

Interim Long Report and Financial Statements
Period ended
30 November 2021

AXA Distribution Investment ICVC



Issued by AXA Investment Managers UK Limited authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

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* Collectively, these comprise the Authorised Corporate Director's Report.

More detailed information about AXA Investment Managers' UK funds is available on the Fund Centre of our website where you can find the Prospectus, Key Investor Information Document (KIID), annual reports and monthly fund factsheets at:

<https://retail.axa.im.co.uk/fund-centre>

Directory

The Company and Head Office

AXA Distribution Investment ICVC
22 Bishopsgate
London, EC2N 4BQ

Authorised Corporate Director ("ACD")

AXA Investment Managers UK Limited
22 Bishopsgate
London, EC2N 4BQ
www.axa-im.co.uk

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority in the conduct of investment business.
Registered in England and Wales No. 01431068.
The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of AXA S.A., incorporated in France.
Member of the Investment Association (IA)

The Administrator and address for inspection of Register

SS&C Financial Services International Limited and SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited
SS&C House
St Nicholas Lane
Basildon
Essex, SS15 5FS
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Sub-Investment Managers

AXA Rosenberg Investment Management LLC
4 Orinda Way
Building E
Orinda
California
USA 94563

AXA Investment Managers Asia (Singapore) Limited
133 Cecil Street
Suite 100
15-02 Keck Seng Tower
Singapore 069535

Legal Advisers

Eversheds LLP
One Wood Street
London, EC2V 7WS

Fund Accounting Administrator

State Street Bank & Trust Company
20 Churchill Place
London, E14 5HJ
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Directory

Depository

HSBC Bank plc,
8 Canada Square,
London, E14 5HQ

HSBC Bank plc is a subsidiary of HSBC Holdings plc.

Authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority.

Independent Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
Atria One
144 Morrison Street
Edinburgh, EH3 8EX

Report of the Directors of AXA Distribution Investment ICVC

AXA Distribution Investment ICVC (“the Company”) is an investment company with variable capital incorporated in England and Wales and authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”).

Shareholders are not liable for the debts of the Company.

There are five sub-funds which are currently available in the Company (each a “Fund”), and in the future there may be other sub-funds in the Company.

Each Fund has the investment powers equivalent to those of a UCITS (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferrable Securities) under the FCA’s Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook (“COLL”). The Funds are segregated portfolios of assets and, accordingly, the assets of a Fund belong exclusively to that Fund and shall not be used or made available to discharge (directly or indirectly) the liabilities of, or claims against, any other person or body, including the Company and any other Fund, and shall not be available for any such purpose. Further details in relation to the segregated nature of the Funds can be found in the Prospectus.

None of the sub-funds included within this report have holdings in any of the Company's other sub-funds.

Important Events During the Year

During the period from 1st June 2021 to 30th November 2021 there were no significant changes to the Prospectus or the Instrument of Incorporation.

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Internal investment guidelines are set if necessary to ensure interest rate risk is maintained within a range deemed suitable based on the individual fund's investment objectives and investment policy. These guidelines could include measures of sensitivity to changes of interest rates.

- Index-linked bonds risk - are fixed interest securities whose capital repayment amounts and interest payments are adjusted in line with movements in inflation indices. They are designed to mitigate the effects of inflation on the value of a portfolio. The market value of index-linked bonds is determined by the market's expectations of future movements in both interest rates and inflation rates.

As with other bonds, the value of index-linked bonds will generally fall when expectations of interest rates rise and vice versa. However, when the market anticipates a rise in inflation rates, index-linked bonds will generally outperform other bonds, and vice versa.

Index-linked bonds bought in the secondary market (i.e., not directly from the issuer) whose capital values have been adjusted upward due to inflation since issuance, may decline in value if there is a subsequent period of deflation.

Due to the sensitivity of these bonds to interest rates and expectations of future inflation, there is no guarantee that the value of these bonds will correlate with inflation rates in the short to medium term.

Index-linked bonds risk is an inherent risk of investing in index-linked bonds. Exposure to this risk is managed by the allocation decision on the proportion of the portfolio to invest in index-linked bonds, as well as the amount of remaining maturity of these bonds, which will affect their sensitivity in value, to changes in expected inflation levels.

- Risks linked to investment in sovereign debt - the Fund may invest in bonds issued by countries and governments (sovereign debt). The governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be able or willing to repay the capital and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. In such a scenario, the value of investments of the Fund may be adversely affected. A governmental entity's willingness or ability to repay capital and interest due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the governmental entity's policy towards the International Monetary Fund and the political constraints to which a governmental entity may be subject. Governmental entities may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest on their debt. In addition, there are no bankruptcy proceedings for such issuers under which money to pay the debt obligations may be collected in whole or in part. Holders may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such sovereign debt and to extend further loans to the issuers.

Certain countries are especially large debtors to commercial banks and foreign governments. Investment in sovereign debt issued or guaranteed by such countries (or their governments or governmental entities) involves a higher degree of risk than investment in other sovereign debt.

Certain funds may be further subject to the risk of high concentration in bonds issued by and/or guaranteed by a single sovereign issuer which is below investment grade and/or unrated which is also subject to higher credit risk. In the event of a default of the sovereign issuer, the Fund may suffer significant loss.

This is an inherent risk for funds invested within sovereign bonds. Internal investment guidelines, scenario testing as well as other regular monitoring seek to ensure the level of risk is aligned with each individual fund's investment objectives and investment policy.

- Equity risk - the value of shares in which the Fund invests fluctuate pursuant to market expectations. The value of such shares will go up and down and equity markets have historically been more volatile than fixed interest markets. Should the price of shares in which the Fund has invested fall, the Net Asset Value of the Fund will also fall.

Funds investing in shares are generally more volatile than funds investing in bonds or a combination of shares and bonds, but may also achieve greater returns.

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Internal investment guidelines are set, if necessary, to ensure equity risk is maintained within a range deemed suitable based on the individual fund's investment objectives and investment policy.

Other risks which could have an impact in extreme market conditions include:

- Liquidity risk - under certain market conditions, it may be difficult to buy or sell investments for the Fund. For example, smaller company shares may trade infrequently and in small volumes and corporate and emerging market bonds may be affected by the demand in the market for such securities carrying credit risk, particularly in times of significant market stress. As a result, it may not be possible to buy or sell such investments at a preferred time, close to the last market price quoted or in the volume desired. The Manager may be forced to buy or sell such investments as a consequence of Unitholders buying or selling Units in the Fund. Depending on market conditions at the time, this could lead to a significant drop in the Fund's value.

Monthly monitoring is conducted, using an in-house liquidity tool, to ensure a high degree of confidence that Fund liquidity will meet the Fund's expected liquidity requirements. Any concerns indicated by the tool are analysed by the Manager's risk team who may also discuss the results with portfolio management staff, or other senior professionals within the firm, as needed, to ensure an appropriate scrutiny.

Based on the analysis, the Manager believes that the liquidity profile of the Fund is appropriate.

Further explanation of the risks associated with an investment in this Fund can be found in the prospectus.

- Counterparty risk - at any one time, the Fund may be exposed to the creditworthiness and stability of the counterparties to transactions entered into by the Fund (including derivative and stock lending and repo/reverse repo transactions). The Fund will be subject to the risk of the inability of its counterparties to perform its obligations under such transactions (default), whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes. In the event of the insolvency of a counterparty, the Fund might not be able to recover cash or assets of equivalent value, to that invested, in full. The Fund may receive assets or cash from the counterparty (collateral) to protect against any such adverse effect. Where relevant, a counterparty will forfeit its collateral if it defaults on the transaction with the Fund. However, if the collateral is in the form of securities, there is a risk that when it is sold, it will realise insufficient cash to settle the counterparty's debt to the Fund under a transaction or to purchase replacement securities that were lent to the counterparty under a stock lending arrangement. In relation to stock lending arrangements, there is also the risk that while cash is recovered in the event of a default, the actual stock cannot be repurchased. Furthermore, to the extent that collateral is not present to cover part or all of the debt, a counterparty default may result in losses for the affected Fund. To assist in managing these types of risks, the ACD sets criteria around the types of eligible collateral the Fund may accept. Please see the paragraph entitled "Treatment of Collateral" in the "Investment and borrowing powers applicable to the Funds" section in Appendix II of the Prospectus for more information.

Transactions in securities that the Fund may enter into expose it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the investment for a purchase or cash for a sale after the Fund has contracted to fulfil its responsibilities. This is minimised by the practice in the majority of markets of delivery versus payment and short settlement periods.

Important Information

Derivatives transactions may be used in the Fund for meeting the investment objectives of the Fund. The use of derivatives in this manner is not expected to change the risk profile of the Fund.

Market Review

The Distribution range of funds combines equities and inflation-linked sovereign debt to provide its unitholders with the long-term capital potential offered by equities together with the security of government debt which offers a degree of insulation from inflation over time. This formula has shown its effectiveness over many years, crises and market cycles. In recent months, it has again demonstrated its value as equities have made positive gains, while inflation-linked bonds have generated impressive returns.

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Over the six months to 30 November 2021, macro events have dominated the swaying direction of investment markets with both equities and fixed income generating positive returns for investors. For the latter asset class in particular, inflation and its impact on the timing of future interest rate increases has driven performance. For the former, the stop-start nature of the global economic recovery together with a range of factors as diverse as the unexpected government intervention in the Chinese education sector to sharply rising energy prices across the globe has brought volatility and concern. Frustratingly, both asset classes have shared the on-going threat from COVID-19 with variants of the original virus strain holding back the recovery of our domestic and international economies.

Towards the beginning of the period under review, markets were focussed on optimism about the ongoing global recovery, underpinned by the continued roll-out of COVID-19 vaccinations. The spread of the Delta variant of the virus was unsettling for investors, as was the potentially-systemic threat of a bond default by Chinese property giant Evergrande. However, by the mid-point of the year global economic recovery seemed firmly established following the crippling impact of COVID-19 in 2020. The world has been going through a period of adjustment during 2021, following the months of lockdown stasis, having to deal with the challenges presented by strong re-opening demand. Having had the benefit of government support and a sustained period of time during which savings were built-up, the consumer has been ready, willing and able to spend. Corporate management teams whose plans had necessarily been delayed by COVID-19 have been able to press ahead with their investment plans. As a result, aggregate demand for goods and services has been strong around the world. This, in turn, has helped the corporate sector generate results that mostly lived up to or exceeded forecasts and helped equity markets move higher. However, it also put supply chains under substantial pressure and with that has come a build-up of inflationary pressures which have gradually permeated through the global economy. In addition, labour has become a scarce resource as employment levels have surged.

Elevated inflation statistics being generated around the world and concerns that major central banks – notably the US Federal Reserve (Fed) – would move closer towards monetary policy tightening grew over the summer months. Indeed, by the Fed meeting on 22 September signalled that the criteria for tapering asset purchases had been “all but met” alongside an updated ‘dot-plot’ suggesting that the committee was evenly split on rate hikes beginning as early as 2022. The Bank of England, the following day, added to the bearish sentiment with two members voting for an immediate end to the Bank’s asset purchase programme along with comments suggesting that the case for a modest tightening in rates had strengthened. The outcome of these meetings saw markets bring forward rate hike expectations.

By October comments from Bank of England Governor Bailey that the Bank would “have to act” in order to tame inflation saw the market price in five hikes over their next nine meetings, with base rates peaking at 1.25% by end of 2022, convinced many market participants to expect a bank rate hike at the November Monetary Policy Committee meeting. However, the hike did not materialise and the volatility in Sterling and the fixed income markets that followed the decision to stay on-hold did little either to enhance the Bank of England’s credibility. However, the detection of the Omicron variant of COVID-19 in Southern Africa sent the UK and global markets tumbling in the final few days of November. The World Health Organization warned that the new variant could be more infectious than previous strains and urged caution. Restrictions were tightened in the UK and across Europe, with face masks again becoming mandatory on public transport in England and quarantining compulsory for overseas visitors.

It has long been a market pre-occupation to anticipate when interest rates might start to rise again after a long period of ‘ultra-low’ rates. With investors also weighing the threat of COVID-19, persistent inflation, labour shortages and the prospect of a less supportive monetary backdrop it has been impressive to see equities make the progress that they have over the past six months. Understandably, markets have anticipated an aggressive path of policy tightening however this seems unlikely given the uncertainties that lie ahead. Increasing rates into a slowing inflationary environment and at a time when consumers are also set to grapple with higher energy bills and increased taxation could cause growth to slow down. It is, however, also important not to let inflation expectations get out of control and it is this tricky balance that central bankers, and bond markets, will have to deal with in the months ahead.

Outlook

Looking ahead to 2022, developments around COVID-19 will shape the months ahead. While corporate results have, in the main, been consistently strong over recent months economic data has shown signs of rolling over more recently. To some extent this is inevitable, with the initial reopening boost lapping easy comparatives making statistical growth appear impressive. However, bottlenecks, supply constraints, labour shortages, input cost inflation and other (predominantly) supply-side factors are having a

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detrimental impact on economic growth while concurrently bringing forward possible interest rate increases. Cognisant of this and other potential risks, we remain positive about the prospects for UK equities. Valuations, in aggregate, remain attractive on both an absolute and relative (to international markets) basis. While it is inevitable that conditions will remain volatile, we continue to believe that macro events cannot be accurately nor consistently predicted. As such, the Fund retains a preference for longer term structural trends and quality companies that can deliver robust, reliable and consistent growth, supported by a simple Government bond and cash hedge.

Performance

The equity holdings within the portfolio underperformed the FTSE All Share Index during the period under review. Holdings in the Telecommunication sector contributed positively to relative performance, however those within the Consumer Discretionary and Industrials sectors contributed negatively. The position in Avon Protection was particularly disappointing during the period under review. The company, which designs specialised protection and defence products such as helmets and respiratory protection products, saw its share price drop on news that one of their products failed in tests conducted on behalf of a US customer. Following a strategic review, the company decided to close the business unit in order to allocate capital to the growth areas of the business where it has a strong order book going into 2022. We participated in the Initial Public Offering of Made.com, an online furniture and homewares retailer. The company aims to offer exclusively designed products at accessible prices to customers in the UK and Continental Europe. Made has a large design team which use a test and learn approach in order to innovate and keep its offering 'fresh'. Its core product offering accounts for 70% of their products with the remaining 30% being 'new' products.

All performance data source: AXA Investment Managers and Morningstar.

Past performance is not a guide for future performance.

Major Purchases	Cost (£'000)	Major Sales	Proceeds (£'000)
● UK Treasury 4.25% 07/06/32	11,858	● UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/24	13,983
● UK Treasury 0.25% 31/01/25	8,908	● UK Treasury 4.25% 07/06/32	7,763
● UK Treasury 0.125% 31/01/24	8,466	● UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/26	7,110
● UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/26	8,172	● UK Treasury 0% 07/06/21	5,027
● UK Treasury 0.875% 31/07/33	2,961	● UK Treasury 1.875% IL 22/11/22	3,199

Jamie Forbes-Wilson, David Shaw

AXA Investment Managers UK Limited

30 November 2021

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	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
BONDS 66.82% (31/05/21: 61.14%)			
Corporate Bonds 0.00% (31/05/21: 0.00%)			
Lambay Capital Securities FRN Perpetual **	337,000	-	-
Index Linked Government Bonds 50.48% (31/05/21: 53.83%)			
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/24	16,000,000	22,629	9.22
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/26	11,000,000	15,659	6.38
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 10/08/28	1,280,000	1,826	0.74
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/29	1,750,000	2,980	1.21
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 10/08/31	2,000,000	2,948	1.20
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/44	2,014,923	4,791	1.95
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/46	733,580	1,711	0.70
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/11/56	700,000	2,004	0.82
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/58	549,455	1,682	0.69
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/11/65	1,400,000	5,074	2.07
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/68	1,087,143	4,443	1.81
UK Treasury 0.25% IL 22/03/52	1,000,395	2,919	1.19
UK Treasury 0.375% IL 22/03/62	1,000,000	3,844	1.57
UK Treasury 0.5% IL 22/03/50	807,083	2,686	1.09
UK Treasury 0.625% IL 22/03/40	678,056	1,780	0.73
UK Treasury 0.625% IL 22/11/42	2,072,670	5,952	2.43
UK Treasury 0.75% IL 22/03/34	2,132,690	4,495	1.83
UK Treasury 0.75% IL 22/11/47	1,000,791	3,380	1.38
UK Treasury 1.125% IL 22/11/37	1,274,343	3,596	1.47
UK Treasury 1.25% IL 22/11/27	692,873	1,477	0.60
UK Treasury 1.25% IL 22/11/32	1,718,983	3,917	1.60
UK Treasury 1.25% IL 22/11/55	271,685	1,322	0.54
UK Treasury 1.875% IL 22/11/22	3,500,000	5,659	2.31
UK Treasury 2% IL 26/01/35	881,745	2,827	1.15
UK Treasury 2.5% IL 17/07/24	2,648,119	9,788	3.99
UK Treasury 4.125% IL 22/07/30	1,118,053	4,446	1.81
Traditional Government Bonds 16.34% (31/05/21: 7.31%)			
UK Treasury 0.125% 31/01/24	8,500,000	8,438	3.44
UK Treasury 0.25% 31/01/25	9,000,000	8,917	3.64
UK Treasury 0.875% 31/07/33	3,000,000	3,001	1.22
UK Treasury 3.25% 22/01/44	1,151,427	1,676	0.68
UK Treasury 3.75% 22/07/52	183,548	325	0.13
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/12/27	2,000,000	2,431	0.99
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/06/32	8,000,913	10,751	4.38
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/03/36	400,000	577	0.24
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/12/40	2,105,913	3,300	1.35
UK Treasury 4.5% 07/12/42	239,224	400	0.16
UK Treasury 4.75% 07/12/38	173,575	277	0.11
TOTAL BONDS		163,928	66.82
BASIC MATERIALS 1.10% (31/05/21: 1.56%*)			
Industrial Metals & Mining 1.10% (31/05/21: 1.56%*)			
Hill & Smith	76,516	1,285	0.52

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	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
Rio Tinto	31,060	1,423	0.58
TOTAL BASIC MATERIALS		2,708	1.10
CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY 9.55% (31/05/21: 10.42%*)			
Household Goods & Home Construction 1.55% (31/05/21: 1.83%)			
Made.com	675,000	921	0.37
Redrow	223,609	1,430	0.58
Watkin Jones	600,000	1,461	0.60
Leisure Goods 0.97% (31/05/21: 0.55%)			
Frontier Developments	40,000	686	0.28
Games Workshop	11,181	1,054	0.43
Tinybuild	324,880	637	0.26
Media 1.12% (31/05/21: 1.05%*)			
Everyman Media	758,000	1,001	0.41
Future	47,187	1,739	0.71
Retailers 3.01% (31/05/21: 3.39%)			
Dunelm	78,944	1,072	0.44
Howden Joinery	171,549	1,507	0.61
Moonpig	320,015	1,031	0.42
Pets at Home	409,948	1,941	0.79
Virgin Wines UK	640,714	1,102	0.45
Wickes	350,000	735	0.30
Travel & Leisure 2.90% (31/05/21: 3.60%)			
Domino's Pizza	250,000	903	0.37
Gym	800,000	1,880	0.77
Loungers	887,647	2,326	0.95
On the Beach	286,863	574	0.23
TEN Entertainment	425,000	1,041	0.42
Trainline	140,709	384	0.16
TOTAL CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY		23,425	9.55
CONSUMER STAPLES 0.50% (31/05/21: 0.45%)			
Beverages 0.50% (31/05/21: 0.45%)			
Diageo	32,294	1,225	0.50
TOTAL CONSUMER STAPLES		1,225	0.50
ENERGY 0.86% (31/05/21: 0.83%)			
Oil, Gas & Coal 0.86% (31/05/21: 0.83%)			
BP	246,593	795	0.32
Royal Dutch Shell 'A' Shares	45,901	715	0.29
Royal Dutch Shell 'B' Shares	38,448	600	0.25
TOTAL ENERGY		2,110	0.86

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	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
FINANCIALS 6.59% (31/05/21: 7.16%)			
Banks 0.48% (31/05/21: 0.52%)			
Barclays	309,478	569	0.23
HSBC	149,070	618	0.25
Closed End Investments 0.35% (31/05/21: 0.35%)			
Syncona	402,324	853	0.35
Investment Banking & Brokerage 2.95% (31/05/21: 2.90%)			
3i	158,532	2,181	0.89
AJ Bell	171,025	667	0.27
IntegraFin	119,325	693	0.28
Intermediate Capital	71,766	1,504	0.62
MJ Hudson	1,900,000	836	0.34
St James's Place	87,555	1,354	0.55
Life Insurance 1.89% (31/05/21: 2.27%)			
Jackson Financial	3,560	88	0.04
Just	1,750,021	1,360	0.55
Legal & General	479,757	1,358	0.55
Prudential	142,412	1,831	0.75
Non-Life Insurance 0.92% (31/05/21: 1.12%)			
Admiral	24,250	723	0.30
Lancashire	198,307	1,005	0.41
Sabre Insurance	276,304	524	0.21
TOTAL FINANCIALS		16,164	6.59
HEALTH CARE 1.74% (31/05/21: 1.57%)			
Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology 1.74% (31/05/21: 1.57%)			
AstraZeneca	33,203	2,756	1.12
GlaxoSmithKline	100,000	1,521	0.62
TOTAL HEALTH CARE		4,277	1.74
INDUSTRIALS 5.02% (31/05/21: 6.13%*)			
Aerospace & Defense 0.22% (31/05/21: 0.61%)			
Avon Protection	49,401	529	0.22
Construction & Materials 1.45% (31/05/21: 1.75%)			
Breedon	972,623	944	0.38
Forterra	200,000	485	0.20
Nexus Infrastructure	965,000	2,123	0.87
Electronic & Electrical Equipment 1.56% (31/05/21: 2.00%)			
Invinity Energy Systems	757,888	697	0.29
Luceco	650,000	2,142	0.87
Rotork	287,067	984	0.40

AXA Defensive Distribution Fund

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	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
Industrial Support Services 1.79% (31/05/21: 1.77%*)			
Boku	701,898	1,214	0.49
Experian	28,708	962	0.39
RWS	227,786	1,432	0.58
Trifast	575,767	797	0.33
TOTAL INDUSTRIALS		12,309	5.02
REAL ESTATE 0.38% (31/05/21: 0.37%)			
Real Estate Investment & Services 0.38% (31/05/21: 0.37%)			
Grainger	310,697	928	0.38
TOTAL REAL ESTATE		928	0.38
TECHNOLOGY 3.03% (31/05/21: 3.55%*)			
Software & Computer Services 2.00% (31/05/21: 2.12%*)			
Auction Technology	54,384	670	0.27
AVEVA	47,206	1,515	0.62
Bytes Technology	185,000	1,023	0.42
Eckoh ^	1,536,465	922	0.37
GB	100,000	776	0.32
Technology Hardware & Equipment 1.03% (31/05/21: 1.43%)			
IQE	1,330,683	467	0.19
TT Electronics	900,000	2,070	0.84
TOTAL TECHNOLOGY		7,443	3.03
TELECOMMUNICATIONS 0.77% (31/05/21: 0.67%)			
Telecommunications Equipment 0.31% (31/05/21: 0.29%)			
Spirent Communications	281,270	754	0.31
Telecommunications Service Providers 0.46% (31/05/21: 0.38%)			
Telecom Plus	78,815	1,136	0.46
TOTAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS		1,890	0.77

AXA Defensive Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

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	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
UTILITIES 0.56% (31/05/21: 0.58%)		
Electricity 0.56% (31/05/21: 0.58%)		
SSE	89,710	0.56
TOTAL UTILITIES	1,379	0.56
Portfolio of investments	237,786	96.92
Net other assets	7,554	3.08
Total net assets	245,340	100.00

All investments are ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

All bonds are denominated in Sterling (unless otherwise indicated).

