UBS ETF (CH)

Umbrella fund under Swiss law
(Category Other Funds for Traditional Investments)

Prospectus with integrated fund contract

December 2022

Part I Prospectus

This prospectus, together with the integrated fund contract, the Key Investor Information Document and the latest annual or semi-annual report (if published after the latest annual report), serves as the basis for all subscriptions of units of the umbrella fund/sub-funds.
Only the information contained in the prospectus, the key investor information document (KIID) and/or in the key information document or the fund contract shall be deemed to be valid.

1. Information on the umbrella fund

1.1 Establishment of the investment fund in Switzerland

The fund contract of the UBS ETF (CH) was drawn up by UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG, Basel as fund management company and submitted to the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA with the consent of UBS Switzerland AG, Zurich as custodian bank and approved by the latter for the first time on 30 October 2009.

1.2 Tax regulations relevant for the fund

The umbrella fund and sub-funds have no legal personality in Switzerland. They are subject neither to income tax nor to capital gains tax.
The fund management company may apply for a refund of all Swiss federal withholding tax levied on the umbrella fund's or sub-fund's domestic income on behalf of the umbrella fund.
Any income and capital gains realised abroad may be subject to the relevant withholding tax deductions imposed by the country of investment. These taxes are, as far as possible, reclaimed by the fund management company on behalf of investors resident in Switzerland under the terms of double taxation treaties or other such agreements.
Income distributions or accumulations made by the umbrella fund or sub-funds (to investors domiciled in Switzerland and abroad) are subject to Swiss federal withholding tax (tax at source) at a rate of 35%. Capital gains are not subject to withholding tax, provided they are distributed with a separate coupon or listed separately in the statement sent to the investor.
Investors domiciled in Switzerland may reclaim Swiss withholding tax by declaring it in their tax returns, or by submitting a separate application for a refund.
Investors domiciled outside Switzerland may reclaim Swiss withholding tax under the terms of a double taxation treaty between Switzerland and the respective investor's country of residence, provided such a treaty exists. Withholding tax cannot be reclaimed if no such treaty exists.

The sub-funds

– SBI® Corporate ESG
– SBI® AAA-BBB ESG
– SMI®
– SLI®
– SMIM®
– SPI® Mid
– SPI®
– SXI Real Estate®
– SXI Real Estate® Funds
– MSCI Switzerland
– MSCI Switzerland hedged to EUR
– MSCI Switzerland hedged to USD
– MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible
– SPI® ESG

– Gold
– Gold (EUR) hedged
– Gold (CHF) hedged
– Platinum
– Palladium
– Silver
have the following tax status:

International automatic exchange of information in tax matters (automatic exchange of information)

For the purposes of the automatic exchange of information in accordance with the Common Standard on Reporting and Due Diligence for Financial Account Information (CRS) of the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation And Development (OECD), the Fund qualifies as a non-reporting financial institution.

FATCA

This umbrella fund is sub-funds were registered with the tax authorities in the United States as Registered Deemed-Compliant Financial Institutions under a Model 2 IGA as provided for by Sections 1471–1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, including related ordinances, "FATCA").

No value added tax is currently charged on the purchase of gold, platinum, palladium or silver. The fund management company is entitled to reclaim any value added tax for the respective sub-fund charged on the purchase of gold, platinum, palladium or silver. During the period between payment of the VAT amount on the purchase price and receipt of the tax refund, this amount will be offset by borrowing in order to maintain the level of investment.

The tax information is based on the current legal situation and practice. This tax information is expressly subject to changes in legislation, jurisdiction and ordinances and the practices of tax authorities.

Holding, buying and selling fund units are subject to the tax regulations in the investor's country of domicile. For information in this regard, investors should contact their tax advisors.

1.3 Accounting year

The accounting year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

1.4 Audit firm

The audit firm is Ernst & Young Ltd., Basel.

1.5 Units

Units do not take the form of actual certificates, but exist purely as book entries. In accordance with the fund contract, the fund management company is entitled to establish, liquidate or merge unit classes for each sub-fund at any time, subject to the agreement of the custodian bank and the approval of the supervisory authority. Each sub-fund is currently subdivided into the following unit classes:

A. – SBI® Corporate ESG

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient[2]	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(CHF) A-dis	CHF	1	29.11.10	1	0.15% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Distributing

B. – SBI® AAA-BBB ESG

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient[2]	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(CHF) A-dis	CHF	1	29.11.10	1	0.15% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Distributing

C. – SMI®

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient[3]	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(CHF) A-dis	CHF	100	02.12.03	1	0.20% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Distributing

D. – SLI®

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient[5]	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(CHF) A-dis	CHF	10	10.09.07	1	0.20% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Distributing

E. – SMIM®

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient[6]	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(CHF) A-dis	CHF	10	08.04.10	1	0.25% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Distributing

F. – SPI® Mid

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient[7]	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(CHF) A-dis	CHF	10	18.07.11	1	0.25% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Distributing

G. – SPI®

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient[8]	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(CHF) A-dis	CHF	10	18.07.11	1	0.15% p.a.[5]	Bearer	Distributing

H. – SXI Real Estate®

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient[9]	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(CHF) A-dis	CHF	50	31.03.11	1	0.25% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Distributing

I. – SXI Real Estate® Funds

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient[10]	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(CHF) A-dis	CHF	3	03.11.09	1	0.25% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Distributing

J. – MSCI Switzerland

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient[11]	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(CHF) A-dis	CHF	150	31.10.13	1	0.20% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Distributing

K. – MSCI Switzerland hedged to EUR

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient[11]	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(EUR) A-dis	EUR	10	31.10.13	1	0.30% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Distributing

L. – MSCI Switzerland hedged to USD

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient[11]	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(USD) A-dis	USD	100	31.10.13	1	0.30% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Distributing

M. – MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient[12]	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(CHF) A-dis	CHF	100	11.09.17	1	0.28% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Distributing
(CHF) A-acc	CHF	100	06.09.19	1	0.28% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Accumulating

N. – SPI ® ESG

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient[12]	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(CHF) A-acc	CHF	20	23.02.2021	1	0.15% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Accumulating

Q. – Gold

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(USD) A-dis	USD	Approx. 17 ounces[14]	6.01.10	1	0.23% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Distributing

R. – Gold (EUR) hedged

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(EUR) A-dis	EUR	Approx. 1/20 ounce[15]	25.01.10	1	0.23% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Distributing

S. – Gold (CHF) hedged

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(CHF) A-dis	CHF	Approx. 1/20 ounce[15]	17.12.09	1	0.23% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Distributing

T. – Platinum

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(USD) A-dis	USD	Approx. 1/10 ounce	06.09.10	1	0.35% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Distributing

U. – Palladium

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(USD) A-dis	USD	Approx. 1/10 ounce	25.11.10	1	0.35% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Distributing

V. – Silver

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial index quotient	Launch date	Smallest tradable lot	Flat fee p.a.	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
(USD) A-dis	USD	Approx. 10 ounces	25.11.10	1	0.45% p.a.[4]	Bearer	Distributing

1 n.a.
2 n.a.
3 Of the value of the SMI® price index
4 Flat fee charged by the fund management company. This is appropriated for management purposes, asset management and marketing and distribution of the sub-funds and also for all tasks of the custodian bank.
5 Of the value of the SLI® price index
6 Of the value of the SMIM® price index
7 Of the value of the SPI® Mid price index
8 Of the value of the SPI® price index
9 Of the value of the SXI Real Estate® price index
10 Of the value of the SXI Real Estate® Funds price index. As of 31 August 2021 (after the close of trading), the units were split with a ratio of 1:7. The new split units were traded for the first time on 1 September 2021.
11 Of the value of the total return net MSCI Switzerland price index
12 Of the value of the total return net index MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped

14 As per 25 October 2019 (after closing) the units have been split with a ratio of 1:3. The new split units have been traded on 28 October 2019 for the first time.
15 As per 25 October 2019 (after closing) the units have been split with a ratio of 1:2. The new split units have been traded on 28 October 2019 for the first time.
16 Of the value of the SPI® ESG Weighted price index

Detailed information on the unit classes is contained in the fund contract (cf. Part II, § 6)
The unit classes are not segmented assets. Accordingly, the possibility that a unit class may be liable for the liabilities of another unit class cannot be ruled out, even though costs as a rule may only be charged to the specific unit class benefiting from a specific service.

The fund of funds structure for the sub-funds
"– SXI Real Estate® Funds" and "– SXI Real Estate®"

Since the sub-funds invest predominantly in target funds and can carry out direct investments to a limited extent only, they are considered to be funds of funds. The particular structure of "– SXI Real Estate® Funds" and "– SXI Real Estate®" means that they have the following advantages over funds and sub-funds which make direct investments:

– Investing in existing collective investments (target funds) ensures broader diversification and a greater spreading of risk compared with an investment in directly investing funds or sub-funds;
– For a fund of funds, diversification is limited not only to their own investments, since target funds are also subject to the stricter regulations governing risk diversification. Funds of funds therefore enable investors to invest in a product that exhibits risk diversification at two levels and therefore minimises the risk of the individual target funds.
  The particular structure of "– SXI Real Estate® Funds" and "– SXI Real Estate®" means that they also have the following disadvantages over funds and sub-funds which make direct investments:
– Certain remuneration and incidental costs may accrue twice as a result of investing in units of existing collective investments (for example, commission to the custodian bank and central administrative unit, administrative and advisory commissions and issuing/redemption commissions of target funds in which investments are made). Such remuneration and expenses are charged at both the target fund and the fund-of-funds levels.

1.6 Listing and trading

1.6.1 Listing on SIX Swiss Exchange

This prospectus serves as listing prospectus for the listing of sub-fund units on SIX Swiss Exchange. The fund management company is responsible for the information contained in this prospectus. To the best of the fund management company's knowledge and belief, the information in this prospectus is correct and no significant circumstances have been omitted.
Units are listed on SIX Swiss Exchange in order to enable investors to buy and sell units on a liquid, regulated secondary market, i.e. on the stock exchange, in addition to being able to subscribe to and redeem units directly from the fund management company and its distributors. Details regarding the purchase of units in the primary and secondary markets are given in section 5.2.

A. – SBI® Corporate ESG
Units of unit class (CHF) A-dis were listed on SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX") under the name SBI® Domestic Government 1-3. Trading of units in unit classes (CHF) A-dis began on 3 December 2010 and is conducted in Swiss francs. The initial issue value for units of unit classes named "(CHF) A-dis" corresponds roughly to the value of the price index of the SBI® Domestic Government for the respective maturity segment. The sub-fund changed its name to SBI® Corporate ESG as of 1 October 2021.

B. – SBI® AAA-BBB ESG
Units of unit class (CHF) A-dis were listed on SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX") under the name SBI® Domestic Government 3-7. Trading of units in unit classes (CHF) A-dis began on 3 December 2010 and is conducted in Swiss francs. The initial issue value for units of unit classes named "(CHF) A-dis" corresponds roughly to the value of the price index of the SBI® Domestic Government for the respective maturity segment. The sub-fund changed its name to SBI® AAA-BBB ESG as of 1 October 2021.

C. – SMI®
Units of unit class (CHF) A-dis were listed on SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX"). Trading of units in unit class (CHF) A-dis began on 5 December 2003 and is conducted in Swiss francs. The initial issue value for units of unit classes with (CHF) A-dis corresponds roughly to 1/100 of the price index of the SMI®.

D. – SLI®
Units of unit class (CHF) A-dis were listed on SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX"). Trading of units in unit class (CHF) A-dis began on 14 September 2007 and is conducted in Swiss francs. The initial issue value for units of unit classes with (CHF) A-dis corresponds roughly to 1/10 of the price index of the SLI®.

E. – SMIM®
Units of unit class (CHF) A-dis were listed on SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX"). Trading of units in unit class (CHF) A-dis began on 8 April 2010 and is conducted in Swiss francs. The initial issue value for units of unit classes with (CHF) A-dis corresponds roughly to 1/10 of the price index of the SMIM®.

F. – SPI® Mid
Units of unit class (CHF) A-dis were listed on SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX"). Trading of units in unit class (CHF) A-dis began on 21 July 2011 and is conducted in Swiss francs. The initial issue value for units of unit classes with (CHF) A-dis corresponds roughly to 1/10 of the price index of the SPI® Mid.

G. – SPI®
Units of unit class (CHF) A-dis were listed on SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX"). Trading of units in unit class (CHF) A-dis began on 21 July 2011 and is conducted in Swiss francs. The initial issue value for units of unit classes with (CHF) A-dis corresponds roughly to 1/10 of the price index of the SPI®.

H. – SXI Real Estate®
Units of unit class (CHF) A-dis were listed on SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX"). Trading of units in unit class (CHF) A-dis began on 6 April 2011 and is conducted in Swiss francs. The initial issue value for units of unit classes with (CHF) A-dis corresponds roughly to 1/50 of the price index of the SXI Real Estate®.

I. – SXI Real Estate® Funds
Units of unit class (CHF) A-dis were listed on SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX"). Trading of units in unit class (CHF) A-dis began on 9 November 2009 and is conducted in Swiss francs. The initial issue value for units of unit classes with (CHF) A-dis corresponds roughly to one-third of the price index of the SXI Real Estate® Funds.

J. – MSCI Switzerland
Units of unit class (CHF) A-dis are listed on SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX"). Trading of units in unit class (CHF) A-dis began on November 2013 and be conducted in Swiss francs. The initial issue value for units of unit classes with (CHF) A-dis corresponds roughly to 1/150 of the MSCI Switzerland Net Return CHF Index.

K. – MSCI Switzerland hedged to EUR
Units of unit class (EUR) A-dis are listed on SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX"). Trading of units in unit class (EUR) A-dis began on November 2013 and be conducted in euro. The initial issue value for units of unit classes with (EUR) A-dis corresponds roughly to 1/10 of the Net Total Return Index of the MSCI Switzerland, 100% hedged to EUR.

L. – MSCI Switzerland hedged to USD
Units of unit class (USD) A-dis are listed on SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX"). Trading of units in unit class (USD) A-dis began on November 2013 and be conducted in US dollars. The initial issue value for units of unit classes with (USD) A-dis corresponds roughly to 1/100 of the Net Total Return Index of the MSCI Switzerland, 100% hedged to USD.

M. – MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible
Units of unit classes (CHF) A-dis and (CHF) A-acc are listed on SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX"). Trading of units in unit class (CHF) A-dis began on September 2017 and be conducted in Swiss francs. The initial issue value for units of unit classes with (CHF) A-dis corresponds roughly to 1/100 of the MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped Net Total Return CHF Index. Trading of units in unit class (CHF) A-acc began on 10 September 2019 and is conducted in Swiss francs. The initial issue value for units of unit classes with (CHF) A-acc corresponds roughly to 1/100 of the MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped Net Total Return CHF Index.

N. – SPI® ESG
Units of unit class (CHF) A-acc were listed on SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX"). Trading of units in unit class (CHF) A-acc began on 23 February 2021 and is conducted in Swiss francs.

Q. – Gold
R. – Gold (EUR) hedged
S. – Gold (CHF) hedged
For the sub-funds "– Gold" "– Gold (EUR) hedged" and "– Gold (CHF) hedged", units of unit class (EUR) A-dis were listed on SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX"). Trading in unit class (CHF) A-dis of "– Gold (CHF) hedged" began on 22 December 2009. Trading in unit class (USD) A-dis of "– Gold" began on 12 January 2010. Trading in the unit class (EUR) A-dis of "– Gold (EUR) hedged" began on 29 January 2010. Trading is carried out in the relevant accounting currency of the sub-fund. The initial issue value for the "A-dis" unit class corresponds to roughly one-tenth of an ounce of gold in the respective currency of account (for the hedged unit classes). Units of unit class "– Gold (USD) A-dis" have been split as per 25 October 2019 (after closing) with a ratio of 1:3. Units of unit class "– Gold (EUR) hedged (EUR) A-dis" and "– Gold (CHF) hedged (CHF) A-dis" have been split as per 25 October 2019 (after closing) with a ratio of 1:2.

T. – Platinum
Units of unit class (USD) A-dis were listed on SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX"). Trading of units in unit class (USD) A-dis began on 10 September 2010 and is conducted in Swiss francs. The initial issue value for unit classes with "(USD) A-dis" is equivalent to around 1/10 of an ounce in the equivalent value of the relevant currency of account.

U. – Palladium
Units of unit class (USD) A-dis were listed on SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX"). Trading of units in unit class (USD) A-dis began on 30 November 2010 and is conducted in Swiss francs. The initial issue value for unit class (USD) A-dis is equivalent to around 1/10 of an ounce in the equivalent value of the relevant currency of account.

V. – Silver
Units of unit class (USD) A-dis were listed on SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX"). Trading of units in unit class (USD) A-dis began on 30 November 2010 and is conducted in Swiss francs. The initial issue value for unit class (USD) A-dis is equivalent to around 10 ounces in the equivalent value of the relevant currency of account.

Conversion

The minimum investment for units of all classes is one unit. There is currently no minimum subscription amount for additional subscriptions. The unitholders may request at any time that their units be converted into another unit class of the same sub-fund based on the net asset values of the two unit classes affected if the conditions for holding the unit class into which the conversion is to take place are met.

Market makers

The market makers' task is to ensure that there is a market for trading units of the sub-funds and, within this context, to enter bid and ask rates for the sub-funds' units in the SIX Swiss Exchange trading system.
FINMA requires the custodian bank to ensure that the difference ("spread") between the indicative net asset value per sub-fund unit calculated on the basis of the net asset value per sub-fund unit and adjusted to take account of trading-induced changes in the prices of the stocks in the SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad for the sub-fund "– SXI Real Estate® Funds" ("Intraday net asset value") and the prices of the stocks in the SXI Real Estate® Broad for the sub-fund "– SXI Real Estate®" and in the underlying gold price for the sub-funds "– Gold", "– Gold (EUR) hedged" and "– Gold (CHF) hedged" as well as in the underlying platinum price for the sub-fund "– Platinum", the underlying palladium price for the sub-fund "– Palladium", the underlying silver price for the sub-fund "– Silver" and the price at which investors buy and sell units via SIX Swiss Exchange is reduced to an appropriately low level as set out below.
FINMA also requires the custodian bank to ensure that the difference ("spread") between the indicative net asset value per unit calculated on the basis of the net asset value per sub-fund unit and adjusted to take account of trading-induced changes in the prices of the stocks included in the SMI® for the sub-fund "– SMI®", in the prices of the stocks included in the SLI® for the sub-fund "–SLI®", in the prices of stocks included in the SMIM® for the sub-fund "– SMIM®" as well as the prices of the stocks included in the SBI Domestic Government for the sub-funds "– Swiss Bond Index® Domestic Government 1-3" and "– Swiss Bond Index® Domestic Government 3-7" as well as in the prices of the stocks included in the SPI® Mid for the sub-fund "– SPI® Mid", the prices of the stocks included in the SPI® Index ("SPI®") for the sub-fund "– SPI®" and the prices of the stocks included in the MSCI Switzerland for the sub-fund "– MSCI Switzerland", in the prices of stocks included in the MSCI Switzerland hedged to EUR for the sub-fund "– MSCI Switzerland hedged to EUR", in the prices of the stocks included in the MSCI Switzerland hedged to USD for the sub-fund "– MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to USD", in the prices of the stocks included in the MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped for the sub-fund "– MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible", in the prices of the stocks included in the SPI® ESG Weighted for the sub-fund "– SPI® ESG" and the price at which investors buy and sell units via SIX Swiss Exchange is reduced to an appropriately low level as set

out below.
Pursuant to the agreement concluded between SIX Swiss Exchange and the market makers, the latter shall undertake to maintain a market for umbrella fund units within a certain framework and under normal conditions, and, within this context, enter bid and ask prices for umbrella fund units in the SIX Swiss Exchange trading system, which as a rule, and under normal conditions, shall not exceed a spread of 2% (1% above and below the intraday net asset value). Under normal market conditions, bond ETFs should not exceed a spread of 1% (0.5% higher or lower than the intraday net asset value) for bonds with a residual term of 3 years, or 0.5% (0.25% higher or lower than the intraday net asset value) for bonds with a residual term of less than 3 years.
The companies selected as market makers for trading of units are listed on the Internet at https://www.six-group.com/exchanges/funds/etf/productprovider_list_en.html under UBS and notified to the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA). The following companies, among others, have concluded a market maker contract:
UBS AG, business area Investment Bank
Clearing will be carried out via SIX SIS AG "SIS".

1.6.2. Secondary-Listing on Mexican Stock Exchange (Bolsa Mexicana de Valores [BMV])

This prospectus serves for the secondary-listing (cross-listing) of units of the following sub-funds and unit classes on Bolsa Mexicana de Valores (BMV). The fund management company is responsible for the information contained in this prospectus. To the best of the fund management company's knowledge and belief, the information in this prospectus is correct and no significant circumstances have been omitted.

– Gold
The secondary-listing (cross-listing) for units of the unit class (USD) A-dis of the sub-fund "– Gold" has been applied on 6 January 2021. Trading is conducted in Mexican Pesos (MXN).

1.7 Terms for the issue and redemption of fund units

The investor may acquire sub-fund units on the primary or secondary market. The issue and redemption of sub-fund units by the fund management company or its distributors is known as the primary market. The conditions set out in section 1.8.1 shall apply. Buying on the secondary market refers to a purchase or sale via the stock exchange at the conditions defined under section 1.8.3.

1.7.1 Issue and redemption of fund units on the primary market

Units of the sub-funds may be issued or redeemed on every bank business day (Monday to Friday). No issue or redemption will take place on Swiss public holidays (Easter, Whitsun, Christmas [incl. 24 December], New Year [incl. 31 December], the Swiss national holiday [1 August] etc.), or on days when the stock exchanges/markets in the relevant sub-fund's principal investment countries are closed, or when 50% or more of the fund's investments cannot be valued in an adequate manner, or under the exceptional circumstances defined under §17 point 5 of the fund contract. The fund management company and the custodian bank are entitled to reject applications for subscription at their own discretion.

A. – SBI® Corporate ESG
B. – SBI® AAA-BBB ESG
C. – SMI®
D. – SLI®
E. – SMIM®
F. – SPI® Mid
G. – SPI®
J. – MSCI Switzerland
K. – MSCI Switzerland hedged to EUR
L. – MSCI Switzerland hedged to USD
M. – MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible
N. – SPI® ESG

Issue and redemption orders entered at the custodian bank by 4:00 p.m. (cut-off time) on a bank business day (order day) will be settled on the following bank business day (valuation day) on the basis of the net asset value calculated on this date.

H. – SXI Real Estate®
I. – SXI Real Estate® Funds
Issue and redemption orders entered at the custodian bank by 3:00 p.m. (cut-off time) on a bank business day (order day) will be settled on the following bank business day (valuation day) on the basis of the net asset value calculated on this date.

Q. – Gold
R. – Gold (EUR) hedged
S. – Gold (CHF) hedged
T. – Platinum
U. – Palladium
V. – Silver
Issue and redemption orders entered at the custodian bank by 3:30 p.m. (cut-off time) on a bank business day (order day) will be settled on the following bank business day (valuation day) on the basis of the net asset value calculated on this date.
For payments in kind in gold, platinum, palladium or silver, a cut-off time of 12 noon applies so that orders can be entered at the custodian bank by 3.30 p.m.
Issue and redemption prices are rounded to the smallest corresponding unit of the accounting currency of the individual sub-fund.

Payment for all sub-funds is made in each case at the latest three bank business days after the valuation date (value date maximum of three days).
Units shall not take the form of actual certificates but shall exist purely as book entries.

1.7.2 Payments in kind

Q. – Gold
R. – Gold (EUR) hedged
S. – Gold (CHF) hedged
Investors in units of all currently launched unit classes with "A-dis" of the sub-funds "– Gold (EUR) hedged" and "– Gold (CHF) hedged" may request a pay-out/booking in gold (payment in kind) instead of a redemption payout in cash in the event of termination.

T. – Platinum
U. – Palladium
V. – Silver

In the event of termination, investors in units of all currently launched unit classes of the sub-funds "– Platinum", "– Palladium" and "– Silver" may request a payout/booking in platinum, palladium or silver instead of a redemption payout in cash.

The foregoing shall be subject to measures of currency policy or any other official measures which prohibit the delivery of physical gold, platinum, palladium or silver from the respective sub-fund, or which hamper such delivery to such an extent that the custodian bank cannot reasonably be expected to proceed with a payment in kind.

The right to a payment in kind from the respective sub-funds and/or unit classes for the sub-funds "– Gold", "– Gold (EUR) hedged" and "Gold (CHF) hedged" is in principle restricted to the standard unit of 1 bar of approximately 12.5 kg with the customary purity of 995/1000 as well to other permissible investments involving common units pursuant to § 8 b, c and d of the fund contract (bars of 1 kg, ½ kg, ¼ kg, 100 g, 50 g, 20 g, 10 g, 5 g, 2 g, 1 g and 1 fine ounce with the customary purity of 995/1000). Common units other than the standard unit of approximately 12.5 kg shall only be provided where available and denominated in the largest deliverable units possible for the redemption calculation, in application of the manufacturing premiums valid at the time of delivery and with other costs (such as those for mintage, delivery, insurance, deductions for differences in purity, etc.) charged to the investor. The delivery times specified in the prospectus shall apply. The custodian bank and the fund management company are not obliged to comply with a request for payment in kind involving deliverable units other than the largest possible deliverable unit applicable for the redemption calculation of the respective investor.
The application for payment in kind must be submitted to the custodian bank when notice is given. For the aforementioned standard unit of gold bars of approximately 12.5 kg, delivery shall take place within a maximum of 10 bank business days, currently at the headquarters of the holding and delivery office in Zurich. In such an event, ownership shall be transferred at the time of delivery at the headquarters of the delivery office. The commission specified in the prospectus and fund contract shall be levied before the gold is delivered. Delivery periods for other common units shall be agreed on a case-by-case basis, and may involve periods of up to 30 bank business days.

The right to payment in kind from the respective sub-funds and/or unit classes for the sub-funds "– Platinum" and "– Palladium" is in principle limited to standard bars according to LPPM of between 1 kg and 6 kg and a purity of 999.5/1000 or better.
The application for payment in kind must be submitted to the custodian bank when notice is given. For the aforementioned standard bars according to LPPM of between 1 kg and 6 kg, delivery shall take place within a maximum of 10 bank business days, currently at the headquarters of the holding and delivery office in Zurich. The standard bars according to LPPM of between 1 kg and 6 kg may only be provided in the available sizes. In such an event, ownership shall be transferred at the time of delivery at the headquarters of the delivery office. The commission specified in the prospectus and fund contract shall be levied before the platinum or palladium is delivered. Upon delivery of the platinum or palladium, the investor is charged value added tax with the current valid tax rate at present on the market value of the platinum or palladium acquired.
The right to payment in kind from the respective sub-funds and/or unit classes for the sub-fund "– Silver" is in principle limited to standard bars according to LBMA of between 23.3 kg and 34.2 kg and a purity of 999/1000 or better.
The application for payment in kind must be submitted to the custodian bank when notice is given. For the aforementioned standard bars according to LBMA of between 23.3 kg and 34.2 kg, delivery shall take place within a maximum of 10 bank business days, currently at the headquarters of the holding and delivery office in Zurich. The standard bars according to LBMA of between 23.3 kg and 34.2 kg may only be provided in the available sizes. In such an event, ownership shall be transferred at the time of delivery at the headquarters of the delivery office. The commission specified in the prospectus and fund contract shall be levied before the silver is delivered. Upon delivery of the silver, the investor is charged value added tax with the current valid tax rate at present on the market value of the silver acquired.
No value added tax is payable on deliveries of gold. The commission specified in the prospectus and fund contract shall be levied before the gold is delivered.
The costs for the delivery of gold, platinum and palladium in Switzerland are subject to value added tax. No deliveries shall be made outside of Switzerland.

The fund management company shall draw up a report detailing the permissible investments delivered and setting out the price on the transfer date, the number of units transferred in return and any compensatory settlement necessary in cash. In each individual case, the custodian bank ensures that the parties have acted in good faith and that the aforementioned conditions have been met, and checks the concurrent valuation of the permissible investments deposited / delivered along with the corresponding sub-fund units in accordance with the relevant provisions in the product appendices in the Special Section.
It shall immediately notify the external auditors of any reservations or criticisms or cause for complaint it may have. All relevant transactions shall be disclosed in the annual report.
If an investor decides to avail him- or herself of the payment in kind option, the information required in order to process the transaction (e.g. client's account number, client's identity) must be disclosed to the fund management company via the custodian bank. With the payment in kind instructions, the investor authorises the custodian bank to proceed with said disclosure. The order may otherwise be rejected.

1.7.3 Purchase and sale of fund units on the secondary market

In contrast to issues and redemptions on the primary market, the issuing and redemption commissions stipulated in § 19 do not apply to the purchase and sale of fund units via the stock exchange. Investors are only required to bear the commission usually incurred when carrying out stock market transactions. In addition, investors in the secondary market must also bear the costs for the difference between the price an investor is willing to pay for shares (the "bid price") and the price at which an investor is willing the sell the shares (the "offer price"). This difference between the bid and offer prices is often called the "spread" or the "bid-offer spread".
In general, such transactions are identical to the acquisition or sale of equities via SIX Index AG. Units are purchased and sold at current market prices. This is a far more flexible situation for investors in terms of pricing than is the case when subscribing/redeeming units via the fund management company or its distributors.
As is the case when purchasing stocks, buy and sell orders may be placed with limits (limit orders). Current market prices can be accessed via www.ubs.com/etf.
Units are not traded when SIX Index AG, the exchange upon which the units are listed, is closed.
In terms of Swiss stamp duty, fund units are taxable certificates. Fund units which are issued or transferred on the secondary market may therefore become liable to Swiss stamp duty at a rate of up to 0.15% if a domestic securities dealer is involved in the transaction as either a counterparty or an intermediary.

1.8 Appropriation of income

See section 5.1 Key data

1.9 Investment objective and investment policy of the sub-funds of the umbrella fund

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds (the "Benchmark Regulation"), index providers must be recorded in the register of administrators and benchmarks of ESMA.

- MSCI Limited was included in this register as of 7 March 2018.
- Solactive AG as index provider of the sub-funds Gold (CHF) hedged and Gold (EUR) hedged has been added to this register as well.
- The London Metal Exchange was included in this register as of 3 December 2019. Bloomberg Index Services Limited was included in this register as of 18 October 2019.

In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/2011 (BMR), several benchmarks of SIX Financial Information AG are included in the register of third-country benchmarks of ESMA.
Unless otherwise specified in this prospectus, the indices used as benchmarks by the sub-funds ("use" defined in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 (the "Benchmark Regulation")) are, as at the date of this prospectus, provided by benchmark administrators appearing in the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA pursuant to Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation.
Up-to-date information on whether the benchmark is provided by an administrator included in the register of EU and third-country benchmark administrators of

ESMA is available at https://registers.esma.europa.eu/publication.
In the event that a benchmark changes significantly or is no longer made available, the fund management company shall, as required by Article 28 (2) of the Benchmark Regulation, maintain a written plan containing the measures specified for such an event ("contingency plan"). Unitholders may inspect the contingency plan free of charge upon request at the registered office of the fund management company.

A. – SBI® Corporate ESG

1.9.1.1 Investment objective

The sub-fund aims to replicate the price and return performance of the SBI® ESG Corporate Index gross of fees. The sub-fund invests in bonds issued by sustainable Swiss- and foreign-domiciled companies included in the Swiss Bond Index (SBI).
SBI® is a registered trademark of SIX Index AG.
The ETF issuer (UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG) and the index provider (SIX Index AG) are independent of one another. The SBI® reflects the price performance of bonds denominated in Swiss francs (CHF) that are listed on SIX Swiss Exchange.
The SBI® has strict acceptance criteria. Each bond must have a residual term of at least one year and an issue volume of at least CHF 100 million. Finally, every bond must have a rating of "BBB" or higher.
The benchmark measures the performance of Swiss franc (CHF) denominated bonds taking into account environmental, social and governance factors. These factors are quantified using a framework provided by Inrate (an independent Swiss sustainability rating agency) and corresponding sustainability data. Consideration is given to issuers that are more committed to environmental or social aspects (**ESG factors**) than others. In order to identify these issuers, both product and standard-based exclusion criteria (**"negative screening"**) and an ESG rating-based **"best-in-class approach"** are applied, which requires a minimum ESG rating for an issuer to be considered. These issuers are weighted higher than the traditional benchmark based on the index methodology of the independent index administrator SIX Group. Further information can be found in the fund contract.
The SBI® ESG Corporate is a sub-index of the SBI® and comprises bonds issued by sustainable Swiss- and foreign-domiciled companies included in the Swiss Bond Index (SBI).
Each bond included in the index is weighted by its market capitalisation.
The composition of the index is periodically updated by SIX Index AG.
The main risks of the sub-fund are that the return and value of the units are subject to changes arising from fluctuations in the returns and value of the shares held in the SBI® ESG Corporate Index (**market risk**). Deviations can result from various factors. **Tracking errors** can also occur, for example due to different reinvestment dates for coupon payments received, transaction costs and rounding differences. Such factors include costs and expenses incurred. Furthermore, **concentration limits** and other legal or supervisory restrictions can play a role. The **illiquidity** of certain securities can be a further reason why it may not be possible to acquire all stocks in the index according to their weighting or to acquire them at all. Under these circumstances, the fund management company will try to maintain a representative selection of stocks from the index, with the aid of quantitative methods. These methods include, for example, considering the addition of individual securities to a sub-fund based on their particular investment characteristics or their liquidity.

