

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

Product name: AXA WORLD FUNDS - ACT EUROZONE IMPACT
Legal entity identifier: 2138003LLF1182XFON77

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainable investment objective

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☒ ☒ Yes

☒ It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 58.75%

☐ 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

☒ It made sustainable investments with a social objective: 39.25%

☐ ☐ ☐ No

☐ 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

☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments



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

The Financial Product seeks a Sustainable Investment objective to advance the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by investing into companies whose business models and/or operational practices are aligned with targets defined by one or more SDGs, by applying an impact approach.

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

- Carbon intensity
- 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 did not take into consideration the criteria of the EU Taxonomy environmental objectives.

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

● *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 indicator mentioned below:

Sustainability KPI Name	Value	Benchmark	Coverage
Carbon intensity	168.8 CO2 tons per millions \$ revenue for corporate and in CO2 Kg per PPP \$ of GDP for sovereign	240.09 CO2 tons per millions \$ revenue for corporate and in CO2 Kg per PPP \$ of GDP for sovereign	99.99%
Women on Board	42.84% of women on board	40.77% of women on board	99.43%

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.

● ... And compared to previous periods?

Not applicable.

● *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 below:

- 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 AXA IM sectorial exclusion policies and AXA IM ESG standards (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 – 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
Climate Risk policy	PAI 1: Green House Gas (GHG) emissions (scope 1, 2, & 3 starting 01/2023)	Metric tonnes	
Ecosystem Protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 2: Carbon Footprint	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents per million euro or dollar invested (tCO ₂ e/M€ or tCO ₂ e/M\$)	
	PAI 3: GHG intensity of investee companies	Metric tonnes per eur million revenue	
Climate Risk policy	PAI 4: Exposure to Companies active in the fossil fuel sector	% of investments	
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 5 : Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	% of total energy sources	
Climate risk policy (considering an expected correlation between GHG emissions and energy consumption) ¹	PAI 6: Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector	
Ecosystem Protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 7: Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas	% of investments	
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 8: Emissions to water	Tonnes per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 9: Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	

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.

Social and Governance:

Relevant AXA IM policies	PAI indicator	Units	Measurement
ESG standards policy: violation of international norms and standards	PAI 10: Violations of UN Global Compact principles & OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises	% of investments	
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	% of investments	
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 12: Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 13: Board gender diversity	Expressed as a percentage of all board members	
Controversial weapons policy	PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons	% of investments	

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'.

AXA IM relies on an third-party data provider, notably for the PAI indicators included above. The data used is the data available at the time of reporting and can therefore reflect a prior reference period. The data comes either from disclosures made by investee companies or from estimations. It is currently not possible, from a technical standpoint, for AXA IM to distinguish reference periods or the level of estimation of data in this reporting.

Please note that these indicators have been published for information purposes only, as SFDR Level 2 requirements entered into force on 01/01/2023, after this report's reference period.

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.

The PAI indicators measures given here reflect the Financial Product's assets as of 30/12/2022.

AXA IM may, in particular with the aim of improving data quality, change third party data providers at any time and at its own discretion. This may lead to changes on the data used for the same instruments or investments in future reporting.

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).

Please note that, despite our commitment in the precontractual SFDR annex to publish these indicators in our periodic reporting SFDR annex, SFDR Level 2 requirements – such as the integration of PAI indicators in the investment process – only entered into force on 01/01/2023, after this report's reference period. Therefore, PAI indicators will start being disclosed in the periodic reporting SFDR annex relative to the reference period in which SFDR Level 2 requirements entered into application.



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
Climate Risk policy	PAI 1: Green House Gas (GHG) emissions (scope 1, 2 & 3 starting 01/2023)	Metric tonnes	
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€ or tCO ₂ e/M\$)	
Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy			
Climate Risk policy	PAI 3: GHG intensity of investee companies	Metric tonnes per eur million revenue	
Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy			

Climate Risk policy	PAI 4: Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	% of investments	
Climate Risk policy (engagement only)	PAI 5: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	% of total energy sources	
Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 7: activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive area	% of investments	
ESG standard policy / violation of international norms and standards	PAI 10: Violation of UN global compact principles & OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	% of investments	
Voting and Engagement policy with systematic voting criteria linked with board gender diversity	PAI 13: Board Gender diversity	Expressed as a percentage of all board members	
Controversial weapons policy	PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons	% of investments	

AXA IM relies on an third-party data provider, notably for PAI indicators. The data used is the data available at the time of reporting and can therefore reflect a prior reference period. The data comes either from disclosures made by investee companies or from estimations. It is currently not possible, from a technical standpoint, for AXA IM to distinguish reference periods or the level of estimation of data in this reporting.

