# SOLID FUTURE DYNAMIC FUND

SHARE CLASS P

Factsheet as at 30th June 2026

Month end NAV as at 23rd June 2026

Calamatta Cuschieri | moneybase

## Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund aims to deliver a return over and above major global indices in Euro. To achieve the fund's investment objective, the Investment Manager shall invest in a flexibly managed and diversified portfolio of equities and ETFs, across a wide spectrum of industries and sectors. The Investment Manager may invest in these asset classes either directly or indirectly through UCITS Funds and/ or eligible non UCITS Funds. The Fund is actively managed.

## 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 | Growth |
| Fund Launch Date | 25-Oct-2011 |
| Share Class Launch Date | 11-Mar-2014 |
| Fund Base Currency | EUR |
| Share Class Currency | EUR |
| Fund Size (AUM) | 44.6 EUR |
| Fund Type | UCITS |
| ISIN | MT7000004925 |
| Bloomberg Ticker | SFUDYNP MV |
| Distribution Type | Accumulating |
| Minimum Initial Investment | 2,500 EUR |
| Month end NAV | 265.46 EUR |

## Charges

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Ongoing Charges | | 3.49% |
| Entry Charge | | Nil |
| Exit Charge | $Y_1$ | Nil |
| | $Y_2$ | Nil |
| | $Y_3$ | Nil |
| | After | Nil |

Currency fluctuations may increase/decrease costs.

## Risk and Reward Profile

**This section should be read in conjuction with the KIID**

Lower Risk — Higher Risk

1 2 3 **4** 5 6 7

Potentially lower reward — Potentially higher reward

## Asset Allocation *

| Asset Allocation * | % |
|---|---|
| Equities | 50.9 |
| ETF | 48.8 |
| Cash | 0.2 |

## Currency Allocation *

| Currency Allocation * | % |
|---|---|
| EUR | 24.1 |
| USD | 74.0 |
| GBP | 1.9 |

* Without adopting a look-through approach

## Country Allocation **

| Country Allocation ** | % | Benchmark Deviation |
|---|---|---|
| North America | 70.8 | 4.1 |
| Europe ex UK | 14.3 | 3.1 |
| Emerging/Frontier Markets ex China | 5.1 | -4.4 |
| Japan | 3.7 | -1.4 |
| UK | 2.9 | -0.2 |
| China | 1.9 | -0.8 |
| Asia Pacific ex Japan | 1.0 | -0.8 |

Country allocation excludes cash

## Top 10 Holdings

| Top 10 Holdings | % |
|---|---|
| Xtrackers MSCI USA Info Tech | 4.1 |
| Palo Alto Networks Inc | 3.5 |
| TSMC | 3.1 |
| General Electric | 3.1 |
| Alphabet Inc | 2.9 |
| Broadcom Inc | 2.8 |
| JPMorgan Chase & Co | 2.7 |
| NASDAQ INC | 2.5 |
| Microsoft Corp | 2.5 |
| Uber Technologies Inc | 2.4 |
| **% of Top 10 Holdings** | **29.6** |

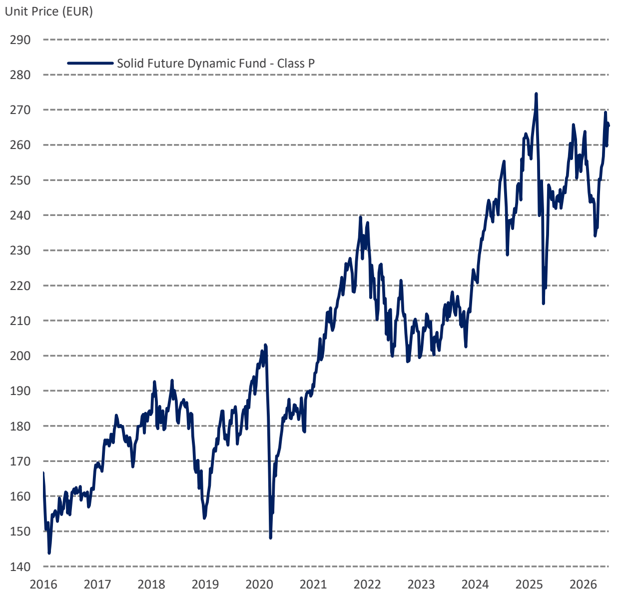
## Sector Allocation **

| Sector Allocation ** | % | Benchmark Deviation |
|---|---|---|
| Technology | 33.8 | 3.1 |
| Financials | 19.0 | 2.1 |
| Industrials | 16.4 | 5.9 |
| Consumer Discretionary | 9.1 | 0.9 |
| Communications | 8.8 | 0.2 |
| Health Care | 4.1 | -4.3 |
| Consumer Staples | 2.5 | -2.6 |
| Basic Materials | 2.4 | -1.6 |
| Energy | 2.0 | -1.5 |
| Utilities | 1.3 | -1.2 |
| Real Estate | 0.3 | -1.3 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.2 |

** Including exposure to CIS, adopting a look-through approach. 'Benchmark Deviation' refers to overweight/underweight exposure vs Benchmark

## Historical Performance to Date

Past performance does not predict future returns




## Performance History [1,2]

| | Cum. | Ann. |
|---|---|---|
| YTD | 3.28 | |
| 1-month | 0.49 | |
| 3-month | 13.41 | |
| 6-month | 3.28 | |
| 9-month | 3.48 | |
| 1-year | 9.05 | 9.05 |
| 3-year | 26.38 | 8.14 |
| 5-year | 21.41 | 3.97 |
| 2025 | | -0.07 |
| 2024 | | 15.22 |
| 2023 | | 11.67 |
| 2022 | | -15.45 |
| 2021 | | 23.26 |
| 2020 | | -2.37 |
| 2019 | | 27.86 |
| 2018 | | -16.15 |

[1] Returns quoted net of TER. Entry and exit charges may reduce returns for investors.

[2] 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.

## Market Commentary

### 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%.

### Fund Performance

In the month of June , the Solid Future Dynamic Fund registered a 0.49 per cent gain. The Fund’s allocation has been reviewed and rebalanced, as the Manage responded to the overriding market volatility. A new position in the financials sector (SoFi Technologies) has been initiated and the Broadcom position increased with a view to further tilt the portfolio allocation towards the momentum factor. Consequently, the Amazon holding has been trimmed in order to decrease exposure to market segments 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.



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