



EFFECTIVELY MANAGING MONEY MARKET FUND ASSETS

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BNY INVESTMENTS DREYFUS' MONEY MARKET PHILOSOPHY

We believe money market fund managers should seek the highest level of current income consistent with the preservation of capital and liquidity maintenance. We believe prudent risk management is key to long-term investment success. BNY Investments Dreyfus (Dreyfus) money market portfolios are actively managed and continuously monitored by a tenured team of investment professionals, supported by a deep bench of resources, to effectively evaluate investments in an evolving global

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Money market mutual funds may be classified as retail money market funds (“Retail Funds”), government and Treasury money market funds (“Government Funds”) or institutional money market funds (“Institutional Funds”).

Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“Rule 2a-7”) permits Retail and Government Funds to utilize the amortized cost method of valuation to calculate the fund’s net asset value (“NAV”), which provides the means for daily pricing at \$1.00 per share. Institutional Funds generally must utilize a mark-to-market method of valuation, resulting in a floating NAV or share price that fluctuates in value.

Non-government money market funds may impose a discretionary liquidity fee if the fund’s board of directors (or its delegate) determines that a fee is in the best interest of the fund. The fee can be up to 2% on investors redeeming fund shares.

Government Funds are not subject to these requirements however they may elect to have the ability to impose a fee upon shareholder notification of 60 days.

To be able to be classified as a money market fund, the fund must meet specific credit quality, diversification, maturity and liquidity requirements (among other conditions) as defined in Rule 2a-7. This brochure is designed to summarize the regulatory requirements of Rule 2a-7 and discuss the investment and risk management infrastructure that Dreyfus employs to ensure fiduciary and statutory compliance in managing assets in this highly regulated and valued asset class.

The Rule 2a-7 requirements are grouped into the following topics:

- Money Market Fund Classifications
- Credit Quality
- Portfolio Diversification
- Portfolio Maturity
- Portfolio Liquidity
- Liquidity Fees
- Transparency of Money Market Fund Holdings

The following provides information of a general nature with respect to Rule 2a-7. It is not a comprehensive recitation of Rule 2a-7, and is qualified in all respects by the terms of the Rule itself.

SUMMARY OF RULE 2A-7 REQUIREMENTS

Money Market Fund Classifications	<p>The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) created the following classifications for money market mutual funds in reforms to Rule 2a-7 which became effective on October 14, 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Retail money market funds (Retail Funds)• Government/Treasury money market funds (Government Funds)• Institutional money market funds (Institutional Funds) <p>Retail and Government Funds are permitted to utilize the amortized cost method of valuation to calculate the fund’s net asset value (“NAV”), which enables these funds to maintain a stable NAV or share price of \$1.00 per share. Institutional Funds generally must utilize a mark-to-market method of valuation, resulting in a floating NAV or share price that fluctuates in value.</p> <p>Money market fund classifications are also important for purposes of determining whether a fund is subject to discretionary liquidity fees under Rule 2a-7 as discussed further below.</p>
Credit Quality	<p>A money market fund must limit its portfolio investments to U.S. dollar denominated securities that are “Eligible Securities” as defined by Rule 2a-7.</p> <p>Eligible Securities generally include securities that have a remaining maturity of 397 days, and which also present “minimal credit risks” to the fund. This credit risk determination generally must include an analysis of the issuer (or guarantor) of the security and its ability to meet its financial obligations, as well as other applicable factors.</p>
Portfolio Diversification	<p>A money market fund must meet issuer diversification requirements, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the case of a taxable money market fund or a national tax-exempt money market fund, the fund generally may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any one issuer. (Government securities* are excluded from issuer diversification requirements.)• A state tax-exempt money market fund may not invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any one issuer with respect to 75% of its total assets. (The other 25% of a state-specific fund’s assets are not subject to issuer diversification requirements.) <p>With regard to repurchase agreements, Rule 2a-7 permits a money market fund to “look through” to the collateral for diversification purposes if the repurchase agreement is “collateralized fully,” meaning that the underlying collateral consists of cash and/or U.S. government securities.</p>

*“Government security” means any security issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, or by any person controlled or supervised by and acting on behalf of the government of the United States pursuant to the authority granted by the Congress of the United States. Diversification cannot ensure a profit or protect against loss.

SUMMARY OF RULE 2A-7 REQUIREMENTS

Portfolio Maturity

Money market funds must:

- Maintain a weighted average portfolio maturity (“WAM”) of 60 days or less.
- Maintain a weighted average portfolio life to maturity (“WAL”) of 120 days or less.
- Invest in securities that have a remaining maturity of 397 days or less.

Portfolio Liquidity

Rule 2a-7 requires that the fund must be managed to provide sufficient liquidity to meet reasonably foreseeable client needs. The most recent reform to Rule 2a-7, which included multiple compliance dates, provided for the below liquidity requirements, effective April 2, 2024:

- Taxable money market funds must maintain at least 25% of their total assets in “Daily Liquid Assets” such as cash, U.S. Treasuries, and securities for which the fund has a legal right to receive cash in one business day.
- All money market funds must maintain at least 50% of their total assets in “Weekly Liquid Assets” such as cash, U.S. Treasuries, government securities issued at a discount and with a remaining maturity of 60 days or less, and securities for which the fund has a legal right to receive cash in 5 business days.
- There is a 5% maximum limit for investments in “illiquid” securities.

