MantaRisk

PORTFOLIO RISK & INVESTMENT ANALYTICS

INVESTMENT PROPOSAL

demo_1777319796444

Prepared: 27 April 2026

CAPITAL	HOLDINGS	DENOMINATION
CHF 417,660	**9 Instruments**	**CHF**

CLASSIFICATION · CLIENT CONFIDENTIAL

> **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**
>
> This proposal presents a portfolio analysis for **demo_1777319796444**, prepared for Website Wealth App Demo User. The portfolio has total assets under management of **CHF 417,660** with an expected annual return of **8.25%**, an annual volatility of **16.97%**, and a stress-tested loss estimate (CVaR 95%) of **-25.12%**.

1 Portfolio Composition

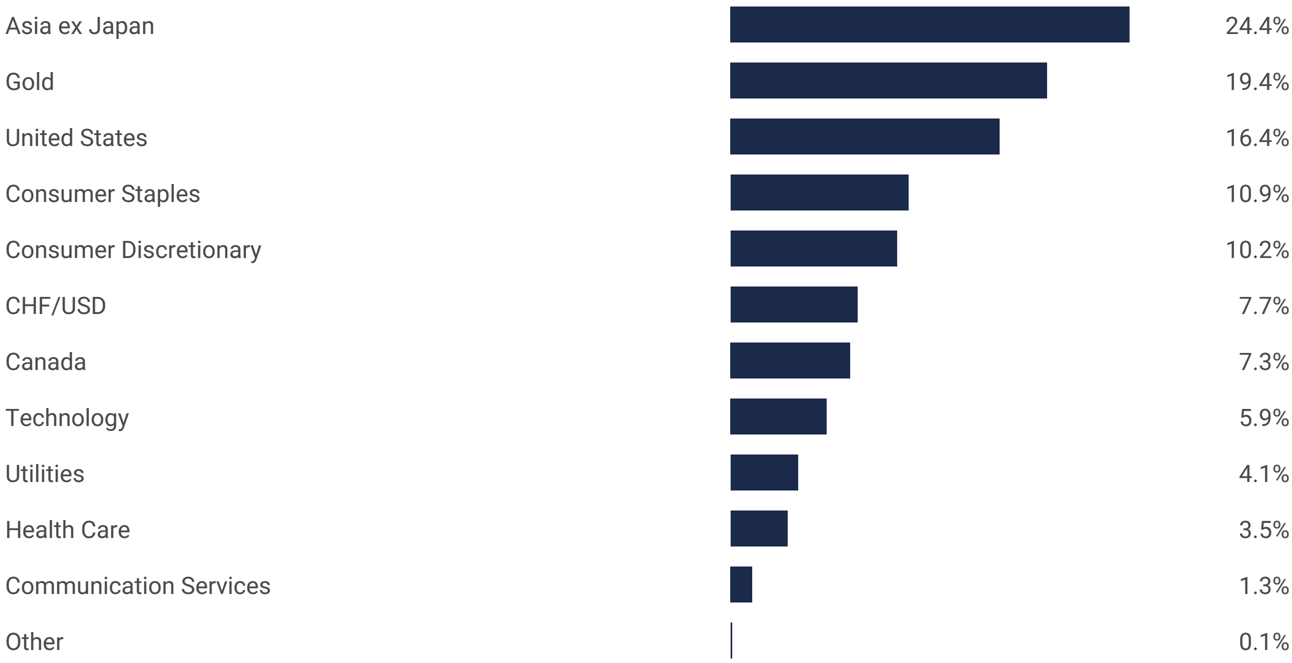
Asset Class Allocation

Commodities (19.4%) Exchange traded funds (ETFs) (21.6%) Common/ordinary shares (38.3%) Indices (11.2%)

