ASSET MANAGEMENT EXCHANGE UCITS ICAV

an Irish collective asset-management vehicle with variable capital established as a fund with segregated liability between sub-funds authorised pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as amended from time to time.

AMX UCITS ICAV – AXA Investment Managers – Euro Long Term Credit

An open-ended fund

SUPPLEMENT TO PROSPECTUS

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CONTENTS

AMX UCITS ICAV – AXA Investment Managers – Euro Long Term Credit (the "**Sub-Fund**") is a sub-fund of Asset Management Exchange UCITS ICAV (the "**ICAV**"), an Irish collective asset-management vehicle with variable capital established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds, in which different sub-funds may be created from time to time, with the prior approval of the Central Bank. Six series of Shares in the Sub-Fund are offered through this Supplement. Information in relation to each of these series of Shares is set out in this Supplement and certain of the information is summarised in the table contained within Appendix I to this Supplement.

A description of the ICAV which has been authorised by the Central Bank pursuant to the UCITS Regulations, its management and administration, taxation and risk factors is contained in the Prospectus and this Supplement.

This Supplement relates to and forms part of the Prospectus. This Supplement must be read in the context of and together with the Prospectus. In particular, investors should read the risk factors set out in the Prospectus and this Supplement. The names of the other Sub-Funds of the ICAV are available included in the Prospectus.

Investment in the Sub-Fund should not constitute the sole or the main investment of an investor's portfolio.

The Sub-Fund is not a vehicle for trading in the commodity futures or commodity options markets.

In addition to the Sub-Fund, the following are the other Sub-Funds of the ICAV approved by the Central Bank:

- AMX UCITS ICAV –PGIM – Emerging Markets Aggregate; and
- AMX UCITS ICAV - Intech – Global Defensive Equity.

The Directors of the ICAV, whose names appear in the Prospectus, accept responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained in this Supplement is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

Unless otherwise stated, all capitalised terms shall have the same meaning herein as in the Prospectus.

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply throughout this Supplement unless the context requires otherwise:

"'**A' Share Series**"	means the Euro 'A' Accumulating Shares and the Euro 'A' Distributing Shares;
"**Accumulating Share Series**"	means the Euro 'A' Accumulating Shares, the Euro 'B' Accumulating Shares and/or the Euro 'Z' Accumulating Shares. Please see the "*Distribution Policy*" section of this Supplement for further information;
"'**B' Share Series**"	means the Euro 'B' Accumulating Shares and the Euro 'B' Distributing Shares;
"**Base Currency**"	means Euros;
"**Business Day**"	means, unless otherwise determined by the Directors and notified in advance to Shareholders, a day excluding Saturday or Sunday on which banks are normally open for business in Paris, France and Dublin, Ireland;
"**Carbon Intensity and/or carbon intensity**"	means the environmental key performance indicator provided by Trucost S&P. The amount of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions per tons per millions $ revenue released into the atmosphere, expressed in CO_2e tons per millions $ revenue;
"**Dealing Day**"	means any Subscription Date or Redemption Date;
"**Distribution Declaration Date**"	means the date on which any Distribution is declared by the Directors in respect of a series of Shares and which is expected to be on a quarterly basis, or such other date or dates as the Directors may determine from time to time and notify in advance to Shareholders;
"**Distributing Share Series**"	means the Euro 'A' Distributing Shares, the Euro 'B' Distributing Shares and/or the Euro 'Z' Distributing Shares. Please see the "*Distribution Policy*" section of this Supplement for further information;

"Eastern European Emerging Markets Countries" means Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland;

"Ex-Dividend Date"	means the date on which the income is removed from the price of Shares in the Distributing Share Series pending the payment of a distribution;
"**Investment Grade**"	means fixed income debt securities rated at least BBB- by Standard & Poor's or such any other equivalent rating, or, if unrated, judged equivalent to those levels by the Portfolio Manager;

"Minimum Holding"	means, in the case of the Sub-Fund, a minimum holding of €10,000,000 (or the applicable foreign currency equivalent) in respect of each Share series as set out in Appendix I to this Supplement or such greater or lesser amount as may be determined by the Directors in their absolute discretion in any particular case;
"Minimum Initial Subscription"	means, in the case of the Sub-Fund, a minimum initial subscription of €10,000,000 (or the applicable foreign currency equivalent) in respect of each Share series as set out in Appendix I to this Supplement or such greater or lesser amount as may be determined by the Directors in their absolute discretion in any particular case;
"**Peripheral European Countries**"	means Portugal, Italy, Greece, and Spain;
"Portfolio Manager"	means AXA Investment Managers Paris S.A., appointed to act as portfolio manager to the Sub-Fund under the terms of the Portfolio Management Agreement;
"**Portfolio Management Agreement**"	means the portfolio management agreement dated [•] entered into between the Manager, the ICAV and the Portfolio Manager, as may be amended, supplemented or novated from time to time;
"**Prospectus**"	means the prospectus of the ICAV dated 25 August 2023, a copy of which is available on request from the Manager, and all relevant supplements and revisions thereto;
"**Redemption Date**"	means every Business Day;
"SFDR"	means 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, as may be amended, modified, replaced or supplemented from time to time and including for the avoidance of doubt, any regulatory technical standards published in relation thereto;
"Shareholders"	means shareholders of the Sub-Fund;
"**Sub-Fund**"	means AMX UCITS ICAV – AXA Investment Managers – Euro Long Term Credit;
"**Subscription Date**"	means every Business Day;
"**Supplement**"	means this supplement;
"Valuation Date"	means the Business Day immediately preceding the relevant Subscription Date or Redemption Date;

“Valuation Point”	means the close of business in the last relevant market on each Valuation Date; and
“’**Z’ Share Series**”	means the Euro ‘Z’ Accumulating Shares and the Euro ‘Z’ Distributing Shares.

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THE SUB-FUND

Introduction

This Supplement is issued in connection with the offer of the AMX UCITS ICAV - AXA Investment Managers – Euro Long Term Credit, which is a sub-fund of the ICAV and which has six series of Shares. Information in relation to each of these series of Shares is set out in this Supplement and certain of the information is summarised in the table contained within Appendix I to this Supplement. The Directors may create new series of Shares in the Sub-Fund from time to time, provided that the creation of any such new series of Shares has been approved by the Central Bank. A separate pool of assets will not be maintained for each series of Shares.

The Sub-Fund is designed to be open to investors outside the United States. The Sub-Fund is currently offered only to non-US investors.

The Sub-Fund is denominated in Euros.

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to seek to capture yields by investing in a diversified portfolio of Investment Grade credit fixed income securities as further described below.

The Portfolio Manager will attempt to ensure that the assets of the Sub-Fund are managed and invested in accordance with the investment objective and policy of the Sub-Fund. Investors should note however that there is no guarantee that this will be achieved.

Investment Strategy and Policy

The investment strategy of the Sub-Fund is principally to invest in Investment Grade bonds with maturities (including residual maturity) not less than 10 years at the time of purchase and minimizing downgrades into high yield. The Portfolio Manager seeks to minimise downgrades by primarily investing in bonds rated at least A- by Standard & Poor’s or such any other equivalent rating with maturities not less than 10 years.

This Sub-Fund is actively managed.

While the Sub-Fund is not intended to invest in bonds rated BBB or below by Standard & Poor’s or such any other equivalent rating, it is understood that the maximum exposure of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund to bonds downgraded to BBB or below rated bonds after acquisition of the bonds by the Sub-Fund will be no more than 10% the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.

Furthermore, no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may be invested in “non-rated” bonds.

The geographic focus of the Sub-Fund is global, subject to the following:

(i) the Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund in any one of the Peripheral European Countries; and

(ii) the Sub-Fund may not invest more than 10% of its Net Asset Value in Eastern European Emerging Market Countries.

The Sub-Fund may invest only up to 30% of its Net Asset Value in currencies other than the Base Currency (i.e., GBP or USD), for purposes of diversification.

The Sub-Fund may invest in corporate bonds, government bonds (including quasi & foreign government bonds), sovereign bonds, or debt issued by public institutions located anywhere in the world, supra-national agency debt, corporate debt, debt issued or guaranteed by a government (including quasi & foreign government), government agency, government sponsored enterprise or similar organisation sponsored or guaranteed by government (including quasi & foreign government), municipal bonds, money market instruments (money market funds, certificates of deposit, commercial papers or treasury bills), fixed or floating rate securities, and cash (including cash deposits), on These assets and instruments may be listed or unlisted, rated or un-rated, or traded through a central market or over-the-counter, and of any maturity. The Sub-Fund may also invest in green bonds, social bond and sustainability bonds ("**GSSB**") (see section below entitled: "*Green, Social, and Sustainability Bonds*" for more detail*)*, on the understanding that there is no aim to have a minimum or maximum of green, social, sustainability bonds in the Sub-Fund's investment portfolio.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in derivative instruments which may be exchange traded or over the counter. Derivatives may be short or long dated.

