Calamatta Cuschieri | moneybase

HIGH INCOME BOND FUND

SHARE CLASS B (ACCUMULATOR) - FACT SHEET

Factsheet at 30th June 2026

Month end NAV as at 30th June 2026

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.

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	MT7000030912
Bloomberg Ticker	CCHIHBB MV

Charges

Entry Charge	Up to 2.5%
Exit Charge	None
Ongoing Charges	1.88%

Currency fluctuations may increase/decrease costs.

Risk and Reward Profile

This section should be read in conjuction 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)	45.42
Month end NAV in USD	142.96
Number of Holdings	163
% of Top 10 Holdings	14.9

Current Yields

Underlying Yield (%)	5.59

Country Allocation[1]

Country Allocation[1]	%
United States	18.1
France	13.8
Italy	8.2
Germany	5.6
Brazil	5.3
United Kingdom	4.8
Netherlands	2.9
Luxembourg	2.9
Turkey	2.8
Spain	2.8

[1] including exposures to CIS

Credit Rating[2]

Credit Rating[2]	%
From AAA to BBB-	22.4
From BB+ to BB-	55.5
From B+ to B-	8.4
CCC+	0.0
Less than CCC+	1.7
Not Rated	3.5
Average Credit Rating	**BB**

[2] excluding exposures to CIS

Top 10 Exposures

Top 10 Exposures	%
5.625% Unicredit Spa perp	2.2
iShares USD High Yield Corp	1.8
6.625% NBM US Holdings Inc 2029	1.4
5% CMA CGM SA 2031	1.4
6.375% Raiffeisen Bank Intl perp	1.4
4.75% Dufry One BV 2031	1.4
5.375% Lottomatica Group Spa 2030	1.4
5.875% Credit Agricole Sa perp	1.4
iShares Fallen Angels HY Corp	1.3
5.625% Iliad Sa 2030	1.3

Currency Allocation

Currency Allocation	%
EUR	59.5
USD	40.0
Others	0.0

Asset Allocation

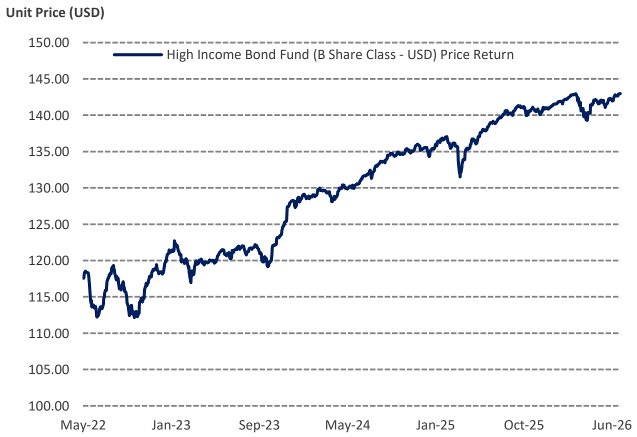
Asset Allocation	%
Cash	3.6
Bonds	91.5
CIS/ETFs	4.9

Maturity Buckets[3]

Maturity Buckets[3]	%
0 - 5 years	62.1
5 - 10 years	27.0
10 years +	2.4

[3] based on the Next Call Date

Historical Performance to Date*



Source: Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Ltd.

Sector Breakdown[2]

Sector Breakdown[2]	%
Banks	12.4
Telecommunications	9.6
Auto Parts&Equipment	5.6
Pharmaceuticals	5.3
Entertainment	5.0
Funds	4.9
Sovereign	4.5
Media	4.2
Oil&Gas	4.0
Real Estate	3.4
Transportation	3.3
Mining	3.3

Performance History*

Past performance does not predict future returns

Calendar Year Performance	YTD	2025	2024	2023	2022	Annualised Since Inception**
Share Class A - Total Return***	0.99	4.46	5.67	8.55	N/A	4.87

Total Return	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month
Share Class A - Total Return***	0.51	2.62	0.99	1.35	3.03

* The share class B was launched on 21 May 2022.

** 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

Bond markets delivered positive returns in Q2 2026 despite a persistently challenging macroeconomic and geopolitical environment. While risk assets advanced meaningfully as investor sentiment improved following a period of heightened caution, sovereign bond markets remained primarily driven by the evolving inflation outlook and its implications for monetary policy and economic growth.

Geopolitical tensions in the Middle East continued to shape market dynamics during the quarter. Disruptions to shipping through the Strait of Hormuz - a critical global energy transit route - contributed to a sharp rise in oil prices. At the same time, the absence of a definitive diplomatic resolution to the conflict prolonged uncertainty and heightened concerns over energy supplies. This, in turn, prompted investors to reassess monetary policy expectations, pushing bond yields higher amid renewed inflation concerns.