HOLDINGS

NAME	QUANTITY	VALUE (CHF)	WEIGHT	SECTOR	COUNTRY
Invesco Solar ETF	1,937	89,305	21.4%		
Gold Spot	22	80,886	19.4%		
Herbalife Ltd.	4,246	54,945	13.2%	Consumer Staples	USA
HANG SENG INDEX	18	46,828	11.2%		
V.F. Corporation	2,795	42,515	10.2%	Consumer Discretionary	USA
Microsoft Corp.	93	31,052	7.4%	Information Technology	USA
Tilray Brands, Inc.	4,860	26,348	6.3%	Health Care	CAN
Netflix, Inc.	70	5,026	1.2%	Communication Services	USA
WisdomTree Battery Solutions UCITS ET...	17	755	0.2%		

2 Factor Exposure Analysis



UNDERSTANDING FACTOR EXPOSURE

Factor analysis decomposes the portfolio's overall risk and return into identifiable underlying drivers — specifically, which geographies, industry sectors, and currencies explain how the portfolio is likely to behave. A well-diversified portfolio will display moderate, distributed exposures across multiple factors rather than a heavy concentration in any one.

These exposures are derived from a statistical model that measures how each holding co-moves with the factors, rather than from static reference data such as declared country or sector. Because it reflects actual price behaviour, this approach captures hidden exposures — for example, a company headquartered in one country but whose earnings track another — and produces a more accurate picture of the portfolio's true risk drivers.

3 Risk Analytics

ANNUAL VOLATILITY	CVAR (95% CONFIDENCE)	EXPECTED ANNUAL RETURN
17.0%	-25.1%	8.3%
Expected annualised price fluctuation	Average annual loss in worst 5% of scenarios	Model-derived expected return estimate

MARKET INDEPENDENCE (R^2)

0.50 out of 1.00

50% of this portfolio's movements can be explained by broad market direction. The remaining 50% is driven by the specific themes and companies selected.

0 — Fully Independent of Market

1.00 — Moves Entirely with Market

WHAT IS CVAR — CONDITIONAL VALUE AT RISK?

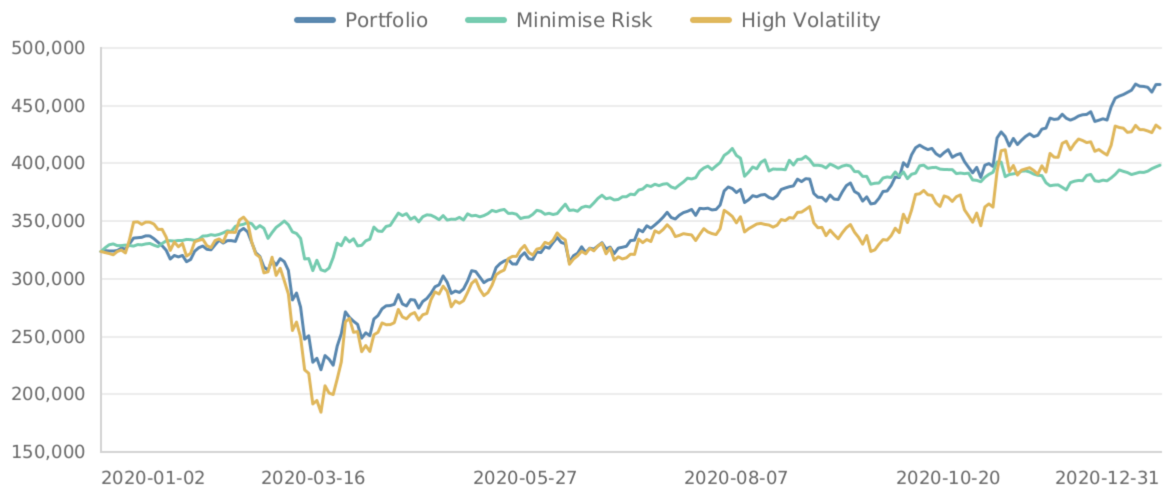
CVaR measures how severe portfolio declines could be under genuinely adverse conditions. It answers: *"If the portfolio were to experience one of its worst annual periods — the kind of drawdown that only occurs in roughly 5% of years — how large might the average loss be?"* Investors should be comfortable holding through such periods without the need to liquidate.

WHAT IS ANNUAL VOLATILITY?