^ These are AIM (Alternative Investment Market) holdings.

* Since the previous report industry classifications have been updated. Comparative figures have been updated where appropriate.

** These stocks have either been suspended, delisted or are in liquidation. They are included at the Manager's valuation.

AXA Defensive Distribution Fund

Comparative Tables

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	A Gross Accumulation			A Gross Income		
	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020
Closing net asset value per share (p) †	136.50	131.94	120.90	126.65	122.73	112.87
Closing net asset value (£) †	2,884,108	2,805,273	2,884,889	65,380	63,508	58,808
Closing number of shares	2,112,898	2,126,157	2,386,080	51,623	51,748	52,103
Operating charges [^]	0.51%	0.53%	0.53%	0.51%	0.53%	0.53%

	B Gross Accumulation			B Gross Income		
	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020
Closing net asset value per share (p) †	153.79	148.58	136.01	133.15	128.96	118.48
Closing net asset value (£) †	187,028,717	186,394,636	184,315,754	1,866,744	1,838,369	1,987,641
Closing number of shares	121,614,168	125,454,251	135,513,040	1,401,997	1,425,541	1,677,577
Operating charges [^]	0.41%	0.43%	0.43%	0.41%	0.43%	0.43%

	R Gross Accumulation			R Gross Income		
	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020
Closing net asset value per share (p) †	157.95	153.45	142.03	101.28	98.65	91.63
Closing net asset value (£) †	14,605,500	15,523,760	15,385,742	2,925,056	2,978,359	2,910,924
Closing number of shares	9,246,896	10,116,221	10,832,913	2,887,990	3,019,167	3,176,686
Operating charges [^]	1.51%	1.53%	1.53%	1.51%	1.53%	1.53%

	Z Gross Accumulation			Z Gross Income		
	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020
Closing net asset value per share (p) †	233.17	225.67	207.31	110.28	107.00	98.65
Closing net asset value (£) †	33,874,713	30,059,776	29,354,017	2,089,804	2,143,845	2,383,737
Closing number of shares	14,528,131	13,320,531	14,159,732	1,894,998	2,003,571	2,416,306
Operating charges [^]	0.76%	0.78%	0.78%	0.76%	0.78%	0.78%

† Valued at bid-market prices.

[^] Operating charges include indirect costs incurred in the maintenance and running of the Fund, as disclosed in expenses within the Statement of Total Return. The figures used within the table have been calculated against the average Net Asset Value for the accounting period.

AXA Defensive Distribution Fund

Statement of Total Return

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	30/11/21	£'000	30/11/20	£'000
	£'000		£'000	£'000
Income:				
Net capital gains		8,297		11,299
Revenue	677		368	
Expenses	(680)		(668)	
Interest payable and similar charges	-		-	
	<u>(3)</u>		<u>(300)</u>	
Net expense before taxation				
Taxation	<u>(6)</u>		<u>(7)</u>	
Net expense after taxation		<u>(9)</u>		<u>(307)</u>
Total return before distributions		8,288		10,992
Distributions		(629)		(325)
Change in net assets attributable to Shareholders from investment activities		<u>7,659</u>		<u>10,667</u>

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	30/11/21	£'000	30/11/20	£'000
	£'000		£'000	£'000
Opening net assets attributable to Shareholders		241,808		239,282
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	4,394		658	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	<u>(9,128)</u>		<u>(12,922)</u>	
		(4,734)		(12,264)
Change in net assets attributable to Shareholders from investment activities (see above)		7,659		10,667
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		607		312
Closing net assets attributable to Shareholders		<u>245,340</u>		<u>237,997</u>

The above statement shows the comparative closing net assets at 30 November 2020 whereas the current accounting period commenced 1 June 2021.

AXA Defensive Distribution Fund

Balance Sheet

As at 30 November (unaudited)

	30/11/21 £'000	31/05/21 £'000
Assets:		
Fixed assets:		
Investments	237,786	228,350
Current assets:		
Debtors	7,698	2,149
Cash and bank balances	716	12,017
Total assets	<u>246,200</u>	<u>242,516</u>
Liabilities:		
Creditors:		
Distribution payable	(7)	(12)
Other creditors	(853)	(696)
Total liabilities	<u>(860)</u>	<u>(708)</u>
Net assets attributable to Shareholders	<u>245,340</u>	<u>241,808</u>

AXA Defensive Distribution Fund

Distribution Tables

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

First Distribution in pence per share

Group 1 Shares purchased prior to 1 June 2021

Group 2 Shares purchased on or after 1 June 2021 to 31 August 2021

	Net revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Distribution paid 29/10/21 (p)	Distribution paid 30/10/20 (p)
Share Class A Gross Accumulation				
Group 1	0.203	-	0.203	0.162
Group 2	0.119	0.084	0.203	0.162
Share Class A Gross Income				
Group 1	0.189	-	0.189	0.152
Group 2	0.189	-	0.189	0.152
Share Class B Gross Accumulation				
Group 1	0.228	-	0.228	0.182
Group 2	0.143	0.085	0.228	0.182
Share Class B Gross Income				
Group 1	0.198	-	0.198	0.158
Group 2	0.121	0.077	0.198	0.158
Share Class R Gross Accumulation				
Group 1	0.235	-	0.235	0.190
Group 2	0.133	0.102	0.235	0.190
Share Class R Gross Income				
Group 1	0.151	-	0.151	0.122
Group 2	0.004	0.147	0.151	0.122
Share Class Z Gross Accumulation				
Group 1	0.347	-	0.347	0.277
Group 2	0.218	0.129	0.347	0.277
Share Class Z Gross Income				
Group 1	0.164	-	0.164	0.132
Group 2	0.078	0.086	0.164	0.132

AXA Defensive Distribution Fund

Distribution Tables

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Second Distribution in pence per share

Group 1 Shares purchased prior to 1 September 2021

Group 2 Shares purchased on or after 1 September 2021 to 30 November 2021

	Net revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Distribution payable 31/01/22 (p)	Distribution paid 29/01/21 (p)
Share Class A Gross Accumulation				
Group 1	0.143	-	0.143	0.006
Group 2	0.014	0.129	0.143	0.006
Share Class A Gross Income				
Group 1	0.134	-	0.134	0.006
Group 2	0.134	-	0.134	0.006
Share Class B Gross Accumulation				
Group 1	0.161	-	0.161	0.006
Group 2	0.037	0.124	0.161	0.006
Share Class B Gross Income				
Group 1	0.139	-	0.139	0.006
Group 2	0.040	0.099	0.139	0.006
Share Class R Gross Accumulation				
Group 1	0.166	-	0.166	0.007
Group 2	0.039	0.127	0.166	0.007
Share Class R Gross Income				
Group 1	0.106	-	0.106	0.004
Group 2	-	0.106	0.106	0.004
Share Class Z Gross Accumulation				
Group 1	0.244	-	0.244	0.010
Group 2	0.069	0.175	0.244	0.010
Share Class Z Gross Income				
Group 1	0.116	-	0.116	0.005
Group 2	0.037	0.079	0.116	0.005

AXA Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Investment Objective

The aim of this Fund is to provide income with some prospect for long-term capital growth.

Investment Policy

The Fund invests in a mix of shares in UK listed companies, UK Government bonds (the majority of which are linked to the rate of inflation) and cash. The Fund's typical asset mix would range between 50-60% investment in shares and 40-50% in UK Government bonds and cash. The Manager selects shares in companies based upon their prospects for future growth of capital and dividend payments following an in depth analysis of the quality of their business model, financial status, and corporate governance arrangements. Investments in UK Government bonds are diversified across a range of maturities (i.e., the length of time for full repayment of the bond by the Government).

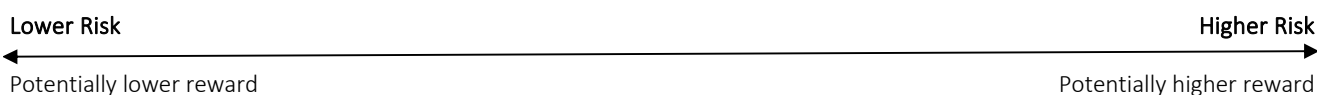
The Manager has full discretion to select investments for the Fund in line with the above investment policy and in doing so may take into consideration a composite benchmark made up of the following indices in the stated proportions: 55% FTSE All-Share Index; 17.5% FTSE Index Linked All Stocks; 17.5% FTSE Index Linked < 5 Years; 3.5% FTSE Gilts All Stocks; 3.5% FTSE Gilts < 5 Years; 3% SONIA Compounded Index (the "Benchmark"). This Benchmark best represents the types of bonds and companies in which the Fund predominantly invests.

This Fund is actively managed in reference to the Benchmark, which may be used by investors to compare the Fund's performance.

Risk and Reward Profile

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

By investing in a fund which can invest up to 60% in equities you are likely to be looking for an investment which has lower risk than a pure equity based fund but you are prepared to accept some risk for potential reward. You are willing to accept that your investment will fall and rise in value and that you could get back less than you invest. Typically, you would prefer an investment with less risk than that of a fund which invests predominantly in equities or overseas.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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The risk category is calculated using historical performance data and may not be a reliable indicator of the Fund's future risk profile. The risk category shown is not guaranteed and may shift over time. The lowest category does not mean risk free.

Why is this Fund in this category?

The capital of the Fund is not guaranteed. The Fund is invested in financial markets and uses techniques and instruments which are subject to some levels of variation, which may result in gains or losses.

Additional risks

Under normal market conditions the Fund's key risk factors are:

- Interest rate risk - is the risk that the market value of bonds held by the Fund could fall as a result of higher market rates (yields). Yields can change as a result of, among other things, the economic and inflation outlook which also affects supply and demand as well as future interest rate expectations, without necessarily a change in official central bank short term interest rates. Higher yields result in a decline in the value of bonds. Conversely, lower yields tend to increase the value of bonds. Duration (a measure based on the coupon and maturity payments schedule of a bond) is an important concept in understanding how the price of that bond might change for a 1% move in its redemption yield. A bond with a longer duration is more sensitive to a change in yields and, generally speaking, will experience more volatility in its market value than bonds with shorter durations.

AXA Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Internal investment guidelines are set if necessary to ensure interest rate risk is maintained within a range deemed suitable based on the individual fund's investment objectives and investment policy. These guidelines could include measures of sensitivity to changes of interest rates.

- Index-linked bonds risk - are fixed interest securities whose capital repayment amounts and interest payments are adjusted in line with movements in inflation indices. They are designed to mitigate the effects of inflation on the value of a portfolio. The market value of index-linked bonds is determined by the market's expectations of future movements in both interest rates and inflation rates.

As with other bonds, the value of index-linked bonds will generally fall when expectations of interest rates rise and vice versa. However, when the market anticipates a rise in inflation rates, index-linked bonds will generally outperform other bonds, and vice versa.

Index-linked bonds bought in the secondary market (i.e., not directly from the issuer) whose capital values have been adjusted upward due to inflation since issuance, may decline in value if there is a subsequent period of deflation.

Due to the sensitivity of these bonds to interest rates and expectations of future inflation, there is no guarantee that the value of these bonds will correlate with inflation rates in the short to medium term.

Index-linked bonds risk is an inherent risk of investing in index-linked bonds. Exposure to this risk is managed by the allocation decision on the proportion of the portfolio to invest in index-linked bonds, as well as the amount of remaining maturity of these bonds, which will affect their sensitivity in value, to changes in expected inflation levels.

- Equity risk - the value of shares in which the Fund invests fluctuate pursuant to market expectations. The value of such shares will go up and down and equity markets have historically been more volatile than fixed interest markets. Should the price of shares in which the Fund has invested fall, the Net Asset Value of the Fund will also fall.

Funds investing in shares are generally more volatile than funds investing in bonds or a combination of shares and bonds, but may also achieve greater returns.

Internal investment guidelines are set, if necessary, to ensure equity risk is maintained within a range deemed suitable based on the individual fund's investment objectives and investment policy.

- Risks linked to investment in sovereign debt - the Fund may invest in bonds issued by countries and governments (sovereign debt). The governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be able or willing to repay the capital and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. In such a scenario, the value of investments of the Fund may be adversely affected. A governmental entity's willingness or ability to repay capital and interest due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the governmental entity's policy towards the International Monetary Fund and the political constraints to which a governmental entity may be subject. Governmental entities may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest on their debt. In addition, there are no bankruptcy proceedings for such issuers under which money to pay the debt obligations may be collected in whole or in part. Holders may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such sovereign debt and to extend further loans to the issuers.

Certain countries are especially large debtors to commercial banks and foreign governments. Investment in sovereign debt issued or guaranteed by such countries (or their governments or governmental entities) involves a higher degree of risk than investment in other sovereign debt

Certain funds may be further subject to the risk of high concentration in bonds issued by and/or guaranteed by a single sovereign issuer which is below investment grade and/or unrated which is also subject to higher credit risk. In the event of a default of the sovereign issuer, the Fund may suffer significant loss.

AXA Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

This is an inherent risk for funds invested within sovereign bonds. Internal investment guidelines, scenario testing as well as other regular monitoring seek to ensure the level of risk is aligned with each individual fund's investment objectives and investment policy.

Other risks which could have an impact in extreme market conditions include:

- Liquidity risk - under certain market conditions, it may be difficult to buy or sell investments for the Fund. For example, smaller company shares may trade infrequently and in small volumes and corporate and emerging market bonds may be affected by the demand in the market for such securities carrying credit risk, particularly in times of significant market stress. As a result, it may not be possible to buy or sell such investments at a preferred time, close to the last market price quoted or in the volume desired. The Manager may be forced to buy or sell such investments as a consequence of Unitholders buying or selling Units in the Fund. Depending on market conditions at the time, this could lead to a significant drop in the Fund's value.

Monthly monitoring is conducted, using an in-house liquidity tool, to ensure a high degree of confidence that Fund liquidity will meet the Fund's expected liquidity requirements. Any concerns indicated by the tool are analysed by the Manager's risk team who may also discuss the results with portfolio management staff, or other senior professionals within the firm, as needed, to ensure an appropriate scrutiny.

Based on the analysis, the Manager believes that the liquidity profile of the Fund is appropriate.

Further explanation of the risks associated with an investment in this Fund can be found in the prospectus.

- Counterparty risk - at any one time, the Fund may be exposed to the creditworthiness and stability of the counterparties to transactions entered into by the Fund (including derivative and stock lending and repo/reverse repo transactions). The Fund will be subject to the risk of the inability of its counterparties to perform its obligations under such transactions (default), whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes. In the event of the insolvency of a counterparty, the Fund might not be able to recover cash or assets of equivalent value, to that invested, in full. The Fund may receive assets or cash from the counterparty (collateral) to protect against any such adverse effect. Where relevant, a counterparty will forfeit its collateral if it defaults on the transaction with the Fund. However, if the collateral is in the form of securities, there is a risk that when it is sold, it will realise insufficient cash to settle the counterparty's debt to the Fund under a transaction or to purchase replacement securities that were lent to the counterparty under a stock lending arrangement. In relation to stock lending arrangements, there is also the risk that while cash is recovered in the event of a default, the actual stock cannot be repurchased. Furthermore, to the extent that collateral is not present to cover part or all of the debt, a counterparty default may result in losses for the affected Fund. To assist in managing these types of risks, the ACD sets criteria around the types of eligible collateral the Fund may accept. Please see the paragraph entitled "Treatment of Collateral" in the "Investment and borrowing powers applicable to the Funds" section in Appendix II of the Prospectus for more information.

Transactions in securities that the Fund may enter into expose it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the investment for a purchase or cash for a sale after the Fund has contracted to fulfil its responsibilities. This is minimised by the practice in the majority of markets of delivery versus payment and short settlement periods.

Important Information

Derivatives transactions may be used in the Fund for meeting the investment objectives of the Fund. The use of derivatives in this manner is not expected to change the risk profile of the Fund.

Market Review

The Distribution range of funds combines equities and inflation-linked sovereign debt to provide its unitholders with the long-term capital potential offered by equities together with the security of government debt which offers a degree of insulation from inflation over time. This formula has shown its effectiveness over many years, crises and market cycles. In recent months, it has again demonstrated its value as equities have made positive gains, while inflation-linked bonds have generated impressive returns.

AXA Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Over the six months to 30 November 2021, macro events have dominated the swaying direction of investment markets with both equities and fixed income generating positive returns for investors. For the latter asset class in particular, inflation and its impact on the timing of future interest rate increases has driven performance. For the former, the stop-start nature of the global economic recovery together with a range of factors as diverse as the unexpected government intervention in the Chinese education sector to sharply rising energy prices across the globe has brought volatility and concern. Frustratingly, both asset classes have shared the on-going threat from COVID-19 with variants of the original virus strain holding back the recovery of our domestic and international economies.

Towards the beginning of the period under review, markets were focussed on optimism about the ongoing global recovery, underpinned by the continued roll-out of COVID-19 vaccinations. The spread of the Delta variant of the virus was unsettling for investors, as was the potentially-systemic threat of a bond default by Chinese property giant Evergrande. However, by the mid-point of the year global economic recovery seemed firmly established following the crippling impact of COVID-19 in 2020. The world has been going through a period of adjustment during 2021, following the months of lockdown stasis, having to deal with the challenges presented by strong re-opening demand. Having had the benefit of government support and a sustained period of time during which savings were built-up, the consumer has been ready, willing and able to spend. Corporate management teams whose plans had necessarily been delayed by COVID-19 have been able to press ahead with their investment plans. As a result, aggregate demand for goods and services has been strong around the world. This, in turn, has helped the corporate sector generate results that mostly lived up to or exceeded forecasts and helped equity markets move higher. However, it also put supply chains under substantial pressure and with that has come a build-up of inflationary pressures which have gradually permeated through the global economy. In addition, labour has become a scarce resource as employment levels have surged.

Elevated inflation statistics being generated around the world and concerns that major central banks – notably the US Federal Reserve (Fed) – would move closer towards monetary policy tightening grew over the summer months. Indeed, by the Fed meeting on 22 September signalled that the criteria for tapering asset purchases had been “all but met” alongside an updated ‘dot-plot’ suggesting that the committee was evenly split on rate hikes beginning as early as 2022. The Bank of England, the following day, added to the bearish sentiment with two members voting for an immediate end to the Bank’s asset purchase programme along with comments suggesting that the case for a modest tightening in rates had strengthened. The outcome of these meetings saw markets bring forward rate hike expectations.

By October comments from Bank of England Governor Bailey that the Bank would “have to act” in order to tame inflation saw the market price in five hikes over their next nine meetings, with base rates peaking at 1.25% by end of 2022, convinced many market participants to expect a bank rate hike at the November MPC meeting. However, the hike did not materialise and the volatility in Sterling and the fixed income markets that followed the decision to stay on-hold did little either to enhance the Bank of England’s credibility. However, the detection of the Omicron variant of COVID-19 in Southern Africa sent the UK and global markets tumbling in the final few days of November. The World Health Organization warned that the new variant could be more infectious than previous strains and urged caution. Restrictions were tightened in the UK and across Europe, with face masks again becoming mandatory on public transport in England and quarantining compulsory for overseas visitors.

It has long been a market pre-occupation to anticipate when interest rates might start to rise again after a long period of ‘ultra-low’ rates. With investors also weighing the threat of COVID-19, persistent inflation, labour shortages and the prospect of a less supportive monetary backdrop it has been impressive to see equities make the progress that they have over the past six months. Understandably, markets have anticipated an aggressive path of policy tightening however this seems unlikely given the uncertainties that lie ahead. Increasing rates into a slowing inflationary environment and at a time when consumers are also set to grapple with higher energy bills and increased taxation could cause growth to slow down. It is, however, also important not to let inflation expectations get out of control and it is this tricky balance that central bankers, and bond markets, will have to deal with in the months ahead.

AXA Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Outlook

Looking ahead to 2022, developments around COVID-19 will shape the months ahead. While corporate results have, in the main, been consistently strong over recent months economic data has shown signs of rolling over more recently. To some extent this is inevitable, with the initial reopening boost lapping easy comparatives making statistical growth appear impressive. However, bottlenecks, supply constraints, labour shortages, input cost inflation and other (predominantly) supply-side factors are having a detrimental impact on economic growth while concurrently bringing forward possible interest rate increases. Cognisant of this and other potential risks, we remain positive about the prospects for UK equities. Valuations, in aggregate, remain attractive on both an absolute and relative (to international markets) basis.

While it is inevitable that conditions will remain volatile, we continue to believe that macro events cannot be accurately nor consistently predicted. As such, the Fund retains a preference for longer term structural trends and quality companies that can deliver robust, reliable and consistent growth, supported by a simple Government bond and cash hedge.

Performance

The UK equity market has continued to be underpinned by solid economic growth, strong corporate results and the on-going strength of corporate activity. M&A (merger and acquisition) volumes, in the UK and globally, have continued to break records throughout 2021. Buoyed by that, IPOs (Initial Public Offerings) have also been a regular feature. Oil prices have also been rising stubbornly, hitting 7-year highs by the end of October, and helping the Energy sector generate strong returns. While we are underweight the large cap Energy companies (we hold BP and started the period with no exposure to Royal Dutch Shell), the portfolio has exposure to the sector via holdings in Serica and Diversified Energy. The former holding is a North Sea gas producer and has a largely unhedged exposure to UK gas prices, which more than trebled during the quarter.

