JAMIESON COOTE BONDS

CC JCB Dynamic Alpha Fund (APIR: CHN8607AU)
Fund Update as at 30 June 2025

Fund Performance

Returns	1 month	3 months	6 months	FYTD	1 year	3 years p.a.	5 years p.a.	Since inception p.a. (30-Dec-2019)
Fund Net Return¹	0.29%	1.02%	2.11%	3.99%	3.99%	3.79%	2.70%	3.06%
Benchmark Return²	0.33%	1.00%	2.06%	4.34%	4.34%	3.86%	2.33%	2.16%

Fund Benefits

Active Management

The CC JCB Dynamic Alpha Fund is designed as an absolute return product, that aims to deliver stable and consistent returns over time - regardless of share and bond market movements. JCB applies a range of hand-picked risk-controlled investment strategies to a universe of global high grade sovereign bonds (i.e. anchored by G7 nations, as well as Australia). It offers a high level of liquidity in Government issued instruments, without corporate credit exposure.

Access

The Fund provides access to investment knowledge, markets, opportunities and risk management systems that individual investors may not be able to obtain on their own.

Diversification and Income

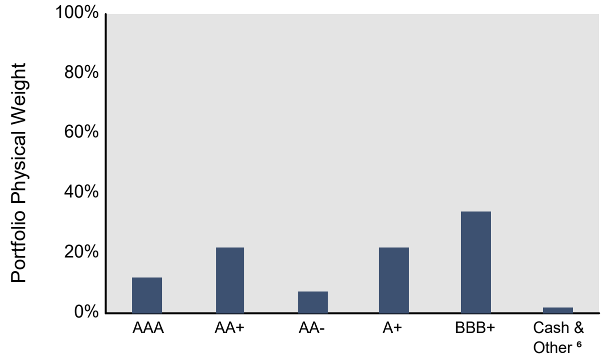
When bonds are held as part of a broader portfolio of different asset classes, diversification may assist in managing market volatility. Bond securities in general are considered a defensive asset class.The income generated by bond securities is consistent and regular (usually semi-annually).

Fund Characteristics

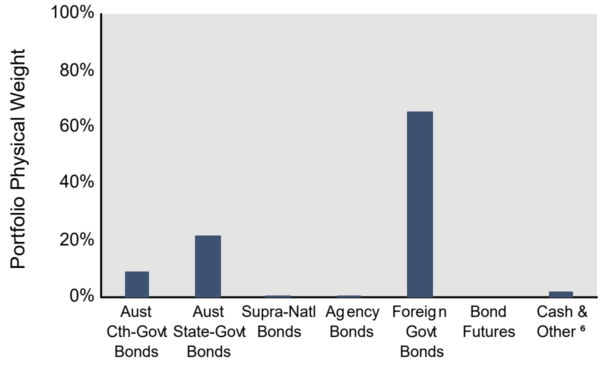
Characteristics	Fund
Modified Duration (yrs)	1.36
YTM + Hedging Effect	4.41
Weighted Ave. Credit Rating	A+

Source: JamiesonCooteBonds Pty Ltd.
See Definition of Terms.

Asset Allocation by Credit Rating (Physical Weight)



Asset Allocation by Sector (Physical Weight)



Fund Facts

Investment Manager	JamiesonCooteBonds Pty Ltd
Portfolio Managers	Charles Jamieson & Chris Manuell
Style	Global absolute return bond fund - concentrating on actively managing global high grade sovereign bonds
Objective	Outperform the RBA Cash Rate by 2.50% p.a. (after fees) over rolling 3 year periods
Inception Date	30 Dec 2019 ³
Benchmark	RBA Cash Rate
Management Fee	0.58% p.a.⁴
Administration Fee	0.10% p.a.⁴
Buy / Sell Spread	0.05% / 0.05%
Distributions	Quarterly
Fund Size	AUD $109 million ⁵

