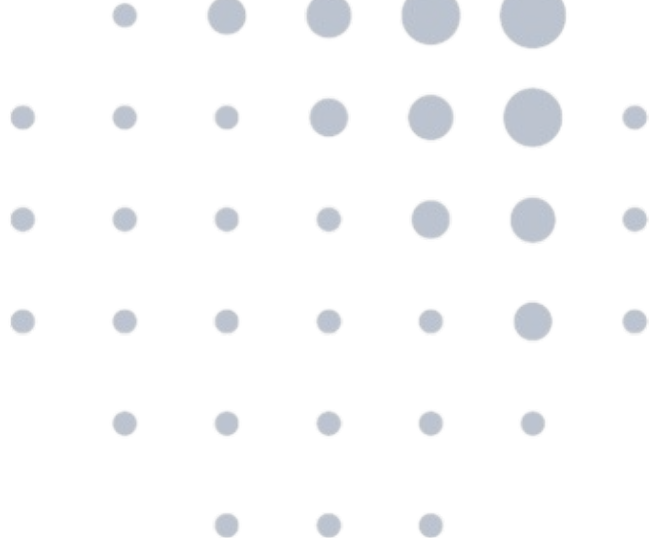


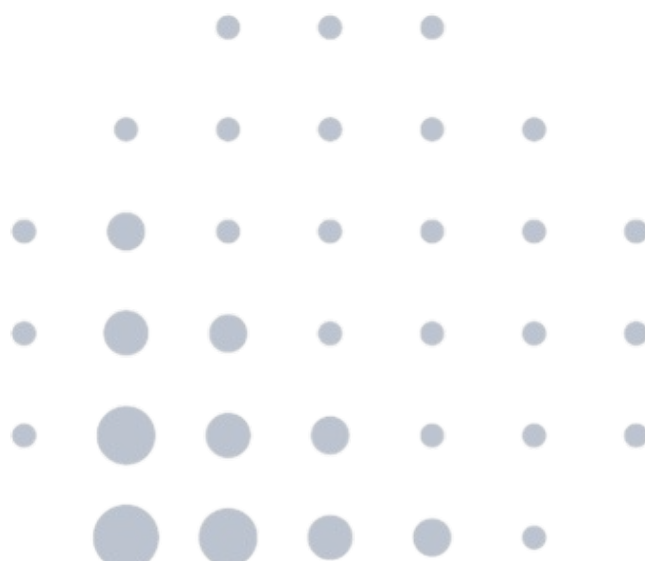


Swissquote Innovation Money Makers

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Singularity Strategies |
Q2 & Semiannual Rebalancing 2026





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Performance Update

During Q2 2026, **the Swissquote Innovation Money Makers AMC was launched**, with assets under management reaching **USD 0.9m** by quarter-end.

Since the AMC inception on **May 1, 2026**, the strategy gained **+10.1%**, outperforming the MSCI World by **+6.6%**. Over the full second quarter, the underlying strategy delivered a very strong **+30.4%**, compared with +13.8% for the benchmark, an outperformance of **+16.6%**.

Performance was also here driven overwhelmingly by the **Compute Power** sector, which contributed **+14.4%** to relative performance. The portfolio's large active exposure to selected semiconductor and AI infrastructure beneficiaries was rewarded during the quarter. The environment was particularly supportive for semiconductor stocks, as the AI capex cycle continued to broaden from GPU compute into memory, foundry capacity, and semiconductor equipment.

At the stock level, the main contributors were concentrated in the semiconductor value chain: **Micron Technology (SI-Score: 81), AMD (SI-Score: 48), ASML (SI-Score: 97), Applied Materials (SI-Score: 100), Lam Research (SI-Score: 100), and Tokyo Electron (SI-Score: 100)**. Micron was the largest contributor, supported by very strong AI-driven memory demand and tight supply conditions, with management commentary pointing to persistent tightness beyond 2027. AMD also contributed strongly, helped by continued investor focus on its AI compute roadmap and expanding infrastructure partnerships.

Beyond Compute Power, **New Energy** added positively, helped by the portfolio's exposure to electrification and grid-related infrastructure: **Caterpillar (SI-Score: 35), ABB (SI-Score: 77)**. The portfolio also benefited from its structural underweight to large parts of the benchmark classified outside the Singularity sectors, which added +3.2% to relative performance.

