Weisshorn Funds UCITS – MegaTrends Equity CHF

Marketing communication as of : 28.02.2026

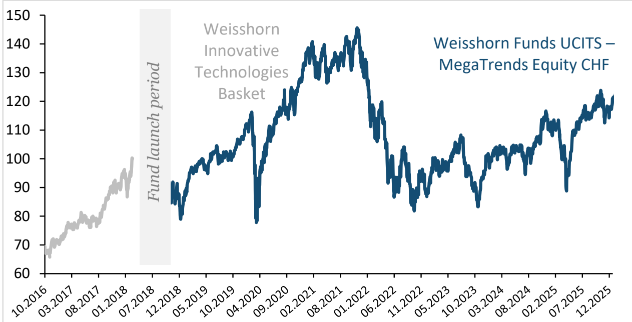
Investment Universe and Investment Objectives **ISIN: LU1812910369** **NAV 115.74**

The investment objective of the Sub-Fund is to seek long-term capital growth by investing in a portfolio of worldwide equities. The investment selection will be based on a combination of "Top-Down" approach and "Bottom-Up stock picking" selection process. The management team will focus on global megatrends reshaping our world: Technological innovations, Evolving population dynamics, Resource utilization. To achieve its objective, the Sub-Fund will mainly invest in equities and equity related securities (such as depositary receipts) of companies worldwide.

Lower risk — Higher Risk

1	2	3	4	**5**	6	7

The Weisshorn MegaTrends Equity fund is a long term equity investment vehicle suitable for long term investors (5-year minimum holding horizon). The actual risk can vary significantly if you cash in at an early stage and you may get back less. The summary risk indicator is a guide to the level of risk of this product compared to other products. It shows how likely it is that the product will lose money because of movements in the markets or because we are not able to pay you. The essential risks of the investment fund lie in the possibility of depreciation of the securities in which the fund is invested. Other risks materially relevant to the PRIIP not included in the summary risk indicator: Liquidity risks, Counterparty risks, Operational risks, Risks from the use of derivatives. This product does not include any protection from future market performance, so you could lose some or all of your investment. If we are not able to pay you what is owed, you could lose your entire investment.



The past performance is not an indicator of future returns. The return of the fund may go down as well as up due to changes in rates of exchange between currencies. Future performance is subject to taxation which depends on the personal situation of each investor and which may change in the future.

Source : Weisshorn Asset Management

Annual Performance net of fees *

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	YTD
2020	2.45%	-4.28%	-14.28%	12.54%	7.47%	2.16%	4.20%	4.41%	-2.33%	-2.04%	10.44%	4.83%	**25.16%**
2021	-0.25%	-0.29%	-1.59%	4.09%	-3.74%	3.70%	-1.13%	3.96%	-4.55%	6.69%	-4.66%	-1.50%	**-0.02%**
2022	-12.13%	-2.80%	3.32%	-11.71%	-5.25%	-10.26%	12.63%	-4.41%	-12.00%	6.63%	6.76%	-7.57%	**-33.96%**
2023	8.82%	1.43%	2.46%	-2.88%	3.98%	4.25%	2.21%	-9.33%	-6.19%	-7.08%	11.70%	6.95%	**14.92%**
2024	-0.35%	1.22%	1.79%	-5.39%	3.84%	0.79%	-2.02%	2.59%	1.81%	-0.27%	8.46%	-3.91%	**8.15%**
2025	1.48%	-4.17%	-7.35%	0.91%	9.43%	4.31%	1.56%	-0.22%	2.76%	3.32%	-4.44%	0.21%	**6.92%**
2026	2.70%	-3.85%											**-1.25%**

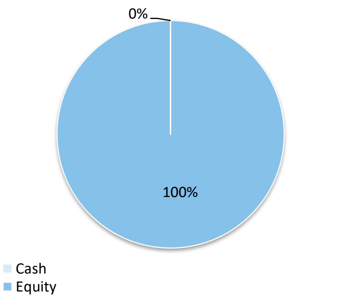
* Returns figures refer to those of the Weisshorn Innovative Technologies Basket from October 2016 to March 2018 and to those of the Weisshorn Funds UCITS - MegaTrends Equity CHF since June 2018. The Weisshorn Innovative Technologies Basket was an Actively Managed Certificate and not regulated by UCITS Universe rules.