All information on the SBI® ESG Corporate Index is available on the SIX Index AG websites:
http://www.six-swiss-exchange.com/indices/bonds/special_products_de.html
http://www.six-swiss-exchange.com/indices/bonds/sbi_de.html

- All master data on the indices
- Index regulations
- Factsheet
- Daily index composition
- Historical closing prices for all types of calculation on a daily basis.

1.9.1.2 Investment policy

The sub-fund physically replicates the index by acquiring a sub-set of the index components (stratified sampling).
Depending on each sub-fund's investment objective, the sub-fund is required to carry out the corresponding corrections or reweighting of its investments when changes are made to the index. The fund management company monitors such index changes and carries out the necessary adjustments for the sub-fund.
In addition, the assignment of costs, i.e. the fixed payment of the management fee on an annual basis from the sub-fund's assets, may lead to relative outperformance in falling markets and underperformance of the sub-fund versus the index in rising markets, as 1/365 of the annual management fee is assigned and deducted from the sub-fund's assets on a rotating basis each day.
In addition, from a statistical standpoint, the index components can never be replicated as whole numbers. Component shares are nearly always calculated to 100% with decimal places. It is common practice in the industry that decimal places are rounded and that the remaining money is held in cash.
Coupon payments can also lead the cash component to rise as reinvestment in the index on the one hand or the reinvestment in the index component on the other cannot take place on the same day and at the same conditions.
Transaction costs are incurred by the sub-fund for the purchase and sale of securities when index adjustments are made. These are not taken into account when the index is calculated.
The sub-funds are passively managed and replicate the benchmark. The sub-fund takes into account sustainability risks when making investment decisions by including, among other things, environmental or social characteristics or a combination of these characteristics and by ensuring that the companies in which investments are made apply good corporate governance practices. The sub-fund therefore qualifies after the evaluation of UBS Asset Management as an "Article 8 financial product" under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector (SFDR). Further information can be found in the Annex to this prospectus. Investors are advised to read the disclosure at the end of this provision 1.3.

In addition, under Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the "Taxonomy Regulation"), for a financial product classified under Article 8(1) of the Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) that advertises environmental features, additional disclosures regarding this objective must be made as of 1 January 2022. In addition, it must describe how and to what extent its investments flow into economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable according to Article 3 of the Taxonomy Ordinance. However, due to a lack of reliable, up-to-date and verifiable data, the fund management company is not in a position to provide the required information for the sub-fund as of 1 January 2022. The fund management company does not undertake to make a minimum proportion of investments for the sub-fund that qualify as environmentally sustainable within the meaning of Article 3 of the Taxonomy Ordinance (which means that the sub-fund will not qualify for taxonomy until further notice). In view of recent and ongoing developments in sustainable financing at European level, this information will be updated as soon as the necessary data is available to the fund management company. If necessary, the prospectus is updated to describe how and to what extent the investments underlying the sub-fund flow into economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the Taxonomy Regulation.

Detailed information on the investment policy and its restrictions is contained in the fund contract (cf. part II; §§ 7–15 as well as the relevant product appendix in the Special Section).

1.9.1.3. Use of derivatives

The fund management company may use derivatives. Even under extraordinary market circumstances, however, the use of derivatives may not alter the sub-fund's investment objectives or lead to a change in its investment profile.
Commitment approach I (simplified procedure) shall be used for the measurement of risk.

Derivatives are used solely to hedge investment positions.
Only basic forms of derivatives, i.e. call or put options, credit default swaps (CDSs), swaps and forward transactions (futures and forwards), may be used as described in detail in the fund contract (cf. § 12 of the fund contract and the relevant product appendix in the Special Section), provided their underlying securities are permissible investments in accordance with the investment policy. The derivative transactions may be concluded on either an exchange or other regulated market open to the public, or in OTC (over-the-counter) trading. Besides market risk, derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the contracting party is unable to meet its obligations and causes a financial loss as a result.
With a CDS, the default risk of a credit position is transferred from the risk seller to the risk buyer. The latter receives a premium as compensation. The level of this premium depends on a number of factors including the likelihood of a loss occurring and the maximum size of the loss; as a rule both factors are difficult to assess, which in turn increases the risk associated with CDSs. The sub-fund may act as a risk buyer or seller.
Even under extraordinary market circumstances, the use of these instruments may not result in the sub-fund's assets being leveraged, nor may it be tantamount to a short sale.

B. – SBI® AAA-BBB ESG

1.9.2.1 Investment objective
The sub-fund aims to replicate the price and return performance of the SBI® ESG Screened AAA-BBB Index gross of fees. The sub-fund invests in bonds issued by sustainable Swiss- and foreign-domiciled issuers included in the Swiss Bond Index (SBI).
SBI® is a registered trademark of SIX Index AG.
The ETF issuer (UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG) and the index provider (SIX Index AG) are independent of one another. The SBI® reflects the price performance of bonds denominated in Swiss francs (CHF) that are listed on SIX Swiss Exchange.
The SBI® has strict acceptance criteria. Each bond must have a residual term of at least one year and an issue volume of at least CHF 100 million. Finally, every bond must have a rating of "BBB" or higher.
The benchmark measures the performance of Swiss franc (CHF) denominated bonds taking into account environmental, social and governance factors. These factors are quantified using a framework provided by Inrate (an independent Swiss sustainability rating agency) and corresponding sustainability data. Consideration is given to issuers that are more committed to environmental or social aspects (**ESG factors**) than others. In order to identify these issuers, both product and standard-based exclusion criteria (**"negative screening"**) and an ESG rating-based **"best-in-class approach"** are applied, which requires a minimum ESG rating for an issuer to be considered. These issuers are weighted higher than the traditional benchmark based on the index methodology of the independent index administrator SIX Group. In addition, all issuers that are included in the exclusion list of the Swiss Association for Responsible Investment (SVVK) or that do not meet the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) criteria are excluded from the index. Further information can be found in the fund contract.
The SBI® ESG Screened AAA-BBB Index is a sub-index of the SBI® and comprises bonds issued by Swiss- and foreign-domiciled issuers included in the Swiss Bond Index (SBI).
Each bond included in the index is weighted by its market capitalisation.
The composition of the index is periodically updated by SIX Index AG.
The main **risks** of the sub-fund are that the return and value of the units are subject to changes arising from fluctuations in the returns and value of the shares held in the SBI® ESG Screened AAA-BBB Index (**market risk**). Deviations can result from various factors. **Tracking errors** can also occur, for example due to different reinvestment dates for coupon payments received, transaction costs and rounding differences. Such factors include costs and expenses incurred. Furthermore, **concentration limits** and other legal or supervisory restrictions can play a role. The **illiquidity** of certain securities can be a further reason why it may not be possible to acquire all stocks in the index according to their weighting or to acquire them at all. Under these circumstances, the fund management company will try to maintain a representative selection of stocks from the index, with the aid of quantitative methods. These methods include, for example, considering the addition of individual securities to a sub-fund based on their particular investment characteristics or their liquidity.

All information on the SBI® ESG Screened AAA-BBB Index is available on the SIX Index AG websites:
https://www.six-group.com/de/products-services/the-swiss-stock-exchange/market-data/indices.html
https://www.six-group.com/de/products-services/the-swiss-stock-exchange/market-data/indices/bond-indices/sbi-swiss-bond-indices.htmlxx

– All master data on the indices
– Index regulations
– Fact sheet
– Daily index composition
– Historical closing prices for all types of calculation on a daily basis.

1.9.2.2 Investment policy
The sub-fund physically replicates the index by acquiring a sub-set of the index components (stratified sampling).
Depending on each sub-fund's investment objective, the sub-fund is required to carry out the corresponding corrections or reweighting of its investments when changes are made to the index. The fund management company monitors such index changes and carries out the necessary adjustments for the relevant sub-fund.
In addition, the assignment of costs, i.e. the fixed payment of the management fee on an annual basis from the sub-fund's assets, may lead to relative outperformance in falling markets and underperformance of the sub-fund versus the index in rising markets, as 1/365 of the annual management fee is assigned and deducted from the sub-fund's assets on a rotating basis each day.
In addition, from a statistical standpoint, the index components can never be replicated as whole numbers. Component shares are nearly always calculated to 100% with decimal places. It is common practice in the industry that decimal places are rounded and that the remaining money is held in cash.
Coupon payments can also lead the cash component to rise as reinvestment in the index on the one hand or the reinvestment in the index component on the other cannot take place on the same day and at the same conditions.
Transaction costs are incurred by the sub-fund for the purchase and sale of securities when index adjustments are made. These are not taken into account when the index is calculated.

The sub-funds are passively managed and replicate the benchmark. The sub-fund takes into account sustainability risks when making investment decisions by including, among other things, environmental or social characteristics or a combination of these characteristics and by ensuring that the companies in which investments are made apply good corporate governance practices. The sub-fund therefore qualifies after the evaluation of UBS Asset Management as an "Article 8 financial product" under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector (SFDR). Further information can be found in the Annex to this prospectus. Investors are advised to read the disclosure at the end of this provision 1.3.

In addition, under Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the "Taxonomy Regulation"), for a financial product classified under Article 8(1) of the Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) that advertises environmental features, additional disclosures regarding this objective must be made as of 1 January 2022. In addition, it must describe how and to what extent its investments flow into economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable according to Article 3 of the Taxonomy Ordinance. However, due to a lack of reliable, up-to-date and verifiable data, the fund management company is not in a position to provide the required information for the sub-fund as of 1 January 2022. The fund management company does not undertake to make a minimum proportion of investments for the sub-fund that qualify as environmentally sustainable within the meaning of Article 3 of the Taxonomy Ordinance (which means that the sub-fund will not qualify for taxonomy until further notice). In view of recent and ongoing developments in sustainable financing at European level, this information will be updated as soon as the necessary data is available to the fund management company. If necessary, the prospectus is updated to describe how and to what extent the investments underlying the sub-fund flow into economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the Taxonomy Regulation.

1.9.2.3. Use of derivatives

The fund management company may make use of derivatives. Even under extraordinary market circumstances, however, the use of derivatives may not alter the sub-funds' investment objectives or lead to a change in their investment profile.
Commitment approach I (simplified procedure) shall be used for the measurement of risk.
Derivatives are used solely to hedge investment positions.
Only basic forms of derivatives, i.e. call or put options, credit default swaps (CDS), swaps and forward transactions (futures and forwards), may be used as described in detail in the fund contract (cf. § 12 of the fund contract and the relevant product appendix in the Special Section), provided their underlying securities are permissible investments in accordance with the investment policy. The derivatives can be traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public or concluded as over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. Besides market risk, derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the contracting party is unable to meet its obligations and causes a financial loss as a result.
With a CDS, the default risk of a credit position is transferred from the risk seller to the risk buyer, who receives compensation in the form of a premium. The level of this premium depends on a number of factors including the likelihood of a loss occurring and the maximum loss; as a rule both factors are difficult to assess, which in turn increases the risk associated with CDSs. The sub-fund may act as a risk buyer or seller.
Even under extraordinary market circumstances, the use of these instruments may not result in the sub-fund's assets being leveraged, nor may it be tantamount to a short sale.

C. – SMI®

1.9.3.1. Investment objective

The sub-fund aims to replicate the price and return performance of the SMI® gross of fees.
This fund invests its assets in stocks of companies which are included in the SMI® and in stocks which are not in the SMI® but for which notification of their inclusion in this index has been given, and in other investments permitted under the fund contract.
SMI® is a registered trademark of SIX Index AG. The ETF issuer (UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG) and the index provider (SIX Index AG) are independent of one another. The SMI® was introduced on 30 June 1988 with a standardisation level pegged at 1,500 points. It contains the 20 largest and most liquid shares in the SPI®. It comprises shares in blue chips with registered offices in Switzerland or in the Principality of Liechtenstein. Foreign firms may be incorporated by way of an exception if their shares have a primary listing on the SIX and their operational headquarters are located in Switzerland. The SMI® is a free-float, capital-weighted index and accounts for around 85% of the free-float capitalisation in the Swiss equity market.
The SMI® is available primarily as a non-dividend-adjusted index (price index) but is also published as a total return index with the ticker SMIC. The calculation is carried out in real time. Each new trade in a stock contained in the SMI® leads to a recalculation of the index.
To ensure a high level of liquidity, a special admission and exclusion procedure based mainly on the criteria of market capitalisation and liquidity is used. The composition of the index is reviewed once a year. The changes to the index-basket composition are made once a year after prior notice of at least two months on the third Friday in September after close of trading. The number of equities and free-float shares are adjusted on two regular adjustment dates a year: the third Friday in March and the third Friday in September (after close of trading). As per 18 September the weight of stocks which exceed 18% in the SMI will be capped to 18% at each quarterly index review. Between the index review stocks will be capped to 18% as soon as two stocks in the index exceed the weight of 20%.
In the event of major market changes as a result of capital events such as mergers or new listings, the Management Committee of SIX may decide at the request of the Index Commission that a security should be admitted to the SMI® outside the accepted period. For the same reasons, a security may also be excluded if the requirements for remaining in the SMI® are no longer met.
The main risks of the fund are that the return and value of the units are subject to changes arising from fluctuations in the returns and value of the shares contained in the SMI®.
All information on the SMI® is available on the SIX Index AG websites:
https://www.six-group.com/en/products-services/the-swiss-stock-exchange/market-data/indices/equity-indices/smi.html
https://www.six-group.com/exchanges/indices/data_centre/shares/smi_en.html
– All master data on the indices
– Index regulations
– Fact sheet
– Daily index composition
– Historical closing prices for all calculation types on a daily basis

1.9.3.2. Investment policy

The sub-funds are passively managed and replicate the benchmark. Sustainability criteria are not taken into account in the index selection. As a result, sustainability risks are not included due to the investment objective of the sub-funds. The asset manager aims to replicate the benchmark in compliance with the limits set out in the investment policy of the sub-funds. The sub-funds therefore qualify as an "Article 6 financial product" under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector (SFDR). Investors are advised to read the disclosure at the end of this provision 1.3.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

1.9.3.3. Use of derivatives

The fund management company may make use of derivatives. Even under extraordinary market circumstances, however, the use of these instruments may not alter the fund's investment goals or lead to a change in its investment profile. Due to the planned use of derivatives, Commitment Approach I (simplified process) shall be used in risk measurement.
Derivatives are used solely to hedge investment positions.
Only basic forms of derivatives, i.e. swaps and forward transactions (futures and forwards), may be used as described in detail in the fund contract (cf. § 12 of the fund contract and the relevant product appendix in the Special Section), provided their underlying securities are permissible investments in accordance with the investment policy. The derivatives can be traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public or concluded as over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. Besides market risk, derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the contracting party is unable to meet its obligations and causes a financial loss as a result. For OTC transactions, the fund can reduce counterparty risk by the counterparty being required to provide collateral in the form of liquid assets. The same possibility exists for the counterparty, in that it requests collateral from the investment fund. This collateral provided by the investment fund is exposed to counterparty risk to the extent that the collateral provided by the investment fund exceeds the scale of the outstanding claims of the counterparty. However, the collateral received shall not be taken into account for the purposes of the risk diversification provision of § 15 of the fund contract.
Even under extraordinary market circumstances, the use of these instruments may not result in the fund's assets being leveraged, nor may it be tantamount to a short sale.

D. – SLI®
1.9.4.1.Investment objective
The sub-fund aims to replicate the price and return performance of the SLI® gross of fees.
This fund invests its assets in stocks of companies which are included in the SLI® and in stocks which are not in the SLI® but for which notification of their inclusion in this index has been given, and in other investments permitted under the fund contract.
SLI® is a registered trademark of SIX Index AG. The ETF issuer (UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG) and the index provider (SIX Index AG) are independent of one another. The SLI® is a free-float, capital-weighted index The SLI® is available primarily as a non-dividend-adjusted index (price index) but is also published as a total return index with the ticker SLIC. The calculation is carried out in real time. Each new trade in a stock contained in the SLI® leads to a recalculation of the index. The SLI® contains the 30 largest, most liquid stocks on the Swiss equity market (domestic stocks) replicated by the SPI® family. For the performance and price indices of the SLI®, the standardisation level was pegged at 1,000 points at 31 December 1999. The SLI® was launched on 2 July 2007.
The index weighting of an individual stock is limited by means of a 9/4.5 capping model. This means that the index weighting of each of the four largest capitalisation stocks is capped at a maximum of 9%. The index weighting of all lower-ranked shares is – if necessary – capped at 4.5%. The cap is calculated using a capping factor, which as a rule remains constant for three months.
To ensure a high level of liquidity, a special admission and exclusion procedure based on the criteria of free-float market capitalisation and liquidity (cumulated order book sales) is used. The index-basket adjustments arising from this procedure are, as a rule, made once per year.
The changes to the index-basket composition are made once a year after prior notice of at least two months on the third Friday in September after close of trading. The number of equities and free-float figures are adjusted on two adjustment dates a year (on the third Friday in March and in September after close of trading).
The capping factors are adjusted on a quarterly basis (the third Friday in March, June, September and December after close of trading). The capping factors are calculated five trading days before the respective adjustment date.
For the March and September reviews, the calculation is based on the actual new number of shares and free-float figures. The four shares to be capped at 9% are determined during the September review and they remain valid for all adjustment dates during this period.
In the event of major market changes as a result of capital events such as mergers or new listings, the Executive Committee of SIX can decide at the request of the Index Commission that a security should be admitted to the SLI® outside the accepted period as long as it clearly fulfils the criteria. For the same reasons, a security can also be excluded if the requirements for remaining in the SLI® are no longer met.
The main risks of the fund are that the return and value of the units are subject to changes arising from fluctuations in the returns and value of the shares held in the SLI®.
All information on the SLI® is available on the SIX Index AG websites:
https://www.six-group.com/en/products-services/the-swiss-stock-exchange/market-data/indices/equity-indices/sli.html
https://www.six-group.com/exchanges/indices/data_centre/shares/sli_en.html
– All master data on the indices
– Index regulations
– Fact sheet
– Daily index composition
– Historical closing prices for all calculation types on a daily basis

1.9.4.2. Investment policy

The sub-funds are passively managed and replicate the benchmark. Sustainability criteria are not taken into account in the index selection. As a result, sustainability risks are not included due to the investment objective of the sub-funds. The asset manager aims to replicate the benchmark in compliance with the limits set out in the investment policy of the sub-funds. The sub-funds therefore qualify as an "Article 6 financial product" under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector (SFDR). Investors are advised to read the disclosure at the end of this provision 1.3.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

1.9.4.3. Use of derivatives
The fund management company may make use of derivatives. Even under extraordinary market circumstances, however, the use of these instruments may not alter the fund's investment goals or lead to a change in its investment profile.
Derivatives are used solely to hedge investment positions.
Commitment approach I (simplified procedure) shall be used for the measurement of risk.
Only basic forms of derivatives, i.e. swaps and forward transactions (futures and forwards), may be used as described in detail in the fund contract (cf. § 12 of the fund contract), provided their underlying securities are permissible investments in accordance with the investment policy. The derivatives can be traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public or concluded as over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. Besides market risk, derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the contracting party is unable to meet its obligations and causes a financial loss as a result. For OTC transactions, the fund can reduce counterparty risk by the counterparty being required to provide collateral in the form of liquid assets. The same possibility exists for the counterparty, in that it requests collateral from the investment fund. This collateral provided by the investment fund is exposed to counterparty risk to the extent that the collateral provided by the investment fund exceeds the scale of the outstanding claims of the counterparty. However, the collateral received shall not be taken into account for the purposes of the risk diversification provision of § 15 of the fund contract.
Even under extraordinary market circumstances, the use of these instruments may not result in the fund's assets being leveraged, nor may it be tantamount to a short sale.

E. – SMIM®
1.9.5.1. Investment objective
The sub-fund aims to replicate the price and return performance of the SMIM® gross of fees.
This sub-fund invests its assets in stocks of companies which are included in the SMIM® and in stocks which are not in the SMIM® but for which notification of their inclusion in this index has been given, and in other investments permitted under the fund contract. In principle, the aim is to match the performance of the SMIM® Total Return Index (symbol: SMIMC), although, unlike the SMIM® Total Return Index, the income (dividends on equities held) may be paid out on the distribution dates.
SMIM® is a registered trademark of SIX Index AG. The issuer (UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG) and the index provider (SIX Index AG) are independent of one another. The SMIM® is a free-float, capital-weighted index. The SMIM® is available primarily as a non-dividend-adjusted index (price index) but is also published as a total return index with the ticker SMIMC. The calculation is carried out in real time. Each new trade in a stock contained in the SMIM® leads to a recalculation of the index. On 31 December 1999, the standardisation level for the SMIM® was pegged at 1,000 points for the total return and 100 points for the price index. These levels were introduced on 15 November 2004. To increase tradability and comparison with other indices, on 2 August 2005 the price index was reset to the level on 31 December 1999 at 1,000 points. The SMIM® contains the 30 largest mid-cap stocks in the Swiss equity market that are not included in the blue chip SMI® index. Like all other SIX equity indices, it is free-float-capital weighted, and only the tradable shares are taken into account in its calculation. The components are selected according to market capitalisation and turnover in the given shares, with the SPI EXTRA® forming the basis for the SMIM®.
The most recently paid price is taken into account when calculating the index. If no price has been paid on the day the index is calculated, the previous day's reference rate shall apply. Only prices generated via the SIX Index AG electronic order book shall be taken into account.

To ensure a high level of liquidity, a special admission and exclusion procedure based mainly on the criteria of market capitalisation and liquidity is used. The composition of the index is reviewed once a year. After prior notice of at least two months has been given, changes are made on the third Friday in September (after close of trading). The number of equities and free-float shares are adjusted on two regular adjustment dates a year: the third Friday in March and the third Friday in September (after close of trading).
In the event of major market changes as a result of capital events such as mergers or new listings, the Management Committee of SIX may decide at the request of the Index Commission that a security should be admitted to the SMIM® outside the accepted period. For the same reasons, a security may also be excluded if the requirements for remaining in the SMIM® are no longer met.
The main risks of the fund are that the return and value of the units are subject to changes arising from fluctuations in the returns and value of the shares held in the SMIM®. Deviations can result from various factors. Such factors include costs and expenses incurred. Furthermore, concentration limits and other legal or supervisory restrictions can play a role. The illiquidity of certain securities can be a further reason why it may not be possible to acquire all stocks in the index according to their weighting or to acquire them at all. Under these circumstances, the aim is to maintain a representative selection of stocks from the index, with the aid of quantitative methods. These methods include, for example, considering the addition of individual securities to a sub-fund based on their particular investment characteristics or their liquidity.

All information on the SMIM® is available on the SIX Index AG websites:
https://www.six-group.com/en/products-services/the-swiss-stock-exchange/market-data/indices/equity-indices/smi-mid.html
http://www.six-swiss-exchange.com/indices/shares/SMI_mid_en.html
– All master data on the index
– Index regulations
– Fact sheet
– Daily index composition
– Historical closing prices for all types of calculation on a daily basis. .

1.9.5.2. Investment policy
The sub-fund physically replicates the index and aims to hold all the stocks included in the index (full index replication). In order to replicate the index, the sub-fund holds a portfolio of securities that includes all or nearly all stocks of the underlying index. The sub-fund can invest in all stocks in its reference index in proportion to their weighting in the index.
Depending on each sub-fund's investment objective, the sub-fund is required to carry out the corresponding corrections or reweighting of its investments when changes are made to the index. The fund management company monitors such index changes and carries out the necessary adjustments for the relevant sub-fund.
In addition, the assignment of costs, i.e. the fixed payment of the management fee on an annual basis from the sub-fund's assets, may lead to relative outperformance in falling markets and underperformance by the sub-fund versus the index in rising markets, as 1/365 of the annual management fee is assigned and deducted from the fund's assets on a rotating basis each day.
In addition, from a statistical standpoint, the index components can never be replicated as whole numbers. Component shares are nearly always calculated to 100% with decimal places. It is common practice in the industry that decimal places are rounded and that the remaining money is held in cash.
Dividend payments can also lead the cash component to rise as reinvestment in the index on the one hand or the reinvestment in the index component on the other cannot take place on the same day and at the same conditions.
Transaction costs are incurred by the sub-fund for the purchase and sale of securities when index adjustments are made. These are not taken into account when the index is calculated.

The sub-funds are passively managed and replicate the benchmark. Sustainability criteria are not taken into account in the index selection. As a result, sustainability risks are not included due to the investment objective of the sub-funds. The asset manager aims to replicate the benchmark in compliance with the limits set out in the investment policy of the sub-funds. The sub-funds therefore qualify as an "Article 6 financial product" under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector (SFDR). Investors are advised to read the disclosure at the end of this provision 1.3.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

1.9.5.3. Use of derivatives
The fund management company may make use of derivatives. Even under extraordinary market circumstances, however, the use of derivatives may not alter the sub-fund's investment objectives or lead to a change in its investment profile.
Derivatives are used solely to hedge investment positions.
Commitment approach I (simplified procedure) shall be used for the measurement of risk.
Only basic forms of derivatives, i.e. call or put options, credit default swaps (CDS), swaps and forward transactions (futures and forwards), may be used as described in detail in the fund contract (cf. § 12 of the fund contract and the relevant product appendix in the Special Section), provided their underlying securities are permissible investments in accordance with the investment policy. The derivatives can be traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public or concluded as over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. Besides market risk, derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the contracting party is unable to meet its obligations and causes a financial loss as a result.
With a CDS, the default risk of a credit position is transferred from the risk seller to the risk buyer, who receives compensation in the form of a premium. The level of this premium depends on a number of factors including the likelihood of a loss occurring and the maximum loss; as a rule both factors are difficult to assess, which in turn increases the risk associated with CDSs. The sub-fund may act as a risk buyer or seller.
Even under extraordinary market circumstances, the use of these instruments may not result in the sub-fund's assets being leveraged, nor may it be tantamount to a short sale.

F. – SPI® Mid

1.9.6.1. Investment objective
The sub-fund aims to replicate the price and return performance of the SPI® Mid gross of fees.
This sub-fund invests its assets in stocks of companies which are included in the SPI® Mid and in stocks which are not in the SPI® Mid but for which notification of their inclusion in this index has been given, and in other investments permitted under the fund contract. In principle, the aim is to match the performance of the SPI® Mid Total Return Index (symbol: SMCI), although unlike the SPI® Mid Total Return Index, the income (dividends from shares held) may be paid out on the distribution dates.
SPI® Mid is a registered trademark of SIX Index AG. The issuer (UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG) and the index provider (SIX Index AG) are independent of one another. The SPI® Mid is calculated and published as a total return and price index every three minutes. The SPI® Mid baseline value was pegged at 1,000 points for the total return index and at 100 points for the price index as at 1 June 1987. It was introduced on 3 January 1996. The SPI® Mid is a sub-index of the SPI® for selected medium-sized companies (measured by free-float market capitalisation) and comprises 80 mid caps. A selection list in which all SPI® securities are ranked and which forms the basis for the rankings is available on the SIX Index AG website. Rankings are determined on the basis of average free-float capitalisation (relative to the capitalisation of the entire SPI®).
The most recently paid price is taken into account when calculating the index. If no price has been paid on the day the Index is calculated, the bid price shall apply. Should no such price be available, the previous day's price shall be used. Only prices generated via the SIX Index AG electronic order book shall be taken into

account.
To ensure a high level of liquidity, a special admission and exclusion procedure based mainly on the criteria of market capitalisation and liquidity is used. The composition of the index is reviewed once a year. The changes to the index-basket composition are made once a year after prior notice of at least two months on the third Friday in September after close of trading. The number of equities and free-float shares are adjusted on two regular adjustment dates a year: the third Friday in March and the third Friday in September (after close of trading).
In the event of major market changes as a result of capital events such as mergers or new listings, the Management Committee of SIX may decide at the request of the Index Commission that a security should be admitted to the SPI® Mid outside the accepted period. For the same reasons, a security can also be excluded if the requirements for remaining in the SPI® Mid are no longer met.
The main risks of the fund are that the return and value of the units are subject to changes arising from fluctuations in the returns and value of the shares held in the SPI® Mid. Deviations can result from various factors. Such factors include costs and expenses incurred. Furthermore, concentration limits and other legal or supervisory restrictions can play a role. The illiquidity of certain securities can be a further reason why it may not be possible to acquire all stocks in the index according to their weighting or to acquire them at all. Under these circumstances, the aim is to maintain a representative selection of stocks from the index, with the aid of quantitative methods. These methods include, for example, considering the addition of individual securities to a sub-fund based on their particular investment characteristics or their liquidity.
All information on the SPI® Mid is available on the SIX Index AG websites:
https://www.six-group.com/en/products-services/the-swiss-stock-exchange/market-data/indices/index-explorer/index-details.html.html?val-orId=CH0000629821CHF9#/
https://www.six-group.com/exchanges/indices/data_centre/shares/spi_en.html

– All master data on the index
– Index regulations
– Fact sheet
– Daily index composition
– Historical closing prices for all types of calculation on a daily basis.

1.9.6.2. Investment policy
The sub-fund physically replicates the index and aims to hold all the stocks included in the index (full index replication). In order to replicate the index, the sub-fund holds a portfolio of securities that includes all or nearly all stocks of the underlying index. The sub-fund can invest in all stocks in its reference index in proportion to their weighting in the index.
Depending on each sub-fund’s investment objective, the sub-fund is required to carry out the corresponding corrections or reweighting of its investments when changes are made to the index. The fund management company monitors such index changes and carries out the necessary adjustments for the relevant sub-fund.
In addition, the assignment of costs, i.e. the fixed payment of the management fee on an annual basis from the sub-fund’s assets, may lead to relative outperformance in falling markets and underperformance by the sub-fund versus the index in rising markets, as 1/365 of the annual management fee is assigned and deducted from the sub-fund’s assets on a rotating basis each day.
In addition, from a statistical standpoint, the index components can never be replicated as whole numbers. Component shares are nearly always calculated to 100% with decimal places. It is common practice in the industry that decimal places are rounded and that the remaining money is held in cash.
Dividend payments can also lead the cash component to rise as reinvestment in the index on the one hand or the reinvestment in the index component on the other cannot take place on the same day and at the same conditions.
Transaction costs are incurred by the sub-fund for the purchase and sale of securities when index adjustments are made. These are not taken into account when the index is calculated.

The sub-fund is passively managed and replicates the benchmark. Sustainability criteria are not taken into account in the index selection. As a result, sustainability risks are not included due to the investment objective of the sub-fund. The asset manager aims to replicate the benchmark in compliance with the limits set out in the investment policy of the sub-fund. The sub-fund therefore qualifies, in UBS Asset Management's opinion, as an “Article 6 financial product” under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector (SFDR). Investors are advised to read the disclosure at the end of this provision 1.3.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

1.9.6.3. Use of derivatives
The fund management company may make use of derivatives. Even under extraordinary market circumstances, however, the use of derivatives may not alter the sub-fund’s investment objectives or lead to a change in its investment profile.
Derivatives are used solely to hedge investment positions.
Commitment approach I (simplified procedure) shall be used for the measurement of risk.
Only basic forms of derivatives, i.e. call or put options, credit default swaps (CDS), swaps and forward transactions (futures and forwards), may be used as described in detail in the fund contract (cf. § 12 of the fund contract and the relevant product appendix in the Special Section), provided their underlying securities are permissible investments in accordance with the investment policy. The derivatives can be traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public or concluded as over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. Besides market risk, derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the contracting party is unable to meet its obligations and causes a financial loss as a result.
Even under extraordinary market circumstances, the use of these instruments may not result in the sub-fund’s assets being leveraged, nor may it be tantamount to a short sale.

G. – SPI®
1.9.7.1.Investment objective
The sub-fund aims to replicate the price and return performance of the SPI® gross of fees.
This sub-fund invests its assets in stocks of companies which are included in the SPI® and in stocks which are not in the SPI® but for which notification of their inclusion in this index has been given, and in other investments permitted under the fund contract. In principle, the aim is to match the performance of the SPI Total Return Index (symbol: SXGE), although unlike the SPI Total Return Index, the income (dividends from shares held) may be paid out on the distribution dates.
SPI® is a registered trademark of SIX Index AG. The ETF issuer (UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG) and the index provider (SIX Index AG) are independent of one another. The SPI® is calculated and published as a total return and price index every three minutes. The SPI® was introduced and pegged with a baseline value of 1,000 points for the total return index on 1 June 1987. The SPI® price index (without dividend adjustment) was standardised on 31 December 1992 at 1/10 of the SPI® value.
The most recently paid price is taken into account when calculating the index. If no price has been paid on the day the Index is calculated, the bid price shall apply. Should no such price be available, the previous day’s price shall be used. Only prices generated via the SIX Index AG electronic order book shall be taken into account. The index rates are published by SIX Exfeed AG (SIX Group AG subsidiary).
The SPI® includes all shares in the index family and is also broken down into various sub-indices.
The number of equities and free-float shares are adjusted on two regular adjustment dates a year: the third Friday in March and the third Friday in September (after close of trading).
In the event of major market changes as a result of capital events such as mergers or new listings, the Management Committee of SIX may decide at the request of the Index Commission that a security should be admitted to the SPI® outside the accepted period. For the same reasons, a security may also be excluded if the requirements for remaining in the SPI® are no longer met.
The main risks of the sub-fund are that the return and value of the units are subject to changes arising from fluctuations in the returns and value of the shares held

in the SPI®. Deviations can result from various factors. Such factors include costs and expenses incurred. Furthermore, concentration limits and other legal or supervisory restrictions can play a role. The illiquidity of certain securities can be a further reason why it may not be possible to acquire all stocks in the index according to their weighting or to acquire them at all. Under these circumstances, the aim is to maintain a representative selection of stocks from the index, with the aid of quantitative methods. These methods include, for example, considering the addition of individual securities to a sub-fund based on their particular investment characteristics or their liquidity.
All information on the SPI® is available on the SIX Index AG websites: https://www.six-group.com/en/products-services/the-swiss-stock-exchange/market-data/indices/equity-indices/spi.html
http://www.six-swiss-exchange.com/indices/bonds/SPI_en.html

– All master data on the index
– Index regulations
– Fact sheet
– Daily index composition
– Historical closing prices for all types of calculation on a daily basis. .

