MONTHLY FACTSHEET AS OF 28/02/2023

Promotional document

AXIOM
ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS

Axiom European Banks Equity – Share Class HC EUR(v)

Sub-fund of the Luxembourg SICAV : Axiom Lux

NAV & Monthly perf.	Assets Under Management	SRRI[1]	SFDR[2]
1647.5 5.99%	€ 171M	Low risk → High Risk 1 2 3 4 5 6 **7** Typically lower rewards – Typically higher rewards	6 **8** 9

Asset manager	Axiom Alternative Investments
Legal structure	Luxembourg SICAV : Axiom Lux
Strategy inception date[4]	25/03/2014
Sub-fund inception date[4]	Absorption the 11/01/2019
Share class inception date	25/03/2014
ISIN Code	LU1876459212
Minimum subscription	1 share
Share class currency	EUR
Management fees	2%
Subscription fees	0% (2% max.)
Redemption fees	0% (2% max.)
Performance fee	20% (if perf. > index)
Type of share	Accumulation
Valuation frequency	Daily
Cut-off and settlement day	before 12.00 PM / 3 business days
Main risks	Risk related to the use of financial futures instruments (IFT), equity risk, liquidity risk (for more information please refer to the Fund's prospectus)

Investment objectives[3]

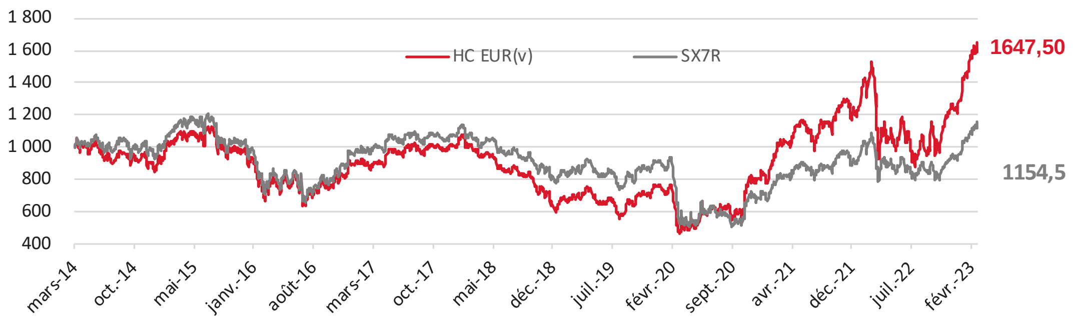
The objective of this Fund is to achieve, over a minimum 5-year investment horizon, a return (net of management fees) similar to or greater than that of its benchmark (Stoxx Europe 600 Banks Net Return[5]). The Fund is actively managed and references the Stoxx Europe 600 Banks Net Return[5] (the "Benchmark") for comparative purposes only.

Historical performance (EUR)[4]

	Annual performances[6]				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
AEBE - HC EUR(v)	-37.89%	21.31%	6.84%	56.84%	2.03%
SX7R	-25.37%	13.52%	-24.42%	38.54%	1.06%

	Annualized Performances[6]			Cumulated Performances[6]					
	3 years	5 years	Since inception	1 month	YTD	1 year	3 years	5 years	Since inception
AEBE - HC EUR(v)	36.67%	10.22%	5.75%	5.99%	28.31%	35.11%	155.28%	62.65%	64.75%
SX7R	13.57%	1.37%	1.62%	6.19%	21.11%	25.66%	46.50%	7.04%	15.45%

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



Key metrics

Number of positions	31	1 year Beta	1.47
1 year Sharpe ratio	0.54	1 year volatility	39.83%
1 year Information ratio	0.59	3 years volatility	38.08%
3 years Information ratio	1.74	Correlation to the SX7R since inception	0.96

Past performance is not indicative of future results

Internal source from Axiom AI | 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] Refer to page 3 of the document | [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 25/03/2014 before being absorbed by the SICAV Axiom Lux under Luxembourg law on 11/01/2019 | [5] More information about the index : https://www.stoxx.com/index-details?symbol=SX7R | [6] Net of fees performances

Monthly commentary

ANTONIO ROMAN
Portfolio Manager

DAVID BENAMOU
Portfolio Manager

Rates volatility resurfaced in February as inflation and growth surprised to the upside. Bund yields ended the month 40 basis points higher at 2.63% while Schatz yields reached 3.12%, their highest level since 2008. Banks outperformed the market on the back of strong Q4 results and higher for longer ECB rates. Maybe a sign of the times, Unicredit rejoined the Euro STOXX 50 and Commerzbank replaced Linde in the DAX. The SX7R returned +6.21% vs. +1.88% for the SXXR. The Subfin was flat at c. 155 bps.

Employment reports and economic surveys pointed to a rebound in activity at the beginning of the year, with a continued divergence between services and manufacturing. According to widely followed GDP coincident indicators, annualized real growth is currently trending around +2% both in Europe and the US. Defaults are still below through-the-cycle average across products. Insolvencies are averaging about 60% to 80% of their 2019 levels in France, Italy and Germany, but have surpassed this level in Spain and the UK, with Covid government-backed lending schemes probably driving the losses.

The Q4 earnings season witnessed extreme dispersion in the daily performance of bank stocks but portrayed an overall message of strength for the sector. Earnings expectations for 2023 were up 10% on average post-result, driven by higher net interest income, higher fees and lower provisions, partially offset by higher costs. Asset quality was strong, with NPLs decreasing across the universe (HSBC and Standard Chartered, which suffered from exposures to Chinese CRE, were notable exceptions). Unicredit, Commerzbank, ABN, Sabadell and Santander outperformed the SX7R by over 5% on reporting day, while ING, Bawag, Natwest, Deutsche Bank and Handelsbanken disappointed.

