

Cantor Fitzgerald Fixed Interest Fund

FACTSHEET | 31st March 2026



THIS IS A MARKETING COMMUNICATION

Fund Objective

The Cantor Fitzgerald Fixed Interest Fund invests in Government securities, money market instruments and corporate bond issues. By anticipating movements in interest rates and yield curves the fund seeks to earn superior returns from a diversified portfolio of fixed income instruments.

The Fund promotes a range of environmental and social characteristics, and is categorised as Article 8 in accordance with SFDR.

Fund Managers

Pearse MacManus

Fund Type

Fixed Income

Volatility*

8.5%

Bid/Offer Spread

None

Benchmark

Euro Treasury 5

Launch date

13.01.1999

SFDR

Article 8

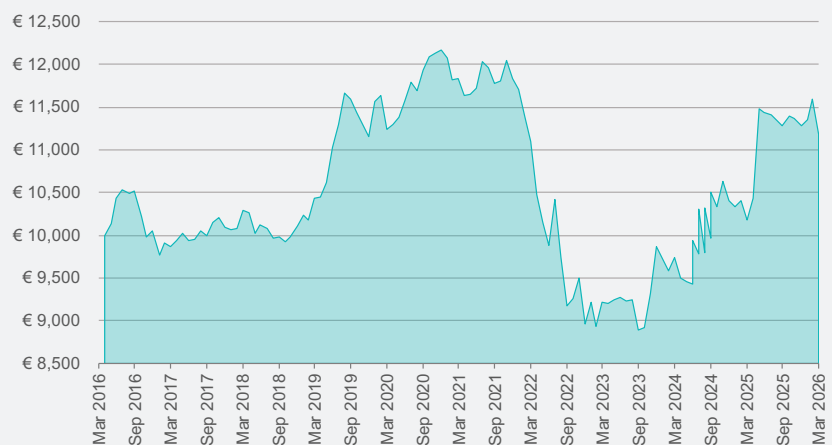
Base Currency

EUR

Liquidity

Daily

Growth Of €10,000 Over The Last 10 Years



WARNING: Past performance is not a reliable guide to future performance.

WARNING: The value of your investment may go down as well as up.

The Alternative Investment Fund Manager is FundRock Management Company (Ireland) Limited. FundRock Management Company (Ireland) Limited is authorised in Ireland and regulated by Central Bank of Ireland. Cantor Fitzgerald Ireland Ltd (trading as Cantor Fitzgerald Asset Management) is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland and is a Member Firm of Euronext Dublin and The London Stock Exchange.

Performance Update at 31.03.2026

CANTOR FITZGERALD FIXED INTERES FUND*		AVERAGE		INDEX ¹	
1 MONTH	-3.5%	1 MONTH	-3.5%	1 MONTH	-3.5%
3 MONTHS	-0.9%	3 MONTHS	-0.8%	3 MONTHS	-0.7%
YTD	-0.9%	YTD	-0.8%	YTD	-0.7%
1 YEAR	1.0%	1 YEAR	1.4%	1 YEAR	1.2%
3 YEARS P.A.	2.0%	3 YEARS P.A.	1.9%	3 YEARS P.A.	1.7%
5 YEARS P.A.	-3.7%	5 YEARS P.A.	-3.6%	5 YEARS P.A.	-4.2%
10 YEARS P.A.	-0.4%	10 YEARS P.A.	-0.4%	10 YEARS P.A.	-0.6%

Annual Returns

2016	2.6%
2017	17.8%
2018	4.6%
2019	40.1%
2020	129.8%
2021	25.7%
2022	-32.0%
2023	50.6%
2024	42.8%
2025	0.2%

Source: Money Mate 31.03.2026

*Performance figures are quoted gross of management fees (0.40%). Management fees are detailed in the relevant share class addendum. 1. Source Euro Treasury 5 Year+

Source: Cantor Fitzgerald Asset Management

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS AT 31.03.2026

	CFAM	EURO TREASURY > 5 YR
> 5 YRS	9.5%	0.5%
5 - 7 YRS	4.3%	23.5%
7 - 10 YRS	27.6%	29.4%
10 YR +	58.6%	46.6%

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS AT 31.03.2026

	CFAM	EURO TREASURY > 5 YR+
CASH	3.5%	0.0%
CORE	33.1%	47.8%
PERIPHERY	54.2%	42.3%
SEMI-CORE	9.2%	9.9%
INFLATION LINKED BONDS	0.0%	0.0%
CORPORATE BONDS	0.0%	0.0%

Please refer to our Monthly Market Update for the latest details on strategy and outlook from the investment team.
<https://cantorfitzgerald.ie/asset-management/market-updates/>

Source: Euro Treasury 5 Year+

ESMA Risk Rating



Source: Cantor Fitzgerald Asset Management

**Volatility* on a risk scale of 1 to 7, with level 1 being generally low risk and level 7 being generally high risk. The volatility is measured from past returns over a period of five years using weekly and monthly data where applicable. Prior to making an investment decision, you should talk to your financial advisor or broker in relation to the risk profile most suitable for you. Please refer to our website link: <https://cantorfitzgerald.ie/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/policy-research-third-party-1.pdf> for our policy regarding the provision of research by third parties. In relation to Cantor Fitzgerald Investment Trust - KIDs - additional information is available on request from Cantor Fitzgerald Asset Management - please contact 633 3800 or e-mail CFAMEinfo@cantor.com. Further details are available on request from Cantor Fitzgerald Asset Management.