Volatility measures the degree to which the portfolio's value fluctuates from day to day. A higher number indicates larger and more frequent price swings — not necessarily losses, but movement in both directions.

4 Stress Testing

HISTORICAL STRESS TEST (COVID-19)

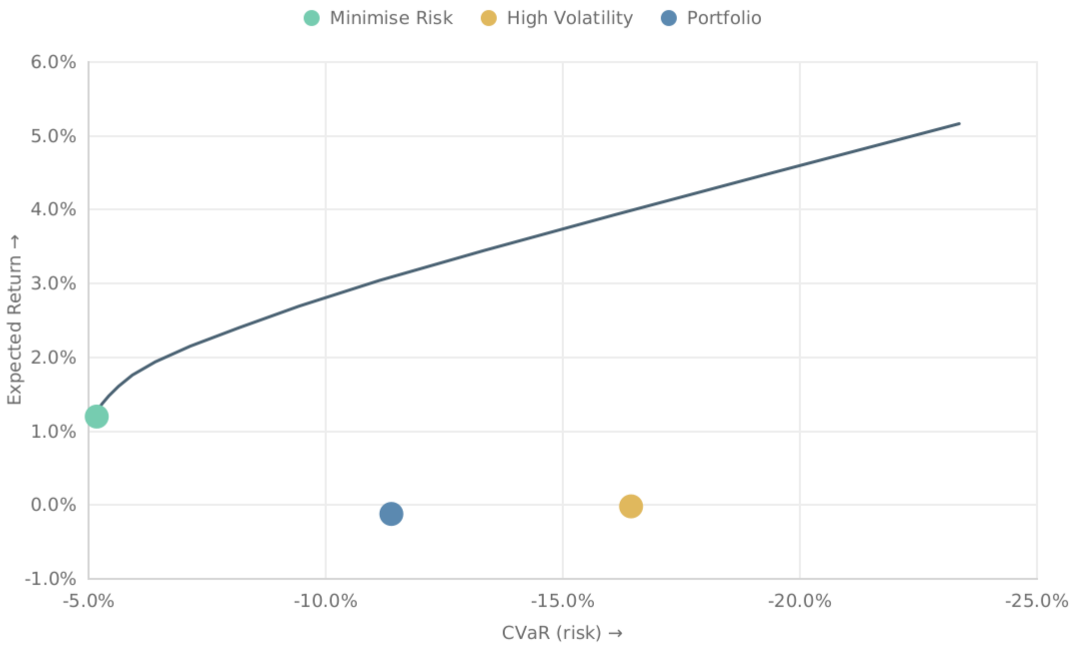


STRATEGY	MAX DRAWDOWN	RECOVERY PERIOD (DAYS)	ACTUAL RETURN
Minimise Risk	-12.4%	25	23.2%
High Volatility	-47.8%	139	33.1%
Portfolio	-35.6%	112	44.9%

HOW TO READ THE STRESS TEST

The chart replays the portfolio through the **2020 COVID-19 crisis**, a period marked by a sharp 30%+ global drawdown and rapid recovery. It compares the portfolio with two reference strategies on the same assets, *Minimise Risk* and *High Volatility*, to show how far each fell, how quickly each recovered, and where the portfolio sits between those extremes.

MONTHLY RISK / EXPECTED RETURN



UNDERSTANDING THE RISK / EXPECTED RETURN PLOT

The dark curve is the **efficient frontier**: for every level of risk on the horizontal axis (measured by CVaR), it shows the highest forecast expected return achievable from the current set of assets. The three coloured dots mark where each strategy lands on that risk/return plane. A dot sitting on or just below the curve is efficient for its risk level; a dot noticeably below the curve indicates a strategy that could, in principle, earn more expected return without taking on additional risk — or take on less risk at the same expected return.