On the regulatory front, the EBA released the scenarios for the 2023 stress test, which will have the most severe assumptions so far. In the adverse scenario, the EU real GDP declines by 6% cumulatively over the three-year horizon, while the unemployment rate increases by 6.1 percentage points. Results of the test will be due at the end of July.

In country-specific news, the ECJ released a non-binding opinion on Polish borrowers with CHF mortgages which, if followed, would probably require Polish banks to increase their coverage from 50-55% on average to 70-80% over time. Fitch upgraded three of the four systemic banks in Greece.

On the M&A front, Euronext made an indicative offer on Allfunds as it seeks to diversify its revenues away from equity trading. Co-Operative Bank is rumored to have put forward a bid for £650m for a loan portfolio from Sainsbury's Bank.

In other news, Santander released new 2025 targets on its investor day, implying 20% upgrades to consensus expectations. Credit Suisse was under the limelight again, with FINMA investigating comments made by the CEO in 2022. On the bright side, Apollo was rumored to be contemplating a $750m injection to support the leverage finance franchise of CS First Boston.

These examples do not constitute an investment recommendation

Internal source from Axiom AI [1] Single name derivatives included

Portfolio Management and Research team

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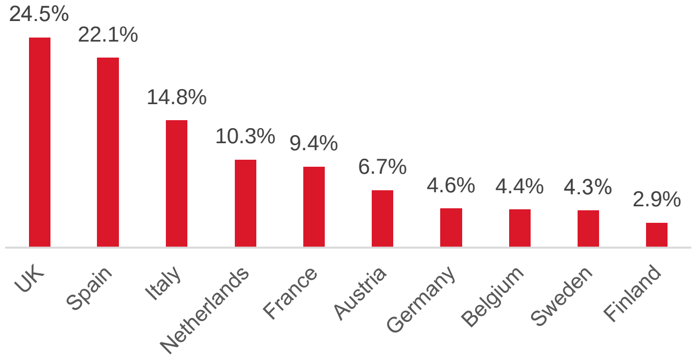
AXIOM ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS

Portfolio breakdown (in % of Net Assets)

Breakdown by country[1]



Top 5 holdings[1]

Issuer	%
HSBC Holdings	8.6%
BBVA	7.0%
BANCO SANTANDER	6.1%
LLOYDS BANKING GROUP	6.0%
INTESA SANPAOLO	5.9%

ESG main indicators

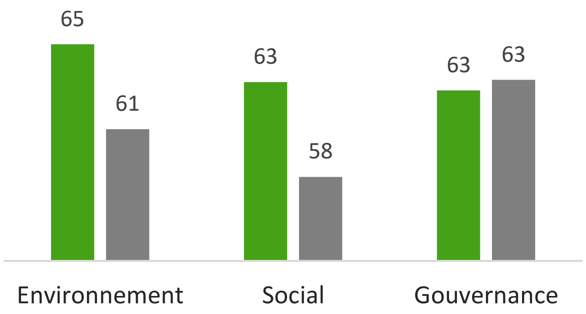
Axiom European Banks Equity Investment Universe

Key metrics

	ACRS	°C	ESG
Portfolio rating	44%	2,7	65
Universe rating	41%	2,8	61
# companies in the universe	40	20	73
# companies in the portfolio	22	25	27

The ACRS, implied temperature (°C) and ESG scores represent 76%, 86% and 93% of the fund's assets respectively (index & derivatives excluded).

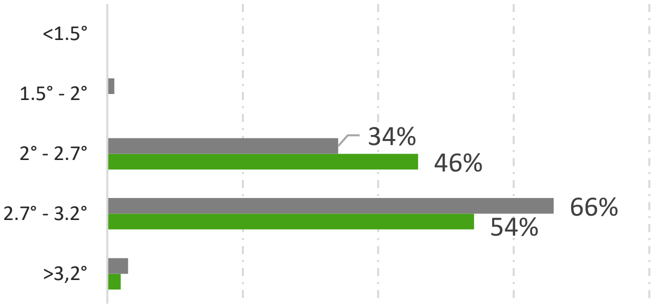
ESG by pillars



Top 5 holding by ACRS

Issuers	CNTY	ACRS	°C	ESG
ERSTE GROUP BANK	AT	55.3%	2.5	39
COMMERZBANK AG	DE	52.6%	2.7	46
NATWEST GROUP	GB	51.6%	2.8	61
BBVA	ES	50.2%	2.7	86
HSBC Holdings	GB	48.6%	2.9	62

Breakdown by Implied Temperature Rise (ITR)[2]



These percentages have been reweighted to 100%, as 86% of the portfolio's securities were assessed.

These examples do not constitute an investment recommendation.

Internal source Axiom AII [1] Single names derivatives included. [2] 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.

Glossary

Volatility: the volatility of a security or fund indicates how much the price of that security or fund may vary, up or down, from its average price, over a given period of time.

Sharpe ratio: measures the difference in profitability of a portfolio of financial assets (e.g. equities) compared to the rate of return of a risk-free investment (i.e. the risk premium, positive or negative), divided by an indicator of risk, the standard deviation of the profitability of this portfolio, i.e. its volatility. The higher the standard deviation, the greater the risk-adjusted outperformance of the asset.

Information ratio: measures the excess return relative to a benchmark divided by the volatility of those excess return.

Correlation: the correlation between two financial assets, or more generally between two random variables, is the strength of the link between these two variables. The closer the coefficient is to the extremes, the more the variables are correlated, i.e. linearly dependent on each other.

Beta: compares an asset's movements against its benchmark market, which helps determine its risk level relative to other benchmark assets.

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.