Annual Long Report and Audited Financial Statements
Year ended
15 December 2024

AXA Managed Income Fund

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

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* These collectively comprise the Authorised Fund Manager's ("the Manager's") Report for the Trust.

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.

Fund Objective & Investment Policy

The aim of AXA Managed Income Fund ("the Fund") is to produce an income return with potential for long-term growth of capital (being a period of five years or more).

The Fund invests at least 80% in bonds issued in or hedged back to Sterling by companies and governments which the Manager believes will provide an income return. The Fund may invest in investment grade bonds (meaning bonds with a rating of at least BBB- by Standard & Poor or equivalent rating by Moody's or Fitch), or sub-investment grade bonds. The Manager selects bonds based upon analysis of an issuer's financial status, quality of its management, expected profitability and current value relative to other bonds in the market. The Manager seeks to reduce the risk of defaults through diversification and its analysis and selection of bonds. The Fund may also invest in shares, other transferable securities (which could include unrated bonds) and units in collective investment schemes (including funds managed by the Manager and its associates). The Fund may use derivatives for Efficient Portfolio Management (such as, interest rate futures and foreign exchange swaps). Use may be made of borrowing, cash holdings, hedging and other investment techniques permitted in the applicable Financial Conduct Authority rules.

While the Funds does not pursue a sustainability outcome, it avoids investing in bonds issued by issuers which present excessive degrees of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risk. As such, the Manager applies AXA IM Group's sector specific investment guidelines relating to responsible investment to the Fund. Such guidelines exclude investment in soft commodity derivatives or exposure to certain issuers based on their involvement in specific sectors (such as tobacco production, ecosystem protection and deforestation, controversial weapons and climate risks). The Manager also applies the AXA IM's ESG Standards policy. This policy excludes investment in issuers based on:manufacture of white phosphorus weapons; certain criteria relating to human rights and anti-corruption as well as other ESG factors. The AXA IM's ESG Standards policy and AXA IM's sector specific investment guidelines are subject to change and the latest copies are accessible via the links provided in the "Responsible Investment" section of the prospectus and are available from the Manager on request.

Further, in selecting investments, the Manager will, in addition to the application of the above policies, take into account the issuer's ESG score as one factor within its broader analysis of the issuer to make selections which are expected to generate an income return over the long term. It is, however, just one component of the Manager's investment process. The Manager believes that issuers with higher ESG scores manage risk associated with ESG issues more effectively, contributing to better financial performance of such issuers in the long term. ESG scores are obtained from our selected external provider(s) and may be adjusted by the Manager using its own research. The "Responsible Investment" section of the prospectus contains details on our selected external provider(s). The Manager will not invest in bonds with the lowest ESG scores, save in exceptional circumstances, such as where it deems, through its own research, that the ESG score of the company does not accurately or fully reflect its current ESG profile.

If the Manager deems that an investment no longer meets the criteria set out in this investment policy or its expectations in terms of that investment's prospects for achieving the Fund's objective, the Manager will disinvest as soon as practicable having regard to the best interests of the Fund's investors and in accordance with its best execution policy.

This Fund is actively managed without reference to any Benchmark. The IA Sterling Strategic Bond Sector Total Return Net may be used by investors to compare the Fund's performance.

AXA Managed Income Fund ('the Fund') is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Important Events During the Year

CHANGE OF NAME, INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND INVESTMENT POLICY

AXA Framlington Managed Income Fund changed its name to AXA Managed Income Fund on 14 June 2024. The investment objective and investment policy of the Fund also changed at that same time. The Fund's core investment philosophy, investment process and risk profile will remain unaltered.

WHY HAVE WE DECIDED TO CHANGE THE NAME OF THE FUND?

We changed the name of the Fund to drop the "Framlington" brand from the name. This is part of AXA IM's general rebranding of certain funds, which still have their historic branding. Given that the "Framlington" name is associated with our equity-based funds, and, given that the Fund's main asset class are fixed income investments, we consider it more suitable for the Fund's branding to be aligned with our fixed income based funds, which do not contain the "Framlington" name.

HOW AND WHY HAVE WE CHANGED THE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE FUND?

The original investment objective stated that the aim of the Fund was to produce a "high" income return. We have amended the reference from "high" income to "an income return." This is to remove any ambiguity as to the potential level of income which the Fund intends to achieve, given that "high" is a relative term and may imply that the income generated is better than a benchmark or other financial instruments with similar asset allocations. We have carried through this change in the investment policy, by replacing the reference to "above-average income" to "an income return" for the same reason. Please note however that the Fund remains focussed on generating income and the level of income which the Fund aims to achieve is not changing.

The financial objective remains otherwise unchanged.

HOW HAVE WE CHANGED THE INVESTMENT POLICY OF THE FUND?

We have amended the investment policy to:

(i) amend the minimum investment limit in bonds from 70% to 80%. The investment policy previously referred to investing "primarily" in bonds which numerically translates to 70%, per standardised definitions applied across the authorised fund's industry;

(ii) to introduce the use of currency hedging to the non-Sterling portion of the portfolio and therefore clarify that bonds held in the portfolio are either issued in Sterling or hedged back into Sterling;

(iii) to clarify that bonds held in the portfolio may be corporate or government bonds, which may be investment grade or sub-investment grade (as defined in the investment policy) and that our strategy will apply to all types of bonds;

(iv) to add further detail on the bond selection process and how the Manager mitigates risk in the portfolio;

(v) to clarify that equity investment does not form a significant portion of the portfolio, but is a permitted investment which the Fund may invest in;

(vi) to emphasise the existing ESG part of the investment process which we apply to all selections for the portfolio; and

(vii) to detail our disinvestment policy for holdings which no longer meet the Fund's strategy.

The remainder of the changes are to provide further clarification or detail and to align the language with other funds in the Trust.

Important Events During the Year (continued)

CHANGE OF SETTLEMENT PERIOD FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF UNITS

The settlement period for the sale and purchase of units in the AXA Managed Income Fund will shorten from four working days (from the dealing day) to two working days for trades placed from 27 January 2025 onwards.

Investment Review

Top Ten Holdings as at 15 December 2024	%
Mitchells & Butlers Finance 6.013% 15/12/28 *Financials*	2.62
HSBC 8.201% 16/11/34 *Financials*	2.39
M&G 5.56% 20/07/55 *Financials*	2.36
BP Capital Markets 4.25% Perpetual *Energy*	2.29
Yorkshire Building Society 3.375% 13/09/28 *Financials*	2.24
Lloyds Banking 7.875% Perpetual *Financials*	2.02
Tesco Property Finance 3 5.744% 13/04/40 *Financials*	1.81
Direct Line Insurance 4.75% Perpetual *Financials*	1.76
Greene King Finance 3.593% 15/03/35 *Financials*	1.74
Credit Agricole 5.75% 09/11/34 *Financials*	1.70

Our last report, covering the six months to 15 June 2024, had seen central banks push back on the near-term and aggressive rate cuts which markets had been pricing in at the end of 2023, wanting more certainty on the inflation outlook before cutting rates, which put upward pressure on government bond yields. Corporate bonds had remained in demand as investors were happy to lock into higher all-in yields, given few fundamental credit concerns, with lower relative borrowing costs for companies, as spreads continued to tighten.

The latest six months has seen central banks shift to a more dovish tone, led by the US Federal Reserve ('Fed') which was encouraged that data was looking disinflationary as the labour market cooled. Politics have had an increasing influence, with elections in the US and the UK, while French and German governments suffered loss of support. Political change seems to be in vogue, the pain from the recent cost-of-living crisis and significant interest rate rising cycle, prompting voters to look for alternatives to those political parties that were in power at that time.

When the Fed held rates in July, it believed risks to its goals had moved into better balance, and although a rate cut was viewed as plausible, most members saw September as appropriate. A sharp bout of weakness in risk markets in early August (a weak US jobs report, weak earnings, and concerns about the end of the yen carry trade), proved short-lived, as the Bank of Japan said it would refrain from raising rates if markets were unstable. Fed Chair Powell later confirmed that the time had come to adjust US policy, given confidence that inflation is on the path to 2%, adding that the Fed did not want to see any further weakness in labour market conditions. Evidence of softer US activity and further dovish Fed comments (more risks to employment than inflation), encouraged market hopes that the Fed could start its rate cutting cycle with an outsized 50 basis point (bp) cut in September, although this was tempered by a higher-than-expected US core CPI print. Most forecasters expected just a 25bp cut, even if markets were more fifty-fifty. Eager Fed watchers suggested that the lack of pushback (via media sources) against 50bp, left it on the table. The Fed did cut by 50bp in September, its accompanying forecasts showing higher unemployment and lower inflation than previous forecasts, while it also expected a further 50bp of cuts (over two meetings) for the rest of 2024, four 25bp cuts in 2025, and two more in 2026. Fed Chair Powell failed to give any economic justification for starting with a 50bp cut, but rejected the suggestion that it was playing catch up for a late start in the easing cycle. A strong US jobs report at the start of October suggested the Fed's concerns about the labour market were perhaps unwarranted. FOMC (Federal Open Market Committee) minutes revealed that September's rate cut might have been just a regular 25bp. The Fed cut again in November, this time by 25bp, although saw less downside risks for the US economy after remarkably good recent economic performance. Markets became increasingly concerned about the risk of increased government spending in the US, no matter who won November's US Presidential election. Donald Trump's emphatic win – not the close race predicted by many after Kamala Harris had replaced stumbling incumbent Joe Biden as the Democrat candidate - prompted a spike in US treasury yields, given the prospect of a deteriorating fiscal position, with Trump expected to cut taxes, while his imposition of tariffs will likely boost inflation. Markets expect a further 25bp rate cut at the Fed's meeting later in December, but the strong recent economic performance and likely further stimulus, has seen 2025 rate cut expectations scaled back to just three cuts from the previously expected four.

In the UK, the Bank of England held rates at its June meeting, with a 7-2 vote, although for some of the seven who voted to hold rates, the decision was finely balanced, suggesting a rate cut was close. The Bank did start its policy easing cycle by cutting rates by 25bp to 5.00% at its next meeting in early August, with a narrow 5-4 vote, although was non-committal as to the future path of rate cuts; the Bank needed to make sure inflation stayed low and would not cut rates too quickly or by too much. That said, with lower inflation forecast in its updated economic assessment, there was scope for further

Investment Review (continued)

cuts. The Bank appeared to have moved away from focussing on every piece of incoming data, instead monitoring the risks around the persistence of inflation. Rates were held as expected at September's meeting. Labour's resounding general election win, came as no surprise, and with more central-leaning, rather than left-wing tendencies, initial market reaction was minimal. The first Labour budget for 14 years at the end of October was, as expected, a tax and spend affair; there was a big uplift to taxes and an even bigger increase in spending, largely targeted towards day-to-day operations. The OBR (Office for Budget Responsibility) saw limited positive impact on growth and suggested a slightly higher bank rate and inflation. The Bank of England cut rates as expected by 25bp to 4.75% at its November meeting; updated quarterly forecasts from the Bank saw both growth and inflation revised higher on the back of the additional spending announced in the budget, with inflation forecast to be above target in two years' time (2.4% vs previous 1.8%) before falling back below target in three years. Bank of England Governor Bailey later commented that four rate cuts in the UK in 2025 was the most likely scenario, as inflation had come down faster than thought. Markets now price-in less than three cuts in 2025.

