MONTHLY FACTSHEET AS OF 29/07/2022

Promotional document

AXIOM ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS

Axiom Sustainable Financial Bonds – Share Class C (EUR)

Sub-fund of the Luxembourg SICAV : Axiom Lux

NAV & Monthly perf.	Assets Under Management	SRRI[1]	SFDR[2]
1291.8 3.59%	48 M€	Low risk → High Risk 1 2 3 4 **5** 6 7 Typically lower rewards / Typically higher rewards	6 **8** 9 Towards Sustainability par Febelfin

Asset manager	Axiom Alternative Investments
Legal structure	Luxembourg SICAV : Axiom Lux
Strategy inception date[4]	03/16/2015
Sub-fund inception date[4]	Absorption the 01/11/2019
ISIN Code	LU1876458750
Minimum subscription	50 000 EUR
Share class currency	EUR
Management fees	0.8%
Entry charge	0% (2% max.)
Exit charge	0% (2% max.)
Performance fee	None
Type of share	Accumulation
Valuation frequency	Daily
Cut-off and settlement day	before 12.00 PM / 3 business days
Main risks	Credit risk, counterparty risk, liquidity risk (for more information please refer to the Fund's prospectus)

Investment objectives[3]

The investment objective of the Fund is to achieve, over a minimum 3-year investment horizon, a return net of management fees equal to or greater than that of its benchmark, the BofA Contingent Capital Index[5] (with coupons reinvested), through investments that meet Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria

Historical performance (EUR)[4]

	Annual performances[6]				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Axiom Sustainable Financial Bond - C	12.33%	-6.13%	14.50%	3.71%	4.12%
Benchmark	12.92%	-5.44%	15.31%	5.83%	4.08%

	Annualized Performances[6]			Cumulated Performances[6]					
	3 years	5 years	Since inception	1 month	YTD	1 year	3 years	5 years	Since inception
Axiom Sustainable Financial Bond - C	1.37%	2.05%	3.53%	3.59%	-7.80%	-7.75%	4.16%	10.70%	29.18%
Benchmark	1.02%	1.90%	3.80%	4.47%	-10.81%	-10.95%	3.08%	9.87%	31.64%

Net of fees performance since inception (base 1000)[4]

Key metrics

Number of positions	84
Volatility 5 years	8.17%
Volatility 3 years	10.04%
Sharpe ratio 5 years	0,30
Sharpe ratio 3 years	0,18

Yield to call	5.87%
Yield to maturity[6]	6.02%
Modufied duration	2.47
Credit sensitivity	5.28
Average rating by issuers (WARF)	A-
Average rating by instruments (WARF)	BBB-

Past performance is not indicative of future results

Source : Axiom AI | [1] Risk and reward profile represents the annual historical volatility of the sub-fund over a 5-year period. Historical data such as that used to calculate the synthetic indicator may not be a reliable indication of the Fund's future risk profile. The risk category associated with the Fund is not guaranteed and may change over time. The lowest risk category does not mean "risk free". The capital initially invested is not guaranteed | [2] Sustainable finance disclosure : products that promote environmental and/or social characteristics | [3] There is no guarantee that the investment objective will be achieved or that there will be a return on investment | [4] Fund created as a FCP under French law on 03/16/2015 before being absorbed by the SICAV Axiom Lux under Luxembourg law on 01/11/2019 | [5] More information about the indexes : : https://www.theice.com/index | [6] Yield to maturity, excluding cash, in all currencies. Yield to maturity is the rate of return on the portfolio assuming that the securities are not redeemed and held in perpetuity | [7] Net of fees performances

Axiom Sustainable Financial Bonds

AXIOM ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS

Monthly commentary

ADRIAN PATURLE

Portfolio Manager

LAURA RAMIREZ

Analyste ESG

Optimism returned during July, with a rally in all assets at the end of the month (the Subfin ended the month at c.204 compared to c.247 last month after a high of c.266 during the month). Perhaps the market had gone too far in its expectations of a recession. The growth in economic activity and the results published for the first half of 2022 surprised the markets. In Europe in particular, banks reported results well above expectations, with solid fundamentals and reassuring NPL and CET1 ratios. Christine Lagarde spoke at the ECB conference on 21 July to announce the first rate hike since 2011. She surprised the market by directly raising them by 50 basis points against the 25 announced, thus putting an end to the famous "Forward Guidance" to which the market was accustomed. The consensus reacted well to this move, which was certainly aggressive but also more realistic given the level of uncertainty linked to inflation and the geopolitical context.

