Annual Report
as at 31 December 2023
including audited Financial Statements

AXA World Funds II

(The «SICAV»)

R.C.S. Luxembourg B-27.526
VAT Number LU 216 82 420

Investment Managers

AXA World Funds II
(The “SICAV”)

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable

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Table of contents

General Information

Registered Office of the SICAV

49, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Board of Directors

Chairman
Mr Geoffroy Reiss, Chief Operating Officer Core Investments, AXA Investment Managers Paris, residing in France

Members
Mr Emmanuel Dendauw, Head of Retail Distribution, AXA Investment Managers Benelux, residing in Belgium

Mr Jean-Louis Laforge, Research Technical Director and Deputy Chief Executive Officer, AXA Investment Managers Paris, residing in France

Management Company

AXA Investment Managers Paris, Tour Majunga, La Défense 9, 6, place de la Pyramide - F-92800 Puteaux, France

Board of Directors of the Management Company
Chairman
Mr Marco Morelli, Chief Executing Officer, AXA Investment Managers SA, residing in Italy

Members
Mrs Florence Dard, Global Head of Client Group, AXA Real Estate Investment Managers, residing in France

Mrs Marion Le Morhedec, Director, Group Head of Fixed Income, AXA Investment Managers Paris, residing in France

Mr Laurent Caillot, Global Chief Operating Officer, AXA Investment Managers Paris, residing in France (resigned on 26 June 2023)

Mrs Caroline Portel, Global Chief Operating Officer, AXA Investment Managers Paris, residing in France (appointed on 26 June 2023)

Investment Managers

AXA Investment Managers Paris, Tour Majunga, La Défense 9, 6, place de la Pyramide - F-92800 Puteaux, France

AXA Investment Managers UK Limited, 22 Bishopsgate London EC2N 4BQ, United Kingdom

Agent to carry out Securities Lending and Repurchase Agreements Activities

AXA Investment Managers GS Limited, 22 Bishopsgate London EC2N 4BQ, United Kingdom

General Information

Depositary, Registrar and Transfer Agent, Domiciliary, Administrative and Paying Agent

State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch, 49, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Auditor

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Société coopérative, 2, rue Gerhard Mercator, L-2182 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Legal Adviser

Arendt & Medernach S.A., 41A, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-2082 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Information to Shareholders

The Full Prospectus as well as the Financial Reports, the Key Information Documents ("KID"), the Articles of Association and any other information published are available at the SICAV's registered office, at the office of the registrar agent, and at the offices of distributor agents outside of Luxembourg.

Information on the issue and redemption prices is made available at the registered office of the SICAV.

These documents may also be downloaded from the website https://funds.axa-im.com/.

The Net Asset Value of the SICAV is determined on a daily basis. The financial year of the SICAV ends on 31 December of each year.

Foreign Distribution

Regarding the Distribution of the SICAV in Belgium

CACEIS Belgium SA, Avenue du Port 86 C b320, 1000 Brussels has been appointed as Financial Service in Belgium and provides Nominee services.

As at 31 December 2023, all Sub-Funds are registered in Belgium.

Regarding the Distribution of the SICAV in France

As the result of the merger of BNP Paribas Securities Services into BNP Paribas S.A., which took place on 1 October 2022, BNP Securities Services, 3, rue d'Antin, F-75002 Paris has been appointed as local correspondent ("agent centralisateur").

As at 31 December 2023, all Sub-Funds are registered in France.

Regarding the Distribution of the SICAV in Germany

Investors residing in Germany may obtain the full prospectus, the SICAV's Articles of Association, the latest annual report or latest semi-annual report, if published thereafter, free of charge from the facilities Agent in Germany, AXA Investment Managers Deutschland GmbH, Thurn-und-Taxis-Platz 6, 60313 Frankfurt am Main, Deutschland. They may also request the Net Asset Value per Share, the latest issue, conversion and redemption prices as well as any other financial information relating to the SICAV available to Shareholders at the registered office of the SICAV.

As at 31 December 2023, all Sub-Funds are registered in Germany.

Directors' Report

Dear Shareholders,

The Board of Directors of the Management Company is pleased to report on the progress of your SICAV for the year 2023.

2023 Global macro summary

Macroeconomic background

Although inflation peaked in 2022, 2023 started with central banks continuing the process of sharp monetary policy tightening in most jurisdictions as policy makers feared inflation persistence and second-round inflation effects after the price shocks of 2022. Tighter monetary policy added to headwinds to economic activity, although activity varied in different regions depending on idiosyncratic conditions. Inflation rates continued to soften, although remained above central bank target levels in most regions. Central banks reached what appeared to be peaks in the policy rate cycle, with some emerging market central banks beginning to loosen policy. A sharp monetary tightening led to a number of small bank failures in the US in March, but fallout was contained. Global activity continued despite a terrorist attack on Israel and Israel's retaliation on the terrorist group Hamas in Gaza, which increased global uncertainty even as events remained localised into year-end.

In Europe, inflation fell sharply from 9.2% at the end of 2022, to 2.9% at the end of 2023 (preliminary), although core measures of inflation saw less of an improvement, closing 2023 at 3.4% (from 5.2% end-2022). The sharp fall in inflation reflected an improvement in supply conditions, including a re-routing of energy supplies and a fall in global energy prices, and an improvement in global supply-chains as the global economy continued to recover from the pandemic. However, it also reflected a material weakening in economic activity across the region, the economy avoiding technical recession with modest 0.1% per quarter growth in each quarter of the first half of 2023, before contracting again by 0.1% in Q3 2023. Activity diverged somewhat across the currency union with Germany the weakest performer since Q1 2022, in part reflecting the importance of Russian energy supplies to its large industrial complex, and Italy also reflecting its larger industrial composition. Spain was the clear outperformer, in part reflecting less change to energy supply and a greater service sector composition. The ECB continued to raise its key deposit rate to 4.00% in September (from 2.00% end-2022), which is expected to be the peak rate.

The United Kingdoms (UK) saw a more lagged fall in inflation, the headline rate closing 2023 at 3.9% in November 2023 (from 10.5% end-2022), with core inflation falling to 5.1% (from 6.3%), in part reflecting the lagged pass-through of lower global energy prices. The Bank of England (BoE) had been the first major central bank to tighten monetary policy in 2021 and hiked throughout 2022. In 2023, with core inflation still rising in the first half of the year, the BoE continued to raise its bank rate to 5.25% in August (from 3.50% end-2022), level expected to be its peak. The combined impact of surging inflation and a sharp tightening in monetary policy has seen economic activity stagnate in the UK since Q2 2022. In 2023, despite a 0.3% rise in Gross domestic product (GDP) in Q1, activity was flat in Q2 and contracted by 0.1% in Q3, leaving a risk of technical recession by year-end.

Directors' Report

2023 Global macro summary (continued)

By contrast, the United States (US) experienced relatively resilient growth across 2023 even as the Federal Reserve (Fed) continued to tighten policy and inflation eased. The economy expanded a little above trend in H1 2023 (2.2% average annualised pace) before posting a strong, consumer driven surge of 4.8% (annualised) in Q3 2023. Growth was supported by healthy consumer balance sheets, in part still benefiting from previous year's COVID fiscal stimulus, fresh incentives for private investment and structural improvements to the labour supply, including increased participation and immigration. Despite still solid growth, labour market imbalances continued to unwind helping inflation continue to fall to reach 3.1% in November (from 6.5% end-2022), with core prices also falling back to 4.0% from 5.7%. The Fed continued to tighten policy across 2023, although slowing the pace of tightening from H2 2022. It raised the Fed Funds Target range to 5.25-5.50% in July (from 4.25-4.50% end-2022), with official communication stating that Fed members consider rates "at or near" their peak.

In Asia, China dominated concerns. A surprisingly abrupt end to the "Zero Covid" policy at the end of 2022 contributed to a strong 2.3% expansion of the economy in Q1 2023 as the economy "reopened". However, with households emerging from the pandemic with weaker balance sheets than Western counterparts and with related, ongoing difficulties in the important housing sector, activity was unable to sustain this sharp growth, posting a weak 0.5% in Q2, before picking up again in Q3 to 1.3%. Government intervention increased in August with some easing in monetary policy, but a more substantive increase in fiscal support, including an unusual mid-year adjustment to the central government deficit target. This looks to have supported annual growth in China to the government's target of "around 5%". Japan also benefited from a belated easing of COVID restrictions and a rebound in tourism. The Japanese economy expanded by 1.2% and 0.9% in the first two quarters of 2023, before contracting by 0.7% in Q3. Inflation ended 2022 at 4.0% and peaked at 4.3% in January 2023 – its highest rate in 42 years. Inflation retreated to 2.8% in November. The Bank of Japan (BoJ) had set in place a number of adjustments to its yield curve control (YCC) policy across 2023, effectively ending it and allowing longer-term rates to rise, but there was still no change to its negative policy rate with the overnight call rate remaining at -0.1%.

Financial Markets

Bond yields rose for most of the year as central bank rate expectations rose over the first half of the year to be supplanted by concerns of policy remaining higher for longer – a sentiment which peaked over the summer before expectations of central bank rate cuts saw bonds rally and yields fall sharply to year-end. Over the same period equity markets performance was resilient in the face of rising yield expectations, spurred by solid corporate earnings, and then also rallied as yields fell sharply towards year-end. Credit markets were broadly stable over most of the year, with the exception around the banking turmoil in H1, before spreads tightened into year-end. Volatility measures illustrated the divergence across asset classes, falling across the course of the year for equities, but remaining elevated for bonds.

The MSCI AC World index rallied by 20.1% across the course of 2023, recovering the losses from the previous year. In broad terms, this was reflected in most large indices. The US S&P 500 index saw an even stronger 24.2% rise over the course of the year, although much of the S&P performance was concentrated in mega tech firms. By comparison, the Euro Stoxx 50 index underperformed the S&P, up 19.2% across the course of the year. This reflected divergent performances across other European bourses, with the German Dax and Spanish IBEX 35 indices rising a similar 20.3% and 22.8% on the year, an outperforming Italian MIB index, up 28.0% and an underperforming French CAC 40, up only 16.5%. By contrast, UK equities significantly underperformed, the FTSE 100 up just 3.8% and FTSE 250 up 4.4% - weak even allowing for sterling's strengthening. The Japanese TOPIX index gained the most with a 25.1% rise over the course of 2023. However, China's Shanghai Composite posted a drop of 11.4% as concerns about the economy and government intervention continued to weigh (single-country indices excluding dividends).

Directors' Report

2023 Global macro summary (continued)

US bond market developments captured global attention in 2023, although in the first half of the year, 10-year US Treasuries (UST) yields were broadly steady between 3.50-3.75%, with yields falling sharply around the time of the bank failures in March. Yields rose sharply over the summer to reach 5% at their peak in October, only to fall back sharply into year-end, dropping below 4% to close the year at 3.87% - just 3bps higher than their 2022 close. In Europe, bond volatility was higher in the first few months of the year as markets focused on the European Central Bank (ECB) outlook. After the US bank failures (and Credit Suisse rescue) European yields fell back sharply. They subsequently gradually rose from this point with the German 10-year bund yield reaching a peak in October close to 3.00% and not far from its 2.75% March highs, before falling back in line with global yields and closing the year at 2.03%, 56bps lower than end-2022. Yields closed even lower in France (-63bps), Italy (-107bps) and Spain (-71bps). The UK 10-year gilt yield followed a similar pattern to close the year at 3.60% (down 7bps from end-2022). However, in Japan yields were impacted sharply by changes to the BoJ's yield curve control adjustments that started at the back end of 2022. Yields jumped to below 0.50% from 0.25% after the late-2022 tweak to BoJ policy and again in July after further adjustment. This paved the way for a rise in yields close to 1% at the start of November – an 11-year high – before yields followed the international pattern and reversed sharply to year-end closing the year at 0.62%, still 21bps higher than the close to 2022.

