

Investment Objective and Policies

The 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 €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 MT7000021242
 Bloomberg Ticker CCEMBFC MV

Charges

Entry Charge Up to 2.5%
 Exit Charge None
 Total Expense Ratio 2.33%
 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



Portfolio Statistics

Total Net Assets (in \$mns) 8.8
 Month end NAV in EUR 79.3
 Number of Holdings 48
 % of Top 10 Holdings 30.3

Current Yields

Distribution Yield (%) N/A
 Underlying Yield (%) 6.05

Country Allocation¹

Country	%
Brazil	13.8
Mexico	8.7
Oman	7.2
India	7.1
Turkey	6.8
Indonesia	6.8
United States	5.2
Saudi Arabia	4.7
United Kingdom	4.7
Spain	4.6

¹ including exposures to CIS

Credit Rating

Credit Rating	%
From AAA to BBB-	44.9
From BB+ to BB-	36.3
From B+ to B-	7.3
CCC+	0.0
Less than CCC+	4.1
Average Credit Rating	BBB-

Top 10 Exposures

Exposure	%
5.8% Oryx Funding Ltd 2031	4.7
6.625% NBM US Holdings Inc 2029	4.7
3.25% Export-Import BK India 2030	3.2
iShares JPM USD EM Bond	3.0
7.25% Gusap III LP 2044	2.6
6.625% Oztel Holdings Ltd 2028	2.5
6.033% Banco Santander SA 2035	2.4
5.25% KSA Sukuk Ltd 2034	2.4
5% Takeda Pharmaceutical 2028	2.4
6.5% Petrobras Global Finance 2033	2.4

Currency Allocation

Currency	%
USD	98.7
EUR	1.3

Asset Allocation

Asset Class	%
Cash	2.5
Bonds (incl. ETFs)	97.5

Maturity Buckets²

Maturity Bucket	%
0 - 5 years	46.5
5 - 10 years	38.3
10 years +	7.8

² based on the Next Call Date

Historical Performance to Date



Source: Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Ltd.

Sector Breakdown³

Sector	%
Sovereign	23.8
Telecommunications	9.2
Oil&Gas	7.5
Mining	7.4
Electric	7.1
Food	7.0
Healthcare-Services	1.8
Oil&Gas Services	1.2

³ excluding exposures to CIS

Performance History

Past performance does not predict future returns

Calendar Year Performance	YTD	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	Annualised Since Inception ***
Share Class C - Total Return**	1.08	0.65	1.17	-15.38	-1.72	-3.19	-3.08
Total Return	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month		
Share Class C - Total Return**	-0.40	1.08	-2.06	1.41	1.10		

* The EUR Accumulator Share Class (Class C) was launched on 03 November 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

Emerging market (EM) credit delivered strong performance throughout the first quarter of 2025, rebounding from the sell-off seen in late 2024. That earlier downturn was largely driven by heightened risk aversion ahead of the US presidential election, as markets priced in potential downside risks linked to anticipated protectionist policies, particularly trade tariffs.

Tariff-related risk remained a notable headwind even after the inauguration, with countries like China and Mexico bearing the brunt. Mexico, in particular, was seen as especially vulnerable due to its central role in addressing US border security concerns. Proposed 25% tariffs on Mexican imports, introduced in response to perceived policy shortcomings, were temporarily averted following diplomatic efforts and commitments to strengthen border enforcement.

As US exceptionalism became more pronounced - negatively impacting EM economies and contributing to a broader climate of uncertainty - certain developments proved supportive for EM credit. These included rising US policy uncertainty, a decline in 10-year US Treasury yields, and a weakening US dollar, all of which followed softening US sentiment indicators and growing concerns over economic growth. These factors provided a meaningful tailwind for EM debt. Notably, EM corporate credit posted a modest 0.10% return in March, contrasting with negative returns across global investment-grade and high-yield credit. For the quarter as a whole, EM corporate credit outperformed, delivering a 2.57% gain.

Market Environment and Performance

The lack of clarity stemming from the dynamic and continuously evolving geopolitical landscape is fuelling heightened uncertainty. The re-election of Donald Trump has raised concerns among US trade partners, as the risk of new tariff impositions becomes more pronounced. Mexico and Canada, in particular, have come under pressure due to perceived shortcomings in controlling fentanyl imports and alleged unfair trade practices, with threats of tariffs already being voiced. China has also faced renewed tariff measures, with Trump initially adopting a more cautious approach by imposing a 10% tariff on Chinese imports—later raised to 20%. In response, the People's Bank of China (PBoC), contending with persistent challenges to economic recovery, has shown restraint. Rather than retaliating aggressively, it has opted for diplomatic engagement, aiming to avoid actions that could further undermine domestic consumption.

In economic numbers, China's General Composite PMI increased to 51.8 in March 2025 from 51.5 in the previous month, marking the highest reading since last November. Still, it was the 17th month of growth in private sector activity, driven by the strongest expansion in manufacturing output in four months and a three-month peak in service sector growth. Meanwhile, China's consumer prices dropped by 0.7% YoY in February 2025, surpassing market estimates of a 0.5% decline and reversing a 0.5% rise in the prior month. This was the first consumer deflation since January 2024, amid fading seasonal demand following the Spring Festival in late January.

Latin America's economic landscape presents a mixed picture. Earlier concerns about resurgent inflation were alleviated by previous month's readings, which suggested a potential disinflationary trend in some economies. However, more recent data has reignited these worries. Notably, Brazil's inflation rate rose to 5.06% from 4.56%, surpassing market forecasts and reaching its highest level since September 2023. Mexico and Chile also saw increases, with headline inflation rising to 3.77% and 4.9%, respectively.

In Brazil, with inflation still above the central bank's target, the policy rate has been raised three times since the beginning of the year and now stands at 14.25%.

The CC Emerging Market Bond Fund posted a negative return of 0.26% in March, which offset the gains achieved in the first two months of the year. For Q1, the fund delivered a return of 1.67%.

In response to ongoing market volatility and expectations of a prolonged period of elevated Federal Reserve policy rates, the portfolio manager continued to actively manage risk and yield. After reducing exposure to tariff-sensitive issuers, increasing allocations to income-generating securities, and mitigating interest rate duration in the previous month, the manager largely maintained the portfolio's current allocation in March. The only adjustment made was a reduction in exposure to sovereigns through ETFs, which effectively lowered the portfolio's duration.

Fund Performance**Market and Investment Outlook**

Looking ahead, policy uncertainty under the new US administration, upcoming Federal Reserve decisions, and the broader trajectory of global interest rates will remain key drivers. Should current economic uncertainty persist, a shift toward a more dovish stance by the Fed could prompt further depreciation of the US dollar, a trend that has already begun to emerge in recent weeks.

For the CC Emerging Market Bond Fund, the portfolio manager will maintain a dynamic approach, actively assessing the evolving market landscape to capitalize on attractive credit opportunities. Consistent with recent strategies, portfolio adjustments will be made to align with prevailing yield conditions and optimize duration, as deemed prudent. Furthermore, the manager will vigilantly monitor the geopolitical landscape within emerging markets, particularly the potential for escalating tensions, which continue to present a source of market uncertainty.

Disclaimer

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