5 Performance Analysis

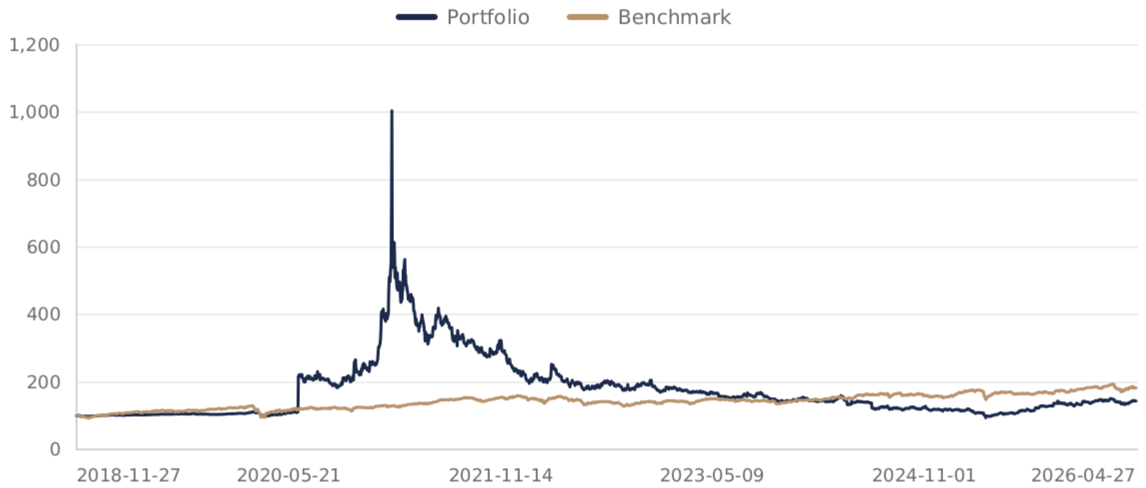
PERFORMANCE VS BENCHMARK

This section compares the historical or backtested performance of the existing portfolio against **iShares SMI® ETF (CH)**, used here as a market reference. The chart below plots both price curves rebased to 100 over the measured period, and the metrics underneath quantify how closely the portfolio tracks that benchmark. Over the period, the portfolio delivered **5.0%** annualised against the benchmark's **8.5%**, producing an alpha of **-2.7%** at a beta of **64.3%**.

HISTORICAL RETURNS

Portfolio 5.0% annualised

Benchmark 8.5% annualised



ALPHA	BETA	IDIOSYNCRATIC RISK
-2.7%	64.3%	24.6%
Excess return over the benchmark	Sensitivity of the portfolio to benchmark moves	Portion of risk uncorrelated to the benchmark

PERFORMANCE ATTRIBUTION

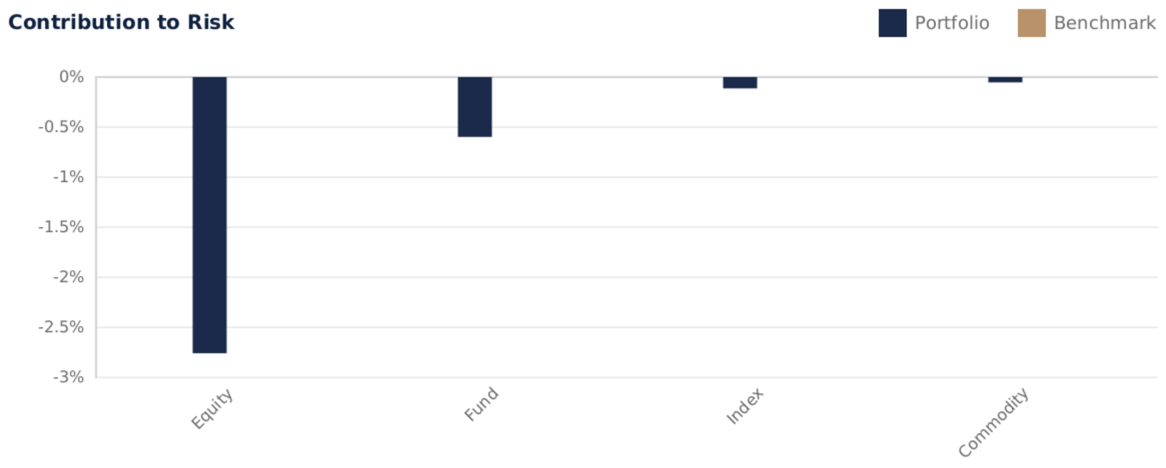
CONTRIBUTION TO RISK (CVAR)