Elsewhere, after holding rates in July, the ECB continued its policy loosening, cutting rates by 25bp at consecutive meetings in September, as expected, October (that had not been expected a month earlier), and December (taking the Depo rate to 3.00%), making it four cuts since June. Upcoming decisions will be on a meeting-by-meeting approach and will be data dependent. The ECB views current rates as restrictive, with the neutral rate probably 1.75%-2.00%, a level which markets expect the ECB to reach by mid-2025, given the anaemic performance of the Eurozone economy. The Swiss National Bank cut rates by 50bp instead of the 25bp cut expected in December, as it attempted to slow the strength in the Swiss franc, which is likely benefiting from the uncertain political landscape in France and Germany.

Government bonds continued soft performance early in the period, following the Fed's more hawkish bias at its meeting in early June, but were soon encouraged by the Fed's shift to a more dovish tone, pushing yields sharply lower in July. The fall in yields continued in the first half of August, as safe-haven assets benefited from a brief period of risk-off sentiment, but reversed most of that by month end, on reassuring comments. Further strength in September ahead of the Fed's expected first rate cut of the cycle, was largely reversed, despite the 50bp rate cut, as markets reappraised the speed and the extent of US rate cuts (10 cuts of 25bp by the end of 2025 priced-in just before the Fed's decision was pared to nearer 7.5 by the end of the month). Further rate cuts had limited impact on government bond markets, which were negatively influenced by other factors. Concerns about higher government spending on both sides of the Atlantic saw gilt yields follow US treasury yields higher, spiking in the wake of the big increase in borrowing announced in the UK budget, largely funded by additional gilt supply, especially at the long end. Yields continued their move higher ahead of the US Presidential Election. While Trump's victory will undoubtedly provide a more negative backdrop for US government bonds, this outcome had largely been priced-in following the substantial rise in yields from the September lows, soon pushing yields lower in a relief rally. This was relatively short-lived, however, as concerns about future rate cuts in the US as well as the UK in December, prompted yields to resume their march higher. 10-year gilt yields rose 35bp to 4.41% over the period (72bp higher over the 12 months), having been as low as 3.76% in September and as high as 4.56% in early November. Gilts lagged international comparisons, with 10-year US treasury yields 18bp higher at 4.40%, while similar maturity German bund yields fell 10bp to 2.26%. The gilt curve steepened, with 2-year yields 14bp higher at 4.31% (+2bp over 12 months), while 30-year yields jumped 43bp to 4.97% (+81bp over 12 months). That gave a return on the ICE BAML Gilt index of -0.95% (-1.78% over 12 months), with 0-5 years +2.03% (+3.41%), 5-15 years -0.33% (-0.57%) and over 15 years -4.31% (-7.52%).

New issues of corporate bonds picked up briefly after the summer lull, although supply of new bonds was relatively muted in sterling, unlike in dollars and euros. Demand has remained strong, with investors apparently attracted by relatively high all-in yields, even if a large part of that comes from underlying gilts. This is helped by a sanguine view on economic prospects; even the sharp rise in government bond yields into year-end did not impact sentiment, suggesting investors' comfort that this adjustment in yields would not have undue consequences for economies, corporate profitability, and balance sheets. Spreads were 28bp tighter at +98bp over the period (41bp tighter over 12 months), enough to offset the rise in gilt yields for the market as a whole (although not for longer bonds), with corporate bond yields actually 12bp lower at 5.31% (2bp higher over 12 months). That gave a total return on the ICE BAML Sterling Corporates & Collateralised index of +2.27% (+3.72% over 12 months) with 1-5 year +2.90% (+5.20%), 5-15 year +2.28% (+3.67%) and over 15 year -0.94% (-2.20%). As is typical in such a strong period for corporate bonds, spreads compressed as investors took on more

Investment Review (continued)

credit risk to get more yield; spreads for the weakest rated bonds, BBB rated, tightened the most, by 32bp to +125bp (51bp tighter over 12 months), which meant that higher yielding sectors such as subordinated financials, both banks and insurers, saw the most significant spread tightening. Longer duration bonds (and sectors) underperformed from a total return perspective, given the rates move. Sterling high yield bond yields were 89bp lower at 7.68% over the last six months (130bp lower over 12 months), giving a total return of +6.05% (+11.37% over 12 months).

The UK water sector remained in the headlines and under pressure, led by heavily-indebted Thames Water. The increased uncertainty surrounding Thames' ability to raise the equity required to support the business going forward, because of the regulatory backdrop and lack of returns for shareholders (and what that meant for its credit quality), prompted Thames Water senior bonds to be downgraded to below investment grade, exiting the mainstream investment grade bond indices, forcing some investors to sell positions at low levels, putting further downward pressure on Thames bond prices. The new government confirmed that Thames will not be nationalised, but it is very difficult to say with any conviction, what the company will look like going forward. Other water company issuers, most in a far stronger financial position than Thames, saw their bonds cheapen in sympathy, although rallied from their worst levels of early August. Several water companies issued new bonds, at cheaper levels than their credit ratings would suggest, highlighting to the regulator that poor sentiment does not help business planning for these companies that are dependent on the bond market to help fund their future expenditure. Credit rating agencies changed their assessment of the stability and predictability of the regulatory framework in the UK. Regulator Ofwat's Final Determination for the next 5-year regulatory period later in December is expected to be kinder to the water companies than in its initial Draft Determination.

The AXA Managed Income Fund provided a total return of +4.51% (Z Acc, net of fees and gross of tax) over the last six months (+9.49% over the 12 months).

Income is integral to the Fund's philosophy, so portfolio turnover was generally focussed on maintaining a decent yield. We retain exposure to the more interesting/'yieldy'/risky parts of the market including bank and insurance company contingent convertible bonds (Cocos) and corporate hybrids, although there has been small improvement in the overall credit profile and a small increase in duration, given the yield pick-up available buying longer dated bonds. Purchases included corporate hybrids from utility companies Orsted and Vattenfall, and as the gilt curve steepened, we added some longer dated investment grade bonds from companies including United Utilities, Notting Hill Housing Association, EDF, Kering and Snam. Yields were higher than on the shorter dated bonds we sold to fund these purchases. We also added to water company bonds, taking advantage of spread widening in the sector to lock into very good yields for solid investment grade companies; these included 10- and 15-year bonds from Kelda (Yorkshire Water) as well as a new 20-year bond from Anglian Water, the average yield on these well over 6.25%. Osprey (Anglian Water Holdco) shorter bonds were bought on a yield of over 8.5%. We introduced crossover credit Time Warner Cable 2042 bonds on a yield over 7%. We were also active in high yield names, adding bonds from Virgin Media (7%+ yield), 888 Acquisitions (10%+ yield), Ocado (10%+ yield), Domestic & General (8%+ yield) and Sherwood Financing (9.5%+ yield), the latter a refinancing of its 6% bond that we had bought in the mid-80s earlier in the year, which was redeemed at 100. Bonds sold to fund purchases included short-dated bonds from Gatwick Airport, Digital Realty, Delamare, Hiscox, Phoenix Group and Close Brothers, as well as short call corporate hybrids from Vodafone, National Grid, BP and EDF; yields are not as interesting as they used to be for these subordinated instruments. Bonds that matured included AT1 issues from Nationwide (6.25% coupon) and Barclays (5.875% coupon) and the retail bond from Regional REIT (4.5% coupon), while the RSA preference share was bought back by the company. We fully exited our position in Thames Water, despite rescue offers, given continued lack of visibility on what exactly will happen to the company and its bonds, and the potential to be blocked from trading in the bonds if we were to vote on proposals. We continued to take advantage of good market liquidity in general to scale back holdings in smaller issues such as Bruntwood, International Personal Finance, Enquest and Burford. In International Personal Finance, we switched into the more liquid euro-denominated bond.

The investment case for longer dated government bonds stacks up from a valuation (yield) perspective, especially with short term rates set to be cut further, although inflation risks and high government borrowing has put upward pressure on long yields. UK rate expectations have been closely linked to the US, but there are stark differences: UK rate cuts have totalled only 50bp to date, economic growth has stalled and faces further headwinds after the budget (which may hurt the labour market), and even the Bank Governor sees four rate cuts as likely in 2025. More rate cuts than current market

Investment Review (continued)

expectations would further boost the relative attraction of longer dated bonds. The relative borrowing cost for companies, spreads, are at their tightest (most expensive) levels since 2007, before the global financial crisis. That said, credit fundamentals (balance sheets and profitability) are generally sound, with the economic background supportive. Companies that rely on bond financing, generally continue to show strong commitment to underpinning credit ratings, thereby ensuring ongoing access to bond markets. Corporate bond yields, however, are considerably higher than the typical levels we had been used to in recent years, when ultra-low interest rates and central bank quantitative easing had kept government bond yields exceptionally low. The higher all-in yield (government bond yield plus corporate bond spread) seems to be attracting investors, especially as interest rates are expected to be reduced further. The attraction of switching longer in credit is less compelling, given the tight level of spreads generally and flat credit curves.

Phil Roantree

Source of all performance data: AXA Investment Managers, Morningstar to 15 December 2024.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance. All performance figures calculated as follows: Single Priced NAV (Net Asset Value) with net income reinvested, net of fees in GBP, gross of tax. Performance is representative of Z Acc Class.

