UBS

For marketing purposes
Swiss edition
Data as at end-June 2026, unless otherwise indicated

UBS MSCI Japan Index Fund JPY A acc

Fund Fact Sheet

UBS Equity Funds > UBS Index Funds Equities

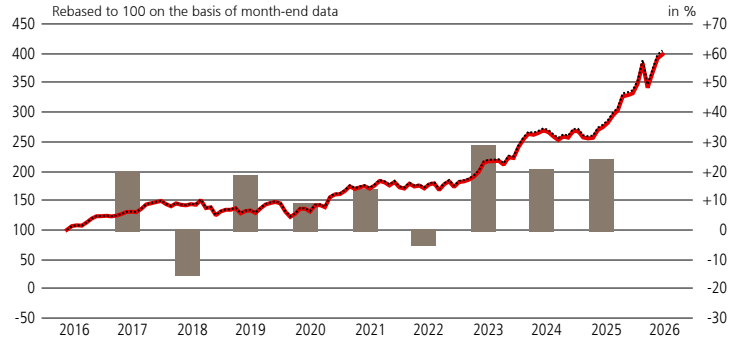
Fund description

- The fund is passively managed and is distinguished by broad diversification, low tracking errors, and low-cost management.
- The investment objective is to replicate the reference index as closely as possible and to minimize performance deviations from the benchmark.
- The MSCI Japan (NR) Index is designed to measure the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Japanese market.
- The index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market in the Japanese equity universe.
- The fund may enter into securities lending.

Name of fund	**UBS MSCI Japan**
Share class	UBS MSCI Japan Index Fund JPY A acc
ISIN	LU1419779118
Securities no.	32 729 225
Bloomberg ticker	CSEJFBJ LX
Currency of fund / share class	JPY/JPY
Launch date	17.06.2016
Dilution levy	yes
Dilution Levy in Favour of the Fund in/out	0.01 / 0.01
Issue/redemption	daily
Swing pricing	No
Accounting year end	31 December
Benchmark	MSCI Japan (NR) in JPY
Distribution	Reinvestment
Total expense ratio (TER) p.a.[1]	0.13%
Flat fee p.a.	0.13%
Name of the Management Company	UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A., Luxembourg
Fund domicile	Luxembourg
SFDR Alignment	Art.6
Overall Morningstar Rating	★★★
Morningstar ESG Risk Rating[2,3]	

1 as at 31.12.2025
2 As of 30.04.2026
3 The Morningstar ESG Risk Rating is published for transparency regardless of whether the fund is managed according to sustainability criteria or not.

Performance (basis JPY, net of fees)[1]



Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. If the currency of a financial product, financial service or its costs is different from your reference currency, the return and/or costs can increase or decrease as a result of currency fluctuations.

in %	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 YTD[2]	Jun. 2026	5 years	Ø p.a. 5 years
Fund (JPY)	-4.63	28.45	20.51	24.06	19.95	1.75	128.67	17.99
Benchmark[3]	-4.49	28.56	20.74	24.27	20.05	1.77	130.42	18.17

The performance shown does not take account of any commissions, entry or exit charges.

1 These figures refer to the past. Source for all data and chart (if not indicated otherwise): UBS Asset Management.
2 YTD: year-to-date (since beginning of the year)
3 Index (benchmark) in currency of share class (without costs)

Fund statistics

Net asset value (JPY, 30.06.2026)	38 740
Last 12 months (JPY) – high	40 039
– low	26 188
Total fund assets (JPY m)	25 548
Share class assets (JPY m)	283

	3 years	5 years
Beta	1.00	1.00
Volatility[1]		
– Fund	13.90%	13.61%
– Benchmark	13.91%	13.61%
Sharpe ratio	1.64	1.32
Risk free rate	0.20%	0.05%

1 Annualised standard deviation

For more information

UBS Fund Infoline: 0800 899 899
Internet: www.ubs.com/funds
Contact your client advisor

Portfolio management representatives

Michael Larsen
Stefan Schlichthörl
Riccardo Ghirlandi

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10 largest positions (%)

	Fund
Tokyo Electron Ltd	4.19
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group Inc	4.15
Kioxia Holdings Corp	3.43
Toyota Motor Corp	3.13
Advantest Corp	2.87
Top 5	**17.77**
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc	2.80
SoftBank Group Corp	2.68
Hitachi Ltd	2.40
Sony Group Corp	2.32
Murata Manufacturing Co Ltd	2.24
Top 10	**30.21**

Sector exposure (%)

	Fund
Industrials	23.16
Information Technology	21.95
Financials	17.64
Consumer Discretionary	14.31
Communication Services	6.41
Health Care	5.26
Materials	3.80
Consumer Staples	3.55
Real estate	1.85
Energy	1.12
Utilities	0.95

Benefits

Provides access to the performance of the index with a single transaction.
Optimised risk/return profile thanks to a broad diversification across a range of sectors.
The fund offers a high degree of transparency and cost efficiency.
UCITS compliant fund.

