

Investment Objective and Policies

The investment objective of the Fund is to endeavour to maximise the total level of return for investors through investment, primarily, in a diversified portfolio of equity securities. In seeking to achieve the Fund's investment objective, the Investment Manager will invest at least 80% of its assets in equity securities.

Investments in equity securities may include, but are not limited to, dividend-paying securities, equities, Collective Investment Schemes (CISs) including exchange traded funds and preferred shares of global issuers.

The Fund will invest a substantial proportion of its assets in other UCITSs, including ETFs, and other eligible CISs.

The Fund is actively managed, not managed by reference to any index.

Fund Type	UCITS
Minimum Initial Investment	€100,000

Sustainability

The Fund is classified under Article 6 of the SFDR meaning that the investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Fund Details

ISIN	MT7000026506
Bloomberg Ticker	CCFEEB MV

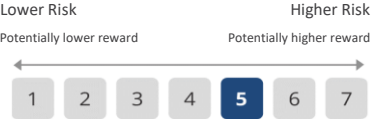
Charges

Entry Charge	Up to 2.5%
Exit Charge	None
Ongoing Charges	1.72%

Currency fluctuations may increase/decrease costs.

Risk and Reward Profile

This section should be read in conjunction with the KID



Portfolio Statistics

Total Net Assets (in €mns)	9.8
Month end NAV in EUR	144.72
Number of Holdings	42
% of Top 10 Holdings	35.37

Country Allocation¹

United States	72.3
Asia	5.4
Europe	5.3
Germany	4.3
Italy	3.6
United Kingdom	3.1
Australia	1.2
France	1.1

¹ including exposures to ETFs. Does not adopt a look-through approach.

Currency Allocation

EUR	19.8
USD	75.9
GBP	4.3

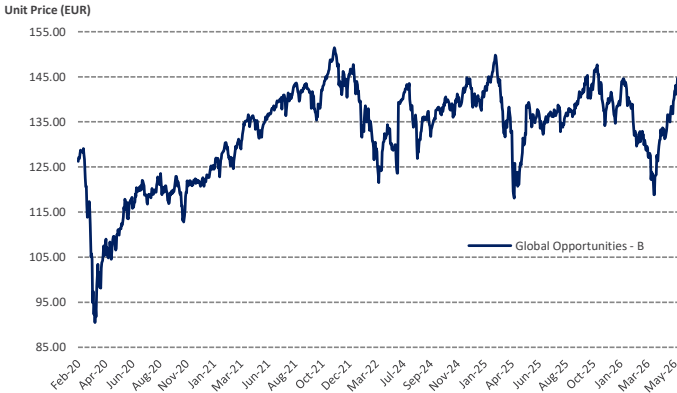
Top Equities

Alphabet Inc	4.3
Astera Labs Inc	4.1
Palo Alto Networks Inc	4.0
Intesa SanPaolo	3.6
Broadcom Inc	3.5
Apple Inc	3.3
Microsoft Corp	3.3
Oracle Corp	3.2
Rolls-Royce Holdings plc	3.1
Crowdstrike Holdings Inc	3.1

Asset Allocation

Cash	3.7
Equities	89.2
ETF	5.3
Fund	1.8

Historical Performance to Date



Source: Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Ltd.

Top Funds

Vaneck Semiconductor ETF	1.9
JPMorgan US Growth	1.8
Amundi MSCI EM Ex China ETF	1.7
Xtrackers MSCI Japan	1.7

Sector Breakdown

Information Technology	43.3
Industrials	14.9
Financials	14.7
Communication Services	8.0
Consumer Discretionary	6.7
Diversified	3.4
Materials	2.0
US Diversified	1.8
Health Care	1.5

Performance History

Past performance does not predict future returns

Calendar Year Performance

	YTD	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Annualised Since Inception **
Total Return***	4.33	0.18	12.02	0.00	-15.17	18.50	2.19

Calendar Year Performance

	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month
Total Return***	9.40	9.59	3.21	5.24	6.83

* The Euro Equity Fund Institutional Share Class B was launched on 5 February 2020 and eventually changed its name to the Global Opportunities Fund Institutional Share Class B on 14 May 2020.

