

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

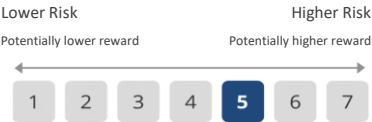
Charges

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

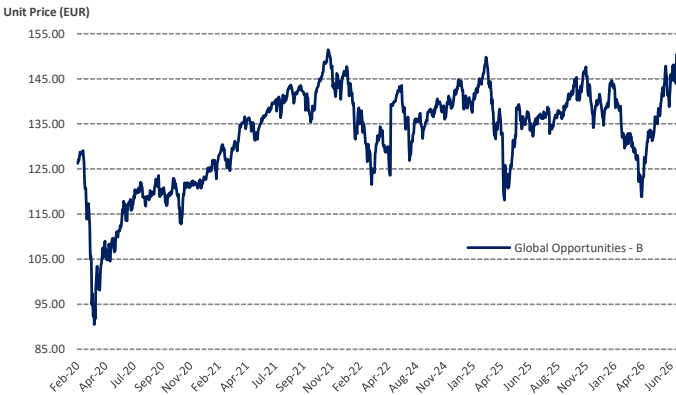
Total Net Assets (in €mns)	10.2
Month end NAV in EUR	150.38
Number of Holdings	41
% of Top 10 Holdings	33.16

Country Allocation ¹	%	Top Equities	%	Top Funds	%
United States	71.5	Alphabet Inc	3.9	Vaneck Semiconductor ETF	2.1
Asia	6.0	Astera Labs Inc	3.9	JPMorgan US Growth	1.8
Europe	5.5	Palo Alto Networks Inc	3.6	Amundi MSCI EM Ex China ETF	1.7
Germany	4.3	Intesa SanPaolo	3.5	Xtrackers MSCI Japan	1.7
Italy	3.5	Rolls-Royce Holdings plc	3.2		
United Kingdom	3.2	Crowdstrike Holdings Inc	3.1		
France	1.0	Apple Inc	3.0		
Australia	1.0	Applied Materials Inc	3.0		
		Arista Networks Inc	2.9		
		Broadcom Inc	2.9		

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

Currency Allocation	%	Asset Allocation	%
EUR	19.8	Cash	3.9
USD	75.9	Equities	88.8
GBP	4.3	ETF	5.5
		Fund	1.8

Historical Performance to Date



Source: Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Ltd.

Sector Breakdown

Information Technology	45.7
Industrials	16.8
Financials	12.4
Communication Services	7.2
Consumer Discretionary	5.7
Diversified	3.3
Materials	1.9
US Diversified	1.8
Health Care	1.3

Performance History

Past performance does not predict future returns

Calendar Year Performance	YTD	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Annualised Since Inception **
Total Return***	8.41	0.18	12.02	0.00	-15.17	18.50	2.77

Calendar Year Performance	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month
Total Return***	3.91	26.56	8.41	6.26	10.58

* 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 June, financial markets adopted a more constructive outlook as prospects for a formal resolution of the conflict in Iran improved. The sharp decline in energy prices following the de-escalation of tensions provided a meaningful boost to investor sentiment by easing near-term inflationary pressures and improving expectations for the global macroeconomic outlook. At the same time, several leading economic indicators suggested that activity could stabilise over the coming quarters. The Federal Reserve's new leadership largely confirmed the more hawkish stance that had been emerging in recent months. Price stability was reaffirmed as the central bank's primary objective, prompting markets to revise expectations towards an interest rate hike in the medium term. June also marked a period of consolidation for the artificial intelligence investment theme, which has dominated global equity market performance over the past year. Following an exceptional run in AI-related stocks, a degree of profit-taking emerged, particularly across the semiconductor and infrastructure segments, as investors reassessed increasingly demanding valuations. Attention also shifted towards the landmark SpaceX IPO, which raised approximately \$75 billion, surpassing previous records set by Saudi Aramco and Alibaba. Beyond its historical significance, the transaction highlighted the growing influence of retail investors in global capital markets, whose participation has become an increasingly important driver of equity flows. Looking ahead, the upcoming earnings season will represent an important test of current market valuations. Consensus earnings expectations continue to move higher, providing a supportive fundamental backdrop if companies are able to deliver on these forecasts. Nevertheless, geopolitical uncertainty remains elevated and has become an increasingly persistent feature of the investment landscape. While seasonal patterns continue to favour equities, maintaining portfolio discipline and the flexibility to respond to changing market conditions remains essential.

On the monetary policy front, the Federal Open Market Committee voted unanimously to leave its benchmark policy rate unchanged at its first meeting under the leadership of the new Federal Reserve Chair, Kevin Warsh. While the policy decision itself was widely expected, the accompanying communication reflected a distinctly more hawkish tone. Notably, the Committee removed language that had previously suggested a bias towards future policy easing, signalling that inflation risks remain the dominant policy concern. The Federal Reserve also reiterated its commitment to maintaining ample reserves within the banking system, indicating that balance sheet policy is expected to remain broadly unchanged in the near term. Policymakers now anticipate at least one rate increase during 2026. In Europe, the European Central Bank formally resumed its tightening cycle by raising all three key policy rates by 25 basis points at its June meeting. The decision reflected the Governing Council's assessment that inflation remains uncomfortably above target, with higher energy prices continuing to feed through into broader consumer price dynamics.

