



Weisshorn - AMC Dividend Selection Capitalised

31.05.2026

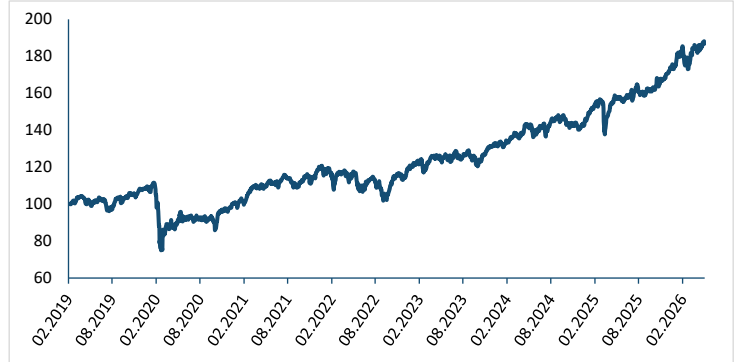
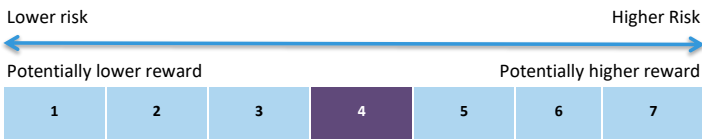
Investment Universe and Investment Objectives

ISIN: CH0441697478

NAV 187.83

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

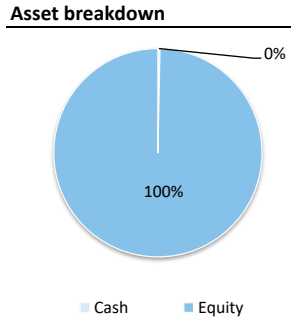
Within the scope of an active portfolio management approach, companies with an outstanding dividend quality will be favoured



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

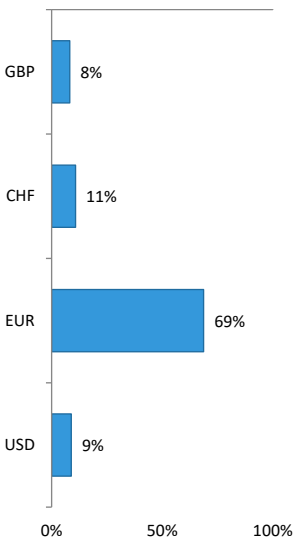
Annual Performance net of fees *													
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	YTD
2019		-0.05%	1.71%	1.94%	-4.41%	2.45%	-0.38%	-1.41%	4.88%	-0.70%	1.88%	2.27%	8.17%
2020	-0.94%	-8.05%	-12.71%	4.19%	1.65%	1.27%	-1.57%	1.47%	-0.25%	-5.74%	11.31%	2.12%	-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%
2026	2.73%	5.25%	-3.88%	3.60%	0.99%								8.74%

Top 10 Holdings	Weight
BAWAG Group AG	4.7%
British American Tobacco PLC	4.3%
Logista Integral SA	4.2%
Engie SA	4.2%
Enel SpA	4.1%
Banca Monte dei Paschi di Sien	4.1%
Rio Tinto PLC	3.9%
Rexel SA	3.6%
Generali	3.5%
Deutsche Post AG	3.5%
Total	40.2%

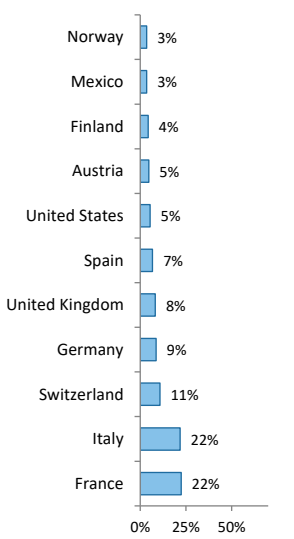


Key Figures	Fund
Annualized volatility	15.58%
Maximum Drawdown	-32.78%
Forward PE Median	15.82
PEG Median	1.40
EPS Growth Median	-0.1%
T12M Dividend Yield	5.14%
EV/Ebitda Median	7.65
Median Mkt Cap	28.04 Bn
Nb of stocks	33
3Yrs annualized Perf.	15.29%
5Yrs annualized Perf.	11.37%

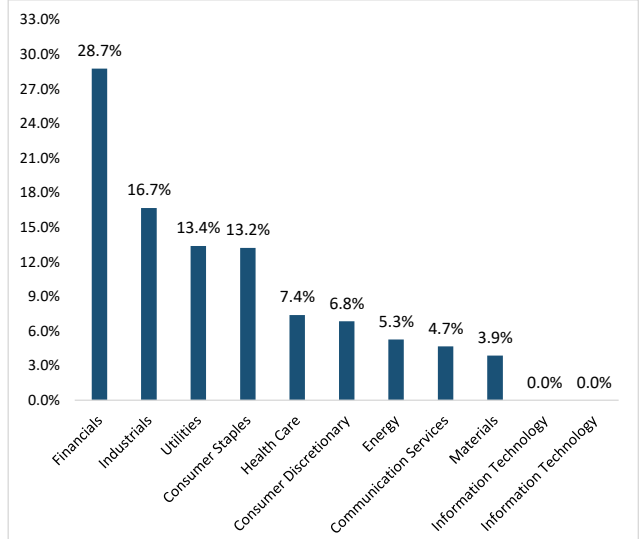
Currency Exposure



Country Exposure



Themes



In May, global financial markets remained volatile but strong, though the tone was somewhat more constructive than in April as investors gradually absorbed the geopolitical shock from the Middle East conflict. Energy prices stayed elevated, risk appetite remained fragile but present, and safe-haven assets as well as the U.S. dollar continued to benefit from intermittent bursts of risk aversion. In this context, the MSCI World increased +4.61%, the S&P 500 advanced +5.26%, and the STOXX 600 also rose +3.22% over the period. Our certificate delivered a performance of +0.99% over the period.

