HIGH INCOME BOND FUND

SHARE CLASS B (ACCUMULATOR) - FACT SHEET

Factsheet at 30th June 2022

Month end NAV as at 30th June 2022

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund aims to maximise the total level of return for investors by investing, mainly in a diversified portfolio of bonds and other similar debt securities. In pursuing this objective, the Investment Manager shall invest primarily in a diversified portfolio of corporate & government bonds maturing in the medium term, with an average credit quality of "Ba3" by Moody's or "BB-" by S&P, although individual bond holdings may have higher or lower ratings. The Fund can also invest up to 10% of its assets in Non-Rated bond issues.

The Fund is actively managed, not managed by reference to any index.

The newly launched share class B is the receiving share class following merger as of the 21st May 2022 with the share class A of the Global High Income Bond Fund.

Fund Type	UCITS
Minimum Initial Investment	$2,500

Fund Details

ISIN	MT7000030912
Bloomberg Ticker	CCHIHBB MV

Charges

Entry Charge	Up to 2.5%
Exit Charge	None
Total Expense Ratio	1.49%

Currency fluctuations may increase/decrease costs.

Risk and Reward Profile

This section should be read in conjuction with the KIID

Lower Risk	Higher Risk
Potentially lower reward	Potentially higher reward

1 2 3 **4** 5 6 7

Portfolio Statistics

Total Net Assets (in €mns)	51.94
Month end NAV in USD	112.32
Number of Holdings	124
% of Top 10 Holdings	19.9

Current Yields

Underlying Yield (%)	5.16

Risk Statistics

Risk Statistics	3Y	5Y
Sharpe Ratio	-0.45	-0.36
Std. Deviation (%)	8.94%	7.18%

Country Allocation[1]

Country Allocation[1]	%
France	7.9
Germany	7.9
Spain	6.0
Brazil	5.6
Netherlands	4.0
Malta	3.3
Turkey	2.8
Italy	2.4
Ireland	2.4
Mexico	1.4

[1] including exposures to CIS

Credit Rating[2]

Credit Rating[2]	%
From AAA to BBB-	15.8
From BB+ to BB-	33.4
From B+ to B-	22.5
CCC+	1.8
Less than CCC+	3.3
Not Rated	3.3
Average Credit Rating	**BB-**

[2] excluding exposures to CIS

Top 10 Exposures

Top 10 Exposures	%
iShares USD High Yield Corp Distr	2.7
iShares Fallen Angels HY Corp	2.4
iShares Euro HY Corp	2.4
4% JP Morgan Chase & Co perp	2.3
Lyxor ESG Euro HY	1.9
5.25% HSBC Holdings plc perp	1.7
5.299% Petrobras Global Fin 2025	1.7
5% Tendam Brands SAU 2024	1.7
4.25% Encore Capital Group Inc 2028	1.6
2.5% Hapag-Lloyd AG 2028	1.5

Currency Allocation

Currency Allocation	%
EUR	63.1
USD	36.9
Others	0.0

Asset Allocation

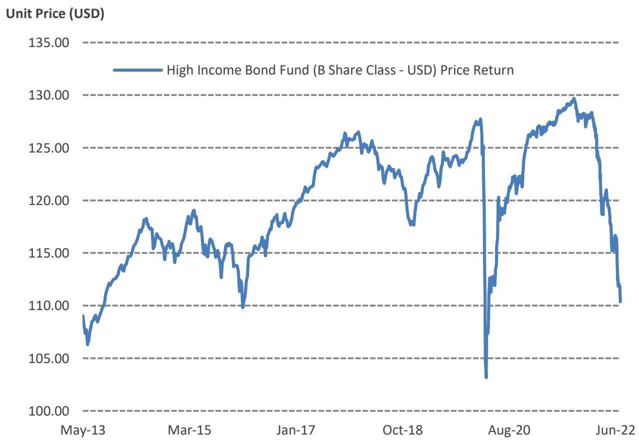
Asset Allocation	%
Cash	10.5
Bonds	80.0
CIS/ETFs	9.6

Maturity Buckets[3]

Maturity Buckets[3]	%
0 - 5 years	70.1
5 - 10 years	7.8
10 years +	2.1

[3] based on the Next Call Date

Historical Performance to Date*



Source: Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Ltd.

Sector Breakdown[2]

Sector Breakdown[2]	%
Funds	9.6
Telecommunications	9.2
Transportation	5.8
Chemicals	4.4
Auto Parts&Equipment	4.3
Pharmaceuticals	3.8
Oil&Gas	3.8
Gaming	3.6
Debt Collectors	2.8
Real Estate	2.6
Insurance	2.3
Auto Manufacturers	2.2

Performance History*

Past performance does not predict future returns

Calendar Year Performance	YTD	2021	2020	2019	2018	Annualised Since Inception**
Share Class A - Total Return* **	-13.89	1.46	-0.14	7.48	-6.45	0.14

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Share Class A - Total Return* **	5.32	4.96	-0.89	1.72	3.56

Total Return	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month
Share Class A - Total Return* **	-5.29	-8.51	-13.89	-14.31	-14.08

* The share class B was launched on 21 May 2022. The chart data and performance history are the simulated performance based on the share class A (Accumulator) of the High Income Bond Fund, which was launched in September 2011. The investment objectives and policies and risk and reward profile of both share classes are substantially the same.