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FUND COMMENTARY

Global investment markets entered Q1 2026 expensive and complacent but comforted by impending rate cuts, earnings upgrades and an acceleration of the AI led capex cycle. They exit Q1 2026 still expensive and complacent but facing potential rate hikes, earnings downgrades, and clear impending slowdown in the pace of the build out of the AI infrastructure globally. The inflationary impact of the middle east crisis is the primary driver of this shift.

This conflict couldn't have happened at a worse time in the Inflationary cycle, nor in a worse place, the Strait of Hormuz. The rapid progress Central banks had been making against inflation since 2022 had already begun to slow above target as tariffs and a strong US economy were driving sticky inflation earlier in the year. The global energy crisis triggered by the disruption to Middle Eastern Oil and Gas production will be felt for some time, regardless of when or how the war ends. Strategic stockpiles have helped buffer some of the hit in the short term. There is, however, no strategic stockpiles of products such as jet fuel and diesel. These markets are seeing prices increase above and beyond the dramatic rise in the oil and gas markets. Associated petro chemical by products which are used in the global supply chain to manufacture everything from copper in your pocket to the converse on your feet are also affected, as is global fertiliser supply. Even in a perfect resolution some fossil fuel supply would remain offline for years, due to being directly hit. Industry meetings we have had have been consistent in their message that other producing assets can come back on stream but not fully to their prewar levels due to technical and real-world realities of restarting multiple oil and gas producing facilities across the gulf at the same time. There is also no indication of how bad Iran's ability to produce has been affected.

This supply shock is on par, and probably exceeding any in recent history, with multiple implications. Unlike the post covid cost of living crisis, the global consumer has run down their excess savings. Government budgets are stretched and the balance sheets have not been rebuilt. There will be further pressure to increase defence spending, driving rates higher and crowding out other government spending and support initiatives. Job security is worse as AI disruption lingers. Prior this war we had already begun to see negative monthly Jobs data in the US. The AI and general capex spend in the US, which had driven so much of the strength of the US economy will begin to slow as the cost of energy becomes an even bigger impediment and both cost and availability of financing become an issue. The Gulf countries at the heart of this war run the largest Sovereign Wealth funds in the world and will be under their own acute pressures as their economies have come to a halt. Rising rates and lack of risk appetite are worsening the issues in private credit also with a raft of high-profile funds now gated to investors due to their inability to meet redemptions as questions arise over how these assets have been priced. Emerging markets, which had been one of the most popular investment themes to start the year are seeing not only inflationary impacts but actual shortages, resulting in the governments issuing economic curtailment orders. Without an imminent resolution this pattern will probably be repeated in the west as governments will look to save energy ahead of the winter.

Drivers of performance

The fund entered the first quarter with duration above that of the index, reflecting an overweight position in longer dated bonds. Yields moved higher over the quarter, however much of the move was concentrated in shorter dated bonds, and an aggressive flattening of the curve resulted. The long duration position had a negative impact on returns, however the underweight position in 5-7 year bonds, which performed very poorly, ameliorated this impact relative to the benchmark

Fund positioning

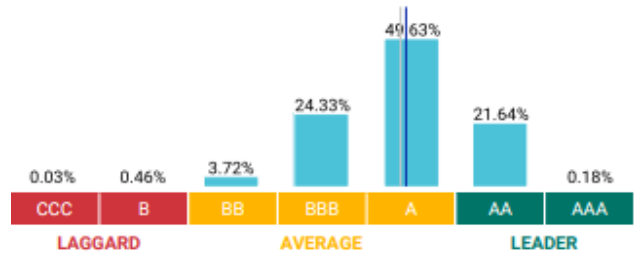
The fund ended Q1 with a similar position to the end of Q4 – duration above that of the index, reflecting an overweight position in longer dated bonds.

RESPONSIBLE INVESTING KEY CHARACTERISTICS

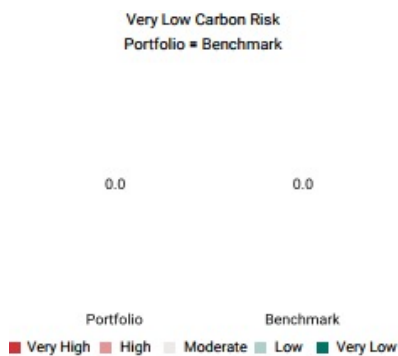
MSCI ESG RATING



DISTRIBUTION OF MSCI ESG FUND RATING UNIVERSE



CARBON RISK



FOSSIL FUEL RESERVES %



Carbon Risk measures exposure to carbon intensive companies. It is based on MSCI Carbon Metrics, and is calculated as the portfolio weighted average of issuer carbon intensity. At the issuer level, Carbon Intensity is the ratio of annual scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions to annual revenue. Carbon Risk is categorized as Very Low (0 to <15), Low (15 to <70), Moderate (70 to <250), High (250 to <525), and Very High (>=525)

Fossil Fuel Reserves (%): The percentage of portfolio's market value exposed to companies that own fossil fuel reserves.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – SUSTAINABLE FINANCE DISCLOSURE REGULATION ("SFDR")

As this fund has been categorised as meeting the provisions set out in Article 8 of the EU SFDR, more information on what the sustainability related ambitions of the fund are and how the sustainability related ambitions of the fund are met can be found on the website: <https://cantorfitzgerald.ie/asset-management/sustainability-disclosure/>

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