

SOLID FUTURE DYNAMIC FUND

SHARE CLASS A

Factsheet as at 30th September 2024

Month end NAV as at 24th September 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	Growth
Fund Launch Date	25-Oct-2011
Share Class Launch Date	25-Oct-2011
Fund Base Currency	EUR
Share Class Currency	EUR
Fund Size (AUM)	41.1 EUR
Benchmark	MSCI ACWI FP Equity
Fund Type	UCITS
ISIN	MT7000003679
Bloomberg Ticker	SFUDYNA MV
Distribution Type	Accumulating
Minimum Initial Investment	2,500 EUR
Month end NAV	243.31 EUR

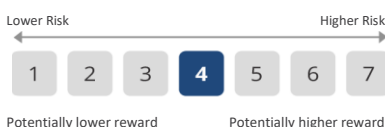
Charges

Total Ongoing Charges	3.23%
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 conjunction with the KIID



Asset Allocation *

	%
Equities	82.2
ETF	9.2
Fund	4.3
Cash	4.3

Currency Allocation *

	%
EUR	21.5
USD	76.0
GBP	2.4

* Without adopting a look-through approach

Top 10 Holdings

	%
Amazon Inc	5.4
Uber Technologies Inc	5.1
Alphabet Inc	5.0
Bank of America Corp	4.9
Pfizer Inc	4.4
Airbnb Inc	4.3
BSF - European Opp	4.3
Walt Disney Co/The	4.1
Microsoft Corp	4.1
iShares US Property Yield	3.1
% of Top 10 Holdings	44.7

Country Allocation **

	%	Benchmark Deviation
North America	76.7	9.6
Europe ex UK	11.2	-0.4
Emerging/Frontier Markets ex China	6.6	-0.9
Japan	3.1	-1.9
Asia Pacific ex Japan	1.7	-0.4
UK	0.7	-2.6

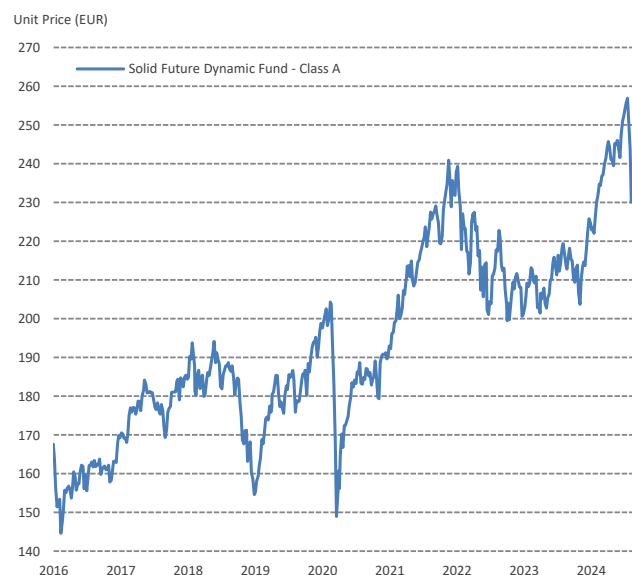
Sector Allocation **

	%	Benchmark Deviation
Technology	19.4	-4.6
Financials	16.2	-0.3
Health Care	13.1	2.2
Consumer Discretionary	12.9	2.9
Communications	12.4	3.7
Industrials	8.6	-1.1
Consumer Staples	3.7	-3.0
Real Estate	3.2	1.0
Basic Materials	2.3	-2.2
Energy	1.7	-2.5
Utilities	0.1	-2.6
Other	6.4	6.4

** 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	8.35	
1-month	1.71	
3-month	-3.55	
6-month	-0.27	
9-month	8.35	
1-year	15.86	15.86
3-year	10.59	3.43
5-year	30.32	5.45
2023		11.67
2022		-15.44
2021		23.26
2020		-2.37
2019		27.85
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

September was a month of low and high in financial markets. It started with renewed fears on the health of the ongoing economic growth, but ended on a high propped up by the jumbo interest rate cut delivered by the FED, and also by hopes that Chinese central authorities are gathering credibility about reviving the second largest economy in the world from its post pandemic funk. This has been genuinely surprising as September is statistically a negative month for financial markets, while geopolitical tensions in the Middle East at their high in the last year of renewed conflict have almost disappeared from the radar of market participants. Other events such as the downward trend in oil prices (in spite of the above said geopolitical tensions) or the dis inversion of the US yield curve, both potentially negative signs according to text books, have not deterred markets' resilience. Not even the continuous deterioration of leading macro indicators failed to put a dent on market participants' optimism, making more questionable the fundamental reasons for such market behaviour. The momentous rally in Chinese stocks because of heightened domestic growth expectations from aggressive mostly monetary policies (yet), as well as the European stocks rally response as a second derivative to the above, might prove a point. Before any fundamental conviction is validated by actual proof on the effectiveness of measures taken, investors rush in a clear fear-of-missing-out action pattern. What this leaves us with in the end is different geographies experiencing clearly different economic fortunes, but posting rather similar market returns. While markets may be highly inefficient in the short term, they tend to erase inefficiencies over the longer periods. Investors should always remain mindful of this beyond the temporary sugar rush currently on offer.

