

# SOLID FUTURE DEFENSIVE FUND

## SHARE CLASS A

Factsheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> May 2026

Month end NAV as at 26<sup>th</sup> May 2026

Calamatta Cuschieri



### Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund aims to deliver a positive total return in any three year period from a flexibly managed portfolio of global assets whilst maintaining a monthly VaR with a 99% confidence interval at or below 5% at all times. The Investment Manager shall invest primarily in a diversified portfolio across a wide spectrum of industries and sectors primarily via bonds, equities and eligible ETFs. Investment in these asset classes either directly or indirectly through UCITS Funds and/ or eligible non UCITS Funds. The Fund is actively managed, not managed by reference to any index.

### 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.

### Key Facts

Asset Class	Balanced
Fund Launch Date	25-Oct-2011
Share Class Launch Date	25-Oct-2011
Fund Base Currency	EUR
Share Class Currency	EUR
Fund Size (AUM)	15.3 EUR
Fund Type	UCITS
ISIN	MT7000003687
Bloomberg Ticker	SFUDEFA MV
Distribution Type	Accumulating
Minimum Initial Investment	2,500 EUR
Month end NAV	153.08 EUR
VAR	5.72%

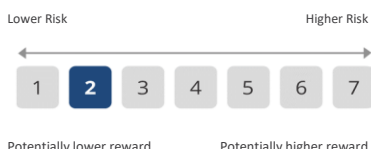
### Charges

Total Ongoing Charges	3.28%
Entry Charge	0.75%
Exit Charge	Y <sub>1</sub> 5.00%
	Y <sub>2</sub> 4.00%
	Y <sub>3</sub> 3.00%
	After Nil

Currency fluctuations may increase/decrease costs.

### Risk and Reward Profile

This section should be read in conjunction with the KIID



### Asset Allocation \*

	%
Conventional Bonds	65.1
Equity	32.4
Cash	2.5

### Currency Allocation \*

	%
EUR	68.2
USD	30.0
GBP	1.8

### Top 10 Holdings

	%
Amundi Euro Gov Bond 10-15Y	11.1
Amundi Euro Gov Bond 7-10Y	5.8
iShares Euro Corp Large Cap	4.4
iShares Euro HY Corp	3.8
iShares Fallen Angels HY Corp	3.4
3% Govt of France 2033	2.7
Xtrackers MSCI Japan	1.7
4% Eden Finance 2027	1.5
Palo Alto Networks Inc	1.5
Alphabet Inc	1.4

\* Without adopting a look-through approach

% of Top 10 Holdings **37.3**

### Country Allocation \*\*

	%
Europe ex UK	49.1
North America	35.4
UK	6.5
Emerging/Frontier Markets ex China	4.0
Japan	2.6
China	2.2
Asia Pacific ex Japan	0.1

### Sector Allocation \*\*\*

	%
Government	21.8
Financials	15.7
Communications	15.1
Industrial	12.5
Technology	10.2
Consumer Discretionary	9.9
Consumer Staples	8.0
Energy	2.5
Basic Materials	1.8
Utilities	1.6
Other	0.9

### Bond Credit Rating \*

		%
Investment Grade	AA	4.4
	A	23.9
	BBB	6.6
High Yield	BB	24.3
	B	2.2
Non-Rated		3.7

\*\* Including exposure to CIS, adopting a look-through approach

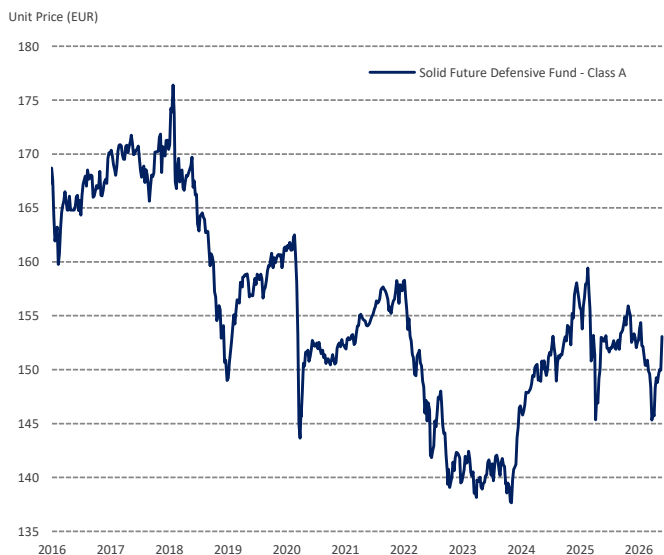
\*\*\* Adopting a look-through approach

### Bond Portfolio Duration

Modified Duration 4.82

### Historical Performance to Date

Past performance does not predict future returns



<sup>1</sup> Returns quoted net of TER. Entry and exit charges may reduce returns for investors.

<sup>2</sup> 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. Currency fluctuations may affect the value of investments and any derived income.

### Performance History <sup>1,2</sup>

	Cum.	Ann.
YTD	0.22	
1-month	2.88	
3-month	1.46	
6-month	0.18	
9-month	0.23	
1-year	0.29	0.29
3-year	9.16	2.97
5-year	-0.70	-0.14
2025		-1.92
2024		6.21
2023		5.01
2022		-11.74
2021		4.06
2020		-5.59
2019		8.08
2018		-12.57

## 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 numb 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 the 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.

Sovereign yields continued to be pinched by higher energy prices as yields moved higher, whilst corporate credit markets remained resilient, generating positive returns during the month. Supported by stable corporate fundamentals and continued investor demand for yield, credit spreads tightened. Global high-yield credit returned 0.52%, reflecting sustained investor appetite for credit risk.

## Fund Performance

In the month of May, the Solid Future Defensive Fund registered a 2.88 per cent gain. On the equity allocation, the Fund's allocation has been reviewed and rebalanced, as the Manager responded to the overriding market volatility. A new position in the technology sector (Lumentum Holdings) has been initiated and the Meta Platforms and Arista Networks positions increased with a view to further tilt the portfolio allocation towards artificial intelligence investment theme. Consequently, the MercadoLibre Inc and General Dynamics holdings have been liquidated in order to decrease exposure to sectors not favoured by the current market momentum. From the fixed income front, the closed position in Sappi on heightened credit risk, while it opened a new position in Molins following their debut in the high yield bond market. The latter priced at a yield of 5.5% which is aligned with the Manager's view of locking attractive income.

## Market and Investment Outlook

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, namely in Europe. The recent spike in energy prices have conditioned the ECB to rethink their interest rate trajectory. Expectations are for a rate hike.

From the equity front, the outlook 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.

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