The main detractor was **Artificial Intelligence**, which reduced relative performance by **-1.8%**. This was less a rejection of AI as an investment theme than a continued polarization within the AI complex: investors favoured tangible infrastructure and hardware enablers over selected software and platform names. At the company level, the largest relative detractors included **Meta Platforms (SI-Score: 100), Johnson & Johnson (SI-Score: 10), Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (SI-Score: 36), Intuit (SI-Score: 0), SAP (SI-Score: 0), Salesforce (SI-Score: 0), and Microsoft (SI-Score: 6)**.

Overall, Q2 was an exceptionally strong first quarter for Innovation Money Makers as a live AMC. The strategy captured the powerful shift in market leadership toward companies monetizing the physical and enabling layers of the AI cycle: memory, advanced chips, lithography, semiconductor equipment, and power-related infrastructure.



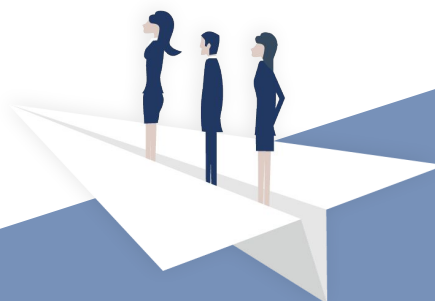
Rebalancing Innovation Timeline Changes

The semi-annual rebalancing of our strategies took place on June 19th, 2026. In the preceding months, we collected **99 insights from our Think Tank experts that fed into our innovation timeline overview**. There was a clear leitmotif across these conversations: AI adoption is accelerating across sectors. All our experts brought up instances from their industries of how AI is moving from sceptical pilots and timid initial applications to increasing scale and broader impact.

Show me the Money: Infrastructure vs Software

While many innovations take a long while to come to fruition and make money via end applications, few create real cash flows and earnings in their value chain long before an end product materialises. This rare case is true for AI: **The profitability and revenue generation potential of AI end applications remains opaque**; barring two exceptions, many end-user software categories still face unresolved questions around monetisation and pricing power, and the outcome on incumbents and disruptors is wide open. On the other hand, accelerating progress on use cases and the deriving workloads continue to drive investments in the underlying infrastructure, including efficient energy generation and utilisation, that materialise in substantial and underestimated earnings growth potential.

The next pages detail our conclusions and the portfolio positioning resulting from these semi-annual Singularity Think Tank discussions. For more elaboration on these topics, please get in touch!





Singularity Innovation Timeline Changes – Summary

Table 1

Out Of Focus	In Focus	Future Focus
- AI Technology: LLMs / Conversational AI (Text Generation tech) - Augmented workforce: Low-code / No-code solutions pre-AI - AI Technology: Multimodal AI - Cloud infrastructure and applications - Computer vision: Object recognition, spatial positioning, quality control (visual inspection), sorting, and counting at high speed (eg for Mechanical recycling) - Vehicular automation: Autonomous vehicles level 3	Energy Infrastructure: Mini-, micro-grids Computer Vision: VLMs and VALs for Robotic AI Vehicular automation: Autonomous vehicles level 4 and 5 Scientific Instruments: Electron microscopy - Augmented workforce: AI Coding Assistant - Data collection & aggregation: Usage based data for AI	- AI Technology: Scientific and physical world modeling/simulation - Cybersecurity: OT Security - Agentic AI in Enterprise software - Flexible Neural Electronics - Space: Solar Powered Data Centres in low orbit - Robotics-as-a-Service - Energy production: Fuel Cells - Circular/Recycling Technologies: Nuclear Materials treatment and decontamination