Risks

The fund invests in equities and may therefore be subject to high volatility. This requires an elevated risk tolerance and capacity. The value of a unit may fall below the purchase price. The fund may use derivatives which can reduce investment risks or increase risks (a.o. risk of failure of a counterparty). Every fund reveals specific risks, a detailed and comprehensive list of risk descriptions can be found in the prospectus.

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UBS AM standard glossary. For additional investment terms, please refer to the online glossary here.

Accumulation: Reinvestment of income generated by the investment fund into the fund's assets.
Active management: Here the fund manager uses their expertise to pick investments to achieve the fund's objectives.
Alpha: A fund's alpha is its outperformance relative to a benchmark. If a fund has a consistently high alpha this can indicate skillful management. If the benchmark returns 12% and the portfolio returns 14%, the outperformance (alpha) is equal to 14% - 12% = 2%. Compare with beta.
Benchmark: Index against which an investment fund's performance is measured. Also called a reference index.
Beta: A measure of risk that indicates an investment's sensitivity to fluctuations in the market, as represented by the relevant benchmark. For example, a beta of 1.2 tells us that the value of an investment fund can be expected to change by 12% if the market is forecast to move by 10%.
Bonds: Debt instruments with a fixed or variable rate of interest and generally with a fixed maturity and redemption date. The most common issuers are major companies, government bodies such as the federal government and the cantons, public institutions, and international organizations such as the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund.
Commodities: A tradeable item that can be further processed and sold. Industrial (metals), agricultural (wool, wheat, sugar) and bulk commodities (coal, iron ore) are examples. It is possible to invest in physical commodities or in derivatives based on commodity prices.
Convertible bonds: Bonds that feature a conversion right entitling the holder to convert the bond into shares of the company in question at a certain point in time and at a pre-defined conversion ratio.
Corporate bonds: Strictly speaking, corporate bonds are those issued by companies. Generally, however, the term is used to cover all bonds other than those issued by governments in their own currencies. Therefore the "credit" sector, as it is often known, includes issues by companies, supranational organizations and government agencies. The key feature that distinguishes corporate bonds from government bonds is the risk of default – see credit risk.
Correlation: A measure of the degree to which the price trends of various investment categories or instruments move in the same direction.
Derivatives: Investments whose value is linked to another investment, to the performance of a stock exchange or to some other variable factor, such as interest rates.
Distribution: Payment by an investment fund to distribute the income generated to its unit holders.
Diversification: Holding a variety of investments that typically perform differently from one another.
Duration: The duration represents the length of time for which capital is "tied up" in a bond investment. The concept of duration takes account of the time structure of returning cash flows (such as coupon repayments). The average duration of the portfolio is derived from the weighted average duration of the individual securities. The "modified duration" is derived from the duration and provides a measure of the sensitivity of bonds or bond portfolios to interest rate changes.
Emerging economy or market: Emerging markets or developing markets – mainly in Asia, Eastern Europe, and Latin America – that are growing quickly, but whose economies and stock markets have not yet reached Western standards.
Equities: Securities that represent an equity interest in a company. As a joint owner, the shareholder has rights of participation (voting right, right to information) and rights to assets (right to a share of profits, subscription rights).
Exchange traded fund (ETF): An investment fund that is traded like stocks on an exchange. Most ETFs are index funds: they hold the same securities in the same proportions as a certain index.
Feeder fund: An investment fund that invests the majority of its assets into a master fund.
Flat fee: UBS applies a so-called flat fee to most securities and money market funds. This fee is charged to the fund's assets and covers all expenses incurred in the management, administration and safekeeping of the fund's assets as well as costs incurred in the distribution of the fund (printing prospectuses, annual and semi-annual reports, costs for auditing and publication of prices, fees charged by the supervisory authority etc.). The only costs not covered are transaction costs incurred in the administration of the fund's assets (brokerage fees in line with the market, fees, duties etc. as well as any applicable taxes). UBS's flat fee is comprehensive and very client-friendly. It cannot be compared with similarly named fees from other fund providers, because these often only cover part of the investor's effective costs. Also refer to "management fee". The flat fee is not charged to the investor, but directly to the fund's assets. For example, UBS Funds domiciled in Luxembourg, Switzerland or Germany with the exception of UBS Real Estate Funds, charge a "Flat fee".
Hedging: Protecting investments against losses. UBS asset allocation funds and hedged UBS ETFs specifically hedge against exchange rate risks.
High watermark: The high watermark is used in connection with the performance fee. The fund manager calculates his or her share of the profits on the basis of the value increment over and above the last peak in the NAV. As a result, the performance fee does not become payable until all losses incurred have been completely recovered.
High yield bonds: Bonds issued by borrowers with lower credit ratings. Such bonds offer higher rates of interest, but at the same time there is also a higher risk of default, i.e. that interest payments will not be paid or that the face value will not be repaid.
Illiquid: Illiquid assets are those assets that cannot be easily bought, sold, or converted into cash. It may often be impossible to convert the asset to cash until the end of the life of the asset.
Index: Indicator of performance on one or more markets. The oldest and best-known stock market index is the Dow Jones. Indexes make it possible to compare the performance of a fund invested in a specific market with the development of that market.
Index fund: An investment fund that replicates a chosen stock market index in its stock selection and weightings as exactly as possible.
Inflation-linked bonds: An inflation-linked bond provides investors with protection from inflation by linking its principal amount or interest payments to a specific inflation index.
Investment grade: Term used to denote securities with ratings of between BBB and AAA, indicating that their credit quality is satisfactory or good.
Leverage: With derivative instruments, greater returns can be earned with a comparatively lower capital investment than

