

### Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund seeks to provide stable, long-term capital appreciation by investing in a diversified portfolio of local and international bonds, equities and other income-generating assets. The Investment Manager shall diversify the assets of the Fund among different assets classes. The manager may invest in both Investment Grade and High Yield bonds rated at the time of investment at least "B-" by S&P, or in bonds determined to be of comparable quality, provided that the Fund may invest up to 10% in non-rated bonds, whilst maintain an exposure to direct rated bonds of at least 25% of the value of the Fund. Investments in equities may include but are not limited to dividend-paying securities, equities, exchange traded funds as well as through the use of Collective Investment Schemes. The Fund is actively managed, not managed by reference to any index.

Fund Type UCITS  
 Minimum Initial Investment €2,500

### 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 MT7000014445  
 Bloomberg Ticker CCBIFA MV

### Charges

Entry Charge Up to 2.5%  
 Exit Charge None  
 Ongoing Charges 2.13%  
 Currency fluctuations may increase/decrease costs.

### Risk and Reward Profile

This section should be read in conjunction with the KID

Lower Risk Potentially lower reward  
 Higher Risk Potentially higher reward



### Portfolio Statistics

Total Net Assets (in €mns) 14.2  
 Month end NAV in EUR 13.24  
 Number of Holdings 85  
 % of Top 10 Holdings 15.7

### Country Allocation<sup>1</sup>

Country	%
USA	43.2
France	9.7
Great Britain	6.8
Germany	6.2
Malta	4.7
Netherlands	4.2
Asia	3.8
Luxembourg	3.6
Italy	3.5
Brazil	3.4

<sup>1</sup> including exposures to ETFs

### By Credit Rating<sup>2</sup>

Credit Rating	%
AAA to BBB-	14.3
BB+ to BB-	24.0
B+ to B-	4.1
CCC+ to CCC-	0.0
Not Rated	3.7

<sup>2</sup> excluding exposures to ETFs

### Top 10 Exposures

Exposure	%
Alphabet Inc	2.2
iShares Euro HY Corp	1.8
Rolls-Royce Holdings plc	1.7
Xtrackers MSCI Japan	1.5
6.375% Raiffeisen Bank Intl perp	1.5
JPMorgan Chase & Co	1.4
4.875% Cooperative Rabobank perp	1.4
Amundi MSCI EM Ex China ETF	1.4
Vinci SA	1.4
Microsoft Corp	1.4

### Currency Allocation

Currency	%
EUR	58.1
USD	39.7
GBP	2.2

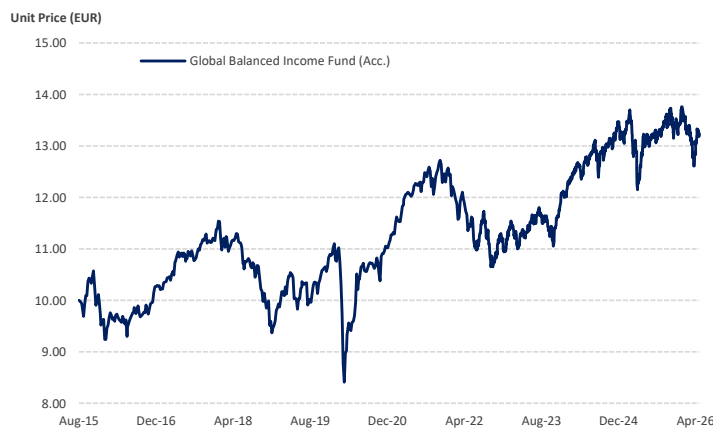
### Asset Allocation<sup>1</sup>

Asset Class	%
Cash	2.9
Bonds	48.7
Equities	48.4

### Maturity Buckets

Maturity Bucket	%
0 - 5 years	20.5
5 - 10 years	18.1
10 years +	7.6

### Historical Performance to Date



Source: Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Ltd.