1.9.7.2. Investment policy
The sub-fund physically replicates the index and aims to hold all the stocks included in the index (full index replication). In order to replicate the index, the sub-fund holds a portfolio of securities that includes all or nearly all stocks of the underlying index. The sub-fund can invest in all stocks in its reference index.
Depending on each sub-fund's investment objective, the sub-fund is required to carry out the corresponding corrections or reweighting of its investments when changes are made to the index. The fund management company monitors such index changes and carries out the necessary adjustments for the relevant sub-fund.
In addition, the assignment of costs, i.e. the fixed payment of the management fee on an annual basis from the sub-fund's assets, may lead to relative outperformance in falling markets and underperformance by the sub-fund versus the index in rising markets, as 1/365 of the annual management fee is assigned and deducted from the sub-fund's assets on a rotating basis each day.
In addition, from a statistical standpoint, the index components can never be replicated as whole numbers. Component shares are nearly always calculated to 100% with decimal places. It is common practice in the industry that decimal places are rounded and that the remaining money is held in cash.
Dividend payments can also lead the cash component to rise as reinvestment in the index on the one hand or the reinvestment in the index component on the other cannot take place on the same day and at the same conditions.
Transaction costs are incurred by the sub-fund for the purchase and sale of securities when index adjustments are made. These are not taken into account when the index is calculated.
The fund management company may make use of derivatives. Even under extraordinary market circumstances, however, the use of derivatives may not alter the sub-fund's investment objectives or lead to a change in its investment profile. Commitment approach I (simplified procedure) shall be used for the measurement of risk.

The sub-funds are passively managed and replicate the benchmark. Sustainability criteria are not taken into account in the index selection. As a result, sustainability risks are not included due to the investment objective of the sub-funds. The asset manager aims to replicate the benchmark in compliance with the limits set out in the investment policy of the sub-funds. The sub-funds therefore qualify as an "Article 6 financial product" under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector (SFDR). Investors are advised to read the disclosure at the end of this provision 1.3.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

1.9.7.3. Use of derivatives
Derivatives are used solely to hedge investment positions.
Only basic forms of derivatives, i.e. call or put options, credit default swaps (CDS), swaps and forward transactions (futures and forwards), may be used as described in detail in the fund contract (cf. § 12 of the fund contract and the relevant product appendix in the Special Section), provided their underlying securities are permissible investments in accordance with the investment policy. The derivatives can be traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public or concluded as over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. Besides market risk, derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the contracting party is unable to meet its obligations and causes a financial loss as a result.
Even under extraordinary market circumstances, the use of these instruments may not result in the sub-fund's assets being leveraged, nor may it be tantamount to a short sale.

H. – SXI Real Estate®
1.9.8.1. Investment objective
The sub-fund aims to replicate the price and return performance of the SXI Real Estate® Broad gross of fees. As a fund of funds, this sub-fund invests up to 100% either in units of other collective investments (target funds) governed by Swiss law under the "Real estate funds" category and contained in the SXI Real Estate® Broad or in real estate funds that are not represented in the SXI Real Estate® Broad but for which notification of their inclusion in the SXI Real Estate® Broad has been given, and in other investments permitted under the fund contract. In principle, the aim is to match the performance of the SXI Real Estate® Broad Total Return Index (symbols: SREAL), although, unlike the SXI Real Estate® Broad Total Return Index, the income (dividends on equities held) may be paid out on the distribution dates.
The sub-fund must invest in at least five different target funds; up to 30% of the sub-fund's assets may be invested in units of the same target fund.
This sub-fund also invests in shares of all real estate companies that are listed in the regulatory standard for real estate companies and those which are not represented in the SXI Real Estate® Broad, but for which notice of their inclusion in the SXI Real Estate® Broad has been given, and in other permissible investments under the fund contract.
The sub-fund replicates its reference index. To this end, it holds a portfolio of securities that includes all or nearly all stocks of the underlying index. As a rule, at least 95% of the sub-fund's net assets are invested directly in stocks contained in the SXI Real Estate® Broad, in stocks which have been contained in this index or in stocks for which notification of their inclusion in this index has been given, in keeping with applicable investment restrictions. The sub-fund can invest in all stocks in its reference index in proportion to their weighting in the index. Deviations can result from various factors. Such factors include costs and expenses incurred. Furthermore, concentration limits and other legal or supervisory restrictions can play a role. The illiquidity of certain securities can be a further reason why it may not be possible to acquire all stocks in the index according to their weighting or to acquire them at all. Under these circumstances, the aim is to maintain a representative selection of stocks from the index, with the aid of quantitative methods. These methods include, for example, considering the addition of individual securities to a sub-fund based on their particular investment characteristics or their liquidity.
SXI Real Estate® is a registered trademark of SIX Index AG. The issuer (UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG) and the index provider (SIX Index AG) are independent of one another. The SXI Real Estate® Broad includes all real estate stocks and real estate funds with a primary listing on SIX Swiss Exchange, which invest at least 75% of their assets or fund assets in Switzerland.
All real estate companies that are listed in the regulatory standard for real estate companies and all real estate funds listed on SIX Index AG are included in the SXI Real Estate® Broad. The SXI Real Estate® Broad (total return and price index) was standardised at 1,000 points on 28 December 2007. The divisor was set such that the result of dividing total capitalisation by the divisor was an index level of 1,000 points.
The Executive Board of SIX Index AG receives advisory support from the Index Commission regarding any index-related issues, namely in respect of changes to the index regulations and any adjustments, inclusions and exclusions to take place outside the established review period.
The Index Commission meets at least twice a year. It provides useful information on how to improve existing products and design new ones.
Newly listed real estate funds will be added to the SXI Real Estate® Broad on the second trading day at the closing price of the first trading day.

Real estate funds that are delisted shall be immediately removed from the Index. Unit certificates of the relevant security shall be adjusted in response to capital events (e.g. increase in unit certificates) on the day of the event.
The most recently paid price is taken into account when calculating the index. If no price has been paid on the day the Index is calculated, the bid price shall apply. Should no such price be available, the previous day's price shall be used. Only prices generated via the SIX Index AG electronic order book shall be taken into account. The SXI Real Estate® Broad is calculated and published as a total return and a price index every 3 minutes.
The main risks of "– SXI Real Estate®" are that the return and value of the units are subject to changes arising from fluctuations in the returns and value of the securities contained in the SXI Real Estate® Broad. Deviations can result from various factors. Such factors include costs and expenses incurred. Furthermore, concentration limits and other legal or supervisory restrictions can play a role. The illiquidity of certain securities can be a further reason why it may not be possible to acquire all stocks in the index according to their weighting or to acquire them at all. Under these circumstances, the aim is to maintain a representative selection of stocks from the index, with the aid of quantitative methods. These methods include, for example, considering the addition of individual securities to a sub-fund based on their particular investment characteristics or their liquidity.
All information on the SXI Real Estate® Broad is available on the SIX Index AG websites: https://www.six-group.com/en/products-services/the-swiss-stock-exchange/market-data/indices/real-estate-indices/sxi-real-estate-broad.html
http://www.six-swiss-exchange.com/indices/shares/sxi_real_en.html

1.9.8.2. Investment policy

The sub-fund physically replicates the index and aims to hold all the stocks included in the index (full index replication). In order to replicate the index, the sub-fund holds a portfolio of securities that includes all or nearly all stocks of the underlying index. The sub-fund can invest in all stocks in its reference index in proportion to their weighting in the index.
Depending on each sub-fund's investment objective, the sub-fund is required to carry out the corresponding corrections or reweighting of its investments when changes are made to the index. The fund management company monitors such index changes and carries out the necessary adjustments for the relevant sub-fund. In addition, the assignment of costs, i.e. the fixed payment of the management fee on an annual basis from the sub-fund's assets, may lead to relative outperformance in falling markets and underperformance by the sub-fund versus the index in rising markets, as 1/365 of the annual management fee is assigned and deducted from the sub-fund's assets on a rotating basis each day.
In addition, from a statistical standpoint, the index components can never be replicated as whole numbers. Component shares are nearly always calculated to 100% with decimal places. It is common practice in the industry that decimal places are rounded and that the remaining money is held in cash.
Dividend payments can also lead the cash component to rise as reinvestment in the index on the one hand or the reinvestment in the index component on the other cannot take place on the same day and at the same conditions.
Transaction costs are incurred by the sub-fund for the purchase and sale of securities when index adjustments are made. These are not taken into account when the index is calculated.

1.9.8.3.Use of derivatives

The fund management company does not use derivatives for the "– SXI Real Estate®" sub-fund.

I. – SXI Real Estate® Funds

1.9.9.1.Investment objective

The sub-fund aims to replicate the price and return performance of the SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad gross of fees. As a fund of funds, this sub-fund invests up to 100% either in units of other collective investments (target funds) governed by Swiss law under the "Real estate funds" category and contained in the SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad or in real estate funds that are not represented in the SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad but for which notification of their inclusion in the SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad has been given, and in other investments permitted under the fund contract. In principle, the aim is to match the performance of the SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad Total Return Index (symbols: SWIIT), although, unlike the SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad Total Return Index, the income (dividends on equities held) may be paid out on the distribution dates.
The sub-fund must invest in at least five different target funds; up to 30% of the sub-fund's assets may be invested in units of the same target fund.
The sub-fund replicates its reference index. To this end, it holds a portfolio of securities that includes all or nearly all stocks of the underlying index. As a rule, at least 95% of the sub-fund's net assets are invested directly in stocks contained in the SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad, in stocks which have been contained in this index or in stocks for which notification of their inclusion in this index has been given, in keeping with applicable investment restrictions.
In order to achieve this objective, the sub-fund holds a portfolio of securities that includes all or nearly all stocks of the underlying index. The sub-fund can invest in all stocks in its reference index in proportion to their weighting in the index. Deviations can result from various factors. Such factors include costs and expenses incurred. Furthermore, concentration limits and other legal or supervisory restrictions can play a role. The illiquidity of certain securities can be a further reason why it may not be possible to acquire all stocks in the index according to their weighting or to acquire them at all. Under these circumstances, the aim is to maintain a representative selection of stocks from the index, with the aid of quantitative methods. These methods include, for example, considering the addition of individual securities to a sub-fund based on their particular investment characteristics or their liquidity.
SXI Real Estate® is a registered trademark of SIX Index AG. The issuer (UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG) and the index provider (SIX Index AG) are independent of one another. All listed Swiss real estate funds are included in the SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad, which invest at least 75% of their fund assets in Switzerland.
The SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad (total return and price index) was standardised at 100 points on 3 January 1995. The divisor was set such that the result of dividing total capitalisation by the divisor was an index level of 100 points.
The Executive Board of SIX Index AG receives advisory support from the Index Commission regarding any index-related issues, namely in respect of changes to the index regulations and any adjustments, inclusions and exclusions to take place outside the established review period.
The Index Commission meets at least twice a year. It provides useful information on how to improve existing products and design new ones.
The most recently paid price is taken into account when calculating the index. If no price has been paid on the day the Index is calculated, the bid price shall apply. Should no such price be available, the previous day's price shall be used. Only prices generated via the SIX Index AG electronic order book shall be taken into account.
Newly listed real estate funds will be added to the SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad on the second trading day at the closing price of the first trading day.
Real estate funds that are delisted shall be immediately removed from the Index.
Unit certificates of the relevant security shall be adjusted in response to capital events (e.g. increase in unit certificates) on the day of the event.
The most recently paid price is taken into account when calculating the index. If no price has been paid on the day the Index is calculated, the bid price shall apply. Should no such price be available, the previous day's price shall be used. Only prices generated via the SIX Index AG electronic order book shall be taken into account. The SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad is calculated and published as a total return and a price index every 3 minutes.
The main risks of "– SXI Real Estate Funds" are that the return and value of the units are subject to changes arising from fluctuations in the returns and value of the securities contained in the SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad. Deviations can result from various factors. Such factors include costs and expenses incurred. Furthermore, concentration limits and other legal or supervisory restrictions can play a role. The illiquidity of certain securities can be a further reason why it may not be possible to acquire all stocks in the index according to their weighting or to acquire them at all. Under these circumstances, the aim is to maintain a representative selection of stocks from the index, with the aid of quantitative methods. These methods include, for example, considering the addition of individual securities to a sub-fund based on their particular investment characteristics or their liquidity.
All information on the SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad is available on the SIX Index AG websites: https://www.six-group.com/en/products-services/the-swiss-stock-exchange/market-data/indices/real-estate-indices/sxi-real-estate-funds-broad.html
https://www.six-group.com/exchanges/indices/data_centre/real_estate/sxi_realfunds_en.html

1.9.9.2. Investment policy

The sub-fund physically replicates the index and aims to hold all the stocks included in the index (full index replication). In order to replicate the index, the sub-fund

holds a portfolio of securities that includes all or nearly all stocks of the underlying index. The sub-fund can invest in all stocks in its reference index in proportion to their weighting in the index.
Depending on each sub-fund's investment objective, the sub-fund is required to carry out the corresponding corrections or reweighting of its investments when changes are made to the index. The fund management company monitors such index changes and carries out the necessary adjustments for the relevant sub-fund.
In addition, the assignment of costs, i.e. the fixed payment of the management fee on an annual basis from the sub-fund's assets, may lead to relative outperformance in falling markets and underperformance by the sub-fund versus the index in rising markets, as 1/365 of the annual management fee is assigned and deducted from the sub-fund's assets on a rotating basis each day.
In addition, from a statistical standpoint, the index components can never be replicated as whole numbers. Component shares are nearly always calculated to 100% with decimal places. It is common practice in the industry that decimal places are rounded and that the remaining money is held in cash.
Dividend payments can also lead the cash component to rise as reinvestment in the index on the one hand or the reinvestment in the index component on the other cannot take place on the same day and at the same conditions.
Transaction costs are incurred by the sub-fund for the purchase and sale of securities when index adjustments are made. These are not taken into account when the index is calculated.

1.9.9.3. Use of derivatives
The fund management company does not use derivatives for the "– SXI Real Estate Funds" sub-fund.
Detailed information on the investment policy and restrictions, as well as the permitted investment techniques and instruments are contained in the fund contract (cf. Part II, §§ 7–15).

J. – MSCI Switzerland
1.9.10.1.Investment objective
The sub-fund aims to replicate the price and return performance of the MSCI Switzerland Index ("MSCI Switzerland") gross of fees.
This sub-fund invests its assets in stocks of companies that are included in the MSCI Switzerland and in stocks that are not in the MSCI Switzerland but for which notification of their inclusion in this index has been given, and in other investments permitted under the fund contract. In principle, the aim is to match the performance of the MSCI Switzerland Net Return CHF Index - (symbol: Bloomberg M7CHE).

THIS SUB-FUND IS NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, SOLD OR PROMOTED BY MSCI INC. ("MSC"), ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES. THE MSCI INDICES ARE THE EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OF MSCI. MSCI AND THE MSCI INDEX NAMES ARE SERVICE MARKS OF MSCI OR ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND HAVE BEEN LICENSED FOR USE FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES BY UBS ASSET MANAGEMENT SWITZERLAND AG. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES MAKE NO REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, TO THE ISSUER OR OWNER OF THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT OR TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC REGARDING THE ADVISABILITY OF INVESTING IN SECURITIES GENERALLY OR IN THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT SPECIFICALLY OR THE ABILITY OF ANY MSCI INDEX TO TRACK CORRESPONDING STOCK MARKET PERFORMANCE. MSCI AND/OR ITS SUBSIDIARIES ARE THE LICENSORS OF CERTAIN TRADEMARKS, SERVICEMARKS AND TRADE NAMES AND OF THE INDICES, WHICH ARE DETERMINED, COMPILED AND CALCULATED BY MSCI WITHOUT REGARD TO THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT OR ITS ISSUERS OR OWNERS. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES ARE UNDER NO OBLIGATION TO TAKE THE NEEDS OF THE ISSUERS OR OWNERS OF THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT INTO CONSIDERATION IN DETERMINING, COMPILING OR CALCULATING THE INDICES. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR AND HAVE NOT PARTICIPATED IN THE DETERMINATION OF THE TIMING, PRICE, OR QUANTITIES OF THE ISSUE OF THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT OR IN THE DETERMINATION OR CALCULATION OF THE EQUATION BY MEANS OF WHICH THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT IS REDEEMABLE. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES HAVE NO OBLIGATION OR LIABILITY TO THE ISSUERS OF THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION, MARKETING OR OFFERING OF THE FUNDS.
ALTHOUGH MSCI OBTAINS INFORMATION ON THE ELEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE MSCI INDICES OR FOR USE IN THE CALCULATION OF THE MSCI INDICES FROM SOURCES THAT MSCI CONSIDERS RELIABLE, NEITHER MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOR OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES WARRANT OR GUARANTEE THE ORIGIN, ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES MAKE NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE LICENSEE, ITS CLIENTS OR ITS COUNTERPARTIES, THE ISSUERS OR OWNERS OF SECURITIES OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY, FROM THE USE OF ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LICENSING LAW OR OBTAINED FOR OTHER PURPOSES. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR INTERRUPTIONS OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. FURTHERMORE, MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WITH RESPECT TO EACH MSCI INDEX AND ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR ANY OTHER DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS) EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

The MSCI Switzerland index is a weighted, free float-adjusted market capitalisation index measuring the performance of the Swiss stock market. As at September 2013, the index had 39 constituents. The securities included are adjusted on the basis of free float and are monitored for size, liquidity and minimum free float. The index contains companies in this country whose securities may be acquired by investors around the world.

Information on the index calculation methodology, including the precise composition of the index, can be found at www.msci.com/products/indices/licensing/constituents.html. The index is reviewed quarterly, and reviews may also take place at other times to comply with applicable investment restrictions or to reflect corporate activity, such as mergers and acquisitions.

1.9.10.2. Investment policy
The sub-fund physically replicates the index and aims to hold all the stocks included in the index (full index replication). In order to replicate the index, the sub-fund holds a portfolio of securities that includes all or nearly all stocks of the underlying index. The sub-fund can invest in all stocks in its reference index in proportion to their weighting in the index.
Depending on each sub-fund's investment objective, the sub-fund is required to carry out the corresponding corrections or reweighting of its investments when changes are made to the index. The fund management company monitors such index changes and carries out the necessary adjustments for the relevant sub-fund.
In addition, the assignment of costs, i.e. the fixed payment of the management fee on an annual basis from the sub-fund's assets, may lead to relative outperformance in falling markets and underperformance by the sub-fund versus the index in rising markets, as 1/365 of the annual management fee is assigned and deducted from the sub-fund's assets on a rotating basis each day.
In addition, from a statistical standpoint, the index components can never be replicated as whole numbers. Component shares are nearly always calculated to 100% with decimal places. It is common practice in the industry that decimal places are rounded and that the remaining money is held in cash.
Dividend payments can also lead the cash component to rise as reinvestment in the index on the one hand or the reinvestment in the index component on the other cannot take place on the same day and at the same conditions.
Transaction costs are incurred by the sub-fund for the purchase and sale of securities when index adjustments are made. These are not taken into account when the index is calculated.
The sub-funds are passively managed and replicate the benchmark. Sustainability criteria are not taken into account in the index selection. As a result, sustainability risks are not included due to the investment objective of the sub-funds. The asset manager aims to replicate the benchmark in compliance with the limits set out in

the investment policy of the sub-funds. The sub-funds therefore qualify as an "Article 6 financial product" under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector (SFDR). Investors are advised to read the disclosure at the end of this provision 1.3.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

1.9.10.3. Use of derivatives
The fund management company may make use of derivatives. Even under extraordinary market circumstances, however, the use of derivatives may not alter the sub-fund's investment objectives or lead to a change in its investment profile. Commitment approach I (simplified procedure) shall be used for the measurement of risk.
Derivatives are used solely to hedge investment positions.
Only basic forms of derivatives, i.e. call or put options, swaps and forward transactions (futures and forwards), may be used as described in detail in the fund contract (cf. § 12 of the fund contract and the relevant product appendix in the Special Section), provided their underlying securities are permissible investments in accordance with the investment policy. The derivatives can be traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public or concluded as over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. Besides market risk, derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the contracting party is unable to meet its obligations and causes a financial loss as a result.
Even under extraordinary market circumstances, the use of these instruments may not result in the sub-fund's assets being leveraged, nor may it be tantamount to a short sale.
ESMA registration of index providers: the index provider is included in the public register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA).

K. – MSCI Switzerland hedged to EUR
1.9.11.1. Investment objective
The sub-fund aims to replicate the price and return performance of the MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to EUR Index ("MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to EUR") gross of fees.
This sub-fund invests its assets in stocks of companies that are included in the MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to EUR and in stocks that are not in the MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to EUR but for which notification of their inclusion in this index has been given, and in other investments permitted under the fund contract. In principle, the aim is to match the performance of the MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to EUR Total Return Net Index (symbol: Bloomberg M0CHHEUR).

THIS SUB-FUND IS NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, SOLD OR PROMOTED BY MSCI INC. ("MSC"), ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES. THE MSCI INDICES ARE THE EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OF MSCI. MSCI AND THE MSCI INDEX NAMES ARE SERVICE MARKS OF MSCI OR ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND HAVE BEEN LICENSED FOR USE FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES BY UBS ASSET MANAGEMENT SWITZERLAND AG. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES MAKE NO REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, TO THE ISSUER OR OWNER OF THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT OR TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC REGARDING THE ADVISABILITY OF INVESTING IN SECURITIES GENERALLY OR IN THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT SPECIFICALLY OR THE ABILITY OF ANY MSCI INDEX TO TRACK CORRESPONDING STOCK MARKET PERFORMANCE. MSCI AND/OR ITS SUBSIDIARIES ARE THE LICENSORS OF CERTAIN TRADEMARKS, SERVICEMARKS AND TRADE NAMES AND OF THE INDICES, WHICH ARE DETERMINED, COMPILED AND CALCULATED BY MSCI WITHOUT REGARD TO THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT OR ITS ISSUERS OR OWNERS. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES ARE UNDER NO OBLIGATION TO TAKE THE NEEDS OF THE ISSUERS OR OWNERS OF THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT INTO CONSIDERATION IN DETERMINING, COMPILING OR CALCULATING THE INDICES. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR AND HAVE NOT PARTICIPATED IN THE DETERMINATION OF THE TIMING, PRICE, OR QUANTITIES OF THE ISSUE OF THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT OR IN THE DETERMINATION OR CALCULATION OF THE EQUATION BY MEANS OF WHICH THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT IS REDEEMABLE. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES HAVE NO OBLIGATION OR LIABILITY TO THE ISSUERS OF THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION, MARKETING OR OFFERING OF THE FUNDS.

ALTHOUGH MSCI OBTAINS INFORMATION ON THE ELEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE MSCI INDICES OR FOR USE IN THE CALCULATION OF THE MSCI INDICES FROM SOURCES THAT MSCI CONSIDERS RELIABLE, NEITHER MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOR OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES WARRANT OR GUARANTEE THE ORIGIN, ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES MAKE NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE LICENSEE, ITS CLIENTS OR ITS COUNTERPARTIES, THE ISSUERS OR OWNERS OF SECURITIES OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY, FROM THE USE OF ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LICENSING LAW OR OBTAINED FOR OTHER PURPOSES. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR INTERRUPTIONS OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. FURTHERMORE, MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WITH RESPECT TO EACH MSCI INDEX AND ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR ANY OTHER DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS) EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

The MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to EUR Index is a weighted, free float-adjusted market capitalisation index measuring the performance of the Swiss stock market, in which the impact of changes in exchange rates between foreign currencies and the index currency are reduced by means of forward currency transactions at the 1-month spot rate. As at September 2013, the index had 39 constituents. The securities included are adjusted on the basis of free float and are monitored for size, liquidity and minimum free float. The index contains companies in this country whose securities may be acquired by investors around the world.

Information on the index calculation methodology, including the precise composition of the index, can be found at www.msci.com/products/indices/licensing/constituents.html. The index is reviewed quarterly, and reviews may also take place at other times to comply with applicable investment restrictions or to reflect corporate activity, such as mergers and acquisitions.

1.9.11.2. Investment policy
The sub-fund physically replicates the index and aims to hold all the stocks included in the index (full index replication). Derivatives are also used to hedge the reference currency against the Swiss franc. In order to replicate the index, the sub-fund holds a portfolio of securities that includes all or nearly all stocks of the underlying index. The sub-fund can invest in all stocks in its reference index in proportion to their weighting in the index.

Depending on each sub-fund's investment objective, the sub-fund is required to carry out the corresponding corrections or reweighting of its investments when changes are made to the index. The fund management company monitors such index changes and carries out the necessary adjustments for the relevant sub-fund.

In addition, the assignment of costs, i.e. the fixed payment of the management fee on an annual basis from the sub-fund's assets, may lead to relative outperformance in falling markets and underperformance of the sub-fund versus the index in rising markets, as 1/365 of the annual management fee is assigned and deducted from the sub-fund's assets on a rotating basis each day.

In addition, from a statistical standpoint, the index components can never be replicated as whole numbers. Component shares are nearly always calculated to 100% with decimal places. It is common practice in the industry that decimal places are rounded and that the remaining money is held in cash.

Dividend payments can also lead the cash component to rise as reinvestment in the index on the one hand or the reinvestment in the index component on the other cannot take place on the same day and at the same conditions.

Transaction costs are incurred by the sub-fund for the purchase and sale of securities when index adjustments are made. These are not taken into account when the index is calculated.

The sub-fund is passively managed and replicates the benchmark. Sustainability criteria are not taken into account in the index selection. As a result, sustainability risks are not included due to the investment objective of the sub-fund. The asset manager aims to replicate the benchmark in compliance with the limits set out in the investment policy of the sub-fund. The sub-fund therefore qualifies after the evaluation of UBS Asset Management as an "Article 6 financial product" under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector (SFDR). Investors are advised to read the disclosure at the end of this provision 1.3.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

1.9.11.3. Use of derivatives
The fund management company may make use of derivatives. Even under extraordinary market circumstances, however, the use of derivatives may not alter the sub-fund's investment objectives or lead to a change in its investment profile. Commitment approach I (simplified procedure) shall be used for the measurement of risk.

Derivatives are used solely to hedge the reference currency against the Swiss franc.

Only basic forms of derivatives, i.e. swaps and forward transactions (futures and forwards) as described in detail in the fund contract (cf. § 12 of the fund contract and the relevant product appendix in the Special Section), may be used, provided their underlying securities are permissible investments in accordance with the investment policy. The derivatives can be traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public or concluded as over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. Besides market risk, derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the contracting party is unable to meet its obligations and causes a financial loss as a result.

Even under extraordinary market circumstances, the use of these instruments may not result in the sub-fund's assets being leveraged, nor may it be tantamount to a short sale.

ESMA registration of index providers: the index provider is included in the public register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA).of the fund contract

L. – MSCI Switzerland hedged to USD
1.9.12.1. Investment objective
The sub-fund aims to replicate the price and return performance of the MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to USD Index ("MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to USD") gross of fees.
This sub-fund invests its assets in stocks of companies that are included in the MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to USD and in stocks that are not in the MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to USD but for which notification of their inclusion in this index has been given, and in other investments permitted under the fund contract. In principle, the aim is to match the performance of the MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to USD Total Return Net Index (symbol: Bloomberg M0CHHUSD).

THIS SUB-FUND IS NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, SOLD OR PROMOTED BY MSCI INC. ("MSC"), ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES. THE MSCI INDICES ARE THE EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OF MSCI. MSCI AND THE MSCI INDEX NAMES ARE SERVICE MARKS OF MSCI OR ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND HAVE BEEN LICENSED FOR USE FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES BY UBS ASSET MANAGEMENT SWITZERLAND AG. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES MAKE NO REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, TO THE ISSUER OR OWNER OF THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT OR TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC REGARDING THE ADVISABILITY OF INVESTING IN SECURITIES GENERALLY OR IN THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT SPECIFICALLY OR THE ABILITY OF ANY MSCI INDEX TO TRACK CORRESPONDING STOCK MARKET PERFORMANCE. MSCI AND/OR ITS SUBSIDIARIES ARE THE LICENSORS OF CERTAIN TRADEMARKS, SERVICEMARKS AND TRADE NAMES AND OF THE INDICES, WHICH ARE DETERMINED, COMPILED AND CALCULATED BY MSCI WITHOUT REGARD TO THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT OR ITS ISSUERS OR OWNERS. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES ARE UNDER NO OBLIGATION TO TAKE THE NEEDS OF THE ISSUERS OR OWNERS OF THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT INTO CONSIDERATION IN DETERMINING, COMPILING OR CALCULATING THE INDICES. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR AND HAVE NOT PARTICIPATED IN THE DETERMINATION OF THE TIMING, PRICE, OR QUANTITIES OF THE ISSUE OF THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT OR IN THE DETERMINATION OR CALCULATION OF THE EQUATION BY MEANS OF WHICH THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT IS REDEEMABLE. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES HAVE NO OBLIGATION OR LIABILITY TO THE ISSUERS OF THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION, MARKETING OR OFFERING OF THE FUNDS.
ALTHOUGH MSCI OBTAINS INFORMATION ON THE ELEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE MSCI INDICES OR FOR USE IN THE CALCULATION OF THE MSCI INDICES FROM SOURCES THAT MSCI CONSIDERS RELIABLE, NEITHER MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOR OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES WARRANT OR GUARANTEE THE ORIGIN, ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES MAKE NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE LICENSEE, ITS CLIENTS OR ITS COUNTERPARTIES, THE ISSUERS OR OWNERS OF SECURITIES OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY, FROM THE USE OF ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LICENSING LAW OR OBTAINED FOR OTHER PURPOSES. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR INTERRUPTIONS OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. FURTHERMORE, MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WITH RESPECT TO EACH MSCI INDEX AND ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR ANY OTHER DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS) EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

The MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to USD Index is a weighted, free float-adjusted market capitalisation index measuring the performance of the Swiss stock market, in which the impact of changes in exchange rates between foreign currencies and the index currency are reduced by means of forward currency transactions at the 1-month spot rate. As at September 2013, the index had 39 constituents. The securities included are adjusted on the basis of free float and are monitored for size, liquidity and minimum free float. The index contains companies in this country whose securities may be acquired by investors around the world.

Information on the index calculation methodology, including the precise composition of the index, can be found at www.msci.com/products/indices/licensing/constituents.html. The index is reviewed quarterly, and reviews may also take place at other times to comply with applicable investment restrictions or to reflect corporate activity, such as mergers and acquisitions.

1.9.12.2. Investment policy
The sub-fund physically replicates the index and aims to hold all the stocks included in the index (full index replication). Derivatives are also used to hedge the reference currency against the Swiss franc. In order to replicate the index, the sub-fund holds a portfolio of securities that includes all or nearly all stocks of the underlying index. The sub-fund can invest in all stocks in its reference index in proportion to their weighting in the index.
Depending on each sub-fund's investment objective, the sub-fund is required to carry out the corresponding corrections or reweighting of its investments when changes are made to the index, for example, changes to the composition and/or weighting of the index securities of the affected index. The fund management company monitors such index changes and carries out the necessary adjustments for the relevant sub-fund.
In addition, the assignment of costs, i.e. the fixed payment of the management fee on an annual basis from the sub-fund's assets, may lead to relative outperformance in falling markets and underperformance of the sub-fund versus the index in rising markets, as 1/365 of the annual management fee is assigned and deducted from the sub-fund's assets on a rotating basis each day.
In addition, from a statistical standpoint, the index components can never be replicated as whole numbers. Component shares are nearly always calculated to 100% with decimal places. It is common practice in the industry that decimal places are rounded and that the remaining money is held in cash.
Dividend payments can also lead the cash component to rise, as reinvestment in the index on the one hand or the reinvestment in the index component on the other cannot take place on the same day and at the same conditions.
Transaction costs are incurred by the sub-fund for the purchase and sale of securities when index adjustments are made. These are not taken into account when the index is calculated.