Credit markets had already recovered from a material repricing by the end of 2022. Across 2023, with the exception of the period around the bank problems in March, which saw credit spreads widen, spreads were broadly stable over the year and drifted narrower to year-end. In the US, investment grade (IG) corporate debt closed the year with spreads at 104bps – its lowest since January 2022 and down 25bps from end-2022. US high yield (USHY) was also down 30bps to close at 334bps – a similar low to IG. The picture was similar in Europe, IG debt down 19bps on the year, the spread at 135bps, the lowest since April 2022 and USHY debt closed 2023 at 395bps, down 20bps on the year and the tightest since February 2022.

Having risen sharply to a 20-year high against a basket of currencies in 2022, the US dollar reversed these gains over 2023 as first overseas central bank hikes and subsequently Federal Reserve expected rate cuts undermined its strength. This translated into a 3.5% gain across 2023 for the euro, which closed the year at $1.105 and a 6.0% gain for sterling that closed at $1.275 (the euro fell by 2.3% against the pound over the year). Yet dollar weakness was not ubiquitous: with the BoJ continuing to resist tighter monetary policy the growing interest rate differential weighed on the Japanese currency and the yen fell by 7.0% against the dollar over the year. The dollar also posted a 2.9% gain against the Chinese yuan, where concerns about economic weakness and further policy easing weighed on the currency, which closed the year at RMB 7.10.

Main SICAV's events from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

We inform you that the assets under management of the SICAV amounted to EUR 284,163,086 as at 31 December 2023.

I. SFDR Level II disclosures

The Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 ("SFDR Level II"), setting out the regulatory technical standards (RTS) to be used by financial market participants and financial products when disclosing sustainability-related information under the Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (the "SFDR") was adopted and published on 25 July 2022 in the Official Journal of the EU.

In order to comply by 1 January 2023 with SFDR Level II, pre-contractual templates detailing the content of the disclosures required under the SFDR, including any taxonomy-related information, were included in the Prospectus for each of the SICAV's sub-funds that are now all caught by article 8 of the SFDR ("SFDR Article 8 Products").

Directors' Report

Main SICAV's events from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023 (continued)

“Sustainable Investments and promotion of ESG characteristics” section was amended in the introductive part of the Prospectus, in light of market evolution and changes in internal policies and approaches and SFDR disclosures were amended in the sub-funds’ supplements of the prospectus.

SFDR recategorization

In the context of the enforcement of SFDR Level II and other regulatory positions released since SFDR level I, it was decided to update the classification of certain sub-funds, to article 8 according to SFDR, which applies to products promoting environmental and/or social characteristics, and not as an article 9, which applies to products having a sustainable investment objective.

The Master sub-fund AXA World Funds – Evolving Trends of the Feeder sub-fund AXA World Funds II – Evolving Trends Equities was reclassified from SFDR Article 9 Product to SFDR Article 8 Product.

II. Restructuring and replacement of the Management Company

AXA Investment Managers decided to proceed with the restructuring of AXA Funds Management (“AFM”), its Luxembourg subsidiary and former management company of the SICAV, into a Luxembourg branch of AXA Investment Managers Paris (“AXA IM Paris”), another of its subsidiaries.

The contemplated restructuring was essentially effected via the merger into AXA IM Paris of AFM (the “Merger”) and the creation of a Luxembourg branch to lodge the Luxembourg employees of AXA IM Paris.

The Merger was effective on 28 February 2023.

III. General Manager

Mr. Fabien Lequeue resigned as General Manager of the SICAV with effect from 31 May 2023. In accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the articles of incorporation, it was decided not to appoint a new General Manager.

IV. Composition of the Board of Directors

We inform you that, as there were no changes since the beginning of the year 2023, your Board of Directors is still composed, as at 31 December 2023 as follows:

Geoffroy Reiss, Chairman
Emmanuel Dendauw
Jean-Louis Laforge

For the Board of Directors

Luxembourg, 28 March 2024

Note: the figures stated in this report are historical and not necessarily indicative of future performance.

Audit report

To the Shareholders of
AXA WORLD FUNDS II

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of AXA WORLD FUNDS II (the “Fund”) and of each of its sub-funds as at 31 December 2023, and of the results of their operations and changes in their net assets for the year then ended in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements.

What we have audited

The Fund’s financial statements comprise:

- the statement of net assets as at 31 December 2023;
- the statement of operations and changes in net assets for the year then ended;
- the schedules of investments and other net assets as at 31 December 2023; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession (Law of 23 July 2016) and with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as adopted for Luxembourg by the “Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier” (CSSF). Our responsibilities under the Law of 23 July 2016 and ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF are further described in the “Responsibilities of the “Réviseur d’entreprises agréé” for the audit of the financial statements” section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including International Independence Standards, issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under those ethical requirements.

Other information

The Board of Directors of the Fund is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information stated in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our audit report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors of the Fund for the financial statements

The Board of Directors of the Fund is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Luxembourg legal and regulatory requirements relating to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors of the Fund determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Fund is responsible for assessing the Fund’s and each of its sub-funds' ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors of the Fund either intends to liquidate the Fund or close any of its sub-funds or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the “Réviseur d’entreprises agréé” for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Law of 23 July 2016 and with ISAs as adopted for Luxembourg by the CSSF, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund’s internal control;

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors of the Fund;

- conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors of the Fund’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund’s or any of its sub-funds' ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund or any of its sub-funds to cease to continue as a going concern;

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Société coopérative
Represented by

Luxembourg, 5 April 2024

Electronically signed by:
Christophe Pittie

Christophe Pittie

Statement of Net Assets as at 31 December 2023

	Combined EUR	AXA World Funds II Evolving Trends Equities USD	AXA World Funds II North American Equities USD
ASSETS			
Investment portfolio at cost (note 2e)	241,601,066	10,745,085	108,888,062
Unrealised appreciation on investments	42,079,373	4,020,314	28,034,407
Investment portfolio at market value (note 2d)	**283,680,439**	**14,765,399**	**136,922,469**
Cash and cash equivalent	803,836	12,473	642,968
Receivables resulting from sales of investments	56,393	-	-
Receivables resulting from subscriptions	20,982	1,604	15,158
Accrued securities lending income	317	-	350
Dividend and tax reclaim receivables	136,833	-	151,153
Total assets	**284,698,800**	**14,779,476**	**137,732,098**
LIABILITIES			
Payables resulting from purchases of securities	1,416	1,564	-
Payables resulting from redemptions	65,485	37	3,582
Accrued expenses	431,523	32,481	214,781
Other payables	37,290	-	41,190
Total liabilities	**535,714**	**34,082**	**259,553**
NET ASSET VALUE	**284,163,086**	**14,745,394**	**137,472,545**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Net Assets as at 31 December 2023

	AXA World Funds II European Opportunities Equities EUR
ASSETS	
Investment portfolio at cost (note 2e)	133,301,963
Unrealised appreciation on investments	13,061,516
Investment portfolio at market value (note 2d)	**146,363,479**
Cash and cash equivalent	210,491
Receivables resulting from sales of investments	56,393
Receivables resulting from subscriptions	5,808
Accrued securities lending income	-
Dividend and tax reclaim receivables	-
Total assets	**146,636,171**
LIABILITIES	
Payables resulting from purchases of securities	-
Payables resulting from redemptions	62,209
Accrued expenses	207,687
Other payables	-
Total liabilities	**269,896**
NET ASSET VALUE	**146,366,275**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Combined EUR	AXA World Funds II Evolving Trends Equities USD	AXA World Funds II North American Equities USD
NET ASSET VALUE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	**252,058,349 ***	**13,274,682**	**118,713,603**
INCOME			
Dividends (note 2h)	1,498,624	-	1,655,462
Securities lending income (note 9)	21,516	-	23,768
Total income	**1,520,140**	**-**	**1,679,230**
EXPENSES			
Management fees (note 4)	4,052,722	208,159	1,911,738
Transaction fees (note 7)	51,838	8,212	24,852
Securities lending expenses (note 9)	7,531	-	8,319
Accounting fees (note 6)	60,790	3,123	28,675
Legal fees	18,914	971	8,923
Professional fees	37,824	1,943	17,841
Publication and printing fees	54,416	2,795	25,666
Regulatory fees	40,528	2,082	19,117
Withholding tax reclaim fees	17	19	-
Taxation (note 3)	102,262	-	112,964
Depositary fees (note 5)	6,232	-	6,884
General administration fees	43,230	2,220	20,393
Transfer agent fees (note 5)	162,109	8,326	76,470
Registration fees	23,508	1,209	11,075
Total expenses	**4,661,921**	**239,059**	**2,272,917**
NET LOSS FROM INVESTMENTS FOR THE YEAR	**(3,141,781)**	**(239,059)**	**(593,687)**
Net realised gain			
- on sales of investments (note 2f)	2,874,782	206,936	2,598,612
- on spot foreign exchange	46,989	2,057	42,140
Net realised gain for the year	**2,921,771**	**208,993**	**2,640,752**
Net change in unrealised appreciation			
- on investments (note 2f)	39,912,458	2,126,562	20,072,263
Net change in net assets for the year resulting from operations	**39,692,448**	**2,096,496**	**22,119,328**
Net proceeds from subscriptions/(redemptions)	(7,587,711)	(625,784)	(3,360,386)
NET ASSET VALUE AT THE END OF THE YEAR	**284,163,086**	**14,745,394**	**137,472,545**

*The opening balance was combined at the exchange ruling used at Year end. With the exchange rates prevailing as at 31 December 2022, this amount was equal to EUR 256,246,337. Please refer to note 2b) for more details.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets for the year ended 31 December 2023

	AXA World Funds II European Opportunities Equities EUR
NET ASSET VALUE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	**132,574,634**
INCOME	
Dividends (note 2h)	-
Securities lending income (note 9)	-
Total income	**-**
EXPENSES	
Management fees (note 4)	2,133,665
Transaction fees (note 7)	21,906
Securities lending expenses (note 9)	-
Accounting fees (note 6)	32,005
Legal fees	9,957
Professional fees	19,914
Publication and printing fees	28,651
Regulatory fees	21,337
Withholding tax reclaim fees	-
Taxation (note 3)	-
Depositary fees (note 5)	-
General administration fees	22,759
Transfer agent fees (note 5)	85,347
Registration fees	12,388
Total expenses	**2,387,929**
NET LOSS FROM INVESTMENTS FOR THE YEAR	**(2,387,929)**
Net realised gain	
- on sales of investments (note 2f)	335,032
- on spot foreign exchange	6,979
Net realised gain for the year	**342,011**
Net change in unrealised appreciation	
- on investments (note 2f)	19,816,750
Net change in net assets for the year resulting from operations	**17,770,832**
Net proceeds from subscriptions/(redemptions)	(3,979,191)
NET ASSET VALUE AT THE END OF THE YEAR	**146,366,275**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statistics - Total Net Assets

	Currency	Total Net Assets as at 31 December 2023	Total Net Assets as at 31 December 2022	Total Net Assets as at 31 December 2021
AXA World Funds II - Evolving Trends Equities	USD	14,745,394	13,274,682	19,330,512
AXA World Funds II - North American Equities	USD	137,472,545	118,713,603	150,402,496
AXA World Funds II - European Opportunities Equities	EUR	146,366,275	132,574,634	151,386,150

Statistics - Quantity of Shares and Net Asset Value per Share

	Quantity of shares as at 31 December 2023	Net Asset Value per Share in class currency as at 31 December 2023	Net Asset Value per Share in class currency as at 31 December 2022	Net Asset Value per Share in class currency as at 31 December 2021
AXA World Funds II - Evolving Trends Equities				
A Capitalisation USD	120,905.590	9.41	8.09	11.10
A Distribution USD	1,328,647.040	9.41	8.09	11.10
I Distribution USD	117,432.800	9.46	8.14	11.17
AXA World Funds II - North American Equities				
A Capitalisation USD	55,794.640	29.03	24.43	29.75
A Distribution USD	3,855,217.000	29.02	24.42	29.74
I Capitalisation USD	1,356.950	29.28	24.62	29.99
I Distribution USD	816,324.990	29.31	24.63	30.01
AXA World Funds II - European Opportunities Equities				
A Distribution EUR	9,188,659.700	14.90	13.12	14.53
I Distribution EUR	633,810.510	14.95	13.17	14.58

Schedule of Investments and Other Net Assets as at 31 December 2023 (in USD)

Description	Quantity/ Nominal Value	Market Value*	% of net assets
TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES ADMITTED TO AN OFFICIAL EXCHANGE LISTING OR DEALT IN ON ANOTHER REGULATED MARKET			
OPEN-ENDED INVESTMENT FUNDS			
Luxembourg			
AXA World Funds - Evolving Trends M Capitalisation USD	70,950	14,765,399	100.14
		14,765,399	**100.14**
TOTAL OPEN-ENDED INVESTMENT FUNDS		**14,765,399**	**100.14**
TOTAL TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES ADMITTED TO AN OFFICIAL EXCHANGE LISTING OR DEALT IN ON ANOTHER REGULATED MARKET		**14,765,399**	**100.14**
Total Investment in Securities		**14,765,399**	**100.14**
Cash and cash equivalent		12,473	0.08
Other Net Liabilities		(32,478)	(0.22)
TOTAL NET ASSETS		**14,745,394**	**100.00**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
*Please refer to note 2d) for more information on valuation of Investments.