With the exception of permitted investments in unlisted securities, the Sub-Fund's securities will be restricted to securities listed or traded on a Recognised Market.

The investment policy of the Sub-Fund may entail substantial risks. Market risks are inherent in all securities investments to varying degrees. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund will be achieved. In fact, certain investment practices described above can, in some circumstances, potentially increase the adverse impact on the Sub-Fund's investment portfolio (see the "Risk Factors" sections contained in both the Prospectus and this Supplement).

ESG Approach

The Manager has categorised the Sub-Fund as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of SFDR as a product which promotes environmental or social characteristics.

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund consist of:

- 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;
- labour 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; and
- investing in issuers considering their carbon intensity.

No environmental, social and governance ("**ESG**") reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Sub-Fund.

Further information about the environmental and / or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund is available at Appendix II to this Supplement, as prescribed by SFDR.

Integration of Sustainability Risks into the Investment Process

The Sub-Fund's approach to sustainability risks is derived from the deep integration of ESG criteria in the Portfolio Manager's research and investment processes.

The Portfolio Manager has implemented a framework to integrate sustainability risks in investment decisions based on sustainability factors which relies notably on:

(i) sectorial and normative exclusions; and

(ii) ESG scoring methodologies.

Furthermore, within their responsible investment approach the Sub-Fund aims at selecting issuers either with a low carbon emissions intensity or with a clear and credible commitment to reduce their carbon emissions intensity.

Sectorial and Normative Exclusions:

In order to manage ESG and sustainability tail-risks, the Sub-Fund has implemented a series of exclusion-based policies (the "**Top-Level Policies**").

By applying the Top-Level Policies to the Sub-Fund's investments, which focus on the ESG elements outlined above, the Portfolio Manager excludes investments in:

a) Climate Risk

- Coal - Companies where revenues from coal production or from coal power generation is higher than 15%.
- Oil Sands - Companies for which oil sands represents more than 5% of global oil sands production.
- Shale/Fracking – Companies that produce less than 100kboepd of shale and tight oil & gas and with more than 30% of their total production derived from fracking.
- Arctic - Divestment from companies deriving more than 10% of their production from this region or representing more than 5% of the total global Arctic production.

b) Controversial Weapons

- Companies that produce, use, store, trade, or ensure the maintenance of, transport or financing of controversial weapons including components specifically designed for those types of controversial weapons (i.e., customised components).
- Companies that provide support, research or technology dedicated only to those controversial weapons.
- Companies that breach the Treaty on the Non-proliferation Treaty of Nuclear Weapons.

c) Ecosystem Protection & Deforestation

- Palm Oil – Companies that derive at least 5% of their revenues from palm oil production whether directly or indirectly through majority-owned (50%) subsidiaries or own over 30,000 hectares of palm oil plantations.
- Soy, Cattle & Timber - Companies with controversial practices in land use and biodiversity (e.g., companies classified as 'critical' for their impact on forests according to the Carbon Disclosure Project and with controversial practices in environmental supply chain incidents, operational incidents or environmental products and services incidents).

d) Soft Commodities

- Instruments such as commodity futures and ETFs based on food ("soft") commodities or enter into speculative transactions that may contribute to price inflation in basic agricultural or marine commodities (such as wheat, rice, meat, soy, sugar, dairy, fish, and corn).

In addition to the Top-Level Policies, the Portfolio Manager has identified certain sectors, products and services which the Sub-Fund will not invest in above a certain threshold due to ESG-related risk factors (the "**ESG Standards**"). The application of the ESG Standards results in the exclusion of:

- Tobacco - Companies involved in the production of tobacco (revenue generated by production of tobacco >0%).

- White Phosphorus - Companies involved in the development, production, maintenance or sale of white phosphorus weapons.

- Severe Controversies - Companies exposed to severe controversies (Category 5 of Sustainalytics' Controversies Research methodology).

- Violations of International Norms and Standards - Companies assessed as being "non-compliant" with the UNGC, OECD guidelines for MNE, ILO Conventions or UNGP for Business and Human Rights.

- Low ESG Quality- Companies with a low ESG score (<1.43 scores between 0 and 10), using the Portfolio Manager's ESG Scoring methodology (detailed below).

- Countries with Severe Human Rights Violations
    - Countries in the bottom quintile of the Civil Liberties score from Freedom House.
    - Countries in the bottom quartile of the Global Slavery index from the Walk Free Foundation.
    - Countries in the bottom quartile of the Child Labor index of UNICEF.

Further detail and information in relation to the Top-Level Policies and ESG Standards is available here: https://www.axa-im.com/our-policies-and-reports

All of the above exclusion policies aim to systematically address the most severe sustainability risks into the investment decision-making process. They may evolve over time.

ESG Scoring:

The Portfolio Manager has implemented scoring methodologies to rate issuers on ESG criteria (corporates, sovereigns, green, social and sustainability bonds).

These methodologies are based on quantitative data from several data providers and have been obtained from non-financial information published by issuers and sovereigns as well as internal and external research. The data used in these methodologies include carbon emissions, water stress, health and safety at work, supply chain labour standards, business ethics, corruption, and instability.

The corporate scoring methodology relies on three-pillars and several sub-factors that cover the main issues encountered by businesses in the E, S and G fields. The frame of reference draws on fundamental principles, such as the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the International Labour Organisation conventions, and other international principles and conventions that guide companies' activities in the field of sustainable development and social responsibility. The analysis is based on the most material ESG risks and opportunities previously identified for each sector and company, with 10 factors: Climate Change, Natural Capital, Pollution and Waste, Environmental Opportunities, Human Capital, Product Liability, Stakeholder Opposition, Social Opportunities, Corporate Governance and Corporate Behavior. The final ESG score also incorporates the concept of industry-dependent factors and deliberately differentiates between sectors, to overweight the most material factors for each industry. Materiality is not limited to impacts relating to a company's operations, it also includes the impacts on external stakeholders as well as the underlying reputational risk arising from a poor grasp of major ESG issues.

In the corporate methodology, the severity of controversies are assessed and monitored on an ongoing basis to make sure that the most material risks are reflected in the final ESG score. The controversies with high severity will trigger large penalties on the sub-factor scores and ultimately on the ESG scores. Company controversies are assessed, pursuant to Sustainalytics' Controversies Research, on the following aspects: i) the nature and scale of the negative impact that the incident has caused to society and the environment; ii) the business risk to the company as a result of the incident; and iii) how the company manages the issue. Companies are then rated on a scale of Category 1 (low severity) to Category 5 (most severe/high severity) to reflect the severity of the issue and the company's level of involvement as well as response. The Portfolio Manager excludes companies rated in Category 5.

These ESG scores provide a standardized and holistic view on the performance of issuers on ESG factors and enable the Sub-Fund to promote environmental and/or social factors and further incorporate ESG risks and opportunities in the investment decision.

One of the main limitations of this approach is related to the limited availability of data relevant to assess sustainability risks: such data is not yet systematically disclosed by issuers, and when disclosed may follow various methodologies. The investor should be aware that most of the ESG factors information is based on historical data and that they may not reflect the future ESG performance or risks of the investments.

The ESG scoring methodology is fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund for taking into account ESG criteria in the investment strategy as well as to monitor the sustainability risk on the basis of the Sub-Fund's average ESG score.

Issuers are rated based on the ESG scoring methodology on a scale of 0 to 10. The Portfolio Manager considers any score below 1.43 to be a poor ESG score. Any score above 5 is considered a good ESG score. Any changes to the "Low ESG quality" score threshold will be communicated to Shareholders via an update to the ESG Scoring Framework, which Shareholders can find at: https://core.axa-im.com/responsible-investing/putting-esg-to-work.

For more information regarding the Portfolio Manager's ESG scoring methodology, please see the Portfolio Manager's Article 29 - Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures Report: https://www.axa-im.com/document/6099/view

More information regarding the framework to integrate sustainability risks in investment decisions can be found at Appendix II.

Impact of Sustainability Risks

Given the investment strategy and risk profile of the Sub-Fund, the likely impact of the sustainability risks on the Sub-Fund's returns is expected to be low.

For more details on the approach of integration of sustainability risks in investment decisions and the assessment of the likely impact of sustainability risks on the Sub-Fund's returns, please refer to the Responsible Investment section of Portfolio Manager's website: https://axa-im.com/responsible-investing.

Principal Adverse Impacts

The Manager does not currently consider the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors within the meaning of SFDR as the relevant information required to appropriately assess the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors is not yet available. The Manager will keep the decision to not consider the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors within the meaning of SFDR under regular review.

Although the Manager does not consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at entity-level, a consideration of principal adverse impacts at Sub-Fund level is carried out, as further detailed in Appendix II.

Taxonomy Regulation

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.

Green, Social, and Sustainability Bonds

As disclosed in "*Investment Strategy and Policy*" above, the Sub-Fund may invest in GSSB, noting that there is no aim to have a minimum or maximum of GSSB in the Sub-Fund's investment portfolio.

