

DNCA INVEST ALPHA BONDS

INTERNATIONAL MULTI-STRATEGIES BONDS

Investment objective

The Sub-Fund seeks to provide, throughout the recommended investment period of more than three years, a higher performance, net of any fees, than the €STR index plus 2%. This performance objective is sought by associating it to a lower annual volatility than 5% in normal market conditions.

To achieve its investment objective, the investment strategy is based on active discretionary management.

Financial characteristics

NAV (€) 125.81
Net assets (€M) 10,272

Bloomberg liquidity score 88.3%
Average modified duration 1.85
Average yield 5.00%
Volatility ex ante 2.27%
Average rating A+

Performance (from 14/12/2017 to 28/03/2024)

Past performance is not a guarantee of future performance

↗ DNCA INVEST ALPHA BONDS (I Share) Cumulative performance ↗ Reference Index⁽¹⁾



Annualised performances and volatilities (%)

	1 year	3 years	5 years	Since inception
I Share	+5.69	+6.41	+4.25	+3.72
Reference Index	+5.74	+3.49	+2.93	+2.78
I Share - volatility	2.09	3.16	4.26	3.87
Reference Index - volatility	0.22	0.18	0.16	0.14

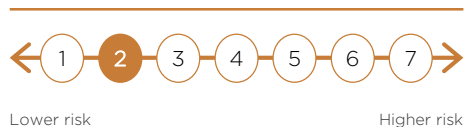
Cumulative performances (%)

	1 month	3 months	YTD	1 year	3 years	5 years
I Share	+0.79	+1.90	+1.90	+5.69	+20.44	+23.16
Reference Index	+0.45	+1.44	+1.44	+5.74	+10.82	+15.57

Calendar year performances (%)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
I Share	+5.63	+6.56	+5.02	+0.12	+3.45	+0.67
Reference Index	+5.35	+2.10	+2.06	+2.09	+2.16	+2.20

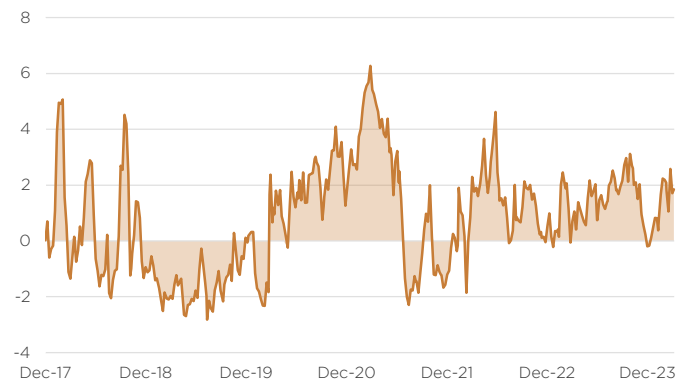
Risk indicator



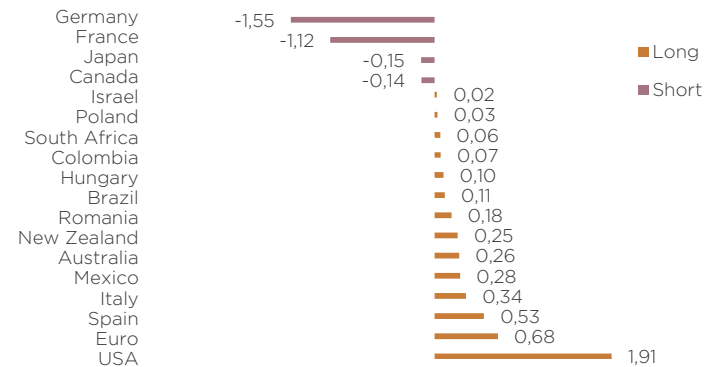
Synthetic risk indicator according to PRIIPS. 1 corresponds to the lowest level and 7 to the highest level.