Schedule of Investments and Other Net Assets as at 31 December 2023 (in USD)

Economical Classification of Schedule of Investments

	% of Net Assets
Open-Ended Investment Funds	100.14
Total	**100.14**

Schedule of Investments and Other Net Assets as at 31 December 2023 (in USD)

Description	Quantity/ Nominal Value	Market Value*	% of net assets
TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES ADMITTED TO AN OFFICIAL EXCHANGE LISTING OR DEALT IN ON ANOTHER REGULATED MARKET			
EQUITIES			
Bermuda			
Everest Re Group Ltd	2,828	999,924	0.73
		999,924	**0.73**
Ireland			
Medtronic Plc	25,423	2,094,347	1.52
		2,094,347	**1.52**
United States of America			
Abbott Laboratories	1,575	173,360	0.13
Abbvie Inc	16,800	2,603,496	1.89
Adobe Systems Inc	4,267	2,545,692	1.85
Alphabet Inc A shares	33,859	4,729,764	3.44
Amazon.com Inc	27,300	4,147,962	3.02
American International Group Inc	12,832	869,368	0.63
Amgen Inc	7,200	2,073,744	1.51
Apple Computer Inc	50,927	9,804,975	7.13
Autodesk Inc	7,962	1,938,588	1.41
Automatic Data Processing Inc	8,014	1,867,022	1.36
Axon Enterprise Inc	2,510	648,408	0.47
Baxter International Inc	19,400	750,004	0.55
Bristol-Myers Squibb Co	38,900	1,995,959	1.45
Broadcom Inc	2,757	3,077,501	2.24
Cadence Design Sys Inc	7,075	1,927,018	1.40
Cardinal Health Inc	5,855	590,184	0.43
Caterpillar Inc	8,400	2,483,628	1.81
Cheniere Energy Inc	2,290	390,926	0.28
Chipotle Mexican Grill Inc	73	166,948	0.12
Cigna Corp	6,802	2,036,859	1.48
Cintas Corp	1,093	658,707	0.48
Cisco Systems Inc	47,400	2,394,648	1.74
Citigroup Inc	3,700	190,328	0.14
Colgate-Palmolive Co	12,780	1,018,694	0.74
Comcast Corp	25,895	1,135,496	0.83
CVS Caremark Corp	26,800	2,116,128	1.54
Deckers Outdoor Corp	1,618	1,081,520	0.79
EQUITIES (CONTINUED)			
United States of America (continued)			
Entergy Corp	1,970	199,344	0.15
Expedia Group Inc	4,309	654,063	0.48
Ford Motor Credit Co LLC	124,856	1,521,995	1.11
Fortinet Inc	9,341	546,729	0.40
Gilead Sciences Inc	25,500	2,065,755	1.50
Hewlett Packard Enterprise Co	88,658	1,505,413	1.10
HP Inc	27,007	812,641	0.59
Idexx Laboratories Inc	2,350	1,304,368	0.95
Interpublic Group of Companies Inc	18,556	605,668	0.44
Invesco Ltd	43,800	781,392	0.57
Johnson & Johnson Inc	18,800	2,946,712	2.14
Juniper Networks Inc	20,600	607,288	0.44
KLA Corp	2,497	1,451,506	1.06
Linde Plc	5,188	2,130,763	1.55
Marathon Petroleum Corp	1,600	237,376	0.17
Mastercard Inc	6,800	2,900,268	2.11
Microchip Technology Inc	21,565	1,944,732	1.41
Microsoft Corp	27,300	10,265,892	7.47
Molson Coors Beverage Co	9,443	578,006	0.42
Motorola Solutions Inc	1,993	623,988	0.45
Netapp Inc	19,140	1,687,382	1.23
Nvidia Corp	9,743	4,824,928	3.51
NVR Inc	270	1,890,122	1.37
O Reilly Automotive Inc	1,177	1,118,244	0.81
Omnicom Group Inc	7,294	631,004	0.46
Paccar Inc	20,328	1,985,029	1.44
Pfizer Inc	52,900	1,522,991	1.11
Procter & Gamble Co	19,700	2,886,838	2.10
Pultegroup Inc	21,800	2,250,196	1.64
Republic Services Inc	1,623	267,649	0.19
Salesforce.com Inc	3,201	842,311	0.61
Steel Dynamics Inc	15,700	1,854,170	1.35
Synchrony Financial Co	16,802	641,668	0.47
Synopsys Inc	3,816	1,964,897	1.43
Tapestry Inc	17,999	662,543	0.48
Tesla Inc	7,916	1,966,968	1.43

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
*Please refer to note 2d) for more information on valuation of Investments.

Schedule of Investments and Other Net Assets as at 31 December 2023 (in USD)

Description	Quantity/ Nominal Value	Market Value*	% of net assets
EQUITIES (CONTINUED)			
United States of America (continued)			
Texas Instruments Inc	11,314	1,928,584	1.40
The Coca Cola Co	39,800	2,345,414	1.71
The Kraft Heinz Co	50,207	1,856,655	1.35
Ulta Salon Cosmetics & Fragrance Inc	4,100	2,008,959	1.46
Valero Energy Corp	12,475	1,621,750	1.18
Verizon Communications Inc	32,483	1,224,609	0.89
VF Corp	30,069	565,297	0.41
Viatris Inc	73,746	798,669	0.58
Visa Inc	11,437	2,977,623	2.17
Walgreens Boots Alliance Inc	68,470	1,787,752	1.30
Whirlpool Corp	5,013	610,433	0.44
Zoetis Inc	10,157	2,004,687	1.46
		133,828,198	**97.35**
TOTAL EQUITIES		**136,922,469**	**99.60**
TOTAL TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES ADMITTED TO AN OFFICIAL EXCHANGE LISTING OR DEALT IN ON ANOTHER REGULATED MARKET		**136,922,469**	**99.60**
Total Investment in Securities		**136,922,469**	**99.60**
Cash and cash equivalent		642,968	0.47
Other Net Liabilities		(92,892)	(0.07)
TOTAL NET ASSETS		**137,472,545**	**100.00**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
*Please refer to note 2d) for more information on valuation of Investments.

Schedule of Investments and Other Net Assets as at 31 December 2023 (in USD)

Economical Classification of Schedule of Investments

	% of Net Assets
Internet, Software and IT Services	26.83
Technology	12.26
Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology	11.75
Healthcare	8.53
Semiconductor Equipment and Products	5.97
Food and Beverages	3.48
Household Products and Durables	3.45
Machinery	3.25
Consumer, Cyclical	2.89
Communications	2.63
Automobiles	2.54
Retail	2.39
Commercial Services and Supplies	2.36
Media	1.73
Oil and Gas	1.63
Chemicals	1.55
Insurance	1.36
Metals and Mining	1.35
Textiles, Garments and Leather Goods	0.89
Banks	0.61
Financial Services	0.57
Hotels, Restaurants and Leisure	0.48
Real Estate	0.48
Miscellaneous Manufacture	0.47
Electrical Appliances and Components	0.15
Total	**99.60**

Schedule of Investments and Other Net Assets as at 31 December 2023 (in EUR)

Description	Quantity/ Nominal Value	Market Value*	% of net assets
TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES ADMITTED TO AN OFFICIAL EXCHANGE LISTING OR DEALT IN ON ANOTHER REGULATED MARKET			
OPEN-ENDED INVESTMENT FUNDS			
Luxembourg			
AXA World Funds - ACT Europe Equity M Capitalisation EUR	659,652	146,363,479	100.00
		146,363,479	**100.00**
TOTAL OPEN-ENDED INVESTMENT FUNDS		**146,363,479**	**100.00**
TOTAL TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES ADMITTED TO AN OFFICIAL EXCHANGE LISTING OR DEALT IN ON ANOTHER REGULATED MARKET		**146,363,479**	**100.00**
Total Investment in Securities		**146,363,479**	**100.00**
Cash and cash equivalent		210,491	0.14
Other Net Liabilities		(207,695)	(0.14)
TOTAL NET ASSETS		**146,366,275**	**100.00**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
*Please refer to note 2d) for more information on valuation of Investments.

Schedule of Investments and Other Net Assets as at 31 December 2023 (in EUR)

Economical Classification of Schedule of Investments

	% of Net Assets
Open-Ended Investment Funds	100.00
Total	**100.00**

Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023

Note 1: General

a) SICAV's details

AXA World Funds II (the "SICAV") is a Luxembourg domiciled Fund with multiple Sub-Funds organised as a "Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable" under the law of 10 August 1915 of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, as amended, (the "1915 law"). The SICAV is qualified under Part I of the law of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment for transferable securities ("UCITS"), as amended. The VAT number is LU 216 82 420. The SICAV shall also be referred to as the "Fund" hereafter.

The SICAV has been established for an unlimited duration on 29 February 1988 with the name Sun Life Global Portfolio. Its name was changed into AXA World Funds II as decided by the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 8 May 2002, with effect from 17 June 2002. The Articles were last amended at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 30 April 2020 and published in the "Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations" on 8 June 2020.

The Management Company of the SICAV is AXA Investment Managers Paris, a public limited liability company (société anonyme à conseil d'administration), having its registered office at Tour Majunga la Défense 9 – 6 place de la pyramide 92800 Puteaux France, registered under the Nanterre Register of Trade and Companies under number 353 534 506, with a share capital of EUR 1,654,406, approved as a portfolio management company by the French Financial Markets Authority (Autorité des Marchés Financiers) under number GP92008 and licensed as an alternative investment fund manager.

b) 2023 SICAV's summary

AXA World Funds II - European Opportunities Equities and AXA World Funds II - Evolving Trends Equities act as feeder funds by permanently investing at least 85% of their assets in shares of, respectively, AXA World Funds - Framlington Europe Opportunities and AXA World Funds - Framlington Evolving Trends.

The semi-annual and the annual reports of AXA World Funds (the "Master UCITS") can be obtained at the offices of the Depositary. These documents may also be downloaded from the website www.axa-im.com.

The investment objectives and policies, the risk profile and risk factors of AXA World Funds II – European Opportunities Equities and AXA World Funds II - Evolving Trends Equities are therefore in accordance with those of, respectively, AXA World Funds - Framlington Europe Opportunities and AXA World Funds - Framlington Evolving Trends.

AXA World Funds may not charge subscription or redemption fees on account of the Sub-Fund's investment in the shares of the Master UCITS.

