TRITON Income Bond Developed Countries
Mutual Fund

Quarterly Summary Report: **31 December 2024**

Summary Risk Indicator

Lower Risk ← → Higher Risk

1	2	**3**	4	5	6	7

The risk indicator is based on the assumption that you will hold the product for the recommended period of 5 years.

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to provide the unit holder with income and capital growth, by investing mainly in euro-denominated bonds of developed economies, in liquidity products, and to a lesser extent (no more than 10% of its assets) in shares. The Fund is actively managed and its purpose is to provide investors with long-term capital growth.

Investment Strategy

The fund mainly invests in fixed interest securities in euro, issued by EU country-members, organizations, financial institutions and corporations. The fund seeks to maximize total return and is not tethered to any benchmark. The investment team is focused on fundamental analysis to generate investment ideas, but also monitors the short-term movements of the market and conduct ongoing review of portfolio performance and risk characteristics.

Fund Details

Fund Size (M):	€ 38.179
Net Unit Price:	€ 9.2925
Inception Date:	1/6/1992
Licence Nr.:	Gov. Gazette B' 239/18-05-1992
Benchmark:	Blended
Base Currency:	Euro
ISIN:	GRF000088002
Bloomberg Ticker:	HSBCIGB GA
Minimum initial Investment:	€ 1,500
Commission: Subscription up to 0.30%**	
Commission: Redemption 0%	
Management Fee: up to 1.25%	

**Commissions negotiable according to the official commissions pricelist posted on www.triton-am.com

Fund Performance

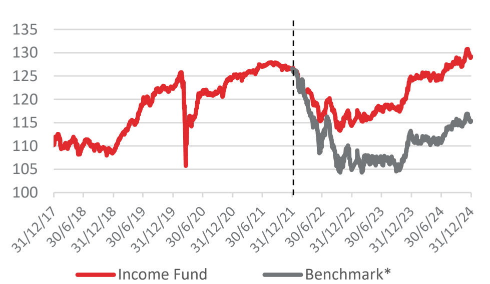
Cumulative Performance (%)	As of 31/12/2024 YTD	1 Year	3 Years	Full Calendar year 3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
TRITON Income Bond Developed Countries	3.89%	3.89%	2.02%	2.02%	5.64%	-
LBEATREU Index	2.63%	2.63%	-8.88%	-	-	-
Difference	1.26%	1.26%	10.90%	-	-	-

Annualized Performance (%)	1 Yr	3 Yrs	5 Yrs	10 Yrs	Since Inception
TRITON Income Bond Developed Countries	3.89%	0.67%	1.10%	-	-
LBEATREU Index	2.63%	-3.05%	-	-	-
Difference	*1.26%*	*3.72%*	-	-	-

Notes: 1. The TRITON Income Euro Bond Developed Countries is renamed to TRITON Income Bond Developed Countries according to 305/8.11.2018 decision of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission. 2. From 01/01/2022 the fund has adopted the LBEATREU Index. 3. Until the year 2021, the Benchmark was the 12-month Euribor increased by 0.50% on an annual basis. 3. Returns as of 31/3/2023 (1 Year, 3 Years) are rolling.

The investment advertised concerns the acquisition of units in a fund and not in a given underlying asset.

Performance

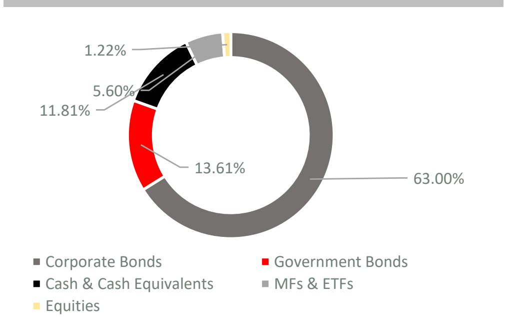


Fund Statistics

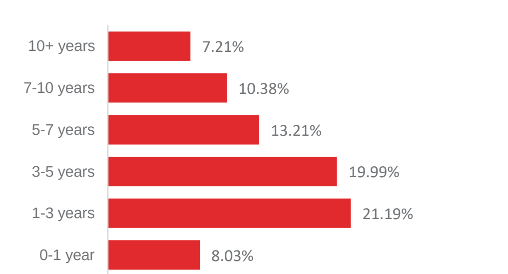
Standard Deviation (3Yrs daily, annual.%)	3.66
Effective Maturity (in years)	4.08
Modified Duration	3.47
Coupon (%)	2.34
Yield to Maturity (%)	4.05

***Notes:** 1. From 01/01/2022 the mutual fund has adopted a new Blended Index. For more information refer to the PRIIPS KID.

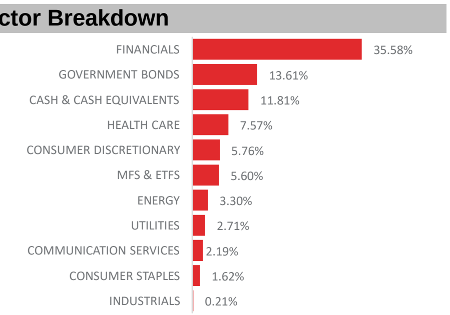
Asset Exposure



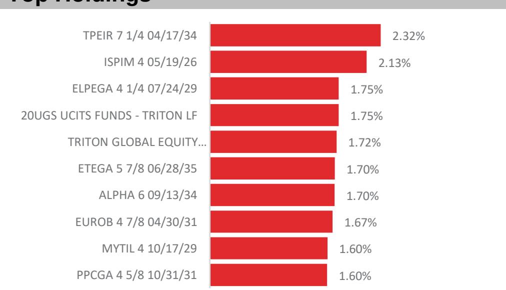
Years to Maturity



Sector Breakdown



Top Holdings



DERIVATIVES	15.01%

Performance fee

Up to 15% on any positive difference between the performance of the NAV per unit and the performance of the index.

