

Laurium Global Active Equity Fund

Class LGAE1

General Information

Unit Price	16013
No of Units	66836
Launch date	05 December 2023
Domicile	Ireland
Fund structure	UCITS (Ireland)
Currency	USD
Benchmark	MSCI All Country World Index
Minimum investment	\$2,500
Minimum top up	\$2,500
Subscription frequency	Daily
Redemption frequency	Daily
Redemption notice period	10am Irish time on the day of redemption
Fund size	\$133.5m
Management Fee	0.75%
Distributions	All share classes are accumulating
Risk Profile	Aggressive
Auditor	KPMG Dublin
Manco	Prescient Ireland
Administrator	Prescient Ireland
Custodian	Northern Trust
Bloomberg	PGLGAE1
ISIN	IE000EB12VX3
Contact	ir@lauriumcapital.com

Monthly Net Returns (USD) % since inception

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
2023												4.6	4.6
2024	0.3	2.6	3.5	-0.3	4.2	1.1	2.7	2.4	1.9	-2.6	0.7	-1.9	15.4
2025	5.5	1.6	-3.8	1.2	6.4	5.1	2.6	2.7	3.8	0.5	1.3	1.3	31.5
2026	0.9												0.9

Fund performance (net of fees)

	Benchmark	Fund
1 Year	21.9%	25.7%
Annualised return since inception	22.5%	24.3%
Cumulative return since inception	55.1%	60.1%
Highest rolling 1-year return (since inception)		31.5%
Lowest rolling 1-year return (since inception)		11.9%

Top 10 Equity Holdings as a % of Fund size

Mastercard Inc	4.8%	Quanta Services Inc	3.5%
Microsoft Corp	4.2%	Bank of America Corp	3.1%
Broadcom Inc	4.1%	Alphabet Inc	3.1%
Arca Continental SAB de CV	3.6%	Siemens AG	3.0%
Meta Platforms Inc	3.5%	NVIDIA Corp	3.0%

Asset Allocation

Asset Class	Total
Equity	96.5%
Cash	3.5%
Total	100.0%

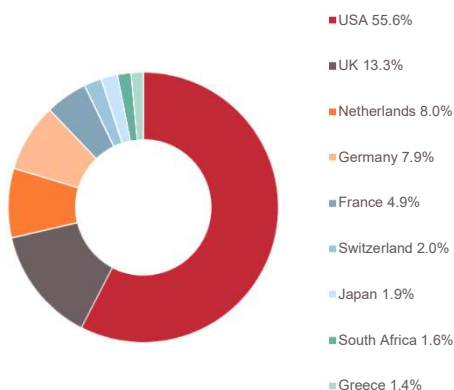
Investment Objective

The Fund is Section 65 approved and is suitable for investors with a long term time horizon that are able to withstand higher than average volatility in the price of the fund over shorter time periods.

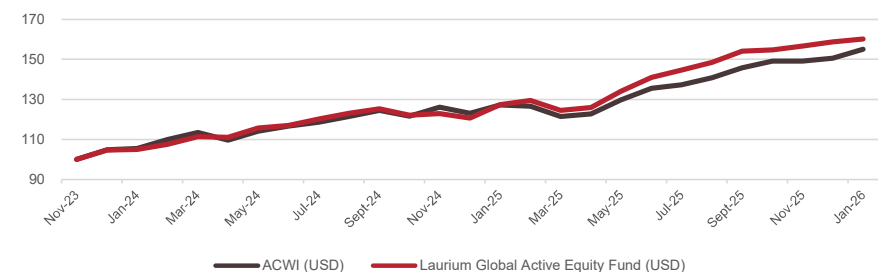
Investment Strategy

The fund is an actively managed, concentrated portfolio of global equities that aims to outperform the MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI) over the long term. The Fund invests in company shares, selected bottom-up based on fundamental research and valuation and is fully invested at all times.

Country Exposure



Growth of \$100 investment at inception (cumulative)



The investment performance shown is for illustrative purposes only. Investment performance is calculated by taking the actual initial fees and all ongoing fees into account for the amount shown. Income is reinvested on the reinvestment date.

Commentary

A surge in precious metal prices in January was the market highlight amid a noisy and politically-charged start to 2026. US President Trump, fresh from the military-led capture of Venezuela's former president Maduro, entered centre-stage at the Davos economic conference, having threatened to occupy Greenland by force if necessary, upending longstanding NATO alliances. While this threat was walked back at Davos, geopolitical tensions remained high with the spotlight still focused on Iran and the protests there as the month ended. Adding fuel to investor unease was speculation over the identity of Trump's nominee for the next US Federal Reserve Governor. The consequence of this tense backdrop was a weaker US dollar, a rise to a new record in the gold bullion price (up over 25% to above \$5500 intramonth). Similar rises occurred in other precious metals notably silver as well as in industrial metals notably copper.

