Calamatta Cuschieri | moneybase

GLOBAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND

SHARE CLASS B INSTITUTIONAL - FACT SHEET

Factsheet at 31st October 2026

Month end NAV as at 30th October 2026

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 does not promote environmental or social characteristics and does not have sustainable investment as its objective within the meaning of Articles 8 and 9 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 ('SFDR').

Fund Details

ISIN	MT7000026506
Bloomberg Ticker	CCFEEBE 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 conjuction with the KID

Lower Risk — Higher Risk

Potentially lower reward — Potentially higher reward

1 2 3 4 **5** 6 7

Portfolio Statistics

Total Net Assets (in €mns)	9.7
Month end NAV in EUR	145.07
Number of Holdings	41
% of Top 10 Holdings	35.72

Country Allocation[1] %

United States	76.2
Europe	5.1
Germany	3.9
Asia	3.8
Italy	3.6
United Kingdom	3.0
France	1.0
Australia	0.9

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

Top Equities %

Crowdstrike Holdings Inc	4.4
Palo Alto Networks Inc	4.1
Microsoft Corp	4.0
Apple Inc	3.9
Intesa Sanpaolo	3.6
Alphabet Inc	3.3
Snowflake Inc	3.2
Arista Networks Inc	3.1
JPMorgan Chase & Co	3.1
Rolls-Royce Holdings plc	3.0

Top Funds %

JPMorgan US Growth	1.8
Vaneck Semiconductor ETF	1.8
Xtrackers MSCI Japan	1.8
Amundi MSCI EM Ex China ETF	1.6

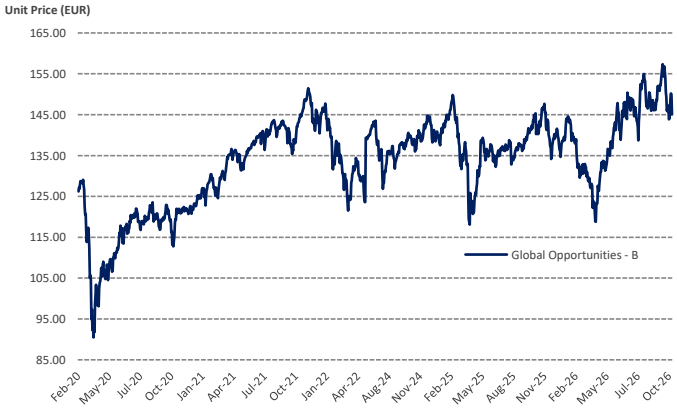
Currency Allocation %

EUR	17.3
USD	78.6
GBP	4.0

Asset Allocation %

Cash	2.4
Equities	90.6
ETF	5.1
Fund	1.8

Historical Performance to Date



Source: Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Ltd.

Sector Breakdown %

Information Technology	47.6
Financials	16.4
Industrials	15.1
Communication Services	7.5
Consumer Discretionary	3.9
Diversified	3.4
Materials	2.0
US Diversified	1.8

Performance History

Past performance does not predict future returns

Calendar Year Performance	YTD	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	Annualised Since Inception **
Total Return* **	4.58	0.18	12.02	0.00	-15.17	18.50	2.09

Calendar Year Performance	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month
Total Return* **	-4.71	-0.08	9.66	5.16	-1.41

* The Euro Equity Fund Institutional Share Class B was launched on 5 February 2020 and eventually changed its name to the Global Oppportunities 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 Total Expense Ratio ("TER"). Entry and exit charges may reduce returns for investors.

Market Commentary

Introduction

October marked a return of volatility to global financial markets, against a backdrop of resilient economic activity, persistent inflationary pressures and heightened political uncertainty ahead of the U.S. midterm elections. The U.S. economy maintained its relative strength, although weakening labour-market indicators and deteriorating consumer confidence pointed to emerging vulnerabilities. In Europe, economic activity proved more resilient than anticipated, but subdued industrial momentum and mounting fiscal pressures continued to constrain the outlook. The most significant market development was the reassessment of the artificial intelligence infrastructure investment cycle. Despite robust corporate earnings and sustained hyperscaler capital expenditure commitments, concerns over financing availability, investment returns and elevated valuations triggered a correction across technology-related equities. Meanwhile, rising sovereign bond yields exposed two interconnected vulnerabilities: increasing public debt financing pressures, particularly in France, and the growing cost of funding capital-intensive Artificial Intelligence (AI) infrastructure projects. While the former weighed predominantly on European equities, the latter contributed to a broader global technology-sector derating. Against this backdrop, investor positioning became increasingly challenging. Although corporate fundamentals remained broadly supportive, renewed volatility reinforced the importance of patience, valuation discipline and selective portfolio risk allocation.

On the monetary policy front, the Federal Reserve maintained its benchmark interest rate unchanged, with Chair Warsh refraining from providing explicit forward guidance. Policymakers acknowledged resilient U.S. economic activity, supported by robust domestic spending, productivity gains and sustained capital investment. However, persistently elevated inflation reinforced the Committee's cautious stance, with further policy decisions dependent on incoming economic data and the cumulative impact of tighter financial conditions. Market expectations increasingly favour another rate increase in December. In Europe, the European Central Bank (ECB) also maintained its key policy rates unchanged, acknowledging the Eurozone economy's greater-than-anticipated resilience despite persistent geopolitical uncertainty and inflationary risks. The meeting was further marked by President Christine Lagarde's announcement of her intention to step down in February, approximately nine months before the scheduled conclusion of her mandate. This development introduces additional uncertainty surrounding the ECB's leadership transition and medium-term monetary policy direction.