** The Annualised rate is an indication of the average growth of the Fund over one year. The value of the investment and the income yield derived from the investment, if any, may go down as well as up and past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance, nor a reliable guide to future performance. Hence returns may not be achieved and you may lose all or part of your investment in the Fund. Currency fluctuations may affect the value of investments and any derived income.

*** Returns quoted net of TER. Entry and exit charges may reduce returns for investors.

Introduction

In May, financial markets continued to display remarkable resilience, extending their advance despite persistent geopolitical tensions and economic indicators that point to a more challenging underlying reality. Investor sentiment remained overwhelmingly constructive, with equity valuations increasingly driven by expectations surrounding artificial intelligence rather than near-term macroeconomic concerns. A notable feature of the current environment is the growing divergence between financial markets and the broader economy. While investors continue to focus on the transformative potential of AI and the productivity gains it may ultimately deliver, policymakers, businesses and households are increasingly concerned about employment disruption and rising living costs. As a result, reconciling market optimism with economic realities has become increasingly difficult. Markets appear largely numbed to risks that only recently dominated headlines, including the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, elevated energy prices, rising trade protectionism and expanding sovereign debt burdens. Instead, the AI investment narrative continues to overshadow most macroeconomic concerns and remains the primary driver of capital flows. The current environment shares certain characteristics with previous periods of technology-driven market enthusiasm, particularly the reopening of the IPO market and the increasing concentration of returns among a relatively small group of perceived winners. Investors are effectively placing a significant bet that the unprecedented capital being deployed into AI infrastructure and data centres will ultimately generate attractive economic returns and productivity gains. History suggests that major capital expenditure cycles often produce periods of overinvestment and returns that fall short of initial expectations. Nevertheless, the fear of missing transformational opportunities continues to dominate investor behaviour. Although the timing is uncertain, periods of market euphoria have historically been followed by a reassessment of expectations.

On the monetary policy front, as the Federal Reserve did not hold a scheduled interest rate meeting, attention remained focused on the appointment and swearing-in of its new Chair, Kevin Warsh. While some market participants initially anticipated a more accommodative policy stance aligned with the preferences of the U.S. administration, evolving economic conditions have increasingly challenged such expectations. Discussions surrounding institutional independence also featured prominently, as this remains fundamental to maintaining policy credibility, anchoring inflation expectations, and safeguarding confidence in the integrity of financial markets. In Europe, the European Central Bank left its three key policy rates unchanged. The decision was unanimous and reflected a cautious approach amid continued uncertainty regarding the growth outlook and the persistence of inflationary pressures across the Eurozone. Policymakers reiterated their commitment to a data-dependent approach and emphasised the need for further evidence that inflation is moving sustainably towards target levels.

In May, the continued strength of the equity market rally increasingly exhibited characteristics often associated with late-cycle speculative phases. Price action in a growing number of high-profile companies became increasingly sensitive to news flow resulting in elevated volatility and significant valuation swings. Such behaviour suggests that investor sentiment is being driven more by shifts in market psychology than by facts-backed rational decisions. Market momentum has remained remarkably resilient, supported by the belief that the widespread adoption of artificial intelligence represents the early stages of a transformative technological and economic cycle. The fear of missing out has become a powerful market force, attracting both retail and institutional capital into a relatively concentrated group of perceived beneficiaries. This dynamic is not unique to individual investors. Institutional investors face their own incentives, as underperforming alongside peers can carry greater career risk than participating in a crowded trade that ultimately proves unsuccessful. As a result, market participation can become self-reinforcing, with rising prices attracting additional capital, which in turn supports further price appreciation. History suggests that identifying a developing market bubble in real time is considerably more challenging than recognising one retrospectively. With the benefit of hindsight, warning signs often appear obvious. Today, factors such as the growing pipeline of large-scale technology IPOs and an increasingly concentrated market leadership may eventually be viewed as important indicators of excess. However, while such signals warrant careful monitoring, timing the transition from enthusiasm to disillusionment remains inherently difficult.

