

SOLID FUTURE DYNAMIC FUND

SHARE CLASS P

Factsheet as at 31st May 2024

Month end NAV as at 28th May 2024



Investment Objective and Policy

The Fund aims to deliver a return over and above that of the MSCI All Country World Index 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 and does not seek to replicate the MSCI All Country World Index. Therefore the Fund is not managed by reference to any benchmark 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	11-Mar-2014
Fund Base Currency	EUR
Share Class Currency	EUR
Fund Size (AUM)	40.7 EUR
Benchmark	MSCI ACWI FP Equity
Fund Type	UCITS
ISIN	MT7000004925
Bloomberg Ticker	SFYDYNP MV
Distribution Type	Accumulating
Minimum Initial Investment	2,500 EUR
Month end NAV	242.65 EUR

Charges

Total Ongoing Charges	3.23%
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



Asset Allocation *

Equities	86.2
ETF	8.7
Fund	4.4
Cash	0.6

Currency Allocation *

EUR	22.7
USD	74.6
GBP	2.7

* Without adopting a look-through approach

Country Allocation **

	%	Benchmark Deviation
North America	68.7	2.0
Europe ex UK	15.0	2.9
Emerging/Frontier Markets ex China	9.8	2.4
Japan	3.8	-1.4
Asia Pacific ex Japan	1.8	-0.2
UK	0.9	-2.5

Top 10 Holdings

Alphabet Inc	5.7
Bank of America Corp	5.2
Amazon Inc	4.8
Walt Disney Co	4.8
Samsung Electronics Co Ltd	4.6
Pfizer Inc	4.5
Uber Technologies Inc	4.4
BSF - European Opp	4.4
Taiwan Semiconductor	4.0
Microsoft Corp	3.8

% of Top 10 Holdings 46.2

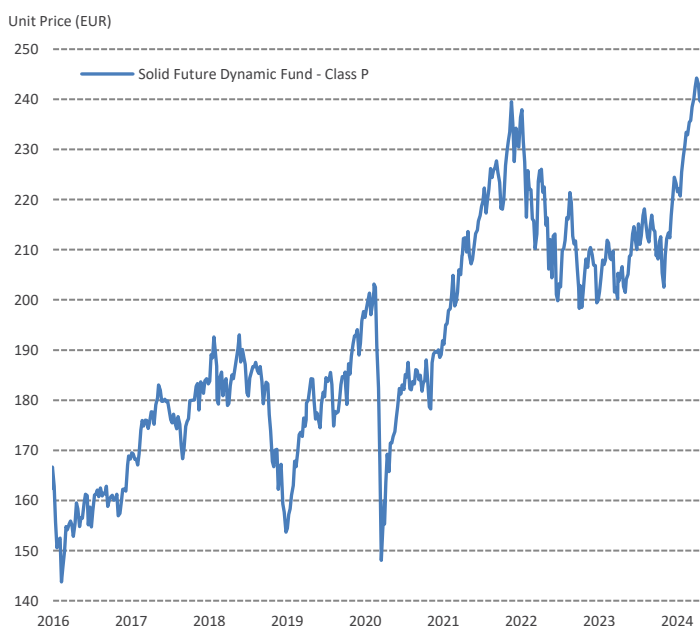
Sector Allocation **

	%	Benchmark Deviation
Technology	27.2	-0.2
Financials	16.6	2.7
Communications	14.0	5.4
Consumer Discretionary	14.0	4.3
Health Care	10.0	-1.0
Industrials	7.8	-1.4
Consumer Staples	3.7	-3.0
Basic Materials	2.5	-2.1
Real Estate	1.9	-0.1
Energy	1.7	-2.7
Utilities	0.1	-2.5
Other	0.5	0.5

** 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	8.70	
1-month	1.92	
3-month	3.07	
6-month	14.23	
9-month	13.00	
1-year	16.15	16.15
3-year	15.36	4.86
5-year	37.96	6.64
2023		11.67
2022		-15.45
2021		23.26
2020		-2.37
2019		27.86
2018		-16.15
2017		8.93

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.

Introduction

May brought about a sense of cautious optimism in the global economic and financial landscape, as growth forecasts while remaining modest, posted signs of improvement compared to earlier anxieties. Such glimpse of hope was enough to bring back optimism particularly in some geographies as market participants once again returned to the prospects of a bright AI-led future. Upward revisions of global GDP projections, particularly in the Eurozone and China were driven in some quarters by rising real incomes and still loose financial conditions, while in others were propped up by authorities measures to support specific economic sectors. Above all, the US economy continued posting an exceptional form boosted by a resilient, yet quite rational consumer. While geopolitical tensions have somewhat subsided compared to recent unexpected events and energy prices paused for a breather justified in part by the warm season in developed markets, it was elections which took centre stage in some of the main emerging markets. In a global economy where the weight of the emerging world has multiplied in the last decades, such events become ever more important particularly in a de-globalizing environment. To sum it up, a sort of fragile optimism once again made way for financial markets going full risk-on mode, topping up on their year-to-date performance, which is decent by any standard. The danger lurking below such clear waters is the more such good times are rolling, the more markets tend to become oblivious to any potential danger laying ahead. Losing their caution muscle tend to make them eventually overshoot beyond what the underlying real economy might conceivably deliver over the visible future and this is how markets turn into bubbles. Whether we are flirting with or find ourselves already in bubble territory is a question that usually can only be properly answered post-factum.