with an investment in the actual underlying instrument. This effect is called leverage.
Management fee: The charge levied by the management company for the administration of an investment fund. The amount of the fee is expressed in percentage or tenth of a percentage of the fund assets or in basis points. Less comprehensive than UBS's all-in fee and covers only part of the costs due.
Management style: Manner in which investment decisions are made to achieve the investment objective (see also active management and passive management).
Master fund: Funds invested in respective feeder funds that are then invested into the master fund. The master fund holds the portfolio investments and conducts all trading activity.
Maturity: Period from the issue of a bond to its due date or to the premature repayment of the bond. Not to be confused with duration.
Net asset value (NAV): Used to describe the value of a company's assets less the value of their liabilities.
Ø – Average.
Over the counter (OTC): An over-the-counter financial contract is one that is not traded on an exchange but is "tailor-made" for a client by a financial institution.
Passive management: Passive management seeks to attain performance equal to market or index returns.
Performance fee: For non-classical investment funds such as hedge funds, the investor must often pay, in addition to the conventional management fee, a supplementary performance fee in the form of a percentage (e.g. 20%) of the fund's annual increase in value.
Physical replication: In physical replication, an ETF invests directly in securities held in the benchmark it is tracking. To do so, the ETF can buy some or all of the securities that make up the replicated index – this method is called full replication and is suitable for liquid indexes.
Rating: The measure of a borrower's creditworthiness by special rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's or Moody's. As a rule, UBS bond funds principally invest in bonds issued by prime borrowers.
Reinvestment: The possibility of reinvesting the distribution in the same fund. Certain funds offer investors a special reinvestment discount on the issuing price if the annual distribution is reinvested.
Risk-free rate: An investment with no chance of default and a known or certain rate of return.
Share class: An investment fund can issue several types of share certificates with different criteria. The share certificate classes may differ in the amount of fees, the appropriation of income or the currency of the share certificate class.
Sharpe ratio: A measure that expresses how much higher (or lower) a return an investor can expect compared to the risk-free rate of interest (e.g., interest rates on savings accounts) per unit of risk (volatility). The risk-free rate of interest varies from currency to currency.
Standard deviation: Statistical measure of the degree to which an individual value in a probability distribution tends to vary from the mean of the distribution. The greater the degree of dispersion the greater the risk.
Swing pricing: Method used to calculate the net asset values of investment funds. This method allows transaction costs arising from subscriptions made by incoming investors and redemptions made by outgoing investors to be borne by the incoming and outgoing investors, rather than existing investors.
Switching costs: The costs of buying and selling investments in order to implement a change in investment strategy.
Synthetic replication: In contrast to physical replication, synthetic replication means that an ETF does not invest directly in the securities held in the benchmark. Instead, it enters into a swap agreement with a counterparty that promises to pay the return on the replicated index to the ETF.
Total expense ratio (TER): The ratio of total expense to a fund's average size over an annualized accounting period. Expenses are considered to include all expenses shown in the income account, including management, administration, custody, audit, legal and professional fees. For ETFs, the term TER may be used interchangeably for the flat fee (current).
Tracking error: Measure of the deviation of a fund's return compared to the return of a benchmark over a fixed period, expressed as a percentage. The more passively the investment fund is managed, the smaller the tracking error.
UCITS: Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities. A UCITS fund is an authorized fund that may be sold across all EU countries.
Volatility: A measure of the size of short-term changes in the value of an investment.
Yield to maturity: Weighted average rate earned by an investor who buys the bond portfolio today at the market price and holds the bond portfolio until maturity, also assuming that all coupon and principal payments will be made on schedule.