Portfolio Changes

For the year ended 15 December 2024

Major Purchases	Cost (£'000)
UK Treasury 2.75% 07/09/24	5,926
UK Treasury 0.625% 22/10/50	5,643
Mitchells & Butlers Finance 6.013% 15/12/28	5,379
Hiscox 6.125% 24/11/45	5,040
Credit Agricole 5.75% 09/11/34	4,499
Centrica 1% 21/05/55	4,000
RAC Bond 4.87% 06/05/46	3,859
Marston's Issuer 6.2491% 15/10/27	3,499
Yorkshire Water Finance 6.375% 18/11/34	3,485
Coventry Building Society 1% 07/11/27	3,081
Other purchases	107,304
Total purchases for the year	151,715

Major Sales	Proceeds (£'000)
Centrica 5.25% 10/04/75	6,998
Barclays 5.875% Perpetual	6,928
Imperial Brands Finance 4.875% 07/06/32	6,900
UK Treasury 0.125% 31/01/24	6,000
UK Treasury 2.75% 07/09/24	5,994
BAT International Finance 2.25% 09/09/52	5,749
Marston's Issuer 3.60712% 16/07/35	5,730
EnQuest 9% 27/10/27	5,322
International Personal Finance 12% 12/12/27	5,212
Electricite de France 6% Perpetual	4,972
Other sales	101,274
Total sales for the year	161,079

Managing Risks

Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The price of units and the revenue from them can go down as well as up and investors may not get back the amount originally invested. An initial charge is usually made when you purchase units. Changes in exchange rates will affect the value of Fund investments overseas. Investment in smaller companies and newer markets offers the possibility of higher returns but may also involve a higher degree of risk.

The Fund is managed in accordance with the objective set out on page 3. By investing in financial markets there are associated risks and the following paragraphs explain the Manager's approach to managing those risks.

RISK PROFILE

The Fund invests principally in bonds issued by companies (predominantly UK companies) which the Manager believes will provide above-average income. The Fund may also invest in bonds issued by governments and shares of companies. The Manager selects bonds and shares based upon analysis of a company's financial status, quality of its management, expected profitability and prospects for growth.

CREDIT RISK

All bonds have a potential credit risk, in that the issuer could default on its obligations to pay income and/or capital. An issuer default would likely result in a large drop in the value of that bond. The value of a bond will also be affected by the perceived credit risk of the issuer, including changes to credit ratings and the general level of aversion to credit risk in the market. Generally, an increased level of perceived credit risk leads to a fall in the value of the bond, and vice versa. Credit risk can be measured by ratings assigned to issuers of bonds by third party credit rating agencies. The largest credit rating agencies are Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings. Each credit rating agency uses different designations. The highest designation (Aaa (Moody's), AAA (Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings)) are intended to represent a lower probability of default of the issuer. The credit rating agencies designate "investment grade" bonds as Baa3 or above (Moody's) or BBB- or above (Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings). See further below under "High yield bonds risk".

Internal investment guidelines are set, if necessary, to ensure credit risk is maintained within a range deemed suitable based on the Fund's investment objectives and investment policy. These guidelines could include credit quality indicators, measures of sensitivity to credit spread moves and diversification measures.

HIGH YIELD BONDS RISK

High yield bonds (also known as sub-investment grade bonds) are fixed interest securities issued by companies with lower credit ratings (Ba1 and below (Moody's) or BB+ and below (Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings)). They are potentially more risky than investment grade bonds which have higher ratings. The issuers of high yield bonds will be at greater risk of default or ratings downgrades. The capital value of the Fund's investment in high yield bonds and the level of income it receives may fall as a result of such issuers ceasing to trade. The Fund will endeavour to mitigate the risks associated with high yield bonds, by diversifying their holdings by issuer, industry and credit quality.

This is an inherent risk for funds invested within high yield bonds. Internal investment guidelines (which may include measures of credit quality, measures of sensitivity to credit spread moves and diversification measures), scenario testing as well as other regular monitoring seek to ensure the level of risk is aligned with the Fund's investment objectives and investment policy.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS RISK

Certain Funds may invest in convertible bonds which are fixed interest securities issued by companies which may be converted either at a stated price or stated rate for shares in the issuing company at specified times during the life of the convertible bonds. Although to a lesser extent than with fixed interest securities generally, the market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates rise. Because of the conversion feature, the market value of convertible securities also tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying shares. Convertible bonds may also have call provisions and other features which may give rise to the issuing company forcibly converting them to shares. The value and performance of the Fund may also be adversely affected as a result.

Investments in convertible bonds are subject to the same interest rate, credit and prepayment risks associated with comparable conventional corporate bonds. The Net Asset Value of the Fund may be adversely affected as a result of such risks.

This is an inherent risk for funds invested within convertible bonds. Internal investment guidelines, scenario testing as well as other regular monitoring seek to ensure the level of risk is aligned with the 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.

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

INTEREST RATE RISK

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 greater 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 Fund's investment objectives and investment policy. These guidelines could include measures of sensitivity to changes of interest rates.

PREPAYMENT AND EXTENSION RISK

Prepayment risk is the risk associated with the early unscheduled return of capital (i.e., repayment of the debt) by the issuer on a bond. Prepayment generally occurs in a declining interest rate environment. When capital is returned early, no future interest payments will be paid on that part of the capital. If the bond was purchased at a premium (i.e., at a price greater than the value of the capital), the return on the bond will be less than what was estimated at the time of purchase.

The opposite of prepayment risk is extension risk which is the risk of a bond's expected maturity lengthening in duration due to a slowdown in prepayments of capital. Extension risk is mainly the result of rising interest rates. If the bond was purchased in anticipation of an early repayment of capital, an extension of the maturity could impact the price of the bond.

The portfolio tends to hold a mixture of callable and non-callable positions.

STOCK LENDING RISK

The Fund may participate in a stock lending programme managed by an affiliate of the Manager (acting as stock lending agent) for the purpose of lending the Fund's securities via entering into a stock lending authorisation agreement. If the Fund engages in stock lending it will be exposed to counterparty credit risk in that the borrower may default on a loan, become insolvent or otherwise be unable to meet, or refuse to honour, its obligations to return loaned or equivalent securities. In this event, the relevant Fund could experience delays in recovering the loaned securities, may not be able to recover the loaned securities and may incur a capital loss which might result in a reduction in the net asset value of the relevant Fund. The Fund's exposure to its counterparty will be mitigated by the fact that the counterparty will be requested to post collateral, in the form of cash or debt or equity securities, as from time to time set out in the relevant stock lending agreement, and will forfeit its collateral if it defaults on the transaction. If a counterparty defaults and fails to return equivalent securities to those loaned, the Fund may suffer a loss equal to any shortfall between the value of the realised collateral and the market value of the replacement securities. Such collateral shortfall may arise as a result of inaccurate pricing of the collateral, unfavourable market movements in the value of the collateral, or a lack of liquidity in the market on which the collateral is traded. If the relevant transaction with a counterparty is not fully collateralised, then the Fund's credit exposure to the counterparty in such circumstances will be higher than if the transaction had been fully collateralised. When entering into stock lending the Fund may also be exposed to settlement risk (i.e. the possibility that one or more parties to the transactions will fail to deliver the assets at agreed-upon time) and legal risk, which is the risk of loss due to the unexpected application of a law or regulation, or because a court declares a contract not legally enforceable. In addition to the specific risks identified above stock lending carry other risks, as described in this Risk Factors section, notably (i) counterparty risk, ii) custody insolvency and iii) liquidity risk.

For Stock Lending the risks are partially mitigated by: (i) the lending agent seeking to lend only to counterparties who are considered to have a strong financial standing; (ii) the requirement to receive collateral of good quality and liquidity (the anticipated ability to sell the collateral if needed) covering the value of assets lent, and this amount being regularly reviewed to reflect any market movement in the value of assets lent and received; (iii) carrying out the transaction under legal documentation corresponding to recognised market standards; (iv) limiting the amount of lending to individual counterparties; (v) ensuring the terms of the loan allow it to be requested to be recalled at any time.

RISK AND REWARD PROFILE

Lower Risk ⟷ Higher Risk

Potentially lower reward — Potentially higher reward

1	2	3	**4**	5	6	7

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. There has been no change from prior year.

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

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.

Fund Information

FIVE YEAR PERFORMANCE

In the five years to 15 December 2024, the price of Z Accumulation units, with net income reinvested, rose by +19.69%. The IA £ Strategic Bond Net Return increased by +7.76% over the same time period. During the same period, the price of Z Income units, with zero income reinvested, fell by -9.33%. (Source: AXA Investment Managers and Morningstar) (Prices in GBP).

FIVE YEAR DISCRETE PERFORMANCE (DISCRETE YEARS TO LATEST REPORTING DATE)

Date	AXA Managed Income Z Acc Gross	IA Sterling Strategic Bond (NR)
15 Dec 2019 - 15 Dec 2020	+2.02%	+6.06%
15 Dec 2020 - 15 Dec 2021	+9.51%	+1.51%
15 Dec 2021 - 15 Dec 2022	-8.73%	-10.70%
15 Dec 2022 - 15 Dec 2023	+7.21%	+5.48%
15 Dec 2023 - 15 Dec 2024	+9.49%	+6.25%

Source: AXA Investment Managers & Morningstar. Basis: single price basis (NAV) with net income reinvested for Accumulation units, net of fees in GBP.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

YIELD

D Inc Gross	5.99%
D Acc Gross	5.86%
R Inc Gross	6.00%
R Acc Gross	5.86%
Z Inc Gross	5.99%
Z Acc Gross	5.86%

CHARGES

	Initial Charge	Annual Management Charge
D Unit Classes	Nil	0.70%
R Unit Classes	Nil	1.00%
Z Unit Classes	Nil	0.50%

ONGOING CHARGES*

D Inc Gross	0.76%
D Acc Gross	0.77%
R Inc Gross	1.06%
R Acc Gross	1.06%
Z Inc Gross	0.56%
Z Acc Gross	0.56%

*Ongoing Charges are sourced from the Fund's latest Key Investor Information Document (KIID), found here:
https://funds.axa-im.co.uk/en/adviser/fund/axa-managed-income-fund-z-g-accumulation-gbp/#documents

For additional information on AXA's fund charges and costs please use the following link:
https://retail.axa-im.co.uk/fund-charges-and-costs

UNIT TRUST INDIVIDUAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

The AXA Managed Income Fund is available as a Stocks and Shares ISA through the AXA Investment Managers Stocks and Shares ISA.