Please note that these indicators have been published for information purposes only, as SFDR Level 2 requirements entered into force on 01/01/2023, after this report's reference period. The PAI indicators measures given here reflect the Financial Product's assets as of 30/12/2022.

AXA IM may, in particular with the aim of improving data quality, change third party data providers at any time and at its own discretion. This may lead to changes on the data used for the same instruments or investments in future reporting.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The top investments of the Financial Product are detailed below:

Top Investments	Sector	Proportion	Country
ASML HOLDING NV XAMS EUR	Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery n.e.c.	7.03%	NL
SIEMENS AG-REG XETR EUR	Manufacture of electrical equipment	4.21%	DE

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 30/12/2022

BNP PARIBAS XPAR EUR	Other monetary intermediation	3.98%	FR
L'OREAL XPAR EUR	Manufacture of perfumes and toilet preparations	3.74%	FR
SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC SE XPAR EUR	Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	3.59%	FR
AIR LIQUIDE SA XPAR EUR	Manufacture of industrial gases	3.57%	FR
ESSILORLUXOTTICA XPAR EUR	Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	3.34%	FR
IBERDROLA SA XMAD EUR	Production of electricity	3.33%	ES
NESTE OYJ XHEL EUR	Manufacture of refined petroleum products	3.12%	FI
ERSTE GROUP BANK AG XWBO EUR	Other monetary intermediation	2.53%	AT
COMPAGNIE DE SAINT GOBAIN XPAR EUR	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	2.5%	FR
FINECOBANK SPA MTAA EUR	Other monetary intermediation	2.42%	IT
INTESA SANPAOLO MTAA EUR	Other monetary intermediation	2.22%	IT
RELX PLC XAMS EUR	Other information service activities n.e.c.	2.14%	GB
PRYSMIAN SPA MTAA EUR	Manufacture of electrical equipment	2.1%	IT

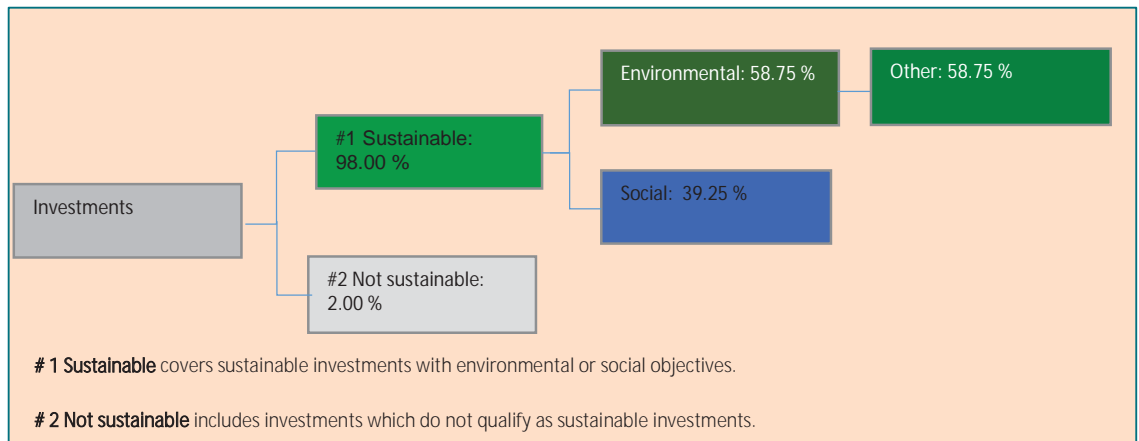


What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

● *What was the asset allocation?*

The actual asset allocation has been reported based on the assets weighted average at the end of the reference period.

Asset allocation
describes the share
of investments in
specific assets.