October brought several underlying vulnerabilities of the artificial intelligence investment cycle into sharper focus. Growing concerns over the availability and cost of financing, particularly among highly leveraged infrastructure providers such as neocloud operators, have raised legitimate questions regarding the sustainability of current investment commitments. Meanwhile, mounting political opposition to the rapid expansion of U.S. data centres, increasingly prominent following the midterm elections, introduces additional regulatory and execution risks. Given AI investment's central role in driving equity market performance and supporting U.S. economic growth over recent years, a material slowdown could have significant implications for both corporate earnings and the broader macroeconomic outlook. Nevertheless, our base case envisages a negotiated accommodation between policymakers and industry participants, resulting in a more measured and regulated infrastructure expansion rather than a structural reversal of the investment cycle. While such an adjustment could necessitate downward revisions to prevailing earnings expectations, the underlying secular growth opportunity should remain intact. Importantly, this evolving environment is likely to produce greater differentiation between AI beneficiaries, reinforcing the importance of financial resilience, sustainable competitive advantages and disciplined scrutiny of long-term earnings assumptions.

Market Environment and Performance

In the Euro area, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 0.4% in Q3, slowing from 0.6% in Q2 but exceeding market expectations of 0.2%, according to preliminary estimates. Ireland led the region with growth of 5.5%, driven by strong AI-related investment, while Spain and the Netherlands both expanded by 0.6%, supported by consumer spending. Germany recorded modest growth of 0.2%, while France unexpectedly contracted by 0.1%, weighed down by weaker exports and investment. Italy, meanwhile, stagnated amid declining industrial output.

In the U.S., forward-looking indicators remained encouraging. The S&P Global U.S. Composite Purchasing Managers' Index eased to 57.6 in October from 58.4 in the previous month, but remained firmly in expansion territory and signalled the second-strongest increase in business activity since March 2022. Growth in new orders strengthened markedly, while export sales recorded their largest gain since May 2022.

October brought back volatility in equity markets, a seasonality factor-based symptom which usually shows up earlier in the year. The artificial intelligence theme was of course the main trigger, but not for the expected reasons. Despite an earnings season which again exceeded expectations, the sudden turbulence around the availability of future financing required to cover the ambitious AI infrastructure investment plans in place has suddenly made investors nervous. This made technology a clear underperformer, while communications were also hurt by the bad reaction to the earnings of Alphabet and Meta Platforms. Value sectors like healthcare, materials and utilities benefitted from a clear sector rotation. The significant retracement in energy prices has also helped consumer discretionary names to perform. Geographically, U.S. market outperformed its peers as the S&P 500 gained 0.73% propped by a stronger US dollar, while emerging markets and Japan have underperformed dragged down by a steeper decline in their technology names and also a higher sensitivity to rising fixed income yields. The Euro Stoxx 50 declined 2.20%, while Germany's DAX rose 2.46%, highlighting the region's public debts burden on the back of the spike in French government yields.

Fund Performance

In the month of October, the Global Opportunities Fund registered a 4.76 per cent loss. The Fund's allocation has not been adjusted during the period as the Manager deemed it to be aligned to the overriding market sentiment. Cash levels have remained constant.

Market and Investment Outlook

Looking ahead, the Manager expects the global economic outlook to remain increasingly uncertain, as persistently elevated oil prices sustain inflationary pressures and reinforce the prospect of restrictive monetary conditions for longer. This policy dilemma has become particularly pronounced, with deteriorating consumer confidence contrasting with a still relatively resilient labour market. Meanwhile, the political repercussions of the U.S. midterm elections could increase incentives for a negotiated resolution to the Iran conflict, potentially paving the way for a sustained moderation in energy prices. Such an outcome would represent an important, albeit uncertain, macroeconomic tailwind over the medium term. Against this backdrop, renewed concerns surrounding the sustainability and financing of the artificial intelligence infrastructure investment cycle have once again weighed heavily on market sentiment, despite robust corporate earnings and continued evidence of substantial underlying demand for computing capacity. Consequently, the Manager has adopted a more constructive outlook for equities. Portfolio positioning remains selective and valuation-disciplined, favouring high-quality, cash-generative companies with durable competitive advantages and sustainable earnings growth prospects.

Disclaimer

This is a marketing communication and it is not investment advice, a recommendation, or an inducement to buy or sell any financial instrument. Retail investors should seek independent advice if unsure whether the fund is suitable for them.

Please refer to the Prospectus, any Offering Supplement, and to the Key Information Document (KID) of the fund before making any final decision. Information documents are free of charge, in English, at www.ccfunds.com.mt or from the address below. The KID contains important information about the fund's objectives, costs, and Summary Risk Indicator. Investors are advised that an investment in the fund relates to the acquisition of units in the UCITS fund, and not in any of the underlying assets owned by the UCITS.

CC Funds SICAV p.l.c. is licensed as a Collective Investment Scheme by the Malta Financial Services Authority ("MFSA") under the Investment Services Act (Cap. 370) and qualifies as a 'Maltese' UCITS. This communication has been approved for issue by Calamatta Cuschieri Investment Management Limited (C53094), a UCITS Management Company licenced by the MFSA under the Investment Services Act (Cap. 370). The company is a subsidiary of Calamatta Cuschieri Moneybase plc and is registered at Level 0, Ewropa Business Centre, Dun Karm Street, Birkirkara BKR 9034, Malta.

This document may not be reproduced either in whole, or in part, without the written permission of CCIM. CCIM does not accept liability for any actions, proceedings, costs, demands, expenses, loss or damage arising from the use of all or part of this document.