As at 31 December 2023, the percentages of ownership share of the Master UCITS Sub-Fund are the following:

Sub-Funds - Master Sub-Fund held in portfolio	% ownership	% aggregate charges*
AXA World Funds II – Evolving Trends Equities		
- AXA World Funds - Evolving Trends M Capitalisation USD	2.82%	1.83%
AXA World Funds II - European Opportunities Equities		
- AXA World Funds – ACT Europe Equity M Capitalisation EUR	47.96%	1.82%

*The aggregate charges include the TER of the underlying funds in proportion of its investment.

Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023

Note 1: General (continued)

c) Sub-Funds List

As at 31 December 2023, the SICAV consists of 3 active Sub-Funds:

Sub-Funds	Currency
AXA World Funds II - Evolving Trends Equities	USD
AXA World Funds II - North American Equities	USD
AXA World Funds II - European Opportunities Equities	EUR

d) Share Classes List

The classes of shares presented below correspond to the type of classes that may be available for Sub-Funds of the SICAV. The section “Statistics - Quantity of Shares and Net Asset Value per Share” indicates for each Sub-Fund the available classes of shares on the reporting date.

Class “A” and Class “I” Shares

Each Sub-Fund offers two different classes of shares. The classes differ principally in terms of sales charges and rate of expenses to which they are subject as well as their availability to certain types of investors.

Class “A” Shares are for all investors other than Institutional Investors. An initial fee of up to 5.5% of the Dealing Price of the class “A” Shares is normally charged. Class “I” Shares are specifically designed for Institutional Investors. No initial fee is charged to the class “I” Shares.

Capitalisation and Distribution Shares

Share classes can be further divided into capitalisation shares and distribution shares. These shares differ by their distribution policies, the first by accumulating income, and the other by distributing dividends. The assets of these two categories are gathered together.

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies

a) Presentation of the Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis of accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

b) Foreign Currency Translation

The accounting records and the Financial Statements are denominated in the reference currency of the relevant Sub-Fund.

Transactions in currencies other than that in which the Sub-Fund is denominated are translated into the respective currency of the portfolio based on the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction.

Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b) Foreign Currency Translation (continued)

Assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into the respective currency of the Sub-Fund at the last available rate of exchange at each balance sheet date.

The exchange rates applied at year end for the Net Asset Value calculation for all Sub-Funds, are as follows:

As at 29/12/2023		
1 EUR =	1.10465	USD

c) Combined Figures

The combined Statement of Net Assets and the combined Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets are expressed in EUR and are presented for information purposes only.

d) Valuation of Investments

The valuation of each security which is quoted or dealt in on a stock exchange is based on its last available price on the principal market on which such securities are traded. The value of each security dealt in on any other regulated market is based on its last available price on the principal market on which such securities are traded.

In the event that any of the securities held in a Sub-Fund’s portfolio on the relevant day are not quoted or dealt in on any stock exchange or dealt in on any other regulated market or if, with respect to securities quoted or dealt in on any stock exchange or dealt in on any regulated market, the price as determined is not representative of the relevant securities, the value of such securities is determined based on a reasonable foreseeable sales price determined prudently and in good faith.

Investments for which no price quotation is available or for which the price referred to first and third paragraphs above is not representative of the fair market value, are valued prudently and in good faith by the Board of Directors of the SICAV on the basis of their reasonably foreseeable sales prices.

The Financial Statements are presented on the basis of the Net Asset Value calculated on 29 December 2023, last business day of the year ended 31 December 2023.

Units of UCITS and/or other UCIs will be evaluated at their last available net asset value per unit. Open-end funds will be valued at the actual net asset value for such shares or units as of the relevant Valuation Day, or based on the market value under the condition that this valuation reflects the most adequate price. If the latter is not the case, funds shall be valued at the estimated net asset value as of such Valuation Day, or if no such estimated net asset value is available they shall be valued at the last available actual or estimated net asset value provided that if events have occurred which may have resulted in a material change in the net asset value of such shares or units since the date on which such actual or estimated net asset value was calculated, the value of such shares or units may be adjusted in order to reflect, in the reasonable opinion of the Directors, such change.

Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

e) Acquisition Cost of Investments

The acquisition cost of securities expressed in currencies other than the reference currency of the Sub-Fund is translated into the reference currency of the Sub-Fund on the basis of the exchange rates prevailing on the purchase date.

f) Realised Gains/(Losses) on Sales of Investments

Realised gains/(losses) on sales of securities are determined on the basis of the average cost of the securities sold.

g) Valuation of the Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts

Outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts are valued at the closing date using the forward rates of exchange applicable to the outstanding life of the contract. The Net unrealised appreciation/depreciation is included in the Statement of Net Assets.

h) Dividend Income

Dividends are accounted for on an ex-dividend date basis, net of any irrecoverable withholding tax.

i) Swing Pricing

If the net subscriptions and redemptions based on the last available NAV on any Valuation Day exceed a certain threshold of the value of a Sub-Fund or a Share Class on that Valuation Day, as determined and reviewed on a periodic basis by the management company, the NAV may be adjusted respectively upwards or downwards to reflect the dealing and other costs that may be deemed to be incurred in buying or selling assets to satisfy net daily transactions. The management company may apply a swing pricing mechanism across any Sub-Fund or Share Class. The extent of the price adjustment will be set by the management company and does not exceed 2% of the NAV.

The swing pricing mechanism is not applied to the Sub-Funds acting as feeders of AXA World Funds Sub-Funds.

During the year, the swing pricing mechanism has not been applied to AXA World Funds II - North American Equities.

Note 3: Taxation

The SICAV is a registered investment fund in Luxembourg and is, as a result, exempt from tax except for subscription tax (“Taxe d’Abonnement”). Under current legislation and regulation, the SICAV is subject to a subscription tax calculated and payable quarterly in arrears on the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund or class at the end of the respective quarter. The SICAV pays the normal tax rate of 0.05% for all Sub-Funds. This tax only applies to the class “A” Shares. In respect of the class “I” Shares dedicated to institutional investors, such tax is reduced to 0.01% per annum of the Net Asset Value. The feeder sub-funds are exempted from the subscription tax as the tax is already paid at the level of the Master sub-funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023

Note 4: Management Fees

The Management Company is entitled to receive, from the assets of the relevant Sub-Funds, a management fee in an amount to be specifically determined for each Sub-Fund or share class. The annual management fee is calculated as a percentage of the Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund. The details and the percentage of this fee, per share class, are described in the Prospectus. This fee is calculated and accrued daily. The Management Company will remunerate the Investment Managers out of the management fee in accordance with the contracts signed with the different parties. The management fees are used in part to pay remuneration (trailer fees) for distribution activities concerning the Fund.

In case of Master-Feeder structure, the management fees charged to the Sub-Fund are only accrued at the Feeder level and are maximum 1.50% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. No management fees are charged at the Master level. No management fees are charged on the NAV of M share classes in which AXA World Funds II feeder Funds invest in the AXA World Funds Master funds.

As at 31 December 2023, the rates are the following:

Sub-Fund's name	Class A	Class I
AXA World Funds II - Evolving Trends Equities		
Actual	1.50%	1.50%
Maximum	1.50%	1.50%
AXA World Funds II - North American Equities		
Actual	1.50%	1.50%
Maximum	1.50%	1.50%
AXA World Funds II - European Opportunities Equities		
Actual	1.50%	1.50%
Maximum	1.50%	1.50%

Note 5: Commissions of the Depositary, Registrar and Transfer Agent, Domiciliary, Administrative and Paying Agent

The Depositary fees may amount up to a maximum of 0.015% per year, payable monthly and calculated on the basis of the Net Asset Value determined on the last Valuation Day of each month. Notwithstanding such fees, the Depositary will receive customary banking fees per transaction.

The Registrar and Transfer Agent as well as the Domiciliary, Administrative and Paying Agent are entitled to receive out of the net assets of each Sub-Fund a maximum fee of 0.20% per year.

Note 6: Accounting Fees

The Accounting fees disclosed in the Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets constitute a service fee charged by the Administrative Agent which comprises fund accounting administration, share class specific administration, compliance services, shareholder tax calculation, regulatory and reporting services.

Note 7: Transaction Fees

The Transaction fees are disclosed for each Sub-Fund in the Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets under the caption "Transaction fees". Those fees are detailed in the Additional Unaudited Appendix.

Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023

Note 8: Changes in the Investment Portfolio

Changes in the investment portfolio during the year are available to the shareholders at the address of the Depositary.

Note 9: Securities Lending

The SICAV may lend positions of its securities portfolio to third parties. In general, lending may only be effected via recognised clearing houses, or through the intermediary of prime financial institutions that specialise in such activities and where collateral is received as guarantee.

The Management Company did not receive any commissions on securities lending transactions.

The Management Company has appointed AXA Investment Managers GS Limited as the stock lending and repurchase agent pursuant to a delegation agreement dated 15 February 2013. AXA Investment Managers GS and the management company are affiliates companies belonging to AXA IM group. In order to prevent any conflicts of interest and ensure Best Execution, AXA IM group has put in place a conflicts of interest policy and a Best Execution policy, details of which are available on https://www.axa-im.com/our-policies-and-reports, and which provides respectively that (i) conflict of interests are mitigated in maintaining appropriate analyses mechanisms, controls and in ensuring that Securities Lending Agent is kept separate from the Portfolio Manager teams and (ii) that best execution is ensured by not typically using the same execution venues for securities lending transactions as for other transactions to ensure that the particular characteristics of such Securities lending transactions are taking into account.

Any revenues from efficient portfolio management techniques will be returned to the SICAV, minus direct and indirect operational costs.

Direct operational cost is defined as the cost directly attributable to the implementation of EPM techniques (e.g. agent lender staff cost, trading platform cost, market data, custody and safekeeping costs, collateral management and SWIFT messaging costs).

Indirect cost is defined as the operational cost not directly attributable to the implementation of EPM techniques (e.g. insurance fee, premises and facilities).

Repurchase and reverse repurchase: 100% of the gross revenue generated by the repurchase (if any) and the reverse repurchase activities will benefit to the SICAV.

Securities lending: Each Sub-Fund pays 35 % of the gross revenues generated from securities lending activities as costs / fees to AXA Investment Managers GS Limited in its capacity of lending agent and retain 65% of the gross revenues generated from securities lending activities. All costs / fees of running the programme are paid from the lending agent's portion of the gross income (35%). This includes all direct and indirect costs / fees generated by the securities lending activities. AXA Investment Managers GS Limited is a related party to the Management Company and the Investment Manager of the Sub-Fund.

The accruals on securities lending income are booked daily in accounting and paid on a monthly basis.

Please find below details on the market value of securities on loan and related collateral information as at 31 December 2023:

Sub-Fund's name	Currency	% of investments	Amount lent	Amount of collateral received securities	Amount of collateral received cash	Total collateral
AXA World Funds II - North American Equities	USD	1.90%	2,607,320	2,738,465	-	2,738,465

Notes to the Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023

Note 9: Securities Lending (continued)

As at 31 December 2023, the securities lending income generated by the Sub-fund is as follows:

Sub-Fund's name	Currency	Gross income of Securities Lending	Direct and indirect Costs and Fees of Securities Lending	Net income of Securities Lending
AXA World Funds II - North American Equities	USD	23,768	8,319	15,449

Note 10: Sustainable Finance Disclosure regulation ("SFDR")

Information on environmental and/or social characteristics and/or sustainable investments are available in the unaudited Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation Section and its relevant annexes where applicable.

Note 11: Subsequent Events

The Board of Directors of the SICAV resolves that AXA World Funds II - North American Equities be converted into a Feeder and that the Sub-Fund hence will, as from 16 April 2024 (the “Effective Date”), act as a Feeder of AXA World Funds – US Responsible Growth (the “Master sub-fund”) in accordance with the sub-section “Investment restrictions – G. Master-Feeder structure” in the general part of the Prospectus.