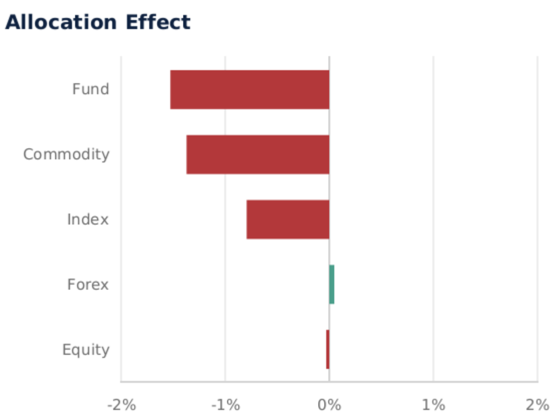
For each bucket of the dimension, the **Contribution to Risk** chart decomposes the portfolio's total 5% annual CVaR — i.e. the size of the average loss in a bad 1-in-20 year — into the share coming from that bucket. Bars hang below the zero line because CVaR is a loss: the more negative the bar, the larger that bucket's contribution to downside risk.

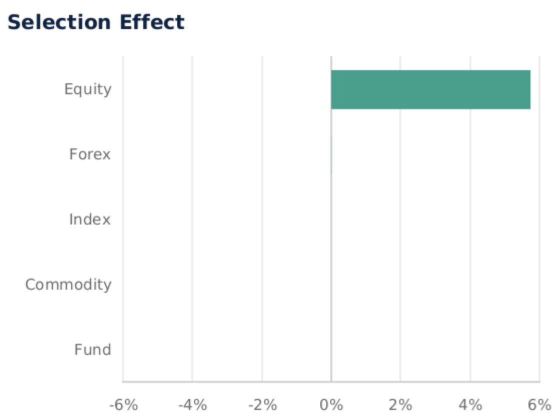
ALLOCATION AND SELECTION EFFECTS

Brinson attribution splits the portfolio's return versus the benchmark into two effects per bucket. **Allocation** measures the impact of over- or under-weighting that bucket relative to the benchmark — being overweight a strong-performing bucket (or underweight a weak one) produces a positive allocation effect. **Selection** measures the impact of holding different securities within the bucket from the benchmark's — picking winners produces a positive selection effect.