¹ Performance is for the CC JCB Dynamic Alpha Fund (APIR: CHN8607AU), also referred to as Class A units, and is based on month end unit prices in Australian Dollars. Net performance is calculated after management fees and operating costs. Individual investor level taxes are not taken into account when calculating net returns. This is historical performance data. It should be noted the value of an investment can rise and fall and past performance is not indicative of future performance. ² Benchmark refers to the RBA Cash Rate Total Return Index. The comparison to the RBA Cash Rate is displayed as a reference to the target return for the Fund and is not intended to compare an investment in the Fund to a cash holding. ³ Inception Date for performance calculation purposes. ⁴ All figures disclosed include the net effect of GST and RITC. ⁵ Fund size refers to the CC JCB Dynamic Alpha Fund ARSN 637 628 918. ⁶ Cash & Other includes cash at bank, outstanding settlements and futures margin accounts.

JCB

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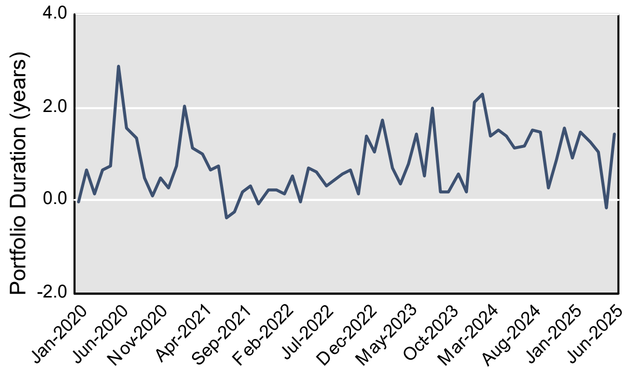
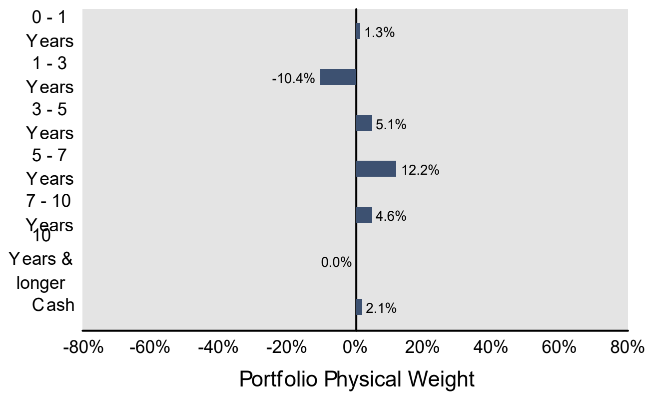
Historic Portfolio Duration#



Asset Allocation by Duration (Physical Weight)*



Data shown is for underlying assets of the CC JCB Dynamic Alpha Fund

*Asset allocation totals (Duration Band) are the net position of physical bond and bond futures exposure and will be positive or negative depending on the portfolio positioning as selected by JCB.

Fund Review

For the month ending June, the CC JCB Dynamic Alpha Fund – Class A units (the Fund) returned 0.29% (after fees), underperforming the RBA Cash Rate Total Return Index.

Overall, June was marked by a convergence of softening macroeconomic indicators, measured central bank communication, and transient geopolitical volatility. Inflation data in both Australia and the United States continued to moderate, while growth remained subdued. Central banks maintained a cautious stance, acknowledging risks but refraining from premature policy shifts. The Iran–Israel conflict, though sharp in its initial impact, was quickly absorbed by markets, and tariff adjustments introduced uncertainty without materially altering inflation trajectories. Against this backdrop, market conditions remained orderly, and rate-sensitive assets demonstrated resilience. The key takeaway is that while geopolitical shocks can trigger short-term volatility, markets remain anchored by macro fundamentals and central bank policy. The Iran–Israel episode was a reminder of how quickly risk can be priced in and out and why maintaining liquidity and flexibility in positioning is essential.

