

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, 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.

Product Name: AXA World Funds ACT Human Capital (the “Financial Product”)

Legal Entity Identifier: 2138002K7PEDAMUO9B79

Sustainable investment objective

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> NO</p>
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 44.09%</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ____% of sustainable investments</p>
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p>
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p>
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective: 54.34%</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</p>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments</p>



To what extent was the sustainable investment objective of this financial product met?

The Financial Product has met its sustainable investment objective for the reference period by investing in companies considering their:

- Human Capital Score
- Women on Board

The financial product has met its sustainable investment objectives by investing in companies assessed as sustainable through the following dimension:

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.

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 sustainability indicators perform?**

During the reference the period, the attainment of the sustainable objective of the Financial Product has been measured with the sustainability indicators mentioned below:

Sustainability KPI Name	Value	Benchmark	Coverage
Human Capital Score	5.65 / 10		98.83 %
Women on Board	42.61 % of women on board (for corporates only)	40.39 % of women on board (for corporates only)	97.38 %

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	Benchmark	Coverage
Human Capital Score	2023	5.68 / 10		
Human Capital Score	2022	5.7 / 10	5.24 / 10	100 %

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 interpreted 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.

● **How did the sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any sustainable investment objective?**

The application of the Do No Significant Harm Principle for the sustainable investments the Financial Product made means that the following companies cannot qualify as sustainable if they met any of the criteria listed below1:

- The issuer causes harm along any of the SDGs when one of its SDG scores is below –5 based on a quantitative database from 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 is in AXA IM’s sectorial and ESG standards ban lists (as described below), which consider among other factors the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
- The issuer has a CCC (or 1.43) or lower ESG rating according to AXA IM ESG scoring methodology. The ESG score is based on ESG scoring from external data provider as primary inputs assessing data points across Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) dimensions. AXA IM analysts can complement with a fundamental and documented ESG analysis in case of lack of coverage or disagreement on the ESG rating provided that it is approved by AXA IM dedicated internal governance body.

Indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were considered, including through the application of AXA IM’s exclusion and stewardship policies.

----- **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 policies and AXA IM ESG standards and (ii) exclusion criteria for Climate Transition Benchmarks (CTB), as defined in the Benchmark Regulation Delegated Regulation (CDR (EU) 2020/1818) Article 12(1)(a)-(c) (as described in the SFDR precontractual annex 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 –

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

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.

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.

Where relevant, Stewardship policies are an additional risk mitigation on principal adverse impacts through direct dialogue with companies on sustainability and governance issues. Through the engagement activities, the Financial Product used its influence as an investor to encourage companies to mitigate environmental and social risks relevant to their sectors.

Voting at general meetings is also an important element of the dialogue with investee companies in order to foster sustainably long-term value of the companies in which the Financial Product invests and mitigate adverse impacts.

Environment:

Relevant AXA IM policies	PAI indicator	Units	Measurement	Coverage in % based on Total AUM	Coverage in % based on eligible assets
Climate Risk policy	PAI 1: Green House Gas (GHG) emissions (scope 1, 2, & 3 starting 01/2023)	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO ₂ e)	Scope 1: 1916.7 Scope 2: 1099.684 Scope 3: 183119.469 Scope 1+2: 3016.384 Scope 1+2+3: 186114.063	Scope 1: 99 Scope 2: 99 Scope 3: 96 Scope 1+2: 99 Scope 1+2+3: 96	Scope 1: 100 Scope 2: 100 Scope 3: 97 Scope 1+2: 100 Scope 1+2+3: 97
Ecosystem Protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 2: Carbon Footprint	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents per million euro or dollar invested (tCO ₂ e/€M)	Scope 1+2: 16.256 Scope 1+2+3: 1250.137	Scope 1+2: 99 Scope 1+2+3: 96	Scope 1+2: 100 Scope 1+2+3: 97
	PAI 3: GHG intensity of investee companies	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents per million euro of revenue (tCO ₂ e/€M)	Scope 1+2+3: 1465.226	Scope 1+2+3: 96	Scope 1+2+3: 97
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)	3.42	99	100
Climate Risk policy (engagement only)	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: 47.83 Energy Production: 86.05	Energy Consumption: 97 Energy Production: 0	Energy Consumption: 98 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: 7.02 Sector NACE D: 0.038 Sector NACE E: 0.406 Sector NACE F: 558.149 Sector NACE G: 0.024 Sector NACE L: 0.393	Sector NACE A: 0 Sector NACE B: 0 Sector NACE C: 32 Sector NACE D: 2 Sector NACE E: 2 Sector NACE F: 6 Sector NACE G: 8 Sector NACE H: 0 Sector NACE L: 5	Sector NACE C: 79 Sector NACE D: 75 Sector NACE E: 76 Sector NACE F: 76 Sector NACE G: 77 Sector NACE L: 76
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)	17.9	18	18
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 8: Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee	0.028	33	33

