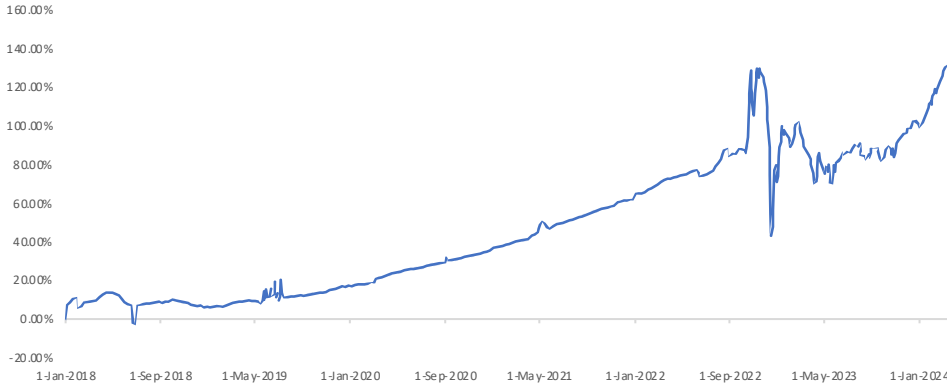




Focus Regular Income - Dividend-focused, high grade



Hypothetical Growth of GHS 10,000 = GHS 64,650 (Inception to 28 March 2024)



The chart represents historic performance, which is no guarantee of future events. Investment return and principal will fluctuate. This means that you may have a gain or loss when you sell your shares/units. Your investment performance may be higher or lower than the performance data quoted depending on the time you entered the fund.

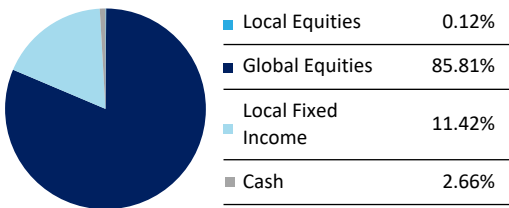
Performance

Monthly As of 28 March 2024	YTD	1M	3M	6M	1Yr	Life
CCMF	20.39%	7.12%	20.39%	32.49%	34.38%	546.50%
Fund Benchmark	17.78%	6.19%	17.78%	32.74%	20.49%	-
Peer Average	9.13%	3.92%	9.13%	9.81%	12.66%	-

*Data provided by Gnii Analytics

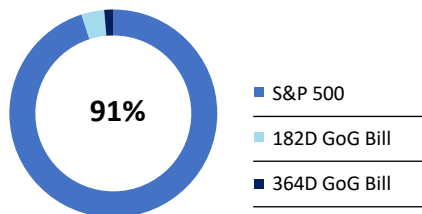
Asset Allocation

(As of 28 March 2024)

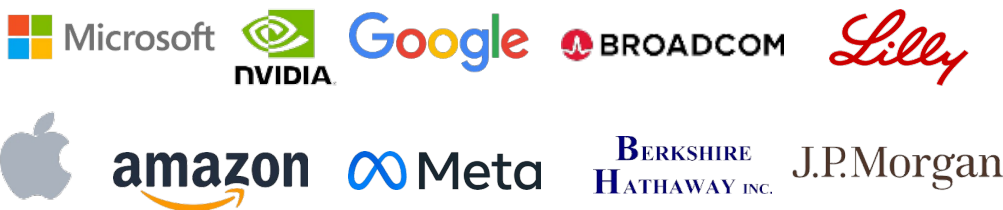


Top Holdings

(As of 28 March 2024)



Top Holdings (S&P 500)



Summary

As of 28 March 2024



*Data provided by Gnii Analytics

Details

Fund Inception	4 November 2010
Fund Share Price (GHS)	1.2930
Management Fee	2.5%
No Loads	0%
Minimum to Invest (GHS)	10.00
Turnover rate	0.19%
Valuation Methodology	Mark to Market

Major Market Sectors

Portfolio Weight	
Technology	25.40%
Financial Services	11.33%
Healthcare	10.64%
Consumer Cyclical	8.84%

Metrics

(As of 28 March 2024)

Sharpe Ratio (5-Year)	-0.06
Standard Deviation (5-Year)	14.81%
Average Return	0.08%
Average Gain	0.41%
Average Loss	-0.50%



Glossary of Terms

Alpha: Alpha is used in finance as a measure of performance, indicating when a strategy, trader, or portfolio manager has managed to beat the market return over some period. The excess return of an investment relative to the return of a benchmark index is the investment's alpha.

