FIXED INCOME

AXA World Funds – US High Yield Bonds

Issuer: AXA Funds Management S.A.

- This statement provides you with key information about this product.
- This statement is a part of the offering document.
- You should not invest in this product based on this statement alone.

Quick Facts

Fund Manager:	AXA Funds Management S.A. (Luxembourg)
Fund Manager by delegation:	AXA Investment Managers US Inc. (internal delegation, in USA)
Depositary:	State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch
Ongoing charges over a year*:	Class A capitalisation (USD): 1.44% Class A distribution monthly “st” (USD): 1.44%
Dealing frequency:	Daily
Base currency:	USD
Dividend policy:	Capitalisation Shares: No dividend distribution Distributing Shares: Dividends will be discretionary and determined annually. "Monthly distribution" share class intends to distribute dividends monthly subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors. Dividends (if any) may be distributed to the relevant Shareholders or reinvested into the Sub-Fund. Distribution may be paid out of capital or effectively out of capital and, if so, may reduce the Sub-Fund's net asset value. Distributing share class with identifier “st” aims to pay a stable amount or rate (pro-rated according to the relevant distribution frequency) over the fiscal year without sustained and excessive erosion at the discretion of the Board of Directors.
Financial year end of this fund:	31 December
Minimum investment:	Class A: None (initial); None (subsequent)

* Class A capitalisation (USD) and Class A distribution monthly “st” (USD): The ongoing charges figure is based on expenses for the twelve-month period ending 31 December 2021. This figure may vary from year to year.

What is this product?

AXA World Funds – US High Yield Bonds (the “Sub-Fund”) is constituted in the form of an open-ended company. It is domiciled in Luxembourg and its home regulator is the "Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier" (CSSF).

Investment Objective and Strategy

Objective

To seek high income and long-term growth of your investment, in USD, from an actively managed bond portfolio.

Investment Strategy

The Sub-Fund is actively managed in order to capture opportunities in the US high yield debt market, primarily investing in securities that are part of the ICE BofA US High Yield Master II benchmark index (the “Benchmark”) universe. As part of the investment process, the Investment Manager has broad discretion over the composition of the Sub-Fund’s portfolio and can take, based on its investment convictions, exposure to companies, countries or sectors not included in the Benchmark or take different positioning in terms of duration, geographical allocation and/or sector or issuer selection compared to the Benchmark, even though the Benchmark constituents are generally representative of the Sub-Fund’s portfolio. Thus, the deviation from the Benchmark is likely to be significant.

The Sub-Fund invests in sub-investment grade corporate bonds (high yield bonds) that are issued by US companies.

Specifically, at all times the Sub-Fund invests at least two-thirds of net assets in sub-investment grade fixed income transferable debt securities issued by private or public companies domiciled in the United States. If securities are unrated (i.e. neither the security itself nor its issuer has a credit rating), they must be judged equivalent to those levels by the Investment Manager.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to one-third of net assets in sovereign debt securities but does not invest more than 10% in securities issued or guaranteed by a single country (including its government and any public or local authority there) that are sub-investment grade or are unrated.

The total assets of the Sub-Fund may be invested in or exposed to callable bonds without any specific limit.

The Sub-Fund may also, and up to 10% of net assets, hold distressed and defaulted securities as a result of holding bonds which rating would have been downgraded to be defaulting or distressing, if, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, such bonds are consistent with the Sub-Fund's investment objective. These securities are expected to be sold within 6 months unless specific events prevent the Investment Manager from sourcing their liquidity.

Investment Managers

The selection of debt securities is not exclusively and mechanically based on their publicly available credit ratings but also on an internal credit or market risk analysis. The decision to buy or sell securities is also based on other analysis criteria of the Investment Manager.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to one-third of net assets in securities domiciled or listed in Canadian or European markets.

The Sub-Fund may also invest in the following, up to the portion of net assets shown:

- money market instruments: one-third
- convertible securities: less than 20%
- equities: one-tenth

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of net assets in contingent convertible bonds (CoCos).

The Sub-Fund may invest its net assets in 144A securities (which are US debt securities restricted to be invested by certain types of investors) in a substantial way (i.e. may be 30% or more of its net assets) depending on the opportunity.