Global equity markets zigzagged through these changing influences of bullish commodity markets and bearishness over the US dollar. Emerging market equities broadly benefited and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index gained over 8.8% for the month. Large Cap US stocks remained under pressure amid ongoing scepticism about the huge investments being made in AI and the potential monetisation that will be needed to justify this. As a result, the MSCI ACWI index returned 2.96% in US dollars for the month, while the US dollar itself lost 1.57% against Sterling and 0.89% against the Euro.

Against this backdrop, the fund underperformed the MSCI ACWI index for the month. Positive contributors to performance included Samsung Electronics (a further rally as the price of its memory products continued to rise sharply), Quanta Services, GE Vernova (ongoing demand for electricity grid densification and renewal in the US), Lloyds Banking Group, and Johnson & Johnson (both posting strong results). Detractors from performance included Flutter Inc (increased competition in the US sports betting markets), SAP (weaker-than-expected order backlog for its cloud product), Mastercard (despite strong results), Prosus (China internet pressures), and Microsoft (like SAP posted strong current results but markets concerned at the rate of growth in its cloud business Azure).

Looking ahead, the nomination of the credible Kevin Warsh as Fed Chair by President Trump late in January appeared to assuage the worst of investor fears over Fed independence and moderated the most hawkish views on US dollar debasement and appetite for gold as a hedge. Nevertheless, the period ahead remains highly uncertain given ongoing strident political rhetoric and investor skittishness around the technology industry. We continue to focus on providing clients with a portfolio of financially healthy companies benefiting from diverse, long-term drivers of economic gain including electrification, shifting technology usage, scientific advances in medicine, automation of the workplace, and others.

Disclaimer

Authorisation of the Laurium Global Active Equity Fund by the Central Bank of Ireland is not an endorsement or guarantee nor is the Central Bank of Ireland responsible for the contents of the prospectus. Authorisation by the Central Bank of Ireland shall not constitute a warranty as to the performance of the Laurium Global Active Equity Fund and the Central Bank of Ireland shall not be liable for the performance or default of the [ICAV]. Shares in the Laurium Global Active Equity Fund cannot be offered in any jurisdiction in which such offer is not authorised or registered. The investments of the Laurium Global Active Equity Fund are subject to market fluctuations and the risks inherent in all investments and there can be no assurance that an investment will retain its value or that appreciation will occur. The price of shares and the income from shares can go down as well as up and investors may not realize the value of their initial investment. Accordingly, an investment in the Laurium Global Active Equity Fund should be viewed as a medium to long-term investment. Past performance may not be a reliable guide to future performance. Prospective investors should consult a stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, accountant, financial adviser or their professional advisers accordingly. Copies of the prospectus and the Key Investor Information Documents are available from [Investment Manager / Manager / registered office]. Collective Investment Schemes in Securities (CIS) should be considered as medium to long-term investments. The value may go up as well as down and past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. CIS's are traded at the ruling price and can engage in scrip lending and borrowing. The collective investment scheme may borrow up to 10% of the market value of the portfolio to bridge insufficient liquidity. A schedule of fees, charges and maximum commissions is available on request from the Manager. There is no guarantee in respect of capital or returns in a portfolio. A CIS may be closed to new investors in order for it to be managed more efficiently in accordance with its mandate. CIS prices are calculated on a net asset basis, which is the total value of all the assets in the portfolio including any income accruals and less any permissible deductions (brokerage, STT, VAT, auditor's fees, bank charges, trustee and custodian fees and the annual management fee) from the portfolio divided by the number of participatory interests (units) in issue. Forward pricing is used. The Laurium Global Active Equity Fund is registered and approved under section 65 of Collective Investment Schemes Control Act 45 of 2002.

The portfolio adheres to its policy objective.

Portfolio Managers

Rob Oellermann

Rob joined Laurium in December 2020 as a portfolio manager. Prior to this he was a founding member of Tantalum Capital where he was CIO. He was the portfolio manager for the equity and multi-asset portfolios under both long only and hedge fund mandates. From 1997 to 2005 Rob was at Coronation Fund Managers. Initially, he was co-manager and then manager of the Coronation Consumer Growth Fund. He spent 18 months in the Dublin and London offices of CFM, analysing European equities and managing the Coronation European Growth Fund. After his return to the Cape Town office in 2001 he was appointed as Head of Research, managed Coronation's segregated institutional balanced portfolios and was direct portfolio manager for institutional equity mandates. Rob started his career in 1994 at Allan Gray as a quantitative and fundamental equity analyst.