Source : Fund Partner Solutions

Top 10 Holdings	**Sector**	**Weight**
Schneider Electric	Smart cities	4.0%
Nvidia	Semiconductors	3.7%
Bachem	Healthcare	3.6%
AMD	Semiconductors	3.5%
SBI Holdings	FinTech	3.4%
Xylem	Smart cities	3.4%
Sig Combibloc	Food	3.4%
Lindsay	Food	3.2%
Palo Alto Networks	Cybersecurity	3.2%
Lam Research	Semiconductors	3.2%
Total		**34.6%**

Source : Weisshorn Asset Management

Asset breakdown



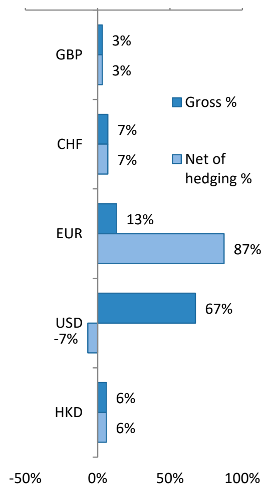
Source : Weisshorn Asset Management

Key Figures

Annualized volatility	21.13%
Maximum Drawdown	-40.51%
Perf Since Inception	15.74%
1Yr Performance	17.55%
3Yrs Annualized Perf.	3.61%
5Yrs Annualized Perf.	2.77%

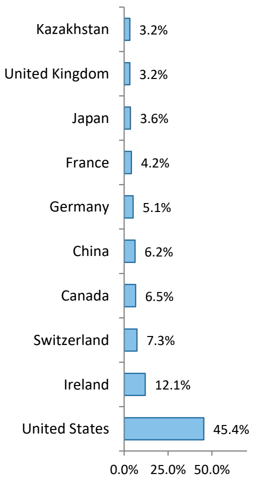
Source : Weisshorn Asset Management

Currency Exposure



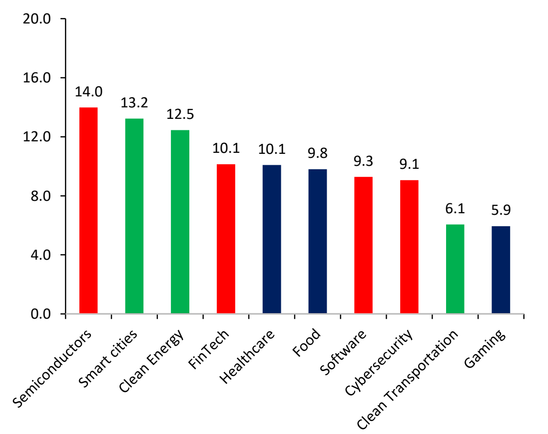
Source : Weisshorn Asset Management

Countries



Source : Weisshorn Asset Management

Themes



Source : Weisshorn Asset Management

In February, markets remained broadly stable overall. However, a clear sector and country rotation emerged, particularly from the United States to Europe and Emerging Markets. This dynamic has resulted in relatively flat World indices, masking significant dispersion both across sectors and region themselves. Geopolitical tensions, alongside renewed uncertainty surrounding U.S. tariffs, contributed to episodic volatility throughout the month. In this context, the MSCI World climbed 0.76%, the S&P 500 declined by 0.76%, while the STOXX 600 advanced by 3.89%. Against this backdrop, our fund delivered a performance of -3.85% over the period.

February proved to be a turbulent month for global financial markets as escalating tensions in the Middle East sharply influenced risk sentiment and asset prices. Over the final days of the month and into early March, U.S. and Israeli strikes against Iranian targets, including strategic sites in and around Tehran, represented a significant escalation of conflict in the region. The strikes and subsequent Iranian responses heightened geopolitical risk, leading investors to move into defensive assets. Gold rallied and safe-haven currencies such as the USD and CHF strengthened.

