



Marketing Communication as of :

Weisshorn - AMC Dividend Selection Capitalised

31.12.2025

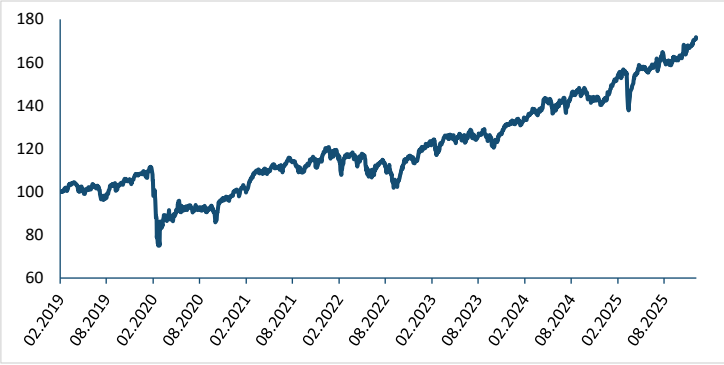
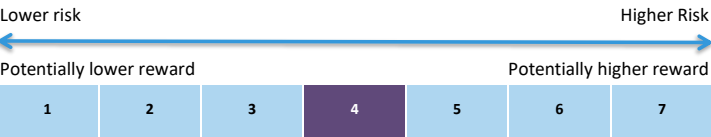
Investment Universe and Investment Objectives

ISIN: CH0441697478

NAV 172.75

Generating a suitable return through medium to long term capital growth and regular dividends.

Within the scope of an active portfolio management approach, companies with an outstanding dividend quality will be favoured



The Weisshorn Dividend Selection AMC is a long term equity investment vehicle suitable for long term investors (5-year minimum holding horizon).

Annual Performance net of fees *

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	YTD
2019		-0.05%	1.71%	1.94%	-4.41%	2.45%	-0.38%	-1.41%	4.88%	-0.70%	1.88%	2.27%	8.17%
2020	-0.94%	-8.05%	-12.71%	4.19%	1.65%	1.27%	-1.57%	1.47%	-0.25%	-5.74%	11.31%	2.12%	-8.96%
2021	-0.09%	1.75%	8.61%	0.29%	1.07%	1.35%	1.33%	1.31%	-4.01%	2.55%	-1.04%	6.42%	20.72%
2022	-0.49%	-1.31%	-0.01%	0.38%	0.54%	-7.57%	4.49%	-3.17%	-6.67%	8.34%	5.28%	-2.67%	-3.98%
2023	6.06%	1.70%	0.06%	3.10%	-2.92%	2.66%	2.17%	-1.39%	-0.45%	-3.32%	5.03%	2.80%	16.10%
2024	1.58%	-0.14%	3.75%	-0.48%	3.45%	-3.36%	4.02%	1.95%	0.23%	-2.44%	-0.09%	-0.58%	7.85%
2025	5.20%	3.19%	0.13%	-1.04%	2.97%	-0.48%	1.08%	1.42%	0.34%	0.76%	3.58%	2.14%	20.87%

Top 10 Holdings

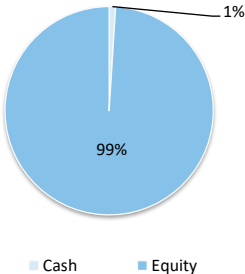
Weight

British American Tobacco PLC	4.3%
Banca Monte dei Paschi di Sien	4.1%
BAWAG Group AG	4.1%
Enel SpA	4.1%
Logista Integral SA	4.0%
Engie SA	3.8%
Swiss Life Holding AG	3.6%
Vodafone Group PLC	3.6%
Rexel SA	3.5%
Generali	3.5%

