SOLID FUTURE DEFENSIVE FUND

SHARE CLASS A

Factsheet as at 31st July 2026

Month end NAV as at 28th July 2026

Calamatta Cuschieri | moneybase

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)	15.2 EUR
Fund Type	UCITS
ISIN	MT7000003687
Bloomberg Ticker	SFUDEFA MV
Distribution Type	Accumulating
Minimum Initial Investment	2,500 EUR
Month end NAV	152.51 EUR
VAR	5.85%

Charges

Total Ongoing Charges		3.28%
Entry Charge		0.75%
Exit Charge	Y_1	5.00%
	Y_2	4.00%
	Y_3	3.00%
	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 *	%
Conventional Bonds	63.7
Equity	32.8
Cash	3.6

Currency Allocation *

Currency Allocation *	%
EUR	67.6
USD	30.4
GBP	2.0

* Without adopting a look-through approach

Top 10 Holdings

Top 10 Holdings	%
Amundi Euro Gov Bond 10-15Y	11.1
Amundi Euro Gov Bond 7-10Y	5.9
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
6.375% Intesa SanPaolo Spa perp	1.4
Alphabet Inc	1.2
Apple Inc	1.2
% of Top 10 Holdings	**36.8**

Country Allocation **

Country Allocation **	%
Europe ex UK	50.0
North America	35.9
UK	5.2
Emerging/Frontier Markets ex China	4.0
Japan	2.7
China	2.1
Asia Pacific ex Japan	0.1

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

Sector Allocation ***

Sector Allocation ***	%
Government	22.0
Financials	15.3
Communications	14.0
Industrial	12.6
Technology	10.2
Consumer Discretionary	10.1
Consumer Staples	7.6
Energy	2.5
Basic Materials	2.0
Utilities	1.6
Other	2.1

*** Adopting a look-through approach

Bond Credit Rating *

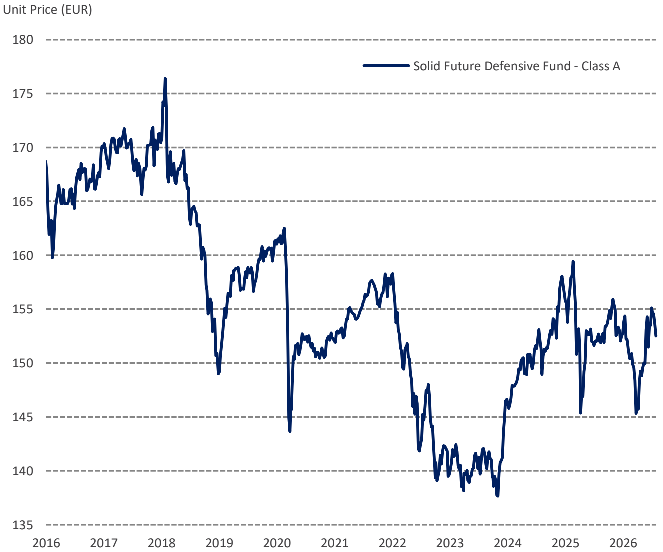
Bond Credit Rating *		%
Investment Grade	AA	4.4
	A	24.1
	BBB	7.0
High Yield	BB	23.3
	B	2.2
Non-Rated		2.6

Bond Portfolio Duration

Modified Duration	4.79

Historical Performance to Date

Past performance does not predict future returns



Performance History [1,2]

%	Cum.	Ann.
YTD	-0.16	
1-month	-0.64	
3-month	2.49	
6-month	0.24	
9-month	-2.19	
1-year	-0.11	-0.11
3-year	7.42	2.40
5-year	-2.41	-0.49
2025		-1.92
2024		6.21
2023		5.01
2022		-11.74
2021		4.06
2020		-5.59
2019		8.08
2018		-12.57

[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 the investment and any derived income.

Market Commentary

Introduction

In July, financial markets navigated a more volatile environment as investors reassessed both the sustainability of the artificial intelligence-led rally and the evolving macroeconomic backdrop. Inflation continued to moderate across most developed economies, while labour markets remained resilient, allowing central banks to maintain a restrictive policy stance without signalling an imminent easing cycle. At the same time, the stabilisation of energy prices following the de-escalation of tensions in the Middle East provided a more supportive backdrop for global growth, although geopolitical risks continue to warrant close monitoring. July also marked a broader consolidation within the artificial intelligence investment theme. Elevated valuations, coupled with the unwinding of highly leveraged retail positions in South Korea, generated increased volatility across semiconductor and AI-related companies, serving as a reminder that even the strongest secular investment trends are rarely linear. Importantly, however, the latest corporate earnings season provided a robust fundamental counterbalance to these valuation concerns. Earnings growth remained exceptionally strong, while hyperscalers' management teams continued to reaffirm ambitious capital expenditure plans, reinforcing confidence that the AI infrastructure cycle remains in its early stages rather than approaching maturity. Looking ahead, investors are likely to shift their attention from corporate fundamentals towards the political landscape, with the approaching U.S. midterm elections representing the next significant catalyst for financial markets. Successfully navigating such environment requires maintaining valuation discipline, broad diversification and the flexibility to actively reallocate capital.

