

COMPANY PROFILE

1. General information

a. Company and business

Weisshorn Asset Management SA (the "**Company**"), located at Rue des Alpes 7, Geneva, is a public limited company under Swiss law active in the field of collective investment fund management and private portfolio management (collective and individual asset management).

b. Supervisory regime

The Company is authorised by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority ("**FINMA**") as a collective asset manager. Pursuant to Article 6(4) of the Financial Institutions Act of 18 June 2018 ("**FIA**"), authorisation to operate as a collective asset manager constitutes authorisation to operate as an asset manager.

c. Communications

All communications with clients are made by post, email or telephone in French, English and/or Spanish.

d. Mediation

In the event of a dispute with the Company, the client is advised of the possibility of initiating mediation proceedings with the recognised mediation body listed below, with which it is affiliated:

FINSOM
Avenue de la Gare 45,
1920 Martigny
Switzerland

2. Specific information

a. Information on financial services

The Company may provide its clients with the following services:

- Collective asset management
- Private portfolio management
- Investment advice

The Company does not delegate its asset management activities.

i. Risks associated with discretionary asset management

In general

The Company offers discretionary asset management services. In this context, the client entrusts assets to the Company and mandates it to invest them on his behalf in financial instruments. The Company manages the assets that the client has deposited with a custodian bank in the name, on behalf and at the risk of the client. The Company ensures that the transactions it carries out correspond to the client's profile, objectives and chosen investment strategy, and that the portfolio structure is appropriate to the client's profile, objectives and strategy. Investment decisions are made entirely by the Company (without prior consultation with the client).

Such wealth management activities involve transactions in financial instruments that are associated with opportunities and risks of varying degrees depending on the investment strategy chosen by the client. It is therefore important that the client understands these risks before using this financial service and defining an investment strategy.

In the context of asset management, the Company carefully selects the investments to be included in the portfolio based on market offerings. The Company ensures appropriate risk allocation, to the extent permitted by the investment strategy.

The Company regularly informs the client about the agreed and provided asset management.

Specific risks

In the context of asset management, there are risks that fall within the client's sphere of risk and are therefore borne by the client:

The risk associated with the chosen investment strategy: Various risks may arise from the investment strategy chosen and accepted by the client. The client assumes these risks in full. A presentation of the risks and an explanation of the corresponding risks are provided before the investment strategy is adopted.

The risk associated with the loss of value of the financial instruments in the portfolio: This risk, which may vary depending on the financial instrument, is borne entirely by the client. For the risks associated with the various financial instruments, please refer to the brochure "Risks inherent in trading in financial instruments" published by the Swiss Bankers Association (SBA).

The risk that the Company does not have sufficient information to make an informed investment decision: When managing assets, the Company takes into account the client's financial situation and investment objectives. If the client provides the Company with insufficient or inaccurate information about their financial situation and/or investment objectives, there is a risk that the Company will not be able to make investment decisions that are appropriate for the client.

Risk as a qualified investor in collective investment schemes: Clients who use asset management services as part of a long-term asset management relationship are considered qualified investors within the meaning of the Collective Investment Schemes Act of 23 June 2006 (CISA). Qualified investors have access to forms of collective investment that are exclusively intended for them. This status allows a wider range of financial instruments to be taken into account in the design of the portfolio. Collective investments intended for qualified investors may be exempt from regulatory requirements. These financial instruments are therefore not or only partially subject to Swiss regulation. This may give rise to risks, particularly in terms of liquidity, investment strategy or

transparency. Detailed information on the risks associated with a particular collective investment scheme is available in the financial instrument's constitutional documents and, where applicable, in the basic information sheet and prospectus.

In addition, asset management involves risks that fall within the Company's sphere of risk and for which the Company is liable to the client. The Company has taken appropriate measures to manage these risks, in particular by complying with the principles of good faith and equal treatment when processing client orders. In addition, the Company ensures the best possible execution of client orders.

ii. Risks associated with portfolio advice

In general

As part of an investment advisory mandate, the Company provides personalised recommendations on financial instruments (investment advice). Investment advice may relate to the client's entire portfolio or be specific to a particular transaction. As part of this financial service, the Company recommends one or more financial instruments and the client decides whether or not to invest.

When investment advice covers the client's entire portfolio, the Company is in principle required to verify that the advice is appropriate to the private client's financial situation, investment objectives, knowledge and experience.