The ECB took the opportunity to present its new anti-fragmentation tool for the Eurozone, the Transmission Protection Instrument (TPI) which, officially, should improve the transmission of monetary policy throughout the zone. In practice, this instrument will allow the central bank to buy, without limit, securities issued by a State confronted with a deterioration of its financing conditions which would not be justified by the "fundamentals" of the country. It is above all a question of affirming the cohesion of the Eurozone and its uniqueness on a political and economic level. At the end of the month, the FED announced in turn, for the second time in a row, a 75 basis point increase in its main policy rate to a range of 2.25% to 2.50%. The US markets reacted upwards after being comforted by a less restrictive message from the FED Chairman on future moves. He announced that future decisions will be made on a meeting-by-meeting basis, suggesting that consideration of economic indicators will be paramount. This strong message from the central bankers reassured them that inflation was under control, allowing long-term rates to continue the easing that began in June.

The context of rate cuts and risk aversion was favorable to bond assets and the fund performed +0.72%. It was driven by the T2 pocket +0.35% and the AT1 legacy pocket +0.24%. With the rise in prices, there were fewer movements this month, although we should mention the purchase of a senior bond issued by the OTP bank with a 3-year maturity and a yield of 5.5%.

The ECB published the results of the banks climate stress test. The ECB found that the share of interest income related to the 22 most GHG-emitting industries amounts to more than 60% of total non-financial corporate interest income on average for the banks. The stress test estimated credit and market risk losses for the 41 banks providing projections amounted to around €70 billion. However, this figure underestimates actual losses for several reason: i. these scenarios did not consider the economic downturn accompanying the negative climate effects and no supervisory overlays were applied; ii. the banks' exposures only account for around one-third of their total exposure; ii. the climate data and modelling underlying the banks' projections still were at a preliminary stage. The ECB plans to follow up on the findings with bank-specific recommendations and guidance on best practices in climate stress testing. The focus will be on helping banks to build their internal climate risk stress-testing frameworks and overcome the current challenges. Around 60% of banks do not yet have a well-integrated climate risk stress-testing framework. This work will potentially help banks improving other areas including i. risk management practices, where the ECB identified lack of customer engagement as a mean to gain insights into their clients' transition plans; and ii. long-term strategic planning, for the definition of transition plans and targets.

These examples do not constitute an investment recommendation

Portfolio management and research team

David BENAMOU
Managing Partner
Chief Investments Officer

Jérôme LEGRAS
Managing Partner
Head of Research

Antonio ROMAN
Portfolio Manager

Adrian PATURLE
Partner
Portfolio Manager

Gildas SURRY
Partner
Portfolio Manager

Paul GAGEY
Portfolio Manager

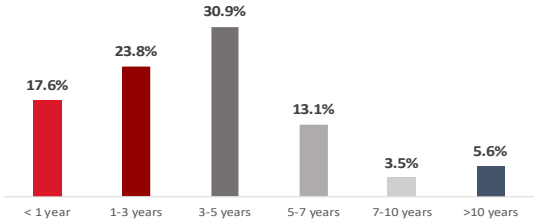
Laura RAMIREZ
ESG Analyst

Axiom Sustainable Financial Bonds

AXIOM ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS

Portfolio breakdown (in % of assets)

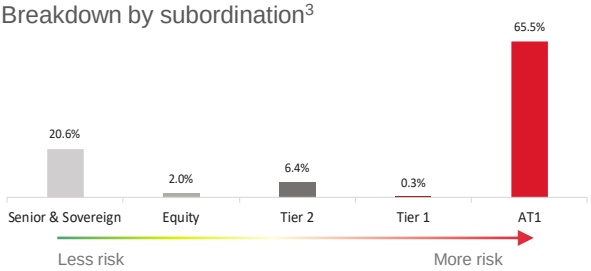
Breakdown by maturity[1]



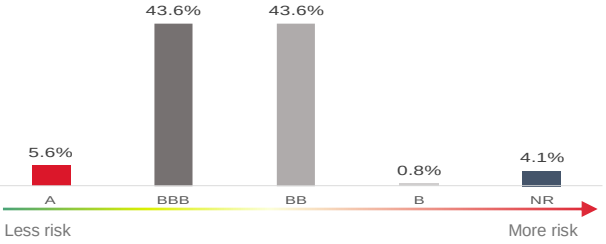
Top 5 issuers[2]

BARCLAYS PLC	3.38%
CAIXABANK SA	4.15%
CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	3.75%
LA BANQUE POSTALE	3.54%
SOCIETE GENERALE	3.57%

