Promotional document



Axiom Climate Financial Bonds – Share Class RC EUR

Sub-fund of the Luxembourg SICAV : Axiom Lux



2018

-6.61%

-5.44%

Annualized performance^t

5 years

Investment objectives³

Axiom Climate Financial

Bonds - RC EUR Benchmark

Historical performance (EUR)⁴

2017

11.78%

12.92%

3 years

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 Index⁵ (with coupons reinvested), through investments that meet Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria

2019

13.93%

15.31%

1 month

Since

inception

Annual performance

2020

3.20%

5.83%

YTD

2021

3.60%

4.08%

1 year

Cumulated performance⁵

3 years

2022

-7.66%

-12.95%

5 years

2023

8.29%

7.91%

Since

inception



Asset manager Axiom Alternative Investments

Legal structure

Luxembourg SICAV : Axiom Lux

Sub-fund inception date⁴

Absorption the 01/11/2019

ISIN Code

1 U1876458834

Minimum subscription

50 000 EUR

Share class currency

EUR

Management fees

130%

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)



Number of positions	51	Yield To Call EUR	5.97%
Volatility 5 years	8.65%	Yield To Maturity EUR	6.75%
Volatility 3 years	5.71%	Modufied duration	2.36
Sharpe ratio 5 years	0,34	Credit sensitivity	2.30
Sharpe ratio 3 years	-0,02	Average rating by issuers (WARF)	А
Average spread	293 bps	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 Net of fees performances | ⁷ 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



Monthly commentary



ADRIAN PATURLE Portfolio Manager



LAURA RAMIREZ

Economic data improved slightly, with both the European and US Citi economic surprise indices firmly in positive territory. Inflation data remains hard to read, but the case of a swift return to 2% in the US looks increasingly difficult to make. In Europe services and wages inflation remains high but is offset by declining energy and food prices as well as weak industrial goods inflation. Overall, the progress towards 2% inflation seems fragile and vulnerable to a pick-up in commodity and goods prices.

The market sentiment is clearly bullish with risk premiums tightening. The Senior Fin has dropped from 64 to 57 bps over the month close to its lowest point. Inaugural issuances are also oversubscribed by far, with spreads converging towards secondary market prices. Only two new issuances were interesting this month as the new-issuer premium was relatively attractive: NN Group and ASR issued their first RT1s with coupons of 6.375% and 6.625%. We participated in both issues, respectively at 3% of the fund.

Analyst ESG

These examples do not constitute an investment recommendation

Portfolio management and research team



David BENAMOU



Jérôme LEGRAS Partner



Antonio ROMAN



Adrian PATURLE



Paul GAGEY



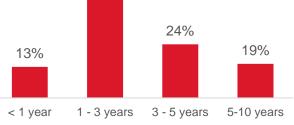
Laura RAMIREZ **ESG** Analyst

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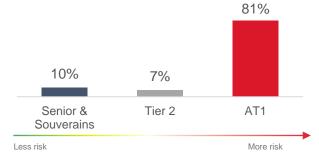


Axiom Climate Financial Bonds





Breakdown by subordination³



15%

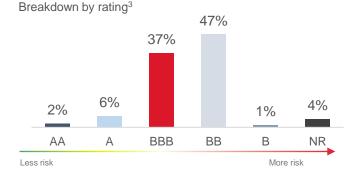
Breakdown by country¹

15%

17%



LA BANQUE POSTALE	5,75%
SWEDBANK AB	5,43%
NORDEA BANK ABP	5,05%
AVIVA PLC	4,36%
BANKINTER SA	4.34%



10% 7% 6% 6% 6% 4% 4% Netherlands Sweden Belgium France AUSTIN Heland Finland Spain Hally st

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 Rise)	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

Axiom Climate Financial Bonds





Axiom Climate Financial Bonds Investment universe

Key metrics

Selection rate ² : 29%					
	AXIOM CLIMATE		Universe		
	Average	Issuer coverage	Average	lssuer coverage	
ACRS	44%	35	39%	74	
°C	2.6	35	2.7	66	
ESG	60	35	47	119	

The ACRS, implied temperature (°C) and ESG scores represent 97%, 97% and 97% of the fund's assets respectively (index & derivatives excluded).

¹ Percentage of the universe excluded for ESG reason

Top 5 positions ranked by ACRS

	ACRS	ESG	ITR
COMMERZBANK AG	53%	54	2.7
AXA SA	52%	81	3.6
BBVA	50%	84	2.7
ERSTE GROUP BANK AG	49%	41	2.5
NORDEA BANK ABP	49%	66	2.4

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.

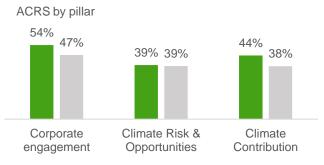


Climate contribution

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 AL based on S&P Market Intelligence. Iceberg datalab and our own research | The e

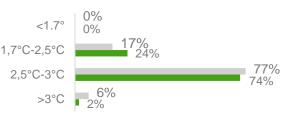
Source : Axiom AI, based on S&P Market Intelligence, Iceberg datalab and our own research | The estimates presented here cannot be compared to other ESG or climate funds because they are based on a proprietary methodology developed by Axiom AI. Our methodology relies on third-party data from ESG/Climate 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.



Breakdown by type of financial institution



Breakdown by Implied Temperature Rise (ITR)





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.