

### 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 MT7000023891  
 Bloomberg Ticker CCGBIFB 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 Higher Risk  
 Potentially lower reward Potentially higher reward

← 1 2 **3** 4 5 6 7 →

### Portfolio Statistics

Total Net Assets (in €mns) 14.3  
 Month end NAV in EUR 11.96  
 Number of Holdings 85  
 % of Top 10 Holdings 17.0

### Current Yield

Last 12-m Distrib. Yield (%) 2.00

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

USA	47.2
France	8.6
Great Britain	6.9
Germany	6.2
Netherlands	4.3
Asia	3.7
Luxembourg	3.6
Italy	3.5
Malta	2.6
Brazil	2.2

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

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

AAA to BBB-	14.3
BB+ to BB-	24.1
B+ to B-	4.1
CCC+ to CCC-	0.0
Not Rated	3.7

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

### Top 10 Exposures %

Alphabet Inc	2.2
Rolls-Royce Holdings plc	1.9
Palo Alto Networks Inc	1.8
iShares Euro HY Corp	1.8
Apple Inc	1.6
Astera Labs Inc	1.6
Amundi MSCI EM Ex China ETF	1.6
Xtrackers MSCI Japan	1.5
Microsoft Corp	1.5
6.375% Raiffeisen Bank Intl perp	1.5

### Currency Allocation %

EUR	55.4
USD	42.1
GBP	2.5

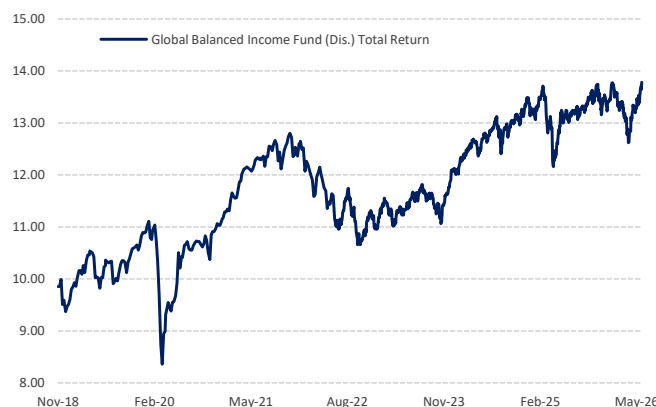
### Asset Allocation<sup>1</sup> %

Cash	0.7
Bonds	48.7
Equities	50.5

### Maturity Buckets %

0 - 5 years	21.2
5 - 10 years	18.1
10 years +	6.9

### Historical Performance to Date\*\*



Source: Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Ltd.

### Sector Breakdown %

Technology	18.6
Communications	17.6
Financial	14.7
Industrial	13.3
Consumer, Cyclical	11.3
ETFs	7.6
Diversified	6.0
Basic Materials	3.6
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****	2.57	2.05	8.66	10.58	-12.92	12.81	4.56

Calendar Year Performance	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month
Total Return****	4.00	3.01	2.30	3.78	4.94

\* Data in the chart does not include any dividends distributed since the Fund was launched on 19 November 2018.

\*\* 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 B) was launched on 19 November 2018. 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 May, financial markets continued to display remarkable resilience, extending their advance despite persistent geopolitical tensions and economic indicators that point to a more challenging underlying reality. Investor sentiment remained overwhelmingly constructive, with equity valuations increasingly driven by expectations surrounding artificial intelligence rather than near-term macroeconomic concerns. A notable feature of the current environment is the growing divergence between financial markets and the broader economy. While investors continue to focus on the transformative potential of AI and the productivity gains it may ultimately deliver, policymakers, businesses and households are increasingly concerned about employment disruption and rising living costs. As a result, reconciling market optimism with economic realities has become increasingly difficult. Markets appear largely numbed to risks that only recently dominated headlines, including the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, elevated energy prices, rising trade protectionism and expanding sovereign debt burdens. Instead, the AI investment narrative continues to overshadow most macroeconomic concerns and remains the primary driver of capital flows. The current environment shares certain characteristics with previous periods of technology-driven market enthusiasm, particularly the reopening of the IPO market and the increasing concentration of returns among a relatively small group of perceived winners. Investors are effectively placing a significant bet that the unprecedented capital being deployed into AI infrastructure and data centres will ultimately generate attractive economic returns and productivity gains. History suggests that major capital expenditure cycles often produce periods of overinvestment and returns that fall short of initial expectations. Nevertheless, the fear of missing transformational opportunities continues to dominate investor behaviour. Although the timing is uncertain, periods of market euphoria have historically been followed by a reassessment of expectations.

On the monetary policy front, as the Federal Reserve did not hold a scheduled interest rate meeting, attention remained focused on the appointment and swearing-in of its new Chair, Kevin Warsh. While some market participants initially anticipated a more accommodative policy stance aligned with the preferences of the U.S. administration, evolving economic conditions have increasingly challenged such expectations. Discussions surrounding institutional independence also featured prominently, as this remains fundamental to maintaining policy credibility, anchoring inflation expectations, and safeguarding confidence in the integrity of financial markets. In Europe, the European Central Bank left its three key policy rates unchanged. The decision was unanimous and reflected a cautious approach amid continued uncertainty regarding the growth outlook and the persistence of inflationary pressures across the Eurozone. Policymakers reiterated their commitment to a data-dependent approach and emphasised the need for further evidence that inflation is moving sustainably towards target levels.