Total

38.4%

Asset breakdown

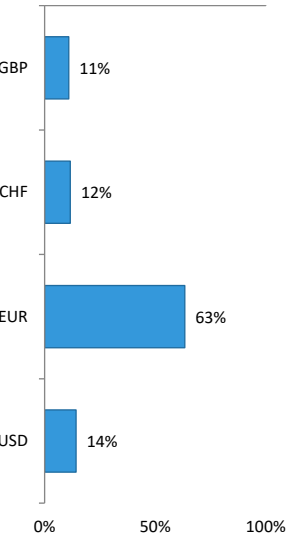


Key Figures

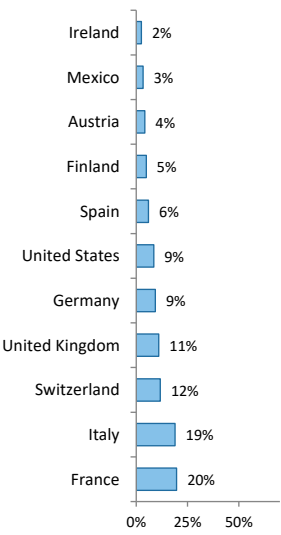
Fund

Annualized volatility	15.58%
Maximum Drawdown	-32.78%
Forward PE Median	15.82
PEG Median	2.57
EPS Growth Median	1.8%
T12M Dividend Yield	5.02%
EV/Ebitda Median	7.37
Median Mkt Cap	50.79 Bn
Nb of stocks	33
3Yrs annualized Perf.	14.72%
5Yrs annualized Perf.	12.04%

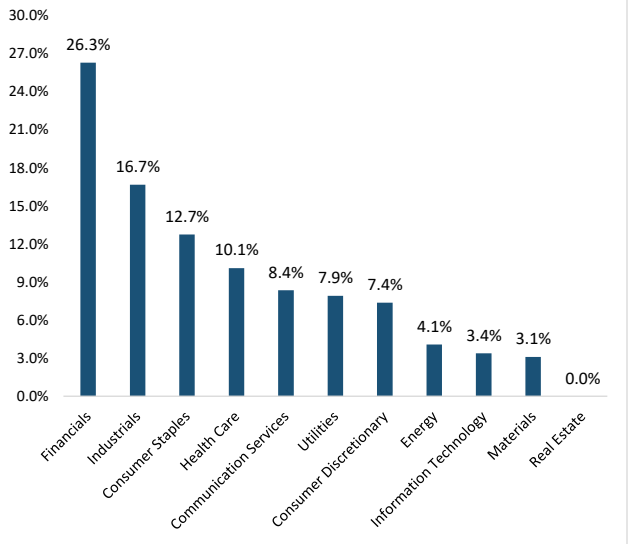
Currency Exposure



Country Exposure



Themes



December closed the year on a positive note for financial markets. With the government shutdown now behind us, the publication of economic data resumed, leading to a dense flow of releases that drove markets in both directions over the month. Nevertheless, growing optimism surrounding the economic outlook for 2026 ultimately provided support to equity valuations. Against this backdrop, the S&P 500 ended the month up 0.06%, bringing its full-year return to 17.86%. The STOXX Europe 600 gained 2.82% in December and delivered a strong annual performance of 20.65% while the MSCI Europe Quality Dividend gained 1.29% during the month and 11.34% for the year. Our certificate closed the year with a monthly return of 2.14% and a full-year performance of 20.87%.

US macroeconomic data confirmed the continued resilience of the American economy. Third-quarter GDP figures, delayed due to the government shutdown and released on December 23rd, significantly exceeded expectations, with growth coming in at 4.3% versus a consensus forecast of 3.3%. In addition, inflation data surprised to the downside, coming in well below analysts' expectations. The combination of stronger-than-expected growth and easing inflation remains supportive for equity markets, provided this trajectory is sustained. At this stage, analysts broadly remain confident that the US economy is heading toward a normalization of growth alongside stable inflation dynamics in 2026.

Central Banks held their final meetings of the year. In Europe, the European Central Bank delivered no major surprises. President Lagarde indicated that the ECB has reached the end of its rate-cutting cycle, with policy rates expected to remain unchanged for the time being. In light of upward revisions to European growth expectations, some market participants are now beginning to price in the possibility of rate hikes in Europe in 2026. In the United States, the Federal Reserve implemented a widely anticipated 25-basis-point rate cut. The Fed struck a relatively neutral tone, highlighting upside risks to inflation and downside risks to employment in an environment that continues to pose a delicate balancing act for monetary policy.

Corporate earnings remained robust on both sides of the Atlantic. In Europe, the financial sector continued to benefit from a steepening yield curve and a recovery in trading and investment banking activity. In the US, Technology and Communication Services once again led earnings growth, driven by sustained and substantial investments in artificial intelligence.

From a sector standpoint, cyclical sectors were the strongest contributors to performance during the month. Basic Materials and Financials led the advance, posting gains of 10.9% and 6.3%, and contributing 31 and 158 basis points to performance, respectively. By contrast, Technology represented by IBM declined by 5.0%, while Healthcare fell by 2.5%. These two sectors detracted 19 and 27 basis points from the certificate's performance, respectively.