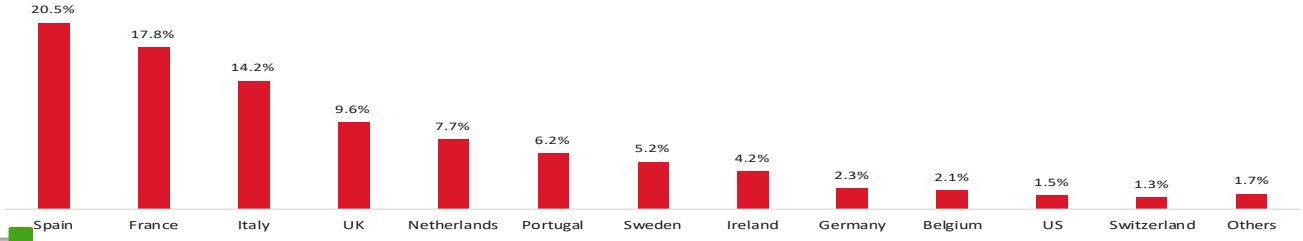
Breakdown by subordination[3]



Breakdown by rating[3]



Breakdown by country[1]



Our ESG and climate approach

General methodology

The selection is based on the following ESG tools :

- **Exclusion policy:** determines the exclusions we make due to proven controversies, non-adherence to major initiatives such as the PRB (Principle for Responsible Banking) and sector or thematic restrictions.
- **ACRS - Axiom Climate Readiness Score:** in-house climate rating methodology.
- **ESG Database:** analysis of ESG factors and their rating.

The combination of all these tools allows us to offer a fund with an ESG score higher than that of issuers in the top three quartiles of its investment universe.

Our climate methodology

The fund is targeting leading issuers in terms of climate change integration. It evaluates issuers based on :

Corporate engagement

Sets the priority level given to climate change by the board and top management, the company's climate strategy, and corresponding objectives, as well as the degree of transparency of communication and the means deployed to address climate change.

Climate risk and opportunities

Assesses the processes and tools used to identify, measure and mitigate the issuer's exposure to climate-related risks, as well as its approach to seizing opportunities arising from the energy transition.

Climate contribution

Assesses the share of the issuer's investments and/or loans in companies or financial instruments that seek to contribute to the "greening" of the economy as well as the products or solutions offered that aim to combat climate change. In the case of banks, Axiom AI is computing an ITR metric (Implied Temperature Rise).

Source : Axiom AI | [1] Analysis calculated on the scope of interest rate instruments; all derivatives excluded except single-name CDS | [2] Excluding Government bonds | [3] Fixed income securities only

Axiom Sustainable Financial Bonds

AXIOM ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS

Key ESG indicators

Key metrics

Selection rate[2] : 49%

	ACRS	°C	ESG
Portfolio rating	44%	2.70	69
Universe rating	37%	2.70	54
# of companies in the universe	60	58	96
# of companies in the portfolio	36	27	39

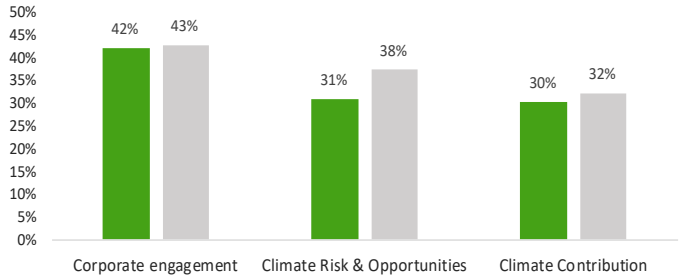
[1] Percentage of the universe excluded for ESG reason

Top 5 positions ranked by ACRS

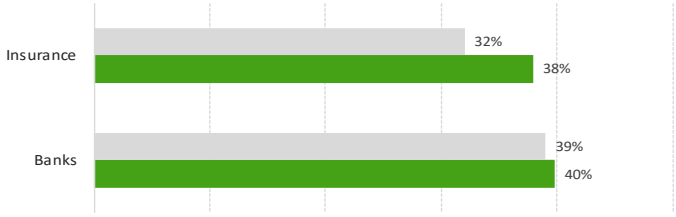
Issuers	CNTY	ACRS	°C	ESG
AXA SA	FR	52%	-	87
NATL WESTMINSTER BANK	GB	52%	2.77	63
STANDARD CHARTERED PLC	GB	51%	2.93	49
BANCO BILBAO VIZCAYA ARG	ES	50%	2.71	89
AIB GROUP PLC	IE	49%	2.75	70

Axiom Sustainable Financial Bonds | Investment universe

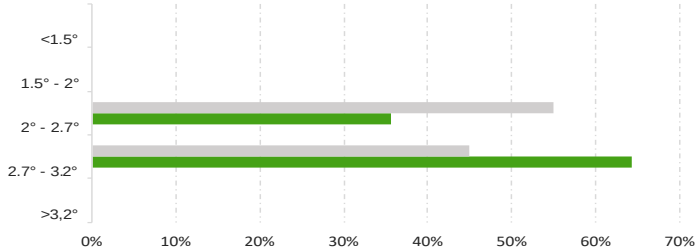
ACRS by pillar



Breakdown by type of financial institution



Breakdown by Implied Temperature Rise (ITR)