Against this backdrop, U.S. Treasury yields moved higher over the quarter as investors increasingly priced in a prolonged "higher-for-longer" policy stance from the Federal Reserve. In contrast, European sovereign bond yields generally declined as investors closely monitored inflation data from the euro area's largest economies for indications of the European Central Bank's future policy path. Germany's annual inflation rate, after peaking at 2.9% in April, moderated in both May and June as energy prices eased. Inflation in France and Italy also softened, with both countries recording lower readings in June. Meanwhile, inflation in Spain remained broadly unchanged, supported by persistent upward pressure from electricity and gas prices. Overall, inflation across the euro area remained above the ECB's 2% target, highlighting the uneven nature of price pressures across the region.

Corporate credit markets generated positive returns during the quarter. Both U.S. and European investment-grade corporate bonds outperformed their respective government bond markets, supported by resilient credit fundamentals and continued investor demand. High yield credit delivered even stronger performance, returning approximately 2.5% in the U.S. and 3.4% in Europe, benefiting from the improved risk sentiment and tighter credit spreads.

Market Environment and Performance

Geopolitical tensions in the Middle East continued to dominate market and economic developments during the first half of the year. Disruptions to shipping through the Strait of Hormuz - a critical global energy transit route - triggered a sharp increase in oil prices and clouded the global economic outlook. Inflation, which had previously remained within a relatively stable range and allowed policymakers to maintain a wait-and-see approach, accelerated as higher energy prices filtered through the economy. At the same time, economic activity softened. Although diplomatic efforts to resolve the conflict faced intermittent setbacks, progress towards de-escalation helped reduce economic uncertainty, easing pressure on energy markets and leading to a marked decline in oil prices.

The U.S. economy continued to demonstrate resilience, with upward revisions to growth and improving leading indicators reinforcing the strength of the underlying economic backdrop. GDP growth was revised up to 2.1% in the second estimate, a notable improvement from the 0.5% recorded in the fourth quarter of 2025. The contribution from net trade proved less of a drag than initially estimated, as import growth was revised lower. Meanwhile, the S&P Global US Composite PMI rose to 52.2 in June 2026 from 51.5 in the previous month, signalling the strongest expansion in private sector activity since January. The improvement was driven by the fastest increase in manufacturing output in six years, alongside a continued acceleration in services activity.

Headline U.S. inflation accelerated to 4.2% in May 2026, its highest level since April 2023, largely reflecting the surge in energy prices. Despite some moderation in hiring, the labour market remained resilient. Non-farm payroll growth slowed to its weakest pace in four months following three consecutive months of stronger-than-expected job gains, while the unemployment rate edged lower to 4.2% from 4.3%.

On the monetary policy front, the Federal Reserve left the federal funds rate unchanged at 3.50%–3.75% for a fourth consecutive meeting in June 2026, in line with market expectations. The meeting also marked the first policy decision under the leadership of the new Fed Chair, Kevin Warsh.

In the Eurozone, economic activity weakened amid spillover effects from Middle East tensions. Q1 2026 growth slowed, marking the first contraction since Q4 2022. Nevertheless, leading indicators showed tentative signs of improvement, with the S&P Global Eurozone Composite PMI pointing to a stabilisation in private sector activity after two months of decline. Manufacturing production growth offset a slower but continued drop in services activity.

Consumer price inflation in the Eurozone eased to 2.8% in June from 3.2% in May, coming in below market expectations and marking the lowest reading since February, before the disruption to energy supplies stemming from the conflict with Iran pushed oil prices sharply higher.

Fund Performance

The CC High Income Bond Fund posted a gain of 0.38% in June. 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, the manager continued to add to or rotate into issuers that we believe offer attractive value while remaining comfortable from a credit perspective. Positions were increased in Golden Goose, Webuild and Vedanta Resources.

Meanwhile, we switched our holding in a lower-yielding Goodyear bond into a higher-coupon issue, increasing the coupon from 5.25% to 8.875%, while reducing the Fund's overall exposure to the issuer. This repositioning reflects our cautious view on the company, as rising energy costs are expected to place further pressure on margins unless these higher input costs can be successfully passed on to customers.

Market and Investment Outlook

While the conflict continues to raise serious humanitarian concerns for those affected, it has also had meaningful implications for financial markets. Escalating tensions in the Middle East triggered a sharp increase in oil prices during the quarter, placing upward pressure on global bond yields as investors reassessed the inflation outlook. The extent of the broader economic impact, particularly on inflation and monetary policy, will continue to depend on the duration, intensity, and geographic scope of the conflict.

Although shipping through the Strait of Hormuz was not brought to a complete halt, intermittent disruptions to one of the world's most important energy transit routes were sufficient to constrain oil flows and sustain elevated energy prices. This added complexity to the inflation outlook, reinforcing uncertainty around the timing and pace of future interest rate decisions.

Subsequent diplomatic efforts helped ease immediate concerns, allowing oil prices to retrace much of their earlier gains. This moderation in energy prices was reflected in the inflation data released towards the end of the quarter. Nevertheless, the geopolitical backdrop remains fragile, and the risk of renewed hostilities could once again disrupt energy markets, reignite inflationary pressures, and alter the expected path of monetary policy.

Against this backdrop, 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.

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