Market Environment and Performance

In the Euro area, activity weakened amid spillover effects from Middle East tensions. Q1 2026 growth showed th weakest pace since Q2 2024. Forward looking indicators also pointed to a weakening outlook, with the S&P Eurozone Composite PMI declining to 47.5 in May from 48.8 in April, marking the sharpest contraction in private-sector activity since October 2023. The decline was driven by services, which fell at their fastest rate in over five years, while manufacturing remained relatively resilient despite slowing. Input costs rose at the fastest pace in three years, prompting firms to raise prices, eroding purchasing power. As a result, employment fell for the fifth consecutive month and business sentiment weakened further. Consumer price inflation rose to 3.2% in May, up from 3.0% in April, according to a preliminary estimate. This marked the highest reading since September 2023 and the third consecutive month in which inflation has exceeded the ECB’s 2% target.

In the U.S., growth momentum softened with Q1 2026 GDP revised down to an annualized 1.6%, reflecting downward revisions to investments and consumer spending. Meanwhile, net trade contributed negatively, as exports rose by 13.1% while imports jumped 21.1%. Government spending rose as activity resumed following the end of the government shutdown.

In May, global equity markets extended their strong recovery from the lows reached at the end of March, with performance once again driven by the continued enthusiasm surrounding the artificial intelligence investment theme. Market leadership remained highly concentrated, as capital continued to flow towards a relatively narrow group of perceived beneficiaries, while traditional value-oriented sectors such as energy, utilities and consumer staples continued to experience relative underperformance. Notably, ongoing geopolitical tensions involving Iran and their potential implications for inflation and monetary policy had little discernible impact on investor sentiment. Performance was broadly positive across major regions. Emerging markets and Japan once again outperformed, supported by their exposure to leading technology and semiconductor-related companies. European equities continued to lag on a relative basis, reflecting the region’s comparatively limited representation within the technology sector. In the United States, the S&P 500 gained 5.63% during the month, led by companies expected to benefit most directly from the ongoing AI capex cycle. European markets also delivered positive returns, with the Euro Stoxx 50 advancing 2.87% and Germany’s DAX rising 3.34%. However, these gains remained modest relative to the strength of the broader global equity rally.

Fund Performance

In the month of May, the Global Opportunities Fund registered a 9.34 per cent gain, outperforming its comparable benchmark by 330bps. The Fund’s allocation has been reviewed and rebalanced, as the Manager responded to the overriding market volatility. New positions in the technology sector (Lumentum Holdings, Lam Research and Apple Inc) and industrials (GE Vernova) have been initiated and the Meta Platforms and Arista Networks positions increased with a view to further tilt the portfolio allocation towards to artificial intelligence investment theme. Consequently, the MercadoLibre Inc, Safran, General Dynamics and CRH Plc holdings have been liquidated and the Amazon position trimmed in order to decrease exposure to sectors not favoured by the current market momentum. Cash levels have decreased.

Looking ahead, the Manager believes the global economic environment is becoming increasingly challenged by persistently elevated energy prices. While the U.S. economy continues to demonstrate moderate resilience, the Eurozone remains more vulnerable due to its reliance on imported energy. Renewed inflationary pressures have led markets to reassess the path of monetary policy, with expectations shifting towards a more hawkish stance from the Federal Reserve. This reassessment is further supported by a labour market that has proven considerably more resilient than anticipated. Should energy prices remain elevated for an extended period and interest rates move higher, the operating environment for consumers and businesses will become increasingly challenging, raising the risk of a prolonged stagflation. Against this backdrop, the Manager views the macroeconomic outlook as gradually deteriorating. Consequently, the outlook for equity markets has become somewhat more cautious. While the artificial intelligence theme continues to provide powerful support to market sentiment, the substantial pipeline of upcoming large-scale IPOs could lead to a meaningful reallocation of capital, particularly from retail investors, potentially contributing to higher market volatility. The Fund’s investment philosophy remains centred on identifying high-quality, cash-generative businesses with resilient competitive positions and sustainable long-term growth prospects. At the same time, the Manager remains disciplined and opportunistic, selectively realising gains where valuations have become stretched while redeploying capital into areas where market inefficiencies continue to create attractive risk-adjusted opportunities.

Disclaimer

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