



Euro 45,000,000,000
Medium Term Notes
and other Debt Instruments Programme

This supplement (this “**Supplement**” or the “**Third Supplement**”) is supplemental to and should be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus dated 17 December 2010, prepared in relation to the €45,000,000,000 Medium Term Notes and other Debt Instruments Programme of NATIXIS (the “**Issuer**”), as supplemented by a first supplement dated 25 February 2011 and a second supplement dated 14 April 2011 (the “**Base Prospectus**”), as approved on 17 December 2010, 25 February 2011 and 14 April 2011 respectively by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* (the “**CSSF**”) for the purposes of Article 5.4 of Directive 2003/71/EC (the “**Prospectus Directive**”) and Article 8.4 of the Luxembourg Law on Prospectuses for Securities dated 10 July 2005 (the “**Luxembourg Law**”).

This Supplement constitutes a Supplement to the Base Prospectus for the purposes of Article 13 of chapter 1 of Part II of the Luxembourg Law for the purposes of updating certain information contained in the Base Prospectus as described below.

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Supplement. The Issuer confirms that, having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case, the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Supplement is, to the best of its knowledge, in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

The Arrangers (other than Natixis in its capacity as the Issuer) and the Dealers have not separately verified the information contained in this Supplement. None of the Dealers nor any of the Arrangers (other than Natixis in its capacity as the Issuer) makes any representation, express or implied, or accepts any responsibility, with respect to the accuracy or completeness of any of the information in this Supplement. This Supplement is not intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation and should not be considered as a recommendation by any of the Issuer, the Arrangers or the Dealers that any recipient of this Supplement or any other financial statements should purchase the Notes.

This Prospectus Supplement is supplemental to, and should be read in conjunction with, the Base Prospectus. Terms defined in the Base Prospectus shall have the same meaning when used in this Prospectus Supplement. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between (a) any statement in this Prospectus Supplement and (b) any other statement in or incorporated by reference in the Base Prospectus, the statements in (a) above will prevail.

In accordance with Article 13 paragraph 2 of the Luxembourg Law, investors who have already agreed to purchase or subscribe for securities of the Issuer before this Supplement is published have the right, exercisable within a time limit of two working days after the publication of this Prospectus Supplement, to withdraw their acceptances.

TAXATION

The following section is inserted at the end of the "Taxation" section of the Base Prospectus on page 238:

"Italy

The statements herein regarding taxation are based on the laws in force in Italy as at the date of this Prospectus and are subject to any changes in law occurring after such date, which changes could be made on a retroactive basis. The following summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations which may be relevant to a decision to subscribe for, purchase, own or dispose of Notes and does not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which (such as dealers in securities or commodities) may be subject to special rules. Prospective purchasers of Notes are advised to consult their own tax advisers concerning the overall tax consequences of their ownership of Notes.

Tax treatment of Notes

Legislative Decree No. 239 of 1 April 1996, as subsequently amended, (the **Decree No. 239**) provides for the applicable regime with respect to the tax treatment of interest, premium and other income (including the difference between the redemption amount and the issue price) from notes falling within the category of bonds (*obbligazioni*) or debentures similar to bonds (*titoli similari alle obbligazioni*) issued, *inter alia*, by non-Italian resident issuers.

Where Notes have an original maturity of at least 18 months and an Italian resident Noteholder is (i) an individual not engaged in an entrepreneurial activity to which the relevant Notes are connected (unless he has opted for the application of the "*risparmio gestito*" regime – see **Capital Gains Tax** below), (ii) a non-commercial partnership, (iii) a non-commercial private or public institution, or (iv) an investor exempt from Italian corporate income taxation, interest, premium and other income relating to Notes, accrued during the relevant holding period, are subject to a withholding tax, referred to as "*imposta sostitutiva*", levied at the rate of 12.50 per cent. In the event that Noteholders described under (i) and (iii) above are engaged in an entrepreneurial activity to which the relevant Notes are connected, the *imposta sostitutiva* applies as a provisional tax.