As a result of the above-mentioned conversion, the Sub-Fund’s investment policy shall be modified so that, as of the Effective Date, it will permanently invest at least 85% of its assets in share class M of the Master sub-fund. The investment objective and policy, the risk profile and risk factor of the Sub-Fund will therefore be in accordance with those of the Master sub-fund.

The Board of Directors of the SICAV resolves to change the name of the Sub-Fund into AXA World Funds II – US Responsible Equities with effect as of the Effective Date in order to reflect the name of the Master sub-fund further to the conversion of the Sub-Fund into a Feeder fund.

Additional Unaudited Appendix

Expense Ratios

	Calculated TER (1)	Ongoing charges (2)
AXA World Funds II - Evolving Trends Equities		
A Capitalisation USD	1.66%	2.10%
A Distribution USD	1.66%	2.10%
I Distribution USD	1.66%	2.10%
AXA World Funds II - North American Equities		
A Capitalisation USD	1.79%	1.74%
A Distribution USD	1.77%	1.74%
I Capitalisation USD	1.70%	1.70%
I Distribution USD	1.69%	1.70%
AXA World Funds II - European Opportunities Equities		
A Distribution EUR	1.66%	2.03%
I Distribution EUR	1.66%	2.03%

(1) The TERs above represent, as indicated in the prospectus, a weighted average of administrative expenses which shareholders could normally have expected to pay when being invested in the chosen share class as indicated in the prospectus. This methodology is in line with accepted standard market practices and represents a fair view of publications to be made in the market. The TERs do not include the TERs of the underlying funds in proportion to their investments.

(2) The Ongoing charges are based on historical expense data, as well as anticipated material budget changes for the year. For certain classes of shares and Sub-Funds where there is no relevant expense history, Ongoing charge figures are based on estimates. The figures represent the situation as assessed as at 31 December 2023. The Ongoing charges calculation excludes the Performance fees. The Ongoing charges includes the Ongoing charges of the underlying funds in proportion of its investment.

PTR (Portfolio Turnover Ratio)

Sub-Funds	Currency	PTR I (1)	PTR II (2)
AXA World Funds II - Evolving Trends Equities	USD	0.43%	0.93%
AXA World Funds II - North American Equities	USD	257.06%	257.78%
AXA World Funds II - European Opportunities Equities	EUR	0.79%	1.69%

(1) PTR I = $\frac{\text{(TOTAL PURCHASES + TOTAL SALES) - (TOTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS + TOTAL REDEMPTIONS)}}{\text{MONTHLY AVERAGE TOTAL NET ASSETS}}$ x 100

(2) PTR II = $\frac{\text{(TOTAL PURCHASES + TOTAL SALES) - SUM OF DAILY IN OR OUTFLOWS}}{\text{AVERAGE TOTAL NET ASSETS}}$ x 100

Additional Unaudited Appendix

Remuneration policy

According to regulatory requirements on remuneration disclosure applicable to asset management companies, this disclosure provides an overview of the approach on remuneration taken by AXA Investment Managers (hereafter "AXA IM"). Further information on the composition of the Remuneration Committee and driving principles of the Remuneration Policy is available on AXA IM website: www.axa-im.com/en/remuneration. A copy of this information is available upon request free of charge.

Governance - AXA IM's Remuneration Policy, which is reviewed and approved by the AXA IM Remuneration Committee every year, sets out the principles relating to remuneration within all entities of AXA IM and takes into account AXA IM's business strategy, objectives, and risk tolerance, as well as the long-term interests of AXA IM's shareholders, clients and employees. The AXA IM Remuneration Committee, in line with the remuneration policies and procedures set and validated at AXA Group level, ensures consistency and fair application of the Remuneration Policy within AXA IM, as well as compliance with applicable regulations.

The central and independent review that the effective implementation of the AXA IM's Remuneration Policy complies with the procedures and policies adopted by AXA IM Group level, is performed by the AXA IM Internal Audit Department, who presents each year its conclusions to the AXA IM Remuneration Committee to enable it to perform its diligences.

These conclusions did not mention any particular comments regarding the compliance of the effective implementation of the AXA IM's Remuneration Policy.

The result of the annual exam by the AXA IM Remuneration Committee is presented to the Board of Directors of AXA IM along with the amendments implemented into the AXA IM's Remuneration Policy.

These changes primarily relate to the global principles of the deferred remuneration policy, the removal of the allocation of AXA IM Performance Shares and AXA group stock options, a reminder of rules to ensure fair allocation of remuneration (neutrality in terms of sex, religion, age, sexual orientation, marital status, etc.) and the introduction of a section on the incorporation of sustainability risk in order to guarantee compliance with all regulations in force, in particular Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector and their alignment with sales and human resources strategies within the AXA IM Group.

The Global Remuneration Policy has been reviewed to factor the proposed deferral structure in and ensure compliance with all governing regulations and alignment with the AXA IM business and Human Resource strategies.

Additional Unaudited Appendix

Remuneration policy (continued)

Quantitative information - Data provided below are those of AXA Investment Managers covering all subsidiaries of the AXA Investment Managers Group and types of portfolios as at 31 December 2023 after application on remuneration data of the Fund's weighted Asset Under Management allocation key.

Total amount of remuneration paid and/or awarded to staff for the year ended 31 December 2023, prorated to the Fund's assets[1]	
Fixed Pay[2] ('000 EUR)	249.48
Variable Pay[3] ('000 EUR)	155.19
Number of employees[4]	2,808

[1] Excluding social charges.
[2] Fixed Pay amount is based on Fixed Pay effective for all staff at AXA IM during the financial year under review prorated to the Fund's assets.
[3] Variable Pay, prorated to the Fund's assets, composed of discretionary, upfront and deferred items, includes:
- Amounts awarded for the performance of previous the previous year and fully paid over the financial year under review (non-deferred variable pay);
- Amounts awarded for the performance of previous years and the performance of the year under review (deferred variable pay);
- Long-Term Incentives awarded by the AXA Group.
[4] Number of employees includes Permanent and Temporary contracts excluding internship as at 31 December 2023.

Aggregate amount of remuneration paid and / or awarded to risk takers and senior management whose activities have a significant impact on the risk profile of portfolios, prorated to the Fund's assets[1]

	Risk Takers	Senior Management	Total
Fixed Pay and Variable Pay ('000 EUR)[2, 3]	87.38	39.06	126.43
Number of employees[4]	277	62	339

[1] Excluding social charges.
[2] Fixed Pay amount is based on Fixed Pay effective for all staff at AXA IM during the financial year under review prorated to the Fund's assets.
[3] Variable Pay, prorated to the Fund's assets, composed of discretionary, upfront and deferred items, includes:
- Amounts awarded for the performance of the previous year and fully paid over the financial year under review (non-deferred variable pay);
- Amounts awarded for the performance of previous years and the performance of the year under review (deferred variable pay);
- Long-Term Incentives awarded by the AXA Group.
[4] Number of identified employees within AXA IM Group level as at 31 December 2023.

Additional Unaudited Appendix

Transaction fees

The Transaction fees presented in the Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets are the sum of the Depositary cash movement Charges, the Fund Administrator Charges on FOREX activity and the Depositary Settlement Charges.

Sub-Fund's name	Commissions				Settlement Fees	Tax			In the Sub-Funds currency	
	Broker Commissions	Broker Execution fee	Depositary cash movement Charges*	Fund Administrator Charges on FOREX activity*	Depositary Settlement Charges*	Stamp Duty	Other Transaction Tax	State Street Bank Settlement Charges waived by swing	Total	All other components of the Transaction fees**
AXA World Funds II - Evolving Trends Equities	-	-	8,212	-	-	3,830	-	-	12,042	3,830
AXA World Funds II - North American Equities	9,329	88	17,181	-	7,671	2,913	392	-	37,574	12,722
AXA World Funds II - European Opportunities Equities	-	-	21,906	-	-	10,716	-	-	32,622	10,716

Risk disclosure linked to CSSF circular 11/512

The method to calculate the global exposure is the commitment approach for all the Sub-Funds.

* These fees are disclosed under the caption "Transaction fees" in the Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets.

** The "All other components of the Transaction fees" do not form part of the account "Transaction fees" in the Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets. They are included in the "Net Change in unrealised appreciation/(depreciation) on investments" and the "Net realised gain/(loss) on sales of investments" in the Statement of Operations and Changes in Net Assets.

Additional Unaudited Appendix

Securities Financing Transactions Regulation

The SICAV may lend positions of its securities portfolio to third parties through different techniques whereas:

- Bilateral should be understood as trading executed directly with the counterparty and the collateral, managed by AXA Investment Managers GS Limited, is safe-kept at State Street Luxembourg S.C.A..

- Triparty should be understood as trading executed directly with the counterparty and collateral managed by a triparty agent who manages and safe-keep the collateral.

- CCP should be understood as Central Counterparties Clearing House.

Data on cost and return

The return from securities lending transactions is split between the relevant Fund and the agent lender. The Funds receive 65% while the agent lender receive 35% of the income, with all operational costs supported by the agent lender. The income earned by the Funds from securities lending transactions is disclosed in the Securities lending note (note 9).

Eligible collateral

Collateral received by a Sub-Fund may be used to reduce its counterparty risk exposure with a counterparty if it complies with the criteria listed in circulars issued by the CSSF from time to time in terms of liquidity, valuation, issuer credit quality, correlation, risks linked to the management of collateral and enforceability. In particular, collateral should comply with the following conditions:

- Any collateral received other than cash should be of high quality, highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation.

- It should be valued on a daily basis on a mark-to-market price basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place. Margin calls will be implemented in accordance with the terms negotiated in the collateral arrangements.

- It should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.

- It should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers and shall not entail on an aggregate basis an exposure to a given issuer for more than 20% of its Net Asset Value. By way of derogation, a Sub-Fund may be fully collateralised in different Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by any of the Member States, one or more of their local authorities, a third party sovereign country such as Canada, Japan, Norway , Switzerland and the United States of America, or any public international body to which one or more Member State(s) belong(s) such as the European Investment Bank, provided that it receives such securities from at least six different issues and that securities from any single issue should not account for more than 30% of such Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value. The collateral shall further comply with the limits set forth above under section "b) Limitations on Control".

- The financial guarantees received by the Sub-Fund will be kept by the Depositary or, failing that, by any third party depositary (such as Euroclear Bank SA/NV) which is subject to a prudential supervision and that has no link with the guarantee provider. It should be capable of being fully enforced by the Company for the account of the Sub-Fund at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

Additional Unaudited Appendix

Securities Financing Transactions Regulation (continued)

Eligible assets

As long as it complies with the above-mentioned conditions, the collateral may consist of (i) sovereign OECD bonds; and/or (ii) direct investment in bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering an adequate liquidity or shares listed or dealt on a Regulated Market of a Member State of the European Union or on a stock exchange of a member state of the OECD provided that they are included in a main index.

Securities lending

	AXA World Funds II - North American Equities
	USD
Settlement and clearing (e.g. Bilateral, tri-party, CCP)	Bilateral, Triparty
Amount of securities and commodities on loan as a proportion of total lendable assets	2.00%
Amount of assets engaged	
Absolute amount	2,607,320
Proportion of the Assets Under Management	1.90%
Type and quality of collateral[1]	
Bank deposits	-
Bonds	2,556,457
Equities	182,008
Other	-
Maturity tenor of the SFTs (absolute value)	
Less than one day	-
One day to one week	-
One week to one month	-
One month to three months	-
Three months to one year	-
Above one year	-
Open	2,607,320
Currencies[2]	
Maturity tenor of the collateral (absolute value)	
Less than one day	-
One day to one week	-
One week to one month	-
One month to three months	-
Three months to one year	-
Above one year	2,556,457
Open transactions	182,008

Note: At year-end, there is no collateral reinvested for any Sub-Fund, either in the form of cash or securities.

