INCOME STRATEGY FUND

SHARE CLASS A (DISTRIBUTOR) - FACT SHEET

Factsheet as at 31st August 2026

Month end NAV as at 26th August 2026

Calamatta Cuschieri | moneybase

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 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)	5.55
Month end NAV in EUR	90.78
Number of Holdings	12
% of Top 10 Holdings	98.5

Current Yield

Last 12-m Distrib. Yield (%)	4.20

Currency Allocation	%
EUR	100.00
USD	0.00
GBP	0.00

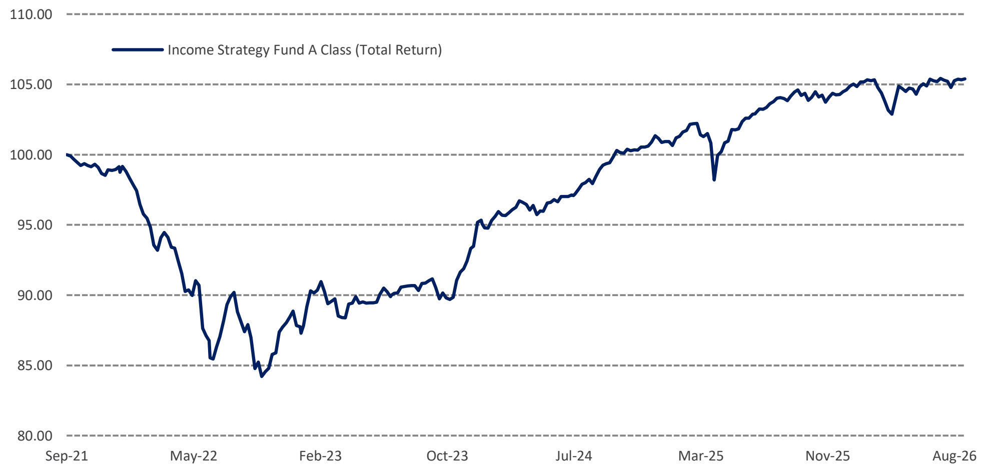
Asset Allocation	%
Fund	98.50
Cash	0.80
ETF	0.60

Asset Class	%
Fixed Income	99.20
Equity	0.00

Geographic Allocation	%
Europe	37.70
Global	35.30
International	26.20

Top Holdings	SRRI	%
UBS (Lux) Bond Fund - Euro High Yield	2	19.0
Nordea 1 - European High Yield Bond Fund	4	10.4
Robeco Capital Growth Funds - High Yield Bonds	3	9.9
CC Funds SICAV plc - High Income Bond Fund	3	9.9
BlackRock Global High Yield Bond Fund	2	8.5
DWS Invest Euro High Yield Corp	2	8.4
AXA World Funds - Global High Yield Bonds	2	8.2
Fidelity Funds - European High Yield Bond Fund	2	8.1
Janus Henderson Horizon Global High Yield Bond Fund	2	8.1
Schroder International Selection Fund Global High Yield	2	8.0

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** **	0.74	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** **	0.59	0.55	0.06	1.25	1.35

* 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.

Market Commentary

Introduction

Fixed income markets delivered mixed returns in August, with performance clearly differentiated across rating segments, extending the divergence observed on a year-to-date basis. Macroeconomic and geopolitical uncertainty remained elevated, shaping sovereign yields and broader market sentiment.

Ongoing tensions in the Middle East and Eastern Europe contributed to higher commodity prices, reinforcing concerns around inflation and its impact on consumer purchasing power. The US Treasury's announcement to increase the pace of longer-dated government bond buybacks also revived discussion around the so-called "debasement trade", contributing to broader commodity strength and further weighing on the US dollar. Agricultural commodities rose amid concerns over potential supply disruptions linked to the conflict in Ukraine. Energy markets were more mixed: oil remained broadly range-bound despite continued US-Iran tensions, while European wholesale natural gas prices reached a year-to-date high amid low inventories and ongoing disruptions to refining infrastructure across Russia and the Middle East.

Government bond markets were generally weaker, with US yields more stable than those in continental Europe.

In the US, front-end Treasury yields moved higher following comments from Fed Chair Warsh that recent inflation data had not shown meaningful improvement. At the long end, the 30-year Treasury yield reached its highest level since 2007, prompting the US Treasury to announce that it would at least double the size of its buyback operations for longer-dated Treasuries. European sovereign bonds underperformed, as market participants continued to price a rate hike at the ECB's September meeting. Policymakers too maintained a hawkish tone. The benchmark 10-year German Bund yield rose 12bps from the previous month-end, reaching a high of 3.32%, while French government bonds underperformed the broader European market amid growing focus on the country's 2027 budget discussions.

Credit markets delivered mixed returns. Investment-grade credit, particularly in Europe, remained under pressure as a result of the moves in underlying government bond yields, while US investment-grade credit proved more resilient despite elevated issuance expectations from US hyperscalers. High-yield credit continued to outperform, generating returns of 0.46% in Europe and 0.97% in the US. Performance was supported by a more constructive risk environment and continued investor demand for higher-yielding assets. High yield also benefited from its higher carry and shorter duration relative to investment grade, making the segment more resilient to rising underlying yields. Emerging-market debt also posted positive returns, supported in part by a weaker US dollar against several major emerging-market currencies.

Market Environment and Performance

The U.S. economy continued to demonstrate resilience, although second-quarter GDP growth was revised down to 1.5% from the Bureau of Economic Analysis' advance estimate of 2.1%. The downward revision reflected weaker non-residential fixed investment and a larger drag from net trade as export growth slowed, while government spending also declined. Consumer spending, however, remained a key source of support, underscoring the continued strength of domestic demand.

Forward-looking indicators remained encouraging. The S&P Global U.S. Composite PMI rose to 56 in August from 54.5 in the previous month, signalling the strongest expansion in private sector activity since April 2022. Growth continued to be led by a revival in the services sector, where business activity continued to accelerate, and more than offset a slowdown in manufacturing growth. The improvement in activity also translated into stronger labour market sentiment, with employment growing at its fastest pace since early 2025 and business confidence rising to its highest level in nine months.

Headline inflation eased to 3.4% in July from 3.5%, marking a second successive decline as the impact of the energy shock caused by the war with Iran continued to ease. This moderation is however unlikely to prove sustained. Given the lag in inflation data and the subsequent re-escalation of geopolitical tensions, including renewed disruptions to shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, energy prices are expected to remain a source of upside inflation risk in the coming months.

In the euro area, economic activity showed further signs of improvement. Business surveys reinforced the improving outlook, with the S&P Global Eurozone Composite PMI rising to 52.1 in August from an upwardly revised 52.0 in July, reaching nine-month high and exceeding expectations of 51.7. Growth was supported by a stronger manufacturing performance. Germany was a major contributor, recording its strongest manufacturing expansion since January 2022.

Eurozone inflation edged higher to 3.3% in August from 2.9%, in line with market expectations and remaining well above the European Central Bank's 2.0% target. The increase was primarily driven by a renewed rise in energy prices following the resumption of hostilities in the Middle East, reinforcing the view that disinflation may prove uneven in the near term.

Fund Performance

Performance for the month of August proved positive, noting a 0.59% gain for the CC Income Strategy Fund.

Market and Investment Outlook

Geopolitical tensions in the Middle East remained elevated throughout August, with the conflict involving the US, Israel and Iran continuing to weigh on regional stability. Efforts to revive a ceasefire and advance diplomatic negotiations made limited progress. The continued uncertainty contributed to volatility in energy markets, particularly European natural gas, and remained a key upside risk to inflation.

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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