The Portfolio Manager has developed a proprietary green bond assessment framework (the "**Green Bond Framework**"), which relies on industry best practices such as the International Capital Market Association Green Bond Principles (the "**ICMA GBP**"). Through the application of the Green Bond Framework, the green bonds in which the Sub-Fund may invest are in line with the ICMA GBP.

The Portfolio Manager also created assessment frameworks for social and sustainability bonds (the "**SSB Frameworks**"). Whilst the SSB Frameworks are very similar in terms of structure to the Green Bond Framework, some aspects differ due to the specificities of social and sustainability bonds. The Green Bond Framework and the SSB Frameworks (the "**GSSB Frameworks**") are continuously evolving and aim to fulfil three main objectives:

- driving investments toward authentic and impactful green assets and social projects;
- raising the integrity and transparency standards of the GSSB market; and
- ensuring that GSSB issuers are committed to fighting climate change and addressing sustainability challenges and that this commitment is reflected in business practices and operations.

The GSSB Frameworks

The GSSB Frameworks are made up of four pillars, each of which is explained below:

1. **the ESG quality and strategy of the bond issuer:** this first pillar is the one that makes the Portfolio Manager's approach different from the ICMA GBP (noting that pillars (2) – (4) below address the four core components for alignment with the ICMA GBP). By considering both the ESG quality and strategy of the issuer, this assessment aims to avoid 'greenwashing' – what could be perceived as green bonds issued for public relations reasons; – i.e., what could be perceived as green bonds issued for public relations reasons;

2. **the use of bond proceeds and the process for project selection:** this second pillar focuses on how the proceeds of a green bond are used. It merges the first two pillars of the ICMA GBP (being 'Use of Proceeds' and 'Process for Project Evaluation and Selection'). The aim is to control the quality of the eligible projects by understanding the selection process and the eligibility criteria;

3. **the management of bond proceeds**: similar to the third pillar of the ICMA GBP (being 'Management of Proceeds'), this pillar relates to the management of proceeds and aims to verify that the issuer has sufficient guarantees in place to control the allocation of proceeds to eligible projects. It ensures that the green bond proceeds will effectively finance eligible projects; and

4. **impact reporting:** similar to the fourth pillar of the ICMA GBP (being 'Reporting'), this pillar focuses on reporting and whilst the ICMA GBP only encourage issuers to provide impact indicators, it is a mandatory criterion within the Portfolio Manager's assessment process. It allows the Portfolio Manager to measure the positive impact and the environmental benefits of green bond investments

Further detail regarding the GSSB Frameworks can be found on the Portfolio Manager's website: https://core.axa-im.com/responsible-investing/putting-esg-to-work, under "*Delivering Impact*" (pages 10 to 13).

Financial Derivative Instruments ("FDIs")

Subject to the limits and restrictions set out in the UCITS Regulations, the Central Bank UCITS Regulations and the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund may use the FDIs as set out below for investment purposes ("I"), and/or efficient portfolio management purposes ("E") and/or hedging purposes ("H"):

FDI	Purpose	Description
Swaps		
• Cross-Currency Swap	H	Cross-currency swaps are an over-the-counter (OTC) derivative in a form of an agreement between two parties to exchange interest payments and principal denominated in two different currencies. In a cross-currency swap, interest payments and principal in one currency are exchanged for principal and interest payments in a different currency. Interest payments are exchanged at fixed intervals during the life of the agreement. Cross-currency swaps are highly customizable and can include variable, fixed interest rates, or both. Since the two parties are swapping amounts of money, the cross-currency swap is not required to be shown on a company's balance sheet.
• Interest Rate Swap	H	Interest rate swaps are agreements to exchange interest rate cash flows, calculated on a notional principal amount, at specified times during the life of the swap. Each party's payment obligation is calculated using a different interest rate. The notional principal is never exchanged and is only used to calculate the payments. In a typical interest rate swap one party will pay a floating rate in return for receiving a fixed rate. An interest rate swap may be structured as a coupon swap, where there are regular payments made by both parties at the relevant rates, or a bullet swap, where single lump sum payment is made at the maturity of the swap in return for regular payments during the life of the swap.
• Foreign Exchange Swap	H	A foreign exchange swap is a simultaneous purchase and sale of identical amounts of one currency for another with two different value dates (normally spot to forward) and may use foreign exchange derivatives. A foreign exchange swap allows sums of a certain currency to be used to fund charges designated in another currency without acquiring foreign exchange risk. A foreign exchange swap has two legs - a spot transaction and a forward transaction - that are executed simultaneously for the same quantity, and therefore offset each other. Foreign exchange spot transactions are similar to forward foreign exchange transactions in terms of how they are agreed upon; however, they are planned for a specific

		date in the very near future, usually within the same week.
Forwards • Forward FX Contracts	H	Forwards are used to purchase or sell securities or markets on a specified date at a predetermined price. Currency forwards allow hedging against foreign exchange risk. Currency forwards may be used to efficiently gain exposure to a currency or to mitigate the exchange rate risk between the Base Currency and assets held in other currencies, the Base Currency and Share series currency or Share series currency and the currency of the assets.
Spots • FX Spots	H	A foreign exchange spot transaction, also known as FX spot, is an agreement between two parties to buy one currency against selling another currency at an agreed price for settlement on the spot date. The exchange rate at which the transaction is done is called the spot exchange rate. The spot date of a transaction is the normal settlement day when the transaction is carried out as soon as practical, i.e. "on the spot".
Futures • Interest Rate Future	H	Futures are standardised, exchange-traded instruments that oblige the buyer to purchase an asset (or the seller to sell an asset) at a predetermined future date and price. The initial cash outlay is minimal but the Sub-Fund is subjected to the full market variation of the economic exposure of the underlying securities, hence whilst they provide exposure in a cost effective and liquid manner, their use can result in high levels of leverage. An interest rate future is a futures contract with an underlying instrument that pays interest. The contract is an agreement between the buyer and seller for the future delivery of any interest-bearing asset. The interest rate futures contract allows the buyer and seller to lock in the price of the interest-bearing asset for a future date.

FDIs may be traded on-exchange or over-the-counter (“**OTC**”).

Any FDIs not listed in this Supplement will not be utilised by the Sub-Fund until a revised Supplement and, in circumstances where the Sub-Fund’s RMP does not already provide for such FDI, a revised RMP, has been provided to the Central Bank.

Borrowing and Leverage Policy

Any borrowings made by the Sub-Fund shall be on a temporary basis and shall not exceed 10% of the Net Asset Value, although the Portfolio Manager does not intend to borrow funds. The Manager shall ensure that, should the Sub-Fund have foreign currency borrowings which exceed the value of a back-to-back deposit, the Sub-Fund treats such excess as borrowing for the purpose of Regulation 103 of the UCITS Regulations.

Any leverage employed by the Sub-Fund shall be in accordance with the leverage limits set out in the Central Bank UCITS Regulations.

The Sub-Fund will employ the commitment approach to assess the Sub-Fund’s global exposure and to ensure that the Sub-Fund’s use of FDIs is within the limits specified by the Central Bank. Global exposure will be calculated daily. While the Sub-Fund may be leveraged through the use of the FDIs, any such leverage will not be in excess of 100% of the Sub-Fund’s Net Asset Value.

The leverage of the Sub-Fund shall be calculated as the sum of the notionals of the FDIs being used by the Sub-Fund. This method of measuring leverage involves simply adding all the notionals and allowing no offsets of long against short positions and no adjustments based on the duration of instruments. Accordingly, this method of measuring leverage is not a firm indicator of the volatility of the Sub-Fund.

Hedging

Portfolio Hedging

The Portfolio Manager may employ strategies aimed at hedging against rates and currency risks in respect of the investments denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency. For example, where the Sub-Fund makes investments denominated in currencies other than the Base Currency, it may seek to hedge the resulting rates and currency exposures back into the Base Currency. However, there can be no assurance that such hedging transactions will be effective. Such transactions will be effected using the FDIs listed above.

The Sub-Fund generally will not hedge against changes in currency rates, but may do so where the Portfolio Manager considers it appropriate to do so, selling of currency on a spot basis, using forward contracts or swap arrangements, or transacting in securities on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis.

The ability to implement and maintain any hedging transactions will depend upon numerous factors, including, but not limited to: (i) the willingness of the hedging counterparty or broker to the Sub-Fund to accept or maintain hedging transactions; (ii) the Sub-Fund’s ability to satisfy margin or settlement payments on hedging transactions; and (iii) the potential bankruptcy of the hedging counterparty or broker for hedging transactions.

Currency Hedged Share Series

It is intended that the currency exposure from each of the hedged series of Shares may be hedged through a series of FX hedging transactions (as set out in the "*FDIs*" section above).

Each hedging transaction will be clearly attributable to the relevant series of Shares and any gains/losses and costs of the hedging transactions will accrue solely to the relevant series of Shares. While not the intention, over-hedged or under-hedged positions may arise due to factors outside the control of the Sub-Fund and investors should read the section entitled "*Financial Derivative Instruments*" within the Prospectus for further information. The Sub-Fund will not engage in hedging at Share series level, aside from currency hedging.