[1] Collateral received by the Sub-Fund in respect of the SFT are in the form of debt securities having investment grade credit rating and listed shares.

[2] Collateral received by the Sub-Fund in respect of the SFT is held in the following currencies: CAD, CHF, DKK, EUR, GBP, JPY, NOK, SEK, USD.

Additional Unaudited Appendix

Securities Financing Transactions Regulation (continued)

Top 10 Counterparties

		AXA World Funds II - North American Equities USD
1	Name	NATIXIS SA
	Gross volume outstanding transactions	2,607,320
	Counterparty's country	France

Note: At year-end, there is no collateral reinvested for any Sub-Fund, either in the form of cash or securities.

10 largest collateral issuers

		AXA World Funds II - North American Equities USD
1	Name	United States of America
	Volume collateral received (absolute value)	2,556,457
2	Name	EQT AB
	Volume collateral received (absolute value)	182,008

Note: At year-end, there is no collateral reinvested for any Sub-Fund, either in the form of cash or securities.

Additional Unaudited Appendix

Securities Financing Transactions Regulation (continued)

Safekeeping of collateral received

	AXA World Funds II - North American Equities USD
Custodians	State Street Bank International GmbH (Luxembourg Branch)
Collateral safe-kept	2,738,465

Safekeeping of collateral granted

As at 31 December 2023, there is no collateral granted from any Sub-Fund.

Additional Unaudited Appendix

Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (“SFDR”) Disclosures

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

Product Name: AXA WORLD FUNDS II - EVOLVING TRENDS EQUITIES (the "Financial Product") **Entity LEI:** 2138003QS17FYQNJX765

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

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 77.48% 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**

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

The Financial Product acts as a feeder of AXA WORLD FUNDS - EVOLVING TRENDS (the “Master”), thus it indirectly promotes the same environmental and/ or social characteristics as its Master.

For the record, the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Master have been met by investing in companies considering their:

- Carbon intensity
- Water Intensity

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

- Preservation of climate with exclusion policies on coal and oil sand 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.

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

The Master has applied bindingly at all time during the reference period AXA IM sectorial exclusions and ESG standards.

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 Master has been measured with the sustainability indicators mentioned above:

Sustainability KPI Name	Value	Benchmark	Coverage
Carbon intensity	174.05 CO_2 tons per millions $ revenue for corporate and in CO_2 Kg per PPP $ of GDP for sovereign	173.19 CO_2 tons per millions $ revenue for corporate and in CO_2 Kg per PPP $ of GDP for sovereign	99.84 %
Water Intensity	1371.14 Thousands of cubic meters for corporates	5549.86 Thousands of cubic meters for corporates	99.84 %

N.B.: While Sustainability KPIs (including sustainable investments) are reported based on an average of the data available at each end of quarter, 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.

… And compared to previous periods?

Sustainability KPI Name	Year	Value	Benchmark	Coverage
Carbon intensity	2022	219.03 CO_2 tons per millions $ revenue for corporate and in CO_2 Kg per PPP $ of GDP for sovereign	238.18 CO_2 tons per millions $ revenue for corporate and in CO_2 Kg per PPP $ of GDP for sovereign	99.66 %
Water intensity	2022	2107.87 Thousands of cubic meters for corporates	11618.89 Thousands of cubic meters for corporates	99.66 %

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

Indirectly, through its investments into the Master, the Financial Product was partially exposed 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.

The Financial Product did not take into consideration the criteria of the EU Taxonomy environmental objectives.

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?

Indirectly, through its investments into the Master, the Financial Product took 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 were mitigated through sectorial exclusion policies and AXA IM ESG standards that are applied bindingly at all times by the Financial Product, as well as through the filters based on UN Sustainable Development Goals scoring.
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 Master has 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 Master invests and mitigate adverse impacts.
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**
Climate Risk policy Ecosystem Protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 1: Green House Gas (GHG) emissions (scope 1, 2, & 3 starting 01/2023)	Metric tonnes	Scope 1: 211.015 Scope 2: 87.733 Scope 3: 1447.167 Scope 1+2: 298.748 Scope 1+2+3: 1704.908
	PAI 2: Carbon Footprint	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents per million euro or dollar invested (tCO2e/M€ or tCO2e/M$)	Scope 1+2: 21.976 Scope 1+2+3: 131.499
	PAI 3: GHG intensity of investee companies	Metric tonnes per eur million revenu	Scope 1+2+3: 825.438
Climate Risk policy	PAI 4: Exposure to Companies active in the fossil fuel sector	% of investments	5.94
Climate Risk policy (engagement only)	PAI 5 : Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	% of total energy sources	Energy Consumption: 53.57 Energy Production: 54.52
Climate risk policy (considering an expected correlation between GHG	PAI 6: Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector	Sector NACE C: 0.263 Sector NACE D: 7.688 Sector NACE E: 0.53 Sector NACE G: 0.071 Sector NACE H: 0.005 Sector NACE L: 0.005

emissions and energy consumption)[1]			
Ecosystem Protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 7: Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas	% of investments	3.27
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 8: Emissions to water	Tonnes per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.001
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 9: Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.064

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	N/A
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	59.55 %
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 12: Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	14.29%
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.	31.26
Controversial weapons policy	PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons	% of investments	N/A

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:

Indirectly, through its investments into the Master, the Financial Product has not been exposed to 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

[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.

[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.

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 not 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 investment 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 Master took into consideration the following Principal Adverse Impact indicators applying AXA IM exclusion policies and stewardship policies:

Relevant AXA IM policies	PAI indicator	Units	Measurement
Climate Risk policy Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 1: Green House Gas (GHG) emissions (scope 1, 2 & 3 starting 01/2023)	Metric tonnes	Scope 1: 211.015 Scope 2: 87.733 Scope 3: 1447.167 Scope 1+2: 298.748 Scope 1+2+3: 1704.908
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€ or tCO2e/M$)	Scope 1+2: 21.976 Scope 1+2+3: 131.499
Climate Risk policy Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 3: GHG intensity of investee companies	Metric tonnes per eur million revenue	Scope 1+2+3: 825.438
Climate Risk policy	PAI 4: Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	% of investments	5.94
Climate Risk policy (engagement only)	PAI 5: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	% of total energy sources	Energy Consumption: 53.57 Energy Production: 54.52
Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 7: activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive area	% of investments	3.27
ESG standard policy / violation of international norms and standards	PAI 10: Violation of UN global compact principles & OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	% of investments	N/A
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	31.26
Controversial weapons policy	PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons	% of investments	N/A

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 where data is available.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

The top investments of the Financial Product are detailed below:

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 2023-12-29

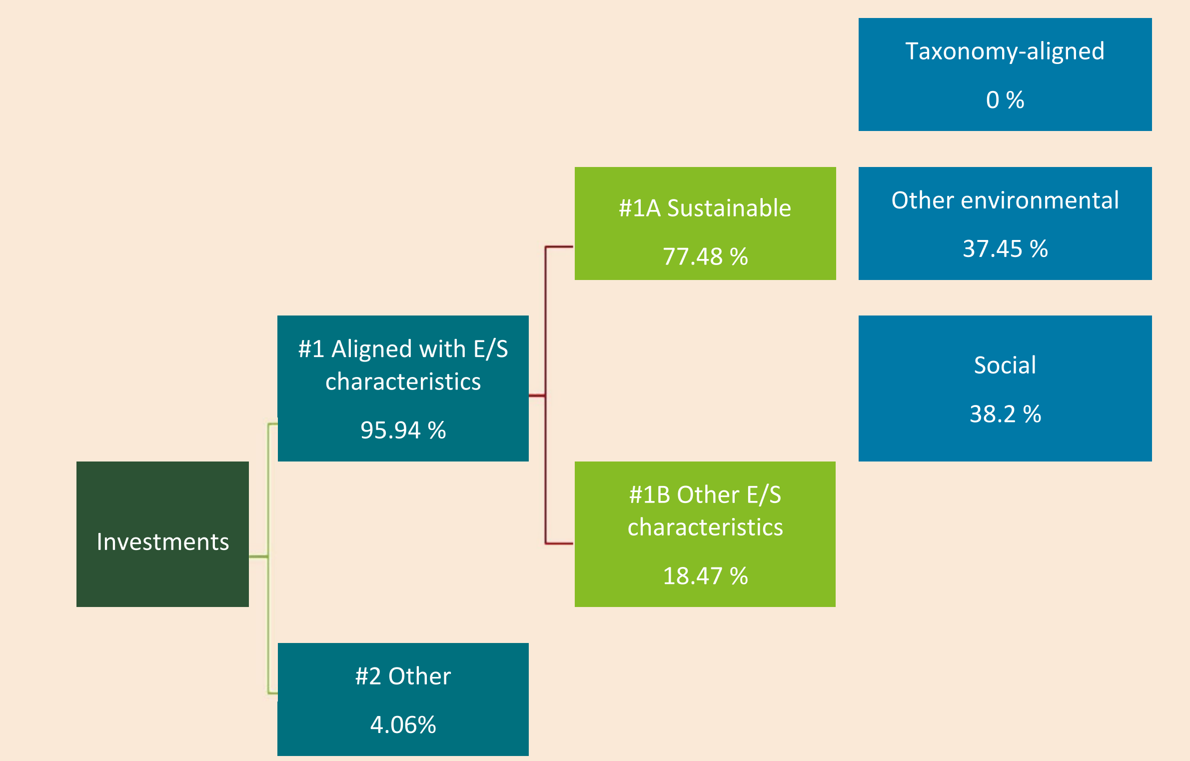
Top investments	Sector	Proportion	Country
AXA WF Evolving Trends M Capitalisation USD	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	99.96%	LU
Portfolio 1401 USD SET SSX	Other	0.04%	N/A
Liabilities_1401_73176 A USD	Other	0.01%	N/A
Liabilities_1401_73179 A USD	Other	0%	N/A
Portfolio EUR SET SSX	Other	0%	N/A

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 the assets weighted average at the end 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 detailed below:

Top sector	Proportion
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	99.96%
Other	0.04%

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 and its Master did not take into consideration the criteria of the EU Taxonomy environmental objectives during the reference period. The Financial Product did not consider the 'do not significant harm criteria' of the EU Taxonomy.

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

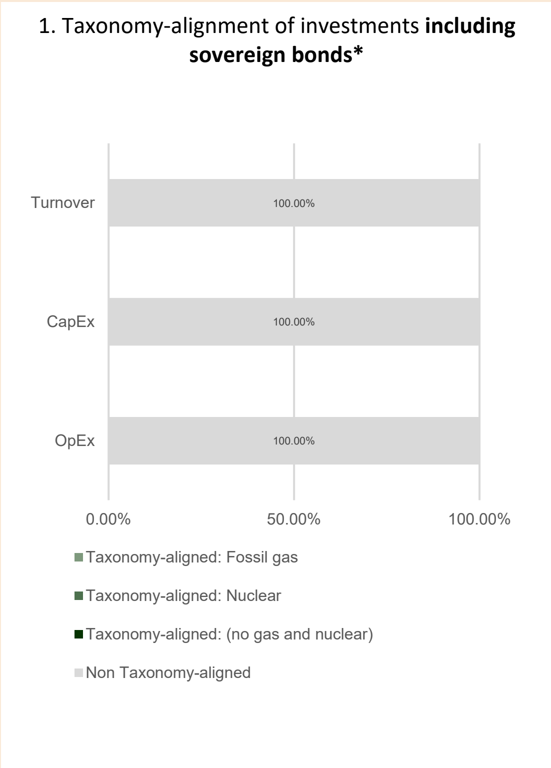
☐ Yes

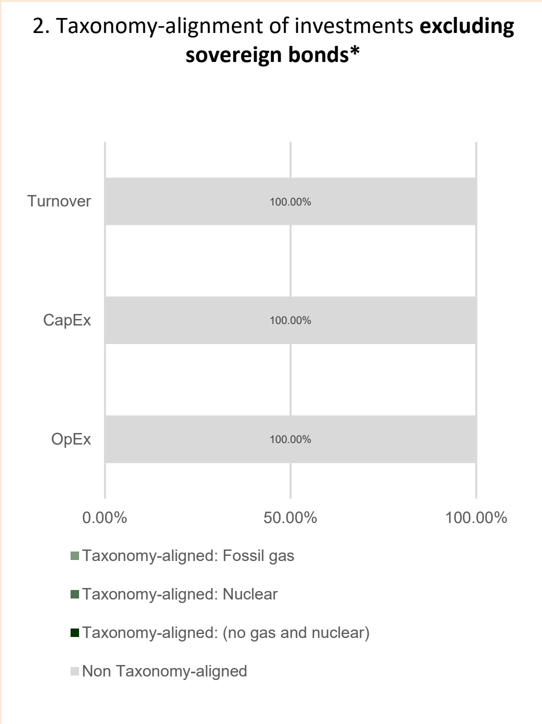
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ 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 the green operational activities of investee companies.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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*

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.