The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of net assets in collective investment schemes structured as UCITS and/or UCIs (as defined in the Hong Kong Offering Memorandum).

In addition, in the securities selection process, the Investment Manager bindingly applies at all times AXA Investment Managers' sectorial exclusion and ESG standard policies encompassing areas such as Controversial Weapons, Climate Risks, Soft Commodities and Ecosystem Protection & Deforestation, as described in the documents available on the following website: https://www.axa-im.com/responsible-investing/sector-investment-guidelines, with the exception of derivatives and underlying eligible UCIs (as defined in the Hong Kong Offering Memorandum). The ESG criteria contribute to, but are not a determining factor in, the Investment Manager's decision making.

The Investment Manager selects investments based on a number of factors, including macro- and microeconomic analysis and credit analysis of issuers. The Investment Manager also manages the credit curve positioning and the exposure to different sectors.

The Sub-Fund may use derivatives for efficient portfolio management, hedging and investment.

The Sub-Fund does not use total return swaps.

For the purpose of efficient portfolio management, the Sub-Fund uses, as part of its daily investment management activity, the following techniques (as a % of net assets):

- securities lending: expected, 0-20%; max, 90%
- repos/reverse repos: expected, 0-10%; max, 20%

By entering into securities lending, the Sub-Fund seeks to enhance yield on daily basis (the assets on loan will generate an incremental return for the Sub-Fund). When using repos/ reverse repos, the Sub-Fund seeks to optimize the collateral management by entering in collateral transformation to manage liquidity and cash.

Main types of assets in scope are bonds and equities.

The Sub-Fund does not use securities borrowing.

Use of derivatives

The Sub-Fund's net derivative exposure may be up to 50% of the Sub-Fund's net asset value.

What are the key risks?

Investment involves risks. Please refer to the offering document for details including the risk factors.

- **General investment risk**: The Sub-Fund's portfolio may fall in value due to any of the key risk factors below and therefore your investment in the Sub-Fund may suffer losses. There is no guarantee of the repayment of principal.

- **High yield debt securities risk:** The Sub-Fund will invest in high yield securities which are generally sub-investment grade or unrated. Some of the high yield securities held in the portfolio may involve increased credit and market risk; such securities are subject to the risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations (credit risk) and may also be subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity. The net asset value of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected.

- **Investments in specific countries or geographical zones risk:** As compared with a global investment strategy, the Sub-Fund concentrates its investment in the USA and therefore is subject to the risks associated with concentrating investments in USA and the value of the Sub-Fund may be more volatile. The value of the Sub-Fund may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political, policy, foreign exchange, liquidity, tax, legal or regulatory event affecting the USA.

- **Interest rate risk:** The market value of financial instruments and, therefore, the net asset value of the Sub-Fund may change in response to fluctuations in interest rates. Interest rate risk involves the risk that, when interest rates increase, the market value of fixed-income securities tends to decline. Conversely, when interest rates decline, the market value of fixed-income securities tends to increase. As a result, the net asset value of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected. Long-term fixed-income securities will normally have more price volatility because of this risk than short- term securities.

- **Credit risk:** The ability of bond issuer to honour its commitments depends on the financial condition of the issuer. An adverse change in the financial condition of the issuer could lower the quality of the bonds, leading to greater price volatility of the bonds. The Sub-Fund may be subject to the risk that the bond issuer not making payment on interest and principal of the bonds, causing the value of the investment to go down and the Sub-Fund may suffer substantial losses. In the event of the default of bond issuer, the Sub-Fund may experience both delays in liquidating the bonds and losses including a decline in value of the bonds during the period when the Sub-Fund seeks to enforce its rights.

- **Counterparty risk:** The Sub-Fund is exposed to counterparty risks associated to counterparties with which, or brokers, dealers and exchanges through which, they deal, whether they engage in exchange-traded or over-the-counter transactions. In the case of insolvency or failure of any such party, the Sub-Fund might recover, even in respect of property specifically traceable to it, only a pro rata share of all property available for distribution to all of such party's creditors and/or customers. Such an amount may be less than the amounts owed to the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses.