The sub-fund is passively managed and replicates the benchmark. Sustainability criteria are not taken into account in the index selection. As a result, sustainability risks are not included due to the investment objective of the sub-fund. The asset manager aims to replicate the benchmark in compliance with the limits set out in the investment policy of the sub-fund. The sub-fund therefore qualifies after the evaluation of UBS Asset Management as an "Article 6 financial product" under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector (SFDR). Investors are advised to read the disclosure at the end of this provision 1.3.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

1.9.12.3. Use of derivatives
The fund management company may make use of derivatives. Even under extraordinary market circumstances, however, the use of derivatives may not alter the sub-fund's investment objectives or lead to a change in its investment profile. Commitment approach I (simplified procedure) shall be used for the measurement of risk.
Derivatives are used solely to hedge the reference currency against the Swiss franc.
Only basic forms of derivatives, i.e. swaps and forward transactions (futures and forwards) as described in detail in the fund contract (cf. § 12 of the fund contract and the relevant product appendix in the Special Section), may be used, provided their underlying securities are permissible investments in accordance with the investment policy. The derivatives can be traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public or concluded as over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. Besides market risk, derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the contracting party is unable to meet its obligations and causes a financial loss as a result.
Even under extraordinary market circumstances, the use of these instruments may not result in the sub-fund's assets being leveraged, nor may it be tantamount to a short sale.
ESMA registration of index providers: the index provider is included in the public register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA).

M. – MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible
1.9.13.1. Investment objective
The sub-fund aims to replicate the price and return performance of the MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped ("MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible") gross of fees.
This sub-fund invests its assets in stocks of companies that are included in the MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped and in stocks that are not in the MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped but for which notification of their inclusion in this index has been given, and in other investments permitted under the fund contract. In principle, the aim is to match the performance of the MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped (symbol: Bloomberg M7CXSIE).
THIS SUB-FUND IS NOT SPONSORED, ENDORSED, SOLD OR PROMOTED BY MSCI INC. ("MSC"), ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES. THE MSCI INDICES ARE THE EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OF MSCI. MSCI AND THE MSCI INDEX NAMES ARE SERVICE MARKS OF MSCI OR ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND HAVE BEEN LICENSED FOR USE FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES BY UBS ASSET MANAGEMENT SWITZERLAND AG. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES MAKE NO REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, TO THE ISSUER OR OWNER OF THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT OR TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC REGARDING THE ADVISABILITY OF INVESTING IN SECURITIES GENERALLY OR IN THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT SPECIFICALLY OR THE ABILITY OF ANY MSCI INDEX TO TRACK CORRESPONDING STOCK MARKET PERFORMANCE. MSCI AND/OR ITS SUBSIDIARIES ARE THE LICENSORS OF CERTAIN TRADEMARKS, SERVICEMARKS AND TRADE NAMES AND OF THE INDICES, WHICH ARE DETERMINED, COMPILED AND CALCULATED BY MSCI WITHOUT REGARD TO THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT OR ITS ISSUERS OR OWNERS. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES ARE UNDER NO OBLIGATION TO TAKE THE NEEDS OF THE ISSUERS OR OWNERS OF THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT INTO CONSIDERATION IN DETERMINING, COMPILING OR CALCULATING THE INDICES. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR AND HAVE NOT PARTICIPATED IN THE DETERMINATION OF THE TIMING, PRICE, OR QUANTITIES OF THE ISSUE OF THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT OR IN THE DETERMINATION OR CALCULATION OF THE EQUATION BY MEANS OF WHICH THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT IS REDEEMABLE. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES HAVE NO OBLIGATION OR LIABILITY TO THE ISSUERS OF THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATION, MARKETING OR OFFERING OF THE FUNDS.
ALTHOUGH MSCI OBTAINS INFORMATION ON THE ELEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE MSCI INDICES OR FOR USE IN THE CALCULATION OF THE MSCI INDICES FROM SOURCES THAT MSCI CONSIDERS RELIABLE, NEITHER MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES NOR OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES WARRANT OR GUARANTEE THE ORIGIN, ACCURACY AND/OR THE COMPLETENESS OF ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES MAKE NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THE LICENSEE, ITS CLIENTS OR ITS COUNTERPARTIES, THE ISSUERS OR OWNERS OF SECURITIES OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR ENTITY, FROM THE USE OF ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN AND USED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LICENSING LAW OR OBTAINED FOR OTHER PURPOSES. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES SHALL HAVE NO LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR INTERRUPTIONS OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. FURTHERMORE, MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES MAKE NO EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND. MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES AND OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WITH RESPECT TO EACH MSCI INDEX AND ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. WITHOUT LIMITING ANY OF THE FOREGOING, IN NO EVENT SHALL MSCI, ITS SUBSIDIARIES OR

OTHER PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE COMPILING OR CREATING OF MSCI INDICES HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR ANY OTHER DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS) EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

The MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped Index is a weighted, free float-adjusted market capitalisation index measuring the performance of the Swiss stock market. The MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped Net Total Return CHF Index measures the performance of Swiss equities taking into account environmental, social and governance factors (**ESG factors**). These ESG factors are quantified using a framework provided by MSCI ESG Research and corresponding sustainability data. The index excludes from the parent index (MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended) those companies that have an MSCI ESG Rating of less than "BBB" and an MSCI ESG Controversies score of less than 1. It also excludes companies involved in controversial business activities (e.g. weapons, alcohol, tobacco, gambling, thermal coal, nuclear energy), companies that are among the top 10% of carbon dioxide emitters (measured in terms of cumulative carbon dioxide emissions per US dollar of the parent index) and companies with the largest reserves of fossil fuels, with the goal of achieving a 50% reduction as a ratio of the parent index (**ESG exclusion criteria**). Finally, the MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped (Total Return Net) includes the best ESG-rated equities, taking account of the GICS® (Global Industry Classification Standard) sectors, until these have reached 50% of the weight of the parent index (**best-in-class approach**). The Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) is a breakdown of industry into sectors that was developed in 1999 by MSCI and Standard & Poor's (S&P). The GICS comprises 11 sectors, 24 industry branches, 69 industries and 158 sub-industries into which S&P classified all major joint-stock companies. The index had 40 constituents as of 27 March 2017. The securities are adjusted on the basis of free float and are monitored for size, liquidity and minimum free float. The securities on the index are selected quarterly (in February, May, August and November) on the basis of ESG criteria and re-weighted, with the largest position being capped at 5%. The index contains companies in Switzerland whose securities can be acquired by investors around the world.

Information on the index calculation methodology, including the precise composition of the index, can be found at www.msci.com/products/indices/licensing/constituents.html. The index is reviewed quarterly, and reviews may also take place at other times to comply with applicable investment restrictions or to reflect corporate activity, such as mergers and acquisitions.

1.9.13.2. Investment policy

The sub-fund physically replicates the index and aims to hold all the stocks included in the index (full index replication). Derivatives are also used to hedge the reference currency against the Swiss franc. In order to replicate the index, the sub-fund holds a portfolio of securities that includes all or nearly all stocks of the underlying index. The sub-fund can invest in all stocks in its reference index in proportion to their weighting in the index.
Depending on each sub-fund's investment objective, the sub-fund is required to carry out the corresponding corrections or reweighting of its investments when changes are made to the index. The fund management company monitors such index changes and carries out the necessary adjustments for the relevant sub-fund.
In addition, the assignment of costs, i.e. the fixed payment of the management fee on an annual basis from the sub-fund's assets, may lead to relative outperformance in falling markets and underperformance of the sub-fund versus the index in rising markets, as 1/365 of the annual management fee is assigned and deducted from the sub-fund's assets on a rotating basis each day.
In addition, from a statistical standpoint, the index components can never be replicated as whole numbers. Component shares are nearly always calculated to 100% with decimal places. It is common practice in the industry that decimal places are rounded and that the remaining money is held in cash.
Dividend payments can also lead the cash component to rise as reinvestment in the index on the one hand or the reinvestment in the index component on the other cannot take place on the same day and at the same conditions.
Transaction costs are incurred by the sub-fund for the purchase and sale of securities when index adjustments are made. These are not taken into account when the index is calculated.

The fund management company or asset manager aims to achieve the financial objectives of the investors while at the same time pursuing a sustainable investment process. The fund management company or asset manager defines sustainability as the ability to use environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects of business activities to generate investment opportunities and mitigate risks that negatively impact long-term issuer performance ("sustainability"). The inclusion of ESG factors can help identify investment opportunities and improve the company's ESG risk profile, thereby mitigating the negative impact of ESG deficiencies on the company's financial performance.

The main risks of the sub-fund are that the return and value of the units are subject to changes arising from fluctuations in the returns and value of the shares held in the MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped. Deviations can result from various factors. Such factors include costs and expenses incurred. Furthermore, concentration limits and other legal or supervisory restrictions can play a role. The illiquidity of certain securities can be a further reason why it may not be possible to acquire all stocks in the index according to their weighting or to acquire them at all. Under these circumstances, the aim is to maintain a representative selection of stocks from the index, with the aid of quantitative methods. These methods include, for example, considering the addition of individual securities to a sub-fund based on their particular investment characteristics or their liquidity.

The inclusion of sustainability, environmental, social and governance factors and risks may have both a positive and negative impact on the performance of the sub-fund (compared with not taking ESG factors into account). Neither the fund management company nor asset manager monitor the screening criteria applied by the index provider or assess the accuracy of the ESG-related ratings assigned by the index provider to the individual components. As the choice of investments is dependent on external data providers, this may pose a **risk** to investors.

Investors should therefore make their own ethical assessment of the extent of ESG-related screening carried out by the benchmark provider before investing in such a sub-fund.

The sub-fund is passively managed and replicates the benchmark. Sustainability criteria are taken into account in the index selection. The sub-fund takes into account sustainability risks when making investment decisions by including, among other things, environmental or social characteristics or a combination of these characteristics and by ensuring that the companies in which investments are made apply good corporate governance practices. The sub-fund therefore qualifies, in UBS Asset Management's opinion, as an "Article 8 financial product" under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector (SFDR). Further information can be found in the Annex to this prospectus. Investors are advised to read the disclosure at the end of this provision 1.3.

In addition, under Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the "Taxonomy Regulation"), for a financial product classified under Article 8(1) of the Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) that advertises environmental features, additional disclosures regarding this objective must be made as of 1 January 2022. In addition, it must describe how and to what extent its investments flow into economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable according to Article 3 of the Taxonomy Ordinance. However, due to a lack of reliable, up-to-date and verifiable data, the fund management company is not in a position to provide the required information for the sub-fund as of 1 January 2022. The fund management company does not undertake to make a minimum proportion of investments for the sub-fund that qualify as environmentally sustainable within the meaning of Article 3 of the Taxonomy Ordinance (which means that the sub-fund will not qualify for taxonomy until further notice). In view of recent and ongoing developments in sustainable financing at European level, this information will be updated as soon as the necessary data is available to the fund management company. If necessary, the prospectus is updated to describe how and to what extent the investments underlying the sub-fund flow into economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the Taxonomy Regulation.

1.9.13.3. Use of derivatives

The fund management company may make use of derivatives. Even under extraordinary market circumstances, however, the use of derivatives may not alter the sub-fund's investment objectives or lead to a change in its investment profile. Commitment approach I (simplified procedure) shall be used for the measurement of risk.

Derivatives are used solely to hedge the reference currency against the Swiss franc.
Only basic forms of derivatives, i.e. call or put options, swaps and swaps and forward transactions (futures and forwards) as described in detail in the fund contract (cf. § 12 of the fund contract and the relevant product appendix in the Special Section), may be used, provided their underlying securities are permissible investments in accordance with the investment policy. The derivatives can be traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public or concluded as over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. Besides market risk, derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the contracting party is unable to meet its obligations and causes a financial loss as a result.
Even under extraordinary market circumstances, the use of these instruments may not result in the sub-fund's assets being leveraged, nor may it be tantamount to a short sale.

ESMA registration of index providers: the index provider is included in the public register of administrators and benchmarks established and maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA). of the fund contract

N. – SPI® ESG
1.9.14.1. Investment objective
The sub-fund aims to replicate the price and return performance of the SPI® ESG Weighted gross of fees.
This sub-fund invests its assets in stocks of companies that are included in the SPI® ESG Weighted and in stocks that are not in the SPI® ESG Weighted but for which notification of their inclusion in this index has been given, and in other investments permitted under the fund contract. In principle, the aim is to match the performance of the SPI ESG Weighted Total Return Index (symbol: SPIEWT).
SPI® ESG Weighted is a registered trademark of SIX Index AG. The ETF issuer (UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG) and the index provider (SIX Index AG) are independent of one another. The SPI® ESG Weighted is calculated and published as a total return and price index every three minutes. The SPI® ESG Weighted baseline value was pegged at 100 points for the total return index and at 100 points for the price index as at 1 July 2010. It was introduced on 1 February 2021.
The most recently paid price is taken into account when calculating the index. If no price has been paid on the day the index is calculated, the bid price shall apply. Should no such price be available, the previous day's price shall be used. Only prices generated via the SIX Index AG electronic order book shall be taken into account.
The SPI® ESG Weighted includes all shares in the index family and is also broken down into various sub-indices.
The SPI® ESG Weighted measures the performance of Swiss equities taking into account environmental, social and governance factors (**ESG factors**). These ESG factors are quantified using a framework provided by Inrate AG (an independent Swiss sustainability rating agency) and corresponding sustainability data. The benchmark is composed of those components of the SPI that have a rating of at least C+ on an ESG rating scale from A+ to D- (**best-in-class approach**), generate less than 5% of their revenue in controversial activities and have a controversies score of no higher than medium. In addition, all companies that are proposed for exclusion by the Swiss Association for Responsible Investment (SVVK) are not included in the index (**ESG exclusion criteria**).
The number of equities and free-float shares are adjusted on two regular adjustment dates a year: the third Friday in March and the third Friday in September (after close of trading).
In the event of major market changes as a result of capital events such as mergers or new listings, the Management Committee of SIX may decide at the request of the Index Commission that a security should be admitted to the SPI® ESG Weighted outside the accepted period. For the same reasons, a security may also be excluded if the requirements for remaining in the SPI® ESG Weighted are no longer met.
The SPI® ESG Weighted Index is based on a free-float-market-capitalised initial universe whose constituent weightings are adjusted based on sustainability criteria. The free-float-market-based weighting is adjusted on a quarterly basis, with underweights and overweights applied based on the ESG impact rating.
The main risks of the sub-fund are that the return and value of the units are subject to changes arising from fluctuations in the returns and value of the shares held in the SPI® ESG Weighted. Deviations can result from various factors. Such factors include costs and expenses incurred. Furthermore, concentration limits and other legal or supervisory restrictions can play a role. The illiquidity of certain securities can be a further reason why it may not be possible to acquire all stocks in the index according to their weighting or to acquire them at all. Under these circumstances, the aim is to maintain a representative selection of stocks from the index, with the aid of quantitative methods. These methods include, for example, considering the addition of individual securities to a sub-fund based on their particular investment characteristics or their liquidity.

All information on the SPI® ESG Weighted is available on the SIX Index AG websites:
http://www.six-swiss-exchange.com/indices/shares/spi_ESG_Weighted_en.html
– All master data on the index
– Index regulations
– Fact sheet
– Daily index composition
– Historical closing prices for all types of calculation on a daily basis.

1.9.14.2. Investment policy
The sub-fund physically replicates the index and aims to hold all the stocks included in the index (full index replication). In order to replicate the index, the sub-fund holds a portfolio of securities that includes all or nearly all components of the underlying index. The sub-fund can invest in all stocks in its reference index.
Depending on each sub-fund's investment objective, the sub-fund is required to carry out the corresponding corrections or reweighting of its investments when changes are made to the index. The fund management company monitors such index changes and carries out the necessary adjustments for the relevant sub-fund.
In addition, the assignment of costs, i.e. the fixed payment of the management fee on an annual basis from the sub-fund's assets, may lead to relative outperformance in falling markets and underperformance of the sub-fund versus the index in rising markets, as 1/365 of the annual management fee is assigned and deducted from the sub-fund's assets on a rotating basis each day.
In addition, from a statistical standpoint, the index components can never be replicated as whole numbers. Component shares are nearly always calculated to 100% with decimal places. It is common practice in the industry that decimal places are rounded and that the remaining money is held in cash.
Dividend payments can also lead the cash component to rise as reinvestment in the index on the one hand or the reinvestment in the index component on the other cannot take place on the same day and at the same conditions.
Transaction costs are incurred by the sub-fund for the purchase and sale of securities when index adjustments are made. These are not taken into account when the index is calculated.

The fund management company or asset manager aims to achieve the financial objectives of the investors while at the same time pursuing a sustainable investment process. The fund management company or asset manager defines sustainability as the ability to use environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects of business activities to generate investment opportunities and mitigate risks that negatively impact long-term issuer performance ("sustainability"). The inclusion of ESG factors can help identify investment opportunities and improve the company's ESG risk profile, thereby mitigating the negative impact of ESG deficiencies on the company's financial performance.
The sub-fund is passively managed and replicates the benchmark. Sustainability criteria and risks are taken into account in the index selection. The benchmark index specified by the provider to be assessed against the environmental, social and governance criteria and the methodology used by the index provider to assess the sustainability characteristics and risks of the index components are listed on the provider's website.
Investors should therefore make their own ethical assessment of the extent of ESG-related screening carried out by the benchmark provider before investing in such a sub-fund.
The fund management company or asset manager aims to replicate the benchmark in compliance with the limits set out in the investment policy of the sub-fund. For equity ETFs, the approach is to use full replication where possible, depending on the characteristics of the benchmark, the size of the sub-fund and the tracking accuracy required. The asset manager may use stratified sampling if it considers this to be more efficient.
The inclusion of sustainability, environmental, social and governance factors and risks may have both a positive and negative impact on the performance of the sub-

fund (compared with not taking ESG factors into account). Neither the fund management company nor asset manager monitor the screening criteria applied by the index provider or assess the accuracy of the ESG-related ratings assigned by the index provider to the individual components. As the choice of investments is dependent on external data providers, this may pose a **risk** to investors.

The sub-fund is passively managed and replicates the benchmark. Sustainability criteria are taken into account in the index selection. The sub-fund takes into account sustainability risks when making investment decisions by including, among other things, environmental or social characteristics or a combination of these characteristics and by ensuring that the companies in which investments are made apply good corporate governance practices. The sub-fund therefore qualifies after the evaluation of UBS Asset Management as an "Article 8 financial product" under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector (SFDR). Further information can be found in the Annex to this prospectus. Investors are advised to read the disclosure at the end of this provision 1.3.

In addition, under Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the "Taxonomy Regulation"), for a financial product classified under Article 8(1) of the Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) that advertises environmental features, additional disclosures regarding this objective must be made as of 1 January 2022. In addition, it must describe how and to what extent its investments flow into economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable according to Article 3 of the Taxonomy Ordinance. However, due to a lack of reliable, up-to-date and verifiable data, the fund management company is not in a position to provide the required information for the sub-fund as of 1 January 2022. The fund management company does not undertake to make a minimum proportion of investments for the sub-fund that qualify as environmentally sustainable within the meaning of Article 3 of the Taxonomy Ordinance (which means that the sub-fund will not qualify for taxonomy until further notice). In view of recent and ongoing developments in sustainable financing at European level, this information will be updated as soon as the necessary data is available to the fund management company. If necessary, the prospectus is updated to describe how and to what extent the investments underlying the sub-fund flow into economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the Taxonomy Regulation.

1.9.14.3. Use of derivatives
The fund management company may make use of derivatives. Even under extraordinary market circumstances, however, the use of derivatives may not alter the sub-fund's investment objectives or lead to a change in its investment profile. Commitment approach I (simplified procedure) shall be used for the measurement of risk.
Derivatives are used solely to hedge the reference currency against the Swiss franc.
Only basic forms of derivatives, i.e. call or put options, swaps and forward transactions (futures and forwards) as described in detail in the fund contract (cf. § 12 of the fund contract and the relevant product appendix in the Special Section), may be used, provided their underlying securities are permissible investments in accordance with the investment policy. The derivatives can be traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public or concluded as over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. Besides market risk, derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the contracting party is unable to meet its obligations and causes a financial loss as a result.
Even under extraordinary market circumstances, the use of these instruments may not result in the sub-fund's assets being leveraged, nor may it be tantamount to a short sale.

Q. – Gold
R. – Gold (EUR) hedged
S. – Gold (CHF) hedged
The investment objective of the sub-funds is to reflect the performance of gold over the long term, net of commissions and costs charged to the sub-fund. An investment in gold via the sub-funds is intended to represent an efficient alternative to a direct investment in physical gold. The sub-fund assets are invested exclusively in physical gold in marketable form. The gold is held individually in bars with a standard weight of around 12.5 kg and purity of 995/1000 or better. Collective depositories are permissible for fractional holdings of up to 450 ounces (oz.) of gold, which creates a co-ownership share for the sub-fund in physically stored bars in standard units in proportion to the corresponding ounces. The sub-fund assets can also be invested in physical gold with a purity of at least 995/1000 in the form of bars, which have been produced by a refinery, which are included on the LBMA Gold List (can be viewed at: http://www.lbma.org.uk). The weight of these bars can only be as follows: 1 kg, ½ kg, ¼ kg, 100g, 50g, 20g, 10g, 5g, 2g, 1g and 1 fine ounce. The market price is based on the purity multiplied by the weight.
Standard bars according to the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA):
The London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) sets out specific requirements for trade with gold and silver (e.g. in terms of minimum quality standards that precious metals must reach) which members must adhere to. The trades are carried out directly between members with no central platform available. The LBMA is therefore not a stock exchange in the traditional sense, but an over-the-counter (OTC) market where parties reach agreements directly with one another. Its members include major international banks, refiners, assayers and major investors (further details available at http://www.lbma.org.uk/pages/index.cfm). According to LBMA specifications, the only precious metal bars permitted for trade are those produced by separation works and mints that meet particular quality requirements. The "good delivery" designation provides an assurance with respect to specific characteristics of bars such as purity and weight. The bars are accepted and traded by members worldwide.

Information on the underlying:
For the underlying valuation, the LBMA Gold Prices of the London Bullion Market Association are used. The London Bullion Market Association Gold Pricings take place twice a day with the aim of settling as many trades as possible at a fixed price:

a) Morning: Monday to Friday 10:30 am (UTC) (11.30 a.m. CET)
b) Monday to Friday 3:00 p.m. UTC (4:00 p.m. CET).
The afternoon fixing price is used as the basis for valuation on days on which one is available. The individual sub-fund's assets are not calculated on days on which no afternoon fixing price is available.
All information on the gold underlying is available on the websites of the London Bullion Market Association: ttp://www.lbma.org.uk/pages/index.cfm.
Further information on the underlying can be found on the following website: http://www.lbma.org.uk/pages/?page_id=53&title=gold_fixings.
The relevant sub-fund physically replicates the underlying.
The sub-fund's assets are passively managed. As a result, the net asset value of the sub-fund assets is directly dependent on the performance of gold. Losses that could be avoided via active management (selling gold and increasing liquidity ahead of expected price falls) will not be offset. This does not apply to the currency-hedge sub-funds – Gold (EUR) hedged and – Gold (CHF) hedged, where derivatives are used exclusively to hedge the reference currency against the US dollar. With these sub-funds, the value of investments in gold (expressed in US dollars) and any deposits and claims not denominated in the currency of the respective sub-fund are hedged against this currency. The target is to achieve a complete hedge.
The fund management company may also hold liquid assets in US dollars, Swiss francs and euros. Liquid assets comprise sight or time deposits with maturities of up to twelve months.
The main risk of gold is that there is a lack of risk diversification of the type seen with securities funds due to the concentration of the investment in gold. The value of the sub-fund's units essentially depends on the value of gold; its price is subject to volatility and performance is difficult to predict. Changes in legislation and the tax situation may have a negative impact on sub-fund investments and affect the buying or selling of gold. The sub-fund is also subject to the volatility of the economic situation in emerging markets, since gold is predominantly produced in these countries. Various developments may have a detrimental effect on the value of gold, including import or export restrictions, civil unrest and international sanctions, etc. Precious metals have no par value, and listings on the international precious metal exchanges are mainly in US dollars. This means that there is a currency risk for investors for those unit classes not denominated in US dollars. This risk is hedged against the US dollar for the hedged sub-funds – Gold (EUR) hedged and – Gold (CHF) hedged with EUR or CHF as their respective accounting

currencies. This hedging can ease the consequences of a fall in the US dollar against the EUR or CHF. However, such hedging entails substantial costs for investors. The fund management company uses derivatives solely to hedge currency risks for the currency-hedged sub-funds Gold (EUR) hedged and – Gold (CHF) hedged. Commitment approach I shall be used for the measurement of risk.
The following basic forms of derivatives in particular may be used: call or put options, swaps and forward transactions (futures and forwards) may be used as described in detail in the fund contract (cf. § 12 of the fund contract and the relevant product appendix in the Special Section), provided their underlying securities are permissible investments in accordance with the investment policy. The derivatives can be traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public or concluded as over-the-counter (OTC) transactions. Besides market risk, derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the contracting party is unable to meet its obligations and causes a financial loss as a result.
Even under extraordinary market circumstances, the use of these instruments may not result in the fund's assets being leveraged, nor may it be tantamount to a short sale.
Detailed information on the investment policy and its restrictions is contained in the fund contract (cf. part II; §§ 7–15 as well as the relevant product appendix in the Special Section).

The sub-funds are passively managed and replicate the benchmark. Sustainability criteria are not taken into account in the index selection. As a result, sustainability risks are not included due to the investment objective of the sub-funds. The asset manager aims to replicate the benchmark in compliance with the limits set out in the investment policy of the sub-funds. The sub-fund therefore qualifies after the evaluation of UBS Asset Management as an "Article 6 financial product" under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector (SFDR). Investors are advised to read the disclosure at the end of this provision 1.3.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

T. – Platinum
The investment objective of the sub-fund is to reflect the performance of platinum over the long term, after deducting the commissions and costs charged to the sub-fund.
An investment in platinum via the sub-fund is intended to offer an efficient alternative to a direct investment in physical platinum. The sub-fund's assets are primarily invested in physical platinum in a marketable form. The platinum is held in standard bars which meet the requirements for "good delivery" set down by the London Platinum and Palladium Market (hereinafter "LPPM") (including a weight of between 1 kg and 6 kg, purity of at least 999.5/1000). Exceptions apply where a credit balance of max. 200 ounces (oz.) of platinum (approx. 6.2 kg) is held on a precious metals account. This enables fractional holdings below the standard bar size according to LPPM to be exposed to the platinum price trend.
Standard bars according to the London Platinum and Palladium Market (LPPM):
The London Platinum and Palladium Market Association (LPPM) sets out specific requirements for trade with platinum and palladium (e.g. in terms of minimum quality standards that precious metals must reach) which members must adhere to. The trades are carried out directly between members with no central platform available. Like the London Bullion Market, the LPPM is therefore not a stock exchange in the traditional sense, but an over-the-counter (OTC) market where parties reach agreements directly with one another. Its members include major international banks, refiners, assayers and major investors (further details available at http://www.lppm.org.uk/Index.aspx). According to LPPM specifications, the only precious metal bars permitted for trade are those produced by separation works and mints that meet particular quality requirements. The "good delivery" designation provides an assurance with respect to specific characteristics of bars such as purity and weight. The bars are accepted and traded by members worldwide.
The sub-fund's assets are passively managed. As a result, the net asset value of the sub-fund's assets is directly dependent on the performance of platinum. Losses that could be avoided via active management (selling platinum and increasing liquidity ahead of expected price falls) will not be offset.
The fund management company may also hold liquid assets in US dollars, Swiss francs and euros. Liquid assets comprise sight or time deposits with maturities of up to twelve months.

Underlying
For the underlying valuation, the LBMA platinum price fixings are used, which are administered irrespective of the metal exchange (LME). The LBMA platinum price fixings take place twice a day, with the aim of settling as many trades as possible at a fixed price:
a) Morning: Monday to Friday 9:45 a.m. (UTC) (10:45 a.m. CET)
b) Monday to Friday 2:00 p.m. UTC (3:00 p.m. CET).
The afternoon fixing price is used as the basis for valuation on days on which one is available. The individual sub-fund's assets are not calculated on days on which no afternoon fixing price is available.
All information on the platinum underlying is available on the websites of the London Palladium & Platinum Markets: ttp://www.lppm.com/.
Further information on the underlying can be found on the following website: http://www.lppm.com/.
The relevant sub-fund physically replicates the underlying.
The main risk of platinum is that there is a lack of risk diversification of the type seen with securities funds due to the concentration of the investment in platinum. The value of the sub-fund's units essentially depends on the value of platinum; its price is subject to volatility and performance is difficult to predict. Changes in legislation and the tax situation may have a negative impact on sub-fund investments and affect the buying or selling of platinum. The sub-fund is also subject to the volatility of the economic situation in emerging markets, since platinum is predominantly produced in these countries. Various developments may have a detrimental effect on the value of platinum, including import or export restrictions, civil unrest and international sanctions, etc. Precious metals have no par value, and listings on the international precious metal exchanges are mainly in US dollars.
The fund management company does not use derivatives for the sub-fund "– Platinum".

The sub-fund is passively managed and replicates the benchmark. Sustainability criteria are not taken into account in the index selection. As a result, sustainability risks are not included due to the investment objective of the sub-fund. The asset manager aims to replicate the benchmark in compliance with the limits set out in the investment policy of the sub-fund. The sub-fund therefore qualifies after the evaluation of UBS Asset Management as an "Article 6 financial product" under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector (SFDR). Investors are advised to read the disclosure at the end of this provision 1.3.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

U. – Palladium
The investment objective of the sub-fund is to reflect the performance of palladium over the long term, after deducting the commissions and costs charged to the sub-fund.
An investment in palladium via the sub-fund is intended to offer an efficient alternative to a direct investment in physical palladium. The sub-fund's assets are primarily invested in physical palladium in a marketable form. The palladium is held in standard bars which meet the requirements for "good delivery" set down by the London Platinum and Palladium Market (hereinafter "LPPM") (including a weight of between 1 kg and 6 kg, purity of at least 999.5/1000). Exceptions apply where a credit balance of max. 200 ounces (oz.) of palladium (approx. 6.2 kg) is held on a precious metals account. This enables fractional holdings below the standard bar size according to LPPM to be exposed to the palladium price trend.
Standard bars according to the London Platinum and Palladium Market (LPPM):
The London Platinum and Palladium Market Association (LPPM) sets out specific requirements for trade with platinum and palladium (e.g. in terms of minimum quality standards that precious metals must reach) which members must adhere to. The trades are carried out directly between members with no central platform

available. Like the London Bullion Market, the LPPM is therefore not a stock exchange in the traditional sense, but an over-the-counter (OTC) market where parties reach agreements directly with one another. Its members include major international banks, refiners, assayers and major investors (further details available at http://www.lppm.org.uk/Index.aspx). According to LPPM specifications, the only precious metal bars permitted for trade are those produced by separation works and mints that meet particular quality requirements. The "good delivery" designation provides an assurance with respect to specific characteristics of bars such as purity and weight. The bars are accepted and traded by members worldwide.

Underlying
For the underlying valuation, the LBMA palladium price fixings are used, which are administered irrespective of the metal exchange (LME). The LBMA palladium price fixings take place twice a day, with the aim of settling as many trades as possible at a fixed price:
a) Morning: Monday to Friday 9:45 a.m. (UTC) (10:45 a.m. CET)
b) Monday to Friday 2:00 p.m. UTC (3:00 p.m. CET).
The afternoon fixing price is used as the basis for valuation on days on which one is available. The individual sub-fund's assets are not calculated on days on which no afternoon fixing price is available.
All information on the palladium underlying is available on the websites of the London Palladium & Platinum Markets: ttp://www.lppm.com/.
Further information on the underlying can be found on the following website: http://www.lppm.com/.
The relevant sub-fund physically replicates the underlying.
The sub-fund's assets are passively managed. As a result, the net asset value of the sub-fund's assets is directly dependent on the performance of palladium. Losses that could be avoided via active management (selling palladium and increasing liquidity ahead of expected price falls) will not be offset.
The fund management company may also hold liquid assets in US dollars, Swiss francs and euros. Liquid assets comprise sight or time deposits with maturities of up to twelve months.
The main risk of palladium is that there is a lack of risk diversification of the type seen with securities funds due to the concentration of the investment in palladium. The value of the sub-fund's units essentially depends on the value of palladium; its price is subject to volatility and performance is difficult to predict. Changes in legislation and the tax situation may have a negative impact on sub-fund investments and affect the buying or selling of palladium. The sub-fund is also subject to the volatility of the economic situation in emerging markets, since palladium is predominantly produced in these countries. Various developments may have a detrimental effect on the value of palladium, including import or export restrictions, civil unrest and international sanctions, etc. Precious metals have no par value, and listings on the international precious metal exchanges are mainly in US dollars.
The fund management company does not use derivatives for the sub-fund "– Palladium".
Detailed information on the investment policy and its restrictions is contained in the fund contract (cf. part II; §§ 7–15 as well as the relevant product appendix in the Special Section).