While the equity portion has made double-digit gains during 2021, the majority of that appreciation was generated over the first three months of the year. The best performing sector in the FTSE All Share index this year has been the Industrials sector and within that sector the largest contributor to performance was Ashtead Plc. This is a company that has been held in the Fund for several years and has generated very impressive returns. With its position as the second largest equipment rental business in the U.S. it has used technology and its market position to lead the transition to battery and electric powered tools. Customers are increasingly demanding environmentally-conscious partners to work with and this has helped Ashtead to trade well throughout the pandemic. Other quality growth stocks in the portfolio also generated good gains including Experian (consumer data) and JD Sports (Athleisure thematic).

By contrast, the strength of the Financials and Basic Materials sectors has been a headwind for the portfolio. These sectors, along with other 'Value' parts of the market, had periods of significant outperformance but remain areas that we do not see long-term appeal. Our preference for high quality companies with strong management, low levels of indebtedness and pricing power has, we believe, the ability to generate stronger returns over time.

All performance data source: AXA Investment Managers and Morningstar.

Past performance is not a guide for future performance.

Major Purchases	Cost (£'000)	Major Sales	Proceeds (£'000)
● UK Treasury 4.25% 07/06/32	16,904	● UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/24	20,241
● UK Treasury 0.25% 31/01/25	15,837	● UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/26	12,799
● UK Treasury 0.125% 31/01/24	10,958	● UK Treasury 4.25% 07/06/32	12,202
● UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/26	8,510	● Vodafone	8,074
● Royal Dutch Shell	8,120	● Forterra	6,638

Jamie Forbes-Wilson, David Shaw

AXA Investment Managers UK Limited

30 November 2021

AXA Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
EQUITIES 55.13% (31/05/21: 57.67%)			
BASIC MATERIALS 3.83% (31/05/21: 4.29%)			
Industrial Metals & Mining 3.83% (31/05/21: 4.29%)			
Central Asia Metals	1,465,000	3,479	0.54
Hill & Smith	504,832	8,481	1.31
Rio Tinto	280,000	12,827	1.98
TOTAL BASIC MATERIALS		24,787	3.83
CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY 6.83% (31/05/21: 6.41%)			
Automobiles & Parts 0.84% (31/05/21: 0.94%)			
TI Fluid Systems	2,500,000	5,438	0.84
Household Goods & Home Construction 1.19% (31/05/21: 1.13%)			
Bellway	250,000	7,747	1.19
Retailers 3.01% (31/05/21: 2.93%)			
Dunelm	625,000	8,488	1.31
JD Sports Fashion	5,000,000	11,035	1.70
Travel & Leisure 1.79% (31/05/21: 1.41%)			
Loungers	1,300,000	3,406	0.53
Restaurant	3,687,200	2,998	0.46
Whitbread	185,000	5,189	0.80
TOTAL CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY		44,301	6.83
CONSUMER STAPLES 5.43% (31/05/21: 4.87%)			
Beverages 2.34% (31/05/21: 2.29%)			
Diageo	400,000	15,168	2.34
Personal Care, Drug & Grocery 3.09% (31/05/21: 2.58%)			
Reckitt Benckiser	235,000	14,502	2.24
Tesco	2,000,000	5,513	0.85
TOTAL CONSUMER STAPLES		35,183	5.43
ENERGY 4.95% (31/05/21: 3.65%)			
Oil, Gas & Coal 4.95% (31/05/21: 3.65%)			
BP	4,000,000	12,892	1.99
Diversified Energy	2,750,000	2,739	0.42
Longboat Energy	2,600,000	1,638	0.25
Royal Dutch Shell	500,000	7,799	1.20
Serica Energy	3,400,000	7,055	1.09
TOTAL ENERGY		32,123	4.95
FINANCIALS 12.47% (31/05/21: 13.75%)			
Banks 2.18% (31/05/21: 2.33%)			
Lloyds Banking	12,500,000	5,818	0.90
Standard Chartered	2,000,000	8,302	1.28

AXA Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
Closed End Investments 0.24% (31/05/21: 0.24%)			
Syncona	750,000	1,589	0.24
Finance & Credit Services 0.93% (31/05/21: 1.02%)			
London Stock Exchange	90,000	6,023	0.93
Investment Banking & Brokerage 3.88% (31/05/21: 4.20%)			
3i	1,000,000	13,760	2.12
Argentex	1,800,000	1,606	0.25
Hargreaves Lansdown	600,000	8,031	1.24
TP ICAP	1,400,000	1,758	0.27
Life Insurance 4.48% (31/05/21: 4.94%)			
Just	10,000,000	7,770	1.20
Legal & General	4,500,000	12,735	1.96
Phoenix	750,000	4,796	0.73
Prudential	300,000	3,857	0.59
Non-Life Insurance 0.76% (31/05/21: 1.02%)			
Sabre Insurance	2,600,000	4,930	0.76
TOTAL FINANCIALS		80,975	12.47
HEALTH CARE 7.93% (31/05/21: 8.83%)			
Medical Equipment & Services 1.85% (31/05/21: 2.28%)			
Abingdon Health	2,800,000	952	0.15
ConvaTec	4,000,000	7,664	1.18
Smith & Nephew	275,000	3,341	0.52
Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology 6.08% (31/05/21: 6.55%)			
AstraZeneca	170,000	14,110	2.18
Genus	150,000	7,410	1.14
GlaxoSmithKline	1,175,000	17,872	2.76
TOTAL HEALTH CARE		51,349	7.93
INDUSTRIALS 6.64% (31/05/21: 7.94%)			
Construction & Materials 0.65% (31/05/21: 1.68%)			
Marshalls	600,000	4,188	0.65
General Industrials 1.61% (31/05/21: 2.88%)			
DS Smith	1,200,000	4,360	0.67
Melrose Industries	4,275,000	6,083	0.94
Industrial Engineering 0.57% (31/05/21: 0.00%)			
Weir	225,000	3,686	0.57
Industrial Support Services 1.94% (31/05/21: 1.52%)			
Experian	375,000	12,566	1.94

AXA Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
Industrial Transportation 1.87% (31/05/21: 1.86%)			
Ashtead	200,000	12,144	1.87
TOTAL INDUSTRIALS		43,027	6.64
REAL ESTATE 3.14% (31/05/21: 2.91%)			
Real Estate Investment & Services 1.43% (31/05/21: 1.26%)			
Rightmove	1,250,000	9,288	1.43
Real Estate Investment Trusts 1.71% (31/05/21: 1.65%)			
Great Portland Estates	850,000	5,997	0.92
PRS	5,000,000	5,125	0.79
TOTAL REAL ESTATE		20,410	3.14
TECHNOLOGY 0.88% (31/05/21: 0.93%)			
Software & Computer Services 0.88% (31/05/21: 0.93%)			
AVEVA	177,777	5,705	0.88
TOTAL TECHNOLOGY		5,705	0.88
UTILITIES 3.03% (31/05/21: 2.74%)			
Electricity 1.18% (31/05/21: 1.05%)			
SSE	500,000	7,685	1.18
Gas, Water & Multiutilities 1.85% (31/05/21: 1.69%)			
National Grid	1,200,000	12,002	1.85
TOTAL UTILITIES		19,687	3.03
GOVERNMENT BONDS 41.99% (31/05/21: 37.53%)			
Index Linked Government Bonds 31.28% (31/05/21: 32.80%)			
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/24	30,000,000	42,429	6.54
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/26	14,000,000	19,930	3.07
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 10/08/28	3,000,000	4,281	0.66
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/29	9,000,000	15,326	2.36
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/44	2,642,800	6,284	0.97
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/46	1,300,000	3,032	0.47
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/11/56	1,200,000	3,435	0.53
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/58	960,129	2,938	0.45
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/11/65	1,500,000	5,436	0.83
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/68	2,366,600	9,672	1.49
UK Treasury 0.25% IL 22/03/52	1,400,917	4,087	0.63
UK Treasury 0.375% IL 22/03/62	1,293,253	4,972	0.77
UK Treasury 0.5% IL 22/03/50	1,465,548	4,877	0.75
UK Treasury 0.625% IL 22/03/40	982,496	2,579	0.40
UK Treasury 0.625% IL 22/11/42	3,200,000	9,189	1.42
UK Treasury 0.75% IL 22/03/34	1,990,000	4,194	0.65
UK Treasury 0.75% IL 22/11/47	1,300,000	4,391	0.68
UK Treasury 1.125% IL 22/11/37	2,200,000	6,208	0.96
UK Treasury 1.25% IL 22/11/27	1,184,400	2,525	0.39

AXA Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
UK Treasury 1.25% IL 22/11/32	1,500,000	3,418	0.53
UK Treasury 1.25% IL 22/11/55	588,230	2,862	0.44
UK Treasury 1.875% IL 22/11/22	6,000,000	9,702	1.50
UK Treasury 2% IL 26/01/35	2,614,000	8,381	1.29
UK Treasury 2.5% IL 17/07/24	4,373,000	16,164	2.49
UK Treasury 4.125% IL 22/07/30	1,646,000	6,545	1.01
Traditional Government Bonds 10.71% (31/05/21: 4.73%)			
UK Treasury 0.125% 31/01/24	11,000,000	10,920	1.68
UK Treasury 0.25% 31/01/25	16,000,000	15,852	2.44
UK Treasury 0.875% 22/10/29	2,040,000	2,070	0.32
UK Treasury 0.875% 31/07/33	5,000,000	5,002	0.77
UK Treasury 1.25% 22/07/27	2,000,000	2,077	0.32
UK Treasury 2.5% 22/07/65	74,000	124	0.02
UK Treasury 3.25% 22/01/44	2,600,000	3,784	0.58
UK Treasury 3.5% 22/01/45	350,000	534	0.08
UK Treasury 3.5% 22/07/68	125,000	265	0.04
UK Treasury 3.75% 22/07/52	282,000	500	0.07
UK Treasury 4% 22/01/60	217,000	451	0.07
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/12/27	27,500	33	0.01
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/06/32	12,500,000	16,796	2.59
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/03/36	2,000,000	2,885	0.44
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/09/39	252,000	387	0.06
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/12/40	1,890,000	2,962	0.46
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/12/46	271,000	469	0.07
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/12/49	100,000	183	0.03
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/12/55	200,000	403	0.06
UK Treasury 4.5% 07/09/34	1,850,120	2,649	0.41
UK Treasury 4.5% 07/12/42	150,000	251	0.04
UK Treasury 4.75% 07/12/30	300,000	405	0.06
UK Treasury 4.75% 07/12/38	277,000	443	0.07
UK Treasury 6% 07/12/28	87,000	119	0.02
TOTAL GOVERNMENT BONDS		272,421	41.99
Portfolio of investments		629,968	97.12
Net other assets		18,706	2.88
Total net assets		648,674	100.00

All investments are ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

All bonds are denominated in Sterling (unless otherwise indicated).

AXA Distribution Fund

Comparative Tables

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	A Accumulation			A Income		
	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020
Closing net asset value per share (p) †	137.85	134.51	120.64	119.46	117.72	107.19
Closing net asset value (£) †	5,369,239	5,697,313	5,850,481	359,505	356,604	308,373
Closing number of shares	3,894,977	4,235,604	4,849,447	300,953	302,929	287,690
Operating charges [^]	0.51%	0.52%	0.51%	0.51%	0.52%	0.51%

	B Accumulation			B Income		
	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020
Closing net asset value per share (p) †	160.30	156.33	140.08	128.21	126.28	114.87
Closing net asset value (£) †	362,234,345	363,719,180	349,973,708	2,262,060	2,273,459	2,285,690
Closing number of shares	225,975,151	232,654,527	249,843,892	1,764,344	1,800,320	1,989,784
Operating charges [^]	0.41%	0.42%	0.42%	0.41%	0.42%	0.42%

	R Accumulation			R Income		
	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020
Closing net asset value per share (p) †	237.61	233.04	211.10	123.51	122.33	112.51
Closing net asset value (£) †	143,803,047	156,641,717	155,822,968	6,689,183	6,982,256	7,434,929
Closing number of shares	60,520,426	67,217,307	73,813,070	5,416,022	5,707,490	6,608,198
Operating charges [^]	1.51%	1.52%	1.51%	1.51%	1.52%	1.51%

	Z Accumulation			Z Income		
	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020
Closing net asset value per share (p) †	269.41	263.22	236.67	139.53	137.68	125.68
Closing net asset value (£) †	106,693,759	109,014,845	116,254,447	21,263,118	21,933,719	23,456,230
Closing number of shares	39,602,070	41,415,616	49,120,368	15,238,914	15,931,110	18,663,831
Operating charges [^]	0.76%	0.77%	0.76%	0.76%	0.77%	0.76%

† Valued at bid-market prices.

[^] Operating charges include indirect costs incurred in the maintenance and running of the Fund, as disclosed in expenses within the Statement of Total Return. The figures used within the table have been calculated against the average Net Asset Value for the accounting period.

AXA Distribution Fund

Statement of Total Return

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	30/11/21	£'000	30/11/20	£'000
	£'000		£'000	£'000
Income:				
Net capital gains		11,168		20,619
Revenue	6,926		4,797	
Expenses	(2,503)		(2,515)	
Interest payable and similar charges	-		-	
	<u>4,423</u>		<u>2,282</u>	
Net revenue before taxation				
Taxation	<u>(25)</u>		<u>(28)</u>	
Net revenue after taxation		<u>4,398</u>		<u>2,254</u>
Total return before distributions		15,566		22,873
Distributions		(6,612)		(4,549)
Change in net assets attributable to Shareholders from investment activities		<u>8,954</u>		<u>18,324</u>

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	30/11/21	£'000	30/11/20	£'000
	£'000		£'000	£'000
Opening net assets attributable to Shareholders		666,619		661,387
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	4,125		3,312	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	<u>(37,225)</u>		<u>(32,213)</u>	
		(33,100)		(28,901)
Change in net assets attributable to Shareholders from investment activities (see above)		8,954		18,324
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		6,200		4,283
Unclaimed distributions		1		-
		<u>648,674</u>		<u>655,093</u>
Closing net assets attributable to Shareholders		<u>648,674</u>		<u>655,093</u>

The above statement shows the comparative closing net assets at 30 November 2020 whereas the current accounting period commenced 1 June 2021.

AXA Distribution Fund

Balance Sheet

As at 30 November (unaudited)

	30/11/21 £'000	31/05/21 £'000
Assets:		
Fixed assets:		
Investments	629,968	634,632
Current assets:		
Debtors	18,383	2,905
Cash and bank balances	7,683	31,426
Total assets	<u>656,034</u>	<u>668,963</u>
Liabilities:		
Creditors:		
Distribution payable	(108)	(169)
Other creditors	(7,252)	(2,175)
Total liabilities	<u>(7,360)</u>	<u>(2,344)</u>
Net assets attributable to Shareholders	<u>648,674</u>	<u>666,619</u>

AXA Distribution Fund

Distribution Tables

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

First Distribution in pence per share

Group 1 Shares purchased prior to 1 June 2021

Group 2 Shares purchased on or after 1 June 2021 to 31 August 2021

	Net revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Distribution paid 29/10/21 (p)	Distribution paid 31/10/20 (p)
Share Class A Accumulation				
Group 1	0.885	-	0.885	0.573
Group 2	0.482	0.403	0.885	0.573
Share Class A Income				
Group 1	0.775	-	0.775	0.510
Group 2	0.775	-	0.775	0.510
Share Class B Accumulation				
Group 1	1.029	-	1.029	0.666
Group 2	0.570	0.459	1.029	0.666
Share Class B Income				
Group 1	0.831	-	0.831	0.546
Group 2	0.831	-	0.831	0.546
Share Class R Accumulation				
Group 1	1.531	-	1.531	1.002
Group 2	0.849	0.682	1.531	1.002
Share Class R Income				
Group 1	0.804	-	0.804	0.534
Group 2	0.472	0.332	0.804	0.534
Share Class Z Accumulation				
Group 1	1.731	-	1.731	1.125
Group 2	0.825	0.906	1.731	1.125
Share Class Z Income				
Group 1	0.906	-	0.906	0.597
Group 2	0.387	0.519	0.906	0.597

AXA Distribution Fund

Distribution Tables

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Second Distribution in pence per share

Group 1 Shares purchased prior to 1 September 2021

Group 2 Shares purchased on or after 1 September 2021 to 30 November 2021

	Net revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Distribution payable 31/01/22 (p)	Distribution paid 29/01/21 (p)
Share Class A Accumulation				
Group 1	0.483	-	0.483	0.274
Group 2	0.158	0.325	0.483	0.274
Share Class A Income				
Group 1	0.420	-	0.420	0.242
Group 2	0.139	0.281	0.420	0.242
Share Class B Accumulation				
Group 1	0.561	-	0.561	0.318
Group 2	0.173	0.388	0.561	0.318
Share Class B Income				
Group 1	0.451	-	0.451	0.260
Group 2	0.451	-	0.451	0.260
Share Class R Accumulation				
Group 1	0.833	-	0.833	0.477
Group 2	0.349	0.484	0.833	0.477
Share Class R Income				
Group 1	0.435	-	0.435	0.253
Group 2	0.119	0.316	0.435	0.253
Share Class Z Accumulation				
Group 1	0.944	-	0.944	0.537
Group 2	0.421	0.523	0.944	0.537
Share Class Z Income				
Group 1	0.491	-	0.491	0.284
Group 2	0.181	0.310	0.491	0.284

AXA Ethical Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Investment Objective

The aim of this Fund is to provide income with some prospect for long-term capital growth.

Investment Policy

The Fund invests in a mix of shares in UK listed companies, UK Government Bonds, the majority of which are linked to the rate of inflation, and cash. The Fund's typical asset mix would range between 50-60% investment in shares and 40-50% in UK Government bonds and cash. In accordance with the fund manager's ethical screening criteria, the Fund invests in companies identified in relation to their approach to: environmental issues (including biodiversity, ozone depleting substances, climate change, fossil fuels, energy intensive industries, mining and quarrying, nuclear power, pollution and sustainable timber); human rights violations; and, other corporate responsibility issues (including animal testing, gambling, intensive farming, military sales, pornography and adult entertainment services, activities deemed detrimental to developing economies and tobacco sale and production).

The latest ethical policy for the Fund can be found on:

<https://retail.axa-im.co.uk/fund-centre/-/funds-center/axa-ethical-distribution-fund-r-gbp-inc-25389#/literature>

Eligible shares in companies for investment are then selected based upon their prospects for future growth in dividend payments following an in depth analysis of their financial status, quality of business model and corporate governance arrangements. Investments in UK Government bonds are diversified across a range of maturities (i.e., the length of time for full repayment of the bond by the Government).

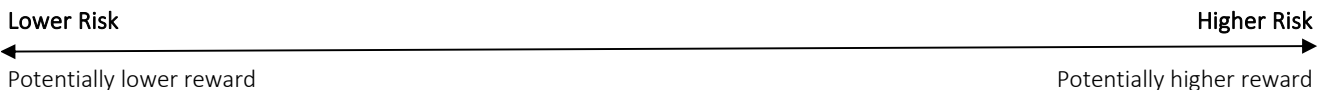
The Manager has full discretion to select investments for the Fund in line with the above investment policy and in doing so may take into consideration a composite benchmark made up of the following indices in the stated proportions: 55% FTSE All Share Index; 17.5% FTSE Index Linked All Stocks; 17.5% FTSE Index Linked < 5 Years 3.5% FTSE Gilts All Stocks; 3.5% FTSE Gilts < 5 Years; 3% SONIA Compounded Index (the "Benchmark"). This Benchmark best represents the types of bonds and companies in which the Fund predominantly invests.

This Fund is actively managed in reference to the Benchmark, which may be used by investors to compare the Fund's performance.

Risk and Reward Profile

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Due to the ethical constraints placed on this Fund, which exclude over half of the FTSE All-Share Index, the value of the Fund may fluctuate more than a Fund which is invested in a more diversified portfolio of UK equities. The value of investments and the income from them is not guaranteed and can go down as well as up.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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The risk category is calculated using historical performance data and may not be a reliable indicator of the Fund's future risk profile. The risk category shown is not guaranteed and may shift over time. The lowest category does not mean risk free.

Why is this Fund in this category?

The capital of the Fund is not guaranteed. The Fund is invested in financial markets and uses techniques and instruments which are subject to some levels of variation, which may result in gains or losses.

AXA Ethical Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Additional risks

Under normal market conditions the Fund's key risk factors are:

- Equity risk - the value of shares in which the Fund invests fluctuate pursuant to market expectations. The value of such shares will go up and down and equity markets have historically been more volatile than fixed interest markets. Should the price of shares in which the Fund has invested fall, the Net Asset Value of the Fund will also fall.

Funds investing in shares are generally more volatile than funds investing in bonds or a combination of shares and bonds, but may also achieve greater returns.

Internal investment guidelines are set, if necessary, to ensure equity risk is maintained within a range deemed suitable based on the individual fund's investment objectives and investment policy.

- Interest rate risk - is the risk that the market value of bonds held by the Fund could fall as a result of higher market rates (yields). Yields can change as a result of, among other things, the economic and inflation outlook which also affects supply and demand as well as future interest rate expectations, without necessarily a change in official central bank short term interest rates. Higher yields result in a decline in the value of bonds. Conversely, lower yields tend to increase the value of bonds. Duration (a measure based on the coupon and maturity payments schedule of a bond) is an important concept in understanding how the price of that bond might change for a 1% move in its redemption yield. A bond with a longer duration is more sensitive to a change in yields and, generally speaking, will experience more volatility in its market value than bonds with shorter durations.

Internal investment guidelines are set if necessary to ensure interest rate risk is maintained within a range deemed suitable based on the individual fund's investment objectives and investment policy. These guidelines could include measures of sensitivity to changes of interest rates.

- Index-linked bonds risk - are fixed interest securities whose capital repayment amounts and interest payments are adjusted in line with movements in inflation indices. They are designed to mitigate the effects of inflation on the value of a portfolio. The market value of index-linked bonds is determined by the market's expectations of future movements in both interest rates and inflation rates.

As with other bonds, the value of index-linked bonds will generally fall when expectations of interest rates rise and vice versa. However, when the market anticipates a rise in inflation rates, index-linked bonds will generally outperform other bonds, and vice versa.

Index-linked bonds bought in the secondary market (i.e., not directly from the issuer) whose capital values have been adjusted upward due to inflation since issuance, may decline in value if there is a subsequent period of deflation.

Due to the sensitivity of these bonds to interest rates and expectations of future inflation, there is no guarantee that the value of these bonds will correlate with inflation rates in the short to medium term.

Index-linked bonds risk is an inherent risk of investing in index-linked bonds. Exposure to this risk is managed by the allocation decision on the proportion of the portfolio to invest in index-linked bonds, as well as the amount of remaining maturity of these bonds, which will affect their sensitivity in value, to changes in expected inflation levels.