Main risks: risk of capital loss, interest-rate risk, risk relating to discretionary management, credit risk, inflation rate depreciation risk, counterparty risk, risk of investing in speculative grade bonds, risk of investing in derivative instruments as well as instruments embedding derivatives, convertible securities risk, specific risks of investing in contingent convertible bonds (Cocos), risk related to exchange rate, liquidity risk, high volatility risk, equity risk, ESG risk, sustainability risk

Modified duration evolution



Modified duration by country



Performance contribution MTD

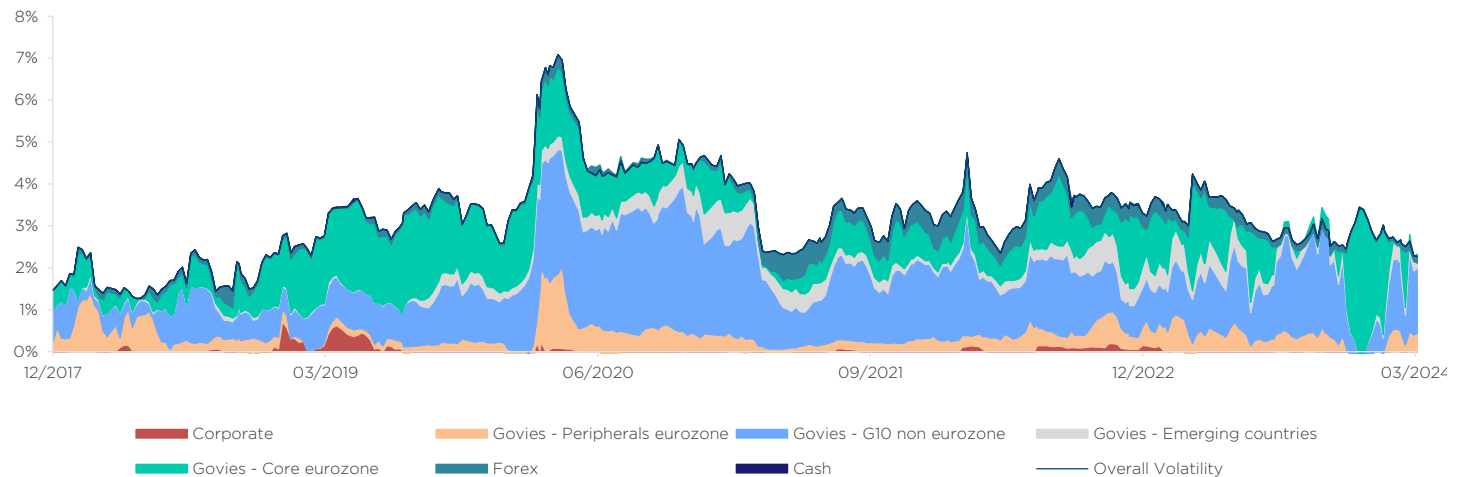
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Performance Contribution	+0.73%
Govies - Core eurozone	+0.10%
Govies - Peripherals eurozone	+0.17%
Euro Interest Rate Swaps	+0.02%
Govies - G10 non eurozone	+0.37%
Interest Rate Swaps exc. Euro	+0.01%
Govies - Emerging countries	+0.13%
Cash and equivalents	-0.07%

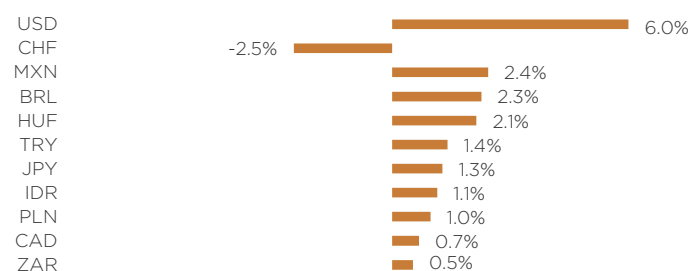
Volatility contribution

Govies - G10 non eurozone	1.6%
Govies - Peripherals eurozone	0.4%
Govies - Emerging countries	0.3%
Forex	0.2%
Corporate	0.0%