Glossary

Dette subordination	The general principle is that when there is not enough money to pay all the debts, the subordinated debt will be paid after the other debts.
Tier 1	These securities do not have priority in the event of liquidation, they do not have a maturity date, their coupon is optional and cannot be accumulated. They are the riskiest debt securities and therefore offer some of the highest returns.
Legacy bonds	Hybrid debt that was eligible as regulatory capital under Basel 1 or Basel 2 and that is not eligible under Basel 3.
Contingent convertible (Coco)	Securities that can be converted into shares under certain circumstances, usually when a solvency ratio threshold has been crossed.
ITR (Implied Temperature Raise)	Also known as 2° alignment metric, is a forward-looking measure that attempts to estimate a global temperature associated with the greenhouse gas emissions of entities in a portfolio or investment strategy.
ESG	Refers to the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria that enable an analysis of a company's non-financial performance.
Energy transition	Refers to the transition from the current energy production system, mainly based on fossil fuels, to an energy mix based largely on renewable or low carbon energies.

More information on our climate approach is available upon request.

Source : Axiom AI, based on S&P Market Intelligence, Iceberg datalab and our own research | The estimates presented here cannot be compared to other ESG or climate funds because they are based on a proprietary methodology developed by Axiom AI. Our methodology relies on third-party data from ESG/Climate data providers that may contain inaccurate or incomplete data. In the event of insufficient data, these providers may resort to estimates and approximations using internal methodologies that may be subjective. As we rely on this data for our investment decisions, such uncertainty can negatively impact portfolio performance.

Main risks

Risk of loss of capital: the sub-funds do not offer any protection or guarantee. As a result, investors may not be able to fully recover their initial investment.

Operational risk: the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or external events. The occurrence of these risks may cause the net asset value of the fund to fall

Currency risk: as some of the assets may be denominated in currencies other than the reference currency, the sub-fund may be affected by changes in exchange controls or in the exchange rates between the reference currency and these other currencies. For this reason, the sub-fund will systematically hedge against this risk. However, a residual risk remains. These exchange rate fluctuations may cause the net asset value of the sub-fund to fall.

Credit risk: this risk arises from the possibility that an issuer of bonds or debt securities may not be able to honour its payment obligations, i.e. the payment of coupons and/or the repayment of capital at maturity. Such a default may result in a decrease in the net asset value of the sub-fund (including total return swaps or DPSs). This also includes the risk of a downgrade of the issuer's credit rating.

Counterparty risk: A sub-fund that invests in OTC derivatives may be exposed to the risk arising from the creditworthiness of its counterparties and their ability to meet the terms of such contracts. The sub-fund may enter into forward contracts, options and swaps, including CDS, or use derivative techniques, which involves the risk that the counterparty may not meet its obligations under each contract.

Exchange rate: Any investment in equities may involve directly or indirectly an exchange rate risk. While the net asset value of the sub-fund is calculated in its reference currency, the performance of an underlying asset or its components denominated in a currency other than the reference currency will also depend on the exchange rate of that currency. Similarly, the currency other than the reference currency in which an asset of the sub-fund is denominated implies a currency risk for the sub-fund.

Liquidity risk: risk arising from the difficulty or impossibility of selling securities held in the portfolio when necessary and at the price at which the portfolio is valued, due to the limited size of the market or insufficient trading volumes on the market where these securities are usually traded. The realisation of this risk may result in a decrease in the net asset value of the sub-fund.

Use of derivatives: If a sub-fund whose performance is linked to an underlying asset frequently invests in derivatives or securities other than the underlying asset, derivative techniques will be used to link the value of the shares to the performance of the underlying asset. While the prudent use of such derivative techniques may be beneficial, derivatives also involve risks which in some cases may be greater than the risks associated with more traditional instruments. Transaction costs may be associated with the use of such derivatives.

Climate/ESG data risk: The Management Company's ESG integration process relies on third party data from climate/ESG data providers. Data providers may apply different models and use different sources of information, which may contain inaccurate, incomplete or unaudited data. In addition, where data is insufficient, data providers may use internal methods to produce subjective estimates and approximations. Similarly, the Management Company conducts qualitative analysis based on self-reported information, which is generally not audited by a third party. As the portfolio manager bases its investment decisions on this data, this uncertainty in data collection may have a negative impact on the performance of the portfolio.