Potential investors should note that a currency hedging strategy may substantially limit a holder of Shares in a hedged series of Shares from benefiting if the currency of the relevant hedged series of Shares falls against the currency in which the assets of the Sub-Fund are denominated.

Each Shareholder must also recognise that currency hedging is a trading strategy that is effected through the use of derivatives, and the Sub-Fund will be required to settle trading losses on those derivatives, regardless of the liquidity of the Sub-Fund's investment portfolio. The Sub-Fund may seek to obtain a credit facility on which it can draw to post margin, pay fees or settle hedging losses. However, there can be no assurance that a credit facility provider will maintain the facility indefinitely, will not refuse a draw request, or will not itself fail, resulting in the loss of the credit line. Additionally, credit facilities will be limited in size and may not be sufficient to cover all margin calls or hedging losses, and credit facilities increase the cost of hedging because the Sub-Fund may be required to pay, among other things, (i) a commitment fee to obtain the facility, (ii) the initial costs of negotiating and putting in place the facility, and (iii) a spread over a bank lending rate on any borrowing.

Because of this, a Shareholder should not invest in the Sub-Fund using a hedged Share series with the expectation that the Sub-Fund will hedge the Shareholder's currency risk at all times and in all markets. Instead, a Shareholder should assume that the Sub-Fund may lift currency hedges without prior notice in the event of a rapid decline in the Shareholder's investment currency relative to either the Base Currency or the currency of the Sub-Fund's investments, or some other significant market stress event.

Shareholders' attention is drawn to the fact that certain series of Shares will not be hedged. A currency conversion in respect of these series will take place in the context of subscriptions, redemptions, switches, conversions and distributions, as applicable, at prevailing exchange rates and therefore, these series will be subject to exchange rate risk in relation to the Base Currency (in addition to the currency exposures within the Sub-Fund's portfolio. The Shares of the unhedged series are intended only for investors who perform their own currency hedging, or who are seeking active exposure to currency risk.

Distribution Policy

Accumulating Shares Series

The Directors do not anticipate making a distribution in respect of any Accumulating Share Series within the Sub-Fund. All income and profits earned by the Sub-Fund attributable to the Accumulating Share Series will accrue to the benefit of the Accumulating Share Series and will be reflected in the Net Asset Value attributable to the Accumulating Share Series.

Distributing Shares Series

The Directors may, in their absolute discretion, declare that a distribution be paid in respect of each Distributing Share Series. It is expected that distributions will be declared in respect of each Distributing Share Series at the end of each calendar quarter or at such other times as the Directors may determine.

Distributions in relation to the Distributing Share Series will be payable from net income received and attributable to the Distributing Share Series and will be declared on a Distribution Declaration Date. Distributions will be paid out of capital at the discretion of the Directors. It should be noted that any distribution out of capital lowers the value of the relevant Distributing Share Series by the amount of the distribution. For the avoidance of doubt, and without limitation, the Sub-Fund shall be permitted to make a distribution of income even in the event that the Sub-Fund has made a capital loss in the relevant period.

As distributions may be made out of the capital of the Sub-Fund attributable to the Distributing Share Series, there is a greater risk that capital will be eroded and "income" will be achieved by foregoing the potential for future capital growth of your investment and the value of future returns may also be diminished. This cycle may continue until all capital is depleted.

Please note that distributions out of capital may have different tax implications to distributions of income and Shareholders are recommended to seek advice in this regard.

Distributions made during the life of the Sub-Fund must be understood as a type of capital reimbursement.

Unless otherwise requested by a Shareholder within the application form, all distributions payable to the Shareholder shall be automatically re-invested in further Shares of the same Distributing Share Series at the Subscription Date occurring on or after the relevant Ex-Dividend Date. Should a Shareholder elect within the application form to receive its distribution in cash, such amounts shall be paid to the Shareholder in the currency of the relevant Distributing Share Series by telegraphic transfer to the account of the holder of the relevant Shares within five Business Days after the Ex-Dividend Date. No distribution or other amount payable to any Shareholder shall bear interest against the Sub-Fund or the ICAV.

Any distribution unclaimed after six years from the date when it first became payable shall be forfeited automatically, without the necessity for any declaration or other action by the ICAV.

Risk Factors

Investors' attention is drawn to the risk factors set out in the Prospectus.

In addition, the risk factors specific to the strategy of the Sub-Fund are as follows:

Investment Risk

Potential investors should note that the investments of the Sub-Fund are subject to market fluctuations. There is no assurance that any appreciation in the value of investments will occur or that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund will be achieved. The value of investments and the income derived therefrom may fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount invested. The difference between the cost of subscribing for Shares and the amount received on redemption means that any investment in the ICAV should be viewed as a medium to long-term investment. An investment should only be made by those who are able to sustain a loss on their investment.

Currency risk

The Sub-Fund's Base Currency is EUR. When the Sub-Fund buys non-EUR securities, they will fluctuate against EUR. The Sub-Fund may benefit from changes in exchange rates, or an unfavourable change in exchange rates may reduce, or even eliminate, any return on a EUR basis.

Fixed-Income Securities Risk

The value of fixed-income securities in which the Sub-Fund may invest will change in response to fluctuations in interest rates. For fixed-rate debt securities, when prevailing interest rates fall, the values of already-issued debt securities generally rise. When interest rates rise, the values of already-issued debt securities generally fall, and they may sell at a discount from their face amount. In addition, the value of certain fixed-income securities can fluctuate in response to perceptions of credit worthiness, political stability or soundness of economic policies. Valuations of other fixed-income instruments, such as mortgage-backed securities, may fluctuate in response to changes in the economic environment that may affect future cash flows.

FDI Risks

The prices of FDIs, including forward contracts and warrants are highly volatile. There is a general risk that the value of a particular FDI may change in a way which may be detrimental to the Sub-Fund's interests and the use of FDI techniques may not always be an effective means of, and sometimes could be counter-productive to, the Sub-Fund's investment objective. Price movements of forward contracts and warrants are influenced by, among other things, interest rates, changing supply and demand relationships, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies of governments, and national and international political and economic events and policies. As a result of using FDIs for efficient portfolio management, there is a risk that, in a rising market, potential gains may be restricted.

The use of these techniques and instruments involves certain risks, including:

(a) dependence on the ability to predict movements in the prices of securities being hedged and movements in interest rates;

(b) imperfect correlation between the price movements of the FDI and price movements of related instruments;

(c) the fact that skills needed to use these instruments are different from those needed to select the securities owned by the Sub-Fund;

(d) the possible absence of a liquid market for any particular instrument at any particular time which may result in possible impediments to effective portfolio management or the ability to meet redemptions;

(e) the Sub-Fund may invest in certain FDI which may involve the assumption of obligations as well as rights and assets; and

(f) assets deposited as margin with brokers may not be held in segregated accounts by the brokers and may therefore become available to the creditors of such brokers in the event of their insolvency or bankruptcy.

Derivatives and leverage risk

The Sub-Fund may use both listed (including but not limited to futures and options) and / or OTC derivatives (including but not limited to options, forwards, interest rate swaps and credit derivatives) as part of its investment strategy for investment, and / or hedging and / or efficient portfolio management purposes, but also as applicable repurchase, reverse repurchase or securities lending agreement. These instruments are volatile and may be subject to various types of risks, including but not limited to market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, counterparty risk, legal risk and operations risks. In addition, the use of derivatives can involve significant economic leverage and may, in some cases, involve a significant risk of loss. The low initial margin deposits normally required to establish a position in such instruments permits leverage. As a result, a relatively small movement in the price of the contract and / or of one of its parameters may result in a profit or a loss that is high in proportion to the amount of assets actually placed as initial margin and may result in unlimited further loss exceeding any margin deposited. Investments in OTC derivatives may have limited secondary market liquidity and it may be difficult to assess the value of such a position and its exposure to risk. There can be no guarantee that strategies using derivative instruments will meet this expected target. Furthermore, when used for hedging purposes, there may be an imperfect correlation between these instruments and the investments or market sectors being hedged.

Transactions in OTC derivatives, such as credit derivatives, may involve additional risk, as there is no exchange market on which to close out an open position. It may be difficult to assess the value of a position and its exposure to risk or to liquidate an existing position.

In addition to derivative instruments, the Portfolio Manager may use repurchase or securities lending agreements in the investment program of the Sub-Fund. These techniques may increase the leverage of the Sub-Fund and its volatility. Moreover, the costs associated with leverage and borrowings will affect the operating results of the Sub-Fund.

Whether any margin deposit will be required for OTC options and other OTC instruments, such as currency forwards, swaps and certain other derivative instruments will depend on the credit determinations and specific agreements of the parties to the transaction, which are individually negotiated.

