Periodic 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.

Product Name: AXA World Funds Global Inflation Bonds (the "Financial Product")

Legal Entity Identifier: 213800B3CJEB7BTR4711

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ YES	☒ NO
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☒ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 1.7 % of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

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.

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The Financial Product has met the environmental and social characteristics promoted for the reference period by investing in companies considering their:

- ESG Score

The Financial Product has also promoted other specific environmental and social characteristics, mainly:

- Preservation of climate with exclusion policies on coal and oil & gas activities
- Protection of ecosystem and prevention of deforestation
- Better health with exclusion on tobacco
- Labor rights, society and human rights, business ethics, anti-corruption with exclusion on companies in violation of international norms and standards such as the United Nations Global Compact Principles, International Labor Organization's (ILO) Conventions or the OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises AXA IM sectorial exclusions and ESG standards have been applied bindingly at all times during the reference period
- Protection of human rights avoiding investing in debt instruments issued by countries where the worst forms of human right violations are observed.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The Financial Product has not designated an ESG Benchmark to promote environmental or social characteristics.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

During the reference the period, the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Financial Product has been measured with the sustainability indicators mentioned above:

Sustainability KPI Name	Value	Investment Universe	Coverage
ESG Score	6.1 / 10	6.09 / 10	99.99 %

N.B.: KPIs and benchmarks are reported based on an average of the data available at each end of month of the reference period.

… And compared to previous periods?

Sustainability KPI Name	Year	Value	Investment Universe	Coverage
ESG Score	2023	5.97 / 10	5.94 / 10	99.98 %
ESG Score	2022	6 / 10	5.92 / 10	99.81 %

N.B.: While Sustainability KPIs are reported based on an average of the data available at each end of quarter of the reference period, for technical reasons benchmarks are reported based on end of year data only. Therefore, the comparison should not be taken as such at face value and should not be interpretated as a breach of the binding elements disclosed into the Financial Product's legal documentation, as figures disclosed for the benchmark are not based on the same accounting approach than for those disclosed for the Financial Product.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

During the reference period, the Financial Product has partially invested in instruments qualifying as sustainable investments with various social and environmental objectives (without any limitation) by assessing the positive contribution of investee companies through at least one of the following dimensions:

1.**UN Sustainable Development Goals alignment (SDG)** of investee companies as reference framework, considering companies which contribute positively to at least one SDG either through the Products and Services they offer or the way they carry their activities ("Operations"). To be considered as a sustainable asset, a company must satisfy the following criteria:

a) the SDG scoring related to the "products and services" offered by the issuer is equal or above 2, corresponding to at least 20% of their revenues being derived from a sustainable activity, or

b) using a best in universe approach consisting of giving priority to the issuers best rated from a non-financial viewpoint irrespective of their sector of activity, the SDG scoring of the issuer's operations is on the better top 2.5%, except in consideration to the SDG-5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption) and SDG 16 (peace & justice), for which the SDG scoring of the issuer's Operation is on the better top 5%. For SDG 5, 8, 10 and 16 the selectivity criteria on issuer's "Operations" is less restrictive as such SDGs are better addressed considering the way the issuer carries their activities than the Products and Services offered by the investee company. It is also less restrictive for SDG 12 which can be addressed through the Products & Services or the way the investee company carries their activities.

The quantitative SDG results are sourced from external data providers and can be overridden by a duly supported qualitative analysis performed by the Investment Manager.

2.**Integration of issuers engaged in a solid Transition Pathway** consistently with the European Commission's ambition to help fund the transition to a 1.5°c world - based on the framework developed by the Science Based Targets Initiative, considering companies which have validated Science-Based targets.

3.**Investments in Green, Social or Sustainability Bonds (GSSB), Sustainability Linked Bonds:**

a) GSSB are instruments which aim to contribute to various sustainable objectives by nature. As such, investments in bonds issued by corporates and sovereigns that have been identified as green bonds, social bonds or sustainability bonds in Bloomberg data base are considered as "sustainable investments" under AXA IM's SFDR framework.

b) With regards to Sustainability Linked Bonds, an internal framework was developed to assess the robustness of those bonds that are used to finance general sustainable purpose. As these instruments are newer leading to heterogeneous practices from issuers, only Sustainability Linked Bonds that get a positive or neutral opinion from AXA IM's internal analysis process are considered as "sustainable investments". This analysis framework draws on the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) guidelines with a stringent proprietary approach based on the following defined criteria: (i) issuer's sustainability strategy and key performance indicators relevance and materiality, (ii) Sustainability performance target's ambition, (iii) bond characteristics and (iv) sustainability performance target's monitoring & reporting.