May was another month dominated by the interaction between geopolitics, energy prices, inflation and policy expectations. Brent crude remained well above pre-conflict levels and continued to act as the main transmission channel for the shock, with bouts of escalation and de-escalation in the Middle East driving sharp moves in oil and broader cross-asset volatility. The World Bank warned that energy prices in 2026 could post their largest annual increase in four years, while the IMF again highlighted the Middle East as a key source of global uncertainty. As a result, investors remained highly sensitive to any headlines affecting shipping routes, supply chains or the risk of further disruption in the Strait of Hormuz. Despite all this, the main equity indices remained resilient and ended strongly thanks to AI enthusiasm.

Fixed income and credit markets also remained impacted by the combination of geopolitical risk and policy uncertainty, even if credit spreads stayed relatively contained and at a low level for now. The IMF noted that global financial markets were still facing war-related shocks and amplification risks, and investors continued to focus on the spill over into inflation, interest rates and asset-class correlations. In parallel, central banks retained a cautious stance, as the inflation disinflation path was no longer as linear as markets had hoped earlier in the year. The risk of interest rates going up this year is very clear.

At the micro level, the earnings season remained supportive globally. U.S. equities continued to benefit from strong results, especially among the Magnificent Seven and other large-cap growth names, while a broader rotation under the surface helped sustain the index-level advance. Technology, however, remained sensitive to renewed concerns around AI monetization, capex intensity and valuation discipline with some dispersion inside it. European equities also stayed exposed to the dual headwinds of geopolitics and energy, even though performance at the index level remained positive and resilient.

Macro data were broadly constructive for the markets but not strong enough to fully offset geopolitical uncertainty. Global growth remained positive, though slower than earlier in the cycle; euro area inflation firmed again on energy; and U.S. labor data stayed resilient, which continued to support a constructive but still-cautious risk backdrop. Kevin Warsh was also officially nominated as the new FED chairman.

At the Portfolio level, Technology was the weakest-performing sector, declining by -6.21% over the month, followed by Energy at -4.23%. Conversely, Materials and Financials were the strongest contributors, raising by +8.11% and +4.34%, respectively.

At the stock level, Banca Monte Dei Paschi Siena and Rio Tinto were our strongest contributors, delivering respective gains of +12.10% and +8.11%. The increase in the Italian bank was due to a combination of its robust Q1 earnings report, the distribution of a lucrative annual dividend, and market optimism regarding its structural integration with Mediobanca. Rio Tinto upside was driven by record-breaking copper prices and they announced a very strong year-over-year increase in Q1 copper-equivalent production.

On the downside, IBM and Medtronic were the main detractors, declining by -6.21% and -5.70%, respectively. IBM corrected due to a broader IT and software market sell-off. Medtronic was under continuous pressure due to sector rotation, supply-chain and tariff pressures, antitrust litigation, and restructuring costs.

During May, we sold IBM and Medtronic to buy Veolia and Italgas. We sold IBM because despite its strong cash flow profile and potential in quantum computing, the stock appears less predictable in terms of growth and a profitability in its core business. Furthermore, we are moving away from the risk of AI software disruption and toward the energy transition theme, by buying Veolia, which is very well positioned to drive a pragmatic energy transition: energy recovery from waste, energy efficiency, biogas, biomethane, and the replacement of coal.

We sold Medtronic due to deteriorating fundamentals and less clarity regarding product growth. It remains a defensive healthcare stock, but now one of poor quality that has deteriorated in recent quarters. We bought Italgas which is also an energy transition play, but of a different kind: it involves transforming gas infrastructure to accommodate biomethane and, eventually, hydrogen. This is highly relevant for Europe, as decarbonization is achieved not only through complete replacement but also through gradual substitution and adaptation of the network.

Key Data

Issuer	Share classes	Currency	ISIN	NAV
UBS AG 8098 Zürich	AMC Dividend Selection Capitalised	EUR	CH0441697478	187.83
For any assistance in order placement, please contact the email or number below: ol-ste@ubs.com / +41442392288	AMC Dividend Selection Distributed	EUR	CH0441700256	145.08

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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.	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.
Emerging markets: Markets of less economically developed nations, such as some nations in Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe and Latin America.	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.
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.	Maximum drawdown: The largest loss measured from peak to trough until a new peak is attained.
Convertible bonds: Bonds that offer the holder the option of receiving the payment of principal in either cash or a certain number of shares.	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.
Contingent convertible bonds (CoCos): Convertible bonds that offer the potential for high interest and capital gains, in exchange for higher risk of loss.	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.
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.	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.
Asset-backed securities: A type of debt security backed by receivables (such as credit card debt) and typically carrying above-average risk.	Derivatives risk: Certain derivatives could increase Sub-Fund volatility or expose the Sub-Fund to losses greater than the cost of the derivative.
Debt securities: Securities that represent an obligation to repay a debt, along with interest.	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.
Equities: Securities that represent a share in the business results of a company.	Management risk: Portfolio management techniques that have worked well in normal market conditions could prove ineffective or detrimental during unusual conditions.
Derivatives: Financial instruments whose value is linked to one or more rates, indexes, share prices or other values.	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.
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.	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.
Option: Financial instruments that offer the right to buy (call option) or sell (put option) shares at a certain price	Liquidity risk: Certain securities could become hard to value, or to sell at a desired time and 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.	