



GRAMERCY EMERGING MARKETS DEBT FUND

MONTHLY COMMENTARY

March markets were dominated by the outbreak of conflict in the Middle East, following the February 28 U.S. and Israeli strikes on Iran, which rapidly escalated into a broader regional war and delivered a significant shock to global markets. The resulting surge in energy prices rekindled inflation concerns and prompted a sharp reassessment of the monetary policy outlook across both developed and emerging economies. U.S. Treasury yields rose materially across the curve, with the 30-year rising approximately 30 basis points (bps) as markets repriced inflation risk premia. Risk assets came under broad pressure, equity markets sold off, and the U.S. dollar strengthened as investors rotated into safe-haven assets. Against this backdrop, JPMorgan EM Equal Weight Index (USD) returned -3.55% in March.

In terms of return streams, Emerging Markets (EM) local-currency sovereign bonds, represented by the GBI-EM Global Diversified Index, led declines at -5.55%, as Foreign Exchange (FX) weakness compounded the adverse rates move. EM hard-currency sovereign bonds, as represented by the EMBI Global Diversified Index, returned -3.27%, with high yield (-3.60%) underperforming investment grade (-2.95%). EM hard-currency corporate bonds, as measured by the CEMBI Broad Diversified Index, were the most resilient at -1.83%, with high yield (-1.69%) modestly outperforming investment grade (-1.92%) on the back of stronger technicals.

The Fund's results in March were primarily driven by asset allocation and security selection across regions and credit quality. Positive contributions came from the Fund's underweight allocation to Asia — the region most directly exposed to oil price dislocation and higher rates — idiosyncratic distressed Brazilian corporate positions that benefited from positive technicals and constructive developments in bondholder discussions, and the absence of exposure to Turkish local currency and hard currency sovereign bonds, as Turkey emerged as one of the clearest relative losers from the conflict given its heavy energy import dependence and elevated external financing needs. Detracting from performance were local currency positions, particularly the overweight to South African local currency and positioning on the Thai local curve, which faced pressure amid broad dollar strength and risk-off sentiment. The Fund's long-end investment grade allocation also weighed on returns as the sharp selloff in the 30-year Treasury negatively impacted duration-sensitive positions. Additionally, the Fund's allocation to the Middle East detracted as the conflict directly impacted regional credit markets.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Index performance is not indicative of fund performance. For current standardized performance of the Fund, please see the [Fact Sheet](#), the Fund's [website](#), or call 800-207-7108.

Before investing you should carefully consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. This and other information about the Fund is in the prospectus and summary prospectus, a copy of which may be obtained by calling 800-207-7108 or by visiting the Fund's website at www.libertystreetfunds.com. Please read the Fund's prospectus or summary prospectus carefully before investing.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

