COMMUNITY CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

CCM Core Impact Equity Fund*

About CCM

Community Capital Management, LLC (CCM) was founded in 1998 and is a pioneer in impact and ESG investing. The firm believes a fully integrated portfolio, one that includes impact and environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors, can deliver strong financial performance while simultaneously having positive long-term economic and sustainable outcomes. CCM provides impact and ESG investing solutions coupled with customized reporting to clients on the positive impact outcomes of their investments.

Firm Assets	$4.2 Billion
Impact and ESG Experience	23 Years
Impact and ESG Initiatives[1]	$14.1 Billion Invested Nationwide

Key Takeaways

- Both stock and bond markets continued to be volatile during the quarter as investors' fear of inflation abruptly shifted to fear of a banking-led economic slowdown.

- The Federal Reserve continued its attempts to curtail inflation with its meager 0.25% increase in the federal funds rate, suggesting a higher probability of slower economic growth.

- The performance dispersion among securities of large vs. small companies increased as investors gravitated to larger companies typically less reliant on bank lending.

Market Commentary

Despite the market turbulence that took place in March when the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) took control of both Silicon Valley Bank (SVB) and Signature Bank (SBNY), most major stock and bond market indices delivered positive results in the first quarter of 2023. The swift action by federal bank regulators helped to calm the fears of jittery investors and bank depositors. Major stock market indices rebounded after declining broadly during the days that followed. The S&P 500 Index[2] rose 7.5%, and the NASDAQ[3] composite was up 17.1% during the quarter. U.S. Treasury yields ended the quarter 18 to 62 basis points[4] higher for maturities under one year and nine to 41 basis points lower for those maturities farther out the yield curve, contributing to the positive returns in the bond market where the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index[5] rose 2.96% during the quarter.

In fixed income, bond investor sentiment improved in January as inflation appeared to be slowing. The corresponding demand for fixed income helped to drive yields lower, resulting in a positive return for bonds in January and a welcome relief after declines in the previous year. However, subsequent data soured the outlook for inflation, resulting in yields rising and bond prices falling into March. On March 10, concerns grew beyond the two failed banks to widespread concern over the health of the entire banking system and its impact on the broader economy. Consistent with prior periods of economic and market fear, investors sought safety in U.S. Treasuries. Over the course of the next six days, spreads widened[6], and yields on U.S. Treasuries fell between 18 and 99 basis points. Investor confidence somewhat improved after the actions of the bank regulators; however, spreads remained wider, particularly in financials, and interest rates ended the quarter well below their March 9 peak. With inflation data mixed and the recent banking issues weighing heavily on the minds of the Federal Reserve, its late March meeting resulted in a meager 25 basis point increase in the federal funds rate. The small increase reinforced investor expectations that the banking issues will result in a slowing economy and a higher probability of a late 2023 recession.

In equities, while the major market indices were up for the quarter, returns were volatile and inconsistent across sectors. The larger technology stocks that were some of the poorer performers last year, experienced impressive gains as evidenced by the 21.8% return for the technology component of the S&P 500 Index. The more defensive sectors that performed relatively well last year were laggards during the quarter with the healthcare and utilities sectors of the S&P 500 Index down 4.3% and 3.2%, respectively. Financial stocks struggled, particularly in March when the vulnerability of the regional banks became evident after the failure of SVB and SBNY. Small-cap stocks, as represented by the Russell 2000 Index[7], were up 2.74% during the quarter; however, the March decline of 4.78% illustrated the degree to which investors prefer the stability of larger-cap stocks during times of market stress. Even the Russell 2000 Growth Index[8], with its minimal financial exposure, was down 2.47% in March on concerns about the prospect of tighter lending conditions for smaller companies that rely on bank lending to help leverage their growth. With banking crisis liquidity concerns seemingly under control, investors were looking ahead at changing credit and economic landscapes and how companies could adjust accordingly. For active investment managers who take the time to conduct such analysis, we believe this period of transition offers unique opportunities.

Investment Objective

The CCM Core Impact Equity Fund (the Fund) seeks to provide long-term growth of capital.

Why Invest

The Fund seeks long-term growth of capital by investing in a portfolio of mid- and large-cap companies where earnings growth is expected to compound. The research process focuses on identifying companies with sustainable business models that are developed and executed by experienced and shareholder-aligned management teams and which include environmental, social, and governance (ESG) related factors in their assessment of opportunities and risks.

Share Classes

	Ticker	Inception Date	Expense Ratio
Institutional	QAGIX	1/1/18	1.70
Advisor	QUAGX	1/1/18	1.95

Portfolio Managers

Andy Kaufman
Chief Investment Officer
Industry Start Date: 2004
CCM Portfolio Manager Since 2015

Thomas Lott
Portfolio Manager
Industry Start Date: 1999
CCM Portfolio Manager Since 2013

Alex Alario, CFA
Portfolio Manager
Industry Start Date: 2015
CCM Portfolio Manager Since 2020

Portfolio Commentary

CCM Core Impact Equity Fund's Institutional Share Class (QAGIX) was up 2.5% (net-of-fees) in the first quarter of 2023. Its benchmark, the S&P 500 Fossil Fuel Free Index, was up 7.2% in the quarter.