Where an Italian resident Noteholder is a company or similar commercial entity or a permanent establishment in Italy of a foreign company to which Notes are effectively connected and such Notes are deposited with an authorised intermediary, interest, premium and other income from such Notes will not be subject to *imposta sostitutiva*, but must be included in the relevant Noteholder's income tax return and are therefore subject to general Italian corporate taxation (and, in certain circumstances, depending on the "status" of the Noteholder, also to IRAP - the regional tax on productive activities).

Under the current regime provided by Law Decree No. 351 of 25 September 2001 converted into law with amendments by Law No. 410 of 23 November 2001, as clarified by the Italian Ministry of Economics and Finance through Circular No. 47/E of 8 August 2003, payments of interest in respect of Notes made to Italian resident real estate investment funds established pursuant to Article 37 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, as amended and supplemented, and Article 14-bis of Law No. 86 of 25 January 1994 are subject neither to substitute tax nor to any other income tax in the hands of a real estate investment fund.

If the investor is resident in Italy and is an open-ended or closed-ended investment fund (the **Fund**) or a SICAV, and the relevant Notes are held by an authorized intermediary, interest, premium and other income accrued during the holding period on such Notes will not be subject to *imposta sostitutiva*, but

must be included in the management results of the Fund accrued at the end of each tax period, subject to an ad hoc substitute tax applicable at a 12.50 per cent. rate (the **Collective Investment Fund Tax**). As of 1 July 2011, the Collective Investment Fund Tax will be repealed and substituted by a substitute tax of 12.5% levied on proceeds distributed by the Fund or the SICAV or received by certain categories of unitholders upon redemption or disposal of the units.

Where an Italian resident Noteholder is a pension fund (subject to the regime provided for by article 17 of the Legislative Decree No. 252 of 5 December 2005) and Notes are deposited with an authorised intermediary, interest, premium and other income relating to such Notes and accrued during the holding period will not be subject to *imposta sostitutiva*, but must be included in the result of the relevant portfolio accrued at the end of the tax period, to be subject to a 11.00 per cent. substitute tax.

Pursuant to Decree No. 239, *imposta sostitutiva* is applied by banks, SIMs, fiduciary companies, SGRs, stockbrokers and other entities identified by a decree of the Ministry of Economics and Finance (each an **Intermediary**).

An Intermediary must (i) be resident in Italy or be a permanent establishment in Italy of a non-Italian resident financial intermediary and (ii) intervene, in any way, in the collection of interest or in the transfer of Notes. For the purpose of the application of the *imposta sostitutiva*, a transfer of Notes includes any assignment or other act, either with or without consideration, which results in a change of the ownership of the relevant Notes or in a change of the Intermediary with which such Notes are deposited.

Where the Notes are not deposited with an Intermediary, the *imposta sostitutiva* is applied and withheld by any entity paying interest to a Noteholder.

If the Notes are issued for an original maturity of less than 18 months, the *imposta sostitutiva* applies at the rate of 27 per cent. The 27 per cent. *imposta sostitutiva* is also applied to any payment of interest or premium relating to such Notes made to (i) Italian pension funds, (ii) Italian Funds and (iii) Italian SICAVs.

Early Redemption

Without prejudice to the above provisions, in the event that Notes having an original maturity of at least 18 months are redeemed prior to 18 months from their issue date or, at certain conditions, if repurchased by the issuer within this period (Resolution No. 11 of 31 January 2011 of the Italian Revenue Agency), Italian resident Noteholders will be required to pay, by way of a withholding to be applied by the Italian intermediary responsible for payment of interest or the redemption of the Notes, an amount equal to 20 per cent. of the interest and other amounts accrued.