On the monetary policy front, the Federal Open Market Committee voted to leave its policy rate unchanged, although the decision was accompanied by notable dissent, with three Committee members expressing concerns that inflationary pressures remain too persistent to justify a more accommodative stance. While the outcome itself was largely anticipated by financial markets, the voting split underscored the increasingly complex trade-off between moderating economic activity and the Federal Reserve's commitment to restoring price stability. Recent communications suggest that inflation has once again become the dominant consideration in monetary policy deliberations. In Europe, the European Central Bank also left its key policy rates unchanged at its July meeting, in line with broad market expectations. The decision reflected a delicate balance between moderating domestic inflationary pressures and the continued uncertainty created by geopolitical developments. Although the policy decision itself was widely expected, the ECB's communication maintained a distinctly hawkish tone. President Christine Lagarde stressed that holding rates steady should not be interpreted as the conclusion of the current tightening cycle.

In July, global equity markets experienced another episode of heightened volatility, concentrated primarily within the technology sector. This time, the catalyst originated in South Korea, where the unwinding of highly leveraged retail positions triggered sharp declines in the country's leading AI-related companies, namely Samsung Electronics and SK Hynix. The episode illustrated the risks that emerge when strong market momentum is amplified by excessive leverage and behavioural factors. After posting gains of more than 100% year-to-date, South Korea's KOSPI index experienced a sharp correction, falling by more than 30% from its recent peak as leveraged investors were forced to liquidate positions. What had initially appeared to be a compelling investment opportunity rapidly evolved into a painful reminder of how quickly sentiment can reverse once market dynamics become dominated by forced selling rather than fundamentals. The consequences extended well beyond market performance. Many individual investors suffered significant losses, including on long-term savings and retirement portfolios, prompting regulatory authorities to introduce measures aimed at containing excessive leverage and improving market stability. This is another reminder that successful long-term investing requires more than identifying attractive structural themes. Markets driven by powerful narratives can generate extraordinary opportunities, but they also tend to amplify behavioural biases. The professional investment advice adds value not only through security selection and asset allocation, but also by protecting investors from their own behavioural biases. This is one of the most valuable—and often most underestimated—services that professional investment management can provide.

Market Environment and Performance

In the Euro area, economic activity showed further signs of improvement. GDP expanded by 0.4% in the second quarter following stagnation in the previous quarter, marking the strongest quarterly gain since the spring of 2025. Business surveys reinforced the improving outlook, with the S&P Eurozone Composite PMI rising to 51.9 in July from 50.3 in June, signalling the first expansion in the private sector activity in four months. The improvement reflected renewed growth in the services sector alongside the strongest increase in manufacturing output since March 2022. Consumer price inflation edged higher to 2.9% in July from 2.8% in June, coming in line with market expectations. The increase was primarily driven by a renewed rise in energy prices following the resumption of hostilities in the Middle East.

In the U.S., forward-looking indicators remained encouraging. The S&P Global U.S. Composite PMI rose to 53.6 in July from 51.9 in the previous month, signalling the strongest expansion in private sector activity since November 2025. Growth continued to be led by the services sector, where business activity accelerated to an eight-month high, while manufacturing output expanded at a more moderate pace. Headline U.S. inflation cooled at 3.4% year-on-year in July, coming down from 3.5% in June on the back of subsiding energy prices. Core inflation, which excludes food and energy, declined to 2.5%, in line with market forecasts.

credit markets, performance was driven primarily by duration rather than credit fundamentals. High yield bonds proved relatively resilient, with European and U.S. high yield indices posting modest declines of 0.29% and 0.25%, respectively. While high yield spreads widened by more than investment grade spreads during the month, the asset class's shorter duration profile and higher carry helped cushion the impact of rising government bond yields. Meanwhile, investment grade credit underperformed, with European investment grade bonds declining 1.47% and U.S. investment grade bonds falling 1.67%, reflecting their greater sensitivity to the increase in underlying sovereign yields.

Fund Performance

In the month of July, the Solid Future Defensive Fund registered a 0.64 per cent loss. On the equity allocation, the Fund's allocation has not been adjusted during the period as the Manager deemed it to be aligned to the overriding market sentiment. From the fixed income front, the Manager retain its current allocation with the aim of locking income from the fixed income segment versus taking duration risk.

Market and Investment Outlook

Looking ahead, the Manager believes the global economy remains on a path of moderate expansion, although growth is becoming increasingly uneven across regions. The U.S. economy continues to demonstrate greater resilience than most developed markets, supported by robust business investment and the ongoing artificial intelligence capital expenditure cycle, while the Eurozone continues to face structurally weaker growth. While inflationary pressures are gradually moderating, particularly as energy costs have retreated, while labour markets remain broadly resilient despite signs of softer hiring momentum. These developments have prompted investors to reassess the outlook for monetary policy, with expectations shifting away from further aggressive tightening and towards a prolonged period of restrictive, but largely stable, interest rates.

From the equity front, the Manager maintains a selective and valuation-conscious stance towards equity markets. This is in particular compounded by elevated valuations across segments of the technology sector and increasingly concentrated market leadership. The Fund's investment philosophy remains centred on identifying high-quality, cash-generative businesses with durable competitive advantages and sustainable long-term growth prospects. At the same time, capital is selectively redeployed into areas where market inefficiencies continue to offer attractive long-term risk-adjusted return opportunities.

Address: Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Limited, Ewropa Business Centre, Triq Dun Karm, Birkirkara BKR 9034.