AXA Ethical Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

- Risks linked to investment in sovereign debt - the Fund may invest in bonds issued by countries and governments (sovereign debt). The governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be able or willing to repay the capital and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. In such a scenario, the value of investments of the Fund may be adversely affected. A governmental entity's willingness or ability to repay capital and interest due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the governmental entity's policy towards the International Monetary Fund and the political constraints to which a governmental entity may be subject. Governmental entities may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest on their debt. In addition, there are no bankruptcy proceedings for such issuers under which money to pay the debt obligations may be collected in whole or in part. Holders may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such sovereign debt and to extend further loans to the issuers.

Certain countries are especially large debtors to commercial banks and foreign governments. Investment in sovereign debt issued or guaranteed by such countries (or their governments or governmental entities) involves a higher degree of risk than investment in other sovereign debt.

Certain funds may be further subject to the risk of high concentration in bonds issued by and/or guaranteed by a single sovereign issuer which is below investment grade and/or unrated which is also subject to higher credit risk. In the event of a default of the sovereign issuer, the Fund may suffer significant loss.

This is an inherent risk for funds invested within sovereign bonds. Internal investment guidelines, scenario testing as well as other regular monitoring seek to ensure the level of risk is aligned with each individual fund's investment objectives and investment policy.

Other risks which could have an impact in extreme market conditions include:

- Liquidity risk - under certain market conditions, it may be difficult to buy or sell investments for the Fund. For example, smaller company shares may trade infrequently and in small volumes and corporate and emerging market bonds may be affected by the demand in the market for such securities carrying credit risk, particularly in times of significant market stress. As a result, it may not be possible to buy or sell such investments at a preferred time, close to the last market price quoted or in the volume desired. The Manager may be forced to buy or sell such investments as a consequence of Unitholders buying or selling Units in the Fund. Depending on market conditions at the time, this could lead to a significant drop in the Fund's value.

Monthly monitoring is conducted, using an in-house liquidity tool, to ensure a high degree of confidence that Fund liquidity will meet the Fund's expected liquidity requirements. Any concerns indicated by the tool are analysed by the Manager's risk team who may also discuss the results with portfolio management staff, or other senior professionals within the firm, as needed, to ensure an appropriate scrutiny.

Based on the analysis, the Manager believes that the liquidity profile of the Fund is appropriate.

Further explanation of the risks associated with an investment in this Fund can be found in the prospectus.

AXA Ethical Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

- Counterparty risk - at any one time, the Fund may be exposed to the creditworthiness and stability of the counterparties to transactions entered into by the Fund (including derivative and stock lending and repo/reverse repo transactions). The Fund will be subject to the risk of the inability of its counterparties to perform its obligations under such transactions (default), whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes. In the event of the insolvency of a counterparty, the Fund might not be able to recover cash or assets of equivalent value, to that invested, in full. The Fund may receive assets or cash from the counterparty (collateral) to protect against any such adverse effect. Where relevant, a counterparty will forfeit its collateral if it defaults on the transaction with the Fund. However, if the collateral is in the form of securities, there is a risk that when it is sold, it will realise insufficient cash to settle the counterparty's debt to the Fund under a transaction or to purchase replacement securities that were lent to the counterparty under a stock lending arrangement. In relation to stock lending arrangements, there is also the risk that while cash is recovered in the event of a default, the actual stock cannot be repurchased. Furthermore, to the extent that collateral is not present to cover part or all of the debt, a counterparty default may result in losses for the affected Fund. To assist in managing these types of risks, the ACD sets criteria around the types of eligible collateral the Fund may accept. Please see the paragraph entitled "Treatment of Collateral" in the "Investment and borrowing powers applicable to the Funds" section in Appendix II of the Prospectus for more information.

Transactions in securities that the Fund may enter into expose it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the investment for a purchase or cash for a sale after the Fund has contracted to fulfil its responsibilities. This is minimised by the practice in the majority of markets of delivery versus payment and short settlement periods.

Important Information

Derivatives transactions may be used in the Fund for meeting the investment objectives of the Fund. The use of derivatives in this manner is not expected to change the risk profile of the Fund.

Market Review

The Distribution range of funds combines equities and inflation-linked sovereign debt to provide its unitholders with the long-term capital potential offered by equities together with the security of government debt which offers a degree of insulation from inflation over time. This formula has shown its effectiveness over many years, crises and market cycles. In recent months, it has again demonstrated its value as equities have made positive gains, while inflation-linked bonds have generated impressive returns.

Over the six months to 30 November 2021, macro events have dominated the swaying direction of investment markets with both equities and fixed income generating positive returns for investors. For the latter asset class in particular, inflation and its impact on the timing of future interest rate increases has driven performance. For the former, the stop-start nature of the global economic recovery together with a range of factors as diverse as the unexpected government intervention in the Chinese education sector to sharply rising energy prices across the globe has brought volatility and concern. Frustratingly, both asset classes have shared the on-going threat from COVID-19 with variants of the original virus strain holding back the recovery of our domestic and international economies.

Towards the beginning of the period under review, markets were focussed on optimism about the ongoing global recovery, underpinned by the continued roll-out of COVID-19 vaccinations. The spread of the Delta variant of the virus was unsettling for investors, as was the potentially-systemic threat of a bond default by Chinese property giant Evergrande. However, by the mid-point of the year global economic recovery seemed firmly established following the crippling impact of COVID-19 in 2020. The world has been going through a period of adjustment during 2021, following the months of lockdown stasis, having to deal with the challenges presented by strong re-opening demand. Having had the benefit of government support and a sustained period of time during which savings were built-up, the consumer has been ready, willing and able to spend. Corporate management teams whose plans had necessarily been delayed by COVID-19 have been able to press ahead with their investment plans. As a result, aggregate demand for goods and services has been strong around the world. This, in turn, has helped the corporate sector generate results that mostly lived up to or exceeded forecasts and helped equity markets move higher. However, it also put supply chains under substantial pressure and with that has come a build-up of inflationary pressures which have gradually permeated through the global economy. In addition, labour has become a scarce resource as employment levels have surged.

AXA Ethical Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Elevated inflation statistics being generated around the world and concerns that major central banks – notably the US Federal Reserve (Fed) – would move closer towards monetary policy tightening grew over the summer months. Indeed, by the Fed meeting on 22 September signalled that the criteria for tapering asset purchases had been “all but met” alongside an updated ‘dot-plot’ suggesting that the committee was evenly split on rate hikes beginning as early as 2022. The Bank of England, the following day, added to the bearish sentiment with two members voting for an immediate end to the Bank’s asset purchase programme along with comments suggesting that the case for a modest tightening in rates had strengthened. The outcome of these meetings saw markets bring forward rate hike expectations.

By October comments from Bank of England Governor Bailey that the Bank would “have to act” in order to tame inflation saw the market price in five hikes over their next nine meetings, with base rates peaking at 1.25% by end of 2022, convinced many market participants to expect a bank rate hike at the November MPC meeting. However, the hike did not materialise and the volatility in Sterling and the fixed income markets that followed the decision to stay on-hold did little either to enhance the Bank of England’s credibility. However, the detection of the Omicron variant of COVID-19 in Southern Africa sent the UK and global markets tumbling in the final few days of November. The World Health Organization warned that the new variant could be more infectious than previous strains and urged caution. Restrictions were tightened in the UK and across Europe, with face masks again becoming mandatory on public transport in England and quarantining compulsory for overseas visitors.

It has long been a market pre-occupation to anticipate when interest rates might start to rise again after a long period of ‘ultra-low’ rates. With investors also weighing the threat of COVID-19, persistent inflation, labour shortages and the prospect of a less supportive monetary backdrop it has been impressive to see equities make the progress that they have over the past six months. Understandably, markets have anticipated an aggressive path of policy tightening however this seems unlikely given the uncertainties that lie ahead. Increasing rates into a slowing inflationary environment and at a time when consumers are also set to grapple with higher energy bills and increased taxation could cause growth to slow down. It is, however, also important not to let inflation expectations get out of control and it is this tricky balance that central bankers, and bond markets, will have to deal with in the months ahead.

Outlook

Looking ahead to 2022, developments around COVID-19 will shape the months ahead. While corporate results have, in the main, been consistently strong over recent months economic data has shown signs of rolling over more recently. To some extent this is inevitable, with the initial reopening boost lapping easy comparatives making statistical growth appear impressive. However, bottlenecks, supply constraints, labour shortages, input cost inflation and other (predominantly) supply-side factors are having a detrimental impact on economic growth while concurrently bringing forward possible interest rate increases. Cognisant of this and other potential risks, we remain positive about the prospects for UK equities. Valuations, in aggregate, remain attractive on both an absolute and relative (to international markets) basis.

While it is inevitable that conditions will remain volatile, we continue to believe that macro events cannot be accurately nor consistently predicted. As such, the Fund retains a preference for longer term structural trends and quality companies that can deliver robust, reliable and consistent growth, supported by a simple Government bond and cash hedge.

Performance

The performance of the equity holdings within the portfolio continued to outperform the FTSE All Share Index during the period under review. As ever, there were individual holdings that proved challenging and the London Stock Exchange again contributed negatively over the period as investor confidence still remains fragile following its announcement of a significantly larger than expected investment it required to make in Refinitiv. However, the valuation and the future prospects of the business appear attractive and we continue to hold the position. Other detractors from performance included On the Beach, as COVID-19 continues to impact the travel industry, and Games Workshop which, despite trading well, has been held back by currency headwinds, freight costs and delayed shipments.

AXA Ethical Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

By contrast, Future Plc and DiscoverIE were among the best performers in the period. Future Plc continued its strong earnings momentum highlighted in the previous report as consumers continue to search the internet for digital content to help their online purchasing decisions. DiscoverIE made two accretive acquisitions, agreed to sell their low margin Acal business and reported strong earnings momentum especially for their electronic components that go into wind turbines. Other notable performers included Experian, RELX, Segro, 3I and Electrocomponents all of which reported results ahead of expectations.

During the period the Fund added Aveva, Kainos & XP Power as technology and semiconductor stocks retrenched on inflation fears which was felt to provide a buying opportunity. The Fund also removed Ten Entertainment and Hostelworld in order to help reduce its overweight exposure to the UK consumer. TT Electronics was also sold following a strong run and Lancashire Holdings was also removed.

All performance data source: AXA Investment Managers and Morningstar.

Past performance is not a guide for future performance.

Major Purchases	Cost (£'000)	Major Sales	Proceeds (£'000)
● UK Treasury 0.875% 31/07/33	9,357	● UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/24	4,911
● UK Treasury 0.25% 31/01/25	5,939	● UK Treasury 4.25% 07/06/32	4,823
● UK Treasury 0.125% 31/01/24	5,472	● UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/26	4,266
● Hargreaves Lansdown	1,999	● TT Electronics	3,656
● AVEVA	1,851	● B+M European Value Retail	2,361

Jamie Forbes-Wilson, David Shaw

AXA Investment Managers UK Limited

30 November 2021

AXA Ethical Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
EQUITIES 51.14% (31/05/21: 66.26%)			
BASIC MATERIALS 0.97% (31/05/21: 1.46%)			
Industrial Metals & Mining 0.97% (31/05/21: 1.46%)			
Hill & Smith	129,239	2,171	0.97
TOTAL BASIC MATERIALS		2,171	0.97
CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY 16.02% (31/05/21: 21.03%*)			
Consumer Services 0.00% (31/05/21 0.00%*)			
Household Goods & Home Construction 1.31% (31/05/21: 2.30%)			
Redrow	312,111	1,997	0.89
Vistry	87,010	934	0.42
Leisure Goods 1.43% (31/05/21: 2.08%)			
Games Workshop	34,001	3,205	1.43
Media 4.05% (31/05/21: 3.58%*)			
Bloomsbury Publishing	601,051	2,134	0.95
Future	104,188	3,840	1.71
RELX	133,762	3,123	1.39
Retailers 4.90% (31/05/21: 5.95%)			
Dunelm	178,349	2,422	1.08
Howden Joinery	267,524	2,349	1.05
JD Sports Fashion	1,337,620	2,952	1.32
Pets at Home	686,645	3,252	1.45
Travel & Leisure 4.33% (31/05/21: 7.12%)			
Domino's Pizza	642,057	2,319	1.04
Gym	1,238,592	2,911	1.30
Hollywood Bowl	1,238,156	2,792	1.25
On the Beach	441,067	882	0.39
SSP	369,323	794	0.35
TOTAL CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY		35,906	16.02
CONSUMER STAPLES 2.97% (31/05/21: 3.07%)			
Beverages 2.97% (31/05/21: 3.07%)			
Diageo	175,293	6,647	2.97
TOTAL CONSUMER STAPLES		6,647	2.97
FINANCIALS 13.01% (31/05/21: 14.79%*)			
Banks 0.59% (31/05/21: 0.60%)			
Natwest	624,223	1,318	0.59
Finance & Credit Services 1.31% (31/05/21: 1.52%)			
London Stock Exchange	43,695	2,924	1.31

AXA Ethical Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
Investment Banking & Brokerage 5.50% (31/05/21: 4.55%)			
3i	280,900	3,865	1.73
Hargreaves Lansdown	135,000	1,807	0.81
Intermediate Capital	151,597	3,177	1.42
St James's Place	222,937	3,447	1.54
Life Insurance 3.80% (31/05/21: 4.88%)			
Just	2,318,542	1,802	0.80
Legal & General	891,747	2,524	1.13
Prudential	325,000	4,178	1.87
Non-Life Insurance 1.81% (31/05/21: 3.24%*)			
Admiral	62,422	1,861	0.83
HomeServe	133,762	1,204	0.54
Sabre Insurance	524,223	994	0.44
TOTAL FINANCIALS		29,101	13.01
INDUSTRIALS 10.77% (31/05/21: 9.80%)			
Construction & Materials 1.19% (31/05/21: 1.61%)			
Genuit	463,987	2,668	1.19
Electronic & Electrical Equipment 4.65% (31/05/21: 3.89%)			
Luceco	400,000	1,318	0.59
Oxford Instruments	145,351	3,314	1.48
Porvair	289,361	1,996	0.89
Rotork	624,223	2,140	0.96
XP Power	33,500	1,642	0.73
Industrial Support Services 4.93% (31/05/21: 4.30%)			
Electrocomponents	191,725	2,310	1.03
Experian	122,785	4,114	1.84
RWS	470,320	2,956	1.32
Speedy Hire	2,633,711	1,654	0.74
TOTAL INDUSTRIALS		24,112	10.77
REAL ESTATE 3.02% (31/05/21: 2.94%)			
Real Estate Investment & Services 1.22% (31/05/21: 1.22%)			
Grainger	915,526	2,735	1.22
Real Estate Investment Trusts 1.80% (31/05/21: 1.72%)			
Segro	133,762	1,886	0.84
UNITE	205,101	2,158	0.96
TOTAL REAL ESTATE		6,779	3.02
TECHNOLOGY 4.38% (31/05/21: 4.63%*)			
Software & Computer Services 2.96% (31/05/21: 1.54%*)			
Aptitude Software	320,617	1,751	0.78
AVEVA	55,000	1,765	0.79

AXA Ethical Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
GB	234,483	1,821	0.81
Kainos	68,924	1,309	0.58
Technology Hardware & Equipment 1.42% (31/05/21: 3.09%)			
DiscoverIE	321,017	3,172	1.42
TOTAL TECHNOLOGY		9,818	4.38
TELECOMMUNICATIONS 0.00% (31/05/21: 0.70%)			
Telecommunications Service Providers 0.00% (31/05/21: 0.70%)			
GOVERNMENT BONDS 40.73% (31/05/21: 37.65%)			
Index Linked Government Bonds 29.65% (31/05/21: 31.92%)			
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/24	9,000,000	12,729	5.68
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/26	6,000,000	8,541	3.81
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 10/08/28	1,510,000	2,155	0.96
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/29	1,285,000	2,188	0.98
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 10/08/31	2,000,000	2,948	1.32
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/11/36	873,000	1,654	0.74
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/44	940,000	2,235	1.00
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/46	777,000	1,813	0.81
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/11/56	486,000	1,391	0.62
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/58	524,844	1,606	0.72
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/11/65	615,000	2,229	1.00
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/68	400,400	1,636	0.73
UK Treasury 0.25% IL 22/03/52	605,000	1,765	0.79
UK Treasury 0.375% IL 22/03/62	500,000	1,922	0.86
UK Treasury 0.5% IL 22/03/50	323,500	1,077	0.48
UK Treasury 0.625% IL 22/03/40	115,000	302	0.13
UK Treasury 0.625% IL 22/11/42	599,000	1,720	0.77
UK Treasury 0.75% IL 22/03/34	430,000	906	0.40
UK Treasury 0.75% IL 22/11/47	400,300	1,352	0.60
UK Treasury 1.125% IL 22/11/37	650,000	1,834	0.82
UK Treasury 1.25% IL 22/11/27	692,000	1,475	0.66
UK Treasury 1.25% IL 22/11/32	1,429,000	3,256	1.45
UK Treasury 1.25% IL 22/11/55	200,565	976	0.43
UK Treasury 1.875% IL 22/11/22	1,149,500	1,859	0.83
UK Treasury 2% IL 26/01/35	216,000	693	0.31
UK Treasury 2.5% IL 17/07/24	1,406,000	5,197	2.32
UK Treasury 4.125% IL 22/07/30	240,000	954	0.43
Traditional Government Bonds 11.08% (31/05/21: 5.73%)			
UK Treasury 0.125% 31/01/24	5,500,000	5,460	2.44
UK Treasury 0.25% 31/01/25	6,000,000	5,944	2.65
UK Treasury 0.875% 22/10/29	900,000	913	0.41
UK Treasury 0.875% 31/07/33	7,500,000	7,504	3.35
UK Treasury 1.5% 31/07/53	540,000	636	0.28
UK Treasury 2.5% 22/07/65	12,000	20	0.01
UK Treasury 3.25% 22/01/44	28,000	41	0.02
UK Treasury 3.5% 22/01/45	70,000	107	0.05
UK Treasury 3.5% 22/07/68	80,000	170	0.08

AXA Ethical Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
UK Treasury 3.75% 22/07/52	59,000	104	0.05
UK Treasury 4% 22/01/60	76,000	158	0.07
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/12/27	1,000,000	1,215	0.54
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/06/32	100,000	134	0.06
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/03/36	155,000	224	0.10
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/12/40	74,000	116	0.05
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/12/46	800,000	1,384	0.62
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/12/49	38,000	69	0.03
UK Treasury 4.25% 07/12/55	89,000	180	0.08
UK Treasury 4.5% 07/12/42	50,000	84	0.04
UK Treasury 4.75% 07/12/30	184,000	249	0.11
UK Treasury 4.75% 07/12/38	50,000	80	0.04
TOTAL GOVERNMENT BONDS		91,205	40.73
Portfolio of investments		205,739	91.87
Net other assets		18,212	8.13
Total net assets		223,951	100.00

All investments are ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

All bonds are denominated in Sterling (unless otherwise indicated).

* Since the previous report industry classifications have been updated. Comparative figures have been updated where appropriate.

AXA Ethical Distribution Fund

Comparative Tables

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	B Accumulation			B Income		
	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020
Closing net asset value per share (p) †	148.58	143.71	122.14	133.68	129.93	111.41
Closing net asset value (£) †	10,412,995	10,204,940	9,242,214	27,047	26,493	23,524
Closing number of shares	7,008,161	7,101,044	7,566,964	20,232	20,389	21,115
Operating charges [^]	0.51%	0.53%	0.53%	0.51%	0.53%	0.53%

	R Accumulation			R Income		
	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020
Closing net asset value per share (p) †	182.91	177.81	152.63	202.97	198.28	171.72
Closing net asset value (£) †	92,099,791	86,725,637	79,952,503	782,103	792,036	765,440
Closing number of shares	50,353,658	48,774,190	52,382,040	385,339	399,452	445,747
Operating charges [^]	1.51%	1.53%	1.53%	1.51%	1.53%	1.53%

	Z Accumulation			Z Income		
	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020
Closing net asset value per share (p) †	210.33	203.69	173.55	221.30	215.37	185.13
Closing net asset value (£) †	103,771,878	100,272,168	87,535,940	16,857,313	18,054,471	20,601,373
Closing number of shares	49,337,388	49,227,400	50,438,880	7,617,281	8,383,046	11,128,138
Operating charges [^]	0.76%	0.78%	0.78%	0.76%	0.78%	0.78%

† Valued at bid-market prices.

[^] Operating charges include indirect costs incurred in the maintenance and running of the Fund, as disclosed in expenses within the Statement of Total Return. The figures used within the table have been calculated against the average Net Asset Value for the accounting period.

AXA Ethical Distribution Fund

Statement of Total Return

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	30/11/21	£'000	30/11/20	£'000
	£'000		£'000	£'000
Income:				
Net capital gains		6,630		15,351
Revenue	1,238		866	
Expenses	(1,199)		(1,075)	
Interest payable and similar charges	-		-	
	<u>39</u>		<u>(209)</u>	
Net revenue/(expense) before taxation				
Taxation	<u>(8)</u>		<u>(35)</u>	
Net revenue/(expense) after taxation		<u>31</u>		<u>(244)</u>
Total return before distributions		6,661		15,107
Distributions		(1,098)		(721)
Change in net assets attributable to Shareholders from investment activities		<u>5,563</u>		<u>14,386</u>

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	30/11/21	£'000	30/11/20	£'000
	£'000		£'000	£'000
Opening net assets attributable to Shareholders		216,076		198,121
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	14,178		6,753	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	<u>(12,879)</u>		<u>(14,777)</u>	
		1,299		(8,024)
Change in net assets attributable to Shareholders from investment activities (see above)		5,563		14,386
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		1,013		640
Closing net assets attributable to Shareholders		<u>223,951</u>		<u>205,123</u>

The above statement shows the comparative closing net assets at 30 November 2020 whereas the current accounting period commenced 1 June 2021.