The Financial Product took into consideration the criteria of the EU Taxonomy environmental objectives, and the "do not significantly harm" principles. It is invested in activities aligned with the objectives of the EU Taxonomy. The Taxonomy alignment of the Financial Product has been provided by an external data provider and have been consolidated at portfolio level by AXA IM. Nevertheless, it has not been subject to an audit or a review by a third party.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

During the reference period, the Do No Significant Harm Principle for the sustainable investments the Financial Product made had been achieved by not investing in company meeting any of the criteria below:

- The issuer caused significant harm along any of the SDGs when one of its SDG scores is below –5 based on a quantitative database from an external provider on a scale ranging from +10 corresponding to 'significantly contributing' to -10 corresponding to 'significantly obstructing', unless the quantitative score has been qualitatively overridden.
- The issuer failed within in AXA IM's sectorial and ESG standards ban lists, which consider among other factors the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
- The issuer had a CCC (or 1.43) or lower ESG rating according to AXA IM ESG scoring methodology (as defined in SFDR precontractual annex).

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

The Financial Product has taken into consideration Principal Adverse Impacts ("PAIs") indicators to ensure that the sustainable investments did not harm significantly any other sustainability objectives under SFDR.
Principal adverse impacts have been mitigated through (i) AXA IM sectorial exclusion policies and AXA IM ESG standards that have been applied bindingly at all times by the Financial Product, as well as through the filters based on UN Sustainable Development Goals scoring.
AXA IM also relies on the SDG pillar of its sustainable investment framework to monitor and take into account adverse impacts on those sustainability factors by excluding investee companies which have a SDG score under – 5 on any SDG (on a scale from + 10 corresponding to 'significant contributing impact ' to – 10 corresponding to 'significant obstructing impact'), unless the quantitative score has been qualitatively overridden following a duly documented analysis by AXA IM Core ESG & Impact Research. This approach enables us to ensure investee companies with the worst adverse impacts on any SDG are not considered as sustainable investments.

Environment:

Relevant AXA IM policies	PAI indicator	Units	Measurement	Coverage in % based on Total AUM	Coverage in % based on eligible assets
Climate Risk policy Ecosystem Protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 1: Green House Gas (GHG) emissions (scope 1, 2, & 3 starting 01/2023)	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO2e)	Scope 1: 71.936 Scope 2: 14.566 Scope 3: 385.013 Scope 1+2: 86.502 Scope 1+2+3: 471.391	Scope 1: 0 Scope 2: 0 Scope 3: 0 Scope 1+2: 0 Scope 1+2+3: 0	Scope 1: 16 Scope 2: 16 Scope 3: 15 Scope 1+2: 16 Scope 1+2+3: 15
	PAI 2: Carbon Footprint	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents per million euro or dollar invested (tCO2e/€M)	Scope 1+2: 38.448 Scope 1+2+3: 0.45	Scope 1+2: 0 Scope 1+2+3: 0	Scope 1+2: 17 Scope 1+2+3: 15
	PAI 3: GHG intensity of investee companies	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents per million euro of revenue (tCO2e/€M)	Scope 1+2+3: 1230.8	Scope 1+2+3: 0	Scope 1+2+3: 18
Climate Risk policy	PAI 4: Exposure to Companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector (% of AuM)	0.02	0	18
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 5 : Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources (%)	Energy Consumption: 52.67 Energy Production: 51.23	Energy Consumption: 0 Energy Production: 0	Energy Consumption: 18 Energy Production: 0
Climate risk policy (considering an expected correlation between GHG emissions and energy consumption)[1]	PAI 6: Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector (GWh/€M)	Sector NACE C: 0.09 Sector NACE D: 1.107 Sector NACE E: 2.832 Sector NACE G: 0.042 Sector NACE H: 1.37 Sector NACE L: 0.204	Sector NACE A: 0 Sector NACE B: 0 Sector NACE C: 0 Sector NACE D: 0 Sector NACE E: 0 Sector NACE F: 0 Sector NACE G: 0 Sector NACE H: 0 Sector NACE L: 0	Sector NACE C: 26 Sector NACE D: 0 Sector NACE E: 25 Sector NACE G: 25 Sector NACE H: 1 Sector NACE L: 25
Ecosystem Protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 7: Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas (% of AuM)	0.04	0	4
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 8: Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average (t/€M)	0.0	0	2
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 9: Hazardous waste and	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste	0.004	0	5

