SOLID FUTURE DYNAMIC FUND

SHARE CLASS A

Factsheet as at 31st December 2024

Month end NAV as at 31st December 2024

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	25-Oct-2011
Fund Base Currency	EUR
Share Class Currency	EUR
Fund Size (AUM)	43.4 EUR
Fund Type	UCITS
ISIN	MT7000003679
Bloomberg Ticker	SFUDYNA MV
Distribution Type	Accumulating
Minimum Initial Investment	2,500 EUR
Month end NAV	258.75 EUR

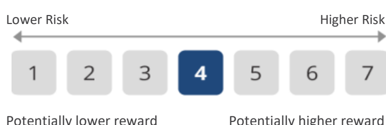
Charges

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 conjuction with the KIID



Asset Allocation *

	%
Equities	82.3
ETF	9.8
Cash	8.0

Currency Allocation *

	%
EUR	16.8
USD	81.8
GBP	1.4

* Without adopting a look-through approach

Country Allocation **

	%	Benchmark Deviation
North America	83.8	14.4
Europe ex UK	5.4	-5.3
Emerging/Frontier Markets ex China	4.4	-2.7
Japan	3.1	-1.7
Asia Pacific ex Japan	1.6	-0.4
China	1.6	-1.4

Top 10 Holdings

	%
Uber Technologies Inc	4.4
Bristol Myers Squibb Co	4.3
Mercadolibre Inc	3.2
Amazon Inc	3.1
Alphabet Inc	3.1
Salesforce Inc	3.0
Airbnb Inc	3.0
Apple Inc	2.9
Xtrackers MSCI Japan	2.9
Vaneck Semiconductor ETF	2.8
% of Top 10 Holdings	**32.7**

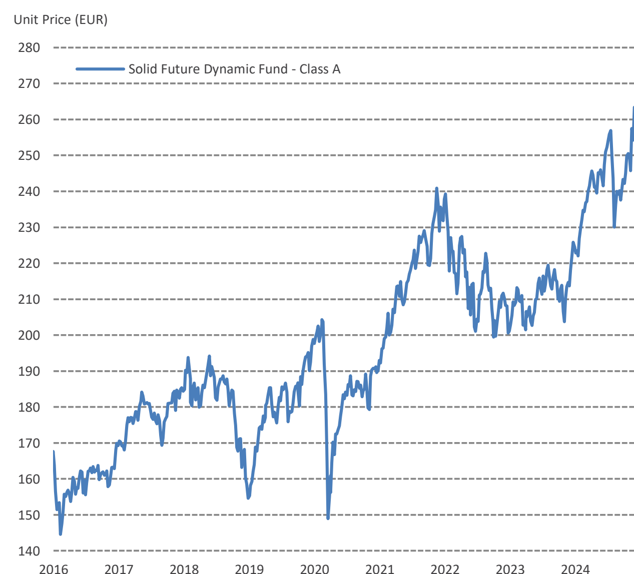
Sector Allocation **

	%	Benchmark Deviation
Technology	23.3	-2.6
Financials	18.7	1.6
Consumer Discretionary	11.9	1.4
Health Care	10.2	0.4
Industrials	8.5	-0.9
Communications	6.2	-2.9
Consumer Staples	5.1	-1.0
Energy	2.1	-1.8
Real Estate	2.0	0.0
Basic Materials	1.6	-2.2
Utilities	0.0	-2.5
Other	10.4	10.4

** 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	15.23	
1-month	-1.77	
3-month	6.35	
6-month	2.57	
9-month	6.05	
1-year	15.23	15.23
3-year	8.80	2.84
5-year	30.92	5.53

	%
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.

Market Commentary

Introduction

December closed a rather positive year for financial markets in a more sombre note, as the world comes to grips to the new reality of a second Trump administration. Uncertainty is the name of the game as the spread between policies announced on the campaign trail and the measures that will become reality through the quagmire of Washington politics will make a very big difference for equity, bonds and currencies markets alike. As it stands, there are several points that should focus market participants' attention over the coming months. First, there is the US inflation that could be on the up again should tariffs be enforced between the largest trading powerhouses, namely US, China and the Eurozone. Should it happen, there will be no case anymore for the benevolent monetary policies scenario on which markets counted so far for support. Secondly, the Trump policy agenda, how much of it will be enforced and its timeline are of paramount importance particularly for US markets. Immigration policies can become a very large factor in US economic growth, while anything different from the extension of corporate tax cuts enforced during the first Trump term could break the current streak in equity markets. The relationship between the President and the Republican-controlled Congress will be critical in this regard. The resolution of the Ukraine conflict will determine how the Eurozone economy will ultimately behave in the next year. Finally, the option Chinese authorities will choose in terms of dealing with the current domestic economic malaise could shape up the global economic output for the year. Whether it will be through protecting their domestic market via tariffs or pumping domestic output through more public debt, markets will respond in kind. Overall, next year will not be short of eventful.