Beta: A measure of a portfolio's sensitivity to market movements (as represented by a benchmark index). The benchmark index has a beta of 1.0. A beta of more (less) than 1.0 indicates that a fund's historical returns have fluctuated more (less) than the benchmark index. Beta is a more reliable measure of volatility when used in combination with a high R2 which indicates a high correlation between the movements in a fund's returns and movements in a benchmark index.

Management Fee: Expense ratio is a measure of what it costs to operate an investment, expressed as a percentage of its assets, as a dollar amount, or in basis points. These are costs the investor pays through a reduction in the investment's rate of return. For a mutual fund, the gross expense ratio is the total annual fund or class operating expenses directly paid by the fund from the fund's most recent prospectus (before waivers or reimbursements). This ratio also includes Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, which are expenses indirectly incurred by a fund through its ownership of shares in other investment companies. If the investment option is not a mutual fund, the expense ratio may be calculated using methodologies that differ from those used for mutual funds.

FTSE Capped Nordic Index: FTSE Capped Nordic Index is a modified market capitalization-weighted index designed to measure the performance of the investable equity markets of Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden. Constituent weights are capped semi-annually by FTSE to enforce issuer diversification constraints.

Net Asset Value (NAV): The dollar value of one mutual fund's share, excluding any sales charges or redemption fees. The NAV is calculated by subtracting liabilities from the value of a fund's total assets and dividing it by the number of fund's shares outstanding.

Portfolio Net Assets (\$M): The difference between a portfolio's total assets and liabilities, including all share classes of the fund

Sharpe Ratio - Arithmetic: The Sharpe ratio is a measure of historical risk-adjusted performance. It is calculated by dividing the fund's excess returns (the fund's average annual return for the period minus the 3-month "risk free" return rate) and dividing it by the standard deviation of the fund's returns. The higher the ratio, the better the fund's return per unit of risk. The three month "risk free" rate used is the 90-day Treasury Bill rate.

Standard Deviation: Statistical measure of how much a return varies over an extended period of time. The more variable the returns, the larger the standard deviation. Investors may examine historical standard deviation in conjunction with historical returns to decide whether an investment's volatility would have been acceptable given the returns it would have produced. A higher standard deviation indicates a wider dispersion of past returns and thus greater historical volatility. Standard deviation does not indicate how an investment performed, but it does indicate the volatility of its returns over time. Standard deviation is annualized. The returns used for this calculation are not load-adjusted.

Turnover Rate: The lesser of amounts of purchases or sales of long-term portfolio securities divided by the monthly average value of long-term securities owned by the fund.

Benchmark: A benchmark is a standard against which something is compared. Investors use benchmarks to measure the performance of securities, mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, portfolios, or other investment instruments. It is an index of investment instruments against which the performance of the fund's portfolio is measured.

Management Fee: This is a charge levied by an investment manager for managing an investment fund. Its purpose is to compensate the managers for their time and expertise for selecting assets and managing the portfolio.

Backload Fee: A back-end load is a fee paid by investors when selling mutual fund shares, and it is expressed as a percentage of the value of the fund's shares.

Front Load Fee: A front load fee is a sales charge or commission that an investor pays upfront upon the purchase of an asset. This is assessed as a percentage of the total investment or premium paid into a mutual fund, annuity, or life insurance contract.

Return: Returns are calculated by computing appreciation in the value of your investment over a period as compared to the initial investment made.

Important Information

Before investing, consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the fund and its investment options. Contact Black Star Advisors for a free prospectus and, if available, summary prospectus containing this information. Read it carefully.