From 01/01/2022 the performance fee will be calculated and paid, if an outperformance has been achieved relative to the benchmark even in periods of negative returns, while it will not be calculated or paid if it underperforms relative to the benchmark, even in periods when the return on the Fund is positive

The performance fee is calculated in accordance with ESMA's guidelines on performance fees in UCITS and certain types of AIFs (34-39-992) as they have been applied and incorporated into the supervisory framework of the Hellenic Capital Market Commission from 1/1/2022.

Management Company

Triton Asset Management AEDAK
Licence HCMC 76/26.3.1991
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and our Representatives and Intermediates.

TRITON is a signatory of the United Nations-supported Principles for Responsible Investment – an international initiative where investors can collaborate to understand and manage environmental, social and governance related factors in their investment decision making and ownership practices.

www.unpri.org

Q4 Commentary

Global economic activity demonstrated resilience in 2024, with composite PMI indicators remaining above the growth threshold. Inflation generally followed a downward trend throughout the year, although inflation in services proved more persistent, making the disinflation process uneven. Despite tighter financial conditions, growth remained robust, supported by a strong labor market and resilient consumption.

Monetary and fiscal policy played a decisive role in shaping markets. Major central banks initiated monetary easing cycles in 2024. The ECB, after its first rate cut in June by 25 basis points, maintained a cautious stance, with its October decision reflecting a data-driven approach. In December, the central bank adopted a softer tone but emphasized the need for flexibility, avoiding commitments to future rate cuts. Overall, the ECB cut interest rates by 100 basis points over the year, setting the key deposit rate at 3%, down from 4% at the start of the year. In the US, the FOMC initially expressed doubts about the sustainability of disinflation, with medium-term projections indicating only one 25-basis-point rate cut for the year—a significant revision from the 75 basis points projected in March. Nevertheless, a softer rhetoric prevailed as the FOMC proceeded with a 50-basis-point rate cut in September and an additional 25-basis-point cut in November, setting its key rate at 4.5% from 5.5%. Fed Chair Jerome Powell emphasized the importance of a gradual approach in achieving a neutral interest rate.

Fiscal policy was also in the spotlight, with Brussels proposing the initiation of the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) for EU member states exceeding the 3% of GDP threshold. Meanwhile, political uncertainty in Europe contributed to bond market volatility. In France, President Macron's call for early elections led to a sell-off of government bonds, widening the spread between the 10-year OAT-Bund to 79 basis points in June.

Fixed income markets were at the center of attention in 2024, as long-term bond yields in the Eurozone and the US remained at high levels for most of the year. The US 10-year bond stood at 4.70% and the German 10-year bond at 2.50%. At the beginning of the year, expectations for Fed rate cuts diminished due to hawkish signals from the January meeting minutes and unexpectedly strong US CPI data. In the second quarter, volatile inflation figures and evolving central bank expectations pushed interest rates higher. A sharp decline in yields occurred in the third quarter amid rising recession concerns in the US, but it proved temporary. The year's lowest yields were recorded at 3.62% for the US 10-year bond and 2.03% for the German 10-year bond.

Corporate bond markets followed a positive trend throughout 2024, with credit spreads narrowing across the investment-grade spectrum. US investment-grade corporate bonds (LUACTRUU) saw their credit spreads contract to 79.25 basis points, reaching decade lows, with yields settling at 5%. Eurozone corporate bonds (LECPTREU) stood at 96.49 basis points, maintaining a moderate risk premium compared to US counterparts, with yields at 3.20%. The narrowing of corporate bond credit spreads is a result of high volatility in government bond yields, their shorter weighted duration, and reflects the positive economic activity of economies.

In this context, the TRITON Fixed Income Fund for Developed Countries delivered a return of +3.89%, while its benchmark index (LBEATREU Index) returned +2.63% for the same period.

Key risks

The Mutual Fund is subject to Investment risks and Other associated risks from the techniques and securities it uses to to achieve its objective. The table on the right explains how these risks relate to each other and the Outcomes to the Unitholder that could affect an investment in the Mutual Fund.

Investors should also read Risk Descriptions in the Prospectus for a full description of each risk.

Investment risks

Risks from the Sub-Fund's techniques and securities

Interest Rate	Market	Credit	Derivatives (Leverage)
By investing the majority of its holdings in bonds and fixed-income assets, the fund is exposed to interest rate risk, defined as the risk of decreased returns and loss of capital as a result of interest rate increases.	The fund is subject to normal market fluctuations and the risks associated with investing in securities markets. The value of your investment and the income from it may be affected by general economic and political factors as well as industry or company specific factors.	An important part of the investment is held in debt securities, which are characterized by strong asymmetry of returns. They combine the probability of small return from the interest rate fluctuation with the probability of loss much of the investment due to inability to meet obligations of the issuer.	The derivatives market introduces significant levels of complexity, increasing the probability of adverse gains or losses to the fund that holds derivatives. The higher sensitivity to price movements of the underlying asset can asymmetrically affect the price of a derivative that is linked to it.

UCITS DO NOT HAVE A GUARANTEED RETURN AND PREVIOUS PERFORMANCE DOES NOT GUARANTEE FUTURE PERFORMANCE