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.

		companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average (t/€M)			
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 9: Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average (t/€M)	0.619	51	52

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%	99	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)	25.57 %	97	98
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 12: Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies (%)	13.1%	87	88
Voting and Engagement policy with systematic voting criteria linked with board gender diversity	PAI 13: Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members (%)	39.55	99	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	99	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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	Absolute number: 0 Relative number: 0	Absolute number: 0 Relative number: 0	Absolute number: 96 Relative number: 96

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.

		and, where applicable, national law			
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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, 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:

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 relies on an external provider's screening framework and excludes 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).



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

The Financial Product took into consideration the following Principal Adverse Impact indicators as presented below:

Relevant AXA IM policies	PAI indicator	Units	Measurement	Coverage in % based on Total AUM	Coverage in % based on eligible assets
Climate Risk policy	PAI 1: Green House Gas (GHG) emissions (scope 1, 2 & 3 starting 01/2023)	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (tCO ₂ e)	Scope 1: 1916.7 Scope 2: 1099.684 Scope 3: 183119.469 Scope 1+2: 3016.384 Scope 1+2+3: 186114.063	Scope 1: 99 Scope 2: 99 Scope 3: 96 Scope 1+2: 99 Scope 1+2+3: 96	Scope 1: 100 Scope 2: 100 Scope 3: 97 Scope 1+2: 100 Scope 1+2+3: 97
Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy					
Climate Risk policy	PAI 2: Carbon Footprint	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents per million euro or dollar invested (tCO ₂ e/€M)	Scope 1+2: 16.256 Scope 1+2+3: 1250.137	Scope 1+2: 99 Scope 1+2+3: 96	Scope 1+2: 100 Scope 1+2+3: 97
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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)	3.42	99	100
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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)	17.9	18	18
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%	99	100
Voting and Engagement policy with systematic voting	PAI 13: Board Gender diversity	Average ratio of female board members in investee companies,	39.55	99	100

criteria linked with board gender diversity		expressed as a percentage of all board members (%)			
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	99	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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	Absolute number: 0 Relative number: 0	Absolute number: 96 Relative number: 96

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, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14	PAI indicators 3, 5, 6, 12 and 13

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
SPIE SA XPAR EUR	Architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis	3.43%	FR
ERSTE GROUP BANK AG XWBO EUR	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	3.34%	AT
STOREBRAND ASA XOSL NOK	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	3.14%	NO
PRYSMIAN SPA MTAA EUR	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	3.09%	IT
ASR NEDERLAND NV XAMS EUR	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	3.08%	NL
ARCADIS NV XAMS EUR	Architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis	2.85%	NL
EIFFAGE XPAR EUR	Construction of buildings	2.63%	FR
TELE2 AB-B SHS XSTO SEK	Telecommunications	2.58%	SE
CEMBRA MONEY BANK AG XSWX CHF	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	2.58%	CH
INFRASTRUTTURE WIRELESS ITAL MTAA EUR	Civil engineering	2.57%	IT
FINECOBANK SPA MTAA EUR	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	2.54%	IT
INTERTEK GROUP PLC XLON GBP	Architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis	2.54%	GB
GALENICA AG XSWX CHF	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.4%	CH
PEARSON PLC XLON GBP	Publishing activities	2.34%	GB
AXFOOD AB XSTO SEK	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.25%	SE