Source: TSG

Innovations Newly in Focus

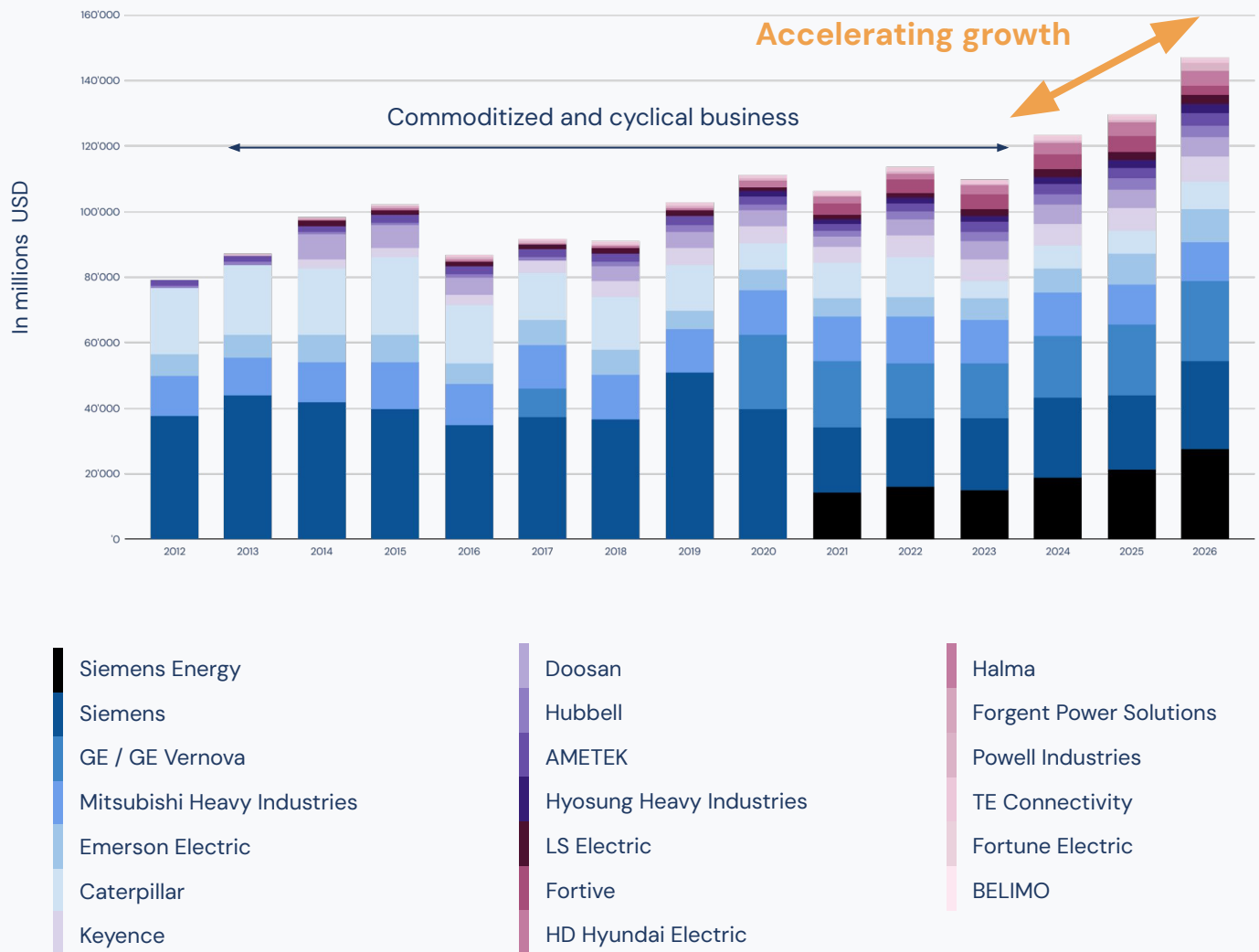
"Everything is Energy and That's all There is to it." – Albert Einstein

Electrification and industrial power demand has been increasing pressure on centralised electricity systems. Growth in AI-workloads has only heightened that strain. **Micro-grids** are small-scale, localised and independent energy systems, which are able to power a limited area, for instance a hospital, an industrial complex, or more recently: a data centre. They typically encompass a combination of electricity production (gas turbines, solar panels etc), energy storage (batteries), smart metering (sensors) and software optimisation. Sensitivity to power prices is rising, especially given the current debate on the strain data centres are putting on local communities' electricity bills and the consequent pushback, increasing the popularity of such independent solutions for mission-critical and data centre applications.



Cumulative Revenues of Micro-Grids Related Products and Services by Company (Energy Production, Power Transmission and Distribution, Sensors, Smart Grid Technologies)

Chart 1



Source: Factset,TSG

Step by Step

Within computer vision and robotics, our experts started to observe a shift from narrow perception tasks toward systems that can connect perception, language, and action. Traditional computer vision applications remain useful, but the innovation layer is moving toward systems that can understand visual inputs in context and translate them into physical actions.



Vision-Language Models (VLMs) and Vision-Action Learning (VALs) move into focus because they represent the next step in robotic AI. A similar shift is visible in **vehicular automation**, where we are moving level 3 autonomous driving (eyes off) out of focus, and moving **Level 4 autonomy** (mind off) in focus. The resulting higher penetration rate of robotaxis will be noticed in various cities around the world.

