



Factsheet as at 31st May 2024 Month end NAV as at 31st May 2024



Investment Objective and Policies

The Fund aims to maximise the total level of return for investors through investment, primarily, in debt securities and money market instruments issued by the Government of Malta. The Investment Manager may also invest directly or indirectly via eligible ETFs and/or eligible CISs) up to 15% of its assets in "Non-Maltese Assets" in debt securities and/or money market instruments issued or guaranteed by Governments of EU, EEA and OECD Member States other than Malta. The Investment Manager will not be targeting debt securities of any particular duration, coupon or credit rating. 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	MT7000017992
Bloomberg Ticker	CCMGBFA MV

Charges

Entry Charge Up to 2.5%
Exit Charge None
Total Expense Ratio 1.25%
Currency fluctuations may increase/decrease

Risk and Reward Profile

This section should be read in conjuction with the KIID

Lower Risk	Higher Risk
Potentially lower reward	Potentially higher reward

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Portfolio Statistics

Total Net Assets (in €mns)	31.03
Month end NAV in EUR	93.59
Number of Holdings	39
% of Top 10 Holdings	53.3

Current Yields

Underlying Yield (%) 3.28

Country Allocation ¹	%
Malta	81.5
Germany	2.6
Belgium	2.1
Portugal	1.3
Spain	1.1
France	1.0
Romania	0.8
Slovenia	0.7
Poland	0.7
Hungary	0.7

By Issuer ¹	%	Top 10 Exposures	%
Government of Malta	81.5	1.00% MGS 2031	9.6
Kingdom of Spain	7.9	4.50% MGS 2028	8.7
Government of Portugal	3.0	5.25% MGS 2030	7.8
Lyxor Euro	2.2	4.45% MGS 2032	5.6
Government of Italy	0.8	4.00% MGS 2033	4.0
US Treasury	0.7	4.30% MGS 2033	3.9
		5.20% MGS 2031	3.7
		5.10% MGS 2029	3.5
		3.95% MGS 2028	3.3
		2.30% MGS 2029	3.2

¹ including exposures to CIS

Currency Allocation	%
EUR	99.0
USD	1.0

Asset Allocation	%	
Cash	3.8	
Bonds	93.9	
CIS/ETFs	2.2	

Maturity Buckets ²	%
0 - 5 years	18.5
5 - 10 years	58.8
10 years +	16.6

² based on the Next Call Date (also includes cash)

Regional Allocation^{1,3}

Historical Performance to Date

Unit Price (El	JR)
114.00	
112.00	Malta Government Bond Fund
110.00	
108.00	I WE TANK IN THE T
106.00	
104.00	
102.00	
100.00	MM
98.00	
96.00	
94.00	
92.00	
90.00	
88.00 Ap	pr-17 Mar-18 Jan-19 Dec-19 Oct-20 Sep-21 Aug-22 Jun-23 May-24

Malta	85.3
Europe (excl. Malta)	13.9
North America	0.7
³ Malta exposure includes Cash Holdings	

	/0		
AAA-A	86.4		
BBB	4.0		
ВВ	0.0		
В	0.0		
Less than B	0.0		
Not Rated	1.7		

Source: Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Ltd.

Performance History Past performance does not predict future returns									
Calendar Year Performance	YTD	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Annualised Since Inception***		
Share Class A - Total Return**	-0.76	2.72	-14.04	-3.04	1.31	8.98	-0.93		
Total Return	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month				
Share Class A - Total Return**	-0.20	0.75	2.45	2.40	2.13				

 $^{^{}st}$ The Accumulator Share Class (Class A) was launched on 21 April 2017

^{**} Returns quoted net of TER. Entry and exit charges may reduce returns for investors.

^{***} 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.

Introduction

May brought a welcome turnaround after a rough start to the second quarter of 2024. Global bonds delivered a positive performance, gaining 1.3%, fuelled by renewed investor optimism about the global economic outlook and the belief that interest rates will be cut later this year, albeit with the timing potentially differing between the US and Europe.