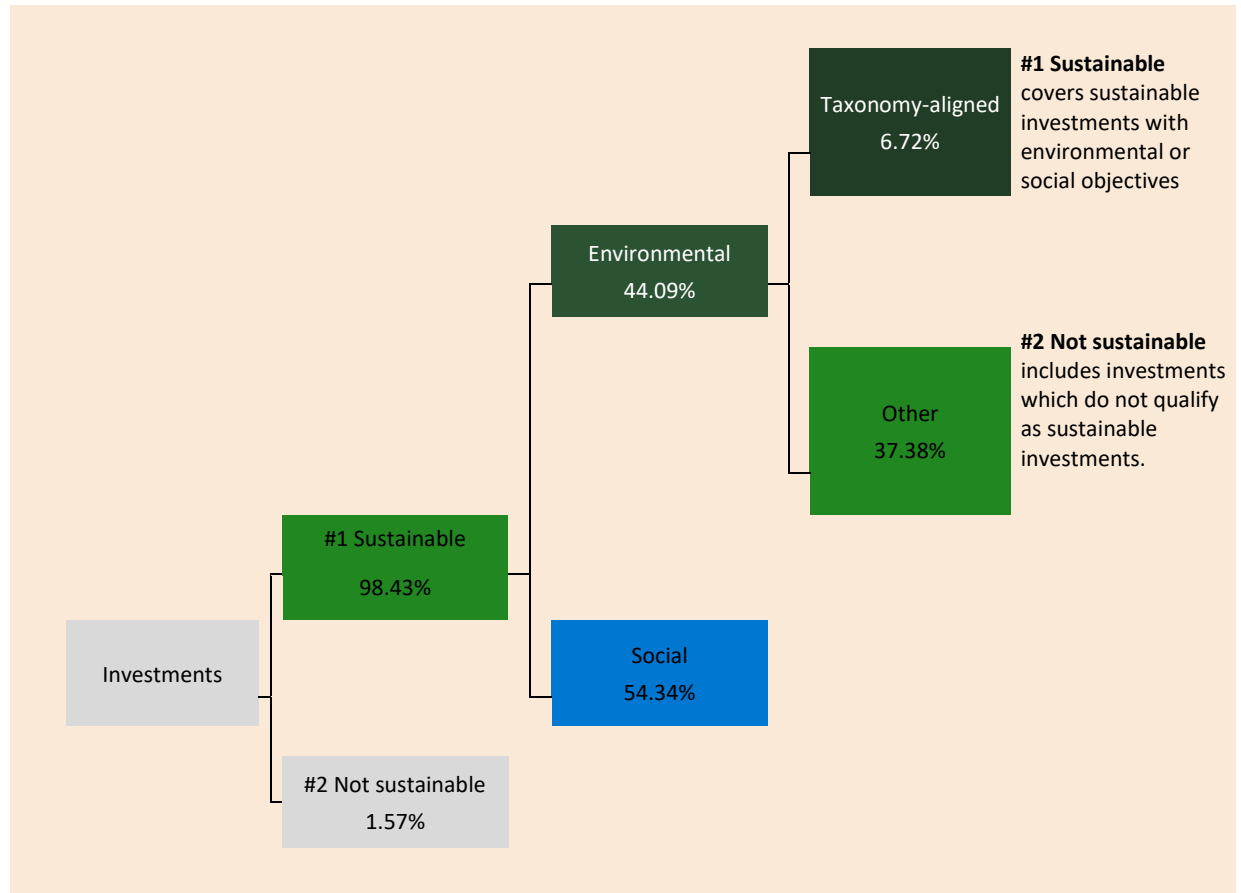
The portfolio proportions of investments presented above are an average over the reference period.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

What was the asset allocation?



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
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	12.21%
Architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis	8.82%
Publishing activities	7.54%
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	6.52%
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	6.22%
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	5.72%
Manufacture of paper and paper products	5.37%
Real estate activities	5.27%
Construction of buildings	4.33%
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	4.15%
Civil engineering	3.83%
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	3.36%
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	3.09%
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	2.74%
Telecommunications	2.58%
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.25%

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2.17%
Water collection, treatment and supply	1.88%
Manufacture of furniture	1.79%
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	1.65%
Manufacture of food products	1.61%
Manufacture of wearing apparel	1.35%
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	1.23%
Manufacture of electrical equipment	0.99%
Other	0.95%
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	0.84%
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	0.77%
Other manufacturing	0.76%

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



To what extent were 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.

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.