In June, the defining event for global equity markets was the landmark initial public offering of Space Exploration Technologies Corp. (SpaceX). The transaction represents a significant milestone in the revival of the global IPO market, which has remained subdued since the record issuance levels of 2021, and is widely viewed as a precursor to other highly anticipated listings, including those expected from Anthropic and OpenAI. The valuation assigned to SpaceX attracted considerable debate among market participants. Many analysts questioned the assumptions underpinning the offering. While Elon Musk's unique ability to attract investor attention and generate enthusiasm undoubtedly contributed to the transaction's success, it is difficult to characterise the valuation as anything other than exceptionally demanding by conventional financial metrics. Nevertheless, valuation concerns did little to dampen investor appetite. Retail demand proved exceptionally strong, fully absorbing an IPO allocation that was already unusually large by historical standards. Although extensive empirical research suggests that IPOs have, on average, underperformed broader equity markets over the longer term, investment decisions in offerings of this magnitude are often driven less by expected risk-adjusted returns than by the fear of missing participation. In this respect, landmark IPOs serve a broader purpose by providing public market investors with access to businesses that were previously the preserve of private equity and venture capital. History also suggests, however, that periods characterised by exceptional enthusiasm for high-profile listings have frequently coincided with the later stages of powerful equity market cycles.

Market Environment and Performance

In the Euro area, activity weakened amid spillover effects from Middle East tensions. In Q1 2026 economic growth slowed, marking the first contraction since Q4 2022. Nevertheless, leading indicators showed tentative signs of improvement, with the S&P Eurozone Composite PMI pointing to a stabilization in private sector activity after two months of decline. Manufacturing production growth offset a slower but continued drop in services activity. Consumer price inflation eased to 2.8% in June from 3.2% in May, coming in below market expectations. This marked the lowest reading since February, before the disruption to energy supplies stemming from the conflict with Iran pushed oil prices higher.

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. Headline U.S. inflation cooled at 3.5% year-on-year in June, coming down from 4.2% in May on the back of subsiding energy prices. Core inflation, which excludes food and energy, declined to 2.6%, undershooting market forecasts.

In June, global equity markets paused following the strong rally that followed the de-escalation of the conflict in Iran. Investor sentiment became more balanced as markets entered a period of consolidation, with profit-taking emerging across several of the year's strongest-performing sectors, most notably technology. Semiconductor and memory-related companies experienced increased selling pressure as valuation multiples reached levels that appeared increasingly demanding by historical standards. Market dynamics were further influenced by the landmark IPO of SpaceX. While the transaction further reinforced Elon Musk's position as one of the world's most successful entrepreneurs, it also prompted a significant reallocation of capital, with investors funding participation in the offering through reductions in existing equity holdings. Sector leadership broadened during the month as financials and healthcare outperformed, reflecting a rotation away from the most crowded technology trades. From a regional perspective, Japanese equities benefited from continued yen weakness, while European markets outperformed supported by their relatively lower exposure to the technology sector. In the United States, the S&P 500 advanced 1.29% during the month, with healthcare and industrial companies providing the strongest contribution to performance. European equities delivered mixed returns overall, with the Euro Stoxx 50 gaining 4.69%, driven primarily by the banking sector, while Germany's DAX declined 0.43%.

In the month of June, the Global Opportunities Fund registered a 3.85 per cent gain, outperforming its comparable benchmark by 236bps. The Fund's allocation has been reviewed and rebalanced, as the Manager responded to the overriding market volatility. The TSMC, Lumentum Holdings and GE Vernova positions were increased with a view to further tilt the portfolio allocation towards the momentum factor. Consequently, the Astera Labs, Palo Alto Networks and S&P Global holdings have been trimmed in order to monetize some profits or decrease exposure to names not favoured by the current market sentiment. Cash levels have remained constant.

Market and Investment Outlook

Looking ahead, the Manager believes that global economic growth, while gradually moderating, has demonstrated greater than anticipated resilience despite the headwinds created by elevated energy prices and tighter financial conditions. Although labour market momentum has softened, consumer spending has remained relatively robust, supported by declining household savings rates and persistent inflationary pressures. These inflation dynamics have materially altered market expectations for the future path of interest rates. To date, the artificial intelligence investment cycle has provided a powerful offset, particularly in the United States, where unprecedented capital expenditure on AI infrastructure has continued. Encouragingly, the apparent de-escalation of the conflict with Iran and the resulting normalisation of energy prices offer a more constructive backdrop for the global economy. Against this backdrop, the Manager maintains a measured and selective stance towards equity markets. While the long-term structural opportunity presented by artificial intelligence remains compelling, the strong momentum and elevated valuations across parts of the technology sector warrant increased caution. The Fund's investment philosophy continues to focus on identifying high-quality, cash-generative businesses with durable competitive advantages and sustainable long-term growth prospects. At the same time, profits are realised where valuations have become stretched while capital is redeployed into areas where markets offer attractive long-term risk-adjusted return opportunities.

Disclaimer

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