From the monetary front, the FED lowered its key overnight borrowing rate by 50 basis points amid signs that inflation was moderating and the labour market was weakening. This took the markets by surprise, as the FED delivered more than markets were expecting. In addition to this, the FOMC indicated through its "dot plot" the equivalent of 50 more basis points of cuts by the end of the year. In the Euro zone, during its monthly meeting the ECB also delivered a 25basis point interest rate cut after a period of sluggish economic growth and cooling inflation. This was quite in line with market expectations, the big question now being what will the interest rate path be into the year-end. Finally, the Bank of Japan kept its benchmark interest rate steady during its monthly meeting, as it strives to normalize monetary policy without hurting economic growth. While this was along market expectations, economists do see another rate hike by the end of the year.

In equity markets, the "rotation trade" from previous large cap winners in the AI space into laggard value sectors like real estate, consumer staples and utilities has continued into the month. However, the highest volatility in equity markets has been recorded in Chinese markets that have achieved 25% returns in the span of a week. While at the surface the fundamental basis for such rally has been the announcement of the very much expected public measures to support the banking sector as well as equity markets, actual market moves have most likely been the result of short positioning squeeze of institutional investors. Notwithstanding the special nature of Chinese markets where the retail segment behaviour reminds more of casino gambling than sound investing, the fact that overseas money is pouring into Chinese stocks again is in total contrast with the "non-investable" label previously attached to these markets. This is just another example why it pays out having a flexible approach on own convictions vis-à-vis markets. In the words of John Maynard Keynes, "when information changes, one should alter his own conclusions".

Market Environment and Performance

In September, the Euro area economy has consistently shown signs of weakening, as the private sector activity decreased for the first time since February. Overall, services slowed (51.4 vs 52.9 in the previous month), whilst the manufacturing contraction deepened (45 vs 45.8 in the previous month) as demand for Euro area goods and services fell at the quickest pace in eight months. Headline inflation, consequent to the base effect, particularly on energy, fell to 1.8% from 2.2% in the previous month, while core inflation eased marginally to 2.7%.

The US economy portrayed nascent signs of cooling. Manufacturing (reading 47.3 v 47.9 in the previous month) pointed to a deterioration in business conditions, while services (reading 55.2 v 55.7 in the previous month) continued to note a modest growth. New business in services rose solidly outweighing a decline in manufacturing, whereas employment levels were down for the first time in three months. On the pricing front, disinflationary trends sustained. The latest inflation release showed a modest slowing, as headline inflation fell for a sixth straight month to 2.4% in September, yet above forecasts of 2.3%. Core inflation, which excludes volatile items such as food and energy, edged higher to 3.3% in September of 2024 from the three-year low of 3.2% recorded in the two previous months.

In September equity markets surprised once again on the upside upsetting every analyst' negative forecast based on seasonality factor or macroeconomic consideration. Running alike the previous month, markets have first shown signs of weakness to recover again on the back of the initial FED interest rate cut followed by the positive surprise of Chinese stimulus program. The same main theme of rotation from large-cap techs to value sectors have carried the markets, as the overall positive sentiment on the real economy has taken over. While developed markets have posted a normal growth month, emerging markets have clearly outperformed led by China which managed the strongest rally since the GFC. The S&P 500 index gained 1.12% as all sectors except energy contributed to growth. European markets unexpectedly outperformed at the finish line propelled by their constituents' exposure to the Chinese markets as the EuroStoxx50 and the DAX gained 0.9% and 2.2% respectively.

Fund Performance

In the month of September, the Solid Future Dynamic Fund registered a 1.71 per cent gain, underperforming its hedged comparable benchmark by 6bps. The Fund's allocation has been adjusted, as the Manager made some tactical moves in response to recent market developments. New conviction name Salesforce has been added based on a strong business model and balance sheet compounded by a very compelling fair value generated by our in-house valuation. We also added on the Fund's Microsoft, Amazon, Meta Platforms, Airbnb Inc and Bristol Myers Squibb holdings, as we believe that the gradual constructive sentiment seen in the markets will ultimately constitute a tailwind for these convictions. As well, the exposure to the Amundi MSCI EM ex China UCITS ETF has been increased based on the fundamental conviction that a weakening US dollar will constitute a positive for emerging markets. Positions in KLA Corp and iShares Core S&P UCITS ETF have been liquidated for cash management purposes, as cash levels have been further decreased.

Market and Investment Outlook

Going forward, the Manager believes that the latest monthly job report in the US has been providing material soothing as regards worries of a rapidly declining global economic growth. Adding to these the public stimuli program just announced by the Chinese Central Bank, expected to be complemented by further such active measures from the fiscal side, there are some solid ground to bring about some positive expectations as regards the macro fundamentals, at least over the short term. While the inflation challenge has been generally dealt with at this point, the focus lies now on the health of the consumer and his willingness to spend. While there is no consensus as regards the phase in the economic cycle we are currently experiencing, the earnings season almost upon us and the US elections are the main factors expected to materially deviate the still strongly bullish market momentum. On such backdrop, the Manager has become more positive over the short term, while overall remaining prudent regarding equity markets. The Fund continues to hold a diversified allocation with a focus on quality companies and business models benefitting from secular growth trends agnostic to particular macroeconomic developments. Nevertheless, the Manager is more willing to invest in specific sectors where the overriding sentiment warrants a more attractive upside potential over the shorter timeframe. Cash levels have been materially decreased in order to fully benefit from markets momentum.

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