[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?

The Financial Product and its Master did not take into consideration the criteria of the EU Taxonomy environmental objectives during the reference period. The Financial Product did not consider the 'do not significant harm criteria' of the EU Taxonomy.

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

The Financial Product was not aligned to EU Taxonomy for the period of reference, nor for prior year period.

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 37.45% 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 38.2% 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 4.06% 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 equity 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?

In 2023, 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 Artic 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 benchmark?

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

Not applicable.

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

Product Name: AXA WORLD FUNDS II - North American Equities (the "Financial Product") **Entity LEI:** 2138008KXUHJ27ZCRQ89

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

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 64.21% 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**

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

The Financial Product acts as a feeder of AXA WF US Responsible Growth (the "Master"), thus it indirectly promotes the same environmental and/ or social characteristics as its Master.

For the record, the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Master have been met by investing in companies considering their:

- Carbon intensity

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

- Preservation of climate with exclusion policies on coal and oil sand 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.

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

The Master has applied bindingly at all time during the reference period AXA IM sectorial exclusions and ESG standards.

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 Master has been measured with the sustainability indicators mentioned above:

Sustainability KPI Name	Value	Benchmark	Coverage
Carbon intensity	103.89 CO2 tons per millions $ revenue for corporate and in CO2 Kg per PPP $ of GDP for sovereign	131.21 CO2 tons per millions $ revenue for corporate and in CO2 Kg per PPP $ of GDP for sovereign	100 %

N.B.: While Sustainability KPIs (including sustainable investments) are reported based on an average of the data available at each end of quarter, 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.

… And compared to previous periods?

Sustainability KPI Name	Year	Value	Benchmark	Coverage
Carbon intensity	2022	155.56 CO2 tons per millions $ revenue for corporate and in CO2 Kg per PPP $ of GDP for sovereign	213.07 CO2 tons per millions $ revenue for corporate and in CO2 Kg per PPP $ of GDP for sovereign	100 %
Water intensity	2022	1947.25 Thousands of cubic meters for corporates	12887.15 Thousands of cubic meters for corporates	100 %

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

Indirectly, through its investments into the Master, the Financial Product was partially exposed 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.

The Financial Product did not take into consideration the criteria of the EU Taxonomy environmental objectives.

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?

Indirectly, through its investments into the Master, the Financial Product took 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 were mitigated through sectorial exclusion policies and AXA IM ESG standards that are applied bindingly at all times by the Financial Product, as well as through the filters based on UN Sustainable Development Goals scoring.
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 Master has 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 Master invests and mitigate adverse impacts.
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.
<u>Environment:</u>

Relevant AXA IM policies	PAI indicator	Units	Measurement
Climate Risk policy Ecosystem Protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 1: Green House Gas (GHG) emissions (scope 1, 2, & 3 starting 01/2023)	Metric tonnes	Scope 1: 2099.939 Scope 2: 1259.413 Scope 3: 46351.648 Scope 1+2: 3359.353 Scope 1+2+3: 49470.344
	PAI 2: Carbon Footprint	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents per million euro or dollar invested (tCO2e/M€ or tCO2e/M$)	Scope 1+2: 22.863 Scope 1+2+3: 405.723
	PAI 3: GHG intensity of investee companies	Metric tonnes per eur million revenu	Scope 1+2+3: 1503.239
Climate Risk policy	PAI 4: Exposure to Companies active in the fossil fuel sector	% of investments	1.98
Climate Risk policy (engagement only)	PAI 5 : Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	% of total energy sources	Energy Consumption: 57.24 Energy Production: 99.82
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	Sector NACE C: 0.387 Sector NACE D: 51.786 Sector NACE E: 1.063 Sector NACE F: 0.033

[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.

			Sector NACE G: 0.043 Sector NACE H: 0.225 Sector NACE L: 0.005
Ecosystem Protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 7: Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas	% of investments	0.09
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 8: Emissions to water	Tonnes per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.003
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 9: Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.031

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	N/A
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	57.21 %
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 12: Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	13.9%
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.	34.37
Controversial weapons policy	PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons	% of investments	N/A

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:

Indirectly, through its investments into the Master, the Financial Product has not been exposed to 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).

[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 EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not 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 investment 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 Master took into consideration the following Principal Adverse Impact indicators applying AXA IM exclusion policies and stewardship policies:

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	Scope 1: 2099.939 Scope 2: 1259.413 Scope 3: 46351.648 Scope 1+2: 3359.353 Scope 1+2+3: 49470.344
Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy			
Climate Risk policy	PAI 2: Carbon Footprint	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents per million euro or dollar invested (tCO2e/M€ or tCO2e/M$)	Scope 1+2: 22.863 Scope 1+2+3: 405.723
Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy			
Climate Risk policy	PAI 3: GHG intensity of investee companies	Metric tonnes per eur million revenue	Scope 1+2+3: 1503.239
Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy			
Climate Risk policy	PAI 4: Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	% of investments	1.98
Climate Risk policy (engagement only)	PAI 5: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	% of total energy sources	Energy Consumption: 57.24 Energy Production: 99.82
Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 7: activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive area	% of investments	0.09
ESG standard policy / violation of international norms and standards	PAI 10: Violation of UN global compact principles & OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	% of investments	N/A
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	34.37
Controversial weapons policy	PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons	% of investments	N/A

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 where data is available.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

The top investments of the Financial Product are detailed below:

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 2023-12-29

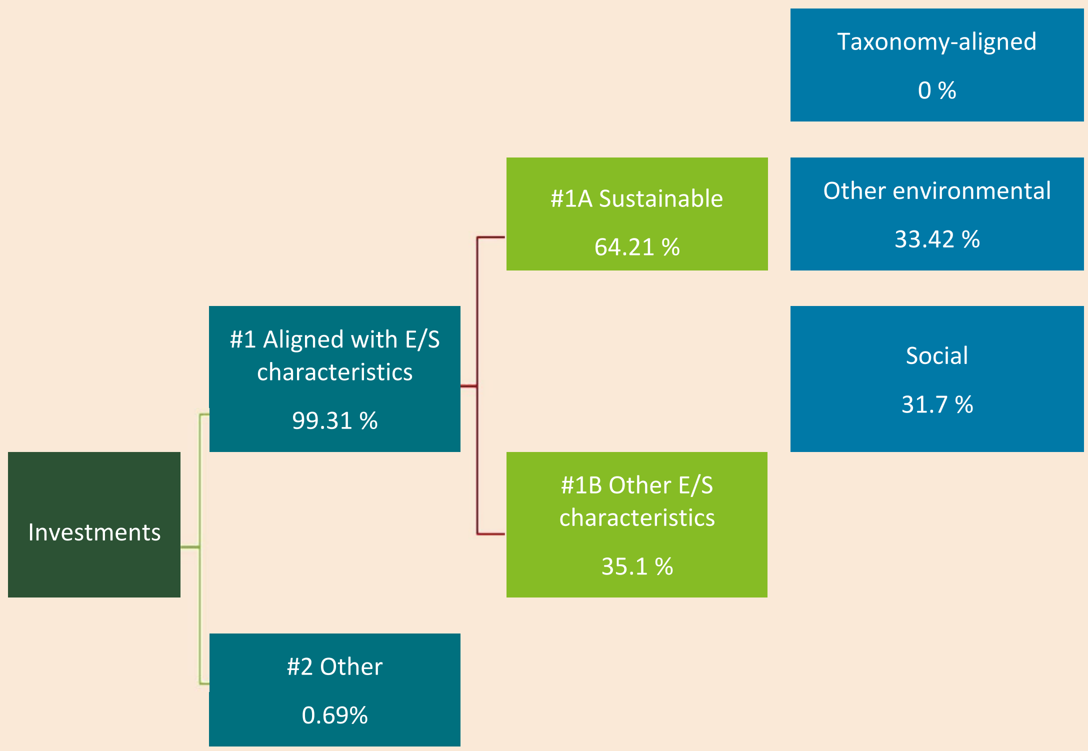
Top investments	Sector	Proportion	Country
APPLE INC XNGS USD	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	7.39%	US
MICROSOFT CORP XNGS USD	Publishing activities	6.72%	US
ALPHABET INC-CL A XNGS USD	Information service activities	3.22%	US
AMAZON.COM INC XNGS USD	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.68%	US
NVIDIA CORP XNGS USD	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2.59%	US
VISA INC-CLASS A SHARES XNYS USD	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	2.36%	US
BROADCOM INC XNGS USD	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	2.16%	US
ADOBE INC XNGS USD	Publishing activities	1.97%	US
CISCO SYSTEMS INC XNGS USD	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1.89%	US
MASTERCARD INC - A XNYS USD	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	1.86%	US
JOHNSON & JOHNSON XNYS USD	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	1.82%	US
PROCTER & GAMBLE CO/THE XNYS USD	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1.77%	US
CATERPILLAR INC XNYS USD	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	1.66%	US
TESLA INC XNGS USD	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	1.63%	US
SYNOPSYS INC XNGS USD	Publishing activities	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 the assets weighted average at the end 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 detailed below:

Top sector	Proportion
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	19.2%
Publishing activities	13.42%
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	8.29%
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7%
Information service activities	6.06%
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	5.18%
Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	5.08%
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	4.4%
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	3.62%
Construction of buildings	2.61%
Scientific research and development	2.32%
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.22%
Manufacture of paper and paper products	2.21%
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	2.1%
Manufacture of beverages	1.84%
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	1.73%
Telecommunications	1.58%
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	1.4%
Manufacture of basic metals	1.31%
Postal and courier activities	1.18%
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	0.97%
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.94%
Manufacture of food products	0.89%
Manufacture of electrical equipment	0.71%
Other	0.65%
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	0.53%
Other manufacturing	0.41%
Manufacture of wearing apparel	0.32%

Land transport and transport via pipelines	0.3%
Air transport	0.25%
Advertising and market research	0.24%
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	0.23%
Manufacture of leather and related products	0.23%
Other personal service activities	0.13%
Employment activities	0.11%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1%
Real estate activities	0.08%
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	0.05%
Manufacture of other transport equipment	0.04%
Food and beverage service activities	0.03%
Human health activities	0.03%
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	0.02%

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 and its Master did not take into consideration the criteria of the EU Taxonomy environmental objectives during the reference period. The Financial Product did not consider the 'do not significant harm criteria' of the EU Taxonomy.

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

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 the green operational activities of investee companies.

☐ 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.