The sub-fund is passively managed and replicates the benchmark. Sustainability criteria are not taken into account in the index selection. As a result, sustainability risks are not included due to the investment objective of the sub-fund. The asset manager aims to replicate the benchmark in compliance with the limits set out in the investment policy of the sub-fund. The sub-fund therefore qualifies after the evaluation of UBS Asset Management as an "Article 6 financial product" under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector (SFDR). Investors are advised to read the disclosure at the end of this provision 1.3.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

V. – Silver
The investment objective of the sub-funds is to reflect the performance of silver over the long term, net of commissions and costs charged to the sub-funds.
An investment in silver via the sub-fund is intended to offer an efficient alternative to a direct investment in physical silver. The sub-fund's assets are primarily invested in physical silver in a marketable form. The silver is held in standard bars which meet the requirements for "good delivery" set down by the London Bullion Market Association (hereinafter "LBMA") (including a weight of between 23.3 kg and 34.2 kg, purity of at least 999/1000). Exceptions apply where a credit balance of max. 1100 ounces (oz.) of silver (approx. 34.2 kg) is held on a precious metals account. This enables fractional holdings below the standard bar size according to LBMA to be exposed to the silver price trend.
Standard bars according to the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA):
The London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) sets out specific requirements for trade with gold and silver (e.g. in terms of minimum quality standards that precious metals must reach) which members must adhere to. The trades are carried out directly between members of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME) Auction Platform Limited. The CME Auction Platform is therefore not a stock exchange in the traditional sense, but an over-the-counter (OTC) market where parties conclude contracts directly with one another. Its members include major international banks, refiners, assayers and major investors. According to LBMA specifications, the only precious metal bars permitted for trade are those produced by separation works and mints that meet particular quality requirements. The "good delivery" designation provides an assurance with respect to specific characteristics of bars such as purity and weight. The bars are accepted and traded by members worldwide.

Underlying
For the underlying valuation, the LBMA silver price issued by the CME Group & Thomson Reuters is used. The CME Group & Thomson Reuters LBMA silver price is calculated by CME Auction Platform Limited once a day, Monday to Friday 12:00 noon UTC (1:00 p.m. CET), with the aim of settling as many transactions as possible at a fixed price. The individual sub-fund's assets are not calculated on days on which no pricing takes place.
The sub-fund physically replicates the underlying.
The sub-fund's assets are passively managed. As a result, the net asset value of the sub-fund's assets is directly dependent on the performance of silver. Losses that could be avoided via active management (selling silver and increasing liquidity ahead of expected price falls) will not be offset.
The fund management company may also hold liquid assets in US dollars, Swiss francs and euros. Liquid assets comprise sight or time deposits with maturities of up to twelve months.
The main risk of silver is that there is a lack of risk diversification of the type seen with securities funds due to the concentration of the investment in silver. The value of the sub-fund's units essentially depends on the value of silver; its price is subject to volatility and performance is difficult to predict. Changes in legislation and the tax situation may have a negative impact on sub-fund investments and affect the buying or selling of silver. The sub-fund is also subject to the volatility of the economic situation in emerging markets, since silver is predominantly produced in these countries. Various developments may have a detrimental effect on the value of silver, including import or export restrictions, civil unrest and international sanctions, etc. Precious metals have no par value, and listings on the international precious metal exchanges are mainly in US dollars. This means that there is a currency risk for investors for those unit classes not denominated in US dollars.
The fund management company does not use derivatives for the sub-fund "– Silver".

The sub-fund is passively managed and replicates the benchmark. Sustainability criteria are not taken into account in the index selection. As a result, sustainability risks are not included due to the investment objective of the sub-fund. The asset manager aims to replicate the benchmark in compliance with the limits set out in the investment policy of the sub-fund. The sub-fund therefore qualifies after the evaluation of UBS Asset Management as an "Article 6 financial product" under Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector (SFDR). Investors are advised to read the disclosure at the end of this provision 1.3.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Securities strategy for securities lending or transactions with derivative financial instruments:
Counterparty risks may arise in connection with securities lending or transactions with derivative financial instruments. These risks are minimised as follows:

Level of collateral:
All loans relating to securities lending transactions must be collateralised in full, and the value of the securities must amount to at least 105% of the market value of the loaned securities. In addition, individual securities may be valued at a discount. This discount is based on the volatility of the markets and the forecast liquidity of the security. Derivative transactions are collateralised in line with the applicable provisions governing the processing of these types of transactions. Derivative transactions that are processed centrally are always subject to collateralisation. The scope and extent are geared toward the relevant provisions of the central counterparty or the clearing agent.
In the case of derivative transactions that are not processed centrally, the fund management company or its agents may conclude mutual collateral agreements with the counterparties. The value of the securities exchanged must be at least equivalent to the replacement value of the outstanding derivative transactions. In addition, individual securities may be valued at a discount. This discount is based on the volatility of the markets and the forecast liquidity of the security.

The following types of securities are permitted:
- Shares, provided they are traded on a stock exchange or another market open to the public, have a high level of liquidity, and are part of a representative index.
- The following are deemed equivalent to shares: listed ETFs in the form of securities funds, other funds for traditional investments pursuant to Swiss law or UCITS, provided they track one of the indices above and physically replicate the index. Swap-based, synthetically replicated ETFs are not permitted.
- Bonds, provided they are traded on a stock exchange or another market open to the public and the issuer has a first-class credit rating. No rating is required for sovereigns from the US, Japan, the UK, Germany and Switzerland (incl. the federal states and cantons).
- The following are deemed equivalent to sovereigns: tradable treasury bills and treasury warrants, provided the country or the issue has a first-class credit rating or is issued by the US, Japan, the UK, Germany or Switzerland (including the federal states and cantons).
- Money market funds, provided they comply with the SFAMA guideline or the CESR guideline for money market funds, can be redeemed on a daily basis, and the investments are of high quality or are classified as first-class by the fund management company.
- Cash collateral, provided this is in a freely convertible currency.

Security margins
The following minimum discounts apply when collateralising lending within the scope of securities transactions (% discount versus the market value):

– Listed shares and ETF	8%
– Sovereigns (including treasury bills and treasury warrants) issued or guaranteed by the US, the UK, Japan, Germany or Switzerland (including the cantons and municipalities)	0%
– Other sovereigns (incl. treasury bills and treasury warrants)	2%
– Corporate bonds	4%
– Cash collateral, provided it is not in the fund currency	3%
– Money market funds	4%

The following minimum discounts apply when collateralising derivatives that are not cleared centrally (% discount versus the market value), provided a collateral agreement has been concluded with the counterparty:

– Cash	0%
– Sovereigns with a residual term of up to 1 year	1-3%
– Sovereigns with a residual term of 1-5 years	3-5%
– Sovereigns with a residual term of 5-10 years	4-6%
– Sovereigns with a residual term of more than 10 years	5-7%

Cash collateral can be reinvested as follows and subject to the following risks:
Sight deposits or deposits that can be terminated at short notice, sovereigns with a high credit rating, money market instruments with counterparties that have a high credit rating, and money market funds that are subject to the SFAMA guideline or the CESR guideline for money market funds.
Cash collateral must always be invested in the same currency in which the securities were accepted.
The fund management company monitors the risks arising from reinvesting the cash collateral on a regular basis. Nevertheless, these investments are prone to credit risk and the value can be adversely impacted by fluctuations in value. In addition, a certain level of liquidity risk cannot be excluded.

Supplementary information on the benchmarks for all sub-funds concerned
SIX Index AG and its licensors (the "Licensors") are not connected with UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, with the exception of the licensing of the benchmarks used and the associated brands for such use in connection with the sub-funds concerned.
SIX Index AG and its licensors have no connection with the sub-funds. In particular:
- the sub-funds are in no way supported, assigned, sold or purchased by the aforementioned parties;
- the aforementioned parties do not provide any investment recommendations with regard to the sub-funds or other financial instruments;
- the aforementioned parties have no responsibility or liability for and make no decisions with regard to the scheduling, volume or pricing of the sub-funds;
- the aforementioned parties have no responsibility or liability for the administration, management or marketing of the sub-funds;
- the interests of the sub-funds are not considered when determining, compiling or calculating the benchmarks used, nor is there any obligation to take such into consideration.

SIX Index AG and its Licensors do not provide any warranty of any kind and do not accept any liability (either by reason of negligence or any other conduct) in connection with the sub-funds and their performance.
SIX Index AG shall not enter into a contractual relationship with the buyers of the sub-funds or other third parties.
In particular,
- SIX Index AG and its Licensors do not provide warranty of any kind (either explicitly or implicitly) and do not accept any liability for:
- the results that may be achieved by the sub-funds, the holders of the sub-funds or any other persons in connection with the use of the sub-funds and the data contained in the benchmarks;
- the accuracy, timeliness and completeness of the benchmark and its data;
- the marketability of the benchmarks and their data, as well as their suitability for a specific purpose or for a specific use;
- the performance of the sub-funds in general.
- SIX Index AG and its Licensors do not provide warranty of any kind and do not accept any liability for any errors, omissions or gaps in the benchmarks and their data;
- SIX Index AG and its Licensors accept no liability (either by reason of negligence or any other conduct) under any circumstances for any loss of profits or any indirect, specific or consequential damage, fines or losses incurred as a result of any such errors, omissions or gaps in the respective benchmark or its data or generally in connection with the sub-funds. This also applies if SIX Index AG or its Licensors are aware that such losses or damage may occur.

The licence agreement between UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG and SIX Index AG is solely for their benefit and not for the benefit of the holders of the sub-funds or other third parties.

Disclosure of the consideration of sustainability criteria
In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector ("SFDR"), the fund management company includes in this prospectus, to the extent relevant to each sub-fund, a description of how

"sustainability risks" are taken into account in investment decisions and the results of the assessment of the likely impact of sustainability risks on the returns of the financial products offered by the sub-funds. Consequently, and in accordance with the SFDR, the fund management company has categorised each sub-fund according to whether sustainability risks are taken into account in investment decisions (a so-called "Article 8 financial product") or whether sustainability risks are not taken into account in investment decisions (a so-called "Article 6 financial product"). The fund management company does not classify any of the sub-funds in such a way that they aim at sustainable investment and determine an index as a benchmark (a so-called "Article 9 financial product"). Should this change and should one of the sub-funds be classified as an Article 9 financial product, this prospectus will be amended accordingly.

"Sustainability risk" is defined as an environmental, social or governance event or condition that could have a material adverse effect on the value of the company. If a sustainability risk associated with an investment materialises, this could lead to a loss in value of the investment.

Each sub-fund classified as an Article 6 financial product is passively managed by replicating a benchmark. Sustainability risks are not taken into account in the index selection process of these sub-funds. Therefore, due to the nature of the investment objective of these sub-funds, sustainability risks are not integrated and the fund management company or asset manager only aims to replicate the benchmark in compliance with the limits set out in the investment policy of the respective sub-fund.

With respect to each sub-fund classified as an Article 8 financial product, the fund management company or asset manager of the respective sub-fund aims to achieve the financial objectives of the investors while integrating sustainability into the investment process. The fund management company or asset manager defines sustainability as the ability to use the environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors of business models to generate opportunities and mitigate risks that contribute to the long-term performance of issuers. ESG integration can also help to identify opportunities for engagement to improve the ESG risk profile of the relevant company, thereby mitigating the potential negative impact of ESG issues on the financial performance of the relevant company.

Sub-funds classified as Article 8 financial products are passively managed and replicate a benchmark. Sustainability characteristics and risks are taken into account as part of the selection process for the respective index. The benchmark, which according to the index provider of the relevant sub-fund is screened on the basis of environmental, social and governance criteria, as well as the methodology used by the index provider to assess the sustainability characteristics and risks of the index components can be found on the index provider's website. Investors in sub-funds classified as Article 8 financial products should therefore make their own ethical assessment of the extent of ESG-related screening carried out by the benchmark index provider before investing in such a sub-fund. The fund management company or asset manager of each such sub-fund will replicate the benchmark in compliance with the limits laid down in the investment policy of the relevant sub-fund. For fixed-income sub-funds, the fund management company or asset manager aims to achieve the investors' financial objectives by replicating the benchmark ESG/SRI and by replicating a top-down index exposure through the construction of an optimal portfolio with a strong focus on minimising transaction costs while managing tracking error within a defined range. For equity sub-funds, the approach is to use full replication where possible, depending on the characteristics of the benchmark, the size of the sub-fund and the tracking accuracy required. In some situations, the fund management company or asset manager may use stratified sampling if it considers this to be more efficient. The integration of these ESG characteristics and risks could have a positive or negative impact on the performance of the sub-fund (compared with not taking ESG into account). Neither the fund management company nor asset manager monitor the screening criteria applied by the index provider or assess the accuracy of the ESG-related ratings assigned by the index provider to the individual components.

1.10 Net asset value

The net asset value of a unit of a sub-fund class represents the percentage of the unit class concerned in the market value of a sub-fund's assets, less all the liabilities of this sub-fund allocated to the respective unit class, divided by the number of units of the relevant class in circulation. This is rounded to 1/10,000 of the accounting currency of the individual sub-fund.

1.11 Remuneration and incidental costs

1.11.1 Remuneration and incidental costs charged to investors
(excerpt from § 19 of the fund contract)

Units issued through custodian bank in Switzerland	maximum of 5%
Change to another unit class within umbrella fund through custodian bank in Switzerland	maximum of 3%
Units redeemed through custodian bank in Switzerland	maximum of 3%

Commission for payments in kind involving physical gold in Switzerland:
Maximum of 0.10% of countervalue for standard unit of bars of approximately 12.5 kg or for other common units with standard purity of 995/1000, no VAT. Other costs to be covered by the investor (mintage, delivery, insurance, deduction for purity differences, etc.) may be charged on the basis of the actual costs involved.
Commission for payments in kind involving physical platinum, physical palladium or physical silver in Switzerland:
Costs to be covered by the investor (mintage, delivery, insurance, deduction for purity differences) may be charged on the basis of the actual costs involved.

1.11.2 Remuneration and incidental costs charged to the sub-funds
(excerpt from § 20 of the fund contract)
Detailed information on the remuneration and incidental costs charged to the sub-fund assets is set out in section 1.1 of this prospectus.
The commission covers the administration, asset management and distribution of the sub-funds, as well as the costs incurred.
A detailed breakdown of the remuneration and incidental costs included in the flat fee is set out in § 20 of the fund contract as well as the relevant product appendix in the Special Section of the fund contract

1.11.3 Payment of retrocessions and reimbursements
The fund management company and its agents do not currently pay any retrocessions or reimbursements.

1.11.4 Total Expense Ratio

Sub-fund	Total Expense Rate TER 2015/2016	Total Expense Rate TER 2016/2017	Total Expense Rate TER 2017/2018
"– SBI® Corporate ESG"	(CHF) A-dis: 0.15%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.15%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.15%
"– SBI® AAA-BBB ESG"	(CHF) A-dis: 0.15%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.15%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.15%
"– SMI®"	(CHF) A-dis: 0.20%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.20%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.20%
"– SLI®"	(CHF) A-dis: 0.20%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.20%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.20%
"– SMIM®"	(CHF) A-dis: 0.25%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.25%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.25%
"– SPI® Mid"	(CHF) A-dis: 0.25%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.25%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.25%
"– SPI®"	(CHF) A-dis: 0.15%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.15%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.15%
"– SXI Real Estate®"	(CHF) A-dis: 0.90%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.78%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.75%

Sub-fund	Total Expense Rate TER 2015/2016	Total Expense Rate TER 2016/2017	Total Expense Rate TER 2017/2018
"– SXI Real Estate® Funds"	(CHF) A-dis: 1.14%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.88%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.95%
"– MSCI Switzerland "	(CHF) A-dis: 0.20%r	(CHF) A-dis: 0.20%	(CHF) A-dis: 0.20%
"– MSCI Switzerland hedged to EUR"	(EUR) A-dis: 0.30%	(EUR) A-dis: 0.30%	(EUR) A-dis: 0.30%
"– MSCI Switzerland hedged to USD"	(USD) A-dis: 0.30%	(USD) A-dis: 0.30%	(USD) A-dis: 0.30%
"– MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible"			(CHF) A-dis: 0.28%
"– MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible"			(CHF) A-acc: n.a.
"– SPI® ESG "	(CHF) A-acc: n.a.	(CHF) A-acc: n.a.	(CHF) A-acc: n.a.
"– Gold"	(USD) A-dis: 0.23%	(USD) A-dis: 0.23%	(USD) A-dis: 0.23%
"– Gold (EUR) hedged"	(EUR) A-dis: 0,23%	(EUR) A-dis: 0,23%	(EUR) A-dis: 0,23%
"– Gold (CHF) hedged"	(CHF) A-dis: 0,23%	(CHF) A-dis: 0,23%	(CHF) A-dis: 0,23%
"– Platinum"	(USD) A-dis: 0,35%	(USD) A-dis: 0,35%	(USD) A-dis: 0,35%
"– Palladium"	(USD) A-dis: 0,35%	(USD) A-dis: 0,35%	(USD) A-dis: 0,35%
"– Silver"	(USD) A-dis: 0,45%	(USD) A-dis: 0,45%	(USD) A-dis: 0,45%

1.11.5 Fee-sharing agreements and soft commissions

The fund management company has not concluded any fee-sharing agreements for UBS ETF (CH).
The fund management company has not concluded any agreements relating to soft commissions.

1.11.6 Investments in associated collective investments

No issuing and redemption commission is charged for investments in collective investments that are managed directly or indirectly by the fund management company itself or by a company with which it is associated through common management or control or by a significant direct or indirect shareholding (affiliated target funds).

1.12 Viewing the reports

The prospectus with integrated fund contract, the KIID or key information document, as well as the annual or semi-annual reports, may be obtained free of charge from the fund management company, the custodian bank and all distributors.
Further information on the umbrella fund and sub-funds may be found in the latest annual or semi-annual report. The latest information can also be found on the Internet at www.ubs.com/etf.
In the event of an amendment to the fund contract, a change of fund management company or of custodian bank, as well the dissolution of the fund, the corresponding notice will be published by the fund management company with Swiss Fund Data AG (www.swissfunddata.ch).
Prices are published for all unit classes for each day on which units are issued or redeemed (daily) with Swiss Fund Data AG, on the Internet at www.ubs.com/etfas well as in other electronic media and Swiss and international newspapers.

1.13 Legal form of the investment fund

UBS ETF (CH) is a contractual umbrella fund under Swiss law of the type "other funds for traditional investments" pursuant to the Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of 23 June 2006 and the related ordinances of the Federal Council (CISO) of 22 November 2006 and of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (CISO-FINMA) of 27 August 2014 and the Federal Act on Financial Services (FinSA) of 15 June 2018 and the related ordinance of the Federal Council (FinSO) of 6 November 2019.

The sub-funds are based upon a collective investment agreement (fund contract), under which the fund management company undertakes to provide the investor with a stake in the relevant sub-fund in proportion to the fund units acquired by the said investor, and to manage this sub-fund at its own discretion and for its own account in accordance with the provisions of the law and the fund contract. The custodian bank is party to the fund contract in accordance with the tasks conferred upon it by the law and the fund contract. Investors are only entitled to an interest in the assets and income of the sub-fund in which they hold units. Only the relevant sub-fund is liable for the liabilities attributable to an individual sub-fund.

1.14 The material risks

1.14.1 Introduction

Like all investments, there are certain risks involved in subscribing to or purchasing units in any sub-fund. If the investment in a sub-fund involves risks that are not described below, these additional risks are described in the following section.

1.14.2 Risk factors applicable to each sub-fund

a) General

Prospective investors should be aware that a sub-fund's securities and other investments are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks that are always inherent in investing in securities and other investments. No assurance can be given that the value of securities and other investments will increase. The value of securities and the income from them may fall as well as rise, and investors may not recover the amount invested in a sub-fund. There is no certainty that the investment objective a of sub-fund will actually be achieved.

Although investors benefit from risk diversification by replicating an index, they are still exposed to the normal market risks associated with investing in index securities. In particular, a sub-fund will continue to hold the relevant index security or other securities with a corresponding price performance until the index security is excluded from the index, even if the security loses value.

Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that they will probably not be able to redeem units when the calculation of the net asset value is suspended.

The daily net asset value per unit of a sub-fund may fluctuate if the value of the securities included in that sub-fund and the income generated from them fluctuate in value.

Depending on the investor's reference currency, exchange rate fluctuations may have an unfavourable effect on the value of an investment.

b) Replication accuracy

A sub-fund is not expected to replicate the relevant underlying Index with the same level of accuracy as would be the case for a financial instrument investing in each index security. It is envisaged, but not guaranteed, that the difference between the performance of the units of a sub-fund (before costs) and the performance of the index will not normally exceed 1%. Most sub-funds are expected to differ by less than 1%. However, exceptional circumstances may arise which cause the replication inaccuracy of a sub-fund to exceed 1%. In addition, in the case of certain sub-funds, due to the composition of their respective index it may not be practically possible to achieve such a degree of replication accuracy, e.g. due to the investment restrictions of the company. In connection with such sub-funds, where such replication accuracy is practically impossible, it is expected that the normal annual differences will not exceed 5%. As the different unit classes of a sub-fund will each have different fee structures, replication accuracy with regard to units of different unit classes of the same sub-fund may differ.

The following factors may adversely affect the replication of the index achieved by a sub-fund:

- The sub-fund is faced with various costs which are not incurred by the underlying index (this may also include the costs from derivative transactions, if incurred);
- In certain sub-funds, the securities held by these sub-funds are not identical to the underlying index securities. However, these diverging securities were selected with the aim of achieving as equal a performance as possible Their investment performance may differ from that of the index;
- For certain sub-funds, a restriction to a representative selection of index securities may be applied as part of the management. This method may in some cases have a detrimental effect on the replication of the index. This limitation may also have a detrimental effect on the replication of the index, as the sub-fund may not be allowed to hold the optimal shares in certain securities;
- A sub-fund must comply with government-mandated restrictions, such as the company's investment restrictions, which do not affect the calculation of the relevant index;
- The existence of uninvested assets in the sub-funds (including cash and prepaid expenses/deferred income);
- The fact that, in the case of the index, dividend payments may be spread evenly over the year, while each sub-fund records dividends on the ex-dividend date;
- The fact that a sub-fund may be subject to different foreign withholding tax rates than those applicable to the index;
- Income from securities lending

Although the asset manager will monitor the replication accuracy of the relevant sub-fund's unit classes on a regular basis, no guarantee can be given as to how accurately a sub-fund's unit classes will replicate the performance of the underlying index. The company's semi-annual and annual reports will disclose the replication accuracy for each unit class of each sub-fund over the preceding six-month and twelve-month periods, respectively. If the replication accuracy regularly exceeds 1%, the board of directors of the company will discuss potential reasonable measures and may decide to suggest liquidating the sub-fund in question. The same applies to sub-assets for which such accuracy is not practically possible if they do not achieve the replication accuracy that would normally be expected.

c) Risks of trading in the secondary market
The fact that the ETF shares are admitted to trading on a stock exchange is no guarantee that the ETF shares will be liquid or that their market price will be as high as the net asset value per ETF share. No guarantee can be given that the ETF shares will remain listed on a stock exchange after they have been listed or that the conditions of listing will not change.

Trading in the ETF shares on an exchange may be suspended pursuant to the rules of an exchange due to market conditions or because the exchange deems trading in the relevant ETF shares inadvisable. If trading on an exchange is halted, investors may not be able to sell their ETF shares until trading resumes.

Even if the ETF shares are listed on an exchange, the principal market for such ETF shares may be in the over-the-counter market. The existence of a liquid trading market for these ETF shares may depend on whether broker/dealers make a market in the ETF shares. Although, due to the listing requirements on certain exchanges, one or more market makers have been appointed to offer prices for the ETF shares, no guarantee can be given that a market will be made in the ETF shares on a continuous basis or that such market will be or remain liquid. If the trading markets for the ETF shares are limited or non-existent, this will have an unfavourable impact on the price at which the ETF shares can be sold.

d) Fluctuations in net asset value per share and trading prices in the secondary market
The net asset value per unit is subject to fluctuations in the securities held in the sub-fund's assets. In addition, changes in the exchange rate between the base currency or the trading currency of an ETF share and a corresponding foreign currency of a security held in the sub-fund's assets will cause fluctuations. The market price of the ETF shares will fluctuate depending on changes in the net asset value per share and on supply and demand in the stock exchange on which the ETF shares are listed. The fund management company cannot predict whether the ETF shares will trade below, at or above their net asset value per share. Price differences may largely arise due to the fact that the supply and demand ratio relating to the ETF shares of a sub-fund in the secondary market, while closely linked at all times, is not identical to the price-influencing supply and demand ratio relating to the securities held by the sub-fund in question.

A broker/dealer may look for arbitrage opportunities by contrasting the prices at which they could sell or buy a sub-fund's ETF shares in the secondary market (referred to as the ask or bid price) based on differences in the pricing of ETF shares in the secondary market with the relative price of the ETF shares. The broker/dealer wishing to take advantage of these price differences by arbitrage will take into account the hypothetical price at which they could buy the securities (if the price of the sub-fund's units in the secondary market is higher than the net asset value per unit) or the price at which it could sell the securities (if the price of the sub-fund's units in the secondary market is lower than the net asset value per unit), in each case including the related transaction costs and any taxes. If the cost of purchasing the securities is less than the price at which the broker/dealer could sell the shares of the sub-fund in the secondary market, a broker/dealer that is an authorised participant may engage in arbitrage. This is done by subscribing to ETF shares with the aim of selling the relevant share of the sub-fund on the secondary market at a profit. Conversely, a broker/dealer that is an authorised participant may engage in arbitrage if the price at which it could purchase the sub-fund's shares in the secondary market is less than the proceeds it can realise upon the sale of the securities after redemption. In the opinion of the fund management company, such arbitrage will ensure that the spread in the secondary market between the offer and selling price per ETF share is generally kept as low as possible.

In view of the fact that the ETF shares of a sub-fund are subscribed to and redeemed in units, the fund management company is of the opinion that normally no high discounts or premiums on the net asset value per share should be maintained. If the fund management has to suspend or advise against the subscription to and/or redemption of the ETF shares of a sub-fund, higher discounts or surcharges are to be expected.

e) Index risk
No guarantee can be given that any index will continue to be calculated and published in the manner described in this prospectus or that it will not be materially changed. Past performance of the individual indices is no guarantee of future performance.

An index provider is not obligated to take into account the needs of the sub-funds or investors in determining, assembling or calculating an index. An index provider is neither responsible for, nor involved in, determining the launch date or the prices and quantities upon the listing of the shares. Nor does it have any influence on the determination or calculation of the equation according to which the shares may be redeemed for cash, or on a redemption in kind.

f) Illiquid assets
The fund management company has the right to invest up to 10% of its net asset value for each sub-fund in securities which are not traded on stock exchanges or on an organised market. In these cases, the fund management company may not be able to sell these securities easily. In addition, there may be contractual restrictions on reselling these securities.

Certain over-the-counter investment instruments for which there is only limited liquidity are valued for the purpose of calculating the net asset value on the basis of their expected realisation value. Such an assessment is based on reasonable considerations and is made with due diligence. These values affect the price at which the shares can be redeemed or acquired.

g) Risks associated with investing in a sub-fund whose index comprises index securities issued by issuers from more than one country
Investments in securities issued by issuers in different countries and denominated in different currencies have potential advantages. However, these investments also pose certain significant risks not normally associated with investing in securities of issuers located in a single country. These include exchange rate fluctuations and the possible imposition of exchange control regulations or other laws or regulations that may adversely affect these investments. In the event of a decline in

the value of a particular currency against the base currency of the sub-fund, the value of the securities denominated in the first-mentioned currency would also decline.

It is not the general strategy of the fund management to hedge the exchange rate risk of the sub-funds against their respective base currencies, unless such hedging is one of the requirements in the calculation of an index. However, such a requirement is unusual. Therefore, exchange rate risks are not generally excluded. In the rare cases where a sub-fund may enter into hedging arrangements, such arrangements may include put and call options on currencies to provide a hedge against fluctuations in the corresponding value of investments denominated in other currencies in the base currency.

Listed companies and other issuers are subject to fundamentally different accounting, auditing and financial statement standards in different countries around the world. Trading volumes, price volatility and issuer liquidity may differ across markets in different countries. In addition, the extent of government oversight and regulation of securities exchanges, securities dealers, and listed and unlisted companies varies widely in different parts of the world. The laws of some countries may limit the ability of an asset manager to invest in securities of certain issuers located in those same countries.

Different markets also have different clearing and settlement procedures. Delays in settlement could lead to transitional periods in which a portion of a sub-asset's assets are not invested and very little or no return is earned on them. This may result in the asset manager of a sub-fund not being able to purchase a security due to settlement problems and thus not being able to take advantage of certain investment opportunities. If securities from the portfolio cannot be sold due to settlement problems, this could result in a sub-fund incurring losses due to market fluctuations occurring at a later date. Furthermore, if the fund management company is bound by a contract for the sale of the security for a particular sub-fund, the sub-fund may possibly be liable to the purchaser.

The local currency at the registered office of an issuer of securities may differ from the currency of such securities.

The values of investments in securities of different countries, their relative returns and the associated risks may fluctuate independently of each other.

h) Use of derivatives

Although the judicious use of derivatives can be beneficial, it also poses risks that are different from, and in certain cases greater than, the risks associated with more traditional investments. The investor must be aware of the following important risk factors and issues in connection with the use of derivatives before making an investment decision.

Market risk

The use of derivatives entails the general risk that the performance of a particular derivative may have a negative impact on the value of the sub-fund. Such use may in fact influence the general market risk for the sub-fund to the extent that the performance of the sub-fund may rise or fall more strongly or more weakly than the general market performance.

Counterparty risk

The counterparty risk for exchange-traded derivatives ("ETDs") is generally lower than for over-the-counter derivatives traded on the open market ("OTC derivatives") as the clearing house, which is the issuer or counterparty of each derivative traded on the market, provides a settlement guarantee. To reduce overall default risk, the guarantee is supported by a daily payment system operated by the clearing house, which identifies the assets needed to cover it. In the case of OTC derivatives traded on the open market, there is no comparable clearing house guarantee and the fund management company must take into account the creditworthiness of each counterparty when assessing the potential credit risk. This risk is particularly relevant for those sub-funds that replicate the index by using OTC derivatives such as swaps. In assessing this risk, investors should consider the regulatory requirement that any OTC derivative counterparty post collateral in favour of the relevant sub-fund if the exposure of the relevant sub-fund to the swap counterparty exceeds 10% of the sub-fund's net asset value.

Such collateral is enforceable by the fund management company at any time and is revalued daily. The amount of collateral to be provided will be at least equal to the value by which the limit for the total exposure determined in accordance with the regulations has been exceeded. The fund management company may also reduce the overall counterparty risk of the OTC derivatives of each sub-fund by revaluing the OTC derivatives. Revaluing the OTC derivatives reduces the fair value of the OTC derivative and thus the net counterparty risk accordingly.

Transaction processing risk

Derivative products are highly specialised investment instruments that require different investment methods and risk analysis than equities and fixed-income securities. The use of a derivative requires knowledge not only of the underlying assets, but also of the derivative itself, without the ability to observe the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions. In particular, the use and complexity of derivatives require adherence to sufficient controls to monitor transactions. Likewise, increased demands are made on expertise in the assessment of risks as well as with regard to the ability to forecast price, interest rate and exchange rate movements.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk exists when a particular security cannot be bought or sold, or can only be bought or sold under difficult conditions. Very high transaction sizes or illiquid markets may mean that, under certain circumstances, a transaction involving derivatives cannot be initiated or a position cannot be closed out at an advantageous price.

Other risks

Other risks associated with the use of derivatives may include different valuation methods or insufficient correlation to the underlying assets, interest rates and indices. Therefore, the use of derivatives may not always prove to be a useful means of pursuing the relevant investment objective and may even be counterproductive.

i) Securities lending

Securities lending transactions involve counterparty risk, including the risk that the securities lent may not be returned at all or may not be returned on time. If the borrower of securities does not return the securities lent by a sub-fund, there is a risk that the collateral received can only be sold at a value lower than that of the securities lent. This may be due to incorrect pricing of the collateral, adverse market movements, a downgrade in the credit rating of the issuer of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral is traded, and may have a negative impact on the performance of the sub-fund.

j) ETF shares with currency hedging

Exchange-rate fluctuations between the currency of a unit class with currency hedging and the currency of the underlying index components are reduced by entering into one-month forward exchange contracts. The use of one-month forward exchange contracts is in line with the index methodology, but does not take into account the intra-month price movements of the securities included in the index. Consequently, there is a risk of insufficient or excessive hedging within the month. Consequently, the performance of the hedged index measured in the hedged currency will not exactly match the performance of the base index measured in the base currency.

In this context, the fund management companies will ensure that (1) overhedged positions do not exceed 105% of the net asset value of the hedged share class and (2) underhedged positions do not fall below 95% of the portion of the net asset value of the unit class to be hedged against currency risk at the beginning of the respective hedging transaction. Hedged positions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and at least at the same fund management company valuation intervals to ensure that overhedged or underhedged positions do not exceed or fall below the permitted limits indicated above. Such a review will include a process to rebalance the hedging arrangements on a regular basis to ensure that each such position remains within the position limits specified above and does not carry forward from month to month.

Forward foreign exchange contracts and currency futures used for one or more unit classes to implement these strategies will be assets or liabilities of a sub-fund in its entirety but attributable to the relevant unit class(es) and the gains/losses and costs of the relevant financial instruments will accrue exclusively to the relevant class. If a unit class is to be hedged, this is indicated in the description of the sub-fund in which the unit class in question exists. The currency risk of a unit class may not be combined with or offset against that of another unit class of the sub-fund. The currency exposure of the assets attributable to a unit class may not be allocated to other unit classes.