AXA Ethical Distribution Fund

Balance Sheet

As at 30 November (unaudited)

	30/11/21 £'000	31/05/21 £'000
Assets:		
Fixed assets:		
Investments	205,739	207,584
Current assets:		
Debtors	6,526	887
Cash and bank balances	13,903	8,499
Total assets	<u>226,168</u>	<u>216,970</u>
Liabilities:		
Creditors:		
Distribution payable	(87)	(103)
Other creditors	(2,130)	(791)
Total liabilities	<u>(2,217)</u>	<u>(894)</u>
Net assets attributable to Shareholders	<u>223,951</u>	<u>216,076</u>

AXA Ethical Distribution Fund

Distribution Table

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Interim Distribution in pence per share

Group 1 Shares purchased prior to 1 June 2021

Group 2 Shares purchased on or after 1 June 2021 to 30 November 2021

	Net revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Distribution payable 31/01/22 (p)	Distribution paid 29/01/21 (p)
Share Class B Accumulation				
Group 1	0.729	-	0.729	0.454
Group 2	0.406	0.323	0.729	0.454
Share Class B Income				
Group 1	0.661	-	0.661	0.417
Group 2	0.661	-	0.661	0.417
Share Class R Accumulation				
Group 1	0.900	-	0.900	0.566
Group 2	0.248	0.652	0.900	0.566
Share Class R Income				
Group 1	1.003	-	1.003	0.637
Group 2	0.416	0.587	1.003	0.637
Share Class Z Accumulation				
Group 1	1.032	-	1.032	0.645
Group 2	0.314	0.718	1.032	0.645
Share Class Z Income				
Group 1	1.091	-	1.091	0.688
Group 2	0.418	0.673	1.091	0.688

AXA Global Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Funds investing in shares are generally more volatile than funds investing in bonds or a combination of shares and bonds, but may also achieve greater returns.

Internal investment guidelines are set, if necessary, to ensure equity risk is maintained within a range deemed suitable based on the individual fund's investment objectives and investment policy.

- **Interest rate risk** - is the risk that the market value of bonds held by the Fund could fall as a result of higher market rates (yields). Yields can change as a result of, among other things, the economic and inflation outlook which also affects supply and demand as well as future interest rate expectations, without necessarily a change in official central bank short term interest rates. Higher yields result in a decline in the value of bonds. Conversely, lower yields tend to increase the value of bonds. Duration (a measure based on the coupon and maturity payments schedule of a bond) is an important concept in understanding how the price of that bond might change for a 1% move in its redemption yield. A bond with a longer duration is more sensitive to a change in yields and, generally speaking, will experience more volatility in its market value than bonds with shorter durations.

Internal investment guidelines are set if necessary to ensure interest rate risk is maintained within a range deemed suitable based on the individual fund's investment objectives and investment policy. These guidelines could include measures of sensitivity to changes of interest rates.

- **Index-linked bonds risk** - are fixed interest securities whose capital repayment amounts and interest payments are adjusted in line with movements in inflation indices. They are designed to mitigate the effects of inflation on the value of a portfolio. The market value of index-linked bonds is determined by the market's expectations of future movements in both interest rates and inflation rates.

As with other bonds, the value of index-linked bonds will generally fall when expectations of interest rates rise and vice versa. However, when the market anticipates a rise in inflation rates, index-linked bonds will generally outperform other bonds, and vice versa.

Index-linked bonds bought in the secondary market (i.e., not directly from the issuer) whose capital values have been adjusted upward due to inflation since issuance, may decline in value if there is a subsequent period of deflation.

Due to the sensitivity of these bonds to interest rates and expectations of future inflation, there is no guarantee that the value of these bonds will correlate with inflation rates in the short to medium term.

Index-linked bonds risk is an inherent risk of investing in index-linked bonds. Exposure to this risk is managed by the allocation decision on the proportion of the portfolio to invest in index-linked bonds, as well as the amount of remaining maturity of these bonds, which will affect their sensitivity in value, to changes in expected inflation levels.

- **Risks linked to investment in sovereign debt** - the Fund may invest in bonds issued by countries and governments (sovereign debt). The governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be able or willing to repay the capital and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. In such a scenario, the value of investments of the Fund may be adversely affected. A governmental entity's willingness or ability to repay capital and interest due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the governmental entity's policy towards the International Monetary Fund and the political constraints to which a governmental entity may be subject. Governmental entities may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest on their debt. In addition, there are no bankruptcy proceedings for such issuers under which money to pay the debt obligations may be collected in whole or in part. Holders may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such sovereign debt and to extend further loans to the issuers.

AXA Global Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Certain countries are especially large debtors to commercial banks and foreign governments. Investment in sovereign debt issued or guaranteed by such countries (or their governments or governmental entities) involves a higher degree of risk than investment in other sovereign debt.

Certain funds may be further subject to the risk of high concentration in bonds issued by and/or guaranteed by a single sovereign issuer which is below investment grade and/or unrated which is also subject to higher credit risk. In the event of a default of the sovereign issuer, the Fund may suffer significant loss.

This is an inherent risk for funds invested within sovereign bonds. Internal investment guidelines, scenario testing as well as other regular monitoring seek to ensure the level of risk is aligned with each individual fund's investment objectives and investment policy.

- Investment model risk - in seeking to achieve the investment objectives of the AXA Global Distribution Fund, the ACD and the Sub-Investment Managers use stock recommendations generated by proprietary quantitative analytical models owned and operated by the AXA IM Group. Quantitative modelling is a very complex process involving hundreds of thousands of data points and settings encoded in computer software, and the ACD and its affiliates review these codes and the various components to the models with a view to ensuring that they are appropriately adapted and calibrated to reflect the ACD's and the Sub-Investment Managers' views as to the potential implications of evolving external events and factors, including constantly changing economic, financial market and other conditions. This process involves the exercise of judgments and a number of inherent uncertainties. The ACD's and Sub-Investment Managers' views, including those related to the optimal configuration, calibration and adaptation of the models, may change over time depending on evolving circumstances, on information that becomes available to the ACD and its affiliates and on other factors.

While the ACD attempts to ensure that the models are appropriately developed, operated and implemented on a continuing basis, sub-optimal calibrations of the models and similar issues may arise from time to time, and neither the ACD nor any of its affiliates can guarantee that the models are in an optimal state of calibration and configuration at all times. Further, inadvertent human errors, trading errors, software development and implementation errors, and other types of errors are an inherent risk in complex quantitative investment management processes of the type that the ACD employs. While the ACD's policy is to promptly address any such errors when identified, there can be no guarantee that the overall investment process will be without error or that it will produce the desired results. There can be no guarantee that the ACD or the Sub-Investment Managers will be able to implement their quantitative strategies on an ongoing basis.

The ACD and the Fund Investment Managers have established systematic rules, reviews and processes for monitoring client portfolios to assure that they are managed in a manner consistent with their investment objectives.

- Emerging Markets risk - investment in emerging markets (countries that are transitioning towards more advanced financial and economic structures) may involve a higher risk than those inherent in established markets. Emerging markets and their currencies may experience unpredictable and dramatic fluctuations from time to time. Investors should consider whether or not investment in such Funds is either suitable for or should constitute a substantial part of an investor's portfolio.

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Companies in emerging markets may not be subject to:

- a) accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements comparable to those applicable to companies in developed markets;
- b) the same level of government supervision and regulation of stock exchanges as countries with more advanced securities markets.

Accordingly, certain emerging markets may not afford the same level of investor protection as would apply in more developed jurisdictions.

Restrictions on foreign investment in emerging markets may preclude investment in certain securities by the Funds referred to above and, as a result, limit investment opportunities for those Funds. Substantial government involvement in, and influence on, the economy, as well as a lack of political or social stability, may affect the value of securities in certain emerging markets.

The reliability of trading and settlement systems in some emerging markets may not be equal to that available in more developed markets, which may result in delays in realising investments.

Lack of liquidity and efficiency in certain of the stock markets or foreign exchange markets in certain emerging markets may mean that from time to time the ACD may experience more difficulty in purchasing or selling holdings of securities than it would in a more developed market.

This is an inherent risk for funds invested within Emerging Markets. Internal investment guidelines (such a diversification measures), scenario testing as well as other regular monitoring seek to ensure the level of risk is aligned with each individual fund's investment objectives and investment policy.

- Investment in China A Shares via the Stock Connect program risk - some Funds may invest in China A shares (shares issued by domestic markets in mainland China in Chinese renminbi) through the Stock Connect program. China A shares are generally only available for investment by residents of mainland China or by foreign investors through tightly regulated structures. The Stock Connect program is one structure through which foreign investors can invest in China A shares by providing mutual market access via the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange. In addition to the risks disclosed under Emerging Markets Risk and Political, Economic, Convertibility and Regulatory Risk, investment by the Funds via the Stock Connect program also involves the following risks.

Some geographical areas in which the Fund may invest (including but not limited to Asia, the Eurozone and the US) 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. In such contexts, volatility, liquidity, credit and currency risks may increase and adversely impact the Net Asset Value of the Fund.

Investment limitations

The Stock Connect program is subject to quota limitations applying across all participants and utilised on a first-come-firstserved basis. Once the quota is exceeded, buy orders will be rejected although sell orders would not be impacted. Such quota limitations may restrict a Fund's ability to invest in China A shares through the Stock Connect program on a timely basis, and the Fund may not be able to effectively pursue its investment strategy.

In addition a particular stock may be recalled from the scope of eligible stocks for trading via the Stock Connect program and in such a case a Fund would not be able to buy that stock (although it could sell it). This may affect the ability of the Fund to implement its investment strategy.

Each of the stock exchanges participating in the Stock Connect program reserves the right to suspend trading if necessary for ensuring an orderly and fair market and that risks are managed prudently. Consent from the relevant regulator would be sought before a suspension is triggered. A suspension could adversely affect a Fund's ability to access the mainland China stock markets.

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The Stock Connect program only operates on days when both the Chinese and Hong Kong markets are open for trading and when banks in both markets are open on the corresponding settlement days. As a result there may be occasions when it is a normal trading day for the mainland China market but a Fund cannot trade China A Shares via the Stock Connect program as that day is not a trading day in Hong Kong. The Fund would be subject to a risk of price fluctuations in China A Shares for the period it cannot trade via the Stock Connect program.

In practice, the Fund mitigates the above risks by the relatively small proportion of the fund which is invested using the Hong Kong Stock Connect. For making new or increased investments, it is also notable that the portfolio manager has access to a broad range of opportunities elsewhere in the market.

Operational risk

The Stock Connect program is premised on the functioning of the operational systems of the relevant market participants. Market participants are permitted to participate in this program subject to meeting certain operational and risk management requirements. The securities regimes and legal systems of Hong Kong stock exchange and the mainland China stock exchanges differ significantly and market participants may need to address issues arising from the differences on an on-going basis.

There is no assurance that the system of the stock exchanges and market participants will function properly or will continue to be adapted to changes and developments in both markets. In the event that the relevant systems fail to function properly, trading in both markets through the program could be disrupted. A Fund's ability to access the China A share market and pursue its investment strategy may be adversely affected.

The Manager monitors the normal functioning of trading activity on an ongoing basis.

Execution issues

The Stock Connect program permits trades to be executed through one or multiple brokers that are market participants. Given the custody requirements for the Funds, the ACD may determine that it is in the interest of a Fund that it only executes trades via the Stock Connect program through a market participant that is part of the Depositary's sub-custodian network. In that situation, whilst the ACD will be cognisant of its best execution obligations, it will not have the ability to trade through multiple brokers and any switch to a new broker will not be possible without a commensurate change to the Depositary's sub-custody arrangements.

The Manager performs ongoing transaction cost analysis to ensure that all brokers used continue to provide value for their services.

Ownership of Stock Connect securities

China A shares purchased via the Stock Connect program are held by the sub-custodian in accounts in the clearing system of Hong Kong's central securities Depository. The Hong Kong central securities Depository, in turn, holds the China A shares as nominee through an omnibus securities account in its name registered with the Chinese central securities Depository. This means that there are multiple legal frameworks involved in establishing legal title to the China A shares and there are increased exposed to the credit risk of both the Hong Kong and Chinese central securities Depository but neither the ACD nor the Depository have a legal relationship with such Depository's and therefore have no direct recourse in the event of suffering a loss resulting from their performance or insolvency. While the Stock Connect program recognises the Fund's beneficial ownership of the China A shares, there is a risk that the nominee structure may not be recognised under Chinese law and, in the event of the insolvency of the Hong Kong central securities Depository, there is uncertainty as to whether the Fund's China A shares would be available to creditors of the Hong Kong central securities Depository or regarded as held on behalf of the Fund. Trading via the Stock Connect program is not covered by investor protection/compensation funds in either Hong Kong or mainland China.

Such risks are mitigated by the low proportion of the fund which is typically invested via the Hong Kong Stock Connect.

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Other risks which could have an impact in extreme market conditions include:

- Currency risk - assets of the Fund (including cash), and any income paid on those assets, may be denominated in a currency other than the base currency of the Fund. Changes in the exchange rate between the base currency and the currency of an asset may cause the value of the asset/income (expressed in the base currency) to fall as well as rise even if there is no change of the value of such assets in its local currency. This may also cause additional volatility in the Fund's Price. It may not be possible or practicable to hedge against such exchange rate risk.

The ACD aims to reduce the risk of movements in exchange rates on the value of all or part of the assets of the Fund through the use of currency exchange transactions. The Fund may enter into currency exchange transactions either on a spot basis (i.e., exchanging at the current price) or through forward currency transactions (i.e., agreeing to purchase the currency at an agreed price at a future date). Neither spot transactions nor forward currency transactions will completely eliminate fluctuations in the prices of the Fund's securities or in foreign exchange rates, or prevent loss if the prices of these securities should decline. The performance of a Fund may be strongly influenced by movements in foreign exchange rates because currency positions held by the Fund may not correspond with the securities positions held.

Although these transactions are intended to minimise the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency, they also limit any potential gain that might be realised should the value of the hedged currency increase. Forward currency transactions may also have the effect of reducing or enhancing the Fund's performance due to the difference between the exchange rate available on such transactions compared to the current (spot) exchange rate. Under normal market conditions this difference in exchange rates is mainly caused by the different short term interest rates applicable to the currency of the assets and the base currency of the Fund. Where the interest rate applying to the foreign currency is higher than that of the Fund's base currency, this can reduce the Fund's performance and vice-versa. This impact on performance is usually far less pronounced than the effect of fluctuations of exchange rates that the use of such transactions is intended to reduce, but the impact can be significant over time, particularly where there is a wide gap between the interest rates applicable to the two currencies. The precise matching of the relevant contract amounts and the value of the securities involved will not generally be possible because the future value of such securities will change as a consequence of market movements in the value of such securities between the date when the relevant contract is entered into and the date when it matures. Therefore, the successful execution of a hedging strategy which matches exactly the profile of the investments of any fund cannot be assured. Furthermore, it may not be possible to hedge against generally anticipated exchange or interest rate fluctuations at a price sufficient to protect the Fund from the anticipated decline in value of its assets as a result of such fluctuations.

Internal investment guidelines are set, if necessary, to ensure currency risk is maintained within a range deemed suitable based on the individual fund's investment objectives and investment policy.

- Liquidity risk - under certain market conditions, it may be difficult to buy or sell investments for the Fund. For example, smaller company shares may trade infrequently and in small volumes and corporate and emerging market bonds may be affected by the demand in the market for such securities carrying credit risk, particularly in times of significant market stress. As a result, it may not be possible to buy or sell such investments at a preferred time, close to the last market price quoted or in the volume desired. The Manager may be forced to buy or sell such investments as a consequence of Unitholders buying or selling Units in the Fund. Depending on market conditions at the time, this could lead to a significant drop in the Fund's value.

Monthly monitoring is conducted, using an in-house liquidity tool, to ensure a high degree of confidence that Fund liquidity will meet the Fund's expected liquidity requirements. Any concerns indicated by the tool are analysed by the Manager's risk team who may also discuss the results with portfolio management staff, or other senior professionals within the firm, as needed, to ensure an appropriate scrutiny.

Based on the analysis, the Manager believes that the liquidity profile of the Fund is appropriate.

Further explanation of the risks associated with an investment in this Fund can be found in the prospectus.

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- Counterparty risk - at any one time, the Fund may be exposed to the creditworthiness and stability of the counterparties to transactions entered into by the Fund (including derivative and stock lending and repo/reverse repo transactions). The Fund will be subject to the risk of the inability of its counterparties to perform its obligations under such transactions (default), whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes. In the event of the insolvency of a counterparty, the Fund might not be able to recover cash or assets of equivalent value, to that invested, in full. The Fund may receive assets or cash from the counterparty (collateral) to protect against any such adverse effect. Where relevant, a counterparty will forfeit its collateral if it defaults on the transaction with the Fund. However, if the collateral is in the form of securities, there is a risk that when it is sold, it will realise insufficient cash to settle the counterparty's debt to the Fund under a transaction or to purchase replacement securities that were lent to the counterparty under a stock lending arrangement. In relation to stock lending arrangements, there is also the risk that while cash is recovered in the event of a default, the actual stock cannot be repurchased. Furthermore, to the extent that collateral is not present to cover part or all of the debt, a counterparty default may result in losses for the affected Fund. To assist in managing these types of risks, the ACD sets criteria around the types of eligible collateral the Fund may accept. Please see the paragraph entitled "Treatment of Collateral" in the "Investment and borrowing powers applicable to the Funds" section in Appendix II of the Prospectus for more information.

Transactions in securities that the Fund may enter into expose it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the investment for a purchase or cash for a sale after the Fund has contracted to fulfil its responsibilities. This is minimised by the practice in the majority of markets of delivery versus payment and short settlement periods.

Important Information

Derivatives transactions may be used in the Fund for meeting the investment objectives of the Fund. The use of derivatives in this manner is not expected to change the risk profile of the Fund.

Market Review

The Distribution range of funds combines equities and inflation-linked sovereign debt to provide its unitholders with the long-term capital potential offered by equities together with the security of government debt which offers a degree of insulation from inflation over time. This formula has shown its effectiveness over many years, crises and market cycles. In recent months, it has again demonstrated its value as equities have made positive gains, while inflation-linked bonds have generated impressive returns.

Over the six months to 30 November 2021, macro events have dominated the swaying direction of investment markets with both equities and fixed income generating positive returns for investors. For the latter asset class in particular, inflation and its impact on the timing of future interest rate increases has driven performance. For the former, the stop-start nature of the global economic recovery together with a range of factors as diverse as the unexpected government intervention in the Chinese education sector to sharply rising energy prices across the globe has brought volatility and concern. Frustratingly, both asset classes have shared the on-going threat from COVID-19 with variants of the original virus strain holding back the recovery of our domestic and international economies.

Towards the beginning of the period under review, markets were focussed on optimism about the ongoing global recovery, underpinned by the continued roll-out of COVID-19 vaccinations. The spread of the Delta variant of the virus was unsettling for investors, as was the potentially-systemic threat of a bond default by Chinese property giant Evergrande. However, by the mid-point of the year global economic recovery seemed firmly established following the crippling impact of COVID-19 in 2020. The world has been going through a period of adjustment during 2021, following the months of lockdown stasis, having to deal with the challenges presented by strong re-opening demand. Having had the benefit of government support and a sustained period of time during which savings were built-up, the consumer has been ready, willing and able to spend. Corporate management teams whose plans had necessarily been delayed by COVID-19 have been able to press ahead with their investment plans. As a result, aggregate demand for goods and services has been strong around the world. This, in turn, has helped the corporate sector generate results that mostly lived up to or exceeded forecasts and helped equity markets move higher. However, it also put supply chains under substantial pressure and with that has come a build-up of inflationary pressures which have gradually permeated through the global economy. In addition, labour has become a scarce resource as employment levels have surged.

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Elevated inflation statistics being generated around the world and concerns that major central banks – notably the US Federal Reserve (Fed) – would move closer towards monetary policy tightening grew over the summer months. Indeed, by the Fed meeting on 22 September signalled that the criteria for tapering asset purchases had been “all but met” alongside an updated ‘dot-plot’ suggesting that the committee was evenly split on rate hikes beginning as early as 2022. The Bank of England, the following day, added to the bearish sentiment with two members voting for an immediate end to the Bank’s asset purchase programme along with comments suggesting that the case for a modest tightening in rates had strengthened. The outcome of these meetings saw markets bring forward rate hike expectations.

By October comments from Bank of England Governor Bailey that the Bank would “have to act” in order to tame inflation saw the market price in five hikes over their next nine meetings, with base rates peaking at 1.25% by end of 2022, convinced many market participants to expect a bank rate hike at the November MPC meeting. However, the hike did not materialise and the volatility in Sterling and the fixed income markets that followed the decision to stay on-hold did little either to enhance the Bank of England’s credibility. However, the detection of the Omicron variant of COVID-19 in Southern Africa sent the UK and global markets tumbling in the final few days of November. The World Health Organization warned that the new variant could be more infectious than previous strains and urged caution. Restrictions were tightened in the UK and across Europe, with face masks again becoming mandatory on public transport in England and quarantining compulsory for overseas visitors.

It has long been a market pre-occupation to anticipate when interest rates might start to rise again after a long period of ‘ultra-low’ rates. With investors also weighing the threat of COVID-19, persistent inflation, labour shortages and the prospect of a less supportive monetary backdrop it has been impressive to see equities make the progress that they have over the past six months. Understandably, markets have anticipated an aggressive path of policy tightening however this seems unlikely given the uncertainties that lie ahead. Increasing rates into a slowing inflationary environment and at a time when consumers are also set to grapple with higher energy bills and increased taxation could cause growth to slow down. It is, however, also important not to let inflation expectations get out of control and it is this tricky balance that central bankers, and bond markets, will have to deal with in the months ahead.

Outlook

Looking ahead to 2022, developments around COVID-19 will shape the months ahead. While corporate results have, in the main, been consistently strong over recent months economic data has shown signs of rolling over more recently. To some extent this is inevitable, with the initial reopening boost lapping easy comparatives making statistical growth appear impressive. However, bottlenecks, supply constraints, labour shortages, input cost inflation and other (predominantly) supply-side factors are having a detrimental impact on economic growth while concurrently bringing forward possible interest rate increases. Cognisant of this and other potential risks, we remain positive about the prospects for Global equities. Valuations, in aggregate, remain attractive on both an absolute and relative (to international markets) basis.

While it is inevitable that conditions will remain volatile, we continue to believe that macro events cannot be accurately nor consistently predicted. As such, the Fund retains a preference for longer term structural trends and quality companies that can deliver robust, reliable and consistent growth, supported by a simple Government bond and cash hedge.

Performance

Global equities have enjoyed another strong period of performance over the past six months with double-digit returns being generated in several markets. The US led the way, once again with (in Sterling terms) the US S&P 500 index rising 17.52% and Nasdaq generating an impressive 21.8% return. Europe and Japan generated mid-single digit returns, the UK’s FTSE All share index was up 1.91% and Emerging markets lost ground. Overall the MSCI All World rose 10.48%.

The equity sleeve of the portfolio marginally underperformed the MSCI All Countries World Index (TR) over the past six months. At an industry level, Autos, Travel/Entertainment and Liquor & Tobacco were the largest positive drivers of performance. The largest stock drivers of performance were our holdings in Advanced Micro Devices, Lowe’s as well as underweight positions in Alibaba, Nvidia and Paypal. Metals and Insurance were the largest negative drivers of performance at an industry level. At a stock level, Rio Tinto, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Fortescue Metals and underweights in Tesla and Home

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Depot were the biggest detractors to performance during the period. The rally of the summer was largely growth driven, a reversal of the value rally that we had experienced in the first few months of 2021.