When the investment advice is specific to a transaction, the Company is in principle limited to verifying the suitability of the financial instrument recommended in relation to the knowledge and experience of the private client.

Investment advice is provided on a regular basis, at the initiative of the client or the Company. In doing so, the Company advises the client to the best of its knowledge and with due diligence.

The Company regularly verifies whether the portfolio structure for investment advice corresponds to the investment strategy chosen by the client. If there is a deviation from the agreed structure, the Company will recommend a corrective measure to the client.

In principle, the Company will prepare a report for each advice, except for institutional clients and subject to a waiver by the client (for professional clients).

Specific risks

In addition to the risks mentioned above in the context of asset management, in the case of an advisory mandate there are, in principle, additional risks that fall within the client's sphere of risk and are therefore borne by the client:

The risk that, as a result of advice, the client places an order too late, which could lead to losses: The recommendations issued by the Company are based on market data available at the time of the advice and are only valid for a short period of time due to market volatility.

The risk as a qualified investor in collective investment schemes: Clients who use investment advisory services for their portfolio as part of a long-term investment advisory relationship are considered qualified investors within the meaning of the Investment Fund Act (, LPCC). Qualified investors have access to forms of collective investment schemes that are exclusively intended for them. This status allows a wider range of financial instruments to be considered when designing the portfolio. Collective investment schemes intended for qualified investors may be exempt from regulatory requirements. These financial instruments are therefore not subject to Swiss regulation, or are only subject to it in part. This may give rise to risks, particularly in terms of liquidity, investment strategy or transparency.

Detailed information on the risks associated with a particular collective investment scheme is available in the financial instrument's constitutional documents and, where applicable, in the basic information sheet and prospectus.

In addition, investment advice on the portfolio entails risks that fall within the Company's sphere of risk and for which the Company is liable to the client. The Company has taken appropriate measures to manage these risks, in particular by complying with the principles of good faith and equal treatment when processing client orders. In addition, the Company ensures the best possible execution of client orders.

iii. Risks in trading financial instruments

The Company draws the client's attention to the risks involved in trading financial instruments when concluding the contract or providing the financial service by providing the client with the information necessary to fully understand the risks to which they are exposed, either verbally and/or in writing.

The Company makes available to the client the ASB brochure "Risks inherent in trading financial instruments", which is appended to the management and advisory contracts concluded with the Company.

With regard to the concentration risk described in the ASB brochure, the Client is reminded that excessive concentration may occur when a significant portion of the portfolio is invested in a single security (more than 10%) or in securities from a single issuer, a specific economic sector or a single geographical region (more than 20%). This may lead to an increased risk of losses. The client remains free to specify their requirements in terms of portfolio diversification by indicating a maximum percentage for certain securities or issuers.

The Company is also available to provide clients with any information or explanations regarding the risks to which they are exposed in the trading of financial instruments.

iv. Costs

A management fee is charged by the Company depending on the nature of the services provided, the investment policy and the size of the assets entrusted. A performance fee may be charged in certain cases.

Fees are calculated quarterly on the basis of the average assets at the end of each month. In the event of cancellation of the mandate, the management fees for the current quarter will be due. In addition, account opening, maintenance and closing fees are charged by the Company.

v. Retrocessions

The Company provides independent advice in accordance with MiFID II. It does not receive retrocessions.

b. Information on financial instruments

i. Financial instruments offered

Financial instruments are identified, analysed, evaluated and selected according to a rigorous investment process that includes the validation of each instrument by an investment committee. The Company uses the following financial instruments in particular in the composition of client portfolios: equity securities; debt securities; units in collective investment schemes; money market instruments; structured products; derivatives; alternative products; precious metals. For the market offering under consideration, please refer to the next chapter.

ii. Market offers considered

The Company uses financial instruments issued by third parties. The Company also recommends (within the framework of its advisory mandate) or invests (within the framework of its discretionary management) in financial instruments such as certificates (structured products, actively managed certificates) and/or collective investment schemes in which the Company may be involved in the development, management or offering process. The Company has taken concrete measures to manage and reduce any conflicts of interest at this level. As such, the Company does not charge management fees, as an individual asset manager, on the financial instruments concerned when it invests in a financial instrument that it manages.

