EMERGING MARKET BOND FUND

SHARE CLASS B USD (DISTRIBUTOR) - FACT SHEET

Factsheet at 31st December 2024

Month end NAV as at 31st December 2024

Investment Objective and Policies

The Sub-Fund aims to maximise the total level of return through investment, in a diversified portfolio of Emerging Market ("EM") Corporate and Government fixed income securities as well as up to 15% of the Net Assets of the Sub-Fund in EM equities. In pursuing this objective, the Investment Manager shall invest primarily in a diversified portfolio of EM bonds rated at the time of investment "BBB+" to "CCC+" by S&P, or in bonds determined to be of comparable quality. The Fund can also invest up to 10% of its assets in Non-Rated bond issues and up to 30% of its assets in Non-EM issuers. The Fund is actively managed, not managed by reference to any index.

Fund Type	UCITS
Minimum Initial Investment	$3,000

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	MT7000021234
Bloomberg Ticker	CCEMBFB MV

Charges

Entry Charge	Up to 2.5%
Exit Charge	None
Total Expense Ratio	2.32%

Currency fluctuations may increase/decrease costs.

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)	8.9
Month end NAV in USD	71.72
Number of Holdings	47
% of Top 10 Holdings	37.7

Current Yields

Distribution Yield (%)	4.75
Underlying Yield (%)	5.61

Country Allocation[1]

Country Allocation[1]	%
Brazil	13.4
Mexico	11.5
United States	10.7
Malta (incl. cash)	9.5
India	7.0
Oman	6.7
Turkey	6.4
Indonesia	6.2
Spain	4.2
Colombia	3.3

[1] including exposures to CIS

Credit Rating

Credit Rating	%
From AAA to BBB-	37.6
From BB+ to BB-	37.7
From B+ to B-	6.2
CCC+	0.0
Less than CCC+	5.0
Average Credit Rating	**BB+**

Top 10 Exposures

Top 10 Exposures	%
iShares JPM USD EM Bond	6.6
6.625% NBM US Holdings Inc 2029	4.5
5.8% Oryx Funding Ltd 2031	4.5
5.8% Turkcell 2028	4.3
4.75% Banco Santander SA perp	4.2
iShares JPM USD EM Corp Bond	3.1
3.25% Export-Import BK India 2030	3.0
6.625% Petroleos Mexicanos 2035	2.6
3.625% Nemak SAB DE CV 2031	2.5
7.25% Gusap III LP 2044	2.4

Currency Allocation

Currency Allocation	%
USD	100.0
EUR	0.0

Asset Allocation

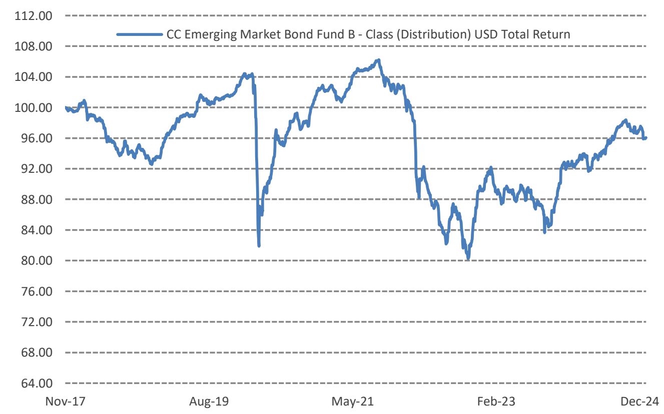
Asset Allocation	%
Cash	3.9
Bonds (incl. ETFs)	96.1

Maturity Buckets[2]

Maturity Buckets[2]	%
0 - 5 years	45.9
5 - 10 years	29.0
10 years +	11.4

[2] based on the Next Call Date

Historical Performance to Date**



Source: Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Ltd.

Sector Breakdown[3]

Sector Breakdown[3]	%
Sovereign	20.6
Telecommunications	8.5
Mining	8.5
Oil&Gas	7.2
Food	6.7
Electric	4.5
Healthcare-Services	1.7
Chemicals	1.6
Oil&Gas Services	1.1
Retail	0.5

[3] excluding exposures to CIS

Performance History**

Past performance does not predict future returns

Calendar Year Performance	YTD	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	Annualised Since Inception ****
Share Class B - Total Return* **	3.44	3.97	-13.20	0.24	-0.70	10.40	-0.56

Total Retun	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month
Share Class B - Total Return* **	-1.03	-2.29	1.91	2.23	3.44

* The USD Distributor Share Class (Class B) was launched on 03 November 2017.