The US economy showed signs of moderation, with capital spending and home sales trending sideways. However, manufacturing and services PMIs were a bright spot, indicating overall growth. Meanwhile, Europe saw confirmation of improving economic activity, particularly in services sector which continues to act as the key pillar of strength. Manufacturing also noted signs of a recovery.

Given the increasingly desynchronised nature of regional economies, central bank policy expectations have continued to diverge. The ECB feels confident about Europe's disinflationary path, with wage growth staying moderate despite economic recovery. In contrast, disinflation in the US seems to be stalling, especially in the services sector. May's inflation data showed only a slight slowdown, and FOMC meeting minutes raised concerns about the lack of further disinflation. Hopes for an immediate US rate cut faded, but Fed Chair Powell's resistance to further rate hikes helped US Treasuries rally.

Economic disparity in the two central economies, previously more evident, has in May showed signs of convergence. Indeed, the Euro area economy moved even closer to stabilization in May, Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) survey showed, amid a sustained performance in services (reading 53.2 v 53.3) and recovery in manufacturing (reading 47.3 v 45.7). Overall, activity marked the strongest increase in Eurozone economic activity since May 2023 as demand boosted output and hiring. Meanwhile, business confidence improved for the seventh time in eight months. Although inflation rates for input costs and output charges cooled, they remained above pre-pandemic averages.

Headline and core inflation accelerated to 2.6% and 2.9% YoY respectively. Despite this upside surprise, slowing inflation over the last few months has enabled the ECB's governing council to signal a high degree of confidence that rates will be cut in June, even if the path thereafter remains less clear.

The CC Malta Government Bond Fund underperformed in May, with a loss of 0.20%. This was in contrast to its benchmark, which saw a slight gain of 0.02%. The fund's exposure to foreign bonds, particularly European sovereign bonds that were experiencing widening yields, was a major factor in the negative performance.

Throughout the month, the Manager maintained its portfolio allocation after having reduced its cash exposure while increasing the portfolio's exposure to longer-date Maltese and European sovereigns, in the previous months.

The narrative for credit markets remained largely unchanged in May. While central banks in Europe,

particularly the European Central Bank (ECB) in June and potentially the Bank of England, are poised for imminent rate cuts, the path forward hinges on a crucial factor: The Federal Reserve's monetary policy stance.

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The Fed's influence on global financial conditions, namely on: borrowing costs, currency movements, and commodity prices, creates a complex dynamic, lessening Europe's ability to diverge significantly from the Fed's policy decisions. The key to unlocking the highly anticipated rate cuts lie on a sustained slowdown of US economic growth. While consumer spending has provided a buffer thus far, early signs of a cooling US economy and some positive inflation data are encouraging. A slowdown shall ultimately allow the Fed to finally pivot and begin lowering rates later this year, paving the way for similar action by European central banks. In essence, the success of European rate cuts hinges on the US achieving a "soft landing," a scenario where economic growth moderates and inflation eases without triggering a recession. Recent data points are increasing the likelihood of this outcome, but continued monitoring remains prudent.

The outlook for the global bond market, as the Federal Reserve signals a pause in rate hikes and the European Central Bank leans towards quantitative easing, is positive. However, locking in coupons at such comparably favorable levels, ahead of any policy easing is key.

That said, the manager will going forward continue to assess the market landscape and capitalize on appealing credit opportunities. Consistent with recent actions, the manager will continue to tailor the portfolio to match prevailing yield conditions, gradually increase duration and strategic tilt towards European credit. Our rationale for this shift lies in Europe's earlier stage in the credit cycle, potentially offering upside potential. Additionally, the dovish stance of the ECB, compared to its Western counterparts, raises the possibility of Europe being the first to cut interest rates, which could further benefit European credit markets.

Market Environment and Performance

Fund Performance

Market and Investment Outlook

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