If a fund falls below its applicable percentage minimum for Daily or Weekly Liquid Assets, the fund can only invest in the relevant category of Liquid Assets until the fund meets its applicable percentage minimum as described above.

Discretionary Liquidity Fees

In the case of a Retail or Institutional Fund, the fund’s board of directors (or its delegate) can impose a fee of up to 2% on redeeming shares if it is determined that imposing the fee would be in the best interest of the fund. This restriction gives investors continued access to liquidity at a cost, while reducing the incentives for shareholders to redeem shares.

Government Funds are not subject to these requirements under Rule 2a-7. However, they may elect to have the ability to impose a discretionary liquidity fee upon shareholder notification of 60 days.

SUMMARY OF RULE 2A-7 REQUIREMENTS

Transparency of Money Market Fund Holdings

Rule 2a-7 requires money market funds to post their portfolio holdings each month on their website and retain this information for at least six months.

The fund's current NAV per share (calculated based on current market factors), rounded to the fourth decimal place, must also be posted.

Money market funds are also required to file detailed portfolio information, including the fund's current NAV per share, with the SEC on Form N-MFP (the "Form") after the end of each month. The Form is made publicly available five business days after the respective month-end and is accessible via a link on the respective fund's monthly holdings report on Dreyfus.com.

By having access to this information, the SEC and the public have greater transparency to money market fund activities. In the case of Retail and Government Funds, which generally feature a stable NAV, this information also gives investors the ability to compare the fund's stable share price (\$1.00 per share) and the fund's "shadow price" (current NAV per share).

Roles & Responsibilities of Investment & Support Groups

While Rule 2a-7 provides a strong, rules-based regulatory framework to protect money market fund shareholders, Dreyfus has developed its own best practice standards and risk management procedures to further enhance and monitor liquidity and credit risks within its money market funds. The responsibility of managing Dreyfus money market funds resides within its experienced team of portfolio managers, credit research analysts, investment accounting, risk management, legal, and compliance professionals, with support from the funds' Head of US Investments Compliance and the funds' boards of directors.

Portfolio Managers/Traders

- Review and determine investment strategy/duration for the portfolios based on market conditions, potential interest rate movements and economic outlook
- Monitor liquidity, diversification and credit profile of the fund to ensure compliance with the applicable Rule 2a-7 requirements

Credit Research

- Conduct initial and ongoing credit risk analysis of issuers and guarantors for Eligible Securities, including "minimal credit risk" assessments
- Maintain thorough documentation of the credit risk analyses, incorporating issuer- specific, as well as industry, sector and peer analyses using publicly available statements, discussions with management and third party research

SUMMARY OF RULE 2A-7 REQUIREMENTS

Operations/Investment Accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Responsible for the fund's financial reporting requirements• Provide daily reconciliation of all trades and calculate fund's NAV• Prepare stress testing reports for fund to portfolios
Compliance/ Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitor holdings and communicate issues to Portfolio Management for continuous compliance with Rule 2a-7• Review and oversee stress test process, which measures a fund's ability to maintain liquid assets and minimize principal volatility during hypothetical test events• Provide risk oversight and reporting of operations to management using a series of qualitative and quantitative evaluation assessments
Role of the Board of Directors	<p>The fund boards of directors oversee the investment management and operation of the funds. The boards of directors meet regularly, at which time they receive updates from the funds' portfolio management team on investment activities, the current market environment, stress testing and other Rule 2a-7 compliance matters.</p>
Safekeeping Practices of Money Market Fund Assets	<p>In addition to the various investment practices outlined in the previous sections, below describes additional safeguarding measures relating to money market funds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Money market funds are open-end registered investment companies that are independent corporations or business trusts. They are not subsidiaries of their investment advisor or their parent company.• Fund assets are separate and apart from those of any contractual service provider, and insulated from any failure by such party to fulfill its contractual obligations to the fund.• A fund's custodian bank is responsible for the safekeeping of securities on behalf of the funds. Since the securities are registered in the name of each fund, they are not assets or liabilities of the custodian.