** 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.

*** 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.

Market Commentary

Introduction

Emerging market (EM) credit, despite a strong full-year performance, saw returns partially eroded in the final quarter of 2024. This pause was triggered by widespread investor risk-aversion ahead of the US presidential election on November 5th, driven by concerns over the protectionist policies of the President-elect, including potential trade tariffs. Furthermore, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) cut interest rates three times between September and the end of December 2024. In its most recent meeting, Fed Chair Jerome Powell indicated that persistent inflation may necessitate fewer rate cuts in 2025 than previously anticipated. The Fed's "dot plot", previously projecting a full percentage point reduction now suggests only two rate cuts in 2025, totalling 50bp. This has further strengthened the US dollar, creating a significant headwind for emerging market credit.

Specific country-level news further weakened EM currencies. The Brazilian real was among the worst-performing currencies, as the local currency weakened amidst rising concerns over the country's fiscal outlook. In China, the lack of further details on the policy stimulus measures announced in September, coupled with investor concerns regarding the impact of proposed trade tariffs on Chinese exports, exerted a negative influence.

In numbers, EM corporate credit returned approximately -0.45% in December. On a year-to-date basis, emerging market corporate credit saw returns of 11.93%, with income return contributing c. 7.2%.

Market Environment and Performance

While China's economy has shown intermittent signs of recovery, the real estate market has been a persistent drag. Government's efforts briefly ignited optimism, however, the absence of concrete details and a string of weak economic data has led to a renewed decline in sentiment. Adding to the existing challenges, Donald Trump's re-election has intensified concerns among investors about the possibility of higher tariffs on Chinese exports to the U.S., further exacerbating trade tensions and undermining market confidence.

In economic numbers, China's General Composite PMI eased to 51.4 in December, from 52.3 in the previous month, marking the lowest print since September as the services sector saw the highest growth since May but manufacturing activity rose less than expected. Regarding demand, new order growth slowed due to a renewed downturn in exports. Meanwhile, workforce capacity continued to shrink. December's annual inflation rate eased to 0.1% from 0.2% in the previous month, aligning with market estimates. This slowdown underscored mounting deflation risks in the country, despite government stimulus measures and the central bank's supportive monetary policy stance.

The economic landscape of Latin America remains multifaceted. While inflation had been showing signs of cooling in some economies, it has recently resurfaced in others, necessitating adjustments to monetary policies. In Brazil, the Central Bank raised the Selic rate by 100bp to 12.25% in December, with plans for further tightening if inflation risks persist. Conversely, the Bank of Mexico lowered its benchmark interest rate to 10.0% in December 2024, as expected. This aligns with global disinflation trends, though inflation in major economies remains persistent, particularly in services.

Fund Performance

In December, the CC Emerging Market Bond Fund realized a loss of 0.98%. Throughout the month, the Manager – having increased the portfolio's duration in a gradual manner and locked in higher coupons prior to policy easing – maintained its allocation.

Market and Investment Outlook

Looking ahead, the evolving global interest rate environment, particularly Federal Reserve decisions, will remain a critical factor to monitor. A dovish Fed stance would be beneficial, potentially leading to a weaker US dollar, which has been steadily appreciating against domestic emerging market currencies. Conversely, persistent inflation, especially considering the potential inflationary impact of policies implemented during Trump's re-election, could compel the Fed to adopt a more hawkish stance.

A prolonged period of higher interest rates would pose a significant challenge to emerging market economies. This scenario could deter foreign investment flows seeking higher returns elsewhere and increase refinancing costs for companies with substantial foreign currency debt.

With respect to the Emerging Market Bond Fund, the manager will 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, thus adjusting the portfolio's overall duration as deemed prudent. This ongoing portfolio management process will be conducted while closely monitoring the political landscape within emerging markets and the potential escalation of geopolitical tensions, which to-date have alas endured.

Address: Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Limited, Ewropa Business Centre, Triq Dun Karm, Birkirkara BKR 9034.