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

☐

Yes

☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

☒

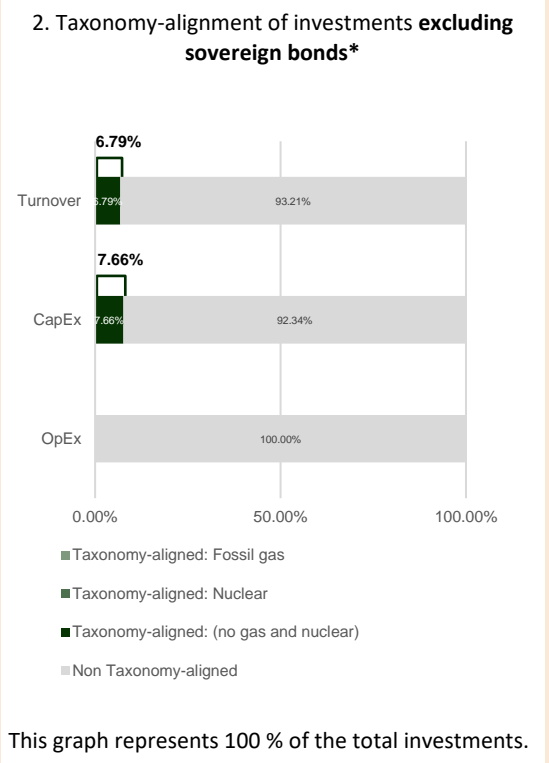
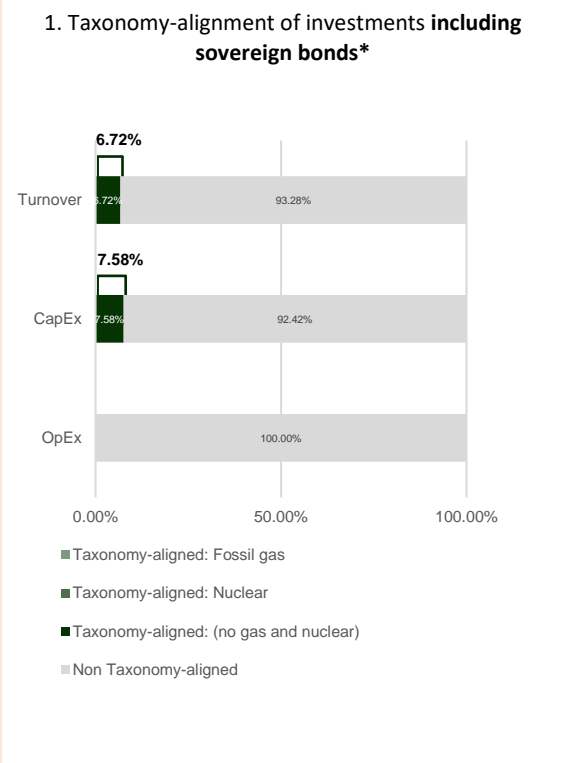
No

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 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.

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.*



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

The Taxonomy alignment of the Financial Product has been provided by an external data provider and has 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.

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

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

● **How did the percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

Percentage of EU Taxonomy-aligned investments			
	2024	2023	2022
Revenue-based	6.72%	0.00%	0.00%
CapEx-based	7.58%	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 the EU Taxonomy.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU taxonomy?

The share of the sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy has been 37.38% 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 54.34 % of sustainable investments with a social objective.



What investments were included under “not sustainable”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments included under “not sustainable” represented 1.57% of the Net Asset Value of the product.

The “not sustainable” assets may have consisted in, as defined in the precontractual annex:

- derivatives used in hedging strategies or used for liquidity management purpose and,
- cash and cash equivalent investments (being bank deposit, eligible money market instruments and money market funds) used for managing the liquidity of the Financial Product

Environmental or social safeguards are applied and assessed on all “Not Sustainable” assets except on (i) non single name derivatives and (ii) on cash and cash equivalent investments described above.



What actions have been taken to attain the sustainable investment objective during the reference period?

The Financial Product has been awarded with the French Label ISR and therefore applied continuously the label's requirements into its daily management during the reference period. As a consequence of the planned continuous application of the label in 2025, and to align with the Label ISR V3 standards which enter into force on the 1st of January of 2025 for existing products, the Financial Product's investment strategy, in particular the responsible investment strategy, has been adapted end of 2024, as described in the relative SFDR Annex of the prospectus of the Financial Product. Furthermore, a yearly audit is conducted by external auditors to ensure the compliance of the Financial Product with the Label. More details on this label are available under the following link: [Label ISR - Attribution criteria](#)



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

Not applicable.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable objective.