In 2020 and 2021, overly accommodative fiscal and monetary policies on a global basis created huge demand for goods and services. Supply chain snafus also contributed to lower-than-normal manufacturing production and supply. Coupled with a large stimulus, inflation really took off. The Russian invasion of Ukraine added to inflationary pressures, with Europe struggling through an energy crisis. To combat inflation, the Federal Reserve (Fed) raised rates to 4.5% from 0.25% in 2022. So far in 2023, the Fed has raised another 50 basis points, with one more raise anticipated at the next meeting. This action has helped ease inflationary pressures, with consumer price index (CPI)[9] data slowing from their highs in July and August last year. Technology and electric vehicle stocks, pushed to bubble valuations amidst the pandemic, got hit hard in 2021 but have bounced back dramatically in 2023.

Our relentless focus on high-quality, profitable businesses led us to outperform in 2022, but our move into higher large-cap and higher beta[10]/more speculative stocks has shifted money out of our more conservative names. In March, equity markets convulsed after a run on two large U.S. banks plus a significant European global bank. While the early signs of a recession are already in place, a dramatic tightening of lending standards will likely add to economic weakness. With CPI data still showing signs of inflation, the market remains stuck between a rock and a hard place: a very hawkish Fed coupled with borderline recessionary economic conditions. While unemployment rates will likely creep higher, consumer balance sheets continue to support spending. Thus, we are not expecting a deep recession. We have reduced some of our overweight cyclical and financial names given elevated global macro concerns but remain bullish on many equities that appear to already be pricing in a downturn.

As inflation continues to fall, the Fed likely will turn less hawkish, offering a solid backdrop for equities in the back half of 2023 or in 2024. The breadth of the rally has been minimal this year, with cryptocurrencies and unprofitable tech again leading. Indeed, 92% of the gains in the S&P 500 Index have been driven by the top 20 stocks. But valuations in most stocks outside of the top growth names are at much cheaper than average levels already. With recession odds climbing, we have been adding to healthcare stocks and non-cyclicals that have lagged this year. Long term, fixing inflation is causing some pain but will ultimately reset the market to a level that supports sustainable growth.

Inception date as of January 1, 2018. The funds may experience negative performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results. The fund recently experienced significant negative short-term performance due to market volatility associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

As of 03/31/23, the average annual returns for the CCM Core Impact Equity Fund's Institutional Shares for 1-year, 3-year, and since inception were -13.12%, 16.49%, and 8.43%.

Performance quoted is past performance and does not guarantee future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. An investor's investment return and principal value will fluctuate so that your shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than your initial cost. To obtain the most recent month-end performance, call 877-272-1977. Returns over one year are annualized.

The top 10 holdings as of 03/31/23 are: Microsoft Corp (6.17%), Quanta Services Inc (3.93%), Global Payments Inc (3.30%), Nextera Energy (3.21%), Broadcom Inc (3.15 %), Unilver PLC ADR (2.94 %), Alphabet Inc – Class A (2.94 %), Boston Scientific Corp (2.93 %), Amerisourcebergen Corp (2.66 %), and TD Synnex Corp (2.57%). Holdings are subject to change.

[1]Impact numbers are approximate figures [2]The S&P 500® Index is a widely recognized, unmanaged index consisting of the approximately 500 largest companies in the United States as measured by market capitalization. [3]The Nasdaq Stock Market is an American stock exchange based in New York City and is the most active stock trading venue in the US by volume. [4]Basis point is one hundredth of 1 percentage point. [5]Bloomberg Aggregate Bond Index is a broad-based fixed-income index used by bond traders and the managers of mutual funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) as a benchmark to measure their relative performance. [6]Credit spread is the difference in yield between a U.S. Treasury bond and another debt security of the same maturity but different credit quality. [7]Russell 2000 Index is a small-cap stock market index that makes up the smallest 2,000 stocks in the Russell 3000 Index. [8]Russell 2000 Growth Index is a broadly diversified index predominantly made up of growth stocks of small U.S. companies. [9]Consumer price index measures the overall change in consumer prices over time based on a representative basket of goods and services. [10]Beta is a measure of the volatility—or systematic risk—of a security or portfolio compared to the market as a whole.

Important Information

There is no guarantee that a strategy will be successful. Mutual fund investing involves risk including the possible loss of principal. Common stock risks include the financial risk or selecting individual companies that do not perform as anticipated, the risk that the stock markets in which the Fund invests may experience periods of turbulence and instability, and the general risk that domestic and global economies may go through period of decline and cyclical change. This fund involves Impact and ESG Risk. The Adviser may select or exclude securities of certain companies for reasons other than performance and, as a result, the Fund may underperform other funds that do not use an impact and ESG screening process. Impact and ESG investing is qualitative and subjective by nature. There is no guarantee that impact and ESG criteria used by the Adviser will reflect beliefs or values of any particular investor.

**The S&P Fossil Free Index is designed to measure the performance of companies in the S&P 500 that do not own fossil fuel reserves.

The S&P 500® Total Return Index is a widely recognized, unmanaged index consisting of the approximately 500 largest companies in the United States as measured by market capitalization. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Consider a fund's investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses carefully before investing. The Statutory, and where available, the Summary Prospectuses contain this and other important information and are available for download at www.ccminvests.com or by calling 800.220.8888. Read carefully before investing.

Source: Fund data provided by Quaker Investment Trust. CCM is an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

The CCM Funds are distributed by Foreside Fund Services, LLC.

*Effective October 28, 2020, the Fund's name changed from Quaker Impact Growth Fund to CCM Core Impact Equity Fund.

**Effective January 1, 2022, the Fund's benchmark changed to the S&P Fossil Free Index