Electron microscopy has been on our radar for a while, particularly for its applications in material science and diagnostics. In recent months, our experts detailed **the increasing use of electron microscopy in semiconductor manufacturing**. Advanced chip architectures and process complexity make inspection, metrology, and defect analysis more critical. Electron microscopy, including scanning and transmission electron microscopy, is increasingly used for critical dimension metrology, defect inspection, and atomic-scale analysis. Related techniques such as atomic force microscopy remain on our future-focus list, particularly for backend metrology and advanced semiconductor process control.

Focused Selectivity

Beyond the specific innovations newly moved In Focus, the same selective approach applies to existing innovation areas. Though a flurry of new applications are penetrating businesses and households, not all lend themselves as attractive investment opportunities. **What works does not always make money.**

AI: The Exceptions to the Rule

Markets and media have been loudly complaining about the lack of substantial monetization of AI applications. In our Think Tank conversations it has been clear all along: strong pricing power and entry barriers currently show only where AI is tied to proprietary data or measurable efficiency gains that translate into actual ROI. **Advertising and cybersecurity are both great examples of how these mechanisms come into play** in different ways. **Advertising** is already delivering AI-driven gains in targeting, content generation, campaign testing, and measurement. Again, the devil is in the detail and selectivity as economics differ meaningfully between social media platforms and other search environments, where evolving search habits create a new challenge. **Cybersecurity** applications remain key as AI expands both the attack surface and the range of assets that require protection. Examples include securing AI models and infrastructure, as well as managing the identities and access rights of autonomous AI agents.



Semiconductors: The Real Bottlenecks

A similar selective logic applies to the semiconductor value chain: While the launch of several passive semiconductor ETFs has attracted indiscriminate investing into the entire complex, our approach hones in on bottlenecks linked to rising chip complexity, including advanced packaging, hybrid bonding for 3D stacking, and high-bandwidth memory.

Selective Summary

Table 2

Product Category	+	-
Semiconductor technologies	Hybrid bonding/3D stacking	Cycle-driven chip manufacturing
Memory	HBM	Commodity DRAM/NAND
AI Applications	Digital advertising	Broad enterprise software
Cybersecurity	AI Identity and access management	Legacy network security hardware

Source: TSG

Innovations Moved Out of Focus

Commodities despite Growth

The main out-of-focus moves in this rebalancing are concentrated in **cloud, enterprise software, and mature AI technologies**. In each case, the issue is not that demand disappears, but that the innovation exposure has become less differentiated, is being increasingly overtaken by alternative technologies, and, with this, loses pricing power.

We moved cloud platform and system infrastructure, as well as **cloud services and applications out of focus**. AI continues to support cloud demand, but the picture has become more mixed and with the entry of the so-called neocloud providers, competition has increased with the entry of the so-called neocloud providers. On the customer side, as companies carefully reassess software and infrastructure spending, we notice increasing pricing pressure that will result in margin compression, something our approach is highly allergic to. On the supplier side, hardware constraints and memory shortages further contribute to squeeze data centre margins.



Most enterprise software categories remain difficult to underwrite from an AI monetisation perspective. While these systems are deeply embedded in business processes and AI integration is scaling, it remains unclear how much of the resulting productivity gains will translate into incremental revenue with pricing power. As a result, we do not currently see sufficient grounds for broad exposure to this area.

Finally, **generic LLMs and multimodal AI** moved out of focus as standalone AI technology categories. LLMs are increasingly becoming a broadly available building block for agentic AI, while multimodality is now embedded across major model architectures rather than remaining a distinct innovation theme. **The focus for AI therefore shifts away from generic model capabilities and toward applications, data assets, workflows, and infrastructure layers where exposure can be more differentiated.**

Future Focus: Innovations with Potential for Future Success

Overall, the Future Focus list reflects areas where the innovation signal is credible, but the path to commercial scale or differentiated investable exposure is not yet sufficiently clear.

A few new key themes emerged from the Think Tank roundtables as future focus: The renewed focus on security and infrastructure resilience translates into early developments in **OT (operational technology) security**. Within robotics, the development of **Robotics-as-a-Service and remotely operated humanoid robots** attract immense media attention, but business models and unit economics still need to mature to make for a fruitful investment case. Within medtech, **flexible neural electronics** represent a potential interface between electronics and soft biological tissue. Future applications are being monitored in advanced wearables, human-machine interfaces, and next-generation medical devices.

