INCOME STRATEGY FUND

SHARE CLASS A (DISTRIBUTOR) - FACT SHEET

Factsheet as at 31st March 2024

Month end NAV as at 27th March 2024

Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund aims to achieve a combination of income, with the possibility of capital growth by investing in a diversified portfolio of collective investment schemes. The Investment Manager ("We") will invest in collective investment schemes ("CIS") (including UCITS, exchange-traded funds and other collective investment undertakings) that invest in a broad range of assets, including debt and equity securities. In instances, this may involve investing in CISs that are managed by the Investment Manager. The Investment Manager ("We") aims to build a diversified portfolio spread across several industries and sectors. The Fund is actively managed, not managed by reference to any index.

Minimum Initial Investment	€5,000

Sustainability

The Fund is classified under Article 6 of the SFDR meaning that the investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Fund Details

ISIN	MT7000030680
Bloomberg Ticker	CCPISAE MV

Charges

Entry Charge	Up to 2.5%
Exit Charge	None
Total Expense Ratio	2.26%

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)	6.56
Month end NAV in EUR	91.28
Number of Holdings	13
% of Top 10 Holdings	90.7

Current Yield

Last 12-m Distrib. Yield (%)	2.00

Currency Allocation

Currency Allocation	%
EUR	100.00
USD	0.00
GBP	0.00

Asset Allocation

Asset Allocation	%
Fund	92.20
ETF	6.90
Cash	1.00

Asset Class

Asset Class	%
Fixed Income	99.00
Equity	0.00

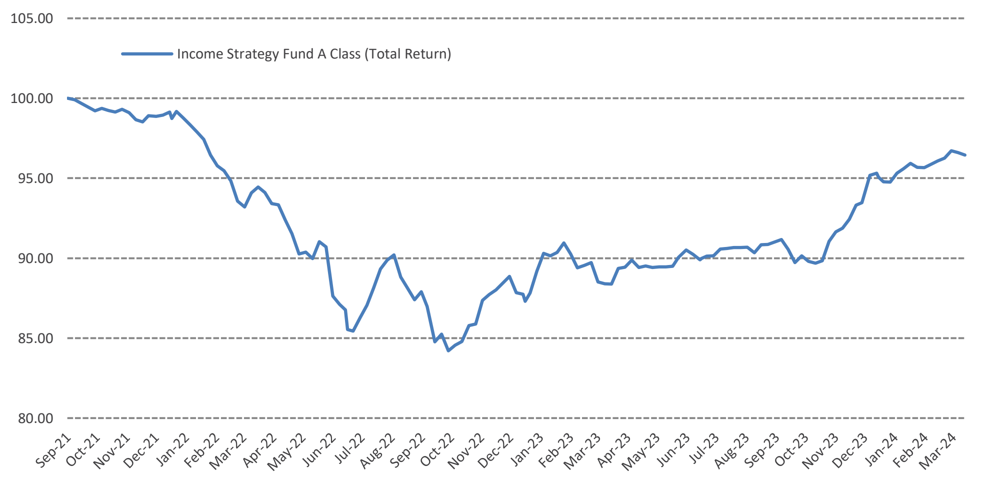
Geographic Allocation

Geographic Allocation	%
Europe	38.40
Global	37.90
International	22.80

Top Holdings

Top Holdings	SRRI	%
UBS (Lux) Bond Fund - Euro High Yield	4	19.9
CC Funds SICAV plc - High Income Bond Fund	4	10.3
Nordea 1 - European High Yield Bond Fund	4	8.9
Robeco Capital Growth Funds - High Yield Bonds	4	8.7
DWS Invest Euro High Yield Corp	4	7.6
BlackRock Global High Yield Bond Fund	4	7.3
Janus Henderson Horizon Global High Yield Bond Fund	4	7.1
Schroder International Selection Fund Global High Yield	5	7.0
AXA World Funds - Global High Yield Bonds	4	7.0
Fidelity Funds - European High Yield Bond Fund	4	6.9

Historical Performance to Date **



Source: Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Ltd.

Performance History**

Past performance does not predict future returns

Calendar Year Performance	YTD***	2023	2022	2021	2019
Share Class A - Total Return****	1.46	8.90	-11.59	-1.26	N/A

Total Return	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month
Share Class A - Total Return****	0.38	1.46	6.52	7.18	9.13

* The Distributor Share Class (Class A) was launched on 15 September 2021.

** Performance figures are calculated using the Value Added Monthly Index "VAMI" principle. The VAMI calculates the total return gained by an investor from reinvestment of any dividends and additional interest gained through compounding.

*** The Distributor Share Class (Class A) was launched on 15 September 2021.

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

Market Commentary

Introduction

The first quarter of 2024 defied some pre-existing expectations of a pronounced economic slowdown. Equity markets displayed continued strength, with the S&P 500 closing at a record high early in the period. However, credit markets experienced intermittent bouts of volatility, highlighting the inherent disconnect in risk pricing between asset classes. Notwithstanding headwinds faced, credit markets delivered positive returns, overall.

