Calamatta Cuschieri | moneybase

MALTA HIGH INCOME FUND

SHARE CLASS A (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 through investment, primarily in debt securities and money market instruments issued by the Government of Malta, and equities and corporate bonds issued and listed on the MSE.

The Investment Manager may also invest directly or indirectly up to 15% of its assets in “Non-Maltese Assets”. The Investment Manager will maintain an exposure to local debt securities of at least 55% of the value of the Net Assets of the Fund.

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	MT7000022273
Bloomberg Ticker	CCMIFAA MV

Charges

Entry Charge	Up to 2.5%
Exit Charge	None
Ongoing Charges	1.45%

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)	12.88
Month end NAV in EUR	103.41
Number of Holdings	71
% of Top 10 Holdings	33.7

Current Yields

Underlying Yield (%)	4.51

Country Allocation[1]	%
Malta	87.6
Other	12.4

[1] including exposures to CIS and Cash

Top 10 Issuers[2]	%
Central Business Centres	6.0
Bank of Valletta plc	4.4
GO plc	3.7
Malta International Airport plc	2.6
JD Capital plc	2.1
Malita Investments plc	1.9
Plaza Centres plc	1.7
RS2 Software plc	1.7
Med Maritime Hub Finance	1.5
HH Finance plc	1.2

[2] including exposures to CIS, excluding Cash

Top 10 Exposures	%
4.00% Central Business Centres 2033	4.9
4.65% Smartcare Finance plc 2031	4.1
4.50% Endo Finance plc 2029	3.8
Harvest Technology plc	3.8
3.50% Bank of Valletta plc 2030	3.1
4.00% SP Finance plc 2029	3.0
3.90% Browns Pharma 2031	2.9
5.00% Von Der Heyden Group Fin 2032	2.9
4.55% St Anthony Co plc 2032	2.7
Malta International Airport	2.6

Currency Allocation	%
EUR	100.00

Asset Allocation[3]	%
Cash	2.2
Bonds	79.2
Equities	18.4

[3] including exposures to CIS

Maturity Buckets[4]	%
0 - 5 years	45.1
5 - 10 years	31.9
10 years +	2.3

[4] based on the Next Call Date

Historical Performance to Date

Source: **Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Ltd.**

Sector Allocation[3]	%
Financial	50.8
Consumer, Cyclical	12.5
Industrial	10.0
Consumer, Non-Cyclical	8.6
Communications	7.7
Technology	3.3
Energy	2.2
Government	2.0
Basic Materials	0.8

Performance History

Past performance does not predict future returns

Calendar Year Performance	YTD	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Annualised Since Inception **
Total Return* **	3.52	-0.62	0.23	1.05	-4.29	1.07	0.41

Calendar Year Performance	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month
Total Return* **	1.14	1.95	3.52	3.52	3.22

* The Accumulator Share Class (Class A) was launched on 10 April 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 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

Malta's economy expanded by 3.9% year-on-year in the first quarter of 2026, slowing from an upwardly revised 6.5% in the previous quarter. Despite this moderation, growth continued to significantly outperform the Eurozone, where GDP rose by just 0.3% year-on-year. The region's largest economy, Germany, posted the weakest growth among major economies at 0.3%, down from 0.4% in the prior period. Growth also slowed in France and Italy whereas Spain slightly outperformed.

Meanwhile, Malta's annual inflation rate slowed to 2.1% in May from 2.5% in the previous month, marking the lowest level since March 2025, mainly driven by continued price declines in clothing and footwear. The increase was driven by supply constraints linked to the Middle East conflict. Prices also fell further for information and communication and insurance and financial services. At the same time, inflation eased for food and non-alcoholic beverages.

Market Environment and Performance

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 stabilization 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.

On the policy front, the ECB raised interest rates by 25 basis points at its June 2026 meeting, the first increase since 2023, as policymakers emphasized their commitment to anchoring inflation at the 2% medium-term target. The move follows rising energy costs and persistent inflation risks driven by the Iran conflict and disruptions to oil shipments through the Strait of Hormuz. The meeting minutes indicated that policymakers deliberately refrained from providing forward guidance on the future path of interest rates, citing heightened economic uncertainty. Instead, the Governing Council reiterated its data-dependent, meeting-by-meeting approach, emphasizing that the June hike should neither be interpreted as the start of a tightening cycle nor as a one-off move. While reaffirming its commitment to restoring inflation to target, the ECB also cautioned that sustained elevated energy prices could generate broader inflationary pressures.

Fund Performance

In June, the Malta High Income Fund posted a gain of 1.14%.

Throughout the year, the portfolio manager maintained a proactive approach, in line with the fund's mandate to enhance income generation. This was achieved by further reducing the fund's exposure to local equities and low-coupon bonds. On the buy side, we continued to capitalize on opportunities as they arose, particularly in the IPO space across both local and international markets. On the local market, the manager opened a position in ACS finance paying an annual coupon of 5.50%.

Market and Investment Outlook

Benchmark yields were in recent months driven by developments in the Middle East, alongside economic data releases and central bank policy signals. Inflation accelerated notably, reaching highs of 3.2% in May, after subsiding towards at quarter-end, while 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.

European sovereign bond yields generally declined over the quarter, with the German 10-year Bund ending June at 2.86%, down 8 basis points from the end of May and 14 basis points from the close of the first quarter. Sovereign yields across the euro area periphery, particularly in Italy, Spain, and Portugal, also moved lower, with the compression in yields exceeding that of Germany.

Looking ahead, the outlook has improved following the diplomatic agreement reached between the parties, which has largely held despite intermittent tensions. As a result, energy prices have moderated, although they remain above pre-conflict levels, reflecting occasional disruptions to energy flows through the Strait of Hormuz. The broader economic impact will continue to depend on how the geopolitical situation evolves. A sustained normalisation in energy markets remains especially important for Europe, given its dependence on imported energy. However, should the agreement unravel and tensions escalate again, renewed pressure on energy prices could reignite inflationary pressures, weighing on consumer spending and broader economic activity.

Locally, Malta's economy is expected to remain resilient through 2026, supported by relatively contained inflation (as energy prices remain subsidised by the government), tax cuts which took effect in January, and a robust tourism sector. These factors should continue to underpin domestic demand and overall economic growth.

With respect to the fund's composition, we will continue to adjust the portfolio's allocations as needed, with the goal of enhancing income yield through higher coupon bonds. This will also involve utilizing the allowed 15% allocation for non-Maltese assets.