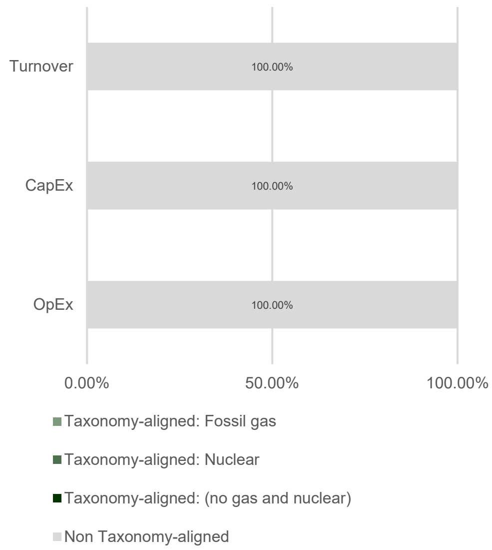
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

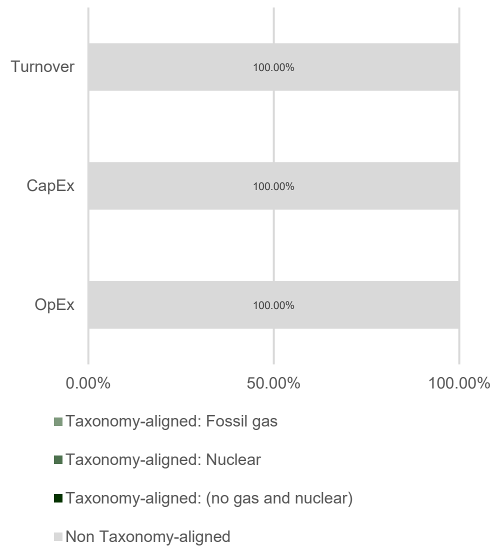
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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?

The Financial Product and its Master did not take into consideration the criteria of the EU Taxonomy environmental objectives during the reference period. The Financial Product did not consider the 'do not significant harm criteria' of the EU Taxonomy.

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

The Financial Product was not aligned to EU Taxonomy for the period of reference, nor for prior year period.

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 33.42% 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 31.7% 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 0.69% 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 equity 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?

In 2023, 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 Artic 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 benchmark?

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

Not applicable.

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 II - EUROPEAN OPPORTUNITIES EQUITIES (the "Financial Product") **Entity LEI:** 213800W9JWCI89NJY177

Sustainable investment objective

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.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ **YES**	☐ **NO**
☒ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 49.98%	☐ 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
☐ 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:** 46.73%	☐ 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 is a feeder fund of AXA WORLD FUNDS - ACT Europe Equity (the "Master Fund"), then the disclosures displayed in the present annex on the Financial Product are linked to its investment in the Master Fund by look through approach. Any reference in this annex to the commitment and exposure of the Financial Product shall be understood as " the Financial Product through its investment in the Master Fund"

The Financial Product has met its sustainable investment objective for the reference period by investing indirectly via its investments in the Master Fund 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.

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

Sustainability KPI Name	Value	Benchmark	Coverage
Carbon intensity	148.63 CO2 tons per millions $ revenue for corporate and in CO2 Kg per PPP $ of GDP for sovereign	147.72 CO2 tons per millions $ revenue for corporate and in CO2 Kg per PPP $ of GDP for sovereign	100 %
Women on Board	42.21 % of women on board	41.24 % of women on board	98.3 %

N.B.: While Sustainability KPIs (including sustainable investments) are reported based on an average of the data available at each end of quarter, 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.

... And Compared to Previous Periods?

Sustainability KPI Name	Year	Value	Benchmark	Coverage
Carbon intensity	2022	150.82 CO2 tons per millions $ revenue for corporate and in CO2 Kg per PPP $ of GDP for sovereign	199.18 CO2 tons per millions $ revenue for corporate and in CO2 Kg per PPP $ of GDP for sovereign	100 %

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.

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	Scope 1: 4636.688 Scope 2: 1690.375 Scope 3: 117446.656 Scope 1+2: 6327.063 Scope 1+2+3: 123636.117

Ecosystem Protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 2: Carbon Footprint	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents per million euro or dollar invested (tCO2e/M€ or tCO2e/M$)	Scope 1+2: 41.632 Scope 1+2+3: 815.275
	PAI 3: GHG intensity of investee companies	Metric tonnes per eur million revenue	Scope 1+2+3: 1461.018
Climate Risk policy	PAI 4: Exposure to Companies active in the fossil fuel sector	% of investments	12.38
Climate Risk policy (engagement only)	PAI 5 : Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	% of total energy sources	Energy Consumption: 50.76 Energy Production: 57.14
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	Sector NACE C: 0.186 Sector NACE D: 3.399 Sector NACE E: 4.15 Sector NACE F: 0.256 Sector NACE G: 0.439
Ecosystem Protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 7: Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas	% of investments	3.35
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 8: Emissions to water	Tonnes per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.027
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 9: Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.654

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	N/A
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	12.12 %
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 12: Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	11.97%

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.	42.36
Controversial weapons policy	PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons	% of investments	N/A

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).

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU 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 investment must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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 Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 1: Green House Gas (GHG) emissions (scope 1, 2 & 3 starting 01/2023)	Metric tonnes	Scope 1: 4636.688 Scope 2: 1690.375 Scope 3: 117446.656 Scope 1+2: 6327.063 Scope 1+2+3: 123636.117
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€ or tCO2e/M$)	Scope 1+2: 41.632 Scope 1+2+3: 815.275
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Climate Risk policy	PAI 4: Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	% of investments	12.38

Climate Risk policy (engagement only)	PAI 5: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	% of total energy sources	Energy Consumption: 50.76 Energy Production: 57.14
Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 7: activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive area	% of investments	3.35
ESG standard policy / violation of international norms and standards	PAI 10: Violation of UN global compact principles & OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	% of investments	N/A
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	42.36
Controversial weapons policy	PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons	% of investments	N/A

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 where data is available.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

The top investments of the Financial Product are detailed below:

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 2023-12-29

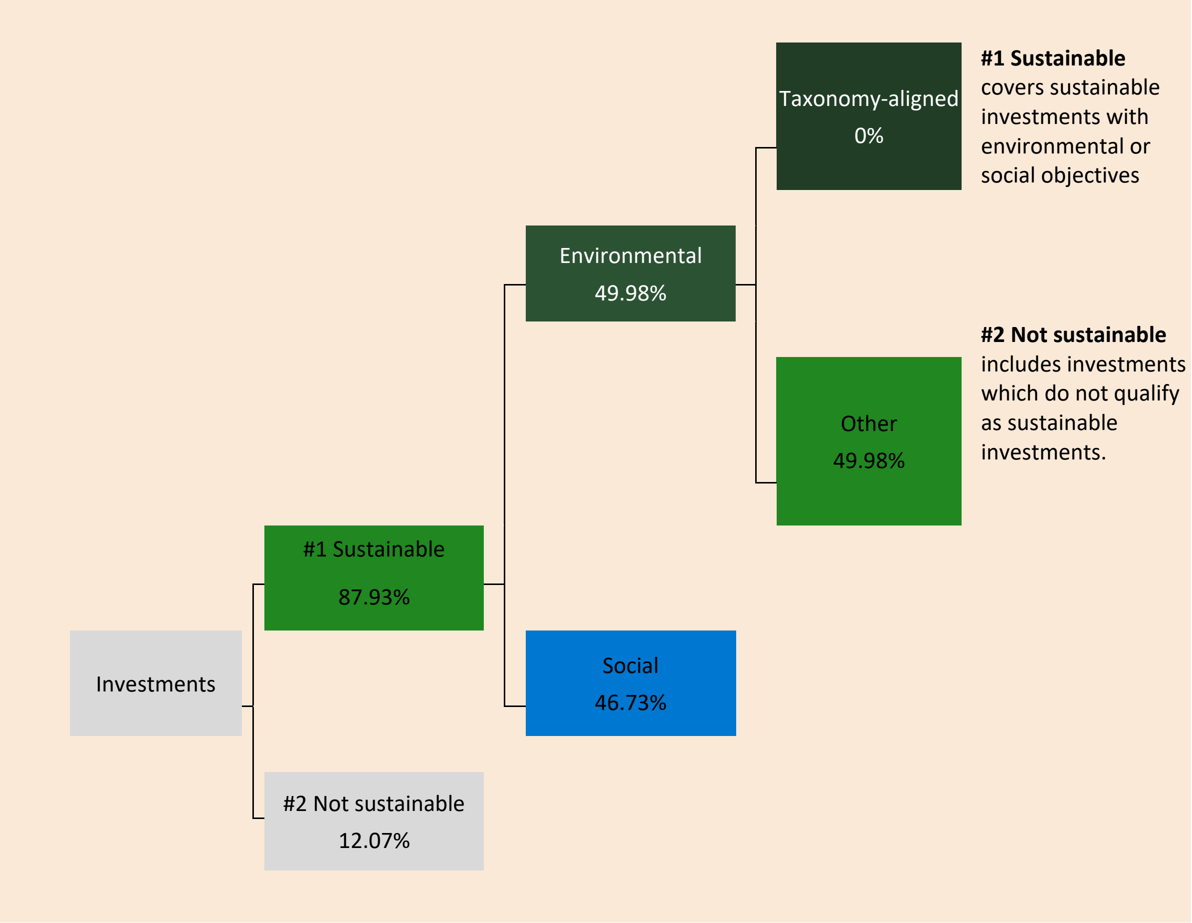
Top investments	Sector	Proportion	Country
AXA WF ACT Europe Equity M Capitalisation EUR	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	99.92%	LU
Portfolio EUR SET SSX	Other	0.11%	N/A
Liabilities_1399_66431 I EUR	Other	0%	N/A
Portfolio 1399 GBP SMN GSI	Other	0%	N/A
Portfolio 1399 GBP VMN GSI	Other	0%	N/A
Liabilities_1399_66082 A EUR	Other	-0.03%	N/A

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

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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. 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 detailed below:

Top sector	Proportion
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	99.92%
Other	0.08%

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 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.

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.

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.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

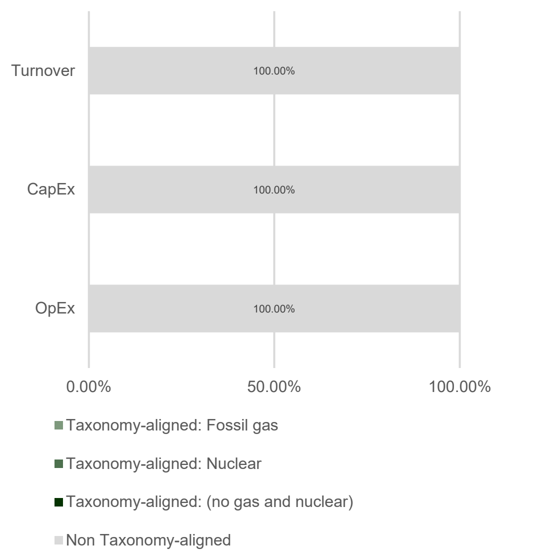
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

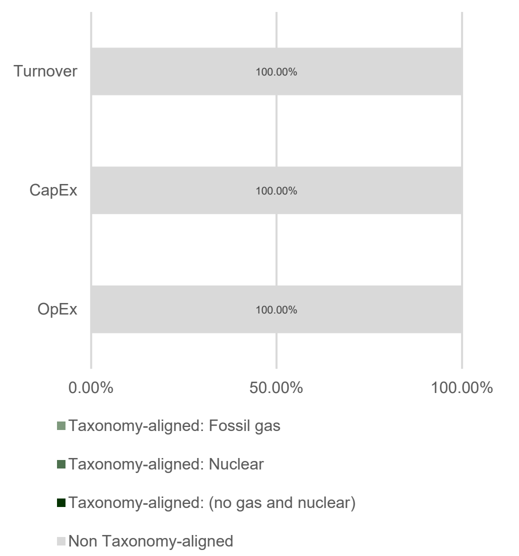
☒ No

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.

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*

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 did not take into consideration the criteria of the EU Taxonomy environmental objectives. Therefore, the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

[1] 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.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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

The Financial Product was not aligned to EU Taxonomy for the period of reference, nor for prior year period.

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 49.98% 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 46.73 % 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 12.07% 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 2023, 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 Artic 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?

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

Not applicable.

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