

**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  
 Ongoing Charges 2.30%  
 Currency fluctuations may increase/decrease costs.

**Risk and Reward Profile**

This section should be read in conjunction with the KID

Lower Risk Higher Risk  
 Potentially lower reward Potentially higher reward

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**Portfolio Statistics**

Total Net Assets (in €mns) 5.74  
 Month end NAV in EUR 92.67  
 Number of Holdings 12  
 % of Top 10 Holdings 97.7

**Current Yield**

Last 12-m Distrib. Yield (%) 3.40

**Currency Allocation %**

EUR	100.00
USD	0.00
GBP	0.00

**Asset Allocation %**

Fund	97.80
Cash	1.60
ETF	0.60

**Asset Class %**

Fixed Income	98.40
Equity	0.00

**Geographic Allocation %**

Europe	37.70
Global	34.90
International	25.70

**Top Holdings SRRRI %**

UBS (Lux) Bond Fund - Euro High Yield	4	19.1
Nordea 1 - European High Yield Bond Fund	3	10.4
Robeco Capital Growth Funds - High Yield Bonds	4	10.0
CC Funds SICAV plc - High Income Bond Fund	3	9.8
BlackRock Global High Yield Bond Fund	5	8.4
DWS Invest Euro High Yield Corp	3	8.3
Fidelity Funds - European High Yield Bond Fund	3	8.0
Janus Henderson Horizon Global High Yield Bond Fund	3	8.0
Schroder International Selection Fund Global High Yield	3	7.9
AXA World Funds - Global High Yield Bonds	4	7.8

**Historical Performance to Date \*\***



Source: Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Ltd.

**Performance History\*\***

Past performance does not predict future returns

Calendar Year Performance	YTD***	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021*
Share Class A - Total Return****	0.68	3.66	6.16	8.90	-11.59	-1.26
Total Return	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month	
Share Class A - Total Return****	0.15	1.19	1.29	3.43	3.07	

\* 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.

## Introduction

Bond markets delivered positive performance over the month, with investment-grade credit outperforming higher-risk segments. This was supported by a decline in sovereign yields as policy uncertainty surrounding President Trump's trade agenda, escalating tensions in the Middle East, and growing concerns about the resilience of the U.S. economy weighed on overall market sentiment.

On the macroeconomic front, U.S. Inflation data suggested that the disinflation process had slowed, leading markets to scale back expectations for aggressive rate cuts and assign a higher probability to a "higher-for-longer" policy stance from the Federal Reserve. In Europe, inflation - while edging slightly higher - remained below the European Central Bank's 2% target. Meanwhile, private-sector activity stayed in expansionary territory, supported by a recovery in manufacturing output and steady growth in the services sector.

Geopolitical developments gained prominence toward month-end, as trade policy returned to the forefront. In the United States, the Supreme Court ruled that the administration's use of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) to impose broad-based tariffs was unconstitutional. In response, the administration signalled that it would instead rely on temporary authority (under 'Section 122') to introduce global tariffs, while downplaying the likelihood of issuing refunds. The escalation of the Iran conflict occurred on 28 February, after markets had already closed for the reporting period.

Corporate credit markets posted positive returns overall. European investment-grade credit underperformed its U.S. counterpart, while the opposite was observed in the high-yield segment, where European high yield returned 0.32% compared with 0.16% for U.S. corporates. Despite outperforming European credit, U.S. investment-grade bonds generally lagged sovereign bonds over the period.

## Market Environment and Performance

In the U.S., following earlier disruptions to official economic reporting, data releases across January and February provided progressively greater clarity on the economic backdrop. January's data offered renewed insight into the evolving economic landscape, while February's releases delivered a more complete picture of underlying conditions, enabling markets to reassess growth and inflation trends with greater confidence.

The U.S. economy expanded at an annualised rate of 1.4% in Q4 2025, marking the slowest pace since Q1 2025 and a sharp deceleration from the 4.4% growth recorded in Q3. Consumer spending moderated to 2.4% from 3.5% previously, reflecting a slight decline in goods consumption, while services spending remained more resilient. Trade also softened, with exports declining and imports contracting at a slower pace. Government spending and investment fell sharply, reflecting the impact of the government shutdown. For full-year 2025, the US economy expanded 2.2%, below 2.8% in 2024, reflecting increases in consumer spending and investment.

Forward-looking indicators eased from recent highs, though remained consistent with expansion. The S&P Global U.S. Flash Composite PMI edged lower to 52.3 in February from 53.0 in January, signalling the slowest pace of private-sector expansion since April 2025. Growth moderated across both sectors, with manufacturing and services activity easing to seven- and ten-month lows, respectively. New orders also softened, while export demand declined.

Headline U.S. inflation slowed to 2.4% year-on-year in January 2026, its lowest level since May, down from 2.7% in each of the previous two months and below forecasts of 2.5%. Price pressures eased notably in the energy sector. Core inflation, which excludes food and energy, declined to 2.5%, in-line with forecasts and at the lowest rate since March 2021. Meanwhile, the labour market demonstrated resilience; the unemployment rate edged down to 4.3%, while non-farm payrolls significantly exceeded expectations with an addition of 172k jobs. Concurrently, wage pressures continued to moderate, suggesting a balanced labour environment.

In the Eurozone, economic momentum remained resilient through the first two months of 2026, extending the expansionary trend established during the second half of 2025. The flash Eurozone Composite PMI rose to 51.9 in February, marking the strongest pace of private sector expansion in three months and signaling firmer growth across the single currency area. The improvement was supported by stronger manufacturing and services activity, with Germany leading the recovery.

Consumer price inflation rose to 1.9% in February 2026, up from January's 16-month low of 1.7% and above market expectations of 1.7%, according to a preliminary estimate. The reading, though comparably higher, remained below the ECB's 2.0% target. On the policy front, the European Central Bank (ECB) kept interest rates unchanged at 2%, as anticipated, with President Lagarde noting that inflation was now in a "good place."

## Fund Performance

Performance for the month of February proved positive, noting a 0.15% gain for the CC Income Strategy Fund.

## Market and Investment Outlook

Fixed income markets delivered positive returns in the first two months of the year, despite a volatile start driven by geopolitical tensions and yield-curve fluctuations. At the start of the year, the moves observed were partly influenced by lingering uncertainty over the Federal Reserve's policy path and yield widening in Japan, which pushed U.S. Treasury yields higher. In February, while attention remained on the Fed's course of action, markets also began to assess the potential implications of the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling on tariffs, as well as escalating geopolitical tensions that intensified toward month-end. A conflict in Iran erupted on the final day of the month, when markets were closed, meaning its immediate market impact has yet to be reflected in asset prices.

While the conflict raises serious humanitarian concerns for civilians in the affected areas, it has also prompted a sharp rise in oil prices, pushing bond yields higher. The broader economic implications (particularly from an inflationary standpoint) will depend largely on the duration and scale of the conflict. With the Strait of Hormuz effectively closed, a critical chokepoint for global energy supply, the potential disruption to oil flows could be significant, raising the risk of sustained upward pressure on energy prices. Such developments could complicate the inflation outlook and, in turn, influence the trajectory of monetary policy.

In this environment, a cautious yet proactive investment approach is warranted. While heightened uncertainty may limit the pace of new bond issuance, it could also create pockets of opportunity. At the time of writing, we maintain our view that fixed income returns are likely to be increasingly driven by income rather than capital appreciation, underscoring the importance of securing attractive coupons from issuers with strong credit fundamentals.

## Disclaimer

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