[1] The approach used to mitigate the PAI indicators through this exclusion policy will evolve as the improvement in data availability and quality enables us to use the PAI more effectively. Not all high impact climate sectors are targeted by the exclusion policy for the time being.

	radioactive waste ratio	generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average (t/€M)			

Social and Governance:

Relevant AXA IM policies	PAI indicator	Units	Measurement	Coverage in % based on Total AUM	Coverage in % based on eligible assets
ESG standards policy: violation of international norms and standards	PAI 10: Violation of UN Global Compact principles & OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (% of AuM)	0%	1	100
ESG standards policy: violation of international norms and standards (considering an expected correlation between companies non-compliant with international norms and standards and the lack of implementation by companies of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with those standards)[2]	PAI 11: Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles & OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance /complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (% of AuM)	0.04 %	0	17
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 12: Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies (%)	16.33%	0	17
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 13: Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members (%)	41.05	0	18
Controversial weapons policy	PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons (% of AuM)	0	1	100

For Sovereign and supranationals:

Relevant AXA IM policies	PAI indicator	Units	Measurement	Coverage in % based on Total AUM	Coverage in % based on eligible assets
• AXA IM ESG Standards policy, through the exclusion of investee countries with severe social violations • Compliance black-list based on international and EU sanctions	PAI 16: Sovereign Investee countries subject to social violations	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	Absolute number: 0 Relative number: 0.0	Absolute number: 98 Relative number: 98	Absolute number: 100 Relative number: 100

The Financial Product is also taking into account the environmental optional indicator PAI 6 'Water usage and recycling' and the social optional indicator PAI 15 'Lack of anti-corruption and anti-bribery policies'.

PAI calculation methodologies have been defined as consistently as possible with current regulatory guidelines. Furthermore, reporting on PAIs can be limited or may reflect reporting periods prior to the reference period mainly due to challenges with regards to both data availability and reliability. PAI definitions and calculation methodologies may still evolve in the future depending on any additional regulatory guidelines, or due to data evolution with, for instance,

[2] The approach used to mitigate the PAI indicators through this exclusion policy will evolve as the improvement in data availability and quality enables us to use the PAI more effectively.

data provider's change in methodology, or change in data sets used in order to align different reporting frameworks whenever possible.

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

During the reference period, the Financial Product did not invest in companies which cause, contribute or are linked to violations of international norms and standards in a material manner. Those standards focus on Human Rights, Society, Labor and Environment. AXA IM excluded any companies that have been assessed as "non compliant" to UN's Global Compact Principles, International Labor Organization's (ILO) Conventions, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union 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.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

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.

The Financial Product took into consideration the following Principal Adverse Impact indicators applying the following exclusion policies:

Relevant AXA IM policies	PAI indicator	Units	Measurement	Coverage in % based on Total AUM	Coverage in % based on eligible assets
Climate Risk policy Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 1: Green House Gas (GHG) emissions (scope 1, 2 & 3 starting 01/2023)	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO2e)	Scope 1: 71.936 Scope 2: 14.566 Scope 3: 385.013 Scope 1+2: 86.502 Scope 1+2+3: 471.391	Scope 1: 0 Scope 2: 0 Scope 3: 0 Scope 1+2: 0 Scope 1+2+3: 0	Scope 1: 16 Scope 2: 16 Scope 3: 15 Scope 1+2: 16 Scope 1+2+3: 15
Climate Risk policy Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 2: Carbon Footprint	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents per million euro or dollar invested (tCO2e/€M)	Scope 1+2: 38.448 Scope 1+2+3: 0.45	Scope 1+2: 0 Scope 1+2+3: 0	Scope 1+2: 17 Scope 1+2+3: 15
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Climate Risk policy	PAI 4: Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector (% of AuM)	0.02	0	18
Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 7: Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas (% of AuM)	0.04	0	4
ESG standard policy / violation of international norms and standards	PAI 10: Violation of UN Global Compact principles & OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (% of AuM)	0%	1	100
Controversial weapons policy	PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons (% of AuM)	0	1	100