Atypical securities

Interest payments relating to Notes that are not deemed to fall within the category of bonds (*obbligazioni*) or debentures similar to bonds (*titoli similari alle obbligazioni*) may be subject to a withholding tax, levied at the rate of 27 per cent. For this purpose, debentures similar to bonds are securities that incorporate an unconditional obligation to pay, at redemption, an amount not lower than their nominal value.

The 27 per cent. withholding tax mentioned above does not apply to interest payments made to a non-Italian resident Noteholder and to an Italian resident Noteholder which is (i) a company or similar commercial entity (including the Italian permanent establishment of foreign entities), (ii) a commercial partnership, or (iii) a commercial private or public institution.

Non-Italian Resident Noteholders

No Italian *imposta sostitutiva* is applied on payments to a non-Italian resident Noteholder of interest or premium relating to Notes provided that, if Notes are held in Italy, the non-Italian resident Noteholder declares itself to be a non-Italian resident according to Italian tax regulations.

Capital Gains Tax

Any gain obtained from the sale or redemption of Notes would be treated as part of the taxable income (and, in certain circumstances, depending on the "status" of the Noteholder, also as part of the net value of production for IRAP purposes) if realised by an Italian company or a similar commercial entity (including the Italian permanent establishment of foreign entities to which the relevant Notes are connected) or Italian resident individuals engaged in an entrepreneurial activity to which the relevant Notes are connected.

Where an Italian resident Noteholder is an individual not holding Notes in connection with an entrepreneurial activity and certain other persons, any capital gain realised by such Noteholder from the sale or redemption of such Notes would be subject to an *imposta sostitutiva*, levied at the current rate of 12.50 per cent. Noteholders may set off losses with gains.

In respect of the application of the *imposta sostitutiva*, taxpayers may opt for one of the three regimes described below.

Under the "tax declaration" regime (*regime della dichiarazione*), which is the default regime for Italian resident individuals not engaged in entrepreneurial activity to which the relevant Notes are connected, the *imposta sostitutiva* on capital gains will be chargeable, on a cumulative basis, on all capital gains, net of any incurred capital loss, realised by the Italian resident individual Noteholder holding Notes not in connection with an entrepreneurial activity pursuant to all sales or redemptions of the relevant Notes carried out during any given tax year. Italian resident individuals holding Notes not in connection with an entrepreneurial activity must indicate the overall capital gains realised in any tax year, net of any relevant incurred capital loss, in the annual tax return and pay *imposta sostitutiva* on such gains together with any balance of income tax due for such year. Capital losses in excess of capital gains may be carried forward against capital gains realised in any of the four succeeding tax years.

As an alternative to the tax declaration regime, Italian resident individual Noteholders holding Notes not in connection with an entrepreneurial activity may elect to pay the *imposta sostitutiva* separately on capital gains realised on each sale or redemption of the relevant Notes (the "*risparmio amministrato*" regime). Such separate taxation of capital gains is allowed subject to (i) Notes being deposited with Italian banks, SIMs or certain authorised financial intermediaries; and (ii) an express election for the *risparmio amministrato* regime being punctually made in writing by the relevant Noteholder. The depository is responsible for accounting for *imposta sostitutiva* in respect of capital gains realised on each sale or redemption of Notes (as well as in respect of capital gains realised upon the revocation of its mandate), net of any incurred capital loss, and is required to pay the relevant amount to the Italian tax authorities on behalf of the taxpayer, deducting a corresponding amount from the proceeds to be credited to the Noteholder or using funds provided by the Noteholder for this purpose. Under the *risparmio amministrato* regime, where a sale or redemption of Notes results in a capital loss, such loss may be deducted from capital gains subsequently realised, within the same securities management, in the same tax year or in the following tax years up to the fourth. Under the *risparmio amministrato* regime, the Noteholder is not required to declare the capital gains in its annual tax return.