- **Rating downgrade risk:** Debt securities which the Sub-Fund acquired or their issuers may subsequently be downgraded. In the event of such downgrading, the value of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected. The Investment Manager may or may not be able to dispose of the debt securities that are being downgraded.

- **Valuation risk:** Valuation of the Sub-Fund's investments may involve uncertainties and judgmental determinations. If such valuation turns out to be incorrect, this may affect the net asset value calculation of the Sub-Fund.

- **Reliability of credit ratings:** Credit ratings assigned by rating agencies are subject to limitations and do not guarantee the creditworthiness of the security and/or issuer at all times.

- **Convertible securities risks:** The Sub-Fund may invest in convertible securities which are corporate securities, being a hybrid between debt and equity, generally offering fixed interest or dividend yields which may be converted either at a stated price or stated rate for common or preferred stock at specified times during the life of the convertible securities. Although to a lesser extent than with fixed income securities generally, the market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise. Because of the conversion feature, the market value of convertible securities also tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common or preferred stock and is more volatile than straight bond investments. Convertible bonds may also have call provisions and other features which may give rise to the risk of a call. The value and performance of the Sub-Fund may also be adversely affected as a result.

  Investments in convertible securities are subject to the same interest rate, credit, liquidity and prepayment risks associated with comparable conventional corporate bonds. Price changes in fixed-interest securities are influenced significantly by interest rate developments in the capital markets, which in turn are influenced by macro-economic factors. The values of convertible securities also may be affected by changes in the credit rating, liquidity or financial condition of the issuer. The Sub-Fund may also be exposed to the credit and insolvency risks of the issuers of the securities. The net asset value of the Sub-Fund may be adversely affected.

- **Sovereign debt risk**: The Sub-Fund may invest in sovereign debt securities. Investment in such sovereign debt issued or guaranteed by governments or governmental entities largely in-debt involves a higher degree of risk including but not limited to political, social and economic risks. The governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. Holders may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such sovereign debt and to extend further loans to the issuers. In the event of a default of the sovereign issuer, the Sub-Fund may suffer significant loss.

- **Contingent convertible bonds (Cocos) risk:** The Sub-Fund may invest in CoCos, which are highly complex and are of high risk. Under the terms of a CoCo, the instruments become loss absorbing upon certain triggering events, including events under the control of the management of the CoCo issuer which could cause the permanent write-down to zero of principal investment and / or accrued interest, or a conversion to equity that may coincide with the share price of the underlying equity being low.

  Interest payments on CoCos are discretionary. It is possible in certain circumstances for interest payments on certain CoCos to be cancelled in full or in part by the issuer, without prior notice to bondholders at any point, for any reason, and for any length of time.

- **Reinvestment risk:** Reinvestment risk is the risk that proceeds from bond coupons or redemptions may be reinvested at lower yields than that of the previous investment, due to the market conditions at the time that the proceeds are invested. The callability feature in corporate bonds, including perpetual bonds (bonds without maturity date), increases reinvestment risk as companies will call their bonds when they can issue bonds with a lower yield.

- **Extension risk:** An increase in interest rates could cause principal payments on a debt security, including perpetual bonds that have no maturity date, to be paid back slower than expected. For a callable security, an increase in interest rates may result that the security is not redeemed on its call date resulting in an extension of the expected maturity (increase of the effective duration), where the security may become more exposed and may face market value decrease.
- **Eurozone political, regulatory, economic and convertibility risks:** Eurozone area in which the Sub-Fund may invest may be affected by economic or political events or measures, changes in government policies, laws or tax regulations, currency convertibility, or by currency redenomination, restrictions on foreign investments, and more generally by economic and financial difficulties. More especially, economic and financial difficulties in Europe may spread within and outside Europe, the measures taken by the governments of the European countries, central banks and other authorities to address the economic and financial problems, such as austerity measures and reforms, may not work and such failure may result in adverse consequences, and there may be currency fluctuation. In such contexts, volatility, liquidity, credit, and currency risks may increase and adversely impact the net asset value of the Sub-Fund.

  In light of the ongoing concerns on the sovereign debt risk of certain countries within the Eurozone, the Sub-Fund's investments in the region may be subject to higher volatility, liquidity, currency and default risks. Any adverse events, such as credit downgrade of a sovereign or exit of EU members from the Eurozone, may have a negative impact on the value of the Sub-Fund.