THE TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES (TCFD)

From June 2023 the FCA has introduced requirements for Managers of UK UCITS to report annually on a broad set of climate related disclosures that can promote more informed investment decisions. The reporting includes data relating to greenhouse gas emissions, carbon emissions, carbon footprint, and weighted carbon intensity. You can find a copy of the latest TCFD report for AXA Managed Income Fund here:
https://funds.axa-im.co.uk/en/adviser/fund/axa-managed-income-fund-z-g-accumulation-gbp/#documents

SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS (SDR) – CONSUMER FACING DISCLOSURE

Under the UK's Sustainability Disclosure Requirements (SDR), Sustainable Investment Labels have been introduced to help investors find products that have a specific sustainability goal. This product does not have a UK sustainable investment label. While the fund considers environmental, societal and governance factors as part of its investment approach, this product does not pursue a specific sustainability goal. The Consumer Facing Disclosure document which outlines the funds sustainability approach can be found here:
https://funds.axa-im.co.uk/en/adviser/fund/axa-managed-income-fund-z-g-accumulation-gbp/#documents

Comparative Tables

Change in net assets per unit	D Inc Gross~ 15/12/2024 (p)	15/12/2023 (p)	15/12/2022 (p)	D Acc Gross~ 15/12/2024 (p)	15/12/2023 (p)	15/12/2022 (p)
Opening net asset value per unit†	92.91	92.41	101.70	189.04	176.47	186.30
Return before operating charges^	9.40	7.15	(4.88)	19.37	13.97	(9.05)
Operating charges	(0.74)	(0.72)	(0.42)	(1.53)	(1.40)	(0.78)
Return after operating charges^	8.66	6.43	(5.30)	17.84	12.57	(9.83)
Distributions	(5.87)	(5.93)	(3.99)	(12.17)	(11.53)	(7.48)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	-	-	-	12.17	11.53	7.48
Closing net asset value per unit†	**95.70**	**92.91**	**92.41**	**206.88**	**189.04**	**176.47**
*^after direct transaction costs of:	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	-
Performance						
Return after charges	9.32%	6.96%	-5.21%	9.44%	7.12%	-5.28%
Other Information						
Closing net asset value† (£'000)	1,753	1,930	1,662	3,837	3,647	1,448
Closing number of units	1,832,085	2,077,780	1,798,380	1,854,664	1,929,301	820,462
Operating charges	0.77%	0.78%	0.77%	0.77%	0.78%	0.77%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
Prices						
Highest unit price #	98.39	96.07	101.80	208.10	190.30	186.50
Lowest unit price #	93.84	90.37	89.03	190.90	176.80	166.80

Comparative Tables (Continued)

	R Inc Gross			R Acc Gross		
Change in net assets per unit	15/12/2024 (p)	15/12/2023 (p)	15/12/2022 (p)	15/12/2024 (p)	15/12/2023 (p)	15/12/2022 (p)
Opening net asset value per unit†	92.46	92.23	107.13	188.16	176.15	194.16
Return before operating charges^	9.34	7.17	(8.72)	19.26	13.95	(16.03)
Operating charges	(1.02)	(1.01)	(1.09)	(2.12)	(1.94)	(1.98)
Return after operating charges^	8.32	6.16	(9.81)	17.14	12.01	(18.01)
Distributions	(5.83)	(5.93)	(5.09)	(12.10)	(11.51)	(9.38)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	-	-	-	12.10	11.51	9.38
Closing net asset value per unit†	**94.95**	**92.46**	**92.23**	**205.30**	**188.16**	**176.15**
*^after direct transaction costs of:	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	-
Performance						
Return after charges	9.00%	6.68%	-9.16%	9.11%	6.82%	-9.28%
Other Information						
Closing net asset value† (£'000)	715	807	2,180	14,013	16,005	21,225
Closing number of units	752,922	873,150	2,363,926	6,825,220	8,505,963	12,049,526
Operating charges	1.07%	1.08%	1.07%	1.07%	1.08%	1.07%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
Prices						
Highest unit price #	97.71	95.86	107.90	206.50	189.40	195.50
Lowest unit price #	93.39	90.24	88.89	190.00	176.40	166.50

Comparative Tables (Continued)

	Z Inc Gross			Z Acc Gross		
Change in net assets per unit	15/12/2024 (p)	15/12/2023 (p)	15/12/2022 (p)	15/12/2024 (p)	15/12/2023 (p)	15/12/2022 (p)
Opening net asset value per unit†	101.30	100.55	116.20	193.67	180.42	197.88
Return before operating charges^	10.26	7.79	(9.50)	19.86	14.32	(16.38)
Operating charges	(0.60)	(0.58)	(0.62)	(1.16)	(1.07)	(1.08)
Return after operating charges^	9.66	7.21	(10.12)	18.70	13.25	(17.46)
Distributions	(6.40)	(6.46)	(5.53)	(12.48)	(11.82)	(9.59)
Retained distributions on accumulation units	-	-	-	12.48	11.82	9.59
Closing net asset value per unit†	**104.56**	**101.30**	**100.55**	**212.37**	**193.67**	**180.42**
*^after direct transaction costs of:	0.01	-	-	0.01	-	-
Performance						
Return after charges	9.54%	7.17%	-8.71%	9.66%	7.34%	-8.82%
Other Information						
Closing net asset value† (£'000)	66,497	66,870	70,042	177,050	184,885	196,416
Closing number of units	63,599,216	66,014,260	69,659,953	83,368,245	95,463,934	108,864,379
Operating charges	0.57%	0.58%	0.57%	0.57%	0.58%	0.57%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%
Prices						
Highest unit price #	107.40	104.70	117.00	213.60	194.90	199.20
Lowest unit price #	102.30	98.56	96.76	195.60	180.70	170.40

† Valued at bid-market prices.

High and low price disclosures are based on quoted unit prices. Therefore the opening and closing NAV prices may fall outside the high / low price threshold.

^ Operating charges include indirect costs incurred in the maintenance and running of the Fund, as disclosed in the detailed expenses within the Statement of Total Return.

* Direct transaction costs include fees, commissions, transfer taxes and duties in the purchasing and selling of investments, within the accounting year.

The figures used within the table have been calculated against the average Net Asset Value for the accounting year.

~ D unit classes launched as at 25 May 2022, figures in the table have been annualised, where appropriate.

Portfolio Statement

The AXA Managed Income Fund portfolio as at 15 December 2024 consisted of the following investments, which are ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

PLEASE NOTE: The Sector clasifcations on the Portolfio Statement have been updated since the previous report. We believe the updated classifications to be more appropriate for a Fund that invests predominantly in Bonds, whilst this also aligns with how we show the portfolio for other fixed income based funds.

Holding		Market value £'000	Total net assets (%)
	CORPORATE BONDS: 94.45% (15/12/2023: 80.62%)		
	Bermuda: 1.54% (15/12/2023: 0.00%)		
£4,060,000	Hiscox 6.125% 24/11/45	4,072	1.54
		4,072	**1.54**
	Denmark: 0.77% (15/12/2023: 0.00%)		
2,750,000	Orsted 2.5% 31/12/99	2,037	0.77
		2,037	**0.77**
	France: 4.97% (15/12/2023: 4.09%)		
£4,500,000	Credit Agricole 5.75% 09/11/34	4,482	1.70
£2,000,000	Electricite de France 5.5% 27/03/37	1,908	0.72
£1,000,000	Electricite de France 5.625% 25/01/53	883	0.33
£2,000,000	Electricite de France 5.875% Perpetual	1,933	0.73
£2,000,000	Electricite de France 6% Perpetual	1,993	0.76
£2,000,000	Kering 5% 23/11/32	1,938	0.73
		13,137	**4.97**
	Gibraltar: 0.66% (15/12/2023: 0.00%)		
£1,750,000	888 Acquisitions 10.75% 15/05/30	1,746	0.66
		1,746	**0.66**
	Guernsey: 0.15% (15/12/2023: 2.22%)		
£800,000	APQ Global 3.5% 31/03/25 #	386	0.15
£1,300,000	Raven Property Preference Shares 12% Perpetual[1]	-	-
		386	**0.15**
	Isle Of Man: 0.05% (15/12/2023: 0.08%)		
£2,600,000	Eros Media World 1% 15/04/26	142	0.05
		142	**0.05**

Portfolio Statement (Continued)

Holding		Market value £'000	Total net assets (%)
	Italy: 0.62% (15/12/2023: 0.00%)		
£1,615,000	Snam 5.75% 26/11/36	1,632	0.62
		1,632	0.62
	Jersey: 3.41% (15/12/2023: 0.92%)		
£414,516	B15 Finco 9% 15/05/23[1]	-	-
£2,750,000	CPUK Finance 3.69% 28/08/28	2,580	0.98
£2,500,000	CPUK Finance 5.876% 28/08/27	2,520	0.95
£1,000,000	Galaxy Bidco 8.125% 19/12/29	1,005	0.38
£1,500,000	Gatwick Funding 6.125% 02/03/28	1,522	0.58
£1,500,000	Heathrow Funding 2.625% 16/03/28	1,379	0.52
		9,006	3.41
	Netherlands: 0.93% (15/12/2023: 0.00%)		
£2,500,000	Cooperatieve Rabobank UA 4.625% 23/05/29	2,442	0.93
		2,442	0.93
	Sweden: 0.84% (15/12/2023: 0.00%)		
£2,500,000	Vattenfall 2.5% 29/06/83	2,224	0.84
		2,224	0.84
	United Kingdom: 77.86% (15/12/2023: 73.04%)		
£711,000	Aggregated Micro Power Infrastructure 2 8% 17/10/36 #	675	0.26
£3,250,000	Anglian Water Osprey Financing 2% 31/07/28	2,595	0.98
£2,000,000	Anglian Water Osprey Financing 4% 08/03/26	1,867	0.71
£1,748,000	Anglian Water Services Financing 6.25% 12/09/44	1,703	0.65
£2,750,000	Barclays 6.375% Perpetual	2,748	1.04
£1,000,000	Barclays 8.5% Perpetual	1,043	0.40
£3,000,000	Bellis Acquisition 8.125% 14/05/30	2,906	1.10
£5,000,000	Berkeley 2.5% 11/08/31	4,018	1.52
£6,250,000	BP Capital Markets 4.25% Perpetual	6,031	2.29
£2,500,000	Brit Insurance 3.676% 09/12/30	2,101	0.80
£1,200,000	Bruntwood Investments 6% 25/02/25	1,195	0.45
£2,000,000	BUPA Finance 4% Perpetual	1,544	0.58
£3,000,000	Burford Capital 5% 01/12/26	2,917	1.11
£4,000,000	Centrica 6.5% 21/05/55	4,070	1.54
£2,352,000	Close Brothers 2% 11/09/31	1,921	0.73
£2,000,000	Close Brothers Finance 2.75% 19/10/26	1,876	0.71
£2,500,000	Coventry Building Society 7% 07/11/27	2,585	0.98
£380,000	Coventry Building Society 12.125% 29/06/49	631	0.24
£5,000,000	Debenhams 5.25% 15/07/21[1]	-	-
£1,345,609	Dignity Finance 3.5456% 31/12/34	1,251	0.47
£4,500,000	Dignity Finance 4.6956% 31/12/49	3,081	1.17

Portfolio Statement (Continued)