Emerging markets risk

Some of the securities held in the Sub-Fund may involve a greater degree of risk than generally associated with similar investments in major securities markets, due, in particular, to political and regulatory factors, as described hereunder.

The prospects for economic growth in a number of these markets are considerable and returns have the potential to exceed those in mature markets where growth is achieved. Investments in Emerging Markets countries offer diversification opportunities as correlations between those markets and other markets could be low. However, price and currency volatility are generally higher in Emerging Markets countries.

Emerging Markets countries' securities may be substantially less liquid and more volatile than those of mature markets. Securities of companies located in Emerging Markets countries may be held by a limited number of persons. This may adversely affect the timing and pricing of the Sub-Fund's acquisition or disposal of securities.

Practices in relation to settlement of securities transactions in Emerging Markets countries involve higher risks than those in developed markets, in part because the Sub-Fund will need to use brokers and counterparties, which are less well capitalised, and custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable.

The legal infrastructure in certain countries in which investments may be made may not provide the same degree of investors' protection or information to investors as would generally apply to major securities markets. Generally accepted accounting, auditing and financial reporting practices in Emerging Markets countries may be significantly different from those in developed markets. Compared to mature markets, some Emerging Markets countries may have a low level of regulations, enforcement of regulations and monitoring of investors' activities. Those activities may include practices such as trading on material non-public information.

Some governments exercise substantial influence over the private economic sector and investments may be affected by political and economic instability. In adverse social and political circumstances, governments have been involved in policies of expropriation, confiscatory taxation, nationalization, intervention in the securities market and trade settlement and imposition of foreign investment restrictions and exchange controls, and these could be repeated in the future. In addition to withholding taxes on investment income, some Emerging Markets countries may impose differential capital gain taxes on foreign investors.

The foregoing list of risk factors does not purport to be a complete enumeration or explanation of the risks involved in an investment in the Sub-Fund. Prospective Shareholders should read the entire Prospectus and Supplement and consult with their own advisers before deciding whether to invest in the Sub-Fund. In addition, as the Sub-Fund's investment program develops and changes over time, an investment in the Sub-Fund may be subject to additional and different risk factors.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Details of the Directors, the Manager, the Administrator, the Depositary, and other professional advisers are set out in the Prospectus.

The Portfolio Manager

The Manager, pursuant to the Management Agreement, may delegate, in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank, certain of its powers and discretions under the Management Agreement to one or more portfolio managers. The Manager has appointed AXA Investment Managers Paris (the "**Portfolio Manager**") to manage the assets held by the Sub-Fund in accordance with the investment objective and investment policy of the Sub-Fund.

The Portfolio Manager is a company incorporated under the laws of France, having its principal office located at 6 place de la Pyramide – Tour Majunga – La Défense 9 – 92800 Puteaux, France. The Portfolio Manager is a division of AXA Investment Managers, which is a multi-expert asset management company within the AXA Group, a global leader in financial protection and wealth management, and is authorised and regulated by the French *Autorité des Marches Financiers* under register number GP92008. The Portfolio Manager is approved by the Central Bank to provide discretionary investment management services to Irish authorised collective investment schemes.

The Portfolio Manager employs 729 people and, as of the end of June 2023, its assets under management were €373 billion.

The Portfolio Management Agreement

The Portfolio Management Agreement provides, *inter alia*, that:

(a) the Portfolio Management Agreement is terminable on [•] calendar days' written notice by the Manager and on [•] months' written notice by the Portfolio Manager. Furthermore, the Portfolio Management Agreement is terminable on immediate written notice by each party upon the occurrence of certain events, such as one of the parties becoming insolvent;

(b) the Portfolio Manager shall be liable to the Manager and the ICAV and shall indemnify and hold harmless each of the Manager, the ICAV and the Sub-Fund against, all claims, demands, losses or damages (including costs and expenses arising therefrom or incidental thereto) which may be made against or suffered by the Manager, the ICAV and / or the Sub-Fund arising directly out of any Investment Material Breach or Material Breach (as defined in the Portfolio Management Agreement) or the Portfolio Manager's (or any of its employees', agents', sub-contractors', permitted delegates' or affiliates') fraud, negligence, wilful default or bad faith in the performance of its obligations under the Portfolio Management Agreement; and

(c) the Manager shall indemnify and hold harmless the Portfolio Manager, out of the assets of the Sub-Fund, against all claims, demands, losses or damages (including costs and expenses arising therefrom or incidental thereto) which may be made against or suffered by the Portfolio Manager as a result of or in the course of the proper discharge of the Portfolio Manager's obligations under the Portfolio Management Agreement otherwise than by reason of any Investment Material Breach or Material Breach (as defined in the Portfolio Management Agreement) or the Portfolio Manager's (or any of its employees', agents', sub-contractors', permitted delegates' or affiliates') fraud, negligence, wilful default or bad faith.[1]

[1] [To be updated when the Portfolio Management Agreement is finalised.]

OFFER, SUBSCRIPTIONS, TRANSFERS AND REDEMPTIONS

Share Series

Shares will be available for subscription in the manner set out below.

The 'A', 'B' and 'Z' series of Shares (as detailed in the table contained within Appendix I) will be available for subscription by the public. Different charging structures may apply as between each of the 'A', 'B' and 'Z' series of Shares, as may be separately communicated to investors in the respective series.

Profile of a Typical Investor

The Sub-Fund may be suitable for institutional investors that seek to achieve a return through a combination of current income and capital appreciation while preserving invested capital.

Initial Offer Period

The initial offer period for each series of Shares will be from 9 a.m. (Irish time) on [•] until 5 p.m. (Irish time) on [•] or such other dates or times as determined by the Manager in accordance with the requirements of the Central Bank. The initial offer period for a series of Shares will close automatically once the initial subscription in respect of that series of Shares has been effected.

Initial Offer Price

The initial offer price of each series of Shares (the "**Initial Offer Price**") shall be as set out within Appendix I. All subsequent subscriptions following the initial offer period in respect of each series of Shares shall be at the prevailing Net Asset Value of that series of Shares as at the Valuation Point in respect of the relevant Subscription Date.

Minimum Subscriptions

In the case of an applicant's first subscription into the Sub-Fund, an applicant must subscribe for the relevant Minimum Initial Subscription (although the Directors may in their absolute discretion permit an initial subscription of less than the Minimum Initial Subscription).

Subscriptions Following the Initial Offer Period

The Shares are available for general subscription, subject to certain restrictions (as described in the section of the Prospectus headed "Investor Restrictions").

Shares are available for subscription at the Net Asset Value per Share as at the Valuation Point on the Valuation Date immediately preceding the relevant Subscription Date. Monies subscribed for each series should be in the denominated currency of the relevant Share series.

An investor seeking to subscribe for Shares should complete the subscription application form (available from the Administrator) and send it by post, by way of email attaching a signed PDF instruction, delivery or fax to the Administrator to be received no later than 10:00 a.m. (Irish time) one Business Day prior to the Subscription Date on which Shares are to be issued or such later date and / or time as the Directors may in their absolute discretion determine provided always that the subscription application form is received prior to the Valuation Point in respect of the relevant Subscription Date. For subsequent subscription requests into the investor's account, a duly completed 'additional subscription form' may be sent to the Administrator in electronic form without a requirement to send the original 'additional subscription form' or supporting documentation to the Administrator, provided that such subsequent subscription requests are received by the Administrator within the time limits set out above.

Subscription monies must be received by the Administrator in the currency of the relevant series of Shares, by no later than 5.30 p.m. (Irish time) on the Business Day falling two Business Days immediately following the relevant Subscription Date on which Shares are to be issued or such later date as the Directors may in their absolute discretion determine. If payment in full has not been received by the relevant times stipulated above, the application may be refused and the Shares provisionally allotted will be cancelled.

Investors will be required to agree to indemnify and hold harmless the ICAV, the Directors, the Manager, Carne IFS (UK), the Administrator and the Depositary for any losses, costs or expenses incurred by them as a result of the failure or default of the investor to transmit subscription monies in immediately available funds to the account of the ICAV within the time specified above.

Applications not received or incorrectly completed applications received by the Administrator by the times stipulated above will, subject to the discretion of the Directors, be held over and applied on the next Subscription Date or until such time as a properly completed subscription application form or 'additional application form' is received by the Administrator on the date on which it is processed. Shares will be issued in accordance with the Central Bank Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Guidelines for the Financial Sector. For the avoidance of doubt, no application for Shares in the Sub-Fund will be processed until all requisite anti-money laundering checks have been completed and all relevant account opening documentation, as detailed in the subscription application form, have been received.

Subscription Fee

No subscription fee will be charged to Shareholders upon any subscription for Shares, however fees and expenses that will be charged in respect of the Sub-Fund are set out in the sections entitled "*FEES AND EXPENSES*" within the Prospectus and this Supplement.

Transfers

The procedure for transferring Shares is set out in the Prospectus.