### Sector Breakdown

Sector	%
Communications	18.1
Industrial	15.9
Financial	14.8
Technology	13.5
Consumer, Cyclical	10.6
ETFs	7.8
Diversified	5.7
Basic Materials	4.2
Energy	2.7
Sovereign	1.4

### Performance History

Past performance does not predict future returns

Calendar Year Performance	YTD	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Annualised Since Inception *
Total Return**	-1.34	2.05	8.59	10.59	-12.47	12.30	2.66

Calendar Year Performance	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month
Total Return**	5.00	-2.14	-3.43	-0.30	4.17

\* The Global Balanced Income Fund (Share Class A) was launched on 30 August 2015. 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.

## Introduction

In April, despite the absence of a resolution to the conflict in Iran, financial markets largely chose to look through the geopolitical backdrop. Nevertheless, the longer the Strait of Hormuz remains effectively disrupted, the greater the uncertainty surrounding global economic growth, the medium-term outlook for food and energy prices, and the probability of a restrictive monetary stance over the coming year. One less immediately visible consequence of persistently elevated energy prices is the potential increase in the cost of building and operating data centers, which could question the scale of the current artificial intelligence-related capex cycle. For now, the powerful rally in equities is rapidly entering historic territory. To some extent, the resulting wealth effect may continue to support consumption trends among higher-income segments, although the long-term sustainability of such dynamics remains debatable. Comparisons with the late-1990s technology boom should be treated with caution given the unprecedented levels of cash generation currently achieved by the world's largest technology companies. Nonetheless, the degree of optimism surrounding near-term earnings growth across the AI infrastructure supply chain remains extraordinary. Perhaps the more relevant historical parallel between the internet revolution and the current AI cycle will ultimately concern the identification of long-term winners and losers. Market leadership is already shifting at a remarkable pace. Alphabet, for example, was widely viewed as structurally disadvantaged in the AI race only a year ago and is now increasingly perceived as one of its key beneficiaries. Similarly, cybersecurity companies, once considered highly vulnerable to AI disruption, are once again approaching record highs. In this environment, volatility remains the only true constant for market participants.

On the monetary policy front, an unusually divided Federal Reserve maintained its key policy rate unchanged as policymakers continued to assess the implications of persistent inflationary pressures while also awaiting the upcoming leadership transition. Divisions within the FOMC emerged regarding the rationale underpinning the decision, underscoring the heightened uncertainty surrounding the near-term economic outlook. Policymakers continue to face conflicting signals from labour market dynamics and broader economic activity against a backdrop of persistently elevated inflation. In Europe, the European Central Bank also kept policy rates unchanged. However, policymakers reportedly engaged in extensive discussions regarding the possibility of a future rate hike, while signalling that such a move could materialize in June.

In April, equity markets once again demonstrated their remarkable tendency to look beyond current conditions and discount a more constructive future backdrop, staging a powerful rally despite the absence of a clear resolution to the geopolitical conflict that had initially triggered the March correction. Moreover, the simultaneous advance in both equity markets and energy prices challenged conventional economic assumptions. The primary driver behind this rebound was the renewed resurgence of the artificial intelligence investment theme. While first-quarter earnings releases from large-cap technology companies once again proved exceptionally strong, it was the implicit extension of elevated capital expenditure plans into 2027 that reignited investor enthusiasm. In many respects, the market dynamic mirrored—in reverse—the indiscriminate selloff witnessed earlier in the year, when software companies perceived to be vulnerable to AI-related disruption were aggressively de-rated. This time, investors shifted toward an equally indiscriminate accumulation of companies associated with the buildout of AI data center infrastructure. While markets are already beginning to differentiate between likely long-term winners and losers within the software space, there is a meaningful possibility that the current wave of momentum-driven buying across the AI infrastructure ecosystem will also undergo a more selective reassessment over time. Current earnings expectations increasingly imply a scenario in which both established incumbents and newer entrants are expected to benefit rapidly and simultaneously from the industrial-scale deployment of artificial intelligence infrastructure. In practice, such uniformly positive competitive outcomes are relatively rare. This reality highlights why momentum-driven investing—particularly during periods characterized by transformational technological narratives—requires a high degree of discipline, selectivity, and risk tolerance.