From the monetary front, FED officials proved to be restrained about when it would be time to ease monetary conditions, according to the minutes from their May meeting. A clear lack of progress towards bringing down inflation to the FOMC's objective of 2% conditioned a willingness to tighten policy further should upside risks materialize. Nevertheless, later on officials including Chair Powell made it quite clear that this does not entail the prospects of another interest rate hike in the coming future. In Europe, while an interest rate cut in June is already a foregone conclusion, attention has shifted beyond this timeline following various public communication from the ECB. While the ECB divergence from FED in terms of immediate monetary policies has been helped by the fact that the Ukraine conflict-sourced inflation that badly affected Europe had fallen faster than elsewhere, currently there is a significant amount of cost pressure from rapid wage growth. This is pushing up services prices, which means that the ECB policy would need to be restrictive until 2025.

Equity markets switched on again to a risk-on mood driven higher in particular by the technology sector and the Magnificent 7 group. Another very healthy earnings report from Nvidia, although not as mind-blowing as others in the last year, has brought to a fine conclusion another earnings season, easing market participants worries about a higher for longer interest rate environment. Yet again, the market goes up in an asymmetrical fashion whereby the AI-related stocks' outperformance is driven not only by real earnings, but mostly by a very compelling narrative about the game-changing nature of introducing AI in every walk of life. While this might indeed be another industrial revolution in the making, beyond the narrative there is currently a clear lack of visibility as to how will corporates actually manage to monetize on such fundamental change in their business models. Therefore, we are witnessing the materialization of expectations regarding the first degree of the AI winners, namely the infrastructure builders. At some point, the fumes created by the current narrative should transform into real AI economics and only then markets will effectively be able to grasp whom the long-term AI winners will be.

Market Environment and Performance

May Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) indicators showed that the Euro area economy moved closer to stabilization, amid a sustained performance in services (reading of 53.2 versus the previous month reading of 53.3) and a recovery in manufacturing (reading of 47.3 versus a previous month reading of 45.7). Overall, activity marked the strongest increase in Eurozone economic activity since May 2023 as demand boosted output and hiring. Headline inflation accelerated at 2.6%, up from February's 2.4%. The core rate excluding volatile food and energy prices also increased to 2.9%.

The US economy started to show signs of moderation, albeit activity still signalling a modest improvement in the health of both the manufacturing (reading 51.3 v 50.0) and service (reading 54.8 v 51.3) sectors. Companies boosted output due to a renewed rise in new orders, following a slight decline in April, and new export business saw a marginal increase. The latest inflation release showed only a modest slowing, as headline inflation came in marginally lower at 3.3%, compared to April's 3.4%. Core inflation eased to a three-year low at 3.4%.

In May equity markets posted a surprising rally toward new all-time highs, as market participants have been once again taken over by the AI hype. While in the first months of the year market performance was more evenly distributed between sectors, this time around the market performance was carried by the technology sector, once again riding the promise of earnings growth triggered by the advent of AI into day-to-day business. Geographies were clearly diverging this time in line with the local indexes technology weightings, while emerging markets apparent revival of late proved to be just an illusion. The S&P 500 index gained 3.18% with most of the performance being achieved by Magnificent 7 stalwarts. European markets were not coordinated as the EuroStoxx50 and the DAX gained 1.27% and 3.16% respectively, the latter being clearly favoured by its big utilities sector.

Fund Performance

In the month of May, the Solid Future Dynamic Fund registered a 1.92 per cent gain, underperforming its hedged comparable benchmark by 176bps. The Fund's allocation has been adjusted, as the Manager repositioned it to better respond to the recent market developments. New conviction name Meta Platforms has been invested in based on high expectations of its business model strongly benefitting from the AI introduction to day-to-day business activity. Recent conviction names Uber Technologies, Walt Disney and KLA Corporation have also been increased as recent downside prices moves offered interesting entry levels. The United Parcel Service Inc holding has been liquidated as recent earnings reports and market trends showed limited upside potential in our view. Cash levels have been decreased.

Market and Investment Outlook

Going forward, the Manager believes the global economic landscape remains complex, as the expected gradual decreasing of inflationary pressures seem to take more than initially hope for particularly on the back of services, while the global manufacturing sector seems to have been on the recovery as of late, mostly in Europe. Commodities markets also point toward a contracting picture where energy prices have cooled down, while on the other hand industrial commodities have crept up higher particularly driven by positive sentiment regarding the Chinese economic growth. Finally, from a political perspective, a retracement in geopolitical risks particularly in the Middle East has been countered by election results in some of the largest emerging markets, which have been met with caution by financial markets. Overall, the Manager remains convinced that such benevolent economic environment does indicate a constructive background for equity markets, however maintaining his cautious stance as regards return expectations going forward. The Fund continues to have a diversified allocation with a focus on quality companies and business models benefitting from secular growth trends agnostic to particular macroeconomic developments. As well, a slight overweight approach towards technology in general and its AI-theme in particular remain in focus for the time being. Cash levels are positioned at historically low levels in the absence of clear negative market developments.

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