- **Foreign exchange and currency risk:** The Sub-Fund may invest in foreign securities, i.e. securities denominated in currencies different from the base currency in which the Sub-Fund is denominated. The net asset value of the Sub-Fund may be affected unfavourably by fluctuations in the exchange rates between these currencies and the base currency and by changes in exchange rate controls.

- **Derivatives and leverage risk:** the Sub-Fund may use both listed and over-the-counter derivatives for efficient portfolio management and non-extensive investment purposes. Risks associated with derivatives include counterparty/credit risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, volatility risk and over-the-counter transaction risk. The leverage element/component of a derivative can result in a loss significantly greater than the amount invested in the derivative by the Sub-Fund. Exposure to derivatives may lead to a high risk of significant loss by the Sub-Fund.

- **Securities lending and repurchase or reverse repurchase agreement transactions risk:** The Sub-Fund may enter into securities lending and repurchase or reverse repurchase agreement transactions, and may be subject to counterparty risk. The loaned securities may not be returned or returned in a timely manner and/or at a loss of rights in the collateral if the borrower or the lending agent defaults or fails financially and/or the value of the collateral may fall below the value of the securities lent out. The Sub-Fund may suffer significant losses.

  In respect of repurchase agreements, in the event of the failure of the counterparty with which collateral has been placed, the Sub-Fund may suffer losses as there may be delays in recovering collateral placed out or the cash originally received may be less than the collateral placed with the counterparty due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral and/or market movements.

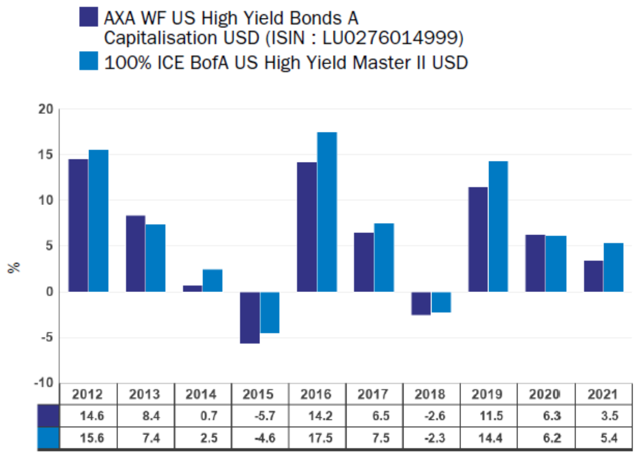
  In respect of reverse repurchase agreements, in the event of the failure of the counterparty with which cash has been placed, the Sub-Fund may suffer losses as there may be delay in recovering cash placed out or difficulty in realising collateral or proceeds from the sale of the collateral may be less than the cash placed with the counterparty due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral and/or market movements.

- **144A securities risk**: The Sub-Fund may invest in 144A securities which are restricted securities that benefit from an exemption from the registration obligation laid down by the 1933 “Securities Act” of the United States of America. These securities are restricted for resale to Qualified Institutional Buyers (“QIBs”) as defined by the 1933 “Securities Act” and thus, administrative expenses are reduced due to this exemption. The 144A securities are traded between a limited number of QIBs, which may cause a higher price volatility and a lower asset liquidity of certain 144A securities.

- **Distribution out of /effectively out of capital risks:** For distributing shares with share class identifier “st”, investors should be aware that dividends may be paid directly or effectively out of the Sub-Fund's capital at the Board of Directors' discretion. This may result in an immediate decrease in the net asset value per share of the distributing shares. Payment of distribution out of the Sub-Fund's capital amounts to a return or withdrawal of part of an investor's original investment or from any capital gains attributable to that original investment, which may further decrease the net asset value per share and may also reduce the capital available for the Sub-Fund for future investment and capital growth.