Holding		Market value £'000	Total net assets (%)
£5,000,000	Direct Line Insurance 4.75% Perpetual	4,643	1.76
£2,650,000	DWR Cymru Financing 1.625% 31/03/26	2,524	0.96
£750,000	Ecclesiastical Insurance Office 8.625% Perpetual	986	0.37
£3,567,928	EnQuest 9% 27/10/27	3,400	1.29
£4,109,000	esure 6.75% 19/12/24	4,075	1.54
£3,000,000	esure 12% 20/12/33	3,346	1.27
£5,093,795	Greene King Finance 3.593% 15/03/35	4,604	1.74
£649,353	Greene King Finance 4.0643% 15/03/35	600	0.23
£5,750,000	HSBC 8.201% 16/11/34	6,310	2.39
€2,000,000	International Personal Finance 10.75% 14/12/29	1,802	0.68
£794,400	International Personal Finance 12% 12/12/27	860	0.33
£2,500,000	Investec 1.875% 16/07/28	2,281	0.86
£2,000,000	Investec 2.625% 04/01/32	1,861	0.71
£2,000,000	Jerrold Finco 7.875% 15/04/30	2,031	0.77
£5,000,000	Just 5% Perpetual	4,110	1.56
£2,500,000	Legal & General 4.5% 01/11/50	2,343	0.89
£3,178,000	Lendinvest Secured Income II 6.5% 08/08/27	2,984	1.13
£3,207,000	Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society 9.44% 22/05/43	3,248	1.23
£5,162,000	Lloyds Banking 7.875% Perpetual	5,326	2.02
£6,750,000	M&G 5.56% 20/07/55	6,221	2.36
£4,158,227	Marston's Issuer 6.2491% 15/10/27	4,019	1.52
£1,991,343	Marston's Issuer FRN 6.5541% 15/10/31	1,887	0.71
£615,560	Mitchells & Butlers Finance 5.46% 15/12/30	591	0.22
£7,024,041	Mitchells & Butlers Finance 6.013% 15/12/28	6,920	2.62
£4,000,000	Nationwide Building Society 5.75% Perpetual	3,893	1.48
£3,000,000	NatWest 2.105% 28/11/31	2,832	1.07
£2,900,000	NewRiver 3.5% 07/03/28	2,709	1.03
£2,500,000	NGG Finance 5.625% 18/06/73	2,496	0.95
£2,000,000	Northumbrian Water Finance 1.625% 11/10/26	1,868	0.71
£1,563,000	Notting Hill Genesis 5.25% 07/07/42	1,442	0.55
£2,000,000	Ocado 10.5% 08/08/29	2,019	0.76
£3,750,000	OSB 9.993% 27/07/33	4,093	1.55
£1,452,500	Peterborough Progress Health 5.58% 02/10/42	1,321	0.50
£1,281,000	Phoenix 6.625% 18/12/25	1,294	0.49
£4,000,000	Premier Foods Finance 3.5% 15/10/26	3,893	1.48
£3,954,000	RAC Bond 4.87% 06/05/46	3,925	1.49
£2,600,000	Rothesay Life 5% Perpetual	2,146	0.81
£2,000,000	Santander UK Preference Shares 10.375% Perpetual	3,133	1.19
£2,750,000	Scottish Widows 7% 16/06/43	2,881	1.09
£1,500,000	Sherwood Financing 9.625% 15/12/29	1,498	0.57
£2,500,000	SSE 3.74% Perpetual	2,441	0.92
£4,834,062	Tesco Property Finance 3 5.744% 13/04/40	4,783	1.81
£4,750,000	TP ICAP Finance 2.625% 18/11/28	4,200	1.59
£2,500,000	United Utilities Water Finance 5.25% 22/01/46	2,260	0.86
£2,000,000	Virgin Money UK 5.125% 11/12/30	1,989	0.75
£3,000,000	Virgin Money UK 8.25% Perpetual	3,092	1.17
£2,500,000	Vmed O2 UK Financing I 4% 31/01/29	2,233	0.85
£3,750,000	Vodafone 4.875% 03/10/78	3,720	1.41
£4,000,000	Whitbread 2.375% 31/05/27	3,738	1.42
£6,250,000	Yorkshire Building Society 3.375% 13/09/28	5,906	2.24

Portfolio Statement (Continued)

Holding		Market value £'000	Total net assets (%)
£3,500,000	Yorkshire Water Finance 6.375% 18/11/34	3,464	1.31
£2,500,000	Yorkshire Water Finance 6.375% 19/08/39	2,419	0.92
		205,418	77.86
	United States: 2.65% (15/12/2023: 0.27%)		
£2,000,000	Digital Stout 4.25% 17/01/25	1,998	0.76
£1,000,000	Encore Capital 4.25% 01/06/28	931	0.35
£1,700,000	Time Warner Cable 5.25% 15/07/42	1,404	0.53
£2,750,000	Time Warner Cable 5.75% 02/06/31	2,668	1.01
		7,001	2.65
	EQUITIES: 0.00% (15/12/2023: 10.58%)		
	Guernsey: 0.00% (15/12/2023: 2.89%)		
	Jersey: 0.00% (15/12/2023: 0.52%)		
	United Kingdom: 0.00% (15/12/2023: 7.17%)		
1,500,000	Ediston Property Investment[1]	-	-
		-	-
	GOVERNMENT BONDS: 3.79% (15/12/2023: 3.98%)		
	United Kingdom: 3.79% (15/12/2023: 3.98%)		
£12,000,000	UK Treasury 0.5% 22/10/61	3,431	1.30
£9,250,000	UK Treasury 0.625% 22/10/50	3,550	1.35
£3,000,000	UK Treasury 5% 07/03/25	3,002	1.14
		9,983	3.79
	FUTURES: 0.02% (15/12/2023: 0.00%)		
	United Kingdom: 0.02% (15/12/2023: 0.00%)		
99	UK Long Gilt Futures March 2025	43	0.02
		43	0.02

Portfolio Statement (Continued)

Holding		Market value £'000	Total net assets (%)
	FORWARD CURRENCY CONTRACTS: 0.00% (15/12/2023: 0.00%)		
	Sold EUR2,225,000 for GBP1,859,794 Settlement 04/03/2025	7	-
		7	-
Investments as shown in the balance sheet		259,276	98.26
Net current assets		4,589	1.74
Total net assets		**263,865**	**100.00**

[1] Nil valued/delisted/suspended securities not approved within the meaning of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook. The regulations permit a maximum of 10% of the Fund to be invested in unapproved securities. Securities classed as unapproved are those which are not admitted to an official listing in a member state or traded on under the rules of an eligible securities market, as laid down in the Prospectus.

Unquoted securities manually priced by the Manager.

Statement of Total Return

For the year ended 15 December

	Notes	£'000	2024 £'000	£'000	2023 £'000
Income					
Net capital gains	3		9,737		3,204
Revenue	4	16,783		18,241	
Expenses	5	(1,632)		(1,702)	
Interest payable and similar charges		-		(1)	
Net revenue before taxation		15,151		16,538	
Taxation	6	(39)		(81)	
Net revenue after taxation			15,112		16,457
Total return before distributions			24,849		19,661
Distributions	7		(16,546)		(17,976)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			8,303		1,685

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

For the year ended 15 December

	£'000	2024 £'000	£'000	2023 £'000
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders		274,144		292,973
Amounts receivable on creation of units	17,908		13,139	
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	(48,453)		(46,646)	
		(30,545)		(33,507)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		8,303		1,685
Retained distribution on accumulation units		11,923		12,991
Unclaimed distribution		40		2
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders		263,865		274,144

Balance Sheet

As at 15 December

	Notes	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
ASSETS			
Fixed assets			
Investments		259,276	260,942
Current assets			
Debtors	8	4,624	4,531
Cash and bank balances	9	2,835	11,204
Total assets		266,735	276,677
LIABILITIES			
Provision for liabilities	10	-	12
Creditors			
Distribution payable		1,254	1,862
Other creditors	11	1,616	659
Total liabilities		2,870	2,533
Net assets attributable to unitholders		263,865	274,144

Notes to the Financial Statements

1.1 Accounting policies

a) The Financial Statements 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 Trust Deed and the Financial Conduct Authority’s Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook (“COLL”).

There are no material events that have been identified that may cast significant doubt about the Fund’s ability to continue as a going concern for the next twelve months from the date these financial statements are authorised for issue. The Manager believes that the Fund has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

b) Dividends on quoted ordinary shares and preference shares are recognised when the securities are quoted ex-dividend. Where such securities are not quoted, dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment is established. Interest from debt securities is recognised as revenue using the effective interest method by reference to the purchase price. Dividends from Real Estate Investment Trusts ('REITs') are recognised as distributable income when the securities are quoted ex-dividend.

Special dividends and share buybacks are treated as revenue or capital depending on the facts of each particular case. It is likely that where the receipt of a special dividend results in a significant reduction in the capital value of the holding, then the special dividend should be treated as capital in nature so as to ensure that the matching principle is applied to gains and losses. Otherwise, the special dividends should be recognised as revenue.

c) The listed investments of the Fund are valued at bid price at close of business on the last business day of the accounting year. The fair value of unlisted securities, and unquoted securities where the quotation has been suspended, is estimated by the Manager, using independent sources where available.

d) The functional currency of the Fund is Sterling (GBP). Any transactions in overseas currencies are translated to Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling on the day of any such transaction. Foreign currency balances are converted into Sterling at the exchange rates ruling at 12 noon on the last day of the accounting year and investments priced in overseas currencies at the end of the year are converted into Sterling at the exchange rate ruling at close of business on the last business day of the accounting year.

e) All expenses are charged in full against revenue on an accruals basis, with the exception of transaction charges and management fees which are charged directly to capital. The Manager is entitled to receive (with effect from the dealing day on which units of any class are first allotted) an annual management charge payable on and out of the scheme property of each unit class of the Fund. The annual management charge will be based on the value of the scheme property of the Fund on the immediately preceding dealing day as determined in accordance with the Trust Deed and the Regulations for the purpose of calculating the price of units.

f) Corporation Tax is provided at 20% on revenue, after deduction of expenses. Overseas dividends are disclosed gross of any foreign tax suffered, the tax element being disclosed in the tax note. Where overseas tax has been deducted from overseas revenue, that tax can, in some cases, be set off against Corporation Tax payable, by way of double taxation relief. Deferred taxation is provided on a full provision basis on timing differences arising from the different treatment of items for accounting and tax purposes. Potential future liabilities and assets are recognised where the transactions or events giving rise to them occurred before the balance sheet date. A deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that a timing difference will be of future benefit.

g) Bank interest is accounted for on an accruals basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

h) Revenue equalisation currently applies to the Fund, with the result that part of the purchase price of a unit reflects the relevant share of accrued revenue received or to be received by the Fund. This sum is returned to a unitholder with the first allocation of revenue in respect of a unit issued during a distribution period. The amount representing the revenue equalisation in the unit's price is a return of capital and is not taxable in the hands of the unitholder. The amount of revenue equalisation is calculated by dividing the aggregate of the amounts of revenue included in the price of units issued or sold to unitholders in an annual or interim distribution period by the number of those units and applying the resultant average to each of the units in question. Equalisation on distributions received is deducted from the cost of the investment.

i) With the exception of the annual management charge, which is directly attributable to individual unit classes, all revenue and expenses are allocated to unit classes pro rata to the value of the net assets of the relevant unit class on the day the revenue or expense is recognised.

j) The Fund is not required to produce a cash flow statement as it meets the exemption criteria set out in FRS102.7.IA.

k) All bonds have a potential credit risk, in that the issuer could default on its obligations to pay income and/or capital. An issuer default would likely result in a large drop in the value of that bond. The value of a bond will also be affected by the perceived credit risk of the issuer, including changes to credit ratings and the general level of aversion to credit risk in the market.