1.14.3. Additional risks associated with investing in an equity sub-fund

a) Special risk factors: Companies with low capitalisation

Certain equity sub-funds invest primarily in small and medium-sized companies. Investments in securities of smaller, less well-known companies involve greater risk and the possibility of greater price volatility than investments in larger, more mature and well-known companies. The value of shares in small companies may fluctuate independently of the share prices of large companies and the broader stock market indices. Reasons for this are, for example, the somewhat more uncertain growth outlook, lower liquidity of the markets for such stocks and greater susceptibility to changes in market conditions. For example, there is greater business risk associated with small and limited product lines, markets, distribution channels, and financial and management resources.

b) Concentration in certain industries

Equity sub-funds whose index is based on a specific industry will focus on the index securities of issuers from the industry in question, subject to the diversification rules set out in the investment restrictions. Some of these companies may be less capitalised and may be particularly exposed to the risks of unfavourable political, industrial, social, governmental regulatory, technological and economic events in the relevant industry.

c) Concentration in certain countries

If a sub-fund has selected an underlying index that concentrates on securities of a country or region, this concentration may result in increased exposure to relevant unfavourable social, political or economic events.

d) Concentration on emerging markets

If a sub-fund's index includes securities of issuers in emerging markets, replicating this index means that the sub-fund is exposed to additional risks beyond those inherent in other investments. In particular, (i) there is a higher inherent risk in investing in any emerging market than in investing in a developed market (e.g. investment and repatriation restrictions, currency exchange-rate fluctuations, government intervention in the private sector, investor disclosure requirements, possibility of limited remedies), (ii) emerging markets may offer investors less data and legal protection, (iii) some countries may control foreign ownership, and (iv) some countries may use accounting standards and auditing practices that may result in financial statements that do not reflect what would have been achieved by accountants following internationally accepted principles.

1.14.4 Additional risks associated with investing in a bond index

a) Risk in the case of individual sovereign issuers

Certain sub-funds may replicate the performance of an index composed of bonds issued by a single sovereign issuer. Although the statutory risk diversification rules permit such investments provided securities are diversified among at least six different issues, it is likely that a default of one issue of bonds of a sovereign issuer will also lead to the default of its other bond issues and thus to the total loss of the investments of the corresponding sub-fund.

b) Government bonds

Even if a government bond sub-fund invests in government bonds that are invested and traded in the secondary market, the secondary market for inflation-linked bonds may become illiquid. Therefore, it may become more difficult to achieve market value on purchases and sales. The price of bonds is generally influenced by changes in interest rates. During periods of low inflation, the positive growth of a government bond sub-asset may be limited.

c) Public debt

The governmental entity governing the repayment of governmental bonds may be unable or unwilling to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such obligations. A governmental entity's ability to repay principal and interest when due may be affected by, among other things, its cash flow, the extent of its foreign exchange reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange when payment is due, the condition of its country's economy, the relative size of its debt service burden compared with the economy as a whole, constraints on its ability to raise more cash, the governmental entity's policy toward the International Monetary Fund, and the political constraints to which the governmental entity may be subject. To reduce their arrears of principal and interest payments on their liabilities, governmental entities may also depend on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies, and other foreign entities. Commitments to disbursements by these governments, agencies, and other entities may be conditional on the governmental entity implementing economic reforms and/or improving economic performance, as well as servicing its payment obligations on a timely basis. Failure to implement such reforms, achieve certain economic outputs, or repay principal and interest when due may result in termination of such third parties' commitments to lend funds to the governmental entity. This may further deteriorate the debtor's ability to service its debt on time. Consequently, public-debt instruments issued by government agencies may default. Public debt holders may be required to participate in debt restructuring and provide additional loans to government entities. There is no insolvency procedure for partial or full recovery for government debt. Banks, governments and companies (including those within the EEA) have cross-shareholdings. Therefore, if one member state performs poorly, the other states may be affected. If one country's bonds default, other countries may be at risk.

d) Corporate bonds

A corporate bond sub-fund may invest in corporate bonds that may be issued by companies with different credit ratings. Corporate bonds may be upgraded or downgraded due to an improvement or deterioration in the company's credit rating. Therefore, depending on their respective investment policies, certain sub-funds may hold investment grade bonds or non/sub-investment-grade bonds until such time as these bonds are no longer part of the sub-fund's index and the sub-fund's position in these bonds can be liquidated. A default by the issuer of a bond may lead to a reduction in the value of this sub-fund. Even if a sub-fund invests in bonds that are invested and traded in the secondary market, the secondary market for corporate bonds can often be illiquid Therefore, it may become more difficult to achieve market value on purchases and sales. Money market rates fluctuate over time. The price of bonds is generally influenced by changes in interest rates and credit spreads.

e) Investments in fixed-income securities - effects and risks of fluctuations in interest rates and foreign exchange rates

The value of a sub-fund whose index components are fixed-income securities changes in line with changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. Apart from the effects of exchange rate changes on performance, the value of fixed-income securities can generally be expected to rise as interest rates fall. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of fixed-income securities can generally be expected to fall. The performance of investments in fixed-income securities denominated in a specific currency also depends on the interest rate environment in the country issuing the currency. A sub-fund holding securities in a non-base currency is exposed to the risk of a decline in the value of that currency. In the event of a rise in interest rates or a fall in the value of the non-base currency against the base currency, it can generally be assumed that the value of the sub-fund's investments in the non-base currency will fall. As fixed income sub-funds receive only a nominal fixed return, investors may suffer an additional real loss during periods of high or rising inflation by having the real value of those returns eroded by real price inflation.

f) Illiquidity of bonds shortly before the maturity date
In addition to the bond liquidity risks already described above, there is a risk that bonds approaching maturity may become illiquid. In such cases, it may become more difficult to achieve market value on purchases and sales.

1.14.5 Additional risks of the SBI® ESG Corporate sub-fund

The main **risks** of the sub-fund are that the return and value of the units are subject to changes arising from fluctuations in the returns and value of the shares held in the SBI® ESG Corporate Index (**market risk**). Deviations can result from various factors. **Tracking errors** can also occur, for example due to different reinvestment dates for coupon payments received, transaction costs and rounding differences. Such factors include costs and expenses incurred. Furthermore, **concentration limits** and other legal or supervisory restrictions can play a role. The **illiquidity** of certain securities can be a further reason why it may not be possible to acquire all stocks in the index according to their weighting or to acquire them at all. For details see section 1.10.

1.15 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk management/information on the liquidity management process
The fund management company ensures liquidity is managed appropriately. In order to be able to guarantee the right of investors to redeem their units at any time (CISA Art. 78 para. 2), the fund management company regularly monitors the liquidity risks of the individual investments with regard to their saleability on the one hand and of the sub-funds with regard to the servicing of redemptions on the other. To this end, processes have been defined and implemented which enable these risks to be identified, monitored and reported. To identify the liquidity risks of the investments and to calculate individual liquidity thresholds at sub-fund level, the fund management company relies on models that have been tested in the market and verified by UBS Group specialists. The liquidity thresholds are used to monitor stress reduction scenarios at sub-fund level.

2. Information on the fund management company

2.1 General information on the fund management company

The fund management company, UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG, is domiciled in Basel and has been active in the fund business since its formation as a limited company in 1959.

2.2 Further information on the fund management company

As at 31 December 2021, the fund management company managed a total of 392 securities funds and eight real estate funds in Switzerland with assets totalling CHF 318,436 million.
Furthermore, the fund management company provides the following specific services::
–representation of foreign collective investment schemes;
– administration services for collective investment schemes.

2.3 Management and governing bodies

Board of Directors

Michael Kehl, Chairman, Managing Director,
UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, Zurich
Dr Daniel Brüllmann, Vice-Chairman, Managing Director,
UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, Zurich
Dr. Michèle Sennhauser, Member, Managing Director,
UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG, Basel
Francesca Gigli Prym, Member, Managing Director,
UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, Zurich
Franz Gysin, Independent Member
Werner Strebel, Independent Member

Executive Board

Eugène Del Cioppo, Managing Director a.i. and Head of Products White Labelling Solutions
Georg Pfister, Deputy Managing Director and Head of Process, Platform, Systems and Head of Finance, HR
Urs Fäs, Head of Real Estate Funds
Christel Müller, Head of Corporate Governance & Change Management
Thomas Reisser, Head of Compliance

2.4 Subscribed and paid-up capital

The subscribed share capital of the fund management company amounts to CHF 1 million. The share capital is divided into registered shares and is fully paid up. UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG is a wholly owned subsidiary of UBS Group AG.

2.5 Delegation of investment decisions and other specific tasks

2.5.1 Delegation of investment decisions

Investment decisions in respect of the sub-funds have been delegated to UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, Zurich and UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd, London.
These have many years of experience in asset management services and a broad knowledge of the investment markets of the fund. The precise duties involved are set out in asset management agreements between the parties.

2.5.2 Delegation of administration

The administration of the investment funds, particularly accounting, the calculation of net asset values, tax statements, the operation of IT systems and the drafting of performance reports, has been delegated to Northern Trust Switzerland AG, Basel. The precise duties involved are set out in an agreement between the parties. All other fund management duties and the monitoring of other delegated duties are carried out in Switzerland.

2.6 Exercising membership and creditors’ rights

The fund management company exercises the membership and creditors’ rights associated with the investments of the managed sub-funds independently and exclusively in the interests of investors. Upon request, the fund management company shall provide investors with details concerning the exercise of membership and creditors’ rights.
Regarding existing routine business, it is up to the fund management company whether to exercise the membership and creditors’ rights itself or whether to transfer them to the custodian bank or a third party, as well as to waive the exercise of the membership and creditors’ rights.
For all other matters that could affect the long-term interests of investors, for example when exercising membership and creditors’ rights accruing to the fund management company as shareholder or creditor of the custodian bank or any other related legal entity, the fund management company shall exercise the voting right itself or give clear instructions. It may use information received from the custodian bank, the asset manager, the company, voting rights advisors or other third parties or information that has appeared in the press.

3. Information on the custodian bank

3.1 General information on the custodian bank

UBS Switzerland AG is the custodian bank. The bank was founded as a stock corporation with its registered office in Zurich in 2014 and with effect from 14 June 2015 took over UBS AG’s private and corporate banking business and wealth management business booked in Switzerland.

As a universal bank, UBS Switzerland AG offers a wide range of banking services. The custodian bank has been registered with the tax authorities in the United States as a Reporting Financial Institution under a Model 2 IGA as provided for by Sections 1471–1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, including related ordinances, FATCA).

UBS Switzerland is a subsidiary of UBS Group AG. With consolidated total assets of USD 1,117,182 million and published capital and reserves of USD 61,002 million as at 31 December 2021, UBS Group AG is financially one of the strongest banks in the world. It employs 71,385 staff worldwide, with an extensive network of offices.

3.2 Further information on the custodian bank

The custodian bank may transfer the safekeeping of the sub-funds’ assets to third-party or central depositories in Switzerland and abroad, provided that this is in the interests of effective custody.
For financial instruments, the respective sub-fund’s assets may only be transferred to third-party or central depositories subject to supervision. This requirement does not apply to compulsory custody in a place where it is not possible to transfer the financial instruments to a regulated third-party or central depository, notably due to binding legal constraints or the particularities of the investment product. In the case of safekeeping abroad, the securities held in custody are subject to the laws and practices at the location of the foreign third-party custodian. The rights of the custody account holder to these custody assets and the safeguarding of these custody assets in the event of bankruptcy of the third-party custodian may differ from Swiss law. The effect of the use of third-party and central depositories is that the fund management company no longer has sole ownership of deposited securities, but co-ownership only.
Moreover, if the third-party and central depositories are not supervised, they are unlikely to meet the organisational requirements placed on Swiss banks.
The custodian bank shall be liable for losses caused by a third-party or central depository unless it can demonstrate that it exercised due care and diligence in selecting, instructing and monitoring the latter.
The investments in physical gold, physical platinum, physical palladium and physical silver are not held in safekeeping at the custodian bank but rather at UBS AG, Investment Bank division, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich. The gold, platinum, palladium and silver holdings are held individually and thus remain the sole property of the fund management company.

4. Information on third parties

4.1 Paying agents

The paying agents are UBS Switzerland AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich, and its offices in Switzerland.

4.2 Distributor

As the fund management company, UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG, Basel is responsible for the distribution activities in relation to the sub-funds.

4.3 Delegation of investment decisions and other specific tasks

Investment decisions in respect of the investment fund have been delegated to UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, Zurich and UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd, London. UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, Zurich and UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd, London are asset management companies and as such are subject to supervision by FINMA in Switzerland. These have many years of experience in asset management and an extensive knowledge of the investment markets of the investment fund. Precise details of how their remit is to be fulfilled are laid down in an asset management agreement between the parties.

The administration of the investment fund, particularly accounting, the calculation of net asset values, tax statements, the operation of IT systems and the drafting of performance reports, has been transferred to Northern Trust Global Services SE, Leudelange, Luxembourg, Basel branch, Basel. The precise duties involved are set out in an agreement between the parties. All other fund management duties and the monitoring of other delegated duties are carried out in Switzerland.

5. Further information

5.1 Key data

A. – SBI® Corporate ESG

Anteils-klasse	Ticker	Valoren-nummer	ISIN	Kotierung	Rech-nungs-jahr	Lauf-zeit	Rech-nungs-währung	Anteile[1]	Verwen-dung der Er-träge[2]
(CHF) A-dis	SB1CHA	11892387	CH0118923876	Standard für kollektive Kapital-anlagen	01.07. bis 30.06.	unbe-schränkt	CHF	Inhaber	Ausschüttend

B. – SBI® AAA-BBB ESG

Anteilsklasse	Ticker	Valorennummer	ISIN	Kotierung	Rechnungsjahr	Laufzeit	Rechnungswährung	Anteile[1]	Verwendung der Erträge[2]
(CHF) A-dis	SB3CHA	11892389	CH0118923892	Standard für kollektive Kapitalanlagen	01.07. bis 30.06.	unbeschränkt	CHF	Inhaber	Ausschüttend

C. – SMI®

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss securities no.	ISIN	Listing	Financial year	Term to maturity	Currency of account	Units[1]	Appropriation of income[2]
(CHF) A-dis	SMICHA	1714271	CH0017142719	Standard for collective investments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	CHF	Bearer	Distributing

D. – SLI®

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss securities no.	ISIN	Listing	Financial year	Term to maturity	Currency of account	Units[1]	Appropriation of income[2]
(CHF) A-dis	SLICHA	3291273	CH0032912732	Standard for collective investments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	CHF	Bearer	Distributing

E. – SMIM®

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss securities no.	ISIN	Listing	Financial year	Term to maturity	Currency of account	Units[1]	Appropriation of income[2]
(CHF) A-dis	SMMCHA	11176253	CH0111762537	Standard for collective investments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	CHF	Bearer	Distributing

F. – SPI® Mid

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss securities no.	ISIN	Listing	Financial year	Term to maturity	Currency of account	Units[1]	Appropriation of income[2]
(CHF) A-dis	SPMCHA	13059512	CH0130595124	Standard for collective investments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	CHF	Bearer	Distributing

G. – SPI®

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss securities no.	ISIN	Listing	Financial year	Term to maturity	Currency of account	Units[1]	Appropriation of income[2]
(CHF) A-dis	SPICHA	13187243	CH0131872431	Standard for collective investments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	CHF	Bearer	Distributing

H. – SXI Real Estate®

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss securities no.	ISIN	Listing	Financial year	Term to maturity	Currency of account	Units[1]	Appropriation of income[2]
(CHF) A-dis	SRFCHA	12475852	CH0124758522	Standard for collective investments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	CHF	Bearer	Distributing

I. – SXI Real Estate® Funds

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss securities no.	ISIN	Listing	Financial year	Term to maturity	Currency of account	Units[1]	Appropriation of income[2]
(CHF) A-dis	SRECHA	10599440	CH0105994401	Standard for collective investments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	CHF	Bearer	Distributing

J. – MSCI Switzerland

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss securities no.	ISIN	Listing	Financial year	Term to maturity	Currency of account	Units[1]	Appropriation of income[3]
(CHF) A-dis	SWICHA	22627424	CH0226274246	Standard for collective investments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	CHF	Bearer	Distributing

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss securities no.	ISIN	Listing	Finan-cial year	Term to maturity	Currency of account	Units[1]	Appropria-tion of in-come[3]

K. – MSCI Switzerland hedged to EUR

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss securities no.	ISIN	Listing	Finan-cial year	Term to maturity	Currency of account	Units[1]	Appropria-tion of in-come[2]
(EUR) A-dis	SWEUA	22627420	CH0226274204	Standard for collective in-vestments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	EUR	Bearer	Distributing

L. – MSCI Switzerland hedged to USD

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss securities no.	ISIN	Listing	Finan-cial year	Term to maturity	Currency of account	Units[1]	Appropria-tion of in-come[2]
(USD) A-dis	SWUSAH	22627421	CH0226274212	Standard for collective in-vestments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	USD	Bearer	Distributing

M. – MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss se-curities no.	ISIN	Listing	Finan-cial year	Term to maturity	Currency of account	Units[1]	Appropria-tion of in-come[3]
(CHF) A-dis	CHSRI SW	36819073	CH0368190739	Standard for collective in-vestments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	CHF	Bearer	Distributing
(CHF) A-acc	CHSRIA	49293535	CH0492935355	Standard for collective in-vestments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	CHF	Bearer	Accumulating

N. – SPI® ESG

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss se-curities no.	ISIN	Listing	Finan-cial year	Term to maturity	Currency of account	Units[1]	Appropria-tion of in-come[3]
(CHF) A-acc	[…]	59018666	CH0590186661	Standard for collective in-vestments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	CHF	Bearer	Accumulating

Q. – Gold

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss se-curities no.	ISIN	Listing	Finan-cial year	Term to maturity	Currency of ac-count	Units[1]	Appropria-tion of in-come[3]
(USD) A-dis	AUUSI	10602719	CH0106027193	Standard for collective in-vestments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	USD	Bearer	Distributing

As per 25 October 2019 (after closing) the units have been split with a ratio of 1:3. The new split units have been traded on 28 October 2019 for the first time.

R. – Gold (EUR) hedged

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss se-curities no.	ISIN	Listing	Finan-cial year	Term to maturity	Currency of ac-count	Units[1]	Appropria-tion of in-come[3]
(EUR) A-dis	AUEUAH	10602714	CH0106027144	Standard for collective in-vestments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	EUR	Bearer	Distributing

As per 25 October 2019 (after closing) the units have been split with a ratio of 1:2. The new split units have been traded on 28 October 2019 for the first time.

S. – Gold (CHF) hedged

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss se-curities no.	ISIN	Listing	Finan-cial year	Term to maturity	Currency of ac-count	Units[1]	Appropria-tion of in-come[3]
(CHF) A-dis	AUCHAH	10602712	CH0106027128	Standard for collective in-vestments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	CHF	Bearer	Distributing

As per 25 October 2019 (after closing) the units have been split with a ratio of 1:2. The new split units have been traded on 28 October 2019 for the first time.

T. – Platinum

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss se-curities no.	ISIN	Listing	Finan-cial year	Term to maturity	Currency of ac-count	Units[1]	Appropria-tion of in-come[3]
(USD) A-dis	PTCHA	11601493	CH0116014934	Standard for collective in-vestments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	USD	Bearer	Distributing

U. – Palladium

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss securities no.	ISIN	Listing	Financial year	Term to maturity	Currency of account	Units[1]	Appropriation of income[3]
(USD) A-dis	PLUSA	11892902	CH0118929022	Standard for collective investments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	USD	Bearer	Distributing

V. – Silver

Unit class	Ticker	Swiss securities no.	ISIN	Listing	Financial year	Term to maturity	Currency of account	Units[1]	Appropriation of income[3]
(USD) A-dis	SVUSA	11892904	CH0118929048	Standard for collective investments.	01.07. to 30.06.	Unlimited	USD	Bearer	Distributing

1 Unit classes made out to bearer; units are not certificated, but are dealt with on a book-entry basis only.
2 Unit Class A-dis: In principle, net income will be distributed to investors within four months of the close of the financial year at no charge. As a rule, capital gains are not distributed but are retained in the fund for reinvestment.
Unit Class A-acc: In principle, net income will be retained in the fund for reinvestment within four months of the close of the financial year. As a rule, capital gains are retained in the fund for reinvestment.
3 Distributing; however, due to the investments held no actual distributions are expected to be made

5.2 Publications of official notices

The prospectus with integrated fund contract, the KIID or key information document as well as the annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the fund management company, custodian bank and all distributors.
Further information on the umbrella fund and the sub-funds may be found in the latest annual or semi-annual report. Up-to-date information is also available on the Internet at www.ubs.com/etf.
The prospectus with integrated fund contract, the KIID as well as the annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the fund management company, custodian bank and all distributors.
Notification of changes to the fund contract, a change of fund management company or custodian bank, as well as the liquidation of the fund shall be published by the fund management company with Swiss Fund Data AG (www.swissfunddata.ch).
Prices are published for all unit classes on each day units are issued or redeemed (daily) by Swiss Fund Data AG, on the Internet at, in other electronic media and in Swiss and foreign newspapers.

5.3 Sales restrictions

When issuing and redeeming units of the sub-funds abroad, the provisions valid in the country in question shall apply.

a) The fund is authorised for distribution in the following countries:

Details regarding distribution in Liechtenstein

"– SBI® Corporate ESG",
"– SBI® AAA-BBB ESG",
"– SMI®",
"– SLI®",
"– SMIM®",
"– SPI® Mid",
"– SPI®",
"– SXI Real Estate®",
"– SXI Real Estate® Funds",
"– MSCI Switzerland",
"– MSCI Switzerland hedged to EUR",
"– MSCI Switzerland hedged to USD",
"– MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible",
"– SPI® ESG",
"– Gold",
"– Gold (EUR) hedged",
"– Gold (CHF) hedged",
"– Platinum",
"– Palladium",
"– Silver",

are authorised for public distribution in Liechtenstein.
The paying agent in Liechtenstein is Liechtensteinische Landesbank Aktiengesellschaft, Städtle 44, FL-9490 Vaduz.
Notification of changes to the fund contract or prospectus, fund management company or custodian bank, as well of the liquidation of the fund shall be published by Swiss Fund Data AG (www.swissfunddata.ch).
Prices are published on each day sub-fund units are issued or redeemed but at least twice per month by Swiss Fund Data AG.
The prospectus with integrated fund contract as well as the annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained, in German and free of charge, from the paying agent in Liechtenstein.
With reference to the units distributed in Liechtenstein, the place of performance and jurisdiction is Vaduz.

Details regarding distribution in Singapore

The following sub-funds were approved by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) for exclusive distribution in an institutional framework to accredited investors and other investors pursuant to Section 305 of the Securities and Futures Act and the Sixth Schedule of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Collective Investment Scheme) Regulation in Singapore.

"– SMI®"
"– SLI®"
"– SMIM®"
"– SXI Real Estate® Funds"
"– MSCI Switzerland hedged to USD"
"– Gold"
"– Gold (CHF) hedged"
"– Gold (EUR) hedged"
"– Platinum"
"– Palladium"
"– Silver"

Details regarding offering in Mexico
A secondary-listing (cross-listing) has been applied on Bolsa Mexicana de Valores (BMV) for units of the following sub-fund without being registered on the Mexican "Registro Nacional de Valores":
"– Gold"

b) Units of the sub-funds may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States.
Units of this fund may not be offered, sold or delivered to investors who are US persons. A US Person is any person who:
(i) is a United States person within the meaning of Section 7701(a)(30) of the US Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder;
(ii) is a US person within the meaning of Regulation S under the US Securities Act of 1933 (17 CFR § 230.902(k));
(iii) is not a Non-United States person within the meaning of Rule 4.7 of the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission Regulations (17 CFR § 4.7(a)(1)(iv));
(iv) is in the United States within the meaning of Rule 202(a)(30)-1 under the US Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended; or
(v) any trust, entity or other structure formed for the purpose of allowing US Persons to invest in this fund.

6 Further investment information

6.1 Results to date
Results to date of the investment fund:

6.2 Profile of the typical investor

"– SBI® Corporate ESG" is appropriate for investors with a short-term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks a bond investment entails.
"– SBI® AAA-BBB ESG" is appropriate for investors with a short-term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks a bond investment entails.
"– SMI®" is appropriate for investors with a medium-term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.
"– SLI®" is appropriate for investors with a medium-term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.
"– SMIM®" is appropriate for investors with a medium-term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.
"– SPI® Mid" and "– SPI®" are appropriate for investors with a medium-term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.
"– SXI Real Estate® Funds" and "SXI Real Estate®" are appropriate for investors with a medium-term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks equity and real estate investments entail.
"– MSCI Switzerland" is appropriate for investors with a medium-term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.
"– MSCI Switzerland hedged to EUR" is appropriate for investors with a medium-term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.
"– MSCI Switzerland hedged to USD" is appropriate for investors with a medium-term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.
"– MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible" is appropriate for investors with a medium-term horizon who are seeking to achieve capital growth in combination with a sustainable approach. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.
"– SPI® ESG" is appropriate for investors with a medium-term horizon who are seeking to achieve capital growth in combination with a sustainable approach. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.
"– Gold","– Gold (EUR) hedged" and "– Gold (CHF) hedged" are appropriate for investors with a medium-term horizon and risk tolerance who want to indirectly invest some of their assets in gold to preserve value, to acquire protection against inflation and achieve medium term capital gains. Investors are expected to be familiar with volatile investments and have a sound understanding of the gold market.
"– Platinum" is appropriate for investors with a medium-term horizon and risk tolerance who wish to invest some of their assets indirectly in the precious metal platinum for diversification purposes in order to achieve value preservation, inflation protection and medium term capital gains. Investors are expected to be familiar with volatile investments and have a sound understanding of the platinum market.
"– Palladium" is appropriate for investors with a long-term horizon and risk tolerance who wish to invest some of their assets indirectly in the precious metal palladium for diversification purposes in order to achieve value preservation, inflation protection and long-term capital gains. Investors are expected to be familiar with volatile investments and have a sound understanding of the palladium market.

"– Silver" is appropriate for investors with a long-term horizon and risk tolerance who wish to invest some of their assets indirectly in the precious metal silver for diversification purposes in order to achieve value preservation, inflation protection and long-term capital gains. Investors are expected to be familiar with volatile investments and have a sound understanding of the silver market.

Annex to Part I Prospectus

ANNEX II

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

Product name:

UBS ETF (CH) - SBI® Corporate ESG

Legal entity identifier:

549300H7P7LCT68LXZ46

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? *[tick and fill in as relevant, the percentage figure represents the minimum commitment to sustainable investments].*

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___ %	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10 % of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____ %	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

This financial product is passively managed and tracks an index ("Index/Reference Benchmark"). The following characteristics are promoted by the financial product:

• tracks/tracking of a benchmark with a sustainability profile (ESG Score) that is better than the parent benchmark's sustainability profile Benchmark (SBI® Corporate)(Parent Index).

The Reference Benchmark designated for the purpose of attaining the characteristic promoted by the financial product is the SBI® ESG Corporate Total Return.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The characteristics are measured using the following indicators respectively:

• The FUND_ESG_QUALITY_SCORE

- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

SIX Swiss Exchange ESG Swiss Bond Indices positively screen issuers from existing SIX Swiss Exchange parent indices are based on Inrate ESG Ratings, that consider based on an assessment how well an issuer manages ESG risks relative to its industry peer group. The minimum threshold applied to SIX Swiss Exchange ESG Swiss Bond Indices is an ESG rating of C+ or better.

Inrate ESG Ratings are designed to help investors identify the environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks and opportunities of their investments and to integrate these factors into their portfolio construction.

The Inrate ESG Rating includes environmental and social pillars such as air pollution, biodiversity, waste, standard of living, education and human rights.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

- ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

This financial product is passively managed and tracks an Index, indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account by the Index provider as appropriate to the Index family.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

The indices incorporate the Inrate ESG Controversies score, screening out on a timely basis any issuers in significant breach of ESG norms.

Companies' involvement in controversies is analyzed aiming to quantify the negative impacts companies have caused and the level of responsibility attributable to a specific company. Companies are further assessed on how systematic such issues are. Controversies are categorized under 38 different topics and assessed according to severity based on negative impact on

E and S, respective involvement, action taken and credibility. This module is pivotal as it downgrades both the Impact Assessment, and the CSR Assessment grades.

Inrate ESG Controversies are designed to provide timely and consistent assessments of ESG controversies involving issuers.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The Inrate Controversies monitoring tests the company involvement in notable ESG controversies related to the company's operations and/or products, possible breaches of international norms and principles such as the UN Global Compact, and performance with respect to these norms and principles.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes

Yes, this financial product is passively managed and tracks an Index, indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account by the Index provider as appropriate to the Index family.

The Inrate monitors company involvement in notable ESG controversies related to the company's operations and/or products, possible breaches of international norms and principles such as the UN Global Compact, and performance with respect to these norms and principles.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

This financial product seeks to promote the characteristic(s) described in this annex through Index selection and passive asset management.

This financial product is passively managed and seeks to track the performance and the ESG profile of the Index. Sustainability characteristics and risks are considered as part of the Index selection process. The Index which is stated by the index provider to be screened against environmental, social or governance criteria and any methodology used by the index provider

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

to assess sustainability characteristics and risks of the constituents of the index can be found on the website of the index provider.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The following binding element(s) of the investment strategy are used to select the investments to attain the characteristic(s) promoted by this financial product:

A sustainability profile (MSCI ESG Score) that is better than the parent benchmark's sustainability profile (SBI® Corporate) (Parent Index).

The calculations do not take account of cash, derivatives and unrated investment instruments.

The binding element(s) are calculated at quarter end using the average of all of business days' values in the quarter.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

This financial product invests at least 90% of its total net assets in securities that are constituents of the Index and the Index provider applies ESG Ratings on all of the Index constituents. It is expected that this financial product's resulting ESG rating will be higher than the ESG rating of a financial product tracking a standard index.
Due to stratified sampling approach (given full replication of this Fixed Income is not practical) slight deviations from the index may occur, on a temporary basis, while keeping the overall objective of the fund in line with the index.

- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Assessment of good governance practices of the investee companies are performed by the index provider.

The MSCI Analysis begins with an evaluation of each company's Corporate Governance, taking into consideration the company's ownership and control structures, the composition and effectiveness of its board, the effectiveness of its incentive practices and the integrity of its accounting. Corporate Behavior is also monitored, including any controversies that might have a significant negative impact on the company's value.

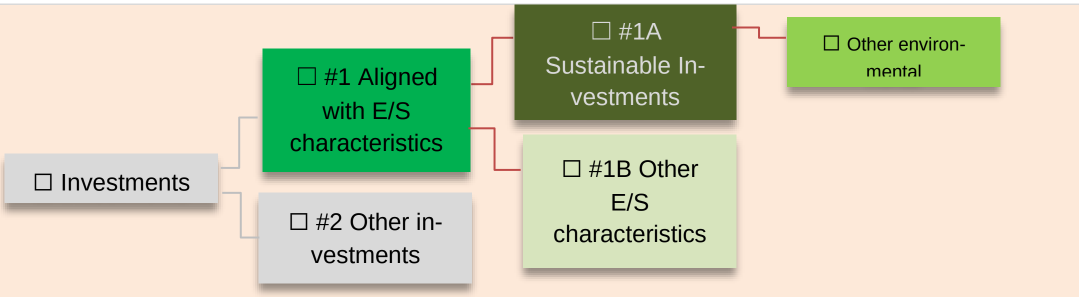
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The minimum proportion of the investments used to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the financial product is 90%. The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 10%.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

-The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

-The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Derivatives are not used for the attainment of the characteristics promoted by this financial product. Derivatives will be primarily used for hedging and liquidity management purposes.

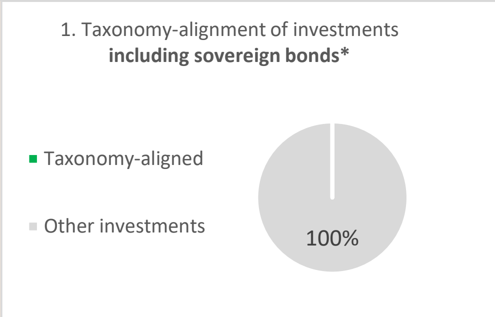
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

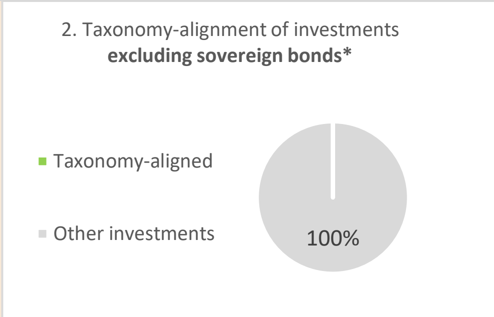
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable because sufficiently reliable data on EU Taxonomy alignment is scarce and the data coverage re-mains too low to support a meaningful commitment to a minimum proportion of EU Taxonomy aligned investments in this financial product. Disclosures and reporting on taxonomy alignment will develop as the EU framework evolves and data is made available by companies. On that basis, the minimum extent that investments underlying this financial product are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





* *For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

are environmentally sustainable investments **that do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

- ***What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?***

Not applicable

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The financial product invests in economic activities which are environmentally sustainable but not EU Taxonomy aligned, this is due to the absence of the required implementing legislation and in particular the absence of the necessary taxonomy-related data provided by the investee companies and of a well-defined calculation methodology. The financial product targets a minimum proportion of sustainable investments as stated in the asset allocation section of this annex, these investments have an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Included in "#2 Other" are cash and unrated instruments for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management relative to the benchmark weighting. This category may also include securities for which relevant data is not available.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

The Reference Benchmark designated for the purpose of attaining the characteristic promoted by the financial product is the SBI® ESG Corporate Total Return.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

The financial product has initially selected the reference benchmark for its relevance to its investment strategy and the attainment of the characteristics it seeks to promote. The Index rebalances on a monthly basis. More details on the index methodology applied by the index provider can be found below.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

The alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index is continuously ensured as the index provider rebalances the index on a regular basis and the Investment Manager tracks the Index in line with the limits set out in the investment policy of Fund.