The portfolio benefited from duration management across Europe with core positions in Italy and France actively managed within the ranges, along with tactical trading in US Treasuries with a bias to fade volatility. An underweight Gilt position against France was additive to alpha. Domestically, semi government exposure to the South Australian Financial Authority was increased which performed well into month end. The flattening European curve was a drag early in the month as the portfolio entered a curve steepening position in expectation of supply and a deteriorating European economy. An underweight US Treasury long end position against overweight Australian interest rates on fiscal expectations, credit worthiness and supply metrics was a drag into month end, however the conviction in this position will see the position increased on any further weakness.

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Market Review & Outlook

Global yields drifted lower through June, led by moves in U.S. Treasuries, as softer inflation readings and dovish signals from central banks buoyed expectations of earlier policy easing. Despite sporadic geopolitical flare-ups, particularly the brief kinetic conflict between Iran and Israel, investor focus remained firmly on macroeconomic data and monetary policy outlooks.

In the U.S., the 10-year Treasury yield moved within a range of 4.22% to 4.52%, ultimately settling near the lows at 4.23%, 19 basis points lower than levels seen at the end of May. This decline came amid mixed data in early June, including a weak ISM services print contrasted by stronger-than-expected payrolls. However, subsequent releases of core CPI and PPI—both rising only 0.1% month-on-month—reinforced the case for policy easing, pushing yields lower and lifting market-implied rate cut expectations.

Australian bond markets followed the global lead but underperformed slightly in relative terms. The 10-year Australian Commonwealth Government Bonds futures implied yield traded between 4.10% and 4.35%, closing at 4.19%—a modest 5 basis point (bp) decline from the prior month. The 3-year futures yield similarly eased by 7bp to finish at 3.26%. Domestically, the softer-than-anticipated Q1 GDP and May monthly CPI contributed to a repricing in the OIS curve, with markets now pricing 80bp of interest rate cuts—an increase of 5bp over the month. Notably, temporary factors such as Cyclone Alfred and the Easter/ANZAC holiday timing likely distorted some of this data.

Geopolitical risks were a short-term influence, with U.S. Treasury yields briefly falling during Asian trading hours in response to the 12-day Iran–Israel conflict. However, these moves were typically reversed once U.S. trading resumed, and ultimately, bond and oil markets ended the month largely unmoved by the developments.

The US Federal Reserve (US Fed) left policy unchanged at 4.25–4.50%, as widely expected, but the updated dot plot now indicates only one interest rate cut in 2026 instead of two. US Fed Chairman Jerome Powell struck a cautious tone regarding trade tariffs, although his later testimony before Congress acknowledged that the data was leaning in favor of faster cuts. Other US Fed officials, including Governors Bowman and Waller, similarly argued for an accelerated pace of easing. Consequently, the market is now pricing 60bp of cuts in 2025, up from 45bp just a month earlier.

On a cross-market basis, Australian rates underperformed the U.S., resulting in a wider 10 year AU–U.S. bond spread, now at -12bp. Furthermore, the market-implied RBA terminal rate fell to 2.9%, under our 3.1% forecast, reflecting an increasingly dovish domestic outlook.

Further Information

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Platform Availabilty

AMP MyNorth	Ausmaq	Aust Money Market
BT Panorama	Colonial First Wrap	HUB24
Implemented Portfolios	Macquarie Wrap	Mason Stevens
Netwealth	Powerwrap	Praemium
Xplore Wealth		

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Definition of Terms:

Modified Duration - is a systematic risk or volatility measure for bonds. It measures the bond portfolio's sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

YTM + Hedging Effect - is the total return anticipated on the portfolio if the bond holdings were held until their maturity, including the cost or benefit associated with the currency hedge.

Weighted Average Credit Rating - is a measure of credit risk. It refers to the weighted average of all the bond credit ratings in a bond portfolio.