Solar-powered data centres in low orbit, a hot topic related to the recent **SpaceX IPO**, remain a longer-term infrastructure theme but feasibility, need, as well as key beneficiaries remain uncertain. As we have experienced so many times in history, once a real innovation moves from research to application, dynamics can drastically change. Often enough, early movers owning the end application are disrupted or pricing power shifts to previously unknown parts of the value chain.



Rebalancing Portfolio Changes

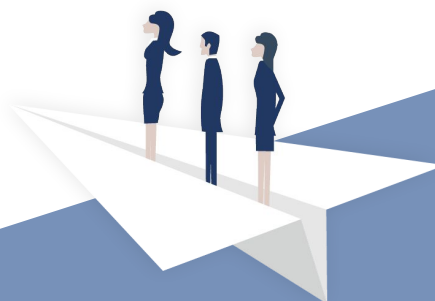
10 outgoing companies collectively accounted for 22.1% of total strategy weight before rebalancing, while 10 new positions account for 14.1% of the rebalanced portfolio. Total turnover was 24.7% and the strategy has 36 holdings.

Swissquote Innovation Money Makers – Top Weight Increases

Table 1

#	Company	Singularity Score	Singularity Sector	Pre Weight (%)	Post Weight (%)	Diff (%)
1	META PLATFORMS INC-CLASS A	100	Artificial Intelligence	5.2	7.2	2.0
2	ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES	48	Compute Power	3.5	5.3	1.8
3	GE VERNOVA INC	70	New Energy		1.6	1.6
4	MICRON TECHNOLOGY INC	81	Compute Power	6.0	7.5	1.5
5	PALO ALTO NETWORKS INC	54	Networks & Connectivity		1.5	1.5
6	TE CONNECTIVITY PLC	18	Robotics		1.5	1.5
7	S&P GLOBAL INC	41	Big Data		1.5	1.5
8	HITACHI LTD	72	New Energy		1.5	1.5
9	DANAHER CORP	60	Bioinformatics		1.4	1.4
10	HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INC	42	Robotics		1.4	1.4

Source: Bloomberg, TSG





Swissquote Innovation Money Makers

Swissquote Innovation Money Makers – Top Weight Decreases

Table 2

#	Company	Singularity Score	Singularity Sector	Pre Weight (%)	Post Weight (%)	Diff (%)
1	AMAZON.COM INC			6.8		-6.8
2	MICROSOFT CORP			5.1		-5.1
3	JOHNSON & JOHNSON			2.4		-2.4
4	SAP SE			1.7		-1.7
5	HOYA CORP			1.4		-1.4
6	ORACLE CORP			1.3		-1.3
7	INTL BUSINESS MACHINES CORP			1.1		-1.1
8	RELX PLC			1.0		-1.0
9	SALESFORCE INC			0.8		-0.8
10	INTUIT INC			0.5		-0.5

Source: Bloomberg, TSG

Swissquote Innovation Money Makers – Summary of Exposure Changes

Table 3

Singularity Sector	Pre	Post	+/-
Compute Power	40.7%	43.9%	3.2%
New Energy	17.8%	22.0%	4.2%
Artificial Intelligence	8.2%	16.1%	7.9%
Robotics	7.3%	8.3%	1.0%
Networks & Connectivity	0.0%	2.8%	2.8%
Bioinformatics	0.9%	2.8%	1.9%
Big Data	22.9%	1.5%	-21.4%
Extended Reality	0.7%	1.4%	0.7%
Advanced Materials	1.4%	1.1%	-0.3%
Market Capitalization	Post	Pre	+/-
Mega (\$250+bn)	70.1%	62.7%	-7.4%
Large (\$50-250bn)	29.9%	37.3%	7.4%

GICS Sector	Pre	Post	+/-
Information Technology	52.8%	51.0%	-1.8%
Industrials	21.2%	25.9%	4.7%
Communication Services	12.9%	14.9%	2.0%
Health Care	6.3%	5.7%	-0.6%
Financials	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%
Materials	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%
Consumer Discretionary	6.8%	0.0%	-6.8%

Region	Pre	Post	+/-
North America	69.8%	69.8%	0.0%
Western Europe	21.6%	20.6%	-1.0%
Asia Pacific	8.6%	9.7%	1.1%

*Pre: 19.06.2026, Post: 22.06.2026

Source: Bloomberg, TSG



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