From a macroeconomic perspective, data remained generally supportive, proving particularly kind for central banks as developed economies maintained a positive growth momentum, avoiding a steeper downturn. Inflation, though persistent, showed nascent signs of peaking. The labour market, previously characterized by tightness, exhibited signs of easing, with wage growth decelerating. Economic activity continued at a healthy pace, albeit with some regional variations. European economies witnessed a near-stabilization of activity, with the tentative signs of a recovery observed at the start of the year carrying over. The pace however remains uncertain as the bloc's largest economies struggled to turn the corner.

Market Environment and Performance

The Eurozone economy in March 2024 presented a picture of continued, albeit moderating, recovery. Eurostat's preliminary estimates indicate Q1 2024 growth of 0.3% QoQ, a slight deceleration from the previous quarter's 0.5% QoQ growth.

Indeed, the Euro area economy moved closer to stabilization in March, Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) survey showed, amid a modest recovery in services (reading 51.1 v 50.2), largely offsetting the weakening manufacturing segment (reading 45.7 v 46.5). Overall, new orders declined at the slowest rate in ten months, and backlogs of work were depleted at the weakest rate in nine months, while employment saw modest growth. On the price front, input cost inflation slowed to a three-month low, and selling price inflation cooled for the first time in five months. Finally, business confidence improved to its strongest level in a year.

Inflation, a key concern for policy makers, eased. Headline HICP inflation declined to 2.4% year-on-year in March, below expectations and down marginally from February's 2.6%. The core rate, excluding volatile food and energy prices, also cooled to 2.9%, below forecasts and its lowest point since February 2022. Meanwhile, the Eurozone labor market displayed continued strength with unemployment rate (6.5%) holding steady near historical lows. However, the absence of wage growth data limits a full assessment of its inflationary impact.

The ECB Governing Council, in its March meeting, held the main refinancing operations rate steady at 4.5%, committing to a data-dependent approach to determine the appropriate level and duration of restriction. President Lagarde acknowledged a lack of clear conviction within the Council, indicating a need for "more evidence, more data". Additionally, Lagarde remarks that governing council "will know a little more in April, but we will know a lot more in June".

The U.S. economy continued to defy some earlier forecasts of a slowdown, displaying signs of continued strength. Consumer spending, business activity, and employment all indicated a healthy expansion to start the year, advancing on an upwardly revised 3.4% QoQ growth in Q4 2023. The labour market remained particularly robust, with the March jobs report showing a significant increase in nonfarm payroll jobs and sustained low unemployment rate. Meanwhile, wage growth eased, with average hourly earnings increasing by 4.1% YoY, following a 4.3% advance in the prior month and also matching market estimates. On the inflation front, data proved largely mixed with leading indicators offsetting worries of continued elevated price pressures. Notably, annual headline inflation accelerated for a second successive month to 3.5%, the highest since September 2023, compared to February's 3.2% and forecasts of 3.4%. Core inflation, which excludes volatile items, stood at a near three-year low of 3.8%. Other price indicators, notably the leading producer prices MoM figure rose 0.2%, the smallest increase in three months.

In March, Government bond yields fell, meaning prices rose as the market continued to anticipate interest rate cuts, as labour market tightness eased and inflation showed optimistic signs. Corporate credit, albeit varied across rating buckets, marginally outperformed. Investment grade ended the month higher, with European IG outperforming its US counterpart. Meanwhile, global high yield (+1.06%) - aided by the lower duration and easier financial conditions - was once again a positive contributor to the fixed income segment, generating positive returns.

Fund Performance

Performance for the month of March proved positive, noting a 0.38% gain for the CC Income Strategy Fund, in-line with the positive performance across global high yield credit during such period.

Market and Investment Outlook

Hopes for a rapid end to interest rate hikes faded in Q1 as central bankers reiterated their commitment to data-driven policy decisions and emphasized the continued threat of inflation. Despite reaching peak levels and inflation sustaining a downward trend, Fed Chair Jerome Powell stated that rate cuts in March were unlikely. Similarly, while acknowledging progress in "disinflation," ECB President Christine Lagarde stressed that discussions of easing policy were as yet premature. A divergent tone was observed in the March's meeting, with policy makers hinting at possible easing in June as data converges towards targets. The key challenge for policy makers currently is balancing continued high interest rates with supporting economic growth. The euro area, unlike its Western counterparts, faces an additional headwind whereby key economies, traditionally bolstering the single currency bloc, are now dragging down and offsetting a gathering upturn in the rest of the eurozone, pointing to an uneven economic picture.

Fixed income, for years losing its appeal – given the relatively low-yielding environment – has become more attractive. Indeed, locking in coupons at such comparably favorable levels, ahead of any policy easing, is key.

That said, the manager will going forward continue to assess the market landscape and capitalize on appealing credit opportunities. Consistent with recent actions, the manager will continue to tailor the portfolio to match prevailing yield conditions while increasing the portfolio's overall duration in a gradual manner. Optimism for the year ahead remains on the back of continued rate cut expectations.

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