BY ASSET CLASS

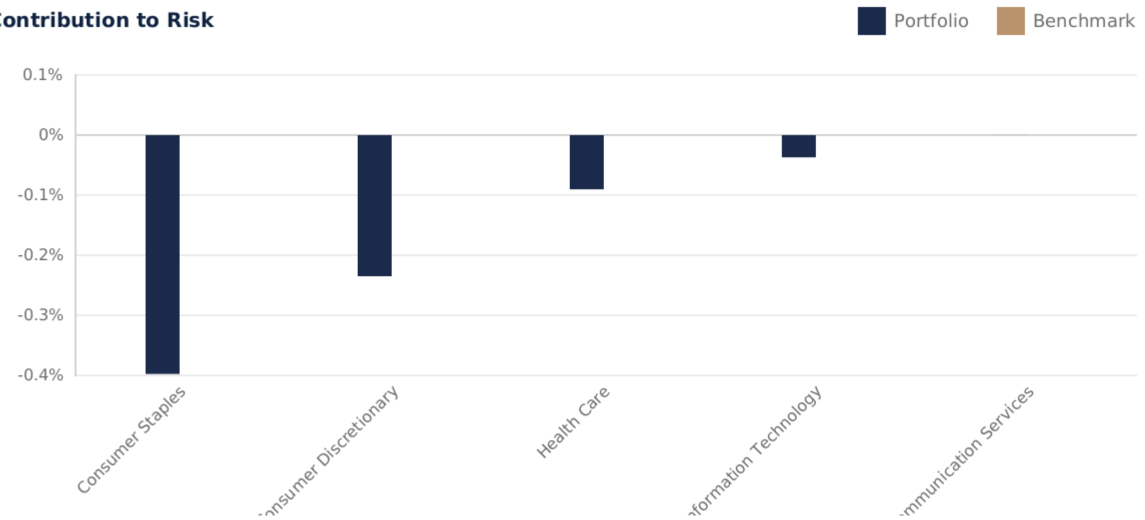




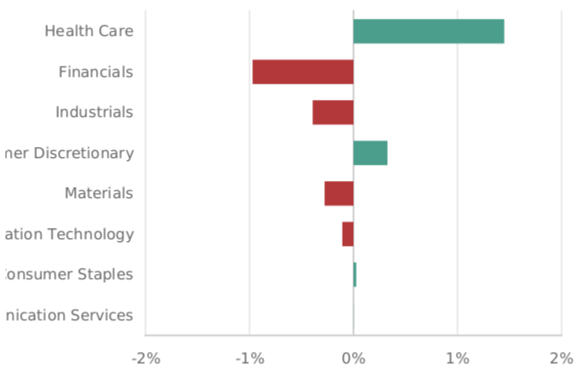


BY SECTOR

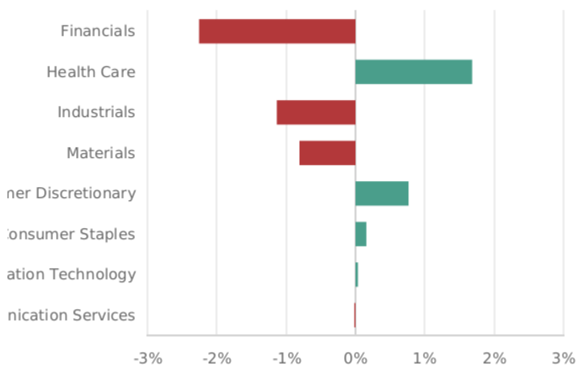
Contribution to Risk



Allocation Effect

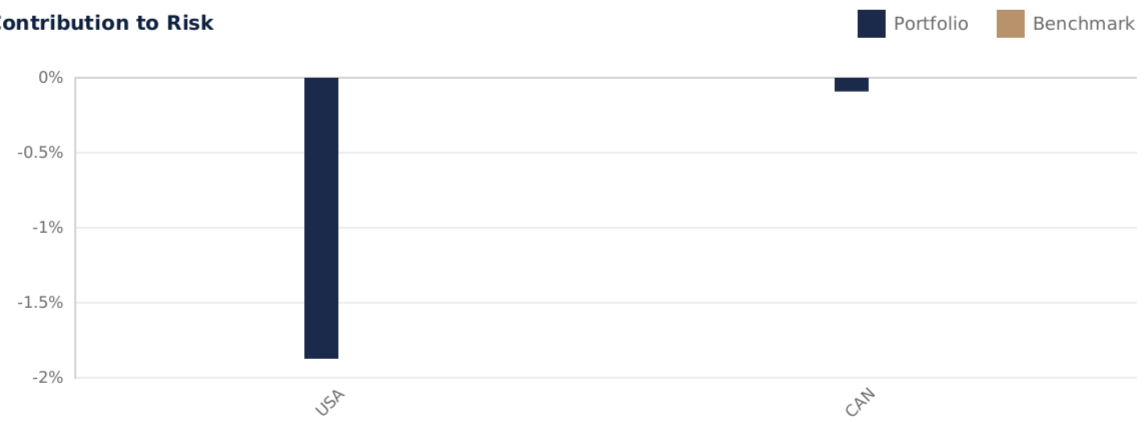


Selection Effect



BY GEOGRAPHY

Contribution to Risk



No Allocation Effect data available

No Selection Effect data available

6 Cashflow Forecast

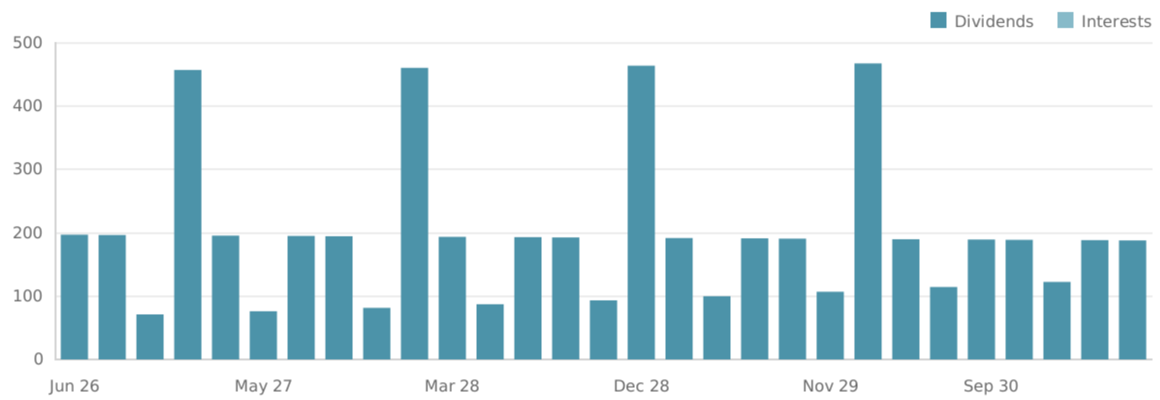
> **Cashflow Forecasting.** *Expected cashflows from scheduled bond coupons, projected stock dividends, and bond principal repayments at maturity, shown in the portfolio currency.* **Income Projection** *shows recurring income only — principal repayments are excluded so the monthly pattern stays visible.