## Market Environment and Performance

In the Euro area, economic momentum showed clear signs of softening, partly reflecting the spill over effects of tensions in the Middle East. Forward looking indicators also pointed to a weakening outlook, with the S&P Eurozone Composite PMI declining to 48.6 in April from 50.7 in March, signalling the sharpest contraction in private sector activity since November 2004. The drop indicated a somewhat delayed impact on the services sector from the war in Iran, as higher energy costs weighed in consumer demand. In turn, the manufacturing sector continued to expand (52.2 vs 52.0), despite ongoing challenges in sourcing input goods. Consumer price inflation rose to 3.0% in April, up from 2.6% in March, according to a preliminary estimate. This marked the highest reading since September 2023 and the second consecutive month in which inflation has exceeded the ECB's 2% target as energy costs soared by 10.9%.

In the U.S., growth momentum softened with Q1 2026 GDP revised down to an annualized 2.0%. Government spending rebounded as activity resumed following the end of the government shutdown whilst gross private domestic investment increased, driven in part by rapid spending on artificial intelligence technologies. Consumer spending, which accounts for roughly two thirds of economic activity, rose at a slower pace. Net trade contribution to GDP was negative as imports rose markedly.

Against this backdrop, fixed income markets delivered mixed outcomes. Government bond performance was uneven, as investors recalibrated for "higher-for-longer" scenarios. Within corporate credit markets, investment-grade bonds lagged due to their higher duration sensitivity and yield curve volatility. High-yield credit benefited from the improved risk appetite.

## Fund Performance

In the month of April, the Global Balanced Income Fund registered a gain of 5.0%, recouping a notable part of the losses incurred in the previous month. Within the fixed income allocation, the portfolio manager maintained an active approach, steadily enhancing the fund's income profile by selectively capturing opportunities, particularly in the primary and IPO markets. During the month, a position in the Federal Republic of Brazil and WeBuild SpA; an Italian industrial group specialising in construction and civil engineering, were opened, utilizing proceeds from the sale of a French sovereign bond and local issues. On the equity allocation, the Fund's allocation has been reviewed and rebalanced, as the Manager responded to the overriding market volatility. New positions in the technology sector (TSMC, Arista Networks) and materials (Ecolab) have been initiated and the JP Morgan Chase and Oracle positions increased with a view to further tilt the portfolio allocation towards to artificial intelligence investment theme. Consequently, the Procter & Gamble and Xtrackers MSCI WE UCITS ETF positions have been liquidated and the General Dynamics and Uber Technologies holdings trimmed in order to decrease exposure to sectors not favoured by the current market momentum.

## Market and Investment Outlook

Looking ahead, the Manager observes that leading market indicators continue to gradually soften under the pressure of elevated energy prices. While the U.S. economy continues to display modest positive momentum, supported by the artificial intelligence investment cycle and the structural advantage of energy independence, the Eurozone economy is increasingly affected by its reliance on imported energy. Rising inflationary pressures are not only limiting the scope for monetary easing, but are also contributing to renewed expectations of potential interest rate hikes, further weighing on consumer sentiment and broader economic activity. Over the longer term, however, a more constructive outlook could emerge from the eventual resolution of the main current geopolitical risks, namely the conflicts in Ukraine and Iran. In this context, while the near-term outlook for global growth remains challenging, the potential easing of geopolitical tensions represents a meaningful positive tail risk. Inflation levels remain challenging on the back of higher energy prices and going forward we do not exclude that in Europe the ECB might contemplate a rate hike in the near future.

From the equity front, the Manager maintains a neutral stance toward equity markets following their significant recent gains, particularly given the potential for further volatility spikes in the near term. Our core investment approach remains centred on high-quality, cash-generative resilient business models. At the same time, we continue to monitor selective areas of the market that have recently undergone material de-rating, while also seeking to selectively participate in segments where momentum remains supportive. Preserving flexibility within the strategic asset allocation framework remains essential.

## Disclaimer

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