Generally, a higher level of perceived credit risk leads to a fall in the value of the bond, and vice versa. Credit risk can be measured by ratings assigned to issuers of bonds by third party credit rating agencies. The largest credit rating agencies are Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings. Each credit rating agency uses different designations. The highest designation (Aaa (Moody's), AAA (Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings)) are intended to represent a lower probability of default of the issuer. The credit rating agencies designate "investment grade" bonds as Baa3 or above (Moody's) or BBB- or above (Standard & Poor's or Fitch Ratings).

l) Transactions in securities entered into by the Fund give rise to exposure to the risk that the counterparties may not be able to fulfil their responsibility by completing their side of the transaction. The Investment Manager minimises this risk by conducting trades through only the most reputable counterparties.

Counterparty risk is also managed by limiting the exposure to individual counterparties through adherence to the investment spread restrictions included within the Fund's prospectus and COLL.

1.2 Distribution policy

a) The Fund will distribute any net revenue two months after the accounting year end. Any net revenue deficit will be transferred to the capital account. The type of distribution being made by the Fund is an interest distribution.

b) Where special dividends are treated as revenue, they are included in the amount available for distribution. The tax accounting treatment follows the principal amount.

c) If a distribution payment of the Fund remains unclaimed for a period of 6 years after it has become due, it will be forfeited and will revert to and become part of the scheme property.

d) The annual management charge is charged against capital for the purposes of calculating the amount available for distribution.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

2 Financial instruments

The analysis and tables provided below refer to the narrative disclosure on financial instruments risks on pages 11 to 14 of the Manager's Report.

Price risk sensitivity

At 15 December 2024, if the price of investments held by the Fund increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables remaining constant, the net assets would increase or decrease by £12,961,297 (2023: £13,047,098) respectively.

Foreign currency risk sensitivity

Assuming all other factors remain stable, if GBP strengthens by 5% the resulting change in the net assets attributable to unitholders of the Fund would be a decrease of approximately £1,938 (2023: £613,854). A 5% weakening in GBP would have an equal but opposite effect.

Interest rate risk sensitivity

Changes in interest rates or changes in expectations of future interest rates may result in an increase or decrease in the market value of the investments held. A one percent increase in interest rates would have the effect of decreasing the return and the net assets by £12,706,562 (2023: £15,930,020). A one percent decrease would have the opposite effect.

Currency exposures

A proportion of the financial assets of the Fund are denominated in currencies other than Sterling, with the effect that the Fund's balance sheet and total return can be directly affected by currency movements.

2024	Monetary Exposure £'000	Non Monetary exposure £'000	Total £'000
Euro	(1,763)	1,802	39
Total	(1,763)	1,802	39

2023	Monetary Exposure £'000	Non Monetary exposure £'000	Total £'000
Euro	32	4,593	4,625
US Dollar	51	7,601	7,652
Total	83	12,194	12,277

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

Interest rate risk profile of financial assets and financial liabilities

The interest rate risk profile of the Fund's financial assets as at the balance sheet date was:

Currency	Floating Rate financial assets £'000	Fixed Rate financial assets £'000	Financial assets not carrying interest £'000	Total £'000
2024				
Sterling	5,312	257,425	2,099	264,836
Euro	1	1,802	96	1,899
	5,313	259,227	2,195	266,735
2023				
Sterling	11,204	227,679	25,517	264,400
Euro	-	3,485	1,140	4,625
US Dollar	-	745	6,907	7,652
	11,204	231,909	33,564	276,677

The interest rate risk profile of the Fund's financial liabilities as at the balance sheet date was:

Currency	Floating Rate financial liabilities £'000	Fixed Rate financial liabilities £'000	Financial liabilities not carrying interest £'000	Total £'000
2024				
Sterling	-	-	(2,870)	(2,870)
	-	-	(2,870)	(2,870)
2023				
Sterling	-	-	(2,533)	(2,533)
	-	-	(2,533)	(2,533)

Credit risk

The Fund runs a very low credit risk in respect of unsettled investment transactions as these are normally settled as cash against delivery.

Fixed interest investments are exposed to credit risk which reflects the ability of the bond issuer to meet its obligations. Generally, the higher the rate of interest, the higher the perceived credit risk of the issuer. The Manager monitors the credit quality and risk of the portfolio as a part of the overall investment process and in accordance with the objective and policy of the Fund.

Transactions in securities may expose the Fund to the risk that the counterparty will not settle the transaction or do so on a timely basis.

All transactions in the Fund are conducted through counterparties approved by the Manager.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

A breakdown of the investment portfolio by credit rating is disclosed on the table below:

Credit Rating	15 December 2024 Market Value £'000s	%	15 December 2023 Market Value £'000s	%
Total bonds BBB- credit rating and above	156,973	59.49	111,115	40.54
Total bonds below BBB- credit rating	82,330	31.20	89,470	32.63
Total bonds non-rated	19,923	7.55	31,324	11.43
Total value of bonds	**259,226**	**98.24**	**231,909**	**84.60**
Bonds	259,226	98.24	231,909	84.60
Collective Investment Schemes	-	-	19,843	7.24
Equities	-	-	9,190	3.34
Total value of	**259,226**	**98.24**	**260,942**	**95.18**

Financial derivative instrument risk exposure

Transactions in securities entered into by the Fund give rise to exposure to the risk that the counterparties may not be able to fulfil their responsibility by completing their side of the transaction. The Manager minimises this risk by conducting trades through only the most reputable counterparties. Counterparty risk is also managed by limiting the exposure to individual counterparties through adherence to the investment spread restrictions included within the Fund's prospectus and COLL.

The exposure obtained through financial derivative instruments and identity of counterparties as at 15 December 2024 was as follows:

	15 December 2024			15 December 2023		
	Exposure £'000	Cash Collateral £'000	Stock Collateral £'000	Exposure £'000	Cash Collateral £'000	Stock Collateral £'000
BNP Paribas	7	-	-	-	-	-
Goldman Sachs	43	-	-	-	-	-
Total	50	-	-	-	-	-

3 Net capital gains

The net gains during the year comprise:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Gains on non-derivative securities	9,919	3,204
Derivative contracts	(221)	-
Brokers commission on futures	(1)	-
Gains/(losses) on foreign currency exchange	3	(1)
Forward currency contracts	40	-
Transaction charges	(3)	1
Net capital gains	**9,737**	**3,204**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

4 Revenue

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
UK dividends	584	1,833
REIT dividends	40	441
Overseas dividends	167	1,069
Interest on debt securities	15,806	14,518
Bank interest	223	380
Futures income	(37)	-
Total revenue	16,783	18,241

5 Expenses

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Payable to the Manager		
Annual management charge	1,434	1,519
Registrar's fees	162	169
	1,596	1,688
Other expenses		
Audit fee*	11	8
Safe custody charges	8	(13)
Trustee's fees	19	19
CSDR Penalties	(2)	-
	36	14
Total expenses	1,632	1,702

Expenses include irrecoverable VAT where applicable.

* Audit fees for the financial year ending 2024 were £8,900 (2023: £7,190) (excluding VAT).

6 Taxation

a) Analysis of tax in the year:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Corporation tax	19	83
Irrecoverable overseas tax	32	-
Total tax for the year (see note 6b)	51	83
Deferred taxation	(12)	(2)
Total deferred tax for the year	(12)	(2)
Total tax for the year	39	81

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

b) Factors affecting total tax charge for the year:

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised unit trust (20%) (2023: 20%).

The differences are explained below:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Net revenue before taxation	15,151	16,538
Corporation tax at 20%	3,030	3,308
Effects of:		
Irrecoverable overseas tax	32	-
Revenue not subject to taxation	(110)	(315)
Tax withheld on interest distributions	(2,913)	(2,905)
Overseas tax expensed	-	(7)
Total effects	(2,991)	(3,227)
Total tax charge for the year (see note 6a)	**39**	**81**

Authorised unit trusts are exempt from tax on capital gains.

c) Deferred taxation:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Provision at start of the year	12	14
Deferred taxation	(12)	(2)
Provision at the end of the year	**-**	**12**

7 Distributions

The distributions take account of income received on the creation of units and income deducted on the cancellation of units, and comprise:

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
1st Interim	3,456	3,102
2nd Interim	3,902	3,084
3rd Interim	4,200	2,989
Final	4,722	8,308
	16,280	17,483
Add: Income deducted on cancellation of units	441	784
Deduct: Income received on creation of units	(175)	(291)
Net distribution for the year	**16,546**	**17,976**
Reconciliation to net revenue after taxation:		
Net distribution for the year	16,546	17,976
Charges borne by capital account	(1,434)	(1,519)
Net revenue after taxation	**15,112**	**16,457**

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

8 Debtors

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Amounts receivable on creation of units	469	148
Accrued revenue	4,155	4,383
Total debtors	4,624	4,531

9 Cash and bank balances

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Cash and bank balances	2,728	11,204
Amount held at futures clearing houses and brokers	107	-
Total cash and bank balances	2,835	11,204

10 Provision for liabilities

	2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Deferred taxation	-	12
Total for provisions for liabilities	-	12

11 Other creditors

		2024 £'000	2023 £'000
Amounts payable on cancellation of units		416	392
Purchases awaiting settlement		1,000	-
Accrued expenses	- Manager	166	180
	- Other	36	40
Corporation tax payable		(2)	47
Total other creditors		1,616	659

12 Unitholders' funds

The Fund currently has six unit classes in issue.

