Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product Name: AXA IM US Enhanced Index Equity QI (the "Financial Product")

Legal Entity Identifier: 2138005TBUBJV5MTZ147

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ YES	☒ NO
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☒ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 65.14 % 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 has met the environmental and social characteristics promoted for the reference period by investing in companies considering their:

- Carbon intensity
- Water Intensity

The Financial Product 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.

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

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

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

The Financial Product has outperformed its ESG Score compared to Benchmark during the reference period.

Sustainability KPI Name	Value	Benchmark	Coverage
Carbon Intensity	98.03 CO2 tons per millions $ revenue for corporate and in CO2 Kg per PPP $ of GDP for sovereign	127.81 CO2 tons per millions $ revenue for corporate and in CO2 Kg per PPP $ of GDP for sovereign	99.87 %

Water Intensity	1712.77 Thousands of cubic meters for corporates	3328.35 Thousands of cubic meters for corporates	99.87 %

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	118.68 CO2 tons per millions $ revenue for corporate and in CO2 Kg per PPP $ of GDP for sovereign	188.87 CO2 tons per millions $ revenue for corporate and in CO2 Kg per PPP $ of GDP for sovereign	99 %
Water intensity	2022	2451.6 Thousands of cubic meters for corporates	8681.05 Thousands of cubic meters for corporates	99 %

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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?

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.
Where relevant, Stewardship policies have been 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 has used its influence as an investor to encourage companies to mitigate environmental and social risks relevant to their sectors as described below.
Voting at general meetings has also been 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 as described below.
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: 21053.754 Scope 2: 12243.591 Scope 3: 612004.125 Scope 1+2: 33297.344 Scope 1+2+3: 642289
	PAI 2: Carbon Footprint	Metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents per million euro or dollar invested (tCO2e/M€ or tCO2e/M$)	Scope 1+2: 19.513 Scope 1+2+3: 381.651
	PAI 3: GHG intensity of investee companies	Metric tonnes per eur million revenue	Scope 1+2+3: 1196.907
Climate Risk policy	PAI 4: Exposure to Companies active in the fossil fuel sector	% of investments	4.73
Climate Risk policy (engagement only)	PAI 5 : Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	% of total energy sources	Energy Consumption: 56.66 Energy Production: 64.58
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 B: 0.356 Sector NACE C: 0.342 Sector NACE D: 9.569 Sector NACE E: 0.104 Sector NACE F: 0.042 Sector NACE G: 0.047 Sector NACE H: 0.976 Sector NACE L: 0.169
Ecosystem Protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 7: Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas	% of investments	19.5
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 8: Emissions to water	Tonnes per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.002
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 9: Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.041

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

Social and Governance:

Relevant AXA IM policies	PAI indicator	Units	Measurement
ESG standards policy: violation of international norms and standards	PAI 10: Violations of UN Global Compact principles & OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises	% of investments	0%
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	60.54 %
SDG no significantly negative score	PAI 12: Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	14.5%
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	34.55
Controversial weapons policy	PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons	% of investments	0

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:

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

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

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

[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.

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

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

The Financial Product took into consideration the following Principal Adverse Impact indicators applying the following exclusion policies 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: 21053.754 Scope 2: 12243.591 Scope 3: 612004.125 Scope 1+2: 33297.344 Scope 1+2+3: 642289
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: 19.513 Scope 1+2+3: 381.651
Climate Risk policy Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 3: GHG intensity of investee companies	Metric tonnes per eur million revenue	Scope 1+2+3: 1196.907
Climate Risk policy	PAI 4: Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	% of investments	4.73
Climate Risk policy (engagement only)	PAI 5: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	% of total energy sources	Energy Consumption: 56.66 Energy Production: 64.58
Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 7: activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive area	% of investments	19.5
ESG standard policy / violation of international norms and standards	PAI 10: Violation of UN global compact principles & OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	% of investments	0%
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	34.55
Controversial weapons policy	PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons	% of investments	0