- **ESG risk:** Applying ESG and sustainability criteria to the investment process may exclude securities of certain issuers for non-investment reasons and therefore some market opportunities available to funds that do not use ESG or sustainability criteria may be unavailable for the Sub-Fund, and the Sub-Fund's performance may at times be better or worse than the performance of relatable funds that do not use ESG or sustainability criteria. The selection of assets may in part rely on AXA Investment Managers’ ESG scoring methodology or ban lists that rely partially on third party data which may be subjective, incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. The selection of securities may involve the Investment Manager’s subjective judgment and there is a lack of common or harmonised definitions and labels integrating ESG and sustainability criteria at the European Union level. As a result, there is a risk that the Investment Manager may incorrectly assess a security or issuer. Besides, the securities held by the Sub-Fund may be subject to style drift which no longer meets the ESG or sustainability criteria for investment. The Investment Manager may have to sell such security held by the Sub-Fund which could incur transaction costs within the Sub-Fund.

How has the Sub-Fund performed?



- Past performance information is not indicative of future performance. Investors may not get back the full amount invested.
- The computation basis of the performance is based on the calendar year end, NAV-to-NAV, with dividend reinvested.
- These figures show by how much the share class has increased or decreased in value during the calendar year being shown. Performance data has been calculated in USD including ongoing charges and excluding subscription fee and redemption fee you might have to pay.
- The Investment Manager views Class A capitalisation (USD), being the retail share class denominated in the Sub-Fund's base currency, as the most appropriate representative share class.
- The benchmark of the Sub-Fund is ICE BofA US High Yield Master II.
- Sub-Fund launch date: 2006
- Share Class A capitalisation (USD) launch date: 2010

Is there any guarantee?

This Sub-Fund does not have any guarantees. You may not get back the full amount of money you invest.

What are the fees and charges?

Charges which may be payable by you

You may have to pay the following fees when dealing in the shares of the Sub-Fund.

Fee	What you pay
Subscription fee (Entry charge)	Class A: Up to 3.00% of the amount you buy
Switching fee (Switching charge)	None, except in the following circumstances: ▪ the shareholder has already made 4 conversions in the last 12-month period; in such case the shareholder may be charged a total fee of a maximum of 1% of the net asset value of the shares converted for each additional conversion in that 12-month period; or ▪ the shareholder converts his shares to a Sub-Fund with a higher entry charge within the first 12- month period following initial investment in the Sub-Fund; in such case the shareholder may have to pay the difference between the two entry charge levels.
Redemption fee	None

Ongoing fees payable by the Sub-Fund

The following expenses will be paid out of the Sub-Fund. They affect you because they reduce the return you get on your investments.

Fee	Annual rate (as a % of the Sub-Fund's/Share Class's value)
Management fee	Up to 1.50%
Custodian fee (Depositary fee)	Included in Applied service fee
Performance fee	None
Administration fee	Included in Applied service fee
Applied service fee	All classes: Up to 0.50% Class A capitalisation (USD): Current rate being 0.23% Class A distribution monthly "st" (USD): Current rate being 0.23%

Other fees

You may have to pay other fees when dealing in the shares of the Sub-Fund. The Sub-Fund will also bear the costs which are directly attributable to it, as set out in the Hong Kong Offering Memorandum.

Additional Information

You generally buy and redeem shares at the Sub-Fund's next-determined net asset value (NAV) after the Registrar and Transfer Agent receives your request in good order on or before 3 pm Luxembourg time being the Luxembourg dealing cut-off time, or the Hong Kong representative receives your request in good order on or before 4 pm Hong Kong time being the Hong Kong dealing cut-off time. Distributors may impose different dealing deadlines for receiving requests from investors.

Investors may obtain the past performance information of other share classes offered to Hong Kong investors from www.axa-im.com.hk.

The net asset value of the Sub-Fund is calculated and the price of shares is published each "business day" on www.axa-im.com.hk. For this Sub-Fund, a Business Day shall be understood as a day on which banks are open all the day for business in Luxembourg and in the United States of America.

The compositions of the dividends (i.e. the relative amounts paid out of (i) net distributable income and (ii) capital) for the last 12 months are available by the Hong Kong representative on request and also on www.axa-im.com.hk.

Please note that the website as cited in this document has not been reviewed by the SFC.

Important

If you are in doubt, you should seek professional advice. The SFC takes no responsibility for the contents of this statement and makes no representation as to its accuracy or completeness.