MONTHLY FACTSHEET AS OF 31/10/2022

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]
1252.4 3.38%	78 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	-0.50%	0.79%	2.99%	3.38%	-10.61%	-10.64%	-1.50%	4.00%	25.24%
Benchmark	-2.30%	-0.15%	2.68%	2.63%	-17.12%	-16.94%	-6.74%	-0.76%	22.32%

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

Key metrics

Number of positions	98
Volatility 5 years	8.28%
Volatility 3 years	10.19%
Sharpe ratio 5 years	0,14
Sharpe ratio 3 years	-0,02

Yield to call	8.49%
Yield to Worst[6]	7.56%
Modufied duration	1.93
Credit sensitivity	6.04
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

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Monthly commentary

ADRIAN PATURLE

Portfolio Manager

LAURA RAMIREZ

Analyst ESG

The month ended with markets trending upwards thanks to a marked easing in the price of gas, which fell back below the pre-war level in Ukraine. The resignation of Liz Truss in Great Britain also managed to dispel fears about the country's economic policy. The British 10-year Gilt ended at 3.52% compared to 4.09% at the beginning of the month with a peak of 4.55%. Spreads tightened, with the Main falling from 135 to 114, the SeniorFin from 148 to 123, the Subfin from 272 to 220 and the Xover from 641 to 555.

The earnings season was also a good catalyst with banks in good shape last quarter. Santander, Standard Chartered or Barclays posted high profit levels. Deutsche Bank stood out with its best quarter since 2006. On the other hand, Credit Suisse has been heckled because of its recurrent governance problems even if its existence is not at stake as some rumors suggest.

The ECB continued its monetary tightening by raising rates by 75 basis points in the wake of what the FED did at the end of September. The market had already largely anticipated this decision.

The main question now is whether central bankers will maintain the high rate of rate hikes despite persistent inflationary pressures (10.7% year-on-year in Europe) in order to avoid destroying growth levers. Indeed, the impact of monetary policy decisions takes about six months to materialize in the real economy. Controlling this inertia will therefore be a determining factor in the path the global economy takes.

This month saw several reputational risks cases related to climate change concerning banks.

In France, BNP Paribas was threatened with climate litigation over fossil fuel financing, the bank has been asked, amongst others, to immediately stop financing new oil and gas fields and infrastructures, and to develop a more robust vigilance plan on their net zero strategy to comply with the French duty of vigilance law. The Bank has three months to respond. Fines to due breaches in this law can go up to 30 million EUR. We will monitor the bank’s response as our fund has investments on it.

In the UK, two adverts publicising HSBC’s role in the transition to a net zero economy were banned by the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) as they were considered misleading as they failed to omit significant information regarding HSBC’s financing overall, which include as well financing of carbon-intensive companies. Although our fund does not has investments in HSBC, this first case can open the space for more to come as already stated by the ASA.

Finally, last month we mentioned the possibility of a separation between Race to Zero and the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero as at least three US banks, namely Bank of America, JPMorgan and Morgan Stanley, raised antitrust concerns due to Race to Zero requirements of phasing down and out of coal, and thus, their intention to leave the Net Zero Banking Alliance. Despite several negotiations, that even led to softening Race to Zero’s requirements, the separation between both initiatives has been confirmed. Several NGOs and academics called the move as concerning as it opens the door open for greenwashing.

These examples do not constitute an investment recommendation

Portfolio management and research team

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ESG Analyst

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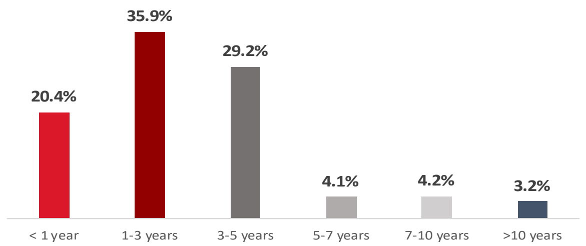
AXIOM ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS

Portfolio breakdown (in % of assets)

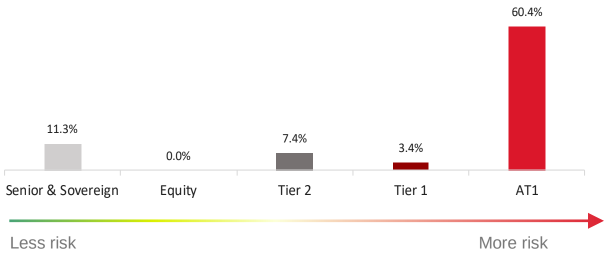
Breakdown by maturity[1]