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: 01/04/2023-31/03/2024

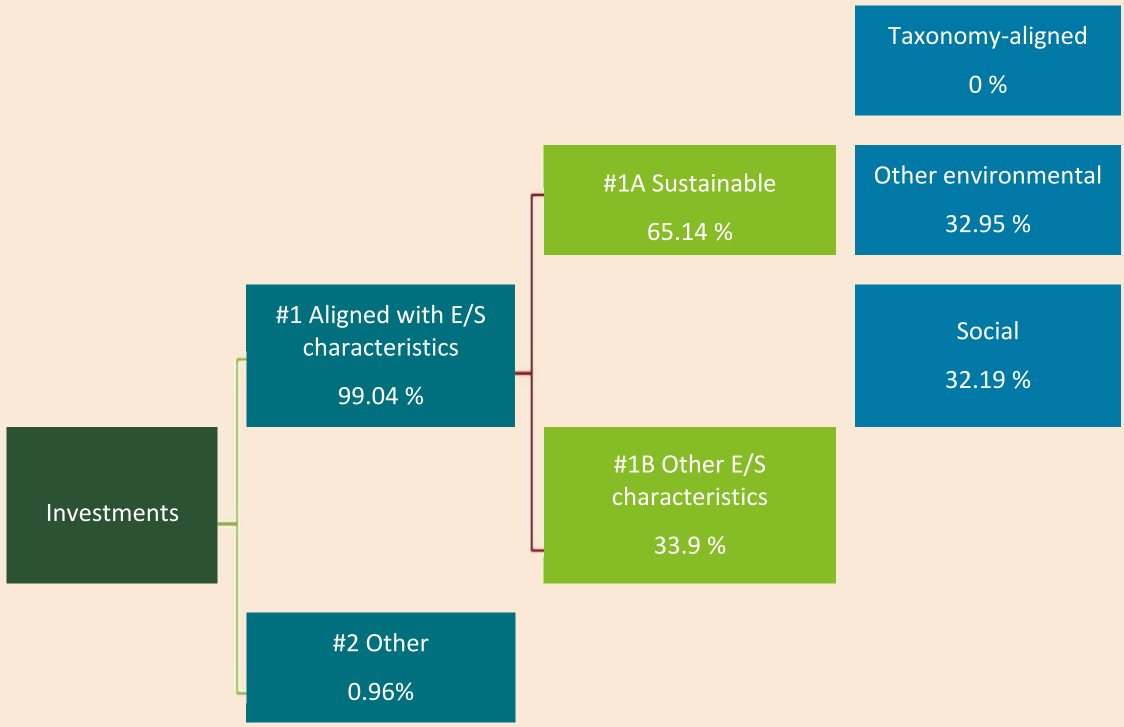
Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
APPLE INC XNGS USD	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	6.77%	US
MICROSOFT CORP XNGS USD	Publishing activities	6.76%	US
NVIDIA CORP XNGS USD	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	3.71%	US
ALPHABET INC-CL A XNGS USD	Information service activities	3.69%	US
AMAZON.COM INC XNGS USD	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	3.21%	US
TESLA INC XNGS USD	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	1.47%	US
CISCO SYSTEMS INC XNGS USD	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1.39%	US
ADOBE INC XNGS USD	Publishing activities	1.36%	US
BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY INC-CL B XNYS USD	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	1.28%	US
ABBVIE INC XNYS USD	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	1.23%	US
PROCTER & GAMBLE CO/THE XNYS USD	Manufacture of paper and paper products	1.21%	US
UNITEDHEALTH GROUP INC XNYS USD	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	1.18%	US
BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO XNYS USD	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	0.99%	US
Portfolio 3759 USD SET STT	Other	0.96%	N/A
JPMORGAN CHASE & CO XNYS USD	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	0.93%	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	19.29%
Publishing activities	12.33%
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	7.49%
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	6.48%
Information service activities	6.32%
Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	5.41%
Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	4.95%
Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	3.7%
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	3.36%
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	2.37%
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2.35%
Scientific research and development	2.03%
Manufacture of paper and paper products	1.97%
Other manufacturing	1.93%
Telecommunications	1.85%
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	1.33%
Manufacture of food products	1.3%
Manufacture of beverages	1.21%
Construction of buildings	1.14%
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	1.03%
Food and beverage service activities	0.99%
Other	0.97%
Manufacture of electrical equipment	0.96%
Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	0.86%
Manufacture of other transport equipment	0.8%
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	0.75%
Real estate activities	0.72%
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	0.68%
Land transport and transport via pipelines	0.65%
Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing acti	0.63%
Advertising and market research	0.63%
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.5%
Manufacture of leather and related products	0.5%
Manufacture of basic metals	0.49%
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.47%
Postal and courier activities	0.27%
Air transport	0.25%
Warehousing and support activities for transportation	0.2%
Mining support service activities	0.19%
Employment activities	0.15%
Human health activities	0.11%

Architectural and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis	0.1%
Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities, materials recovery	0.08%
Manufacture of wearing apparel	0.06%
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	0.06%
Creative, arts and entertainment activities	0.03%
Accommodation	0.02%
Water collection, treatment and supply	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 did not take into consideration the criteria of the EU Taxonomy environmental objectives. 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 complying with the EU Taxonomy?[3]

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

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 objective -see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

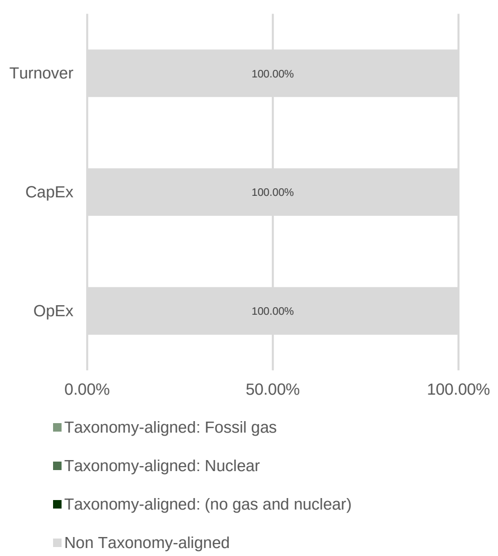
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g for a transition to a green economy.

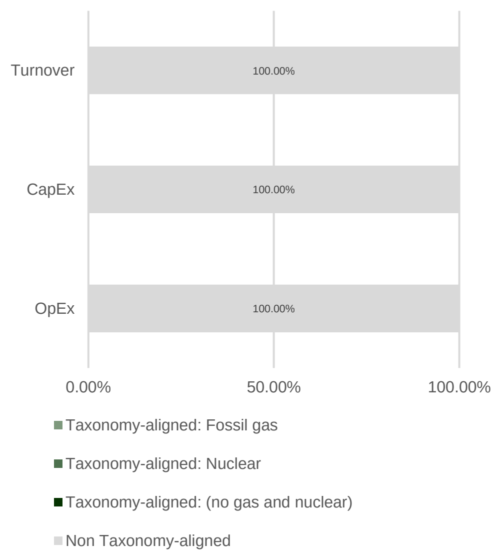
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.

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



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



This graph represents 100 % of the total investments.

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

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

The Financial Product did not take into consideration the criteria of the EU Taxonomy environmental objectives. The financial Product did not consider the "do not significantly 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 32.95% 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 32.19% 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 0.96% 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?

During the reference period, 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.