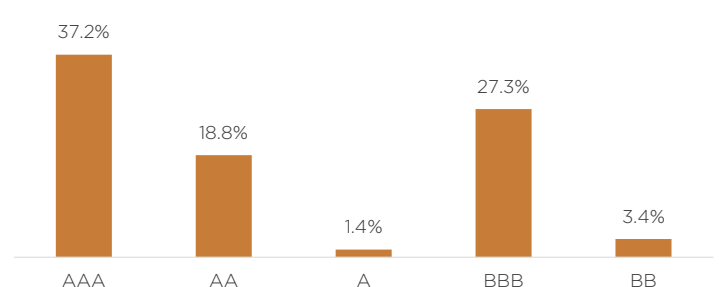
Volatility evolution



Exposure by currency



Exposure by rating



Portfolio managers comments

The March statistics show that the economic situation is stabilising on both sides of the Atlantic, but at a very different pace. Expectations for US growth in 2024 now stand at over 2%, while in Europe they are still below 1%. In China, the improvement in leading indicators is also pointing to the start of a gentle recovery. These very different levels of expected activity are beginning to cast doubt on monetary policy expectations. For our part, while we continue to favour an easing of key rates in June in both the USA and the eurozone, the Fed still needs to be reassured by the forthcoming inflation statistics, while in the eurozone, the convergence of rhetoric between the hawks and doves at the ECB guarantees an initial cut before the start of the summer. Over the course of the month, the Swiss Central Bank and the BOJ distinguished themselves with a 25 bps cut for the former and an initial 10 bps hike for the latter, closing the long page of key rates in negative territory opened in 2016.

The financial markets remained fairly calm, with implied volatility on the fixed-income and equity markets declining since the start of the year, despite a worrying geopolitical context and a continuing rise in commodity prices that could quickly disrupt them.

On the budgetary front, after Italy, it is now France where the government has had to announce a much higher deficit in 2023 than expected and set out corrective measures which, at this stage, still seem a long way off. The level of public deficits also remains a cause for concern in the United States.

There was little movement on global bond markets. Overall, yields changed relatively little over the month and spreads narrowed slightly on both external and private sector debt. The key rate cuts seen in the few countries in our investment universe had been well anticipated by the markets and did not create any positive momentum on the long end of the curve.

There were few significant management transactions, and the portfolio structure was maintained. Bond exposure remains low, with positive exposure to US real rates and negative exposure to German and increasingly French nominal rates. Apart from these directional bets, we retain exposure to rising break-even inflation rates in the eurozone, positions benefiting from the steepening of the euro and US curves, and a continued downward bias in the European currency against a range of currencies with the exception of the Swiss franc, on which we are more negative.

We do not see any major trends over the next few weeks. It would be unwise to call into question the rate cuts by the major central banks expected in June. However, we do not believe that this will trigger a rally in long-term yields, which still have no term premium, conservative inflation expectations and, in some cases, weaker credit quality than in the past.

Text completed on 09/04/2024.



Pascal
Gilbert



François
Collet



Fabien
Georges

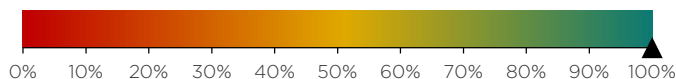


Paul
Lentz



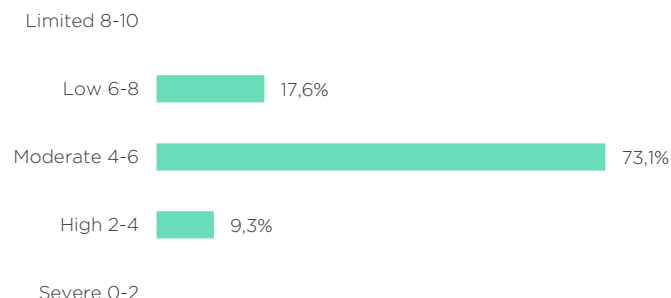
Thibault
Chrapaty

ABA coverage rate⁺ (100%)