	D Inc Gross	D Acc Gross	R Inc Gross	R Acc Gross
Opening units in issue	2,077,780	1,929,301	873,150	8,505,963
Units issued	70,595	9,475	107,516	443,618
Units cancelled	(316,290)	(84,112)	(227,744)	(2,124,361)
Unit conversions	-	-	-	-
Closing units in issue	1,832,085	1,854,664	752,922	6,825,220

	Z Inc Gross	Z Acc Gross
Opening units in issue	66,014,260	95,463,934
Units issued	6,066,408	5,197,590
Units cancelled	(8,481,452)	(17,293,279)
Unit conversions	-	-
Closing units in issue	63,599,216	83,368,245

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

13 Related parties

AXA Investment Managers UK Limited acts as principal on all the transactions of units in the Fund. The aggregate monies received through creations and liquidations are disclosed in the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders and Note 7, amounts due to/from AXA Investment Managers UK Limited in respect of unit transactions are disclosed in Note 8 and Note 11 respectively.

At 15 December 2024, there were no unitholders that hold more than 50% of units in the Fund. Other than disclosed elsewhere in the Financial Statements, there were no transactions between the Fund and related parties during the year.

Amounts paid to AXA Investment Managers UK Limited in respect of administration and registration services are disclosed in Note 5.

14 Portfolio transaction costs

2024

Analysis of purchases	Net purchase cost £'000	Commissions paid £'000	%	Taxes £'000	%	Total purchase cost £'000
Debt Instruments	151,715	-	-	-	-	151,715
Total	**151,715**	**-**		**-**		**151,715**

2024

Analysis of sales	Net sale proceeds £'000	Commissions paid £'000	%	Taxes £'000	%	Total sale proceeds £'000
Equity	10,718	(6)	(0.06)	-	-	10,712
Collective Investment Schemes	19,112	(13)	(0.07)	-	-	19,099
Debt Instruments	131,268	-	-	-	-	131,268
Total	**161,098**	**(19)**		**-**		**161,079**

2023

Analysis of purchases	Net purchase cost £'000	Commissions paid £'000	%	Taxes £'000	%	Total purchase cost £'000
Debt Instruments	50,185	-	-	-	-	50,185
Total	**50,185**	**-**		**-**		**50,185**

2023

Analysis of sales	Net sale proceeds £'000	Commissions paid £'000	%	Taxes £'000	%	Total sale proceeds £'000
Equity	695	-	-	-	-	695
Debt Instruments	64,290	-	-	-	-	64,290
Collective Investment Schemes	3,992	(2)	(0.05)	-	-	3,990
Total	**68,977**	**(2)**		**-**		**68,975**

Commission as a % of average net assets	0.01% (2023: 0.00%)
Taxes as a % of average net assets	0.00% (2023: 0.00%)

Portfolio dealing spread

The average portfolio dealing spread as at the year end was 0.76% (2023: 1.38%).

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

15 Stock Lending

The Fund enters into stock lending arrangements with various counterparties. At the balance sheet date the bid value of securities on loan was £1,838,947 (2023: £nil). The value of collateral held in respect of securities on loan was £1,961,074 (2023: £nil).

	2024		2023	
	Value of stock on loan	Cash collateral	Value of stock on loan	Cash collateral
Counterparty	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
HSBC	1,839	-	-	-
UK Treasury 0.625% IL 22/03/40	-	1,850	-	-
European Union 1.25% 04/02/43	-	61	-	-
UK Treasury 1.125% IL 22/11/37	-	27	-	-
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/46	-	19	-	-
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 10/08/28	-	4	-	-
European Union 3% 04/12/34^	-	-	-	-
Denmark Government Bond 0% 15/11/31^	-	-	-	-
French Republic 3.15% IL 25/07/32^	-	-	-	-
	1,839	1,961	-	-

Collateral held	2024	2023
	£'000	£'000
Bonds	1,961	-
	1,961	-

^ The market value is below £500 and is therefore rounded down to £0.

16 Fair value disclosure

	15 December 2024		15 December 2023	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Valuation technique				
Level 1^	14,146	-	45,669	-
Level 2^^	244,069	-	215,273	-
Level 3^^^	1,061	-	-	-
Total	259,276	-	260,942	-

^ Level 1: The unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

^^ Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable (i.e. developed using market data) for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

^^^ Level 3: Inputs are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable) for the asset or liability.

The fair value of the Fund's investments has been determined using the hierarchy above.

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

17 Commitments, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

There are no commitments, contingent liabilities and contingent assets as at the balance sheet date (2023: none).

18 Post balance sheet events

There are no significant post balance sheet events which require adjustment or disclosure at the year end.

Distribution Tables

For the year ended 15 December 2024

		Net revenue	Equalisation	Distribution payable/paid Current year	Prior year
D Inc Gross					
1st Interim	Group 1	1.192	-	1.192	1.200
	Group 2	1.192	-	1.192	1.200
2nd Interim	Group 1	1.375	-	1.375	1.200
	Group 2	0.273	1.102	1.375	1.200
3rd Interim	Group 1	1.557	-	1.557	1.200
	Group 2	0.895	0.662	1.557	1.200
Final	Group 1	1.741	-	1.741	2.326
	Group 2	1.375	0.366	1.741	2.326
D Acc Gross					
1st Interim	Group 1	2.423	-	2.423	1.900
	Group 2	0.724	1.699	2.423	1.900
2nd Interim	Group 1	2.824	-	2.824	1.900
	Group 2	1.692	1.132	2.824	1.900
3rd Interim	Group 1	3.243	-	3.243	1.900
	Group 2	0.653	2.590	3.243	1.900
Final	Group 1	3.681	-	3.681	5.828
	Group 2	1.252	2.429	3.681	5.828
R Inc Gross					
1st Interim	Group 1	1.186	-	1.186	1.100
	Group 2	0.389	0.797	1.186	1.100
2nd Interim	Group 1	1.366	-	1.366	1.100
	Group 2	0.301	1.065	1.366	1.100
3rd Interim	Group 1	1.548	-	1.548	1.100
	Group 2	-	1.548	1.548	1.100
Final	Group 1	1.729	-	1.729	2.630
	Group 2	0.711	1.018	1.729	2.630
R Acc Gross					
1st Interim	Group 1	2.410	-	2.410	1.900
	Group 2	0.919	1.491	2.410	1.900
2nd Interim	Group 1	2.809	-	2.809	1.900
	Group 2	1.192	1.617	2.809	1.900
3rd Interim	Group 1	3.222	-	3.222	1.900
	Group 2	0.787	2.435	3.222	1.900
Final	Group 1	3.655	-	3.655	5.812
	Group 2	1.748	1.907	3.655	5.812

Distribution Tables(Continued)

Z Inc Gross					
1st Interim	Group 1	1.300	-	1.300	1.250
	Group 2	0.373	0.927	1.300	1.250
2nd Interim	Group 1	1.500	-	1.500	1.250
	Group 2	0.387	1.113	1.500	1.250
3rd Interim	Group 1	1.700	-	1.700	1.250
	Group 2	0.498	1.202	1.700	1.250
Final	Group 1	1.901	-	1.901	2.712
	Group 2	0.696	1.205	1.901	2.712
Z Acc Gross					
1st Interim	Group 1	2.483	-	2.483	1.900
	Group 2	0.912	1.571	2.483	1.900
2nd Interim	Group 1	2.895	-	2.895	1.900
	Group 2	1.081	1.814	2.895	1.900
3rd Interim	Group 1	3.325	-	3.325	1.900
	Group 2	0.934	2.391	3.325	1.900
Final	Group 1	3.779	-	3.779	6.116
	Group 2	1.551	2.228	3.779	6.116

(All figures shown in pence per unit)

Units are classified as Group 2 for the following periods in which they were acquired, thereafter they rank as Group 1 units.

Equalisation is the average amount of income included in the purchase price of Group 2 units and is refundable to holders of these units as a return of capital. Being a capital item it is not liable to income tax, but must be deducted from the cost of units for capital gains tax purposes.

The relevant periods for Group 2 units and the payment/transfer dates are shown below:

	Group 2 units from	to	Group 1 & 2 units paid/transferred
1st Interim	16.12.23	15.03.24	15.05.24
2nd Interim	16.03.24	15.06.24	15.08.24
3rd Interim	16.06.24	15.09.24	15.11.24
Final	16.09.24	15.12.24	14.02.25

DIRECTORS' APPROVAL

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook ("COLL"), the contents of this report have been approved on behalf of AXA Investment Managers UK Limited by:

Signé par :
Marion Le Morhedec
5A850D8B42FD433...
Marion Le Morhedec
Director
Thursday 3rd April 2025

DocuSigned by:
Ouajnat Karim
9E9710AA503D457...
Ouajnat Karim
Director
Thursday 3rd April 2025

Statement of Manager's Responsibilities

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGER'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO THE REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF THE FUND

The Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook requires the Authorised Fund Manager to prepare financial statements for each annual accounting year which give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland), of the financial affairs of the Fund and of its revenue and expenditure and capital gains for the year.

In preparing the accounts the Manager is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- comply with the disclosure requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds and the Trust Deed;
- follow applicable accounting standards;
- keep proper accounting records which enable it to demonstrate that the accounts prepared comply with the above requirements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Fund will continue in business.

The Manager is responsible for the management of the Fund in accordance with its Trust Deed, Prospectus and the Regulations, and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Report of the Trustee

STATEMENT OF THE TRUSTEE'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE SCHEME AND REPORT OF THE TRUSTEE TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF AXA MANAGED INCOME FUND OF THE AXA FRAMLINGTON RANGE OF AUTHORISED UNIT TRUST SCHEMES ("THE TRUST") FOR THE YEAR END 15TH DECEMBER 2024.

The Depositary in its capacity as Trustee of AXA Managed Income Fund must ensure that the Trust is managed in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended, (together "the Regulations"), the Trust Deed and Prospectus (together"the Scheme documents") as detailed below.

The Depositary must in the context of its role act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interests of the Trust and its investors.

The Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of all custodial assets and maintaining a record of all other assets of the Trust in accordance with the Regulations.

The Depositary must ensure that:

- the Trust's cash flows are properly monitored and that cash of the Trust is booked in cash accounts in accordance with the Regulations;
- the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of units are carried out in accordance with the Regulations;
- the value of units of the Trust are calculated in accordance with the Regulations;
- any consideration relating to transactions in the Trust's assets is remitted to the Trust within the usual time limits;
- the Trust's income is applied in accordance with the Regulations; and
- the instructions of the Authorised Fund Manager ("the AFM"), which is the UCITS Management Company, are carried out (unless they conflict with the Regulations).

The Depositary also has a duty to take reasonable care to ensure that the Trust is managed in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Trust in relation to the investment and borrowing powers applicable to the Trust.