In the U.S. equity market, internals painted a story of sector rotation beneath headline index moves. While some cyclical and value-oriented areas outperformed, the Software and broader Tech sectors underperformed, driven in part by renewed anxiety over the disruptive potential of Artificial Intelligence. Fears that AI could displace traditional Software revenue models contributed to substantial relative weakness in SaaS and Cybersecurity stocks, even as Chipmakers reported strong earnings.

Amid these market dynamics, U.S. trade policy added an additional layer of uncertainty. A key decision by the Supreme Court ruled that a set of tariffs imposed under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act were unlawful, dealing a blow to a major pillar of recent trade policy and prompting legal and political debate over the future of U.S. tariff authority. While some market participants initially viewed the ruling as a de-escalation of trade tensions, subsequent statements from policymakers about new tariff proposals reignited investor concerns about protectionism.

At the Portfolio level, our strongest contributors in February were the Food and Smart Cities sectors, which delivered respective returns of +6.82% and +1.85%. The month was characterized by a clear Sector Rotation, with performance dispersion favoring segments exhibiting lower exposure to core Technology themes. Accordingly, Cybersecurity and Gaming were our weakest contributors, declining by -15.6% and -10.4%, respectively. Both sectors faced renewed pressure amid concerns regarding potential obsolescence risks associated with rapid advancements in Artificial Intelligence.

At the stock level, Schneider Electric and Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company were the top contributors, each advancing by approximately 14%. Despite broader weakness across Technology, both companies continue to benefit from structural Artificial Intelligence-driven demand. Schneider Electric is capitalizing on Electrification trends and rising power requirements from Data Centers, while Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company is benefiting from sustained demand for next-generation Semiconductors.

Conversely, Palo Alto Networks and Advanced Micro Devices were the main detractors, posting declines of -15% and -14.8%, respectively. Palo Alto Networks came under pressure following announcements from Anthropic regarding new Artificial Intelligence-enabled Cybersecurity tools, heightening competitive concerns across the sector. Advanced Micro Devices corrected after issuing softer-than-expected guidance during its early-month Earnings Release.

During February, we exited our position in Rapid7 and redeployed capital into CrowdStrike, which we believe offers superior multi-year Growth Potential supported by Platform Expansion and consistent Execution. We also took profits in Harmony Biosciences and have not yet redeployed the proceeds, maintaining a selective and Valuation-Disciplined stance.

Key Data

Administrator	FundPartner Solutions (Europe) S.A.	**Share classes**	**Currency**	**ISIN**	**NAV**
	15, avenue J.F. Kennedy	Weisshorn Fund UCITS MegaTrends Equity EUR	EURO	LU1812909783	126.78
	L-1855 Luxembourg	Weisshorn Fund UCITS MegaTrends Equity CHF	CHF (Hedged)	LU1812910369	115.74
		Weisshorn Fund UCITS MegaTrends Equity USD	USD (Hedged)	LU1812909940	150.07
Custodian	Pictet & Cie (Europe) S.A.				
	Succursale de Luxembourg				
		Asset Under Management		EUR 18.9 Mios	
		TER*		2.1% p.a.	
Investment Manager	Weisshorn Asset Management	**Management fees**		1.5% p.a.	
	7 rue des Alpes	**Fund legal Type**		Sicav UCITS V	
	CH 1211 Geneve 1	**Legal Status**		Open-ended	
	Switzerland	**Dividend distribution policy**		Capitalised	
	www.weisshorn-am.com	**Subscription/ Redemption**		Daily / Daily	
	+41 22 316 03 30	**Registration**		CH, DE, ES, LU	
		Minimum investment	Minimum initial subscription amont EUR 5'000.		
Auditors	Ernst & Young SA	**Entry / Exit Fees**		Up to 1% / None	
	35E, av JF. Kennedy	The cut-off time to submit subscriptions and /or redemption orders is			
	L-1855 Luxembourg	12 noon at the latest on the last business day before the valuation day.			

* Not all costs are presented in this document, further information can be found in the prospectus of the fund

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.

Standard deviation: 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.

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.