An investment in the Gramercy Emerging Markets Debt Fund is subject to risk, including the possible loss of principal amount invested and including, but not limited to, the following risks: **Market Risk:** the market price of a security may decline, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, company, or asset class. **Fixed income/interest rate:** generally, fixed income securities decrease in value if interest rates rise, and increase in value if interest rates fall. **Foreign Investment:** the prices of foreign securities may be more volatile than the prices of securities of U.S. issuers because of economic and social conditions abroad, political developments, changes in the regulatory environments of foreign countries, and changes in U.S. laws regarding such countries. **Emerging Markets:** many of the risks with respect to foreign investments are more pronounced for investments in issuers in developing or emerging market countries. Emerging market countries tend to have more government exchange controls, more volatile interest and currency exchange rates, less market regulation, and less developed and less stable economic, political and legal systems than those of more developed countries. **High Yield ("Junk") bond:** involve greater risk of default, downgrade, or price declines, can be more volatile and less liquid than investment-grade securities. **Credit:** if an issuer or guarantor of a debt security held by the Fund or a counterparty to a financial contract with the Fund defaults or is downgraded or is perceived to be less creditworthy, the value of the Fund's portfolio will decline. **Convertible Securities:** are subject to market and interest rate risk and credit risk. **Contingent Convertible Securities:** subject to the risk of a triggering event occurring which may result in the issuer converting the security to an equity interest, cancelling interest payments, or writing down the principal value of such securities, and are inherently risky because of the difficulty of predicting triggering events. **Foreign Sovereign Debt:** Foreign governments rely on taxes and other revenue sources to pay interest and principal on their debt obligations. The payment of principal and interest on these obligations may be adversely affected by a variety of factors. **Currency Risk:** the values of investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies increase or decrease as the rates of exchange between those currencies and the U.S. dollar change. Currency conversion costs and currency fluctuations could erase investment gains or add to investment losses. **Prepayment or Call Risk:** if interest rates fall, an issuer may exercise the right to prepay their securities, and the Fund will not benefit from the rise in market price that normally accompanies a decline in interest rates. The Fund may also lose any premium it paid on the security. **ESG Criteria:** the Fund's consideration of ESG criteria in making its investment decisions may affect the Fund's exposure to risks associated with certain issuers; the criteria can result in excluding securities of certain issuers; there are significant differences in interpretations of what it means for a company to have positive or negative ESG characteristics. **Inflation:** risk that as inflation increases, the real value of the Fund's assets can decline. This risk is greater for fixed-income instruments with longer maturities. **Derivatives:** Using derivatives exposes the Fund to additional or heightened risks, including leverage risk, liquidity risk, valuation risk, market risk, counterparty risk, and credit risk. **Liquidity:** the Fund may not be able to sell some or all of the investments that it holds due to a lack of demand in the marketplace or it may only be able to sell those investments at a loss. Liquid investments may become illiquid or less liquid after purchase by the Fund. Illiquid investments may be harder to value, especially in changing markets. **Valuation:** the sales price the Fund could receive for any particular portfolio investment may differ from the Fund's valuation of the investment, particularly for securities that trade in thin or volatile markets or that are valued by the Adviser using a fair value methodology. This may affect purchase price or redemption proceeds for investors who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is pricing or holding fair-valued securities. The value of foreign securities, certain fixed income securities, and currencies may be materially affected by events after the close of the market on which they are valued but before the Fund determines its net asset value. **Portfolio Turnover Risk:** active and frequent trading of the Fund's portfolio securities may lead to higher transaction costs and could negatively affect the Fund's performance. **Limited Operating History:** The Fund was organized on April 1, 2024, and has a limited operating history. As a result, prospective investors have a limited track record or history on which to base their investment decisions. **Management and Strategy Risk:** the evaluation and selection of the Fund's investments depend on the judgment of the Fund's Sub-Adviser, which may prove to be incorrect. **Recent Market Event:** periods of market volatility may occur in response to market events and other economic, political, and global macro factors, and could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments.

The **JPM Emerging Market Bond Index Global Diversified (EMBI Global Diversified)** is a uniquely weighted USD-denominated emerging markets sovereign index. It has a diversified allocation scheme which allows a more even distribution of weights among the countries in the index. The **JPM Corporate Emerging Market Bond Index (CEMBI) Broad Diversified** is a comprehensive USD-denominated corporate emerging markets bond index, with broad issuer coverage (including small and short-dated bonds) and a diversified weighting scheme. The **GBI-EM Global Diversified Index** is a widely used benchmark for emerging market local currency government bonds. It tracks a broad range of countries, excluding those with explicit capital controls, and is designed to be investable for international investors. **JPMorgan Emerging Markets (EM) Equal Weight Index** tracks liquid, US Dollar denominated emerging market fixed and floating rate debt instruments issued by sovereign and quasisovereign entities.

One cannot invest directly in an index.

U.S. Treasury yields represent the interest rates at which the U.S. government borrows money by selling Treasury securities (like bonds, notes, and bills). **Basis Points (bps)** is one hundredth of a percent. **Duration** measures a bond's price sensitivity to interest rate changes, expressed in years. **Safe Haven** is an investment expected to retain or increase in value during market turbulence, economic downturns, or geopolitical crises.

The views expressed in this material reflect those of the Fund's Sub-Advisor as of the date this is written and may not reflect its views on the date this material is first published or anytime thereafter. These views are intended to assist in understanding the Fund's investment methodology and do not constitute investment advice. This material may contain discussions about investments that may or may not be held by the Fund. All current and future holdings are subject to risk and to change.

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