From the monetary front, the FED maintained a cautious stance reducing its benchmark interest rate by another 25 basis points during its December meeting, as inflation showed signs of cooling. However, the subsequent speech from FED Chair Powell was rather hawkish as it signalled that further rate cuts would be data-dependent and would consider future economic measures taken. In Europe, the ECB cut its deposit rate to 3% marking its fourth reduction of the year. The move was driven by persistent economic uncertainty and reflected the ECB focus on stimulating growth while inflation remains above target. As in Japan and England central bankers did not change their key policy rates during the month, the consensus is that worldwide monetary policies have been set into a waiting mode until the new US administration starts putting into practice its economic agenda.

In equity markets, while December has not played the seasonality factor as expected, it neither delivered a strongly negative performance, thus effectively preserving the impressive performance achieved by global equities in 2024. This was of course another outstanding proof of American exceptionalism in global markets in line with what we have been used to in the last 15 years since the Great Financial Crisis. However, what is really striking is that this is just the fourth time since 1928 that the S&P500 index manages two consecutive years with returns higher than 20%. While very few were expecting this as at the beginning of 2023 (when actually everybody was waiting for the next economic recession in the US), statistically wise, this is not a foregone conclusion for a negative performance in 2025. Notwithstanding the highly elevated valuation levels by historical standards, the underlying economic conditions put the US again in the driving seat as regards market returns expectations for the next calendar year. Analysts seem in agreement that on a more conflict-prone geopolitical landscape set up by protective economic agendas worldwide, on a comparative basis US remains the best geography to deploy capital. Expectations regarding political and economic changes unravelling on the back of a potential trading war triggered by the new US administration point out towards America as the winning economy on a comparative basis. This simulation game, could never really quite catch all potential consequences in all contemplated scenarios, so the above market consensus might eventually turn out to have been wrong. The reality is that right now active managers can hardly find attractive options outside the US.

Market Environment and Performance

In December, Eurozone Composite PMI, albeit revised higher, pointed to a contraction in private business activity as manufacturing (45.1 v 45.2 in November) deteriorated further while services (51.6 v 49.5 in November) pointed to a renewed upturn in output. Overall, new business continued to fall consequent to weak domestic and export demand. On the price front, inflation, accelerated to 2.4% in December 2024. Core inflation remained steady at 2.7% while services inflation edged higher to 4.0. The labour market, a beacon of hope for the Eurozone, remained healthy, with the unemployment rate, still revolving at notable lows.

The US economy continued to demonstrate notable resilience. Leading indicators, notably PMI figures, remained overall robust, indicating a strong monthly rise in overall output, primarily driven by the services sector (PMI at 56.8). Manufacturing extended the contractionary momentum. Meanwhile, inflation marked a third successive increase. On the employment front, the U.S. economy added just 256k jobs, the most in nine months, exceeding expectations. The unemployment rate held steady at 4.1%, confirming US' labour market resilience.

In December, global equity markets have somewhat disappointed, as the November upward movement in global equities ignited by the US election has fizzled out. As bond yields have also strongly moved upward during the month, the general feeling was a sort of wakening up contemplating the possible outcomes of a Trump administration and a more hawkish monetary stance on financial markets in 2025. As the US dollar continued strengthening, the comparative geographical performance was exactly in reverse of the previous month record, with the US strongly underperforming. The S&P 500 index lost 0.84% based on the usual end of the year "window dressing", but also on some profit taking on November's gains. European markets actually went up mostly pushed by German equities as the upcoming snap elections are expected to at least bring some improvements on the current local economic malaise. The EuroStoxx50 gained 1.35% while the DAX gained 1.44%.

Fund Performance

In the month of December , the Solid Future Dynamic Fund registered a 1.77 per cent loss, following a strong run since August. The Fund's allocation has bee reviewed and rebalanced, as the Manager aligned the portfolio to market returns expectations for the upcoming calendar year. New conviction names were added to the portfolio which in the Manager's view should offer improved return potential over the short to medium term. Moreover, the BlackRock European Opportunities Fund was liquidated on the back of an expected slower European economy in 2025, while other names have been trimmed on decreased upside expectations and negative momentum. Cash levels have increased slightly on the back of possible opportunities the market might present given the probable volatility on the back of Trump's to be rolled policies.

Market and Investment Outlook

Going forward, the Manager believes that recent developments regarding economic data compounded with monetary policy messaging (particularly in the US) and uncertainty regarding the actual policies to be put in place by the new US administration have all contributed to a change of tone in financial markets. While only the positives from expected economic policies seems to have been initially assessed by markets, and more interest rate cuts were deemed as a done deal, now markets believe interest rate hikes are actually on the cards as an answer to new trade wars bringing about renewed inflationary pressures. Therefore, the general approach becomes caution given expected impact on global economic growth and inflation outlook. On such backdrop, the Manager remains sensitive to markets volatility currently unfolding, which might set the tone for the entire 2025. The specific approach combining a diversified allocation with heightened exposure to quality companies and business models benefitting from secular growth trends agnostic to specific macroeconomic developments remains in place. The Manager acts more opportunistically in deploying capital in specific sectors where the overriding sentiment warrants a more attractive upside potential over the shorter timeframe, and using cash levels as dry powder to be used during market overshooting episodes.

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