In May, the continued strength of the equity market rally increasingly exhibited characteristics often associated with late-cycle speculative phases. Price action in a growing number of high-profile companies became increasingly sensitive to news flow resulting in elevated volatility and significant valuation swings. Such behaviour suggests that investor sentiment is being driven more by shifts in market psychology than by facts-backed rational decisions. Market momentum has remained remarkably resilient, supported by the belief that the widespread adoption of artificial intelligence represents the early stages of a transformative technological and economic cycle. The fear of missing out has become a powerful market force, attracting both retail and institutional capital into a relatively concentrated group of perceived beneficiaries. This dynamic is not unique to individual investors. Institutional investors face their own incentives, as underperforming alongside peers can carry greater career risk than participating in a crowded trade that ultimately proves unsuccessful. As a result, market participation can become self-reinforcing, with rising prices attracting additional capital, which in turn supports further price appreciation. History suggests that identifying a developing market bubble in real time is considerably more challenging than recognising one retrospectively. With the benefit of hindsight, warning signs often appear obvious. Today, factors such as the growing pipeline of large-scale technology IPOs and an increasingly concentrated market leadership may eventually be viewed as important indicators of excess. However, while such signals warrant careful monitoring, timing the transition from enthusiasm to disillusionment remains inherently difficult.

## Market Environment and Performance

In the Euro area, activity weakened amid spillover effects from Middle East tensions. Q1 2026 growth showed the weakest pace since Q2 2024. Forward looking indicators also pointed to a weakening outlook, with the S&P Eurozone Composite PMI declining to 47.5 in May from 48.8 in April, marking the sharpest contraction in private-sector activity since October 2023. The decline was driven by services, which fell at their fastest rate in over five years, while manufacturing remained relatively resilient despite slowing. Input costs rose at the fastest pace in three years, prompting firms to raise prices, eroding purchasing power. As a result, employment fell for the fifth consecutive month and business sentiment weakened further. Consumer price inflation rose to 3.2% in May, up from 3.0% in April, according to a preliminary estimate. This marked the highest reading since September 2023 and the third consecutive month in which inflation has exceeded the ECB's 2% target.

In the U.S., growth momentum softened with Q1 2026 GDP revised down to an annualized 1.6%, reflecting downward revisions to investments and consumer spending. Meanwhile, net trade contributed negatively, as exports rose by 13.1% while imports jumped 21.1%. Government spending rose as activity resumed following the end of the government shutdown.

Sovereign yields continued to be pinched by higher energy prices as yields moved higher, whilst corporate credit markets remained resilient, generating positive returns during the month. Supported by stable corporate fundamentals and continued investor demand for yield, credit spreads tightened. Global high-yield credit returned 0.52%, reflecting sustained investor appetite for credit risk.

In May, the Global Balanced Income Fund gained 3.93%, reaching an all-time high as equity markets continued to drive performance.

## Fund Performance

Within the fixed income allocation, the portfolio manager maintained an active strategy, continuing to gradually enhance the fund's income profile by selectively capturing emerging opportunities while maintaining a close focus on duration. During the month, a new position in Molins, a global leader in construction materials, was initiated using cash proceeds from the sale of Sappi Papier. 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 (Lumentum Holdings, Lam Research) have been initiated and the Apple, Meta Platforms and GE Vernova positions increased with a view to further tilt the portfolio allocation towards to artificial intelligence investment theme. Consequently, the Safran, General Dynamics, MercadoLibre and CRH PLC positions have been liquidated in order to decrease exposure to sectors not favored by the current market momentum.

## Market and Investment Outlook

Looking ahead, the Manager believes the global economic environment is becoming increasingly challenged by persistently elevated energy prices. While the U.S. economy continues to demonstrate moderate resilience, the Eurozone remains more vulnerable due to its reliance on imported energy. Renewed inflationary pressures have led markets to reassess the path of monetary policy, with expectations shifting towards a more hawkish stance from the Federal Reserve. This reassessment is further supported by a labour market that has proven considerably more resilient than anticipated. Should energy prices remain elevated for an extended period and interest rates move higher, the operating environment for consumers and businesses will become increasingly challenging, raising the risk of a prolonged stagflation. Against this backdrop, the Manager views the macroeconomic outlook as gradually deteriorating, namely in Europe. The recent spike in energy prices have conditioned the ECB to rethink their interest rate trajectory. Expectations are for a rate hike.

From the equity front, the outlook has become somewhat more cautious. While the artificial intelligence theme continues to provide powerful support to market sentiment, the substantial pipeline of upcoming large-scale IPOs could lead to a meaningful reallocation of capital, particularly from retail investors, potentially contributing to higher market volatility. The Fund's investment philosophy remains centred on identifying high-quality, cash-generative businesses with resilient competitive positions and sustainable long-term growth prospects. At the same time, the Manager remains disciplined and opportunistic, selectively realising gains where valuations have become stretched while redeploying capital into areas where market inefficiencies continue to create attractive risk-adjusted opportunities.

## Disclaimer

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