All performance data source: AXA Investment Managers and Morningstar.

Past performance is not a guide for future performance.

Major Purchases	Cost (£'000)	Major Sales	Proceeds (£'000)
● UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/26	4,556	● UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/26	9,677
● US Treasury 0.25% IL 15/01/25	4,507	● US Treasury 0.125% IL 15/07/22	4,258
● US Treasury 0.125% IL 15/01/31	4,227	● ASML	2,823
● NVIDIA	3,666	● UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/24	2,779
● UK Treasury 0.125% IL 10/08/31	3,572	● US Treasury 0.25% IL 15/01/25	2,687

Jamie Forbes-Wilson, David Shaw

AXA Investment Managers UK Limited

30 November 2021

AXA Global Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
AUSTRALIA 0.57% (31/05/21: 1.28%)			
INDEX LINKED GOVERNMENT BONDS 0.13% (31/05/21: 0.15%)			
Australia (Government of) 1.25% IL 21/02/22	AUD 482,000	304	0.07
Australia (Government of) 2.5% IL 20/09/30	AUD 312,000	264	0.06
EQUITIES 0.44% (31/05/21: 1.13%)			
Aristocrat Leisure	11,567	273	0.06
BHP	30,023	631	0.14
BlueScope Steel	24,511	259	0.06
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	5,344	266	0.06
Mineral Resources	9,170	222	0.05
Sonic Healthcare	13,144	300	0.07
TOTAL AUSTRALIA		2,519	0.57
AUSTRIA 0.14% (31/05/21: 0.16%)			
OMV	15,422	609	0.14
TOTAL AUSTRIA		609	0.14
BELGIUM 0.10% (31/05/21: 0.21%)			
Solvay	5,582	463	0.10
TOTAL BELGIUM		463	0.10
BERMUDA 0.10% (31/05/21: 0.08%)			
Orient Overseas International	31,500	449	0.10
TOTAL BERMUDA		449	0.10
BRAZIL 0.21% (31/05/21: 0.31%)			
Banco Santander Brasil	154,200	695	0.16
WEG	51,200	221	0.05
TOTAL BRAZIL		916	0.21
CANADA 3.23% (31/05/21: 3.30%)			
INDEX LINKED GOVERNMENT BONDS 0.47% (31/05/21: 0.50%)			
Canada (Government of) 1.5% IL 01/12/44	CAD 268,000	259	0.06
Canada (Government of) 2% IL 01/12/41	CAD 282,000	298	0.07
Canada (Government of) 3% IL 01/12/36	CAD 169,000	204	0.05
Canada (Government of) 4% IL 01/12/31	CAD 93,000	125	0.03
Canada (Government of) 4.25% IL 01/12/21	CAD 197,000	199	0.04
Canada (Government of) 4.25% IL 01/12/26	CAD 813,000	984	0.22
EQUITIES 2.76% (31/05/21: 2.80%)			
Bank of Montreal	25,600	2,058	0.46
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	22,300	1,904	0.43
Canadian Tire	2,600	265	0.06
CGI	11,500	725	0.16
Gildan Activewear Inc	6,200	194	0.04

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	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
iA Financial	4,700	192	0.04
Manulife Financial	117,300	1,645	0.37
National Bank of Canada	15,200	908	0.20
Nutrien	29,600	1,516	0.34
Quebecor	11,300	192	0.04
Royal Bank of Canada	30,900	2,352	0.53
Toronto-Dominion Bank	7,200	395	0.09
TOTAL CANADA		14,415	3.23
CAYMAN ISLANDS 0.40% (31/05/21: 0.99%)			
Chow Tai Fook Jewellery	303,400	407	0.09
Li Ning	34,500	293	0.07
Sino Biopharmaceutical	513,000	279	0.06
SITC International	105,000	315	0.07
Xinyi Glass	134,000	245	0.05
Zhongsheng	41,000	253	0.06
TOTAL CAYMAN ISLANDS		1,792	0.40
CHINA (INCLUDING HONG KONG) 2.08% (31/05/21: 1.71%)			
Bank of China	1,170,000	305	0.07
Bank of Communications	4,109,000	1,793	0.40
China CITIC Bank	2,009,000	647	0.15
China Construction Bank	3,869,000	1,886	0.42
China Everbright Bank	494,000	127	0.03
China Life Insurance	214,000	264	0.06
COSCO SHIPPING	770,000	987	0.22
CSPC Pharmaceutical	300,000	233	0.05
Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing	18,700	773	0.17
Lenovo	428,000	328	0.07
New China Life Insurance	232,800	467	0.10
PICC Property & Casualty	1,022,000	654	0.15
Sinopharm	135,600	221	0.05
ZTE	298,000	604	0.14
TOTAL CHINA (INCLUDING HONG KONG)		9,289	2.08
DENMARK 0.83% (31/05/21: 0.49%)			
AP Moller - Maersk	743	1,567	0.35
Carlsberg	7,668	895	0.20
Novo Nordisk	15,287	1,246	0.28
TOTAL DENMARK		3,708	0.83
FINLAND 0.05% (31/05/21: 0.05%)			
Kesko Oyj	10,202	238	0.05
TOTAL FINLAND		238	0.05

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	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
FRANCE 5.05% (31/05/21: 6.06%)			
INDEX LINKED GOVERNMENT BONDS 4.28% (31/05/21: 4.46%)			
France OAT 0.1% IL 01/03/25	EUR 1,147,000	1,207	0.27
France OAT 0.1% IL 01/03/28	EUR 1,945,000	1,965	0.44
France OAT 0.1% IL 25/07/36	EUR 9,900,000	11,273	2.53
France OAT 0.1% IL 25/07/47	EUR 2,150,000	2,828	0.63
France OAT 0.25% IL 25/07/24	EUR 896,660	903	0.20
France OAT 1.1% IL 25/07/22	EUR 913,219	937	0.21
EQUITIES 0.77% (31/05/21: 1.60%)			
Capgemini	1,683	289	0.06
Carrefour	17,763	224	0.05
Edenred	10,812	365	0.08
L'Oreal	6,555	2,216	0.50
Schneider Electric	2,643	346	0.08
TOTAL FRANCE		22,553	5.05
GERMANY 1.60% (31/05/21: 1.71%)			
INDEX LINKED GOVERNMENT BONDS 0.43% (31/05/21: 0.47%)			
Deutsche Bundesrepublik 0.1% IL 15/04/23	EUR 940,000	929	0.21
Deutsche Bundesrepublik 0.1% IL 15/04/26	EUR 1,041,000	980	0.22
EQUITIES 1.17% (31/05/21: 1.24%)			
Bayerische Motoren Werke	19,324	1,381	0.31
Bechtle	5,088	275	0.06
Brenntag	7,523	486	0.11
Covestro	5,492	232	0.05
Daimler	3,991	276	0.06
Deutsche Post	6,118	272	0.06
Merck	7,016	1,318	0.30
SAP	7,329	717	0.16
Wacker Chemie	2,283	293	0.06
TOTAL GERMANY		7,159	1.60
GUERNSEY 0.06% (31/05/21: 0.07%)			
Amdocs	5,300	279	0.06
TOTAL GUERNSEY		279	0.06
IRELAND 0.37% (31/05/21: 0.95%)			
CRH	11,808	427	0.10
DCC	5,173	286	0.06
Pentair	7,700	439	0.10
Smurfit Kappa	13,103	504	0.11
TOTAL IRELAND		1,656	0.37

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	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
ISRAEL 0.26% (31/05/21: 0.25%)			
Bank Leumi Le-Israel	64,705	470	0.10
Check Point Software Technologies	5,764	475	0.11
Israel Discount Bank	50,412	232	0.05
TOTAL ISRAEL		1,177	0.26
ITALY 0.13% (31/05/21: 0.29%)			
Poste Italiane	61,047	577	0.13
TOTAL ITALY		577	0.13
JAPAN 3.94% (31/05/21: 3.91%)			
INDEX LINKED GOVERNMENT BONDS 0.25% (31/05/21: 0.25%)			
Japan Government 0.1% IL 10/03/24	JPY 13,100,000	91	0.02
Japan Government 0.1% IL 10/09/24	JPY 25,000,000	170	0.04
Japan Government 0.1% IL 10/03/27	JPY 147,000,000	840	0.19
EQUITIES 3.69% (31/05/21: 3.66%)			
Aisin	10,300	284	0.06
Asahi Kasei	34,100	242	0.05
Canon	56,100	929	0.21
Disco	1,800	389	0.09
ENEOS	142,200	399	0.09
Fujitsu	2,600	324	0.07
Honda Motor	79,100	1,624	0.36
Hulic	23,200	165	0.04
Idemitsu Kosan	7,200	140	0.03
Inpex	27,500	170	0.04
Isuzu Motors	29,900	303	0.07
JFE	28,900	252	0.06
Kajima	24,500	203	0.04
KDDI	42,400	927	0.21
Mitsubishi Chemical	57,500	340	0.08
Mitsubishi Electric	111,300	1,050	0.24
Mitsui	80,300	1,361	0.30
Mitsui OSK Lines	5,900	253	0.06
MS&AD Insurance	29,800	655	0.15
NEC	6,500	220	0.05
Nintendo	600	199	0.04
Nippon Telegraph & Telephone	100,400	2,079	0.47
Nippon Yusen	8,800	431	0.10
Nitto Denko	4,900	256	0.06
Nomura	152,100	480	0.11
ORIX	50,100	745	0.17
Sekisui House	35,300	515	0.12
Sumitomo Chemical	85,000	294	0.07
Sumitomo Electric Industries	29,600	292	0.07
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial	11,600	285	0.06

AXA Global Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
TDK	13,800	411	0.09
Tosoh	14,000	151	0.03
TOTAL JAPAN		17,469	3.94
JERSEY 0.41% (31/05/21: 0.28%)			
Ferguson	12,701	1,461	0.33
WPP	32,113	336	0.08
TOTAL JERSEY		1,797	0.41
MALAYSIA 0.15% (31/05/21: 0.04%)			
IHH Healthcare	412,100	481	0.11
RHB Bank	182,000	171	0.04
TOTAL MALAYSIA		652	0.15
MEXICO 0.20% (31/05/21: 0.04%)			
Wal-Mart de Mexico	370,400	894	0.20
TOTAL MEXICO		894	0.20
NETHERLANDS 0.89% (31/05/21: 1.49%)			
Airbus	5,340	446	0.10
ASM	859	291	0.07
EXOR	6,978	460	0.10
Koninklijke Ahold Delhaize	57,369	1,449	0.33
LyondellBasell Industries	15,300	1,012	0.23
Randstad	5,611	263	0.06
TOTAL NETHERLANDS		3,921	0.89
NEW ZEALAND 0.00% (31/05/21: 0.07%)			
NORWAY 0.45% (31/05/21: 0.17%)			
Equinor	71,293	1,318	0.30
Gjensidige Forsikring	24,731	421	0.09
Orkla	36,824	253	0.06
TOTAL NORWAY		1,992	0.45
PANAMA 0.00% (31/05/21: 0.05%)			
PAPUA NEW GUINEA 0.00% (31/05/21: 0.03%)			
PHILIPPINES 0.04% (31/05/21: 0.03%)			
Globe Telecom	4,000	195	0.04
TOTAL PHILIPPINES		195	0.04
PUERTO RICO 0.00% (31/05/21: 0.04%)			

AXA Global Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
SINGAPORE 0.57% (31/05/21: 0.13%)			
DBS	119,800	1,962	0.44
Flex	20,600	268	0.06
Singapore Technologies Engineering	142,200	296	0.07
TOTAL SINGAPORE		2,526	0.57
SOUTH AFRICA 0.18% (31/05/21: 0.16%)			
Anglo American Platinum	4,698	376	0.08
Impala Platinum	29,908	279	0.06
Kumba Iron Ore	8,322	174	0.04
TOTAL SOUTH AFRICA		829	0.18
SOUTH KOREA 0.19% (31/05/21: 0.93%)			
Hana Financial	10,671	266	0.06
Samsung C&T	5,422	359	0.08
Samsung Electro-Mechanics	1,935	203	0.05
TOTAL SOUTH KOREA		828	0.19
SPAIN 0.83% (31/05/21: 0.47%)			
Acciona	2,558	342	0.08
Industria de Diseno Textil	70,959	1,694	0.38
Repsol	78,199	647	0.15
Telefonica	290,141	988	0.22
TOTAL SPAIN		3,671	0.83
SWEDEN 0.66% (31/05/21: 0.94%)			
INDEX LINKED GOVERNMENT BONDS 0.09% (31/05/21: 0.09%)			
Sweden (Kingdom of) 0.25% IL 01/06/22	SEK 940,000	87	0.02
Sweden (Kingdom of) 3.5% IL 01/12/28	SEK 1,875,000	297	0.07
EQUITIES 0.57% (31/05/21: 0.85%)			
Assa Abloy	22,277	465	0.10
Boliden	10,696	272	0.06
Epiroc	19,265	344	0.08
Getinge	13,758	443	0.10
Husqvarna	27,758	296	0.07
Securitas	14,000	150	0.03
Skanska	13,077	224	0.05
SKF	20,800	357	0.08
TOTAL SWEDEN		2,935	0.66
SWITZERLAND 0.23% (31/05/21: 0.68%)			
Coca-Cola	19,509	450	0.10

AXA Global Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
Roche	1,001	290	0.07
UBS	22,200	284	0.06
TOTAL SWITZERLAND		1,024	0.23
TAIWAN 1.36% (31/05/21: 1.96%)			
ASE Technology	227,000	624	0.14
Cathay Financial	623,000	1,004	0.23
First Financial	482,000	300	0.07
MediaTek	62,000	1,688	0.38
Novatek Microelectronics	29,000	364	0.08
Quanta Computer	107,000	248	0.05
Realtek Semiconductor	20,000	299	0.07
United Microelectronics	608,000	1,044	0.23
Yang Ming Marine Transport	161,000	499	0.11
TOTAL TAIWAN		6,070	1.36
THAILAND 0.11% (31/05/21: 0.10%)			
Kasikornbank NVDR	72,700	213	0.05
PTT Global Chemical NVDR	229,600	286	0.06
TOTAL THAILAND		499	0.11
UNITED KINGDOM 21.23% (31/05/21: 22.58%)			
INDEX LINKED GOVERNMENT BONDS 19.15% (31/05/21: 20.58%)			
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/24	2,000,000	2,829	0.63
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/26	5,850,000	8,328	1.87
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 10/08/28	6,000,000	8,561	1.92
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/29	7,000,000	11,920	2.67
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 10/08/31	9,500,000	14,003	3.14
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/44	788,503	1,875	0.42
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/46	600,711	1,401	0.31
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 10/08/48	1,000,000	2,322	0.52
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/58	352,915	1,080	0.24
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/11/65	1,500,000	5,436	1.22
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/68	1,000,091	4,087	0.92
UK Treasury 0.25% IL 22/03/52	802,455	2,341	0.53
UK Treasury 0.375% IL 22/03/62	1,000,701	3,847	0.86
UK Treasury 0.5% IL 22/03/50	816,054	2,716	0.61
UK Treasury 0.625% IL 22/03/40	500,817	1,314	0.29
UK Treasury 0.625% IL 22/11/42	346,479	995	0.22
UK Treasury 0.75% IL 22/03/34	1,000,000	2,108	0.47
UK Treasury 0.75% IL 22/11/47	637,517	2,153	0.48
UK Treasury 1.125% IL 22/11/37	567,394	1,601	0.36
UK Treasury 1.25% IL 22/11/27	328,331	700	0.16
UK Treasury 1.25% IL 22/11/32	309,093	704	0.16
UK Treasury 1.25% IL 22/11/55	362,413	1,764	0.40
UK Treasury 2% IL 26/01/35	619,411	1,986	0.45
UK Treasury 2.5% IL 17/07/24	231,194	855	0.19
UK Treasury 4.125% IL 22/07/30	125,000	497	0.11

AXA Global Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
EQUITIES 2.08% (31/05/21: 2.00%)			
Ashtead	9,489	576	0.13
BP	640,355	2,064	0.46
Bunzl	10,926	313	0.07
Coca-Cola Europacific Partners	21,900	842	0.19
Diageo	18,086	686	0.15
GlaxoSmithKline	143,074	2,176	0.49
HSBC	61,293	254	0.06
Kingfisher	107,299	344	0.08
Legal & General	292,523	828	0.19
Nielsen	15,600	233	0.05
Spirax-Sarco Engineering	4,161	656	0.15
SSE	18,560	285	0.06
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM		94,680	21.23
UNITED STATES 50.41% (31/05/21: 46.21%)			
INDEX LINKED GOVERNMENT BONDS 17.50% (31/05/21: 15.74%)			
US Treasury 0.125% IL 15/01/23	USD 12,000,000	11,140	2.50
US Treasury 0.125% IL 15/07/26	USD 5,121,000	4,823	1.08
US Treasury 0.125% IL 15/01/30	USD 13,200,000	11,770	2.64
US Treasury 0.125% IL 15/01/31	USD 8,600,000	7,606	1.71
US Treasury 0.25% IL 15/01/25	USD 11,000,000	10,327	2.32
US Treasury 0.375% IL 15/01/27	USD 3,055,000	2,892	0.65
US Treasury 0.375% IL 15/07/27	USD 3,100,000	2,923	0.66
US Treasury 0.625% IL 15/02/43	USD 4,511,300	5,025	1.13
US Treasury 0.75% IL 15/02/42	USD 5,022,300	5,793	1.30
US Treasury 0.75% IL 15/02/45	USD 2,710,000	3,052	0.68
US Treasury 0.875% IL 15/02/47	USD 5,000,000	5,758	1.29
US Treasury 1.375% IL 15/02/44	USD 1,456,100	1,836	0.41
US Treasury 2.125% IL 15/02/41	USD 1,136,800	1,658	0.37
US Treasury 2.5% IL 15/01/29	USD 2,730,000	3,373	0.76
EQUITIES 32.91% (31/05/21: 30.47%)			
3M	5,600	732	0.16
AbbVie	30,100	2,610	0.59
Adobe	6,400	3,265	0.73
Advanced Micro Devices	24,328	2,922	0.66
AGCO	3,600	305	0.07
Agilent Technologies	16,900	1,923	0.43
Ally Financial	19,100	676	0.15
Alphabet	2,500	5,396	1.21
Amazon.com	2,100	5,548	1.24
APA	15,228	303	0.07
Apple	80,400	9,559	2.14
Applied Materials	3,000	337	0.08
AT&T	35,400	627	0.14
Autodesk	1,803	349	0.08
Automatic Data Processing	2,900	508	0.11
AutoNation	3,800	359	0.08
Bank of America	35,300	1,194	0.27

AXA Global Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
Becton Dickinson	4,200	759	0.17
Berkshire Hathaway	4,300	899	0.20
Booz Allen Hamilton	6,200	396	0.09
Bristol-Myers Squibb	48,300	1,957	0.44
Brown & Brown	14,600	708	0.16
Brunswick	3,500	250	0.06
Cadence Design Systems	15,495	2,146	0.48
Capital One Financial	3,900	425	0.10
Cardinal Health	15,600	549	0.12
Cerner	12,600	681	0.15
CH Robinson Worldwide	6,900	489	0.11
Cincinnati Financial	8,300	729	0.16
Cisco Systems	41,161	1,702	0.38
Citigroup	5,000	241	0.05
Citrix Systems	6,500	397	0.09
Cognizant Technology Solutions	15,300	905	0.20
Comerica	6,000	380	0.09
ConocoPhillips	9,400	503	0.11
Crane	2,100	156	0.03
Crocs	3,200	400	0.09
Cummins	7,700	1,241	0.28
Darden Restaurants	2,500	263	0.06
DENTSPLY SIRONA	9,100	329	0.07
Dick's Sporting Goods	3,100	282	0.06
Dolby Laboratories	3,700	235	0.05
Dropbox	20,100	372	0.08
Dynatrace	14,500	694	0.16
Edwards Lifesciences	7,800	641	0.14
Entegris	5,100	585	0.13
EPAM Systems	1,900	893	0.20
Expeditors International of Washington	8,400	790	0.18
Facebook	10,400	2,609	0.59
Fidelity National Information Services	4,000	313	0.07
FleetCor Technologies	900	142	0.03
Ford Motor	104,800	1,529	0.34
Franklin Resources	23,200	581	0.13
Gaming and Leisure Properties #	8,100	275	0.06
General Motors	54,800	2,433	0.55
Gilead Sciences	42,300	2,217	0.50
Global Payments Inc	2,200	196	0.04
Henry Schein	3,900	213	0.05
Hewlett Packard Enterprise	80,600	873	0.20
HP	63,900	1,703	0.38
IDEXX Laboratories	4,400	2,061	0.46
Incyte	11,434	597	0.13
Ingredion	2,600	188	0.04
Insperity	1,500	134	0.03
Intel	39,400	1,462	0.33
Intuit	1,522	784	0.17
Iron Mountain #	15,700	546	0.12
Jack Henry & Associates	1,400	158	0.04

AXA Global Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
Johnson & Johnson	13,000	1,540	0.35
Jones Lang LaSalle	1,500	277	0.06
JPMorgan Chase	14,300	1,709	0.38
Kellogg	16,500	782	0.17
KeyCorp	50,200	850	0.19
Kroger	39,900	1,254	0.28
Lincoln National	6,600	335	0.08
LKQ	7,100	303	0.07
Lowe's	11,900	2,194	0.49
MarketAxess	2,000	524	0.12
Masco	10,900	545	0.12
Mastercard	4,700	1,125	0.25
Merck	21,700	1,206	0.27
Mettler-Toledo International	700	798	0.18
Microsoft	40,300	10,064	2.26
Monolithic Power Systems	2,400	1,004	0.23
Mosaic	10,500	281	0.06
NetApp	12,500	849	0.19
Newell Brands	12,700	211	0.05
NortonLifeLock	16,700	314	0.07
Nucor	6,800	565	0.13
NVIDIA	13,911	3,444	0.77
Old Dominion Freight Line	6,900	1,828	0.41
Olin	7,600	328	0.07
Omnicom	6,700	335	0.08
Oracle	33,400	2,304	0.52
Oshkosh	2,700	222	0.05
Owens Corning	3,800	246	0.06
PACCAR	14,322	915	0.21
Paychex	3,100	285	0.06
Paylocity	2,500	487	0.11
Penske Automotive	3,800	287	0.06
Pfizer	27,000	1,050	0.24
Pool	1,600	664	0.15
Principal Financial	11,100	584	0.13
QUALCOMM	3,000	409	0.09
Quest Diagnostics	3,800	442	0.10
Regal Rexnord	2,400	288	0.06
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals	2,400	1,164	0.26
Repligen	1,800	389	0.09
Robert Half International	4,500	383	0.09
S&P Global	7,200	2,482	0.56
Saia	1,300	323	0.07
Seagen	4,423	542	0.12
Sealed Air	8,500	405	0.09
ServiceNow	5,400	2,695	0.60
SiteOne Landscape Supply	2,000	368	0.08
Snap-on	2,400	379	0.09
Stanley Black & Decker	2,000	273	0.06
Steel Dynamics	9,500	433	0.10
Synchrony Financial	25,100	878	0.20

AXA Global Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
Synopsys	5,800	1,530	0.34
T Rowe Price	13,300	2,042	0.46
Take-Two Interactive Software	6,100	768	0.17
Tandem Diabetes Care	2,900	281	0.06
TEGNA	9,100	139	0.03
Teradyne	6,148	704	0.16
Tesla	4,418	3,724	0.84
Trex	4,400	434	0.10
Ubiquiti	1,400	310	0.07
UGI	7,700	248	0.06
United Therapeutics	2,100	302	0.07
Veeva Systems	3,500	764	0.17
Vertex Pharmaceuticals	7,800	1,100	0.25
Viatis	63,600	590	0.13
VICI Properties #	22,000	459	0.10
Visa	8,900	1,296	0.29
Wells Fargo & Co	10,700	390	0.09
West Pharmaceutical Services	1,300	431	0.10
Western Alliance Bancorp	4,200	349	0.08
Western Digital	16,100	704	0.16
Weyerhaeuser #	6,700	193	0.04
Whirlpool	3,100	512	0.11
Williams-Sonoma	3,600	550	0.12
Yeti	4,000	283	0.06
Zebra Technologies	1,100	496	0.11
TOTAL UNITED STATES		224,761	50.41
FORWARD FX (0.53%) (31/05/21: 0.29%)			
Sold USD104,000,000 for GBP75,656,078 Settlement 03/12/21		(2,296)	(0.52)
Sold USD98,700,000 for GBP73,869,245 Settlement 07/01/22		(50)	(0.01)
TOTAL FORWARD FX		(2,346)	(0.53)
Portfolio of investments		430,196	96.50
Net other assets		15,591	3.50
Total net assets		445,787	100.00

All investments are ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

All bonds are denominated in Sterling (unless otherwise indicated).