For Sovereign and supranationals:

Relevant AXA IM policies	PAI indicator	Units	Measurement	Coverage in % based on Total AUM	Coverage in % based on eligible assets
• AXA IM ESG Standards policy, through the exclusion of investee countries with severe social violations • Compliance black-list based on international and EU sanctions	PAI 16: Sovereign Investee countries subject to social violations	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	Absolute number: 0 Relative number: 0.0	Absolute number: 98 Relative number: 98	Absolute number: 100 Relative number: 100

Source: S&P Trucost, 2024

PAI calculation methodologies have been defined as consistently as possible with current regulatory guidelines. Furthermore, reporting on PAIs can be limited or may reflect reporting periods prior to the reference period mainly due to challenges with regards to both data availability and reliability. PAI definitions and calculation methodologies may still evolve in the future depending on any additional regulatory guidelines, or due to data evolution with, for instance, data provider's change in methodology, or change in data sets used in order to align different reporting frameworks whenever possible.

N.B.: PAIs are reported based on an average of the impacts at each end of quarter of the reference period where data is available.

Figures disclosed on PAI indicators can either be based on the "current value of all investments" as defined by the Regulation, or on "eligible assets with available data only" where relevant. For the purpose of this document, "eligible assets with available data only" refers to all investments (i.e., investee companies, or sovereign and supranational, or real estate assets, depending on the PAI), excluding derivatives, cash and cash equivalent and eligible assets without available data. "Eligible assets without available data" refers to assets that have insufficient data and/or low data quality for a specific investment. The attention of the recipient is drawn to the fact that for some specific PAIs (i.e., PAIs which are relative i) to investee companies' revenue or ii) to non-monetary units such as physical flows), the calculation is rebased on eligible assets with available data only for data quality and comparability purposes. Such exclusion at the denominator is reflected and disclosed through the coverage ratios for the relevant indicators: the coverage disclosed reflects the proportion of eligible assets for which data is available and provided in this document; in addition, to ensure full transparency on the scope of assets where PAIs are disclosed, the coverage based on the current value of all investments is also disclosed.

Reported PAI indicators based on the current value of all investments	Reported PAI indicators based on eligible assets, excluding eligible assets with no available data
PAI indicators 2, 4, 7, 10, 11 and 14	PAI indicators 3 and 6

N.B.: PAI indicators 1 and 16 are not based neither on any of these two approaches as being PAIs in absolute values (noting that the PAI 16 is also relative to the number of invested countries in addition to the absolute value number), i.e., having no denominator in their formula.

More details on our methodologies to account and disclose PAIs are available in AXA IM ESG Methodologies Handbook available on AXA IM website: https://www.axa-im.com/our-policies-and-reports

What were the top investments of this financial product?

The top investments of the Financial Product (based on the NACE classification's divisions: NACE level 2) are detailed below:

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01/01/2024-31/12/2024

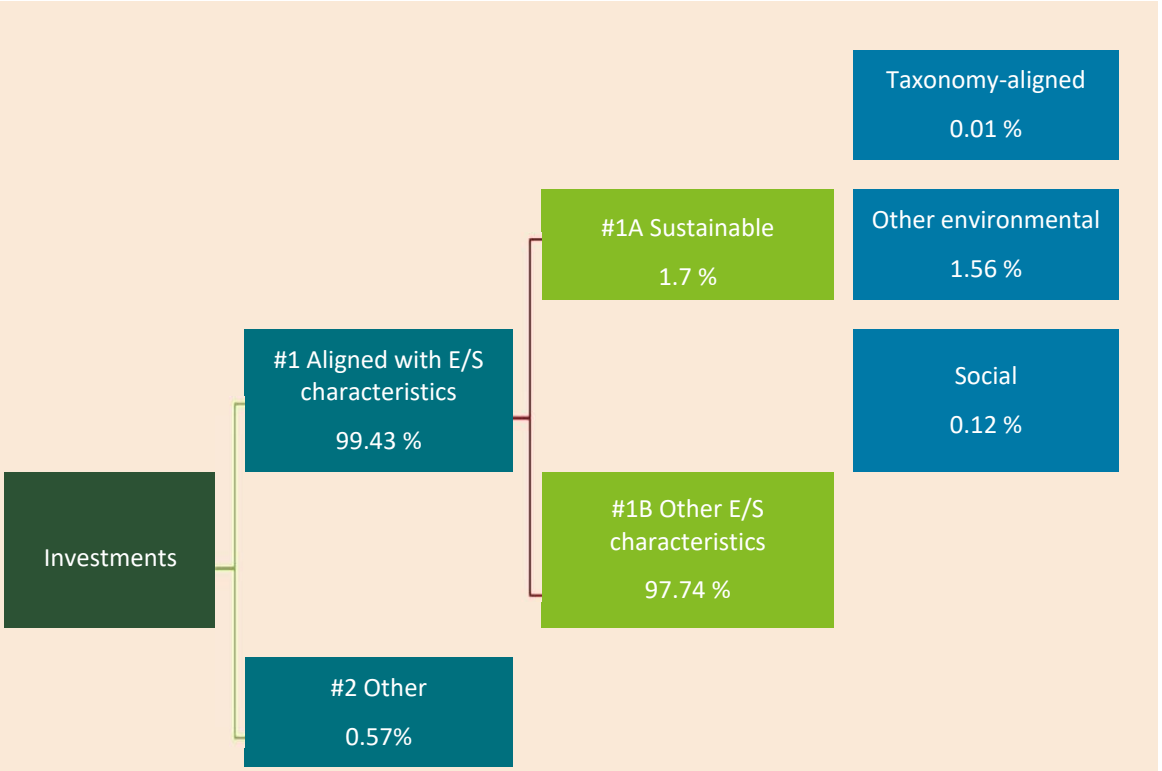
Largest investments	Sector (NACE level 2)	% Assets	Country
AXA WF Global Inflation Short Duration Bonds M (H)	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	3.02%	LU
TII 0.125% - 15/01/2031 CPI	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	2.44%	US
TII 1.25% - 15/04/2028 CPI	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	2.32%	US
TII 3.875% - 15/04/2029 CPI	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	2.28%	US
SPGBEI 0.65% - 30/11/2027 CPI	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	2.15%	ES
TII 0.5% - 15/01/2028 CPI	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1.85%	US
TII 2.375% - 15/01/2027 CPI	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1.72%	US
TII 1.125% - 15/01/2033 CPI	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1.64%	US
TII 0.875% - 15/01/2029 CPI	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1.64%	US
TII 0.125% - 15/01/2032 CPI	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1.62%	US
TII 0.125% - 15/04/2027 CPI	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1.59%	US
TII 0.125% - 15/07/2031 CPI	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1.57%	US
TII 0.625% - 15/07/2032 CPI	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1.53%	US
TII 0.375% - 15/07/2027 CPI	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1.51%	US
TII 2.375% - 15/10/2028 CPI	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	1.5%	US

The portfolio proportions of investments presented above are an average over the reference period.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#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 remaining 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.

The actual asset allocation has been reported based on an average of the data available at end of each quarter of the reference period.

Depending on the potential usage of derivatives within this product's investment strategy, the expected exposure detailed below could be subject to variability as the portfolio's NAV may be impacted by the Mark to Market of derivatives. For more details on the potential usage of derivatives by this product, please refer to its precontractual documents and its investment strategy described within.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Financial product's investments were made in the economic sectors (based on NACE level 2) detailed below:

Top sector (NACE level 2)	Proportion
Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	95.43%
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	3.28%
Land transport and transport via pipelines	0.69%
Other	0.6%

The portfolio proportions of investments presented above are an average over the reference period.