● *In which economic sectors were the investments made?*

Financial product's investments were made in the economic sectors detailed below:

Top sector	Proportion
Other monetary intermediation	11.16%
Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery n.e.c.	8.1%
Manufacture of electrical equipment	6.31%
Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.	5.06%
Production of electricity	4.38%
Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	3.87%
Manufacture of perfumes and toilet preparations	3.74%
Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	3.59%
Manufacture of industrial gases	3.57%
Manufacture of refined petroleum products	3.12%
Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.	2.8%
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	2.5%
Architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis	2.33%
Other software publishing	2.31%

Other information service activities n.e.c.	2.14%
Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications	2.09%
Other food service activities	2.06%
Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	2.01%
Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes, retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres	1.94%
Activities of holding companies	1.71%
Manufacture of electronic components	1.69%
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1.65%
Manufacture of motor vehicles	1.61%
Research and experimental development on biotechnology	1.56%
Wireless telecommunications activities	1.48%
Technical testing and analysis	1.42%
Water collection, treatment and supply	1.42%
Manufacture of electric domestic appliances	1.39%
Life insurance	1.34%
Transmission of electricity	1.24%
Manufacture of paper and paperboard	1.21%
Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities, tax consultancy	1.19%
Computer programming activities	1.11%
Advertising agencies	1.05%
Publishing activities	0.98%
Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard	0.88%
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	0.84%
Retail sale of clothing in specialised stores	0.83%
Manufacture of electric lighting equipment	0.81%
Manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment	0.78%

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.

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.

Construction of other civil engineering projects n.e.c.	0.69%
Trusts, funds and similar financial entities	0.04%



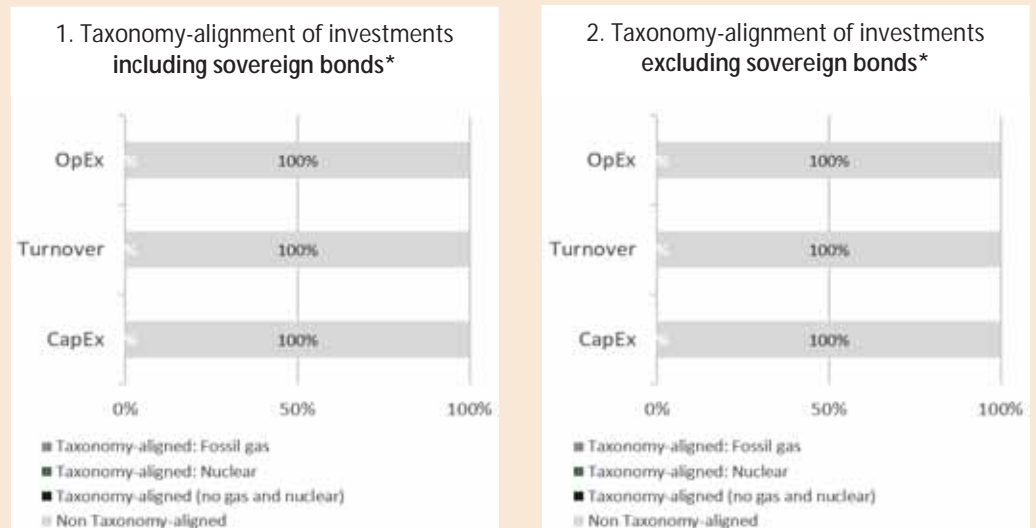
To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Financial Product did not take into consideration the criteria of the EU Taxonomy environmental objectives. The Financial Product is not considering the “do not significantly harm” criteria of the EU Taxonomy.

● Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with EU Taxonomy³?

- ☐ Yes :
- ☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
- ☒ No

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.*



This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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.

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

Not applicable.



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 58.75 % 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 39.25 % 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 2 % 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?

In 2022, the Financial Product reinforced exclusion policies applied with new exclusions related to unconventional oil and gas, mainly (i) oil sands leading to the exclusion of companies for which oil sands represents more than 5% of global oil sands production, (ii) Shale/ Fracking excluding players that produce less than 100kboepd with more than 30% of their total production derived from fracking, and (ii) Arctic with divestment from companies deriving more than 10% of their production from Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme (AMAP) region or representing

more than 5% of the total global Arctic production. More details on those enrichments are available under the following link: <https://www.axa-im.com/our-policies-and-reports>



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.