* **Expected Cashflow** *includes those repayments — visible as a step on the cumulative curve and as a higher rank in the contributor table for any maturing bond. The 5-Year Rate of Return is the annualised compound yield of projected income against the current portfolio value.*

INCOME PROJECTION

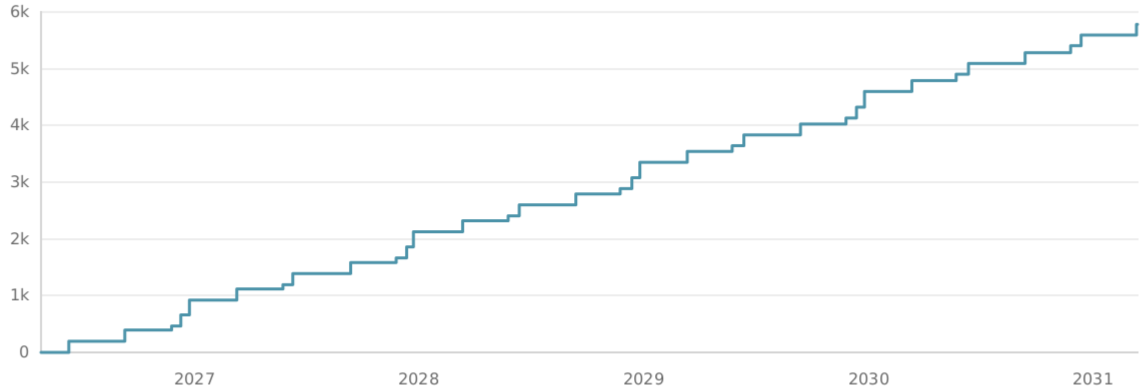
12 MONTHS FORECAST	5 YEAR FORECAST	5-YEAR RATE OF RETURN
CHF 1.12K	CHF 5.78K	0.28%
Total expected cashflow	Total expected cashflow	Avg CHF 1.16K / year

12-MONTH BREAKDOWN
Interests **CHF 0** · Dividends **CHF 1.12K**

5-YEAR BREAKDOWN
Interests **CHF 0** · Dividends **CHF 5.78K**



EXPECTED CASHFLOW



V.F. Corporation		**66.6%**	CHF 3,852
Invesco Solar ETF		**18.6%**	CHF 1,077
Microsoft Corp.		**14.8%**	CHF 853

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES & RISK WARNINGS

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