To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Financial Product took into consideration the criteria of the EU Taxonomy environmental objectives, and the "do not significantly harm" principles. It is invested in activities aligned with the objectives of the EU Taxonomy. The Taxonomy alignment of the Financial Product has been provided by an external data provider and have been consolidated at portfolio level by AXA IM. Nevertheless, it has not been subject to an audit or a review by a third party.
The Taxonomy alignment of the Financial Product has been provided by an external data provider and have been consolidated to the portfolio level by AXA IM. Nevertheless, it has not been subject to an audit or a review by a third party.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy?[3]

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 activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

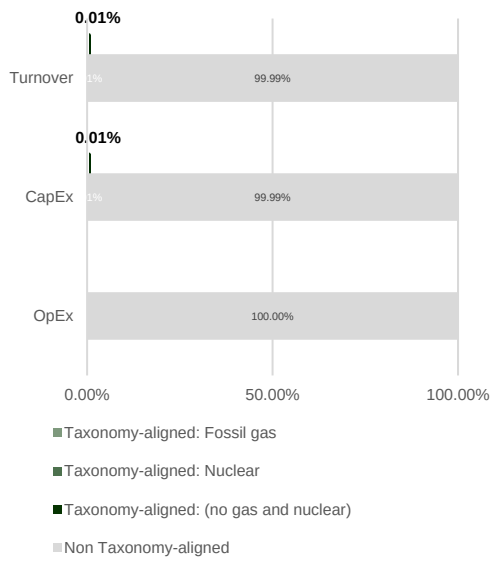
☒ No

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

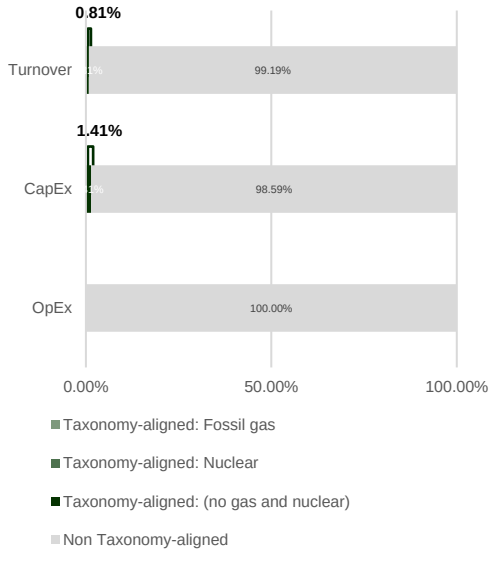
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **including sovereign bonds***



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **excluding sovereign bonds***



This graph represents 100 % of the total investments.

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

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

[3] 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 objective -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.

The Financial Product has invested 0% of its Net Asset Value in transitional activities and 0% of its Net Asset Value in enabling activities.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

Percentage of EU Taxonomy-aligned investments			
	2024	2023	2022
Revenue-based	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
CapEx-based	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
OpEx-based	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Source: AXA IM, based on S&P Trucost, 2024

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of the sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy has been 1.56% for this Financial Product during the reference period.

Investee companies with an environmental sustainable objective under SFDR are contributing to support UN SDGs or transition to decarbonization based on defined criteria as described above. Those criteria applying to issuers are different from technical screening criteria defined in EU Taxonomy applying to economic activities.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

During the reference period, the Financial Product invested in 0.12% of sustainable investments with a social objective.

What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The remaining "Other" investments represented 0.57% of the Financial Product's Net Asset Value.

The "other" assets may have consisted in, as defined in the precontractual annex:

- cash and cash equivalent investments, and ;
- other instruments eligible to the Financial Product and that do not meet the Environmental and/or Social criteria described in this appendix. Such assets may be transferable securities such as debt instruments, derivatives investments and investment collective schemes that do not promote environmental or social characteristics and that are used to attain the financial objective of the Financial Product and / or for diversification and / or hedging purposes.

Environmental or social safeguards were applied and assessed on all "other" assets except on (i) non single name derivatives, (ii) on UCITS and/or UCIs managed by other management company and (iii) on cash and cash equivalent investments described above.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

During the reference period, the Financial Product continued to apply all AXA IM exclusion policies, for which the exclusion criteria were updated - for the most recent updates - in 2023, but which exclusion lists were updated in 2024. More details on AXA IM exclusion policies are available under the following link: Sustainability Policies and Reports | AXA IM Corporate

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

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

Not applicable.