Any capital gains realised by Italian resident individuals holding Notes not in connection with an entrepreneurial activity who have entrusted the management of their financial assets, including Notes,

to an authorised intermediary and have opted for the so-called "*risparmio gestito*" regime will be included in the computation of the annual increase in value of the managed assets accrued, even if not realised, at year end, subject to a 12.50 per cent. substitute tax, to be paid by the managing authorised intermediary. Under the *risparmio gestito* regime, any depreciation of the managed assets accrued at year end may be carried forward against increase in value of the managed assets accrued in any of the four succeeding tax years. Under the *risparmio gestito* regime, the Noteholder is not required to declare the capital gains realised in its annual tax return.

Any capital gains realised by a Noteholder which is an Italian open ended or a closed-ended investment fund or a SICAV will be included in the result of the relevant portfolio accrued at the end of the tax period, to be subject to the 12.50 per cent. substitute tax (the **Collective Investment Fund Tax**). As of 1 July 2011, the Collective Investment Fund Tax will be repealed and substituted by a substitute tax of 12.5% levied on proceeds distributed by the Fund or the SICAV or received by certain categories of unitholders upon redemption or disposal of the units.

Any capital gains realised by a Noteholder which is an Italian pension fund (subject to the regime provided for by article 17 of the Legislative Decree No. 252 of 5 December 2005) will be included in the result of the relevant portfolio accrued at the end of the tax period, to be subject to the 11 per cent. substitute tax.

Capital gains realised by non-Italian resident Noteholders from the sale or redemption of Notes are not subject to Italian taxation, provided that the relevant Notes (i) are traded on regulated markets, or (ii) if not traded on regulated markets, are held outside Italy.

Inheritance and gift taxes

Pursuant to Law Decree No. 262 of 3 October 2006, (**Decree No. 262**), converted into Law No. 286 of 24 November, 2006, the transfers of any valuable asset (including shares, bonds or other securities) as a result of death or donation are taxed as follows:

- (a) transfers in favour of spouses and direct descendants or direct ancestors are subject to an inheritance and gift tax applied at a rate of 4 per cent. on the value of the inheritance or the gift exceeding EUR1,000,000;
- (b) transfers in favour of relatives to the fourth degree or relatives-in-law to the third degree, are subject to an inheritance and gift tax applied at a rate of 6 per cent. on the entire value of the inheritance or the gift. Transfers in favour of brothers/sisters are subject to the 6 per cent. inheritance and gift tax on the value of the inheritance or the gift exceeding EUR 100,000; and
- (c) any other transfer is, in principle, subject to an inheritance and gift tax applied at a rate of 8 per cent. on the entire value of the inheritance or the gift.

Transfer Tax

Article 37 of Law Decree No 248 of 31 December 2007, (**Decree No. 248**) converted into Law No. 31 of 28 February 2008, published on the Italian Official Gazette No. 51 of 29 February 2008, has abolished the Italian transfer tax, provided for by Royal Decree No. 3278 of 30 December 1923, as amended and supplemented by the Legislative Decree No. 435 of 21 November 1997.

Following the repeal of the Italian transfer tax, as from 31 December 2007 contracts relating to the transfer of securities are subject to the registration tax as follows: (i) public deeds and notarized deeds are subject to fixed registration tax at rate of EUR168; (ii) private deeds are subject to registration tax only in case of use or voluntary registration.

EU Savings Directive

Implementation in Italy of the EU Savings Directive

Italy has implemented the EU Savings Directive through Legislative Decree No. 84 of 18 April, 2005 (the **Decree No. 84**). Under Decree No. 84, subject to a number of important conditions being met, in the case of interest paid to individuals which qualify as beneficial owners of the interest payment and are resident for tax purposes in another Member State, Italian qualified paying agents shall not apply the withholding tax and shall report to the Italian Tax Authorities details of the relevant payments and personal information on the individual beneficial owner. Such information is transmitted by the Italian Tax Authorities to the competent foreign tax authorities of the State of residence of the beneficial owner.”