Redemptions

Shares will be redeemable at the option of the Shareholder on each Redemption Date except in the circumstances described herein and in the Prospectus. Shares will be redeemed at the Net Asset Value per Share as calculated at the Valuation Point on the Valuation Date in respect of the relevant Redemption Date. Redemption requests may be made, by post, by way of email attaching a signed PDF instruction, delivery or fax to the Administrator so as to be received by no later than 10:00 a.m. (Irish time) one Business Day prior to the relevant Redemption Date on which the Shares are to be redeemed or such later date and/or time as the Directors may in their absolute discretion determine provided always that the redemption request is received prior to the Valuation Point in respect of the relevant Redemption Date. Redemption requests will only be processed on receipt of faxed or other electronic instructions where payment is made to a bank account on record.

Redemption requests not received within these times will, subject to the discretion of the Directors, be held over and applied on the next following Redemption Date. A request for a partial redemption of Shares will be refused, or the holding may be redeemed in its entirety, if, as a result of such partial redemption, the aggregate Net Asset Value of the Shares maintained by the Shareholder would be less than the applicable Minimum Holding.

Settlement for redemptions will normally be made in the currency of the relevant series of Shares by telegraphic transfer or other form of bank transfer to the bank account of the Shareholder specified in the subscription application form (at the Shareholder's risk). Subject to the Sub-Fund's gating and deferral terms, the Sub-Fund will aim to pay the redemption proceeds within two Business Days following the relevant Redemption Date, provided the Administrator has received the correct repurchase documentation, including all relevant anti-money laundering documentation. No payments to third parties will be effected. Redemption proceeds will not be paid where the subscription application form has not been previously received from the Shareholder. No redemption payment may be made from that holding until the subscription application form has been received from the Shareholder and all documentation required by the Administrator including any documents in connection with anti-money laundering procedures have been received and anti-money laundering procedures have been completed. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Administrator may, in its absolute discretion, process redemption requests on behalf of certain low risk Shareholders (as determined by the Administrator pursuant to its current risk assessment of such Shareholders). Any amendments to an investor's payment instructions can only be effected upon receipt of the documentation.

For the avoidance of doubt, no redemption fee will be charged in respect of this Sub-Fund.

Switching or Converting Shares

The procedure for switching and / or converting Shares is set out in the Prospectus.

Deferral of Redemptions

The Directors have the discretion to limit the number of Shares that can be redeemed in the Sub-Fund to 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund in any one Dealing Day The procedure surrounding deferral of redemptions is more fully set out in the Prospectus.

In specie Redemptions

The Manager or the Directors may, in their absolute discretion and in consultation with the Administrator, determine that the payment of redemption proceeds shall be satisfied in whole or in part by the *in specie* transfer of assets of the Sub-Fund having a value equal to the Net Asset Value of the Shares to be redeemed. Such *in specie* transfers may only be made with the consent of the redeeming Shareholder, unless the redemption request represents 5% or more of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund, in which case the consent of the redeeming Shareholder is not required but the Manager or the Directors will, if requested by such Shareholder, sell the assets which have been allocated to satisfy the redemption request, with the costs of the sale of the assets being deducted from the redemption proceeds which are to be remitted to such Shareholder. The Directors and the Depositary must be satisfied that any such *in specie* redemption and the terms of the exchange will not be such as are likely to result in any material prejudice to existing Shareholders. The allocation of the assets of the Sub-Fund used to satisfy all *in specie* redemption requests are subject to the prior approval of the Depositary.

Compulsory Redemptions

The Directors may compulsorily redeem or transfer any holding of Shares if it comes to their attention that those Shares are being held directly or beneficially by any person who is not entitled to apply for Shares as described more fully in the section headed "Investor Restrictions" within the Prospectus. Should the Directors decide to compulsorily redeem or transfer any holding of Shares on the basis that those Shares are being held directly or beneficially by any person who is not entitled to apply for Shares as described more fully in the section headed "Investor Restrictions" within the Prospectus, the Directors may effect the compulsory redemption immediately in their absolute discretion. Furthermore, the Directors may apply the proceeds of such a compulsory redemption in the discharge of any taxation or withholding tax arising as a result of the holding or beneficial ownership of Shares by such person including any interest or penalties payable thereon.

As set out in the Prospectus, the Directors also reserve the right to compulsorily redeem all Shares held by a Shareholder if, among other reasons, the aggregate Net Asset Value of the Shares held by the Shareholder is less than the Minimum Holding specified herein. Prior to any compulsory redemption of Shares, the Directors will notify the Shareholders in writing and allow such Shareholder fifteen calendar days to purchase additional Shares to meet this minimum requirement.

Furthermore, the Directors shall compulsorily redeem all Shares held by an investor if that investor falls within one of the categories of “Restricted Person” as set out in the Prospectus.

Anti-Dilution Levy

In calculating the subscription price for Shares, the Sub-Fund may, on any Subscription Date where there are net subscriptions and as described in the Prospectus, apply an anti-dilution levy to cover dealing costs and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the Sub-Fund. Furthermore, in calculating the redemption price for Shares, the Sub-Fund may, on any Redemption Date where there are net redemptions, deduct an anti-dilution levy to cover dealing costs and to preserve the value of the underlying assets of the Sub-Fund. Such anti-dilution levy will amount to a maximum value of 2% of the subscription or redemption amount, as applicable.

Valuation

For the purpose of section 5(b) of the “Valuation Principles” section of the Prospectus, the dealing price option that will be used in the context of valuing listed securities quoted or dealt in on a Recognised Market in which the Sub-Fund has invested is the closing bid price on the Recognised Market on which these securities are traded or admitted for trading.

FEES AND EXPENSES

Details of the fees payable to the Directors and other fees and expenses are set out in the Prospectus.

Management Fee

The Manager is entitled to an annual fee out of the assets of the Sub-Fund, accrued at each Valuation Point and payable quarterly in arrears based on the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund as at the immediately preceding Valuation Point, as adjusted for subscriptions and redemptions (together with any applicable VAT).

The Manager is also entitled to receive out of the assets of the Sub-Fund reasonable and properly vouched expenses.

The management fee payable in respect of each series of Shares will be up to 0.20% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant series of Shares per annum.

Rebates in respect of the management fee may be payable to certain investors in the Sub-Fund.

Portfolio Management Fee

Under the provisions of the Portfolio Management Agreement, the Portfolio Manager is entitled to a portfolio management fee in respect of acting as the portfolio manager to the Sub-Fund. Such fee in respect of each series of Shares will be up to 0.20% of the Net Asset Value of the relevant series of Shares per annum and it will accrue at each Valuation Point and will be payable quarterly in arrears out of the assets of the Sub-Fund.

Administration Fee

An administration fee of up to 0.055% *per annum* of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may be paid to the Administrator in respect of the services provided by the Administrator to the Sub-Fund under the Administration Agreement. The fees will accrue at each Valuation Point and shall be payable monthly in arrears based on the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund as at the immediately preceding Valuation Point, as adjusted for subscriptions and redemptions (together with any applicable VAT). For the avoidance of doubt, the administration fee includes all pricing data or other valuation-related costs and charges. The Administrator shall also be entitled to be paid, out of the assets of the Sub-Fund any properly vouched out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the performance of its duties.

Depositary Fee

A depositary fee of up to 0.03% *per annum* of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund may be paid to the Depositary in respect of the services provided by the Depositary to the Sub-Fund under the Depositary Agreements. The fees will accrue at each Valuation Point and shall be payable monthly in arrears based on the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund as at the immediately preceding Valuation Point, as adjusted for subscriptions and redemptions (together with any applicable VAT). The Depositary is also entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Sub-Fund for sub-custody and transaction charges, which are dependent on trading volumes and local market costs, and which shall be charged at normal commercial rates. Furthermore, the Depositary shall also be entitled to receive, out of the assets of the Sub-Fund, any properly vouched out-of-pocket expenses in the provisions of its duties.

Establishment Expenses

The estimated fees and expenses incurred in connection with the establishment of the Sub-Fund are expected to be up to €50,000, exclusive of VAT (if any). Such expenses are being amortised on a straight-line basis over a four to five year period which may commence from the launch of the Sub-Fund or from the 13th month of the Sub-Fund's establishment, although the Directors may determine to accelerate such amortisation after the first 12 months of the Sub-Fund's establishment in their discretion. While this is not in accordance with applicable accounting standards generally accepted in Ireland and the UK and may result in the audit opinion on the annual report being qualified in this regard, the Directors believe that such amortisation is fair and equitable to investors. All normal operating expenses in respect of the Sub-Fund including, but not limited to, audit fees, fees for taxation advice, legal fees, registration fees, taxation costs, administration costs, charges incurred on the acquisition and realisation of investments and the costs of publication and distribution of prospectuses, annual or interim reports and of the calculation and publication of Share prices will be payable out of the assets of the Sub-Fund.