** The Accumulator Share Class (Class A) was launched on 29 May 2013. The Annualised rate is an indication of the average growth of the Fund over one year. The value of the investment and the income yield derived from the investment, if any, may go down as well as up and past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance, nor a reliable guide to future performance. Hence returns may not be achieved and you may lose all or part of your investment in the Fund. Currency fluctuations may affect the value of investments and any derived income.

***Returns quoted net of TER. Entry and exit charges may reduce returns for investors.

Market Commentary

Introduction

Market concerns, mainly; lingering key macro-economic risks worsened from the conflicts in Ukraine, monetary policy tightening as central banks continue to grapple with soaring inflation, and a zero-tolerance coronavirus policy leading to stringent restrictions in China - threatening demand and sustaining supply-chain related disruptions, have in June continued to pose as a block to a shift in sentiment. A risk-off mode persisted, with a negative credit market performance proving widespread.

European and U.S. corporate credit headed substantially lower as sovereign yields continued to price in further increases in interest rates, on top of what has already been announced as central bankers maintained their hawkish tone, despite acknowledging the present risks to growth outlook. Indeed, recession fears increased, notably due to the pressures exerted upon consumers through rising price pressures and higher borrowing costs.

Market Environment and Performance

Forward looking indicators, namely PMIs painted a somewhat gloomy picture as manufacturing and services, albeit revised higher from initial estimates, noted a sharp deterioration in the rate of growth, increasing the risk of the region slipping into an economic decline in the upcoming third-quarter. Manufacturing fell to 52.1 from 54.6 in May, pointing to the slowest growth in factory activity since August 2020, as production levels, new business intakes and export orders saw declines. Similarly, services signalled the weakest growth since January due to a weaker uplift in new business to services firms. Inflationary pressures, albeit showing signs that prices may have possibly peaked, remained. In June, annual inflation rate increased to a new record high of 8.6% as prices continued to accelerate for energy and food prices. Core inflation, which excludes transitory or temporary price volatility, edged lower to 3.7%.

Aggregate business activity in the US pointed to a softer expansion across the private sector. Notably, composite PMI reading in June fell to a five-month low of 51.2 from 53.6 in the previous month amid a slower service sector output growth and the slowest growth in factory activity since July of 2020. Annual inflation rate in the US unexpectedly accelerated to 9.1% in June, from 8.6 per cent in the previous month as energy and food inflation persisted. Core inflation, which excludes transitory or temporary price volatility, slowed to 5.9% from 6.0% per cent a month earlier.

Notwithstanding a dramatic decline in consumer confidence and worsening economic conditions, market participants have over the month continued to price in multiple rate rises from the European Central Bank (ECB). European sovereign yields, adjusting to such ideology and the ECB's rhetoric, headed north. The upward yield moves, notably the acceleration of the German Bund led to a continued spread widening between the latter and yields of sovereigns within the bloc's periphery, notably Italy's, doubling from 1 to 2% in recent weeks. In response, the ECB is expected to unveil its new tool, meant to avert market fragmentation - thus counter any unwarranted sell-off in a country's bonds - while delivering its desired monetary policy across the single-currency bloc.

Meanwhile, the Fed has over the month affirmed its commitment to bring inflation under control with Fed member's now largely expecting to have to raise interest rates to 3.8% by 2023 to combat inflation. Such communication and a 75bps hike, 25bps higher than the expected 50bps, led to significant widening, with the benchmark 10-year reaching highs of almost 3.5% mid-month. Fears that policy tightening may well tip the US economy into a recession drove the yield of the 10-year US Treasury note towards the 3% mark as investors piled into safe-haven assets.

With mounting concerns over the economic outlook, high yield credit was in the month particularly hard hit. Global high yield corporate credit, for the sixth-month running saw total negative returns, a 6.73% drop. In H1, total negative returns summed to 15.07%.

Fund Performance

In the month of June, the CC High Income Bond Fund lost 5.29%, in line with the widening in spreads within European high yield corporate credit. Throughout the month the Manager continued to seek pockets of value by looking into attractive credit stories while maintaining a low portfolio duration, this to reduce the funds sensitivity to changes in interest rates. In line with this thinking, the fund reduced its exposure to a perpetual note issued by Intesa Sanpaolo. Meanwhile, the fund opened an exposure to the healthcare segment through Japanese multinational pharmaceutical company Takeda pharmaceutical.

Market and Investment Outlook

Going forward the Manager believes that credit markets will largely remain conditioned by monetary decisions taken, thus far proving more hawkish than the economic outlook possibly warrants, substantially altering benchmark yields which currently revolve at notable highs despite somewhat retreating from highs witnessed mid-month as recessionary fears intensified. Such upward shift in yields, particularly at the longer-end of the yield curve - influenced by market participants – have on a year-to-date basis weighed on the performance of credit markets.

A prudent approach to tackling price pressures is more-than-ever imperative not to hinder growth, and thus worsen the economic situation. A geographical distinction must be made, with the U.S. in a notably better economic prospect, aided by the possible continued consumer spending.

In terms of bond picking, the Manager will continue to monitor the current unprecedented environment and take opportunities in attractive credit stories which should continue to add value to the portfolio. The continued widening in corporate credit spreads indeed pose an opportunity, presenting attractive entry points, yielding capital appreciation. That being said, a cautious approach is as things stand warranted.