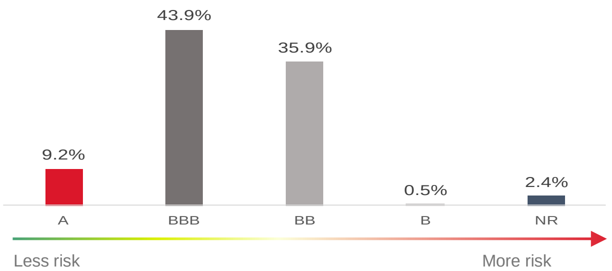
Top 5 issuers[2]

BNP PARIBAS	4.92%
BANCO BILBAO	4.13%
CAIXABANK SA	3.96%
CREDIT AGRICOLE SA	3.78%
AIB GROUP PLC	3.64%

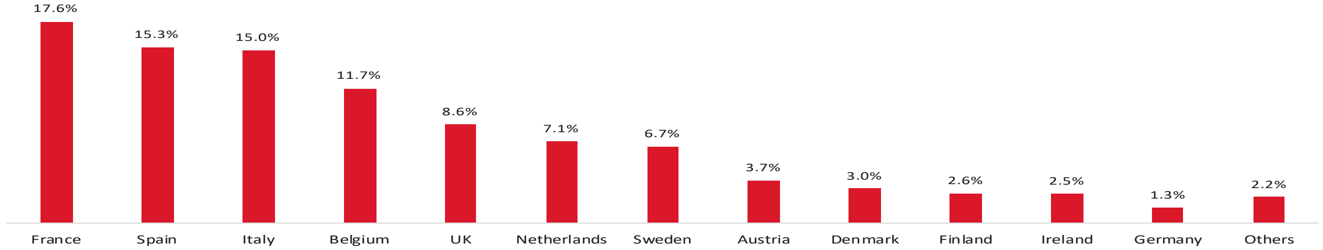
Breakdown by subordination[3]



Breakdown by rating[3]



Breakdown by country[1]



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.

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

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Axiom Sustainable Financial Bonds

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Key ESG indicators

Axiom Sustainable Financial Bonds   Investment universe

Key metrics

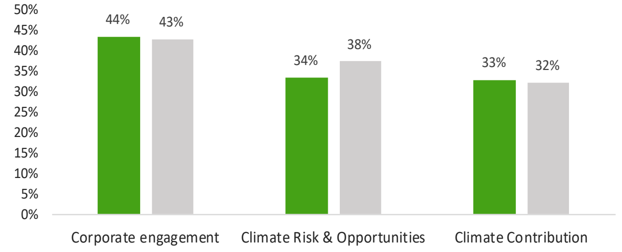
Selection rate[2] : 49%

	ACRS	°C	ESG
Portfolio rating	43%	2.66	70
Universe rating	38%	2.67	53
# of companies in the universe	60	57	106
# of companies in the portfolio	36	37	41

The ACRS, implied temperature (°C) and ESG scores represent 78%, 80% and 89% of the fund's assets respectively (index & derivatives excluded).

[1] Percentage of the universe excluded for ESG reason

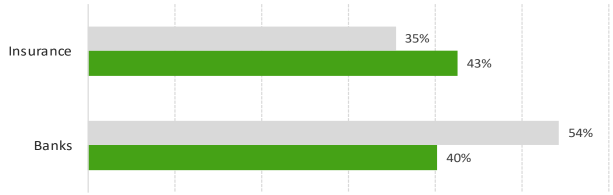
ACRS by pillar



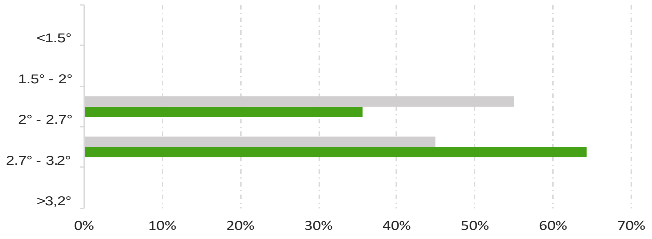
Top 5 positions ranked by ACRS

Issuers	CNTY	ACRS	°C	ESG
ERSTE GROUP BANK AG	AT	55%	2.54	49
AXA SA	FR	52%	-	89
NATL WESTMINSTER BANK	GB	52%	2.77	61
NATWEST GROUP PLC	GB	52%	2.77	61
STANDARD CHARTERED PLC	GB	51%	2.93	47

Breakdown by type of financial institution



Breakdown by Implied Temperature Rise (ITR)



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).

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.