Total Expense Ratio (TER) Breakdown:

Annualised for the period 01 October 2024 to 30 September 2025

Annual Management Fee*	1.00%
Other Fees**	0.22%
Total Expense Ratio	1.22%

*Management fees reduced from 1.0% to 0.80% in October 2025. TER will be updated accordingly

**Other Fees includes underlying fees (where applicable), Audit Fees, Custody Fees, Trustee Fees

Total Expense Ratio (TER)

The Fund's Total Expense Ratio (TER) reflects the percentage of the average Net Asset Value (NAV) of the portfolio that was incurred as charges, levies and fees related to the management of the portfolio. A higher TER does not necessarily imply a poor return, nor does a low TER imply a good return. The current TER cannot be regarded as an indication of future TER's. During the phase in period TER's do not include information gathered over a full year.

Glossary

Annualised performance: Annualised performance show longer term performance rescaled to a 1 year period. Annualised performance is the average return per year over the period. Actual annual figures are available to the investor on request.

Highest & Lowest return: The highest and lowest returns for any 1 year over the period since inception have been shown.

NAV: The net asset value represents the assets of a Fund less its liabilities.

Cut-off Times

The "Dealing deadline" is (referred to as the cut-off time in SA) is 10h00 (Irish time). The "Valuation Point" is 17h00 (New York Time)

Contact Details

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Fund Specific Risks

Default risk: The risk that the issuers of fixed income instruments (e.g. bonds) may not be able to meet interest payments nor repay the money they have borrowed. The issuers credit quality is vital. The worse the credit quality, the greater the risk of default and therefore investment loss.

Derivatives risk: The use of derivatives could increase overall risk by magnifying the effect of both gains and losses in a Fund. As such, large changes in value and potentially large financial losses could result.

Developing market (excluding SA) risk: Some of the countries invested in may have less developed legal, political, economic and/or other systems. These markets carry a higher risk of financial loss than those in countries generally regarded as being more developed.

Foreign investment risk: Foreign securities investments may be subject to risks pertaining to overseas jurisdictions and markets, including (but not limited to) local liquidity, macroeconomic, political, tax, settlement risks and currency fluctuations.

Interest rate risk: The value of fixed income investments (e.g. bonds) tends to be inversely related to interest and inflation rates. Hence their value decreases when interest rates and/or inflation rises.

Property risk: Investments in real estate securities can carry the same risks as investing directly in real estate itself. Real estate prices move in response to a variety of factors, including local, regional and national economic and political conditions, interest rates and tax considerations.

Currency exchange risk: Changes in the relative values of individual currencies may adversely affect the value of investments and any related income.

Geographic/sector risk: For investments primarily concentrated in specific countries, geographical regions and/or industry sectors, their resulting value may decrease whilst portfolios more broadly invested might grow.

Derivative counterparty risk: A counterparty to a derivative transaction may experience a breakdown in meeting its obligations thereby leading to financial loss.

Liquidity risk: If there are insufficient buyers or sellers of particular investments, the result may lead to delays in trading and being able to make settlements, and/or large fluctuations in value. This may lead to larger financial losses than expected.

Equity investment risk: Value of equities (e.g. shares) and equity-related investments may vary according to company profits and future prospects as well as more general market factors. In the event of a company default (e.g. bankruptcy), the owners of their equity rank last in terms of any financial payment from that company.

Where foreign securities are included in a portfolio there may be potential constraints on liquidity and the repatriation of funds, macroeconomic risks, political risks, foreign exchange risks, tax risks, settlement risks; and potential limitations on the availability of market information. The investor acknowledges the inherent risk associated with the selected investments and that there are no guarantees. Please note that all documents, notifications of deposit, investment, redemption and switch applications must be received by PFS (Ireland) by or before 10:00 am (Irish Time), to be transacted at the net asset value price for that day. Where all required documentation is not received before the stated cut off time Prescient shall not be obliged to transact at the net asset value price as agreed to. The Fund is priced at 5pm (New York Time).

Risk Profiles

Conservative: Generally low risk portfolios have minimal equity exposure or no equity exposure, resulting in far less volatility than a more aggressive mandated portfolio and in turn the probability of capital loss (permanent/temporary) is less likely. However, expected potential long term investment returns could be lower over the medium to long term

Moderate | Moderate-Aggressive: These portfolios generally hold more equity exposure than low risk portfolios but less than high risk portfolios. In turn the expected volatility is higher than low risk portfolios, but less than high risk portfolios. The probability of losses are higher than that of the low risk portfolios, but less than high risk portfolios. Expected potential long term investment returns could therefore be lower than high risk portfolios due to lower equity exposure, but higher than low risk portfolios.

Aggressive: Generally these portfolios hold more equity exposure than any other risk profiled portfolio therefore tend to carry higher volatility. Expected potential long term returns could be higher than other risk profiles, in turn potential losses of capital could be higher.

Disclaimer

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Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.