Having carried out such procedures as we considered necessary to discharge our responsibilities as Depositary of the Trust, it is our opinion, based on the information available to us and the explanations provided, that, in all material respects the Trust, acting through the AFM:

(i) has carried out the issue, sale, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the Trust's units and the application of the Trust's income in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Trust; and
(ii) has observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the Trust in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Trust.

Trustee
HSBC Global Trustee & Fiduciary Services (UK)
Thursday 3rd April 2025

Report of the Independent Auditor

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF AXA MANAGED INCOME FUND.

OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of AXA Managed Income Fund for the year ended 15 December 2024, which comprise the Statement of Total Return, the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders, the Balance Sheet, the related notes and the Distribution Tables, and the accounting policies of the Fund, which include a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 15 December 2024 and of the net revenue and net capital gains on the scheme property of the Fund for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the "FRC") Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

CONCLUSIONS RELATING TO GOING CONCERN

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Manager's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for a period which is 12 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Manager with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern.

OTHER INFORMATION

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our audit report thereon. The Manager is responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

OPINIONS ON OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE RULES OF THE COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES SOURCEBOOK OF THE FINANCIAL CONDUCT AUTHORITY (THE "FCA")

In our opinion:

- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Statement of Recommended Practice relating to Authorised Funds, the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the FCA and the Trust Deed; and

- there is nothing to indicate that adequate accounting records have not been kept or that the financial statements are not in agreement with those records; and

- the information given in the Manager's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matter in relation to which the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the FCA requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MANAGER

As explained more fully in the Manager's responsibilities statement set out on page 41, the Manager is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Manager determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Manager is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Manager either intends to wind up or terminate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

EXPLANATION AS TO WHAT EXTENT THE AUDIT WAS CONSIDERED CAPABLE OF DETECTING IRREGULARITIES, INCLUDING FRAUD

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Fund and determined that the most significant are United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP), Investment Management Association's Statement of Recommended Practice (IMA SORP), the FCA Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Fund's Trust Deed and the Prospectus.

- We understood how the Fund is complying with those frameworks through discussions with the Manager and the Fund's administrators and a review of the Fund's documented policies and procedures.

- We assessed the susceptibility of the Fund's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the risk of management override, specifically management's propensity to influence revenue and amounts available for distribution. We identified a fraud risk with respect to the incomplete or inaccurate income recognition through incorrect classification of special dividends and the resulting impact to amounts available for distribution. We tested the appropriateness of management's classification for a sample of special dividends as either a capital or revenue return.

- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved review of the reporting to the Manager with respect to the application of the documented policies and procedures and review of the financial statements to test compliance with the reporting requirements of the Fund.

- Due to the regulated nature of the Fund, the Statutory Auditor considered the experience and expertise of the engagement team to ensure that the team had the appropriate competence and capabilities to identify non-compliance with the applicable laws and regulations.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

USE OF OUR REPORT

This report is made solely to the Fund's unitholders, as a body, pursuant to Paragraph 4.5.12 of the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook of the FCA. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Fund's unitholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Fund and the Fund's unitholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst & Young LLP
Statutory Auditor
Edinburgh
Thursday 3rd April 2025

Signed by:
Ernst & Young LLP
8BCD9C037DF8424...

Further Information (Unaudited)

REMUNERATION POLICY OF THE MANAGER

The Manager has approved and adopted AXA IM's Global Remuneration Policy, in accordance with the Regulations, which is consistent with, and promotes, sound and effective risk management; does not encourage risk-taking which is inconsistent with the risk profiles of the Fund's or the Trust Deeds, and does not impair compliance of the Manager's duty to act in the best interests of each of the Fund's.

AXA IM's Global Remuneration Policy, which has been approved by the AXA IM Remuneration Committee, sets out the principles relating to remuneration within all entities of AXA IM (including the Manager) and takes into account AXA IM's business strategy, objectives, and risk tolerance, as well as the long-term interests of AXA IM's shareholders, employees and clients (including the Fund's). The AXA IM Remuneration Committee is responsible for determining and reviewing the AXA IM remuneration guidelines, including the AXA IM Global Remuneration Policy, as well as reviewing the annual remuneration of senior executives of the AXA IM Group and senior officers in control functions.

AXA IM provides both fixed and variable remuneration. An employee's fixed remuneration is structured to reward organizational responsibility, professional experience and the individual's capability to perform the duties of the role. Variable remuneration is based on performance and may be awarded annually on both a non-deferred and, for certain employees, a deferred basis. Non-deferred variable remuneration may be awarded in cash or, where appropriate and subject to local laws and regulation, in instruments linked to the performance of AXA IM Funds. Deferred remuneration is awarded through various instruments structured to reward medium and long-term value creation for clients and AXA IM and long-term value creation for the AXA Group. AXA IM ensures appropriate balances between fixed and variable remuneration and deferred and non-deferred remuneration.

Details of the up-to-date Global Remuneration Policy are published online at https://www.axa-im.com/remuneration. This includes the description of how remuneration and benefits are awarded for employees, and further information on the AXA IM remuneration committee. A paper copy of the up-to-date Global Remuneration Policy is also available from the Manager free of charge upon request.

In line with the requirements of the Undertakings for Collective Investments in Transferable Securities (UCITS) V, AXA Investment Managers UK Limited is required to make quantitative disclosures of remuneration. These disclosures are made in line with the currently available guidance on quantitative remuneration disclosures. The amounts shown below reflect payments made in respect of the financial year 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023:

Total amount of remuneration paid and / or allocated to all staff for the year ended December 31, 2023 [1]	
Fixed Pay [2] (£'000)	250,226
Variable Pay [3] (£'000)	155,658
Number of employees [4]	2,808

[1] Excluding social charges.
[2] Fixed Pay amount is based on 2022/23 compensation review final data. (This amount is different from the data from the stafflist as of 31/12/2023).
[3] Variable compensation, includes:

- the cash amounts awarded for the performance of the previous year and fully paid over the financial year under review (2023),
- deferred variable remuneration "DIP" paid over the financial year under review
- and long-term incentives set up by the AXA Group. For shares, in this reporting are included the shares that have effectively vested over the financial year under review (2023)

[4] Number of employees includes Permanent and Temporary contracts excluding internships (based on Staff list as of 31/12/2023).

Further Information (Unaudited) (continued)

Remuneration to Identified Employee:

Aggregate amount of compensation paid and / or allocated to risk takers and senior management whose activities have a significant impact on the risk profile of investment vehicles			
	Risk Takers	Senior Management	Total
Fixed Pay and Variable Remuneration (£'000)	87,639	39,175	126,814
Number of employees	277	62	339

UK Identified Employee Remuneration:

Weighted amount of compensation paid and / or allocated to risk takers and senior management whose activities have a significant impact on the risk profile of all investment vehicles where AXA IM UK act as Authorised Fund Manager or Alternative Investment Fund Manager			
	Risk Takers	Senior Management	Total
Fixed Pay and Variable Remuneration (£'000)	3,764	1,683	5,447
Number of employees	64	15	79

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 will be required on all reports & accounts published after 13 January 2017. During the year to 15 December 2024 the Fund did use SFTs or total return swaps. As such please see below disclosure.

SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS (SFTs)

For the year ended 15 December 2024

1 Global Data

Proportion of securities and commodities on loan	£'000	%
Total lendable assets excluding cash and cash equivalents:	265,592	
Securities and commodities on loan	1,839	0.69

Assets engaged in SFTs and total return swaps	£'000	%
Fund assets under management (AUM)	287,877	
Absolute value of assets engaged in:		
Securities lending	1,839	0.64

Further Information (continued)

2 Concentration Data

Top 10 Collateral Issuers	
Name and value of collateral and commodities received	£'000
UK Treasury 0.625% IL 22/03/40	1,850
European Union 1.25% 04/02/43	61
UK Treasury 1.125% IL 22/11/37	27
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 22/03/46	19
UK Treasury 0.125% IL 10/08/28	4
European Union 3% 04/12/34^	-
Denmark Government Bond 0% 15/11/31^	-
French Republic 3.15% IL 25/07/32^	-

Top 10 Counterparties	
Name and value of outstanding transactions Securities lending	£'000
HSBC	1,839

3 Aggregate transaction data

Type, Quality and Currency of Collateral

Type	Quality	Currencies
Securities lending		
Bonds	High Yield, Investment Grade	DKK, EUR, GBP

Maturity Tenor of Collateral (remaining period to maturity)

Type	Less than one day £'000	One day to one week £'000	One week to one month £'000	One to three months £'000	Three months to one year £'000	Above one year £'000	Open maturity £'000	Total £'000
Securities lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,961	1,961
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,961	1,961

Counterparty details

Type	Countries of counterparty establishment	Settlement and clearing
Securities lending	GB	Triparty

Further Information (continued)

Maturity Tenor of SFTs and Total Return Swaps (remaining period to maturity)

Type	Less than one day £'000	One day to one week £'000	One week to one month £'000	One to three months £'000	Three months to one year £'000	Above one year £'000	Open maturity £'000	Total £'000
Securities lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,839	1,839
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,839	1,839

4 Re-use of Collateral

Re-use of collateral received	%
Maximum allowable cash collateral re-use	100.00

5 Safekeeping of Collateral Received

Names and value of custodians safekeeping collateral	£'000
Bony	1,961

Number of custodians safekeeping collateral	1

6 Return and Cost

	Collective Investment £	Manager of Collective £	Third Parties £	Total £
Securities lending				
Gross return	528.14	0.00	176.04	704.18
% of total gross return	75.00%	0.00%	25.00%	100.00%
Cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

^ The market value is below £500 and is therefore rounded down to £0.

Further Information (continued)

VALUE ASSESSMENT

It is our duty as Authorised Fund Manager ("AFM") to act in the best interests of our investors. As part of fulfilling this duty, we need to consider whether the charges taken from our Funds are justified in the context of the overall service and value that we provide to our investors.

The FCA have introduced new rules requiring the Boards of AFMs to consider robustly and in detail whether they are delivering value for money to their investors and to explain the assessment annually in a Value Statement made available to the public.

The Value Statement report is available on the AXA IM website: https://retail.axa-im.co.uk/fund-centre

Directory

The Manager
AXA Investment Managers UK Limited
22 Bishopsgate
London, EC2N 4BQ

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

The Administrator and address for inspection of Register:
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Basildon Essex, SS15 5FS
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Trustee
HSBC Global Trustee & Fiduciary Services (UK)
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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.

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Auditor
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Our lines are open Monday to Friday between 9am and 5:30pm
As part of our commitment to quality service, telephone calls are recorded.