The estimated fees and expenses incurred in connection with the establishment of the ICAV are as set out in the section headed "*Establishment Expenses*" in the ICAV's Prospectus. The Sub-Fund may, at the absolute discretion of the Directors, be allocated such portion of the establishment expenses in respect of the ICAV as the Directors consider fair in the circumstances. Such expenses will be amortised in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Reports

The financial year-end of the Sub-Fund is 30 June in each year. The annual report of the Sub-Fund, incorporating audited financial statements in respect of the Sub-Fund, will be published within three months of the financial year end to which it relates. The first such year-end of the Sub-Fund will be 30 June 2024. The financial statements of each Sub-Fund will be maintained in the Base Currency. The first report will be made up to 30 June 2024.

Unaudited interim financial reports for the Sub-Fund will be made up to 31 December each year and will be published within two months of the date on which such report is made up. The first interim report will be made up to 31 December 2024.

Availability of Documents

Copies of the following documents are available free of charge at the registered office of the ICAV:

(i) the Instrument of Incorporation;

(ii) the Prospectus;

(iii) this Supplement; and

(iv) the most recently published annual and interim reports in respect of the ICAV and the Sub-Fund.

Appendix I

No.	Name	Series	Currency	Hedged/Unhedged	Initial Offer Price (EUR or foreign currency equivalent)	Minimum Initial Subscription (EUR or foreign currency equivalent)	Minimum Holding (EUR or foreign currency equivalent)
1.	Euro ‘A’ Accumulating Shares	A	EUR	Unhedged	100	10,000,000	10,000,000
2.	Euro ‘B’ Accumulating Shares	B	EUR	Unhedged	100	10,000,000	10,000,000
3.	Euro ‘Z’ Accumulating Shares	Z	EUR	Unhedged	100	10,000,000	10,000,000
4.	Euro ‘A’ Distributing Shares	A	EUR	Unhedged	100	10,000,000	10,000,000
5.	Euro ‘B’ Distributing Shares	B	EUR	Unhedged	100	10,000,000	10,000,000
6.	Euro ‘Z’ Distributing Shares	Z	EUR	Unhedged	100	10,000,000	10,000,000

Appendix II

Pre-contractual 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: AMX UCITS ICAV – AXA Investment Managers – Euro Long Term Credit (the "Financial Product") **Legal entity identifier:** [•]

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **YES**	☒ **NO**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___%
☐ 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
☐ 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Financial Product consist of:

- 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.
- Investing in issuers considering their carbon intensity.

No ESG reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Financial Product.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Financial Product and described above are measured with the following sustainability indicators:

- The weighted average carbon intensity of the Financial Product, defined as the amount of GHG emissions per tons per millions $ revenue released into the atmosphere, expressed in CO_2e tons per millions $ revenue.
- The weighted average ESG score of the Financial Product.

The ESG score is based on ESG scoring from an external data provider as primary inputs assessing data points across ESG dimensions. ESG scores are calculated by considering factors such as, but not limited to, carbon emissions, Health & Safety, and Corporate Governance. The weight given to each ESG factor depends on the specific industry that the issuer is in. Portfolio Manager analysts can complement this 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 a Portfolio Manager dedicated internal governance body. Further detail in reation to the 'ESG score' is set out in the Supplement.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Not applicable

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

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.

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

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

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Principal adverse impacts are considered with both **(i)** qualitative and **(ii)** quantitative approaches:

(i) Qualitative approach to consider principal adverse impact is based on exclusion and, where relevant, stewardship policies. Exclusion policies as part of the Portfolio Manager's ESG Standards cover the most material sustainability factors' risks and are applied bindingly on a continuous basis.

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

Voting at general meetings is 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 mitigates adverse impacts.

Through those exclusion and stewardship policies the Financial Product takes into consideration potential negative impact on the following specific PAI indicators:

	Relevant Portfolio Manager policies	**PAI indicator**
Climate and other environment related indicators	Climate Risk policy	PAI 1: Green House Gas (GHG) emissions (scope 1, 2 & 3)
	Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy	
	Climate Risk policy	PAI 2: Carbon Footprint
	Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy	
	Climate Risk policy	PAI 3: GHG intensity of investee companies
	Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy	
	Climate Risk policy	PAI 4: Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
	Climate Risk policy (engagement only)	PAI 5: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
	Ecosystem protection & Deforestation policy	PAI 7: activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive area
Social and employee respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti bribery matters	Voting and Engagement policy with systematic voting criteria linked with board gender diversity	PAI 13: Board Gender diversity
	ESG standard policy / violation of international norms and standards	PAI 10: Violation of UN global compact principles & OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
	Controversial weapons policy	PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons

(ii) Principal adverse impacts are also considered quantitatively through the PAI indicators' measurement and reported annually in the SFDR annex in the periodic reporting. The objective is to provide transparency to investors on significant negative impact on other sustainability factors.

Further information regarding how Financial Product's considers principle adverse impacts will be made available to Shareholders via an annual principle adverse impacts report.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy of the Financial Product is principally to invest in Investment Grade bonds with maturities (including residual maturity) not less than 10 years at the time of purchase and minimizing downgrades into high yield. The Portfolio Manager seeks to minimise downgrades by primarily investing in bonds rated at least A- by Standard & Poor's or such any other equivalent rating with maturities not less than 10 years.

The Portfolio Manager selects investments by applying an extra-financial approach based on the exclusion filters as described in the Portfolio Manager's Top-Level Policies and ESG Standards.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

In order to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Financial Product, all investments are selected using both the binding Top-Level Policies and ESG Standards, and the ESG scoring system

Sectorial and Normative Exclusions:

In order to manage ESG and sustainability tail-risks, the Sub-Fund has the Top Level Policies.

By applying the Top-Level Policies to the Sub-Fund's investments, which focus on the ESG elements outlined above, the Portfolio Manager excludes investments in:

a) *Climate Risk*

- <u>Coal</u> - Companies where revenues from coal production or from coal power generation is higher than 15%.
- <u>Oil Sands</u> - Companies for which oil sands represents more than 5% of global oil sands production.
- <u>Shale/Fracking</u> – Companies that produce less than 100kboepd of shale and tight oil & gas and with more than 30% of their total production derived from fracking.
- <u>Arctic</u> - Divestment from companies deriving more than 10% of their production from this region or representing more than 5% of the total global Arctic production.

b) *Controversial Weapons*

- Companies that produce, use, store, trade, or ensure the maintenance of, transport or financing of controversial weapons including components specifically designed for those types of controversial weapons (i.e., customised components).
- Companies that provide support, research or technology dedicated only to those controversial weapons.
- Companies that breach the Treaty on the Non-proliferation Treaty of Nuclear Weapons.

c) *Ecosystem Protection & Deforestation*

- <u>Palm Oil</u> – Companies that derive at least 5% of their revenues from palm oil production whether directly or indirectly through majority-owned (50%) subsidiaries or own over 30,000 hectares of palm oil plantations.
- <u>Soy, Cattle & Timber</u> - Companies with controversial practices in land use and biodiversity (e.g., companies classified as 'critical' for their impact on forests according to the Carbon Disclosure Project and with controversial practices in environmental supply chain incidents, operational incidents or environmental products and services incidents).

d) *Soft Commodities*

- Instruments such as commodity futures and ETFs based on food ("soft") commodities or enter into speculative transactions that may contribute to price inflation in basic agricultural or marine commodities (such as wheat, rice, meat, soy, sugar, dairy, fish, and corn).

In addition to the Top-Level Policies, the Portfolio Manager has identified certain sectors, products and services which the Sub-Fund will not invest in above a certain threshold due to ESG-related risk factors. The application of the ESG Standards results in the exclusion of:

- Tobacco - Companies involved in the production of tobacco (revenue generated by production of tobacco >0%).
- White Phosphorus - Companies involved in the development, production, maintenance or sale of white phosphorus weapons.
- Severe Controversies - Companies exposed to severe controversies (Category 5 of Sustainalytics' Controversies Research methodology).
- Violations of International Norms and Standards - Companies assessed as being "non-compliant" with the UNGC, OECD guidelines for MNE, ILO Conventions or UNGP for Business and Human Rights.
- Low ESG Quality- Companies with a low ESG score (<1.43 scores between 0 and 10), using the Portfolio Manager's ESG Scoring methodology (detailed below).
- Countries with Severe Human Rights Violations
    - Countries in the bottom quintile of the Civil Liberties score from Freedom House (Freedom House rates people's access to political rights and civil liberties in 210 countries and territories through its annual Freedom in the World report. Further details regarding the Freedom House scoring methodology and ratings can be found at https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world).
    - Countries in the bottom quartile of the Global Slavery index from the Walk Free Foundation.
    - Countries in the bottom quartile of the Child Labor index of UNICEF.

Further detail and information in relation to the Top-Level Policies and ESG Standards is available here: https://www.axa-im.com/our-policies-and-reports

ESG Scoring:

The Portfolio Manager has implemented scoring methodologies to rate issuers on ESG criteria (corporates, sovereigns, green, social and sustainability bonds).