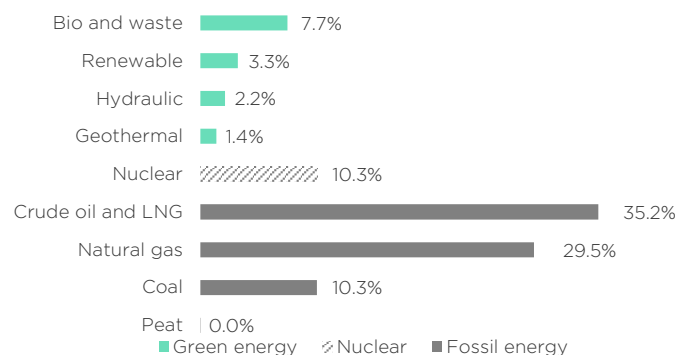


Average ESG Score: 4.8/10

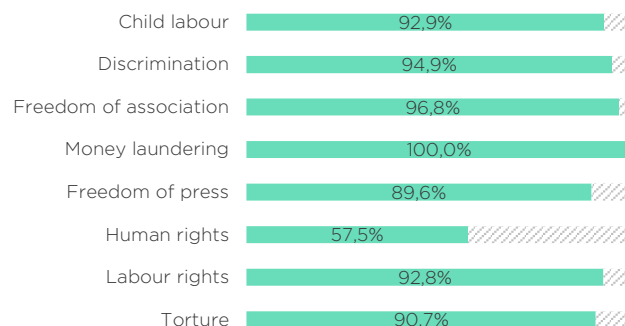
ESG risk breakdown⁽¹⁾



Energy supply mix breakdown



International norm based compliance



Carbon intensity

	Amount
Production intensity (tCO ₂ /M Euros Debt)	304.0
Production intensity (tCO ₂ /M Euros GDP)	351.1

Sustainability engagements

	Weight	Countries in portfolio
UN Paris agreement (COP 21)	100%	16
UN biodiversity convention	65.0%	15
Coal phase out	31.1%	6
Signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Agreement	87.8%	14

Analysis methodology

We develop proprietary models based on our expertise and conviction to add tangible value in the selection of portfolio securities. DNCA's ESG analysis model, Above & Beyond Analysis (ABA), respects this principle and offers a rating that we control the entire construction. Information from companies is the main input to our rating. The methodologies for calculating ESG indicators and our responsible investor and engagement policy are available on our website [by clicking here](#).

⁽¹⁾ The rating out of 10 integrates 4 responsibility risks: governance, environmental, social and societal. Regardless of their geographical area, 15 indicators are evaluated such as democratic life, climate change, education and employment, health, living conditions, freedoms and respect for fundamental rights, inequalities...

⁽²⁾ Total energy supply means the overall supply of energy for all activities on the territory of the country, but excluding international aviation and maritime bunkers. It includes energy needs for energy transformation (including generating electricity from combustible fuels), support operations of the energy sector itself, transmission and distribution losses, final energy consumption (industry, transport, households, services, agriculture, ...) and the use of fossil fuel products for non-energy purposes (e.g. in the chemical industry). It excludes international aviation and maritime bunkers, but it might include other fuels purchased within the country that are used elsewhere (e.g. "fuel tourism" in the case of road transport).

⁺ The coverage rate measures the proportion of issuers (government bonds) taken into account in the calculation of the extra-financial indicators. This measure is calculated as a % of the fund's net assets adjusted for cash, money market instruments, derivatives and any vehicle outside the scope of "listed government bonds". The coverage rate of the portfolio and the benchmark is identical for all indicators presented.

Administrative information

Name: DNCA INVEST Alpha Bonds
ISIN code (Share I): LU1694789378
SFDR classification: Art.8
Inception date: 14/12/2017
Investment horizon: Minimum 3 years
Currency: Euro
Country of domicile: Luxembourg
Legal form: SICAV
Reference Index: €STER + 2%
Valuation frequency: Daily
Management company: DNCA Finance

Portfolio Managers:

Pascal GILBERT
François COLLET
Fabien GEORGES
Paul LENTZ
Thibault CHRAPATY

Minimum investment: 200,000 EUR
Subscription fees: - max
Redemption fees: -
Management fees: 0.60%
Ongoing charges as of 30/12/2022: 0.66%
Performance fees: 20% of the positive performance net of any fees above the index: €STR + 2% with High Water Mark

Custodian: BNP Paribas - Luxembourg Branch

Settlement: T+2

Cut off: 12:00 Luxembourg time

Legal information

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Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Sub-fund of DNCA INVEST Investment company with variable capital (SICAV) under Luxembourg law in the form of a Société Anonyme - domiciled at 60 Av. J.F. Kennedy - L-1855 Luxembourg. It is authorised by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF) and subject to the provisions of Chapter 15 of the Law of 17 December 2010.