Stocks shown as NVDRs represent Non-Voting Depository Receipts.

Real Estate Investment Trust.

AXA Global Distribution Fund

Comparative Tables

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	B Accumulation			B Income		
	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020
Closing net asset value per share (p) †	183.23	168.56	148.56	169.25	156.49	139.48
Closing net asset value (£) †	37,624,079	35,331,832	33,379,832	213,156	198,260	191,003
Closing number of shares	20,534,168	20,961,077	22,469,643	125,944	126,690	136,940
Operating charges [^]	0.52%	0.53%	0.54%	0.52%	0.53%	0.54%

	R Accumulation			R Income		
	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020
Closing net asset value per share (p) †	344.50	318.54	283.55	220.54	204.96	184.52
Closing net asset value (£) †	24,883,782	22,786,266	20,553,645	1,322,274	1,194,954	1,233,299
Closing number of shares	7,223,097	7,153,271	7,248,683	599,572	583,011	668,398
Operating charges [^]	1.52%	1.53%	1.54%	1.52%	1.53%	1.54%

	Z Accumulation			Z Income		
	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020
Closing net asset value per share (p) †	389.41	358.70	316.90	250.36	231.79	207.11
Closing net asset value (£) †	337,736,343	307,673,375	218,209,032	44,007,008	35,529,050	30,592,350
Closing number of shares	86,729,690	85,775,464	68,856,437	17,577,287	15,327,908	14,771,151
Operating charges [^]	0.77%	0.78%	0.79%	0.77%	0.78%	0.79%

† Valued at bid-market prices.

[^] Operating charges include indirect costs incurred in the maintenance and running of the Fund, as disclosed in expenses within the Statement of Total Return. The figures used within the table have been calculated against the average Net Asset Value for the accounting period.

AXA Global Distribution Fund

Statement of Total Return

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	30/11/21	£'000	30/11/2020	£'000
	£'000		£'000	£'000
Income:				
Net capital gains		34,041		21,704
Revenue	2,874		2,432	
Expenses	(1,723)		(1,325)	
Interest payable and similar charges	(3)		(4)	
	<u>1,148</u>		<u>1,103</u>	
Net revenue before taxation				
Taxation	<u>(297)</u>		<u>(262)</u>	
Net revenue after taxation		<u>851</u>		<u>841</u>
Total return before distributions		34,892		22,545
Distributions		(2,300)		(1,903)
Change in net assets attributable to Shareholders from investment activities		<u>32,592</u>		<u>20,642</u>

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	30/11/21	£'000	30/11/2020	£'000
	£'000		£'000	£'000
Opening net assets attributable to Shareholders		402,714		304,159
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	53,847		52,220	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	<u>(45,409)</u>		<u>(33,718)</u>	
		8,438		18,502
Change in net assets attributable to Shareholders from investment activities (see above)		32,592		20,642
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		2,043		1,775
Closing net assets attributable to Shareholders		<u>445,787</u>		<u>345,078</u>

The above statement shows the comparative closing net assets at 31 May 2021 whereas the current accounting period commenced 1 June 2021.

AXA Global Distribution Fund

Balance Sheet

As at 30 November (unaudited)

	30/11/21 £'000	31/05/21 £'000
Assets:		
Fixed assets:		
Investments	432,542	396,737
Current assets:		
Debtors	2,819	2,520
Cash and bank balances	13,695	10,902
Total assets	<u>449,056</u>	<u>410,159</u>
Liabilities:		
Investment liabilities	(2,346)	(17)
Creditors:		
Distribution payable	(234)	(207)
Other creditors	(689)	(7,221)
Total liabilities	<u>(3,269)</u>	<u>(7,445)</u>
Net assets attributable to Shareholders	<u>445,787</u>	<u>402,714</u>

AXA Global Distribution Fund

Distribution Table

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Interim Distribution in pence per share

Group 1 Shares purchased prior to 1 June 2021

Group 2 Shares purchased on or after 1 June 2021 to 30 November 2021

	Net revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Distribution payable 31/01/22 (p)	Distribution paid 29/01/21 (p)
Share Class B Accumulation				
Group 1	0.935	-	0.935	0.904
Group 2	0.369	0.566	0.935	0.904
Share Class B Income				
Group 1	0.867	-	0.867	0.849
Group 2	0.867	-	0.867	0.849
Share Class R Accumulation				
Group 1	1.762	-	1.762	1.722
Group 2	0.966	0.796	1.762	1.722
Share Class R Income				
Group 1	1.134	-	1.134	1.123
Group 2	0.526	0.608	1.134	1.123
Share Class Z Accumulation				
Group 1	1.988	-	1.988	1.937
Group 2	0.812	1.176	1.988	1.937
Share Class Z Income				
Group 1	1.285	-	1.285	1.262
Group 2	0.912	0.373	1.285	1.262

AXA Lifetime Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Investment Objective

The aim of this Fund is to provide income with some prospect for long-term capital growth.

Investment Policy

The Fund invests in a mix of shares in UK listed companies and UK Government bonds (the majority of which are linked to the rate of inflation). The Fund's typical asset mix would range between 50-60% investment in shares and 40-50% in UK Government bonds. The Manager selects shares in companies based upon their prospects for future growth in dividend payments following an in depth analysis of their financial status, quality of business model and corporate governance arrangements. Investments in UK Government bonds are diversified across a range of maturities (i.e., the length of time for full repayment of the bond by the Government), with a bias towards bonds with longer maturities.

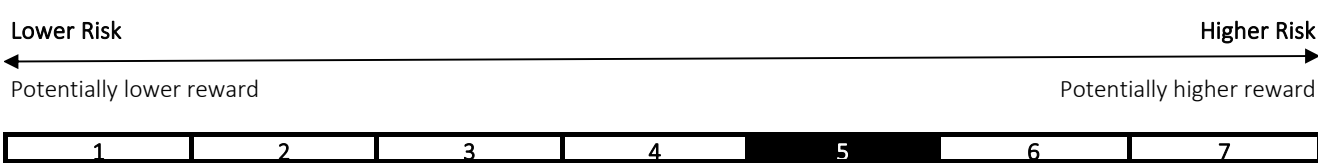
The Manager has full discretion to select investments for the Fund in line with the above investment policy and in doing so may take into consideration a composite benchmark made up of the following indices in the stated proportions: 55% FTSE All-Share Index; 45% FTSE Index Linked Govt All Stocks (the "Benchmark"). This Benchmark best represents the types of bonds and companies in which the Fund predominantly invests.

This Fund is actively managed in reference to the Benchmark, which may be used by investors to compare the Fund's performance.

Risk and Reward Profile

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

By investing in a fund which can invest up to 60% in equities you are likely to be looking for an investment which has lower risk than a pure equity based fund but you are prepared to accept some risk for potential reward. You are willing to accept that your investment will fall and rise in value and that you could get back less than you invest. Typically, you would prefer an investment with less risk than that of a fund which invests predominantly in equities or overseas.



The risk category is calculated using historical performance data and may not be a reliable indicator of the Fund's future risk profile. The risk category shown is not guaranteed and may shift over time. The lowest category does not mean risk free.

Why is this Fund in this category?

The capital of the Fund is not guaranteed. The Fund is invested in financial markets and uses techniques and instruments which are subject to some levels of variation, which may result in gains or losses.

Additional risks

Under normal market conditions the Fund's key risk factors are:

- Equity risk - the value of shares in which the Fund invests fluctuate pursuant to market expectations. The value of such shares will go up and down and equity markets have historically been more volatile than fixed interest markets. Should the price of shares in which the Fund has invested fall, the Net Asset Value of the Fund will also fall.

Funds investing in shares are generally more volatile than funds investing in bonds or a combination of shares and bonds, but may also achieve greater returns.

Internal investment guidelines are set, if necessary, to ensure equity risk is maintained within a range deemed suitable based on the individual fund's investment objectives and investment policy.

AXA Lifetime Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

- Interest rate risk - is the risk that the market value of bonds held by the Fund could fall as a result of higher market rates (yields). Yields can change as a result of, among other things, the economic and inflation outlook which also affects supply and demand as well as future interest rate expectations, without necessarily a change in official central bank short term interest rates. Higher yields result in a decline in the value of bonds. Conversely, lower yields tend to increase the value of bonds. Duration (a measure based on the coupon and maturity payments schedule of a bond) is an important concept in understanding how the price of that bond might change for a 1% move in its redemption yield. A bond with a longer duration is more sensitive to a change in yields and, generally speaking, will experience more volatility in its market value than bonds with shorter durations.

Internal investment guidelines are set if necessary to ensure interest rate risk is maintained within a range deemed suitable based on the individual fund's investment objectives and investment policy. These guidelines could include measures of sensitivity to changes of interest rates.

- Index-linked bonds risk - are fixed interest securities whose capital repayment amounts and interest payments are adjusted in line with movements in inflation indices. They are designed to mitigate the effects of inflation on the value of a portfolio. The market value of index-linked bonds is determined by the market's expectations of future movements in both interest rates and inflation rates.

As with other bonds, the value of index-linked bonds will generally fall when expectations of interest rates rise and vice versa. However, when the market anticipates a rise in inflation rates, index-linked bonds will generally outperform other bonds, and vice versa.

Index-linked bonds bought in the secondary market (i.e., not directly from the issuer) whose capital values have been adjusted upward due to inflation since issuance, may decline in value if there is a subsequent period of deflation.

Due to the sensitivity of these bonds to interest rates and expectations of future inflation, there is no guarantee that the value of these bonds will correlate with inflation rates in the short to medium term.

Index-linked bonds risk is an inherent risk of investing in index-linked bonds. Exposure to this risk is managed by the allocation decision on the proportion of the portfolio to invest in index-linked bonds, as well as the amount of remaining maturity of these bonds, which will affect their sensitivity in value, to changes in expected inflation levels.

- Risks linked to investment in sovereign debt - the Fund may invest in bonds issued by countries and governments (sovereign debt). The governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be able or willing to repay the capital and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. In such a scenario, the value of investments of the Fund may be adversely affected. A governmental entity's willingness or ability to repay capital and interest due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the governmental entity's policy towards the International Monetary Fund and the political constraints to which a governmental entity may be subject. Governmental entities may also be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest on their debt. In addition, there are no bankruptcy proceedings for such issuers under which money to pay the debt obligations may be collected in whole or in part. Holders may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such sovereign debt and to extend further loans to the issuers.

Certain countries are especially large debtors to commercial banks and foreign governments. Investment in sovereign debt issued or guaranteed by such countries (or their governments or governmental entities) involves a higher degree of risk than investment in other sovereign debt.

Certain funds may be further subject to the risk of high concentration in bonds issued by and/or guaranteed by a single sovereign issuer which is below investment grade and/or unrated which is also subject to higher credit risk. In the event of a default of the sovereign issuer, the Fund may suffer significant loss.

AXA Lifetime Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

This is an inherent risk for funds invested within sovereign bonds. Internal investment guidelines, scenario testing as well as other regular monitoring seek to ensure the level of risk is aligned with each individual fund's investment objectives and investment policy.

Other risks which could have an impact in extreme market conditions include:

- Liquidity risk - under certain market conditions, it may be difficult to buy or sell investments for the Fund. For example, smaller company shares may trade infrequently and in small volumes and corporate and emerging market bonds may be affected by the demand in the market for such securities carrying credit risk, particularly in times of significant market stress. As a result, it may not be possible to buy or sell such investments at a preferred time, close to the last market price quoted or in the volume desired. The Manager may be forced to buy or sell such investments as a consequence of Unitholders buying or selling Units in the Fund. Depending on market conditions at the time, this could lead to a significant drop in the Fund's value.

Monthly monitoring is conducted, using an in-house liquidity tool, to ensure a high degree of confidence that Fund liquidity will meet the Fund's expected liquidity requirements. Any concerns indicated by the tool are analysed by the Manager's risk team who may also discuss the results with portfolio management staff, or other senior professionals within the firm, as needed, to ensure an appropriate scrutiny.

Based on the analysis, the Manager believes that the liquidity profile of the Fund is appropriate.

Further explanation of the risks associated with an investment in this Fund can be found in the prospectus.

- Counterparty risk - at any one time, the Fund may be exposed to the creditworthiness and stability of the counterparties to transactions entered into by the Fund (including derivative and stock lending and repo/reverse repo transactions). The Fund will be subject to the risk of the inability of its counterparties to perform its obligations under such transactions (default), whether due to insolvency, bankruptcy or other causes. In the event of the insolvency of a counterparty, the Fund might not be able to recover cash or assets of equivalent value, to that invested, in full. The Fund may receive assets or cash from the counterparty (collateral) to protect against any such adverse effect. Where relevant, a counterparty will forfeit its collateral if it defaults on the transaction with the Fund. However, if the collateral is in the form of securities, there is a risk that when it is sold, it will realise insufficient cash to settle the counterparty's debt to the Fund under a transaction or to purchase replacement securities that were lent to the counterparty under a stock lending arrangement. In relation to stock lending arrangements, there is also the risk that while cash is recovered in the event of a default, the actual stock cannot be repurchased. Furthermore, to the extent that collateral is not present to cover part or all of the debt, a counterparty default may result in losses for the affected Fund. To assist in managing these types of risks, the ACD sets criteria around the types of eligible collateral the Fund may accept. Please see the paragraph entitled "Treatment of Collateral" in the "Investment and borrowing powers applicable to the Funds" section in Appendix II of the Prospectus for more information.

Transactions in securities that the Fund may enter into expose it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the investment for a purchase or cash for a sale after the Fund has contracted to fulfil its responsibilities. This is minimised by the practice in the majority of markets of delivery versus payment and short settlement periods.

Important Information

Derivatives transactions may be used in the Fund for meeting the investment objectives of the Fund. The use of derivatives in this manner is not expected to change the risk profile of the Fund.

AXA Lifetime Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Market Review

The Distribution range of funds combines equities and inflation-linked sovereign debt to provide its unitholders with the long-term capital potential offered by equities together with the security of government debt which offers a degree of insulation from inflation over time. This formula has shown its effectiveness over many years, crises and market cycles. In recent months, it has again demonstrated its value as equities have made positive gains, while inflation-linked bonds have generated impressive returns.

Over the six months to 30 November 2021, macro events have dominated the swaying direction of investment markets with both equities and fixed income generating positive returns for investors. For the latter asset class in particular, inflation and its impact on the timing of future interest rate increases has driven performance. For the former, the stop-start nature of the global economic recovery together with a range of factors as diverse as the unexpected government intervention in the Chinese education sector to sharply rising energy prices across the globe has brought volatility and concern. Frustratingly, both asset classes have shared the on-going threat from COVID-19 with variants of the original virus strain holding back the recovery of our domestic and international economies.

Towards the beginning of the period under review, markets were focussed on optimism about the ongoing global recovery, underpinned by the continued roll-out of COVID-19 vaccinations. The spread of the Delta variant of the virus was unsettling for investors, as was the potentially-systemic threat of a bond default by Chinese property giant Evergrande. However, by the mid-point of the year global economic recovery seemed firmly established following the crippling impact of COVID-19 in 2020. The world has been going through a period of adjustment during 2021, following the months of lockdown stasis, having to deal with the challenges presented by strong re-opening demand. Having had the benefit of government support and a sustained period of time during which savings were built-up, the consumer has been ready, willing and able to spend. Corporate management teams whose plans had necessarily been delayed by COVID-19 have been able to press ahead with their investment plans. As a result, aggregate demand for goods and services has been strong around the world. This, in turn, has helped the corporate sector generate results that mostly lived up to or exceeded forecasts and helped equity markets move higher. However, it also put supply chains under substantial pressure and with that has come a build-up of inflationary pressures which have gradually permeated through the global economy. In addition, labour has become a scarce resource as employment levels have surged.

Elevated inflation statistics being generated around the world and concerns that major central banks – notably the US Federal Reserve (Fed) – would move closer towards monetary policy tightening grew over the summer months. Indeed, by the Fed meeting on 22 September signalled that the criteria for tapering asset purchases had been “all but met” alongside an updated ‘dot-plot’ suggesting that the committee was evenly split on rate hikes beginning as early as 2022. The Bank of England, the following day, added to the bearish sentiment with two members voting for an immediate end to the Bank’s asset purchase programme along with comments suggesting that the case for a modest tightening in rates had strengthened. The outcome of these meetings saw markets bring forward rate hike expectations.

By October comments from Bank of England Governor Bailey that the Bank would “have to act” in order to tame inflation saw the market price in five hikes over their next nine meetings, with base rates peaking at 1.25% by end of 2022, convinced many market participants to expect a bank rate hike at the November MPC meeting. However, the hike did not materialise and the volatility in Sterling and the fixed income markets that followed the decision to stay on-hold did little either to enhance the Bank of England’s credibility. However, the detection of the Omicron variant of COVID-19 in Southern Africa sent the UK and global markets tumbling in the final few days of November. The World Health Organization warned that the new variant could be more infectious than previous strains and urged caution. Restrictions were tightened in the UK and across Europe, with face masks again becoming mandatory on public transport in England and quarantining compulsory for overseas visitors.

It has long been a market pre-occupation to anticipate when interest rates might start to rise again after a long period of ‘ultra-low’ rates. With investors also weighing the threat of COVID-19, persistent inflation, labour shortages and the prospect of a less supportive monetary backdrop it has been impressive to see equities make the progress that they have over the past six months. Understandably, markets have anticipated an aggressive path of policy tightening however this seems unlikely given the uncertainties that lie ahead. Increasing rates into a slowing inflationary environment and at a time when consumers are also set to grapple with higher energy bills and increased taxation could cause growth to slow down. It is, however, also important not to let inflation expectations get out of control and it is this tricky balance that central bankers, and bond markets, will have to deal with in the months ahead.

AXA Lifetime Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Outlook

Looking ahead to 2022, developments around COVID-19 will shape the months ahead. While corporate results have, in the main, been consistently strong over recent months economic data has shown signs of rolling over more recently. To some extent this is inevitable, with the initial reopening boost lapping easy comparatives making statistical growth appear impressive. However, bottlenecks, supply constraints, labour shortages, input cost inflation and other (predominantly) supply-side factors are having a detrimental impact on economic growth while concurrently bringing forward possible interest rate increases. Cognisant of this and other potential risks, we remain positive about the prospects for UK equities. Valuations, in aggregate, remain attractive on both an absolute and relative (to international markets) basis.

While it is inevitable that conditions will remain volatile, we continue to believe that macro events cannot be accurately nor consistently predicted. As such, the Fund retains a preference for longer term structural trends and quality companies that can deliver robust, reliable and consistent growth, supported by a simple Government bond and cash hedge.

Performance

The UK equity market has continued to be underpinned by solid economic growth, strong corporate results and the on-going strength of corporate activity. M&A (merger and acquisition) volumes, in the UK and globally, have continued to break records throughout 2021. Buoyed by that, IPOs (Initial Public Offerings) have also been a regular feature.

While the underlying units rose in value, the performance of the equity holdings within the portfolio underperformed the FTSE All Share Index during the period under review. As ever, there were individual holdings that proved challenging and the London Stock Exchange again contributed negatively over the period as investor confidence still remains fragile following its announcement of a significantly larger than expected investment it required to make in Refinitiv. However, the valuation and the future prospects of the business appear attractive and we continue to hold the position. Oil prices have also been rising stubbornly, hitting 7-year highs by the end of October, and helping the Energy sector generate strong returns. While we are underweight the large cap Energy companies (we hold BP and started the period with no exposure to Royal Dutch Shell), the portfolio has exposure to the sector via holdings in Serica and Diversified Energy. The former holding is a North Sea gas producer and has a largely unhedged exposure to UK gas prices, which more than trebled during the quarter.

While the equity portion has made double-digit gains during 2021, the majority of that appreciation was generated over the first three months of the year. The best performing sector in the FTSE All Share index this year has been the Industrials sector and within that sector the largest contributor to performance was Ashtead Plc. This is a company that has been held in the Fund for several years and has generated very impressive returns. With its position as the second largest equipment rental business in the U.S. it has used technology and its market position to lead the transition to battery and electric powered tools. Customers are increasingly demanding environmentally-conscious partners to work with and this has helped Ashtead to trade well throughout the pandemic. Other quality growth stocks in the portfolio also generated good gains including Experian (consumer data) and JD Sports (Athleisure thematic).