These methodologies are based on quantitative data from several data providers and have been obtained from non-financial information published by issuers and sovereigns as well as internal and external research. The data used in these methodologies include carbon emissions, water stress, health and safety at work, supply chain labour standards, business ethics, corruption, and instability.

The corporate scoring methodology relies on three-pillars and several sub-factors that cover the main issues encountered by businesses in the E, S and G fields. The frame of reference draws on fundamental principles, such as the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the International Labour Organisation conventions, and other international principles and conventions that guide companies' activities in the field of sustainable development and social responsibility. The analysis is based on the most material ESG risks and opportunities previously identified for each sector and company, with 10 factors: Climate Change, Natural Capital, Pollution and Waste, Environmental Opportunities, Human Capital, Product Liability, Stakeholder Opposition, Social Opportunities, Corporate Governance and Corporate Behavior. The final ESG score also incorporates the concept of industry-dependent factors and deliberately differentiates between sectors, to overweight the most material factors for each industry. Materiality is not limited to impacts relating to a company's operations, it also includes the impacts on external stakeholders as well as the underlying reputational risk arising from a poor grasp of major ESG issues.

In the corporate methodology, the severity of controversies are assessed and monitored on an ongoing basis to make sure that the most material risks are reflected in the final ESG score. The controversies with high severity will trigger large penalties on the sub-factor scores and ultimately on the ESG scores. Company controversies are assessed, pursuant to Sustainalytics' Controversies Research, on the following aspects: i) the nature and scale of the negative impact that the incident has caused to society and the environment; ii) the business risk to the company as a result of the incident; and iii) how the company manages the issue. Companies are then rated on a scale of Category 1 (low severity) to Category 5 (most severe/high severity) to reflect the severity of the issue and the company's level of involvement as well as response. The Portfolio Manager excludes companies rated in Category 5.

These ESG scores provide a standardized and holistic view on the performance of issuers on ESG factors and enable the Sub-Fund to promote environmental and/or social factors and further incorporate ESG risks and opportunities in the investment decision.

One of the main limitations of this approach is related to the limited availability of data relevant to assess sustainability risks: such data is not yet systematically disclosed by issuers, and when disclosed may follow various methodologies. The investor should be aware that most of the ESG factors information is based on historical data and that they may not reflect the future ESG performance or risks of the investments.

The ESG scoring methodology is fully integrated in the investment process of the Sub-Fund for taking into account ESG criteria in the investment strategy as well as to monitor the sustainability risk on the basis of the Sub-Fund's average ESG score.

Issuers are rated based on the ESG scoring methodology on a scale of 0 to 10. The Portfolio Manager considers any score below 1.43 to be a poor ESG score. Any score above 5 is considered a good ESG score. Any changes to the "Low ESG quality" score threshold will be communicated to Shareholders via an update to the ESG Scoring Framework, which Shareholders can find at: https://core.axa-im.com/responsible-investing/putting-esg-to-work.

For more information regarding the Portfolio Manager's ESG scoring methodology, please see the Portfolio Manager's Article 29 - Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures Report: https://www.axa-im.com/document/6099/view

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Financial Product doesn't 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. The Portfolio Manager 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).

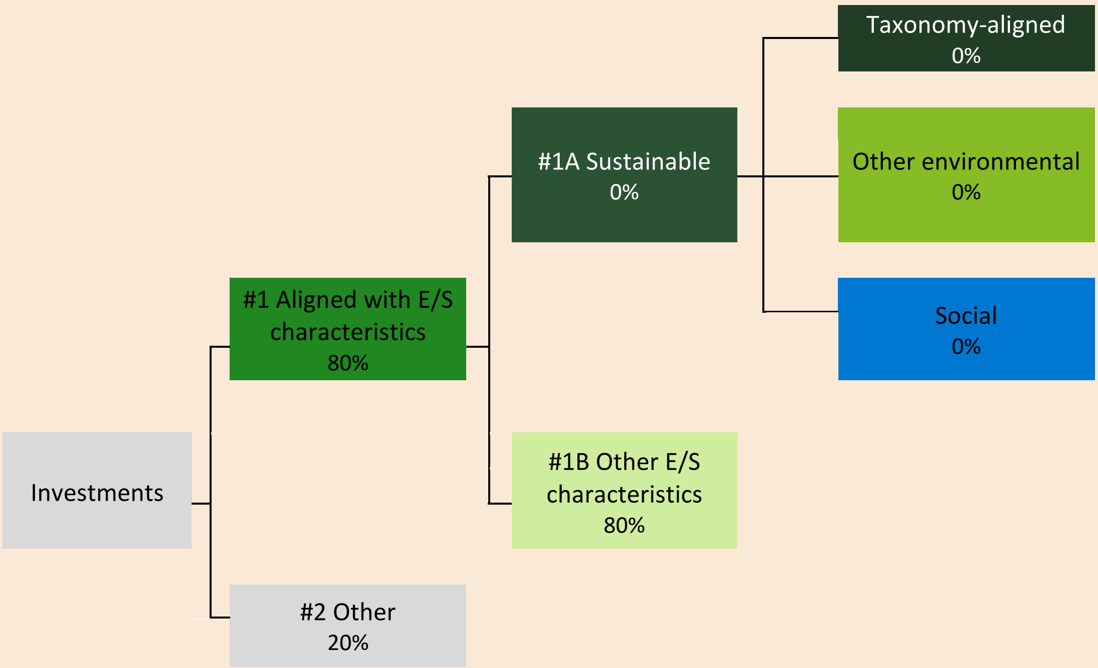
In addition, ensuring good governance practices is also addressed by the engagement policies. The Portfolio Manager implements a comprehensive active ownership strategy – engagement and voting – where the Portfolio Manager acts as stewards of investments made on the Financial Product's behalf. The Portfolio Manager views engagement as a means for investors to influence, shape and shift investee company policies and practices to mitigate risks and secure long-term value. Governance practices of companies are engaged at first level by the portfolio managers and dedicated ESG analysts when meeting the companies' management team. It is through the long-term investor status and in-depth knowledge of the investment targets that the Portfolio Manager feels legitimate to engage in a constructive but demanding dialogue with them.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.



#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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

- 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 Financial Product aims to plan its assets' allocation as presented in the graph above. This planned asset allocation might deviate on a temporary basis.
The planned minimum proportion of the investments of the Financial Product used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Financial Product is 80% of the Financial Product Net Asset Value.
The planned minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the Financial Product where that Financial Products commits to making sustainable investments is 0% of the Financial Product Net Asset Value.
The remaining "Other" investments will represent a maximum of 20% of the Financial Product Net Asset Value.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Financial Product except single names derivatives that apply exclusion policies.

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

The Financial Product does 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.

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

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

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

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

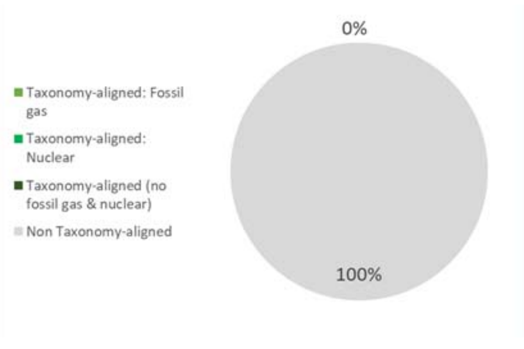
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

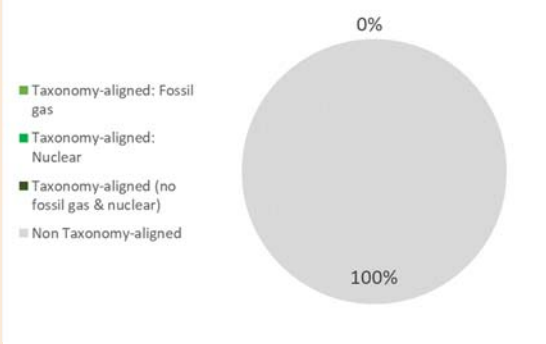
☒ No

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***



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

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0% of the Financial Product Net Asset Value.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0% of the Financial Product Net Asset Value.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with social objectives is 0% of the Financial Product Net Asset Value.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The "other" assets may consist in:

- cash and cash equivalent investments being bank deposit, eligible money market instruments (such as certificates of deposit, commercial papers and treasury bills) and money market funds used for managing the liquidity of the Financial Product, 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 debt instruments, derivatives investments and investment collective schemes that do not promote environmental or social characteristics and that are

[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.

used to attain the financial objective of the Financial Product and / or for diversification and / or hedging purposes.

Environmental or social safeguards are applied and assessed on all “other” assets except on **(i)** non single name derivatives, (ii) collective investment schemes managed by another management company and (iii) on cash and cash equivalent investments described above.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

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

There is no specific index designated as an ESG reference benchmark.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More information can be found on the Portfolio Manager’s fund centre following that link: [Funds - AXA IM Global]

More details on the Portfolio Manager’s sustainable investment frameworks are available on [Sustainable Finance | SFDR | AXA IM Corporate]