iii. Deposit

The Custodian Bank(s) for the assets under management are selected by the client. Custodian Banks are responsible for the secure custody and management of assets deposited with their institution. The Company has no exclusivity agreements with Custodian Banks.

iv. Nature, frequency and dates of performance reports

In principle, the Company provides the Client with a statement of assets on request and during visits. In addition, it ensures that the Client receives a statement of assets at the frequency agreed in the management mandate.

v. Client classification

OPTING OUT

Private clients may declare that they wish to be considered as having the status of "professional client" within the meaning of Article 5(1) and (2) of the Financial Services Act of 15 June 2018 (FSA) and Article 5 of the Financial Services Ordinance of 6 November 2019 (FSO) ("**Professional Client**") by signing the relevant documentation provided by the Manager.

OPTING-IN

- 1) Professional clients who are not institutional clients within the meaning of Article 4(4) FSGA may declare in writing that they wish to be treated as private clients.
- 2) Institutional clients may declare in writing that they wish to be treated as professional clients.

3. Economic ties and management of conflicts of interest

The Company takes particular care to manage any conflicts of interest that may arise as a result of its activities, its clientele or the economic or personal relationships that it or its staff may have with third parties.

The Company takes appropriate measures to avoid conflicts of interest between itself and the client or between its staff and the client. Where such conflicts of interest cannot be avoided by proportionate organisational measures, the Company also ensures that the client's interests are adequately protected and explains to the client the circumstances giving rise to the conflict of interest, the resulting risks and the measures taken by the Company to mitigate those risks. Where appropriate, the client's consent is also required if harm to the client cannot be avoided. Upon request, the Company provides clients with further information on how conflicts of interest are managed.

The Company has established a comprehensive internal regulatory framework to prevent, identify and manage potential conflicts of interest. This framework includes:

- a) Identification of potential conflicts: maintaining a register of potential conflicts of interest and regularly analysing business activities to identify any new potential conflicts.
- b) Information barriers: implementation of strict information barriers ("Chinese walls") to prevent the flow of sensitive information between different departments where possible.
- c) Policy on personal account transactions: employees are subject to strict rules regarding their personal investments in order to prevent any misuse of client information.
- d) Gifts and entertainment policy: clear guidelines regarding the acceptance of gifts and entertainment to ensure that they do not influence decision-making.
- e) Remuneration policy: remuneration structure designed to minimise behaviour that could lead to conflicts of interest.
- f) Regular training: Regular training for employees on recognising and managing conflicts of interest.
- g) Disclosure: when a conflict cannot be avoided, clear and timely disclosure to affected clients.
- h) Independent monitoring: compliance department providing independent monitoring to ensure compliance with the conflict of interest policy.

4. Processing of client orders and best execution of client orders

The Company applies the requirements of the LSFin and OSFin with regard to the processing of client orders.

The Company transmits orders to the client's custodian bank. However, the Company does not execute orders as it is not authorised as a securities firm within the meaning of the FIDEA. As such, and with regard to the requirements for best execution of orders, unless otherwise specified in writing by clients, the clients' custodian banks are responsible for executing transactions. The Company therefore refers to the best execution rules of the said custodian banks or, if the client chooses otherwise, of the banks and/or securities firms concerned.

5. Unclaimed assets

It may happen that contact with clients is lost and that assets consequently become dormant. These assets may be permanently forgotten by the client and their heirs. In order to avoid any loss of contact or dormant assets, we recommend that you proceed as follows:

- Changes of address and name: please inform us immediately of any change of residence, postal address or name.
- Special instructions: please inform us of any extended absence and any redirection of mail to a third party address or mail hold, as well as the contact details of a person to contact in case of emergency during this period.
- Granting powers of attorney: it is recommended that you designate an authorised person whom the asset manager can contact in the event of loss of contact.
- Informing trusted persons and testamentary dispositions: another way to avoid loss of contact and disappearance of assets is to inform a trusted person of the relationship with the asset manager. However, the asset manager may only provide information to this trusted person if authorised to do so in writing. In addition, the assets concerned may, for example, be mentioned in a will.

6. Availability of the Company Presentation Sheet

This presentation sheet is made available to you via the Company's website or communicated in another manner provided for by the LSFin. An electronic or paper version is available free of charge and on request from the Company for any potential client. This document is subject to change.