



## GRAMERCY EMERGING MARKETS DEBT FUND

### MONTHLY COMMENTARY

May markets extended the April recovery, with risk appetite remaining broadly constructive despite residual uncertainty around the durability of the Middle East ceasefire and its implications for energy supply and global inflation. The U.S. dollar strengthened slightly (DXY +0.90%), tempering returns for local currency assets, while oil prices fell sharply (WTI -16.86%, Brent -19.26%) as ceasefire optimism and demand concerns weighed on the energy complex. Equities continued to recover, with the S&P 500 advancing 5.15% and the Nasdaq gaining 8.36%. Against this backdrop, JPMorgan EM Equal Weight Index (USD) returned +0.74% in May.

In terms of return streams, Emerging Markets (EM) hard-currency sovereign bonds, as represented by the EMBI Global Diversified Index, led performance with a gain of 1.00%, driven by the high yield segment (+1.58%), which outperformed investment grade (+0.38%). EM local-currency sovereign bonds, represented by the GBI-EM Global Diversified Index, returned 0.85%. EM hard-currency corporate bonds, as measured by the CEMBI Broad Diversified Index, returned 0.38%, with high yield (+0.45%) modestly outperforming investment grade (+0.33%).

The Fund's performance in May was driven primarily by local currency positioning and sovereign credit selection. South African local currency bonds were among the strongest contributors, benefiting from a constructive backdrop that supported higher-beta local currency exposures. Security selection within hard currency sovereigns also added value, led by Ukrainian bonds, while curve positioning in Indonesia provided an additional source of outperformance. Offsetting these gains, the Fund's opportunistic position in Braskem experienced near-term volatility ahead of broader discussions between the company and its creditors. The Fund's overweight exposure to Brazilian local currency also weighed on returns, as temporary political uncertainty surrounding the presidential election pressured sentiment. In addition, an underweight allocation to lower-beta local currency markets—including China, Malaysia, and Peru—detracted from relative performance, as these markets proved resilient amid modest U.S. dollar strength.

***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](http://www.libertystreetfunds.com). Please read the Fund's prospectus or summary prospectus carefully before investing.*

The Fund's Top Ten Holdings as of 3/31/26 (% Net Assets) are United States Treasury Bill 7.27, Brazil Notas do Tesouro Nacional Serie F 4.16, Mexican Bonos 3.56, Indonesia Treasury Bond 3.06, Republic of South Africa Government Bond 2.83, Republic of Poland Government Bond 2.64, Thailand Government Bond 2.58, Czech Republic Government Bond 1.78, Saudi Government International Bond 1.39, and Colombian TES 1.29.

Fund holdings and sector allocations are subject to change and should not be considered a recommendation to buy or sell any security.

## 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. **Recent Market Event:** periods of market volatility may occur in response to market events and other economic, political, and global macro factors which could adversely affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments. **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 typically 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.

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. The Standard and Poor's 500, or simply the **S&P 500**, is a stock market index tracking the stock performance of 500 leading companies listed on stock exchanges in the United States. The **DXY, or U.S. Dollar Index**, is a benchmark index that measures the value of the United States dollar (USD) against a weighted basket of six major foreign currencies: the Euro, Japanese Yen, British Pound, Canadian Dollar, Swedish Krona, and Swiss Franc. **WTI or West Texas Intermediate**, a high-quality, "light" (low density) and "sweet" (low sulfur) grade of crude oil. **Brent Crude** is a major, light-sweet North Sea oil blend (fields) serving as the primary benchmark for roughly 80% of globally traded seaborne crude. **Nasdaq** (National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations) is the world's second-largest, fully electronic stock exchange, headquartered in New York. Known for being tech-heavy, it lists over 3,300 companies.

One cannot invest directly in an index.

Beta is a statistical measure of an asset's volatility—or price sensitivity—compared to the broader market.

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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