AXA Lifetime Distribution Fund

Investment Manager's Report

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

By contrast, the strength of the Financials and Basic materials sectors have been a headwind for the portfolio. These sectors, along with other 'Value' parts of the market, had periods of significant outperformance but remain areas that we do not see long-term appeal. Our preference for high quality companies with strong management, low levels of indebtedness and pricing power has, we believe, the ability to generate stronger returns over time.

All performance data source: AXA Investment Managers and Morningstar.

Past performance is not a guide for future performance.

Major Purchases	Cost (£'000)	Major Sales	Proceeds (£'000)
● Royal Dutch Shell	10,347	● Vodafone	10,448
● UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/39	9,727	● Forterra	8,854
● UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/51	6,204	● Coats	6,769
● UK Treasury 0.125% IL 10/08/31	5,280	● Vectura	5,245
● Weir	5,247	● UK Treasury 0.625% IL 22/11/42	4,217

Jamie Forbes-Wilson, David Shaw

AXA Investment Managers UK Limited

30 November 2021

AXA Lifetime Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
EQUITIES 54.13% (31/05/21: 57.03%)			
BASIC MATERIALS 3.73% (31/05/21: 4.32%)			
Industrial Metals & Mining 3.73% (31/05/21: 4.32%)			
Central Asia Metals	1,820,000	4,323	0.49
Hill & Smith	659,665	11,082	1.27
Rio Tinto	375,000	17,179	1.97
TOTAL BASIC MATERIALS		32,584	3.73
CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY 6.66% (31/05/21: 6.23%)			
Automobiles & Parts 0.77% (31/05/21: 0.87%)			
TI Fluid Systems	3,100,000	6,742	0.77
Household Goods & Home Construction 1.15% (31/05/21: 1.09%)			
Bellway	325,000	10,072	1.15
Retailers 3.09% (31/05/21: 2.93%)			
Dunelm	850,000	11,543	1.32
JD Sports Fashion	7,000,000	15,449	1.77
Teachers Media ^	670,000	-	-
Travel & Leisure 1.65% (31/05/21: 1.34%)			
Loungers	1,625,000	4,257	0.49
Restaurant	4,530,800	3,684	0.42
Whitbread	230,000	6,451	0.74
TOTAL CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY		58,198	6.66
CONSUMER STAPLES 5.62% (31/05/21: 5.11%)			
Beverages 2.50% (31/05/21: 2.44%)			
Diageo	575,000	21,804	2.50
Food Producers 0.20% (31/05/21: 0.00%)			
Cranswick	50,000	1,780	0.20
Personal Care, Drug & Grocery 2.92% (31/05/21: 2.67%)			
Reckitt Benckiser	290,000	17,896	2.05
Tesco	2,750,000	7,580	0.87
TOTAL CONSUMER STAPLES		49,060	5.62
ENERGY 4.82% (31/05/21: 3.53%)			
Oil, Gas & Coal 4.82% (31/05/21: 3.53%)			
BP	5,500,000	17,726	2.03
Diversified Energy	3,500,000	3,486	0.40
Longboat Energy	2,600,000	1,638	0.19
Royal Dutch Shell	650,000	10,139	1.16
Serica Energy	4,400,000	9,130	1.04
TOTAL ENERGY		42,119	4.82

AXA Lifetime Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
FINANCIALS 12.40% (31/05/21: 13.72%)			
Banks 2.14% (31/05/21: 2.37%)			
Lloyds Banking	15,500,000	7,214	0.83
Standard Chartered	2,750,000	11,415	1.31
Closed End Investments 0.21% (31/05/21: 0.21%)			
Syncona	850,000	1,802	0.21
Finance & Credit Services 0.92% (31/05/21: 1.04%)			
London Stock Exchange	120,000	8,030	0.92
Investment Banking & Brokerage 4.05% (31/05/21: 4.20%)			
3i	1,300,000	17,888	2.05
Argentex	2,550,000	2,275	0.26
Hargreaves Lansdown	800,000	10,708	1.23
MJ Hudson	5,000,000	2,200	0.25
TP ICAP	1,800,000	2,261	0.26
Life Insurance 4.36% (31/05/21: 4.91%)			
Just	12,250,000	9,518	1.09
Legal & General	6,000,000	16,980	1.95
Phoenix	1,000,000	6,394	0.73
Prudential	400,000	5,142	0.59
Non-Life Insurance 0.72% (31/05/21: 0.99%)			
Sabre Insurance	3,300,000	6,257	0.72
TOTAL FINANCIALS		108,084	12.40
HEALTH CARE 7.73% (31/05/21: 8.51%)			
Medical Equipment & Services 1.65% (31/05/21: 2.04%)			
ConvaTec	5,250,000	10,059	1.15
Inspiration Healthcare	50,000	54	0.01
Smith & Nephew	350,000	4,252	0.49
Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology 6.08% (31/05/21: 6.47%)			
AstraZeneca	225,000	18,675	2.14
Genus	220,000	10,868	1.24
GlaxoSmithKline	1,550,000	23,575	2.70
TOTAL HEALTH CARE		67,483	7.73
INDUSTRIALS 6.81% (31/05/21: 8.14%)			
Construction & Materials 0.92% (31/05/21: 2.01%)			
Marshalls	1,150,000	8,027	0.92
General Industrials 1.50% (31/05/21: 2.80%)			
DS Smith	1,500,000	5,450	0.62
Melrose Industries	5,400,000	7,684	0.88

AXA Lifetime Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
Industrial Engineering 0.56% (31/05/21: 0.00%)			
Weir	300,000	4,914	0.56
Industrial Support Services 1.92% (31/05/21: 1.55%)			
Experian	500,000	16,755	1.92
Industrial Transportation 1.91% (31/05/21: 1.78%)			
Ashtead	275,000	16,698	1.91
TOTAL INDUSTRIALS		59,528	6.81
REAL ESTATE 2.70% (31/05/21: 2.56%)			
Real Estate Investment & Services 1.11% (31/05/21: 0.90%)			
Rightmove	1,300,000	9,659	1.11
Real Estate Investment Trusts 1.59% (31/05/21: 1.66%)			
Great Portland Estates	1,100,000	7,761	0.89
PRS	6,000,000	6,150	0.70
TOTAL REAL ESTATE		23,570	2.70
TECHNOLOGY 0.92% (31/05/21: 1.00%)			
Software & Computer Services 0.92% (31/05/21: 1.00%)			
AVEVA	250,000	8,023	0.92
TOTAL TECHNOLOGY		8,023	0.92
TELECOMMUNICATIONS 0.00% (31/05/21: 1.33%)			
Telecommunications Service Providers 0.00% (31/05/21: 1.33%)			
UTILITIES 2.74% (31/05/21: 2.58%)			
Electricity 1.14% (31/05/21: 1.07%)			
SSE	650,000	9,991	1.14
Gas, Water & Multiutilities 1.60% (31/05/21: 1.51%)			
National Grid	1,400,000	14,003	1.60
TOTAL UTILITIES		23,994	2.74
GOVERNMENT BONDS 43.66% (31/05/21: 39.18%)			
Index Linked Government Bonds 43.66% (31/05/21: 39.18%)			
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/24	9,000,000	12,729	1.46
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/26	10,000,000	14,236	1.63
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 10/08/28	10,000,000	14,268	1.63
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/29	9,000,490	15,327	1.76
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 10/08/31	9,000,000	13,266	1.52
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/11/36	8,524,000	16,154	1.85
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/39	6,000,000	10,412	1.19
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 10/08/41	8,400,000	16,510	1.89
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/44	7,002,170	16,650	1.91
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/46	7,082,000	16,521	1.89

AXA Lifetime Distribution Fund

Portfolio Statement

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	Holding	Market Value £'000	% of Total Net Assets
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 10/08/48	7,000,000	16,254	1.86
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/51	6,000,000	13,738	1.57
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/11/56	6,000,000	17,173	1.97
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/58	5,400,000	16,526	1.89
UK Treasury 0.25% IL 22/03/52	5,000,000	14,586	1.67
UK Treasury 0.5% IL 22/03/50	5,000,000	16,639	1.91
UK Treasury 0.625% IL 22/03/40	6,238,000	16,372	1.88
UK Treasury 0.625% IL 22/11/42	5,002,080	14,364	1.65
UK Treasury 0.75% IL 22/03/34	7,273,000	15,329	1.76
UK Treasury 0.75% IL 22/11/47	4,500,000	15,199	1.74
UK Treasury 1.125% IL 22/11/37	4,302,140	12,140	1.39
UK Treasury 1.25% IL 22/11/27	6,953,240	14,824	1.70
UK Treasury 1.25% IL 22/11/32	6,990,570	15,928	1.82
UK Treasury 1.25% IL 22/11/55	3,000,000	14,599	1.67
UK Treasury 1.875% IL 22/11/22	3,106,000	5,022	0.57
UK Treasury 2% IL 26/01/35	1,795,000	5,755	0.66
UK Treasury 2.5% IL 17/07/24	1,413,000	5,223	0.60
UK Treasury 4.125% IL 22/07/30	1,358,000	5,400	0.62
TOTAL GOVERNMENT BONDS		381,144	43.66
Portfolio of investments		853,787	97.79
Net other assets		19,328	2.21
Total net assets		873,115	100.00

All investments are ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

All bonds are denominated in Sterling (unless otherwise indicated).

^ These stocks have either been suspended, delisted or are in liquidation. They are included at the Manager's valuation.

AXA Lifetime Distribution Fund

Comparative Tables

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	A Accumulation			A Income		
	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020
Closing net asset value per share (p) †	149.27	142.39	128.29	129.89	125.11	114.39
Closing net asset value (£) †	1,160,334	1,411,199	1,248,424	22,642	22,007	31,432
Closing number of shares	777,363	991,053	973,161	17,431	17,589	27,479
Operating charges^	0.30%	0.31%	0.31%	0.30%	0.31%	0.31%

	I Accumulation		
	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020
Closing net asset value per share (p) †	145.86	139.00	124.96
Closing net asset value (£) †	871,922,574	869,784,041	860,315,996
Closing number of shares	597,770,196	625,749,700	688,446,647
Operating charges^	0.09%	0.10%	0.10%

	Z Accumulation			Z Income		
	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020	30/11/2021	31/05/2021	31/05/2020
Closing net asset value per share (p) †	117.91	112.55	101.53	108.88	104.95	96.08
Closing net asset value (£) †	4,975	4,998	4,997	4,972	4,988	4,980
Closing number of shares	4,219	4,440	4,921	4,566	4,753	5,183
Operating charges^	0.45%	0.46%	0.46%	0.45%	0.46%	0.46%

† Valued at bid-market prices.

^ Operating charges include indirect costs incurred in the maintenance and running of the Fund, as disclosed in expenses within the Statement of Total Return. The figures used within the table have been calculated against the average Net Asset Value for the accounting period.

AXA Lifetime Distribution Fund

Statement of Total Return

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	30/11/21		30/11/2020	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Income:				
Net capital gains		34,281		24,224
Revenue	8,616		6,211	
Expenses	(420)		(424)	
Interest payable and similar charges	-		-	
	<u>8,196</u>		<u>5,787</u>	
Net revenue before taxation				
Taxation	<u>(66)</u>		<u>(71)</u>	
Net revenue after taxation		<u>8,130</u>		<u>5,716</u>
Total return before distributions		42,411		29,940
Distributions		(8,456)		(5,966)
Change in net assets attributable to Shareholders from investment activities		<u>33,955</u>		<u>23,974</u>

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

	30/11/21		30/11/2020	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Opening net assets attributable to Shareholders		871,227		861,606
Amounts receivable on issue of shares	237		838	
Amounts payable on cancellation of shares	<u>(40,718)</u>		<u>(37,554)</u>	
		(40,481)		(36,716)
Change in net assets attributable to Shareholders from investment activities (see above)		33,955		23,974
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		8,414		5,931
Closing net assets attributable to Shareholders		<u>873,115</u>		<u>854,795</u>

The above statement shows the comparative closing net assets at 31 May 2021 whereas the current accounting period commenced 1 June 2021.

AXA Lifetime Distribution Fund

Balance Sheet

As at 30 November (unaudited)

	30/11/21 £'000	31/05/21 £'000
Assets:		
Fixed assets:		
Investments	853,787	838,220
Current assets:		
Debtors	6,871	2,709
Cash and bank balances	22,023	31,838
Total assets	<u>882,681</u>	<u>872,767</u>
Liabilities:		
Creditors:		
Other creditors	(9,566)	(1,540)
Total liabilities	<u>(9,566)</u>	<u>(1,540)</u>
Net assets attributable to Shareholders	<u>873,115</u>	<u>871,227</u>

AXA Lifetime Distribution Fund

Distribution Tables

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

First Distribution in pence per share

Group 1 Shares purchased prior to 1 June 2021

Group 2 Shares purchased on or after 1 June 2021 to 30 June 2021

	Net revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Distribution paid 30/07/21 (p)	Distribution paid 31/07/20 (p)
Share Class A Accumulation				
Group 1	0.325	-	0.325	0.058
Group 2	0.325	-	0.325	0.058
Share Class A Income				
Group 1	0.286	-	0.286	0.052
Group 2	0.286	-	0.286	0.052
Share Class I Accumulation				
Group 1	0.317	-	0.317	0.057
Group 2	0.071	0.246	0.317	0.057
Share Class Z Accumulation				
Group 1	0.257	-	0.257	0.046
Group 2	0.257	-	0.257	0.046
Share Class Z Income				
Group 1	0.239	-	0.239	0.044
Group 2	0.239	-	0.239	0.044

Second Distribution in pence per share

Group 1 Shares purchased prior to 1 July 2021

Group 2 Shares purchased on or after 1 July 2021 to 31 July 2021

	Net revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Distribution paid 31/08/21 (p)	Distribution paid 28/08/20 (p)
Share Class A Accumulation				
Group 1	0.073	-	0.073	0.078
Group 2	0.073	-	0.073	0.078
Share Class A Income				
Group 1	0.064	-	0.064	0.070
Group 2	0.064	-	0.064	0.070
Share Class I Accumulation				
Group 1	0.071	-	0.071	0.076
Group 2	0.071	-	0.071	0.076
Share Class Z Accumulation				
Group 1	0.059	-	0.059	0.062
Group 2	0.059	-	0.059	0.062
Share Class Z Income				
Group 1	0.054	-	0.054	0.059
Group 2	0.054	-	0.054	0.059

AXA Lifetime Distribution Fund

Distribution Tables

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Third Distribution in pence per share

Group 1 Shares purchased prior to 1 August 2021

Group 2 Shares purchased on or after 1 August 2021 to 31 August 2021

	Net revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Distribution paid 30/09/21 (p)	Distribution paid 30/09/20 (p)
Share Class A Accumulation				
Group 1	0.549	-	0.549	0.479
Group 2	0.105	0.444	0.549	0.479
Share Class A Income				
Group 1	0.482	-	0.482	0.428
Group 2	0.482	-	0.482	0.428
Share Class I Accumulation				
Group 1	0.536	-	0.536	0.467
Group 2	0.171	0.365	0.536	0.467
Share Class Z Accumulation				
Group 1	0.434	-	0.434	0.381
Group 2	0.434	-	0.434	0.381
Share Class Z Income				
Group 1	0.404	-	0.404	0.360
Group 2	0.404	-	0.404	0.360

Fourth Distribution in pence per share

Group 1 Shares purchased prior to 1 September 2021

Group 2 Shares purchased on or after 1 September 2021 to 30 September 2021

	Net revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Distribution paid 29/10/21 (p)	Distribution paid 30/10/20 (p)
Share Class A Accumulation				
Group 1	0.259	-	0.259	0.061
Group 2	0.259	-	0.259	0.061
Share Class A Income				
Group 1	0.226	-	0.226	0.055
Group 2	0.226	-	0.226	0.055
Share Class I Accumulation				
Group 1	0.253	-	0.253	0.059
Group 2	0.079	0.174	0.253	0.059
Share Class Z Accumulation				
Group 1	0.208	-	0.208	0.048
Group 2	0.208	-	0.208	0.048
Share Class Z Income				
Group 1	0.192	-	0.192	0.045
Group 2	0.192	-	0.192	0.045

AXA Lifetime Distribution Fund

Distribution Tables

As at 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Fifth Distribution in pence per share

Group 1 Shares purchased prior to 1 October 2021

Group 2 Shares purchased on or after 1 October 2021 to 31 October 2021

	Net revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Distribution paid 30/11/21 (p)	Distribution paid 30/11/20 (p)
Share Class A Accumulation				
Group 1	0.080	-	0.080	0.037
Group 2	-	0.080	0.080	0.037
Share Class A Income				
Group 1	0.072	-	0.072	0.033
Group 2	0.072	-	0.072	0.033
Share Class I Accumulation				
Group 1	0.079	-	0.079	0.036
Group 2	0.027	0.052	0.079	0.036
Share Class Z Accumulation				
Group 1	0.067	-	0.067	0.030
Group 2	0.067	-	0.067	0.030
Share Class Z Income				
Group 1	0.062	-	0.062	0.029
Group 2	0.062	-	0.062	0.029

Sixth Distribution in pence per share

Group 1 Shares purchased prior to 1 November 2021

Group 2 Shares purchased on or after 1 November 2021 to 30 November 2021

	Net revenue (p)	Equalisation (p)	Distribution payable 31/12/21 (p)	Distribution paid 31/12/20 (p)
Share Class A Accumulation				
Group 1	0.123	-	0.123	0.192
Group 2	0.123	-	0.123	0.192
Share Class A Income				
Group 1	0.108	-	0.108	0.171
Group 2	0.108	-	0.108	0.171
Share Class I Accumulation				
Group 1	0.120	-	0.120	0.187
Group 2	0.049	0.071	0.120	0.187
Share Class Z Accumulation				
Group 1	0.101	-	0.101	0.152
Group 2	0.101	-	0.101	0.152
Share Class Z Income				
Group 1	0.093	-	0.093	0.143
Group 2	0.093	-	0.093	0.143

Accounting Policies

For the six months ended 30 November 2021 (unaudited)

Accounting Basis

Basis of accounting

The Financial Statements of the Company comprise the Financial Statements of each of the sub-funds and have been prepared on a historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of investments, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102") and the Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Management Association ("IMA") in May 2014, and amended in June 2017. The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation and the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook ("COLL").

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of the annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 May 2021 and are described in those Financial Statements.

Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's ("ACD") Responsibilities

The Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 and the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ("COLL") require the ACD to prepare financial statements for each annual accounting period which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and of its net revenue and the net capital gains/(losses) on the property of the Company for the period. In preparing the financial statements the ACD is required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Conform with the disclosure requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice - Financial statements of UK Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Management Association ("IMA SORP 2014") in May 2014, and amended in June 2017;
- Follow generally accepted accounting principles and applicable accounting standards;
- Keep proper accounting records which enable it to demonstrate that the financial statements as prepared comply with the above requirements.
- Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in operation.

The ACD is responsible for the management of each portfolio in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation, Prospectus and COLL.

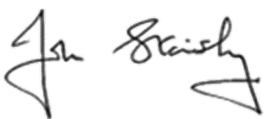
The ACD is also responsible for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The maintenance and integrity of the AXA Investment Managers UK Limited website is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors approval

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority Sourcebook, the contents of this report have been approved on behalf of AXA Investment Managers UK Limited by:



John Stainsby
Director
26th January 2022



Amanda Prince
Director
26th January 2022

Further Information

Classes of Shares

The Company can issue different classes of shares in respect of any Fund. Holders of Income shares are entitled to be paid the revenue attributable to such shares, in respect of each annual or accounting period. Holders of Accumulation shares are not entitled to be paid the revenue attributable to such shares, but that revenue is retained and accumulated for the benefit of shareholders and is reflected in the price of shares.

Valuation Point

The valuation point for each Fund is 12 noon on each dealing day (being each day which is a business day in London). Valuations may be made at other times under the terms contained within the Prospectus.

Other Information

The Instrument of Incorporation, Prospectus and the most recent and annual reports may be inspected at the office of the ACD which is also the Head Office of the Company and copies may be obtained upon application. Shareholders who have any complaints about the operation of the Company should contact the ACD or the Depositary in the first instance. In the event that a shareholder finds the response unsatisfactory they may make their complaint direct to the Financial Ombudsman Service at Exchange Tower, London E14 9SR.

Report

The annual report of the Company will be published within four months of each annual accounting period and the interim report will be published within two months of each accounting period.

Interim accounts	period ended 30 November
Annual accounts	year ended 31 May

Data Protection

The details you have provided will be held on computer by the Funds' Registrar but will not be used for any purpose except to fulfil its obligations to shareholders.

Effects of Personal Taxation

Investors should be aware that unless their shares are held within an ISA, or switched between Funds in this OEIC, selling shares is treated as a disposal for the purpose of Capital Gains tax.

Risk Warning

An investment in an Open Ended Investment Company should be regarded as a medium to long term investment. Investors should be aware that the price of shares and the income from them may fall as well as rise and investors may not receive back the full amount invested. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. Investments denominated in currencies other than the base currency of a fund are subject to fluctuation in exchange rates, which may be favourable or unfavourable.

The Securities Financing Transactions Regulation

The Securities Financing Transactions Regulation, as published by the European Securities and Markets Authority, aims to improve the transparency of the securities financing markets. Disclosures regarding exposure to Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs) or total return swaps required on all reports & accounts published after 13 January 2017. During the period to 30 November 2021 and at the balance sheet date, the Company did not use SFTs or total return swaps, as such no disclosure is required.

Further Information

Annual Management Charge

AXA Investment Managers UK Limited, as ACD, will receive an Annual Management Charge out of the property for Defensive Distribution Fund and Distribution Fund at the rate of 1.50% per annum for Class R Shares, 0.75% per annum for Class Z Shares, 0.40% per annum for Class B Shares, 0.50% per annum for Class A Shares, for Global Distribution Fund and Ethical Distribution Fund at the rate of 1.50% per annum for Class R Shares, 0.75% per annum for Class Z Shares, 0.50% per annum for Class B Shares and for Lifetime Distribution Fund at the rate of 0.45% per annum for Class Z Shares, 0.09% per annum for Class I Shares, 0.30% per annum for Class A Shares based on the net asset value of the relevant Fund calculated on a mid-market basis. The Annual Management Charge accrues monthly and is payable monthly in arrears. The maximum permitted Annual Management Charge payable to the ACD is 2% per annum for Class R, Class Z and Class B Shares.

Preliminary Charge

There is currently no initial charge on Class Z Shares, Class R Shares, Class I Shares, Class B Shares or Class A Shares.