

SOLID FUTURE DYNAMIC FUND

SHARE CLASS P

Factsheet as at 31st July 2026

Month end NAV as at 28th July 2026

Calamatta Cuschieri



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)	44.1 EUR
Fund Type	UCITS
ISIN	MT7000004925
Bloomberg Ticker	SFUDYNP MV
Distribution Type	Accumulating
Minimum Initial Investment	2,500 EUR
Month end NAV	266.93 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 conjunction with the KIID



Potentially lower reward

Potentially higher reward

Asset Allocation *

%

ETF	50.3
Equities	49.5
Cash	0.2

Currency Allocation *

%

EUR	24.3
USD	74.2
GBP	1.5

* Without adopting a look-through approach

Country Allocation **

%

Benchmark Deviation		
North America	71.9	4.8
Europe ex UK	13.6	2.3
Emerging/Frontier Markets ex China	5.0	-3.5
Japan	3.7	-1.3
UK	2.6	-0.6
China	2.1	-0.9
Asia Pacific ex Japan	1.0	-0.9

Country allocation excludes cash

Top 10 Holdings

%

Xtrackers MSCI USA Info Tech	4.0
Palo Alto Networks Inc	3.5
NASDAQ INC	2.9
JPMorgan Chase & Co	2.9
TSMC	2.8
General Electric	2.8
Broadcom Inc	2.8
Alphabet Inc	2.8
Microsoft Corp	2.6
Intercontinental Exchange Inc	2.4

% of Top 10 Holdings

29.5

Sector Allocation **

%

Benchmark Deviation		
Technology	33.0	3.1
Financials	20.4	3.0
Industrials	15.3	5.0
Consumer Discretionary	9.5	1.2
Communications	8.4	-0.1
Health Care	4.4	-3.9
Consumer Staples	2.6	-2.6
Basic Materials	2.4	-1.5
Energy	2.1	-1.9
Utilities	1.4	-1.1
Real Estate	0.3	-1.3
Other	0.1	0.1

** 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



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.

Performance History ^{1,2}

%

	Cum.	Ann.
YTD	3.86	
1-month	0.55	
3-month	6.75	
6-month	4.50	
9-month	0.41	
1-year	7.93	7.93
3-year	23.11	7.15
5-year	21.40	3.95
2025		-0.07
2024		15.22
2023		11.67
2022		-15.45
2021		23.26
2020		-2.37
2019		27.86
2018		-16.15

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.

In July, global equity markets entered a period of consolidation following the exceptional rally in artificial intelligence-related equities. Investors increasingly focused on locking in gains while reassessing the sustainability of the elevated growth expectations and valuation multiples. The market sentiment was also influenced by turbulence in South Korea, where the unwinding of highly leveraged retail positions created significant volatility and temporarily spilled over into the broader U.S. technology sector. Meanwhile, energy companies outperformed as crude oil prices rebounded following fading expectations of a lasting resolution to the conflict involving Iran. Financial stocks continued to deliver strong relative performance despite the prospect of a more hawkish Federal Reserve under its new leadership. European equities outperformed most major markets, supported by an improving macroeconomic outlook, attractive relative valuations and their comparatively lower exposure to the technology sector. Conversely, equity markets across North Asia experienced elevated volatility given their significant concentration in semiconductor manufacturers and suppliers. In the United States, the S&P 500 declined 1.02% during the month, weighed down primarily by technology and industrial stocks. European markets proved more resilient, with the Euro Stoxx 50 advancing 0.47%, while Germany’s DAX outperformed with a gain of 2.53%.

Fund Performance

In the month of July , the Solid Future Dynamic Fund registered a 0.55 per cent gain, outperforming its internal peer group. The Fund’s allocation has been reviewed and rebalanced, as the Manager responded to the overriding market volatility. The Astera Labs and Spotify Technologies positions have been liquidated and the holdings in Palo Alto Networks, GE Aerospace and Roll-Royce Holdings have been trimmed in order to monetize some of the profits accrued while also adjusting position sizing for risk management purposes. Cash levels have remained constant.

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. Against this backdrop, 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.

Disclaimer

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