DNCA Finance is a limited partnership (Société en Commandite Simple) approved by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers (AMF) as a portfolio management company under number GPOO-030 and governed by the AMF's General Regulations, its doctrine and the Monetary and Financial Code. DNCA Finance is also a Non-Independent Investment Advisor within the meaning of the MIFID II Directive. DNCA Finance - 19 Place Vendôme-75001 Paris - e-mail: dnca@dnca-investments.com - tel: +33 (0)1 58 62 55 00 - website: www.dnca-investments.com

Any complaint may be addressed, free of charge, either to your usual contact (within DNCA Finance or within a delegate of DNCA Finance), or directly to the Head of Compliance and Internal Control (RCCI) of DNCA Finance by writing to the company's head office (19 Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris, France). In the event of persistent disagreement, you may have access to mediation. The list of out-of-court dispute resolution bodies and their contact details according to your country and/or that of the service provider concerned can be freely consulted by following the link https://finance.ec.europa.eu/consumer-finance-and-payments/retail-financial-services/financial-dispute-resolution-network-fin-net/members-fin-net-country_fr.

A summary of investors' rights is available in English at the following link: <https://www.dnca-investments.com/en/regulatory-information>

This Fund is being marketed as a public offering in Luxembourg. You can contact the DNCA Finance branch:

DNCA Finance Luxembourg Branch - 1 Place d'Armes - L-1136 Luxembourg

This product promotes environmental or social characteristics, but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment. It might invest partially in assets that have a sustainable objective, for instance qualified as sustainable according to the EU classification.

This product is subject to sustainability risks as defined in the Regulation 2019/2088 (article 2(22)) by environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment.

If the portfolio investment process can incorporate ESG approach, the portfolio's investment objective is not primarily to mitigate this risk. The sustainability risk management policy is available on the website of the Management Company.

The reference benchmark as defined in the Regulation 2019/2088 (article 2(22)) does not intend to be consistent with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

Glossary

Beta. Measures the average extent to which a fund moves relative to the broader market. The beta of a market is 1. A fund with a beta of more than 1 moves on average to a greater extent than the market. A fund with a beta of less than 1 moves on average to a lesser extent. If beta is a minus number, it is likely that the stock and the market move in opposite directions.

Bloomberg liquidity Score. The Bloomberg Liquidity Score reflects the security's centile rank, and is represented with a relative value between 1 and 100. A score of 100 is the most liquid, with the lowest average liquidation cost for a range of volumes.

Correlation coefficient. The correlation coefficient is a measure of correlation. It is used to determine the relationship between two assets over a given period. A positive coefficient means that the two assets move in the same direction. Conversely, a negative coefficient means that the assets move in the opposite direction. The correlation or decorrelation can be more or less strong and varies between -1 and 1.

Derivatives. The collective name used for a broad class of financial instruments that derive their value from other underlying financial instruments. Futures, options and swaps are all types of derivative.

Maturity. The time when a bond or other debt instrument is due for redemption (is due to mature); or the length of time between the issue of such an instrument and the date it is due for redemption (the maturity date).

Sensitivity. The sensitivity of a bond measures the change in its percentage value induced by a given change in interest rates.

Sharpe Ratio. The Sharpe ratio measures the excess return over the risk-free money rate of an asset portfolio divided by the standard deviation of that return. It is therefore a measure of the marginal return per unit of risk. It is used to measure the performance of managers with different risk policies.

Sharpe Ratio. A way of measuring the historical risk-adjusted return on an investment. It is the average previous return minus the risk-free return, divided by the standard deviation (a measure of risk that looks at the diversion of actual returns from expected returns).

Tracking error. Tracking Error is a measure of how closely an investment portfolio follows the index against which it is benchmarked. It is the difference in the return earned by a portfolio and the return earned by the benchmark against which the portfolio is constructed. For example, if a bond portfolio earns a return of 5.15% during a period when the portfolio's benchmark (say, for example, the Lehman Brothers Index) produces a return of 5.06%, the tracking error is .09%, or 9 basis points.