SUMMARY OF SEC RULE 2A-7



Money Market Fund Classifications	Money market mutual funds may be classified as retail money market funds (Retail Funds), government/ Treasury money market funds (Government Funds) or institutional money market funds (Institutional Funds). Retail and Government Funds are permitted to maintain a stable NAV, while Institutional Funds generally must maintain a floating NAV.
Credit Quality	Money market funds must limit their portfolio investments to U.S. dollar denominated securities that are “Eligible Securities,” defined as securities that have a remaining maturity of 397 days, and which also present minimal credit risks to the fund.
Portfolio Diversification	5% issuer limit for all securities. (25% of state-specific fund assets are not subject to issuer diversification requirements.) Government securities are excluded from issuer diversification requirements.
Minimum Liquidity Standards	A taxable money market fund must maintain at least 25% of its assets in “Daily Liquid Assets,” defined as cash, U.S. Treasuries, or securities for which the fund has a legal right to receive cash in one business day. All money market funds must maintain at least 50% of their assets in “Weekly Liquid Assets,” defined as cash, U.S. Treasuries, government securities issued at a discount and with a remaining maturity of 60 days or less, or securities for which the fund has a legal right to receive cash in 5 business days. A fund may not purchase illiquid securities if, after the purchase, more than 5% of the fund’s portfolio would be in such illiquid securities.
Discretionary Liquidity Fees	<p>Non-government money market funds may impose a discretionary liquidity fee if the fund’s board of directors (or its delegate) determines that a fee is in the best interest of the fund. The fee can be up to 2% on investors redeeming fund shares.</p> <p>Government Funds are not subject to these requirements however they may elect to have the ability to impose a fee upon shareholder notification of 60 days.</p>
Portfolio Maturity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Weighted Average Maturity (WAM): 60-day maximum. 2. Weighted Average Life to Maturity (WAL): 120-day maximum.
Stress Testing or Money Market Fund Portfolios	Money market funds must perform periodic stress tests, which generally measure a fund’s ability to maintain liquid assets and minimize principal volatility during hypothetical test events
Disclosure or Portfolio Information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Website Disclosure: Must post the fund’s portfolio holdings each month on its website and retain this information for at least six months. The fund’s current NAV per share, rounded to the fourth decimal place, must also be posted. 2. Regulatory Filing: Form N-MFP must be filed with the SEC on a monthly basis. The Form is made available on www.sec.gov 5 business days after the month to which the information pertains.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Amortized Cost Method	A valuation method where securities are valued at acquisition cost, as adjusted for amortization of premium or accretion of discount, rather than based on current market factors.
Mark-to-Market Method	A market-based valuation where securities are valued at their current market value when market quotations are readily available, and are otherwise valued at their fair value based on current market factors.
Retail Money Market Fund	A money market fund with policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to limit fund ownership to natural persons only. Retail Funds may include retail prime or retail municipal money market funds.
Government/Treasury Money Market Fund	A money market fund that invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in cash, government securities or repurchase agreements that are collateralized by government securities and/or cash. Government Funds may be owned by natural persons, institutional investors or a combination of both.
Institutional Money Market Fund	A money market fund that is neither a Retail Fund nor a Government Fund. Institutional Funds may include institutional prime or institutional municipal money market funds. They are typically owned by institutional investors or a combination of natural persons and institutional investors.
WAM	A measure of the average maturity of all of the underlying money market instruments in the fund, weighted to reflect the relative percentage ownership of each instrument, and taking into account applicable “maturity shortening” provisions provided by the Rule. The WAM of the money market fund calculated without reference to the “maturity shortening” provisions of Rule 2a-7 permitted for purposes of calculating WAM. Generally, for money market funds, WAM can be used primarily as a measure of relative sensitivity to interest rate changes.
WAL	A measure of the average final maturity of all of the underlying money market instruments in the fund, weighted to reflect the relative percentage ownership of each instrument. Unlike WAM, WAL calculations do not allow maturities to be shortened for periodic interest rate resets. Accordingly, WAL will generally be higher than WAM.
Repo Collateral	Refers generally to securities (or cash) that the fund would receive if the underlying counterparty defaults on a repurchase agreement transaction. In “tri-party” repos, collateral is maintained by a third party custodian.

Contact Us

For questions, please call your Dreyfus Sales Representative, or 1-800-346-3621.

Important information

All investments involve risk including loss of principal. Certain investments involve greater or unique risks that should be considered along with the objectives, fees, and expenses before investing.

Investors should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of any mutual fund carefully before investing. Visit www.dreyfus.com to download a money market fund prospectus, or a summary prospectus, if available, that contains this and other information about a fund. Read it carefully before investing.

A money market fund is not insured or guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. Although the fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund.

Retail Prime Money Market Funds: You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. The Fund may impose a fee upon sale of your shares. An investment in the Fund is not a bank account and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund's sponsor is not required to reimburse the Fund for losses, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Fund at any time, including during periods of market stress.

Government/Treasury Money Market Funds: You could lose money by investing in the Fund. Although the Fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at \$1.00 per share, it cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in the Fund is not a bank account and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The Fund's sponsor is not required to reimburse the Fund for losses, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the Fund at any time, including during periods of market stress.

Although the Fund's board has no current intention to impose a fee upon the sale of shares, the board reserves the ability to do so after providing at least 60 days prior written notice to shareholders.

BNY Investments Dreyfus (Dreyfus) is a division of Mellon Investments Corporation (MIC), a registered investment adviser and subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (BNY). Securities are offered by BNY Mellon Securities Corporation (BNYSC), a registered broker-dealer and affiliate of MIC. BNY Investments is the brand name for the investment management business of BNY and its investment firm affiliates worldwide. BNY is the corporate brand of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation and may be used to reference the corporation as a whole or its various subsidiaries generally.

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