensions, retirement or profit sharing plans, or IRAs invested in Natixis Funds.

Make sure your Social Security number or tax identification number is correct on your tax form(s). If this number is incorrect or missing, you need to complete a Form W-9. Without a proper Form W-9 on file, the IRS may require Natixis Funds to withhold 28% of your earnings. Call Natixis Funds or your local IRS office to request a W-9.

If you have any questions about your Natixis Funds account, please visit our website at im.natixis.com, or call us at 800-225-5478, Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Eastern time. If you need tax advice, be sure to contact a qualified tax professional.

FOR MORE YEAR-END INFORMATION

- Call the Personal Access Line® at 800-225-5478, *press* ① and then *press* ⑥
- Visit the “Tax Information Notice” section on im.natixis.com
- Download 2018 tax information directly into TurboTax or H&R Block. Visit im.natixis.com/tax-information for more information

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q. Why does the amount of income on my year-end statement differ from the amount on my Form 1099-DIV?

A. Dividend and capital gains distributions are sometimes reclassified after year-end to properly reflect the fund's actual earnings. If this occurs, the information on your year-end statement will differ from the figures reported on your Form 1099-DIV. **For tax reporting purposes, use the amount shown on your Form 1099-DIV.**

Q. Why are the dividend and capital gains distributions from my IRAs excluded from Form 1099-DIV?

A. Funds you hold in a retirement account, such as an IRA, are not listed on Form 1099-DIV because you do not need to report those earnings until they are withdrawn. If you have taken a distribution from your Natixis Funds IRA plan, a **Form 1099-R** is enclosed in this package.

Q. What is a foreign tax credit or deduction?

A. When a mutual fund invests in securities outside of the United States, it may be required to pay foreign taxes. In order to avoid double taxation, shareholders may be eligible to claim a foreign tax credit or deduction. If your Natixis Fund qualified to pass through any foreign taxes, it is reported on your Form 1099-DIV. Please consult with your tax advisor for more information.

Q. What are the IRS Cost Basis Regulations?

A. Shares purchased before January 1, 2012 (“non-covered shares”) use the *average cost single category* method. Shares purchased after January 1, 2012 are referred to by the IRS as “covered shares.” Cost basis for covered shares sold in 2018 will be reflected on your Form 1099-B, and we will report the cost basis according to the method you chose to the IRS.

We report cost basis information to both you and the IRS this year on the enclosed Form 1099-B. You will notice that the form is separated into sections. These sections are based on whether the shares you sold were held long- or short-term and whether or not we are reporting the cost basis information to the IRS. What this means is that when you sell shares, the redemption could be separated into multiple sections on the 1099-B depending on the age of the shares that were sold.

Q. What is Form 5498 and why is it sent in May after tax returns are filed?

A. Form 5498 reports gross contributions to IRAs, including rollover contributions made during 2018 and regular 2018 contributions made through April 15, 2019. For this reason, we don't send this form until May. If you have multiple funds in an IRA, they will appear on one Form 5498. The form is for your records only and *does not need to be filed* with your tax return.

2018 corporate qualifying dividends

The table below is provided to enable **corporate shareholders** to calculate the amount of dividends their fund distributes that qualify for the corporate dividend-received deduction. The percentage should be applied to the amount shown in **Box 1a, Total Ordinary Dividends, on your Form 1099-DIV.**

| Funds | Qualified Income dividends received |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| AEW Real Estate Fund | 0.000000% |

Qualified dividend income

The table below is provided to enable **shareholders** to calculate the amount of dividends their fund distributes that are qualified dividend income. The percentage should be applied to the amount shown in **Box 1a, Total Ordinary Dividends, on your Form 1099-DIV.** Shareholder Specific Qualified Dividend income is reported in **Box 1b of Form 1099-DIV.**

| Funds | Qualified Dividend Income |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| AEW Real Estate Fund | 3.578863% |

Section 199A Dividends

The fund declares 89.110281% to calculate the amount of dividends their fund distributes that qualify for Section 199A Dividends. The percentage should be applied to the amount shown in **Box 1a, Total Ordinary Dividends, on your Form 1099-DIV.**

U.S. government interest for state income tax returns

Dividends derived from interest on U.S. government securities may be exempt from state and local taxes. The table indicates the percentage of government ordinary income received by the fund and the source from which it was derived. **The table below does not include the following categories as there is no applicable information: Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Banks, Other Direct Federal Obligations, and Other Indirect Federal Obligations.**

| Funds | DIRECT FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS | | | INDIRECT FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|
| | UST Bonds, Bills & Notes | Student Loan Mkting | Tennessee Valley | GNMA | FNMA | Federal Home Loan Mortgage | Repos |
| AEW Real Estate Fund | 0.000000% | 0.000000% | 0.000000% | 0.000000% | 0.000000% | 0.000000% | 0.244538% |

Note: California, Connecticut and New York require that a specific percent of the RIC assets be federal obligations or income be derived from federal obligations, before pass through treatment is available. This threshold requirement dictates a RIC (mutual fund) to maintain more than 50% of its assets in specified obligations at the close of each quarter end of its taxable year.

Taxability of capital gains in your state

The information below indicates the taxation by states and the District of Columbia of long-term gains distributions made by regulated investment companies in 2018, based upon the latest information furnished by the Investment Company Institute.

- **Capital gains distributions accepted in either cash or additional fund shares are taxed at a more favorable rate than ordinary income by the following states:**
Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Hawaii, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana, North Dakota, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont and Wisconsin.
- **Capital gains distributions accepted in either cash or additional fund shares are *not taxed* by the following states:**
Alaska, Florida, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wyoming.
- **All other states and the District of Columbia tax capital gains distributions as ordinary income.**

We suggest that you consult your tax advisor about the current tax status of distributions in your state.