At the stock level, Banca Monte dei Paschi and Austrian lender BAWAG were the top performers. Supported by a year-end rally in European financials, the two stocks advanced by 12.0% and 11.8%, respectively, over the month. On the downside within Healthcare, Medtronic declined by 9.2% following several analyst downgrades. IBM also retreated by 5.0% toward month-end, driven by profit-taking activity among investors.

No portfolio reallocation was implemented during December.

Key Data

Issuer	UBS AG 8098 Zürich	Share classes	Currency	ISIN	NAV
		AMC Dividend Selection Capitalised	EUR	CH0441697478	172.75
		AMC Dividend Selection Distributed	EUR	CH0441700256	133.52
Custodian	UBS AG 8098 Zürich				
Portfolio Advisor	Weisshorn Asset Management 7 rue des Alpes CH 1211 Geneve 1 Switzerland www.weisshorn-am.com +41 22 316 03 30	Share Class AUM		17.5 Mios	
		Issuer Fee		0.25%	
		Advisory Fee		1.00%	
		Fund legal Type		Actively Managed Certificate	
		Legal Status		Closed End	
		Subscription/ Redemption		Daily / Daily	
		Expiration Date		27.02.2026	
		Minimum investment		1 share	

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Frontier markets: Within emerging markets, those that are particularly small, new or under-developed.

Emerging markets: Markets of less economically developed nations, such as some nations in Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

Bonds: Securities that represent an obligation to repay a debt, with interest. Below investment-grade bonds generally pay higher interest rates but are considered less likely to make all scheduled payments.

Convertible bonds: Bonds that offer the holder the option of receiving the payment of principal in either cash or a certain number of shares.

Contingent convertible bonds (CoCos): Convertible bonds that offer the potential for high interest and capital gains, in exchange for higher risk of loss.

Convertible debt securities: Debt securities that offer the holder the option of receiving the payment of principal in either cash or a certain number of shares.

Asset-backed securities: A type of debt security backed by receivables (such as credit card debt) and typically carrying above-average risk.

Debt securities: Securities that represent an obligation to repay a debt, along with interest.

Equities: Securities that represent a share in the business results of a company.

Derivatives: Financial instruments whose value is linked to one or more rates, indexes, share prices or other values.

Money market instruments: Financial instruments designed to provide stable value, interest and a very low risk of loss, as well as being readily convertible into cash.

Option: Financial instruments that offer the right to buy (call option) or sell (put option) shares at a certain price

Commodities: A category that includes metals, building materials, fuels and food ingredients.

Alpha: Alpha shows the percentage performance of a fund above or below that explained by its exposure to the broader market.

Beta: Beta shows the average extent a fund's return moves relative to the broader market. A fund with a beta above 1 moves on average more than the market and below 1 moves on average less than the market.

Cut-off: Deadline for remittance of orders to the transfer agent in Luxembourg as set out in the relevant annexes to the prospectus. You may be required to submit your orders to your financial advisor or fund distributor by an earlier cut-off time.

Correlation and annualised volatility: Correlation shows how a fund's return moves in relation to the benchmark. Highly correlated investments tend to move up and down together while this is not true for investments with low correlation. Standard deviation or annualised volatility is a measure of historical volatility. It is calculated by comparing the average return with the average variance from that return.

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Maximum drawdown: The largest loss measured from peak to trough until a new peak is attained.

Ongoing charges (OCR): Ongoing charges are based over 12 months of expenses ending the 31 December of the previous year. It is annually updated, but may be adjusted more frequently.

Sharpe ratio: The Sharpe ratio shows the fund's risk-adjusted performance. It is calculated by dividing the excess return (portfolio return minus risk free return) by the volatility.

Tracking error: The volatility of the fund's excess returns over its benchmark returns. It quantifies how closely a manager's return pattern follows that of the benchmark.

Derivatives risk: Certain derivatives could increase Sub-Fund volatility or expose the Sub-Fund to losses greater than the cost of the derivative.

Counterparty risk: The Sub-Fund could lose money if an entity with which it does business becomes unwilling or unable to honor its commitments to the Sub-Fund.

Management risk: Portfolio management techniques that have worked well in normal market conditions could prove ineffective or detrimental during unusual conditions.

Credit risk: Prices of a debt security may fall if the issuer's creditworthiness deteriorates, or if investors believe it may do so. This risk tends to be greater with lower quality debt securities. In extreme cases, an issuer's securities could become worthless if it fails to make timely debt service payments.

Operational risk: In any market, but especially in emerging markets, the fund could lose some or all of its money through a failure in asset safekeeping or through fraud, corruption, political actions or any other unexpected events.

Liquidity risk: Certain securities could become hard to value, or to sell at a desired time and price.