The financial product has initially selected the reference benchmark for its relevance to its investment strategy and the attainment of the characteristics it seeks to promote.

The investment strategy of the fund is to track the benchmark's return and its characteristics, including ESG characteristics, as closely as reasonably possible. The investment strategy is to replicate the index by applying stratified sampling managing the tracking error.

The investment manager reviews the index methodology when the product is set up and the Index provider may be contacted if the Index methodology is no longer in line with the investment strategy of the financial product.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

The broad market index is the SBI® Corporate. The SBI® ESG Corporate is a subindex of the SBI® Corporate and comprises bonds issued by sustainable Swiss- and foreign-domiciled companies included in the Swiss Bond Index (SBI).

The benchmark measures the performance of Swiss franc (CHF) denominated bonds taking into account environmental, social and governance factors. These factors are quantified using a framework provided by Inrate (an independent Swiss sustainability rating agency) and corresponding sustainability data. Consideration is given to issuers that are more committed to environmental or social aspects (ESG factors) than others. In order to identify these issuers, both product and standard-based exclusion criteria (“negative screening”) and an ESG rating-based “best-in-class approach” are applied, which requires a minimum ESG rating for an issuer to be considered. These issuers are weighted higher than the traditional benchmark based on the index methodology of the independent index administrator SIX Group. Further information can be found in the fund contract.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

	The methodology of the construction of the Index can be found in the fund prospectus.
	Where can I find more product specific information online? **More product-specific information can be found on the website:**
	www.ubs.com/etf

ANNEX II

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

Product name: UBS ETF (CH) - SBI® AAA-BBB ESG

Legal entity identifier: 5493000WPJZKDQSCWO97

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? *[tick and fill in as relevant, the percentage figure represents the minimum commitment to sustainable investments].*

●● ☐ **Yes**	●○ ☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___ %	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10 % of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____ %	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

This financial product is passively managed and tracks an index (“Index/Reference Benchmark”). The following characteristics are promoted by the financial product:

• tracks/tracking of a benchmark with a sustainability profile (ESG Score) that is better than the parent benchmark’s sustainability profile (SBI® AAA-BBB) (Parent Index).

The Reference Benchmark designated for the purpose of attaining the characteristic promoted by the financial product is the SBI® ESG Screened AAA-BBB Index.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The characteristics are measured using the following indicators respectively:

• The FUND_ESG_QUALITY_SCORE

- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

SIX Swiss Exchange ESG Swiss Bond Indices positively screen issuers from existing SIX Swiss Exchange parent indices are based on Inrate ESG Ratings, that consider based on an assessment how well an issuer manages ESG risks relative to its industry peer group. The minimum threshold applied to SIX Swiss Exchange ESG Swiss Bond Indices is an ESG rating of C+ or better.

Inrate ESG Ratings are designed to help investors identify the environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks and opportunities of their investments and to integrate these factors into their portfolio construction.

The Inrate ESG Rating includes environmental and social pillars such as air pollution, biodiversity, waste, standard of living, education and human rights.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

- ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

This financial product is passively managed and tracks an Index, indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account by the Index provider as appropriate to the Index family.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

The indices incorporate the Inrate ESG Controversies score, screening out on a timely basis any issuers in significant breach of ESG norms.

Companies’ involvement in controversies is analyzed aiming to quantify the negative impacts companies have caused and the level of responsibility attributable to a specific company. Companies are further assessed on how systematic such issues are. Controversies are categorized under 38 different topics and assessed according to severity based on negative impact on E and S, respective involvement, action taken and credibility. This module is pivotal as it downgrades both the Impact Assessment, and the CSR Assessment grades.

Inrate ESG Controversies are designed to provide timely and consistent assessments of ESG controversies involving issuers.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The Inrate Controversies monitoring tests the company involvement in notable ESG controversies related to the company's operations and/or products, possible breaches of international norms and principles such as the UN Global Compact, and performance with respect to these norms and principles.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes

Yes, this financial product is passively managed and tracks an Index, indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account by the Index provider as appropriate to the Index family.

The Inrate monitors company involvement in notable ESG controversies related to the company's operations and/or products, possible breaches of international norms and principles such as the UN Global Compact, and performance with respect to these norms and principles.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

This financial product seeks to promote the characteristic(s) described in this annex through Index selection and passive asset management.

This financial product is passively managed and seeks to track the performance and the ESG profile of the Index. Sustainability characteristics and risks are considered as part of the Index

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

selection process. The Index which is stated by the index provider to be screened against environmental, social or governance criteria and any methodology used by the index provider to assess sustainability characteristics and risks of the constituents of the index can be found on the website of the index provider.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

The following binding element(s) of the investment strategy are used to select the investments to attain the characteristic(s) promoted by this financial product:

A sustainability profile (MSCI ESG Score) that is better than the parent benchmark's sustainability profile (SBI® AAA-BBB) (Parent Index).

The calculations do not take account of cash, derivatives and unrated investment instruments.

The binding element(s) are calculated at quarter end using the average of all of business days' values in the quarter.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

This financial product invests at least 90% of its total net assets in securities that are constituents of the Index and the Index provider applies ESG Ratings on all of the Index constituents. It is expected that this financial product's resulting ESG rating will be higher than the ESG rating of a financial product tracking a standard index.

Due to stratified sampling approach (given full replication of this Fixed Income is not practical) slight deviations from the index may occur, on a temporary basis, while keeping the overall objective of the fund in line with the index.

- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Assessment of good governance practices of the investee companies are performed by the index provider.

The MSCI Analysis begins with an evaluation of each company's Corporate Governance, taking into consideration the company's ownership and control structures, the composition and effectiveness of its board, the effectiveness of its incentive practices and the integrity of its accounting. Corporate Behavior is also monitored, including any controversies that might have a significant negative impact on the company's value.

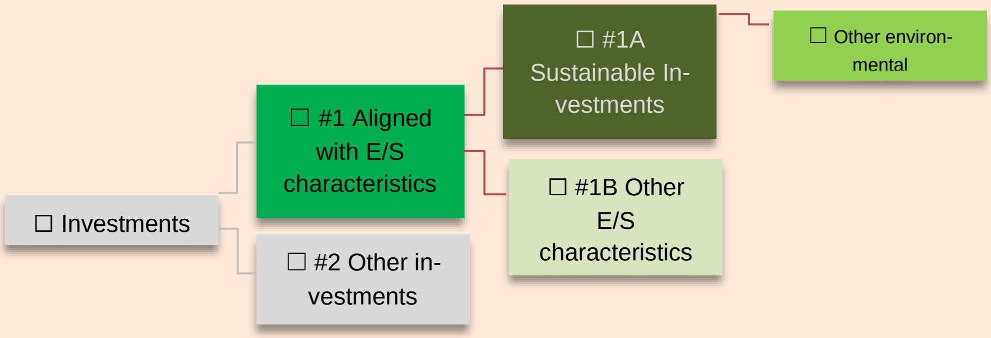
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The minimum proportion of the investments used to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the financial product is 90%. The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 10%.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

-The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

-The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Derivatives are not used for the attainment of the characteristics promoted by this financial product. Derivatives will be primarily used for hedging and liquidity management purposes.

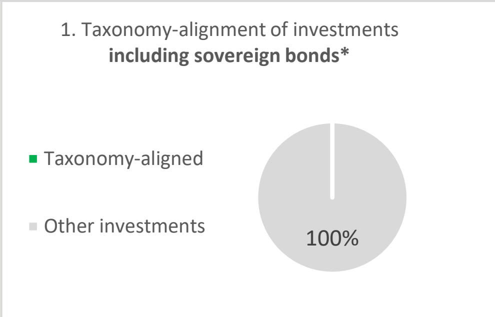
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

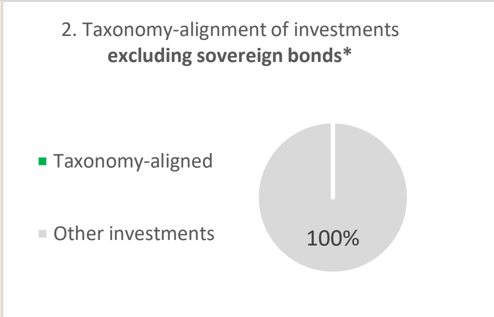
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable because sufficiently reliable data on EU Taxonomy alignment is scarce and the data coverage re-mains too low to support a meaningful commitment to a minimum proportion of EU Taxonomy aligned investments in this financial product. Disclosures and reporting on taxonomy alignment will develop as the EU framework evolves and data is made available by companies. On that basis, the minimum extent that investments underlying this financial product are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





* *For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

are environmentally sustainable investments **that do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

- ***What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?***

Not applicable

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The financial product invests in economic activities which are environmentally sustainable but not EU Taxonomy aligned, this is due to the absence of the required implementing legislation and in particular the absence of the necessary taxonomy-related data provided by the investee companies and of a well-defined calculation methodology. The financial product targets a minimum proportion of sustainable investments as stated in the asset allocation section of this annex, these investments have an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Included in "#2 Other" are cash and unrated instruments for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management relative to the benchmark weighting. This category may also include securities for which relevant data is not available.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

The Reference Benchmark designated for the purpose of attaining the characteristic promoted by the financial product is the SBI® ESG Screened AAA-BBB Index.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

The financial product has initially selected the reference benchmark for its relevance to its investment strategy and the attainment of the characteristics it seeks to promote. The Index rebalances on a monthly basis. More details on the index methodology applied by the index provider can be found below.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

The alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index is continuously ensured as the index provider rebalances the index on a regular basis and the Investment Manager tracks the Index in line with the limits set out in the investment policy of Fund.

The financial product has initially selected the reference benchmark for its relevance to its investment strategy and the attainment of the characteristics it seeks to promote.

The investment strategy of the fund is to track the benchmark's return and its characteristics, including ESG characteristics, as closely as reasonably possible. The investment strategy is to replicate the index by applying stratified sampling managing the tracking error.

The investment manager reviews the index methodology when the product is set up and the Index provider may be contacted if the Index methodology is no longer in line with the investment strategy of the financial product.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

The broad market index is the SBI® AAA-BBB Index. The SBI® ESG Screened AAA-BBB Index is a sub-index of the SBI® AAA-BBB Index and comprises bonds issued by Swiss- and foreign-domiciled issuers included in the Swiss Bond Index (SBI).

The benchmark measures the performance of Swiss franc (CHF) denominated bonds taking into account environmental, social and governance factors. These factors are quantified using a framework provided by Inrate (an independent Swiss sustainability rating agency) and corresponding sustainability data. Consideration is given to issuers that are more committed to environmental or social aspects (ESG factors) than others. In order to identify these issuers, both product and standard-based exclusion criteria ("negative screening") and an ESG rating-based "best-in-class approach" are applied, which requires a minimum ESG rating for an issuer to be considered. These issuers are weighted higher than the traditional benchmark based on the index methodology of the independent index administrator SIX Group. In addition, all issuers that are included in the exclusion

	list of the Swiss Association for Responsible Investment (SVVK) or that do not meet the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) criteria are excluded from the index. Further information can be found in the fund contract.
	• ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***
	The methodology of the construction of the Index can be found in the fund prospectus.
	Where can I find more product specific information online? **More product-specific information can be found on the website:**
	www.ubs.com/etf

ANNEX II

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name:	**Legal entity identifier:**
UBS ETF (CH) - MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible	5493003RHKJBP1OZVS91

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? *[tick and fill in as relevant, the percentage figure represents the minimum commitment to sustainable investments].*

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___ %	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20 % of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____ %	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This financial product is passively managed and tracks an index ("Index/Reference Benchmark"). The following characteristics are promoted by the financial product:

• tracks/tracking of a benchmark with a sustainability profile (ESG Score) that is better than the parent benchmark's (MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended) (Parent Index) sustainability profile.

• a Carbon Intensity (1, 2) emissions indicator lower than parent benchmark (MSCI)

The Reference Benchmark designated for the purpose of attaining the characteristic promoted by the financial product is the MSCI Switzerland IMI SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped Index (Net Return).

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The characteristics are measured using the following indicators respectively:

• The FUND_ESG_QUALITY_SCORE (MSCI)

• Weighted average carbon intensity (Scope 1+2) (MSCI)

- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The financial product intends to make sustainable investment by investing at least 90% of its total net assets in securities that are constituents of the Index. MSCI SRI Low Carbon Select Indices are designed to represent the performance of companies that have lower carbon exposure than that of the underlying Global Investable Market Index and exclude companies that are inconsistent with specific value-based criteria focused on products with high negative social or environmental impact. Additionally, these indexes are designed to represent the performance of companies that have high Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) ratings relative to their sector peers.

MSCI ESG Ratings are designed to help investors identify the environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks and opportunities of their investments and to integrate these factors into their portfolio construction.

The MSCI ESG Rating includes environmental and social pillars such as climate change, natural capital, pollution & waste, environmental opportunities, human capital, product liability, stakeholder opposition & social opportunities.

MSCI Climate Change Metrics provides climate data & tools to support investors integrating climate risk & opportunities into their investment strategy and processes. It supports investors seeking to achieve a range of objectives, including measuring and reporting on climate risk exposure, implementing low carbon and fossil fuel-free strategies, align with temperature pathways and factoring climate change research into their risk management processes, in particular through climate scenario analysis for both transition and physical risks.

- ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

This financial product is passively managed and tracks an Index, indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account by the Index provider as appropriate to the Index family.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account by the Index provider as appropriate to the Index family.

The indices incorporate the MSCI ESG Controversies score, screening out on a timely basis any issuers in significant breach of ESG norms.

MSCI ESG Controversies are designed to provide timely and consistent assessments of ESG controversies involving issuers. Any issuer with a “Red” MSCI ESG Controversies Score (score less than 1), is excluded from Sustainability indices. The Controversy Score measures an issuer’s involvement in major ESG controversies and how well the issuer adheres to international norms and principles

The financial product excludes investments in companies involved directly in the use, development, manufacturing, stockpiling, transfer, or trade of cluster munitions and/or anti-personnel landmines, nuclear weapons, biological weapons or chemical weapons.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The MSCI ESG Controversies tool monitors company involvement in notable ESG controversies related to the company’s operations and/or products, possible breaches of international norms and principles such as the UN Global Compact, and performance with respect to these norms and principles.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes

Yes, this financial product is passively managed and tracks an Index, indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account by the Index provider as appropriate to the Index family.

The indices incorporate the MSCI ESG Controversies score, screening out any issuers in significant breach of ESG norms on a timely basis.

MSCI ESG Controversies are designed to provide timely and consistent assessments of ESG controversies involving issuers. Any issuer with a "Red" MSCI ESG Controversies Score (score less than 1), is excluded from Sustainability indices. The Controversy Score measures an issuer's involvement in major ESG controversies and how well the issuer adheres to international norms and principles.

The MSCI ESG Controversies tool monitors company involvement in notable ESG controversies related to the company's operations and/or products, possible breaches of international norms and principles such as the UN Global Compact, and performance with respect to these norms and principles.

The financial product excludes investments in companies involved directly in the use, development, manufacturing, stockpiling, transfer, or trade of cluster munitions and/or anti-personnel landmines, nuclear weapons, biological weapons or chemical weapons.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

This financial product seeks to promote the characteristic(s) described in this annex through Index selection and passive asset management.

This financial product is passively managed and seeks to track the performance and the ESG profile of the Index. Sustainability characteristics and risks are considered as part of the Index selection process. The Index which is stated by the index provider to be screened against environmental, social or governance criteria and any methodology used by the index provider to assess sustainability characteristics and risks of the constituents of the index can be found on the website of the index provider.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The following binding element(s) of the investment strategy are used to select the investments to attain the characteristic(s) promoted by this financial product:

Characteristic 1):

A sustainability profile (MSCI ESG Score) that is better than the parent benchmark's sustainability profile (MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended) (Parent Index).

Characteristic 2):

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

A Carbon Intensity (1 and 2) emissions indicator that is lower than parent benchmark (MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended) (Parent Index).

The calculations do not take account of cash, derivatives, and unrated investment instruments.

The binding element(s) are calculated at quarter end using the average of all of business days’ values in the quarter.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

This financial product invests at least 90% of its total net assets in securities that are constituents of the Index and the Index provider applies ESG Ratings on all of the Index constituents. It is expected that this financial product's resulting ESG rating will be higher than the ESG rating of a financial product tracking a standard index.

- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Assessment of good governance practices of the investee companies are performed by the index provider.

MSCI analysis begins with an evaluation of each company’s Corporate Governance, taking into consideration the company’s ownership and control structures, the composition and effectiveness of its board, the effectiveness of its incentive practices and the integrity of its accounting. Corporate Behavior is also monitored, including any controversies that might have a significant negative impact on the company’s value.

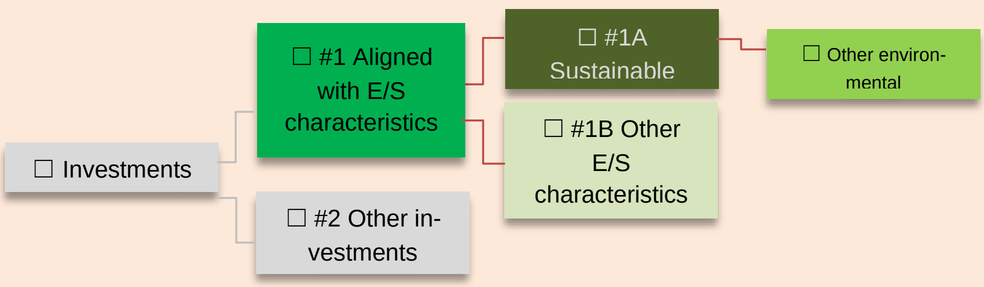
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The minimum proportion of the investments used to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the financial product is 90%. The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 20%.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

-The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

-The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

The financial product tracks an ESG index and may replicate the performance of the index by the use of derivatives. Derivatives will only be used in case that a) the investment objective cannot be achieved by investments index components, in particular in order to reflect the performance of a currency hedge where a sub-fund replicates a currency-hedged index, or b) to generate efficiencies in gaining exposure to the constituents of the index, in particular where there are legal or practical obstacles to gaining direct access to a market to which the index refers.

The financial product may namely enter into a range of index related swaps (excluding funded swaps) and derivative instruments (futures, forwards, currency swaps, p-notes, options, warrants and foreign exchange contracts) in order to replicate the index.

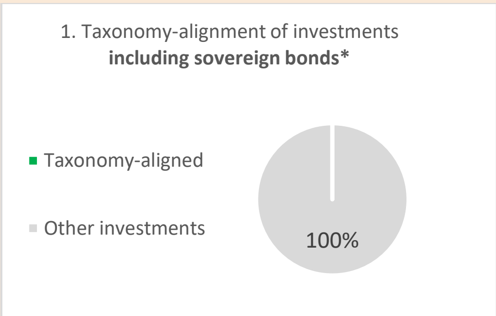
To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

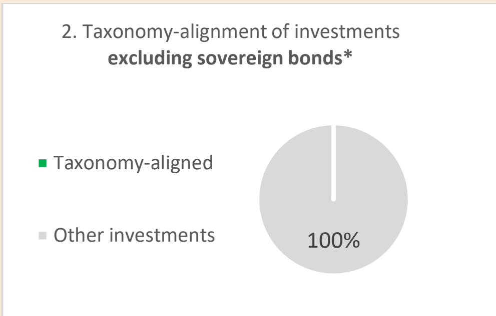
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Not applicable because sufficiently reliable data on EU Taxonomy alignment is scarce and the data coverage remains too low to support a meaningful commitment to a minimum proportion of EU Taxonomy aligned investments in this financial product. Disclosures and reporting on taxonomy alignment will develop as the EU framework evolves and data is made available by companies. On that basis, the minimum extent that investments underlying this financial product are sustainable investments, with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy, is 0%.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





* *For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

are environmentally sustainable investments **that do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

- ***What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?***

Not applicable

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The financial product invests in economic activities which are environmentally sustainable but not EU Taxonomy aligned. This is due to the absence of the required implementing legislation and in particular the absence of the necessary taxonomy-related data provided by the investee companies and of a well-defined calculation methodology. The financial product targets a minimum proportion of sustainable investments as stated in the asset allocation section of this annex. These investments have an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable

What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Included in “#2 Other” are cash and unrated instruments for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management relative to the benchmark weighting. This category may also include securities for which relevant data is not available.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

The Reference Benchmark designated for the purpose of attaining the characteristic promoted by the financial product is the MSCI Switzerland IMI SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped Index (Net Return).

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

The financial product has initially selected the Reference Benchmark for its relevance to its investment strategy and the attainment of the characteristics it seeks to promote. The Index rebalances on a monthly basis. More details on the index methodology applied by the index provider can be found below.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

The alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index is ensured on a continuous basis as the index provider rebalances the index on a regular basis and the Investment Manager tracks the Index in line with the limits set out in the investment policy of Fund.

The financial product has initially selected the Reference Benchmark for its relevance to its investment strategy and the attainment of the characteristics it seeks to promote.

The investment strategy of the fund is to track the benchmark's return and its characteristics, including ESG characteristics, as closely as reasonably possible. The investment strategy is to replicate the index by applying stratified sampling managing the tracking error.

The investment manager reviews the index methodology when the product is set up and the Index provider may be contacted if the Index methodology is no longer in line with the investment strategy of the financial product.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

The broad market index is the MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended Index. The MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization index. The MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped Index excludes companies that are inconsistent with specific value-based criteria such as religious beliefs, moral standards or ethical views, and targets companies with high ESG ratings relative to their sector peers.

The index is a capped version of the MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Index that limits company concentration by constraining the maximum weight of a company to 5%.

The Index is constructed in two stages. First, securities of companies involved in nuclear power, tobacco, alcohol, gambling, military weapons, civilian firearms, genetically modified organisms, and adult entertainment are excluded. Then, MSCI's best-in-class selection process is applied to the remaining universe of securities in the principal parent index, being the MSCI Switzerland IMI Index, to target the top 50% companies in each sector according to their ESG ratings (thus eliminating 75% of the least well-rated securities). These ESG ratings are provided by the MSCI (the ""MSCI ESG Ratings"). The companies must have the following MSCI ESG Ratings: i) an MSCI ESG rating above 'BBB' and ii) the MSCI ESG controversies score 1 or higher to be considered as a high ESG ratings companies.

The MSCI ESG Rating calculates a weighted average key issue score for each company based on the risks, opportunities and controversies identified for the company. The weights of selected key issues are determined by the industry's impact on environmental and social factors and the expected timeframe for risks and opportunities to materialise. Each company's final industry-adjusted score corresponds to a rating between best (AAA) and worst (CCC). The factors used to rate a company are, amongst others, carbon emissions, water stress,

	biodiversity and land use, labour management, human capital development, board diversity, etc. (non-exhaustive list). At least 90% of the securities have an ESG rating. As the investment policy of the UBS ETF (CH) - MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible sub-fund is to track the Index, the portfolio management of the sub-fund is passive. As a result, the approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is the one taken by MSCI and therefore dependent on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. The consideration of ESG criteria varies from one asset to the other because material key issues are industry-specific and do not affect all the assets equally. Consequently, MSCI sets the weights that determine each key issue's contribution to the overall ESG rating, based on the level of contribution of the industry to environmental or social impact and the expected time frame for risk/opportunity to materialise. Securities are free float adjusted, classified in accordance with the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®), and screened by size, liquidity and minimum free float. The index is rebalanced on a quarterly basis and may also be rebalanced at other times in order to comply with applicable investment restrictions or to reflect corporate activity such as mergers and acquisitions.
	• ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***
	The methodology of the construction of the Index can be found in the prospectus.
	Where can I find more product specific information online? **More product-specific information can be found on the website:**
	www.ubs.com/etf

ANNEX II

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: UBS ETF (CH) - SPI® ESG

Legal entity identifier: 549300TL0ENV2RXSJP71

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? *[tick and fill in as relevant, the percentage figure represents the minimum commitment to sustainable investments].*

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___ %	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20 % of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____ %	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This financial product is passively managed and tracks an index (“Index/Reference Benchmark”). The following characteristics are promoted by the financial product:

• tracks/tracking of a benchmark with a sustainability profile (ESG Score) that is better than the parent benchmark’s sustainability profile (SPI®) (Parent Index).

The Reference Benchmark designated for the purpose of attaining the characteristic promoted by the financial product is the SPI® ESG weighted Total Return.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The characteristics are measured using the following indicators respectively:

• The FUND_ESG_QUALITY_SCORE

- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

SIX Swiss Exchange ESG SPI positively screen issuers from existing SIX Swiss Exchange parent indices are based on Inrate ESG Ratings, that consider based on a assessment how well an issuer manages ESG risks relative to its industry peer group.

Inrate ESG Ratings are designed to help investors identify the environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks and opportunities of their investments and to integrate these factors into their portfolio construction.

The Inrate ESG Rating includes environmental and social pillars such as air pollution, biodiversity, waste, standard of living, education and human rights.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

- ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

This financial product is passively managed and tracks an Index, indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account by the Index provider as appropriate to the Index family.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

The indices incorporate the Inrate ESG Controversies score, screening out on a timely basis any issuers in significant breach of ESG norms.

Companies’ involvement in controversies is analyzed aiming to quantify the negative impacts companies have caused and the level of responsibility attributable to a specific company. Companies are further assessed on how systematic such issues are. Controversies are categorized under 38 different topics and assessed according to severity based on negative impact on E and S, respective involvement, action taken and credibility. This module is pivotal as it downgrades both the Impact Assessment, and the CSR Assessment grades.

Inrate ESG Controversies are designed to provide timely and consistent assessments of ESG controversies involving issuers.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The Inrate Controversies monitoring tests the company involvement in notable ESG controversies related to the company's operations and/or products, possible breaches of international norms and principles such as the UN Global Compact, and performance with respect to these norms and principles.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes

Yes, this financial product is passively managed and tracks an Index, indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account by the Index provider as appropriate to the Index family.

The Inrate monitors company involvement in notable ESG controversies related to the company's operations and/or products, possible breaches of international norms and principles such as the UN Global Compact, and performance with respect to these norms and principles.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

This financial product seeks to promote the characteristic(s) described in this annex through Index selection and passive asset management.

This financial product is passively managed and seeks to track the performance and the ESG profile of the Index. Sustainability characteristics and risks are considered as part of the Index selection process. The Index which is stated by the index provider to be screened against environmental, social or governance criteria and any methodology used by the index provider to assess sustainability characteristics and risks of the constituents of the index can be found on the website of the index provider.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

The following binding element(s) of the investment strategy are used to select the investments to attain the characteristic(s) promoted by this financial product:

A sustainability profile (MSCI ESG Score) that is better than the parent benchmark's sustainability profile (SPI®) (Parent Index).

The calculations do not take account of cash, derivatives and unrated investment instruments.

The binding element(s) are calculated at quarter end using the average of all of business days' values in the quarter.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

This financial product invests at least 90% of its total net assets in securities that are constituents of the Index and the Index provider applies ESG Ratings on all of the Index constituents. It is expected that this financial product's resulting ESG rating will be higher than the ESG rating of a financial product tracking a standard index.

Due to stratified sampling approach (given full replication of this Fixed Income is not practical) slight deviations from the index may occur, on a temporary basis, while keeping the overall objective of the fund in line with the index.

- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Assessment of good governance practices of the investee companies are performed by the index provider.

The MSCI Analysis begins with an evaluation of each company's Corporate Governance, taking into consideration the company's ownership and control structures, the composition and effectiveness of its board, the effectiveness of its incentive practices and the integrity of its accounting. Corporate Behavior is also monitored, including any controversies that might have a significant negative impact on the company's value.

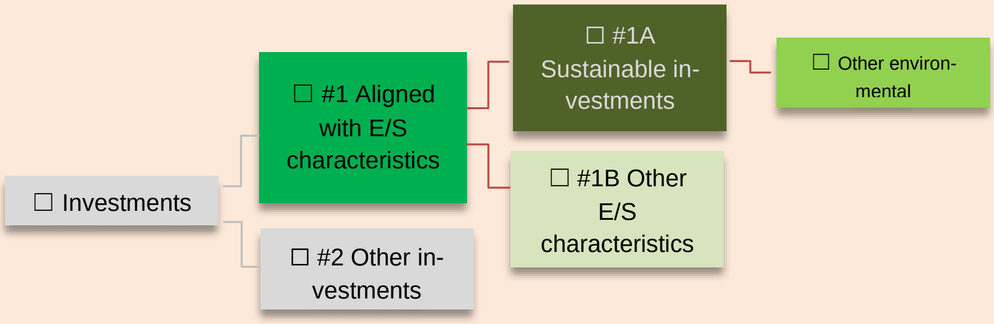
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The minimum proportion of the investments used to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the financial product is 90%. The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 20%.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

-The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

-The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

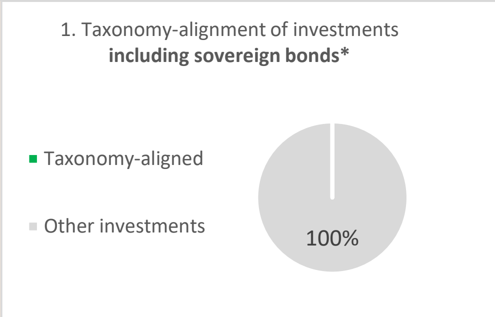
- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

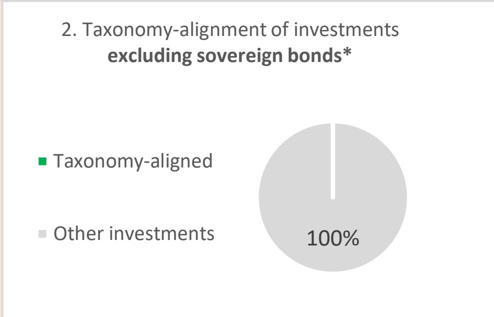
Derivatives are not used for the attainment of the characteristics promoted by this financial product. Derivatives will be primarily used for hedging and liquidity management purposes.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable because sufficiently reliable data on EU Taxonomy alignment is scarce and the data coverage re-mains too low to support a meaningful commitment to a minimum proportion of EU Taxonomy aligned investments in this financial product. Disclosures and reporting on taxonomy alignment will develop as the EU framework evolves and data is made available by companies. On that basis, the minimum extent that investments underlying this financial product are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0%.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





* *For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

are environmentally sustainable investments **that do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

- ***What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?***

Not applicable

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The financial product invests in economic activities which are environmentally sustainable but not EU Taxonomy aligned, this is due to the absence of the required implementing legislation and in particular the absence of the necessary taxonomy-related data provided by the investee companies and of a well-defined calculation methodology. The financial product targets a minimum proportion of sustainable investments as stated in the asset allocation section of this annex, these investments have an environmental objective in eco-nomic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Included in "#2 Other" are cash and unrated instruments for the purpose of liquidity and portfolio risk management relative to the benchmark weighting. This category may also include securities for which relevant data is not available.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

	The Reference Benchmark designated for the purpose of attaining the characteristic promoted by the financial product is the SPI® ESG weighted Total Return.
	• ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***
	The financial product has initially selected the reference benchmark for its relevance to its investment strategy and the attainment of the characteristics it seeks to promote. The Index rebalances on a monthly basis. More details on the index methodology applied by the index provider can be found below.
	• ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***
	The alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index is continuously ensured as the index provider rebalances the index on a regular basis and the Investment Manager tracks the Index in line with the limits set out in the investment policy of Fund. The financial product has initially selected the reference benchmark for its relevance to its investment strategy and the attainment of the characteristics it seeks to promote. The investment strategy of the fund is to track the benchmark's return and its characteristics, including ESG characteristics, as closely as reasonably possible. The investment strategy is to replicate the index by applying stratified sampling managing the tracking error. The investment manager reviews the index methodology when the product is set up and the Index provider may be contacted if the Index methodology is no longer in line with the investment strategy of the financial product.
	• ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***
	The broad market index is the SPI®. The SPI® ESG Weighted is a sub-index of the SPI®. The SPI® ESG Weighted Index is based on a free-float-market-capitalised initial universe whose constituent weightings are adjusted based on sustainability criteria. The free-float-market-based weighting is adjusted on a quarterly basis, with underweights and overweights applied based on the ESG impact rating. The SPI® ESG Weighted measures the performance of Swiss equities taking into account environmental, social and governance factors (ESG factors). These ESG factors are quantified using a framework provided by Inrate AG (an independent Swiss sustainability rating agency) and corresponding sustainability data. The benchmark is composed of those components of the SPI that have a rating of at least C+ on an ESG rating scale from A+ to D- (best-in-class approach), generate less than 5% of their revenue in controversial activities and have a controversies score of no higher than medium. In addition, all companies that are proposed for exclusion by the Swiss Association for Responsible Investment (SVVK) are not included in the index (ESG exclusion criteria).

	• ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***
	The methodology of the construction of the Index can be found in the fund prospectus.
	Where can I find more product specific information online? **More product-specific information can be found on the website:**
	www.ubs.com/etf

Part II Fund contract
General Section

I. Basis

§ 1 Name of the fund; name and domicile of the fund management company. Custodian bank and asset manager

1. A contractually based umbrella fund of the "Other funds for traditional investments" category (the "umbrella fund") has been established under the name of UBS Index Solutions "UBS ETF (CH)" in accordance with Art. 25 ff. in association with Art. 68 of the Swiss Collective Investment Schemes Act (CISA) of 23 June 2006, which is divided into sub-funds, which each individually constitute a single collective investment scheme.
2. UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG, Basel, is the fund management company.
3. UBS Switzerland AG, Zurich, is the custodian bank.
4. The asset manager for the following sub-funds is UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, Zurich:
   – SBI® Corporate ESG
   – SBI® AAA-BBB ESG
   – SMI®
   – SLI®
   – SMIM®
   – SPI® Mid
   – SPI®
   – SXI Real Estate®
   – SXI Real Estate® Funds
   – MSCI Switzerland
   – MSCI Switzerland hedged to EUR
   – MSCI Switzerland hedged to USD
   – MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible
   – SPI® ESG

   The Asset Manager for the following sub-funds is UBS Asset Management (UK) Ltd, London:

   – Gold
   – Gold (EUR) hedged
   – Gold (CHF) hedged
   – Platinum
   – Palladium
   – Silver

II. Rights and obligations of the contracting parties

§ 2 Fund contract

1. The legal relationship between the investor on the one hand and the fund management company and the custodian bank on the other is governed by this fund contract and the applicable provisions of Swiss legislation concerning collective investment schemes.
2. The General Section is supplemented by the relevant product appendices of the Special Section for the relevant sub-funds. The relevant product appendices and the General Section constitute a single fund contract.

§ 3 Fund management company

1. The fund management company manages the sub-funds at its own discretion and in its own name, but for the account of the investors. In particular, it shall make all decisions relating to the issuing of units, the investments and their valuation. It calculates the net asset value, sets the issue and redemption prices of units and also determines the distribution of income. The fund management company exercises all rights associated with the umbrella fund and the sub-funds.
2. The fund management company and its agents shall act in good faith and have a duty to exercise due diligence and provide information. They act independently and exclusively in the interests of investors. They take any organisational steps that may be required to ensure the proper conduct of business and account for the collective investment schemes they manage and provide information on all fees and costs charged directly or indirectly to investors and on compensation received from third parties, in particular commissions, discounts or other pecuniary advantages.
3. The fund management company may delegate to third parties investment decisions and specific tasks for all or some of the sub-funds, provided that this is in the interests of efficient management. It shall only appoint persons who have the necessary skills, knowledge and experience for this activity, as well as the necessary authorisation. It shall carefully instruct and monitor the third parties brought in.
   The investment decisions may not be delegated to the custodian bank or to any other company whose interests may conflict with those of the fund management company or of the investors.
   The fund management company is liable for the actions of persons to whom it has delegated tasks as for its own actions.
4. The fund management company may, subject to the consent of the custodian bank, submit amendments to this fund contract to the supervisory authority (see § 27) and may open further sub-funds subject to its consent.
5. The fund management company may merge individual sub-funds with other sub-funds or other investment funds pursuant to the provisions set down under § 25, convert them into another legal form of collective investment scheme in accordance with the provisions of § 26 or dissolve the individual sub-funds in accordance with the provisions of § 26.
6. The fund management company is entitled to receive the remuneration stipulated in §§ 19 and 20 and in the relevant product appendices in the Special Section. It is further entitled to be released from the liabilities assumed in the proper execution of the collective investment contract, and to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with such liabilities.

§ 4 Custodian bank

1. The custodian bank is responsible for the safekeeping of the sub-fund's assets. It is further responsible for the issue and redemption of fund units and payments on behalf of the individual sub-funds.
2. The custodian bank and its agents act in good faith and have a duty to exercise due diligence and provide information. They act independently and exclusively in the interests of investors. They take any organisational steps that may be required to ensure the proper conduct of business. They account for the collective investment schemes they hold in safekeeping and provide information on all fees and costs charged directly or indirectly to the investors and on compensation received from third parties, in , particular commissions, discounts or other pecuniary advantages.

3. The custodian bank shall be responsible for account and custody account maintenance for the umbrella fund or the sub-funds, but may not independently access the assets thereof.
4. In the case of transactions which relate to the assets of the umbrella fund or the sub-funds, the custodian bank shall ensure that the countervalue is transferred within the customary periods by informing the fund management company if the countervalue is not provided within the customary period and requesting that the counterparty provide compensation for the assets concerned where this is possible.
5. The custodian bank shall manage the required records and accounts in such a way that it can differentiate between the assets of the individual funds held in safekeeping at all times.
   Where assets cannot be held in safekeeping, the custodian bank shall check the fund management company's ownership and maintain corresponding records.
6. The custodian bank may delegate the safekeeping of the assets of sub-funds to third-party or central depositories in Switzerland or abroad, provided that this is in the interests of efficient management. It shall check and monitor whether the third-party or central depository to which it has delegated the safekeeping of the fund's assets:
   a) has an appropriate business organisation, financial guarantees and the specialist qualifications required for the type and complexity of the assets with which it has been entrusted;
   b) is subject to a regular external audit which ensures that the financial instruments are in its possession;
   c) keeps the assets received from the custodian bank in safekeeping in such a way that they can be clearly identified at all times as belonging to the assets of the sub-funds by means of regular reconciliation of holdings by the custodian bank;
   d) adheres to the regulations applicable to the custodian bank as regards the performance of the tasks delegated to it and the avoidance of conflicts of interest.
   The custodian bank shall be liable for losses/damage caused by its agents where it cannot be demonstrated that it exercised due care and diligence in selecting, instructing and monitoring the agent in question. Information on the risks associated with the transfer of the safekeeping of assets to third-party and central depositories is set out in the appendix.
   For financial instruments, the fund's assets may be transferred only to third-party or central depositories subject to supervision in accordance with the preceding paragraph. This does not apply to compulsory custody in a place where it is not possible to transfer the safekeeping of assets to supervised third-party or central depositories, which may be necessitated in particular by requirements imposed by law or the specific characteristics of an investment product. Investors shall be informed in the prospectus about the safekeeping of assets by third-party or central depositories which are not subject to supervision.
7. The custodian bank shall ensure that the fund management company complies with the law and the fund contract. It shall check whether the calculation of net asset value, issue and redemption prices of units and investment decisions are being carried out in accordance with the law and the fund contract, and whether the net income is appropriated as stipulated in the fund contract. The custodian bank shall not be responsible for any investment selection made by the fund management company within the scope of the investment guidelines.
8. The fund management company is entitled to receive the remuneration stipulated in §§ 19 and 20 and in the relevant product appendices in the Special Section. It is further entitled to be released from the liabilities assumed in the proper execution of the collective investment contract, and to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with such liabilities.
9. The custodian bank shall not be responsible for the safekeeping of assets of the target funds in which the sub-funds invest unless it has been assigned this task.

§ 5 The investors

1. There are no restrictions as regards investors. Restrictions for individual classes are possible in accordance with the product appendix to the individual sub-funds.
   The fund management company and custodian bank shall ensure that investors satisfy the requirements relating to the type of investor.
2. Upon execution of the contract and remittance of a cash payment, the investor acquires a claim against the fund management company for an interest in the assets and income of a sub-fund of the umbrella fund. This claim is evidenced in the form of units.
3. Investors are only entitled to an interest in the assets and income of the sub-fund in which they hold units. Any liabilities attributable to individual sub-funds are borne solely by the individual sub-fund concerned.
4. Investors are only obliged to remit payment for the units of the sub-fund to which they subscribe. Investors shall not be held personally liable in respect of the liabilities of the umbrella fund and/or individual sub-funds.
5. Investors may at any time request that the fund management company supply them with information regarding the basis on which the net asset value per unit is calculated. The fund management company shall also supply further information regarding specific transactions it has carried out, such as the exercise of membership and creditors' rights or about risk management, to any investor claiming an interest in such matters at any time. Investors shall be entitled to submit an application to the court having jurisdiction in the domicile of the fund management company for the auditors, or another entity with appropriate expertise, to investigate and report on any facts or circumstances for which disclosure is required.
6. Investors shall be entitled to terminate the fund contract at any time and request payment in respect of units held in the sub-fund in cash. Investors may request a payout/booking of the precious metal ("payment in kind") for the sub-funds for which a relevant rule provides for such payment in the relevant product appendices in the Special Section.
7. Upon request, investors are obliged to provide the fund management company and/or the custodian bank and its agents with documentary proof that they meet/continue to meet the legal and contractual requirements necessary to be able to participate in the sub-fund or unit class. In addition, they are obliged to immediately notify the fund management company, the custodian bank and its agents if they no longer meet these requirements.
8. An investor's units must be compulsorily redeemed at the prevailing redemption price by the fund management company in collaboration with the custodian bank if:
   a) this is required to safeguard the reputation of the financial centre, notably in relation to combating money laundering;
   b) investors no longer meet the legal or contractual requirements to participate in a sub-fund.
9. In addition, an investor's units may be compulsorily redeemed at the prevailing redemption price by the fund management company in collaboration with the custodian bank if:
   a) the investor's participation in the respective sub-fund may materially affect the economic interests of the other investors, particularly if their participation may result in tax disadvantages for the sub-fund in Switzerland or abroad;
   b) investors have acquired or hold units in breach of the provisions of domestic or foreign legislation applicable to them or provisions of this fund contract or the prospectus;
   c) the economic interests of investors are jeopardised particularly in cases in which individual investors attempt to acquire benefits for their portfolio by systematically subscribing and immediately thereafter redeeming units, exploiting time differences between the setting of closing prices and the valuation of the sub-fund's assets (market timing).

§ 6 Units and unit classes

1. The fund management company may, subject to the approval of the custodian bank and the supervisory authority, create different unit classes, or merge or liquidate unit classes, for any sub-fund. The unit classes relating to an individual sub-fund are listed in the relevant product appendix. All unit classes are entitled to a share in the undivided assets of the relevant sub-fund, which are not segmented.
2. The creation, liquidation or merger of unit classes shall be announced in the official publication. Only mergers of unit classes shall be deemed to constitute an amendment to the fund contract pursuant to § 27.
3. The various unit classes of the sub-funds may, in particular, differ in terms of cost structure, reference currency, currency hedging, distribution or reinvestment of income, minimum investments and investor group. They may therefore have a different net asset value per unit.
   Furthermore:
   Investors who no longer meet the requirements to hold a class of units forfeit the right to remain invested in an individual sub-fund via the relevant unit class.
4. As a rule, any class-specific costs charged are met by the aggregate assets of the sub-fund. Remuneration and costs shall, wherever possible, only be charged to unit classes that benefit from the services they cover. Remuneration and costs which cannot be unequivocally attributed to a particular unit class are charged to the individual unit classes in proportion to their share of the sub-fund's assets.
5. Units shall not take the form of actual certificates but shall exist purely as book entries. The investor is not entitled to request the issue of a unit certificate in his/her

name or made out to the bearer.

6. The fund management company and the custodian bank are obliged to ask investors who no longer meet the requirements to invest in a unit class to redeem their units within 30 calendar days pursuant to the provisions of this fund contract, to transfer them to a person who does meet the stated requirements or to convert the units into another class of the respective sub-fund whose requirements they do meet. If investors fail to comply with this request, the fund management company, in conjunction with the custodian bank, must proceed with a forced conversion into another class of units in the respective sub-fund or, where this is not possible, forced redemption of the units in question in accordance with § 5 section 8.

III. Investment policy guidelines

A Investment principles

§ 7 Compliance with investment guidelines

1. In selecting the individual investments of the various sub-funds, the fund management company must adhere to the principle of balanced risk diversification and must observe the percentage limits defined below. These relate to the fund assets of the individual sub-funds at market values and must be observed at all times.
2. The individual sub-funds must comply with the investment restrictions six months following the expiry of the subscription period (inception).
3. If the limits are exceeded due to changes in the market, the investments must be restored to the permitted level within a reasonable period of time, taking due account of the investors' interests. If limits in connection with derivatives pursuant to § 12 and the relevant product appendices in the Special Section below are exceeded through a change in the delta, the permitted levels must be restored within three bank business days at the latest, taking due account of the investors' interests.

§ 8 Investment policy

1. The fund management company may invest the assets of the individual sub-funds in the investment categories set out below. The specific permissible investments for the individual sub-funds are set out in the relevant product appendices in the Special Section. The risks associated with such investments must be set out in the prospectus.
   a) Securities, i.e. securities issued on a large scale and in uncertificated rights with a similar function (uncertified stock), (i) which are listed on a stock exchange or traded on another regulated market open to the public and (ii) which embody an equity or a debt security right or the right to acquire such securities and rights via subscription or exchange, such as warrants;
   Investments in securities from new issues shall only be permitted if they are intended for admission to a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public under the terms of issue. If such investments have not been admitted to a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public within one year of purchase, the securities must be sold within one month or included under the restrictions set out in section 1 f.
   b) Money market instruments which are fungible and marketable at any time and which are traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public; money market instruments which are not traded on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public may only be acquired provided that the issue or issuer is subject to the provisions governing creditor and investor protection and the money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by issuers pursuant to Art. 74 para. 2 of the Swiss Collective Investment Schemes Ordinance.
   c) Sight or time deposits with a maturity not exceeding twelve months with banks domiciled in Switzerland or in a member state of the European Union or in another country provided that the bank in such country is subject to supervision equivalent to the supervision in Switzerland.
   d) Units in other open-end collective investment schemes of the following types:
   Swiss securities funds or foreign collective investment schemes that meet the applicable guidelines of the European Union (UCITS);
   – other funds for traditional investments under Swiss law or foreign law of this type and supervision in that country is equivalent to that in Switzerland in respect of the protection afforded to investors and international official assistance is granted;
   – Swiss real estate funds
   "target funds" target funds provided in accordance with the relevant fund type applicable to the target fund as per CISA (i) with regard to purpose, organisation, investment policy, investor protection, risk diversification, separate custody of fund assets, borrowing, lending, short selling of securities and money market instruments, issue and redemption of units and content of semi-annual and annual reports and (ii) these target funds have been approved as collective investments in the country of domicile and supervision in that country is equivalent to that in Switzerland in respect of the protection afforded to investors and (iii) international official assistance is granted.
   e) Derivatives if (i) they are based on underlying financial instruments in the form of securities as specified in a), derivatives as specified in e), financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates, loans or currencies and (ii) the underlying securities are permitted investments under the fund contract. Derivatives shall be traded either on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public, or OTC.
   Investments in OTC derivatives (OTC transactions) shall only be permitted if (i) the counterparty is a financial intermediary specialising in this type of transaction and subject to supervision, and (ii) the OTC derivatives are tradable daily or may be submitted to the issuers for redemption at any time. In addition, the valuations of such instruments must be reliable and transparent. Derivatives may be used in accordance with the applicable provisions; derivatives can be employed in accordance with § 12.
   f) Investments other than the investments specified in a) to e) above as well as the investments listed under d) not exceeding 10% of the sub-fund's assets in aggregate with the exception of the sub-funds for which a higher limit is stipulated in the product appendix in the Special Section. The following are not permitted: (i) investments in precious metals, precious metal certificates, commodities and commodities certificates and (ii) short selling for all types of investments, provided there is nothing in the product appendices of the Special Section to the contrary.

2. Partial tax exemption according to German Investment Tax Act

   In addition to the investment restrictions specified in the Special Section, the following sub-funds are also required to place the percentages of the sub-funds' aggregate net asset value given below in equity investments (the "equity ratio").

Sub-fund	%
– SMI®	70
– SLI®	75
– SMIM®	60
– SPI® Mid	60
– SPI®	65
– MSCI Switzerland	75
– MSCI Switzerland hedged to EUR	70
– MSCI Switzerland hedged to USD	70
– MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible	75
– SPI® ESG	51

   For the purpose of this investment restriction, the reference to "equity investments" covers:
   a) shares in a company (that are not depository receipts) that are listed or traded on a stock market or another organised market that meets the criteria for being considered a "regulated market" within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments; and/or
   b) shares in a company that is not a real estate company and that is (i) domiciled in a member state of the European Union or a member state of the European Economic Area in which it is subject to corporate tax and is not exempt from paying it; or (ii) domiciled in another state and subject to corporate tax at a rate of

no less than 15%, and/or

c) units in a UCITS and/or AIF that is not a partnership and that – accordance with their respective investment terms – permanently invest at least 50% of their assets in equities (an equity fund), in which case 51% of the units in the equity fund held by the fund are considered to constitute an equity investment; and/or

d) units in an UCITS and/or AIF that is not a partnership and that – accordance with their respective investment terms – permanently invest at least 25 % of their assets in equities (a mixed fund), in which case 25 % of the units in the mixed fund held by the fund are considered to constitute an equity investment; and/or

e) units in equity funds or mixed funds that disclose their equity ratio in their respective investment terms; and/or

f) units in equity funds or mixed funds that disclose their equity ratio weekly.

With the exception of the cases outlined in c), d), e) and f) above, units in a UCITS or AIF that is not a partnership are not considered an equity investment.

For the purpose of this section, the equity ratio does not comprise any equity investments that have been loaned via a securities lending programme as described in the fund contract.

3. In the case of those sub-funds that physically replicate their index, the fund management company ensures that no investments are made in companies that are directly involved in the development, brokerage, acquisition, import, export, execution, production, storage or trading of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons (NBC weapons), anti-personnel mines and/or cluster munitions (prohibited war material), or that provide related services.

The fund management company also excludes from these sub-funds securities of companies that are involved in the production or sale of controversial weapons. This exclusion is based on the UBS methodology. The index weight of the excluded securities are distributed into other index constituents in order to minimise tracking error. Nevertheless, this exclusion may result in a higher tracking error.

§ 9 Liquid assets

For each sub-fund, the fund management company may also hold liquid assets in an appropriate amount in the sub-fund's accounting currency and in any other currency in which investments are permitted for that particular sub-fund. Liquid assets comprise bank deposits and claims from securities repurchase agreements at sight or on demand with maturities of up to twelve months.

B Investment techniques and instruments

§ 10 Securities lending

The fund management company shall conduct securities lending transactions in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph. Other provisions may exist for individual sub-funds in the relevant product appendix of the Special Section.

1. The fund management company may lend all types of securities which are listed on an exchange or are traded on another regulated market open to the public for the sub-fund's account. However, securities that have been taken over as part of a reverse repo transaction may not be lent.
2. The fund management company may lend the securities to a borrower in its own name and for its own account ("principal transaction"), or may appoint an intermediary to make the securities available to a borrower either indirectly in a fiduciary capacity ("agent transaction") or directly ("finder transaction").
3. The fund management company shall enter into securities lending transactions only with supervised first-class borrowers or intermediaries specialising in transactions of this type – such as banks, brokers and insurance companies as well as licensed and recognised central counterparty clearing houses and central securities depositories – which can guarantee the proper execution of the securities lending transactions.
4. If the fund management company must observe a period of notice (which may not exceed seven bank business days) before it may again legally repossess the securities lent, it may not lend more than 50% of a particular type of security eligible for lending. However, if the borrower or the intermediary provides the fund management company with a contractual assurance that the latter may legally repossess the securities lent on the same or the next bank business day, the fund management company may lend its entire holdings of a particular type of security eligible for lending.
5. The fund management company shall conclude an agreement with the borrower or intermediary whereby the latter shall pledge or transfer collateral in order to secure the restitution of securities in favour of the fund management company in accordance with Art. 51 of the Collective Investment Schemes Ordinance issued by FINMA. The value of the collateral must be appropriate and must at all times be equal to at least 105% of the market value of the securities lent or at least 102%. The issuer of the collateral must have a high credit rating, and the collateral may not be issued by the counterparty or by a company that belongs to or is dependent on the counterparty's group. The collateral must be highly liquid, traded at a transparent price on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public, and must be valued at least on each trading day. In managing the collateral, the Fund Management Company and its agents must comply with the duties and requirements under Art. 52 CISO-FINMA. In particular, they must diversify the collateral appropriately in terms of countries, markets, and issuers. Appropriate diversification of issuers is deemed to have been achieved if the collateral of a single issuer held does not correspond to more than 20% of the net asset value. Deviation from this rule is permitted for publicly guaranteed or issued investments pursuant to Art. 83 CISO. The Fund Management Company and its agents must further be able to obtain power of disposal over, and authority to dispose of, the collateral received at any time in the event of default by the counterparty, without involving the counterparty or obtaining its consent. The collateral received must be kept at the Custodian Bank. The collateral received may be held in safekeeping by a supervised third-party custodian on behalf of the Fund Management Company, provided that ownership of the collateral is not transferred and the third-party custodian is independent of the counterparty.
6. The borrower or intermediary is liable for ensuring the prompt, unconditional payment of any income accruing during the securities lending period, as well as for the assertion of other proprietary rights, and for the contractually agreed return of securities of the same type, quantity, and quality.
7. The custodian bank shall ensure that the securities lending transactions are conducted in a secure manner and that the contractual terms are complied with and shall monitor compliance with the collateral requirements. For the duration of the lending transactions it shall also be responsible for the administrative duties assigned to it under the custody account regulations and for asserting all rights pertaining to the securities lent, unless they have been assigned in line with the applicable framework agreement.
8. The Prospectus must contain further information on the collateral strategy.

§ 11 Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company shall conduct securities repurchase transactions in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph. Other provisions may exist for individual sub-funds in the relevant product appendix of the Special Section.

1. The fund management company may enter into securities repurchase agreements ("repos") for the sub-fund's account. Securities repurchase agreements can be concluded as either repos or reverse repos.
   A repo is a legal transaction in which one party (borrower) temporarily transfers ownership of securities to another party (lender) against payment; the lender undertakes to reimburse securities of the same type, quantity and quality as well any income accrued throughout the course of the repurchase agreement to the lender upon maturity. The borrower bears the price risk of the securities throughout the course of the repurchase agreement.
   From the perspective of the counterparty (lender), a repo is a reverse repo. Reverse repos are an instrument used by the fund management company to invest cash, whereby it buys securities and at the same time agrees to reimburse securities of the same type, amount and quality as well any income accrued throughout the course of the repurchase agreement.
2. The fund management company may conclude repo transactions with a counterparty in its own name and for its own account ("principal transaction") or may instruct an intermediary to conclude repo transactions with a counterparty either indirectly in a fiduciary capacity ("agent transaction") or directly ("finder transaction").
3. The fund management company shall conclude repo transactions only with first-class supervised counterparties and intermediaries specialising in transactions of this type – such as banks, brokers and insurance companies or licensed and recognised central counterparty clearing houses and central securities depositories – which can ensure the proper execution of the repo transactions.
4. The custodian bank shall ensure that the securities lending transactions are conducted in a secure manner and the contractual terms are complied with. It shall

ensure that fluctuations in the value of securities used in the repo transactions are compensated daily in cash or securities (mark-to-market). It is also responsible for the administrative duties assigned to it under the custody account regulations during the period in which repo transactions are carried out and for asserting all rights pertaining to the securities used in the repo transactions unless they have been assigned in line with the applicable framework agreement.

5. The fund management company may use all types of securities which are listed on an exchange or are traded on another regulated market open to the public. However, securities that were taken over as part of a reverse repo transaction may not be used for repos.
6. If the fund management company must observe a period of notice (which may not exceed seven bank business days) before it may again legally repossess the securities used in the repo transaction, it may not lend for repos more than 50% of its holdings of a particular security eligible for lending for each sub-fund. However, if the counterparty or the intermediary provides the fund management company with a contractual assurance that the latter may legally repossess the securities used in the repo transaction on the same or the next bank business day, the fund management company may use its entire holdings of a particular security eligible for repo transactions.
7. Engaging in repo transactions is deemed to be taking up a loan pursuant to § 13, unless the money received is used to acquire securities of the same type, quality, credit rating and maturity in conjunction with the conclusion of a reverse repo.
8. With regard to reverse repos, the fund management company may acquire only collateral that meets the requirements set down in Art. 51 CISO-FINMA. The issuer of the collateral must have a high credit rating, and the collateral may not be issued by the counterparty or by a company that belongs to or is dependent on the counterparty's group. The collateral must be highly liquid, traded at a transparent price on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public, and must be valued at least on each trading day. In managing the collateral, the Fund Management Company and its agents must comply with the duties and requirements under Art. 52 CISO-FINMA. In particular, they must diversify the collateral appropriately in terms of countries, markets, and issuers. Appropriate diversification of issuers is deemed to have been achieved if the collateral of a single issuer held does not correspond to more than 20% of the net asset value. Deviation from this rule is permitted for publicly guaranteed or issued investments pursuant to Art. 83 CISO. The Fund Management Company and its agents must further be able to obtain power of disposal over, and authority to dispose of, the collateral received at any time in the event of default by the counterparty, without involving the counterparty or obtaining its consent. The collateral received must be kept at the Custodian Bank. The collateral received may be held in safekeeping by a supervised third-party custodian on behalf of the Fund Management Company, provided that ownership of the collateral is not transferred and the third-party custodian is independent of the counterparty.
9. Claims arising from reverse repos are deemed to be liquid assets pursuant to § 9 and not loan extensions pursuant to § 13.
10. The Prospectus must contain further information on the collateral strategy.

§ 12 Derivative financial instruments

The fund management company shall use derivatives in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph. Other provisions may exist for individual sub-funds in the relevant product appendix of the Special Section.

1. The fund management company may use derivatives. It shall ensure that the economic effect of derivatives does not alter the investment objectives as stated in the present fund contract, the prospectus and the Key Investor Information Document or alter the investment profile of the sub-funds, even in exceptional market circumstances. In addition, the securities underlying the derivatives must be permitted investments under this fund contract.
2. The economic effect of using derivatives is similar to either a sale (derivatives that reduce exposure) or a purchase (derivatives that increase exposure) of an underlying security.
3. a) In the case of derivatives that reduce exposure, the commitments entered into shall be covered by the securities underlying the derivatives at all times subject to b) and d).
   b) In the case of derivatives that reduce exposure, assets other than the underlying securities may be used for cover if they are in the name of an index which
   – is calculated by an external, independent body;
   – is representative of the investments used as cover;
   – is correlated sufficiently with these assets.
   c) The fund management company must have unrestricted access to these underlying securities or assets at all times.
   d) A delta weighting may be used for an exposure-reducing derivative to calculate the relevant underlying securities.
4. For exposure-increasing derivatives, the underlying equivalent of a derivative position shall be covered at all times by cash equivalents pursuant to Art. 34 para. 5 CISO-FINMA. The underlying equivalent shall be calculated for futures, forwards and swaps in accordance with Annex 1 CISO-FINMA.
5. When netting derivative positions, the Fund Management Company must comply with the following rules:
   a) Counter positions in derivatives based on the same underlying as well as counter positions in derivatives and in investments in the same underlying may be netted, irrespective of the maturity date of the derivatives, provided that the derivative transaction was concluded with the sole purpose of eliminating the risks associated with the derivatives or investments acquired, no material risks are disregarded in the process, and the conversion amount of the derivatives is determined pursuant to Art. 35 CISO-FINMA.
   b) If the derivatives in hedging transactions do not relate to the same underlying as the asset that is to be hedged, for netting to be permitted a further condition must be met in addition to the rules set out under a) above, namely that the derivative transactions may not be based on an investment strategy that serves to generate profit. Furthermore, the derivative must result in a demonstrable reduction in risk, the risks of the derivative must be balanced out, the derivatives, underlyings, or assets that are to be netted must relate to the same class of financial instruments, and the hedging strategy must remain effective even under exceptional market conditions.
   c) Derivatives that are used solely for currency hedging purposes and do not result in leverage or contain additional market risks may be netted when calculating the overall exposure arising from derivatives without having to meet the requirements set out under b) above.
   d) Covered hedging transactions by interest derivatives are permitted. Convertible bonds do not have to be taken into account when calculating the overall exposure to derivatives.
6. The fund management company may use both standardised and non-standardised derivatives. It may engage in derivatives transactions on a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public or in OTC (over-the-counter) trading.
7. a) The fund management company may only engage in OTC transactions with financial intermediaries subject to supervision which specialise in these transactions and can ensure proper execution. If the counterparty is not the custodian bank, the counterparty or its guarantor must have a high credit rating.
   b) An OTC derivative must be subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and it must be possible to sell, liquidate or close out the derivative with an opposite transaction at market value at any time.
   c) If no market price is available for an OTC derivative, it must be possible to determine the price at any time using an appropriate valuation model that is recognized in practice, based on the market value of the underlyings from which the derivative was derived. Before concluding a contract for such a derivative, specific offers must, in principle, be obtained from at least two counterparties, and the contract concluded with the counterparty providing the most favourable offer in terms of price. Deviations from this principle are permitted for reasons relating to risk diversification, or where other parts of the contract such as credit rating or the range of services offered by the counterparty render another offer more advantageous overall for the investors. Furthermore, and by way of exception, the requirement to obtain offers from at least two potential counterparties may be dispensed with if this is in the investors' best interests. The reasons for doing so must be clearly documented, as must the conclusion of the contract and pricing.
   d) As part of OTC transactions, the Fund Management Company and its agents may only accept collateral that satisfies the requirements set down in Art. 51 CISO-FINMA. The issuer of the collateral must have a high credit rating, and the collateral may not be issued by the counterparty or by a company that belongs to or is dependent on the counterparty's group. The collateral must be highly liquid, traded at a transparent price on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public, and must be valued at least on each trading day. In managing the collateral, the Fund Management Company and its agents must comply with the duties and requirements under Art. 52 CISO-FINMA. In particular, they must diversify the collateral appropriately in terms of countries, markets, and issuers. Appropriate diversification of issuers is deemed to have been achieved if the collateral of a single issuer held does not correspond to more than 20% of the net asset value. Deviation from this rule is permitted for publicly guaranteed or issued investments pursuant to Art. 83 CISO. The Fund Management Company and its agents must further be able to obtain power of disposal over, and authority to dispose of, the collateral received at any time in the event of default by the counterparty, without involving the counterparty or obtaining its consent. The collateral received must be kept at the Custodian Bank. The collateral received may be held in safekeeping by a supervised third-party custodian on behalf of the Fund Management Company provided that ownership of the collateral is not transferred and the third-party custodian is independent of the counterparty.

8. Due account must be taken of the derivatives prescribed in the legislation concerning collective investment schemes when complying with statutory and contractual investment restrictions (maximum and minimum limits).
9. The prospectus has further details on:
   – the implications of derivatives within the investment strategy;
   – the effect of using derivatives on the fund's risk profile;
   – the counterparty risks associated with derivatives;
   – the collateral strategy;
   – credit derivatives.

§ 13 Borrowing and lending

1. The fund management company may not grant loans for the account of the sub-funds.
   Securities lending transactions and repurchase agreements as reverse repos are not deemed to be credit extensions within the meaning of this paragraph.
2. For each sub-fund, the fund management company may temporarily borrow the equivalent of up to 10% of net assets. Repurchase agreements as repos are deemed to be credit extensions within the meaning of this paragraph, unless the money received is used as part of an arbitrage transaction to acquire securities of the same type, quality, rating and maturity in conjunction with the conclusion of a reverse repo.

§ 14 Encumbrance of the sub-funds' assets

Other provisions may exist for individual sub-funds in the relevant product appendix of the Special Section.
1. The fund management company may not pledge or transfer by way of security for any sub-fund more than 40% of its net assets.
2. The sub-fund assets may not be encumbered with guarantees. An exposure-increasing credit derivative is not deemed to be a guarantee within the meaning of this paragraph.

C Investment restrictions

§ 15 Risk diversification

A. Basis for calculation
1. The following shall be included to calculate risk diversification provisions and the investment restrictions, subject to other provisions in the relevant product appendix in the Special Section.
   a) investments pursuant to the investment policy defined in the fund contract with the exception of index-based derivatives as long as the index is sufficiently diversified, representative of the market which it covers and published in an appropriate manner;
   b) liquid assets in accordance with this fund contract;
   c) claims against counterparties from OTC transactions.
2. Companies that make up a group according to international accounting standards are viewed as a single issuer.

B. Risk diversification provisions
This fund contract provides for the risk diversification set out below, subject to other provisions in the relevant product appendix of the Special Section.
1. The weighting of the assets as per section 1 in the sub-funds is kept as similar as possible to the weighting in the index.
2. The sub-fund must invest in at least five different target funds; up to 30% of the sub-fund's assets may be invested in units of the same target fund.
3. The fund management company may not invest more than 20% (exceptional provisions as per the relevant product appendix in the Special Section) of the sub-fund in securities and money market instruments of the same issuer. The total value of the securities and money market instruments from the issuers in which more than 10% of the sub-fund's assets are invested may not exceed 60% of the respective sub-fund's assets, subject to section 4 and 5.
4. The fund management company may not invest more than 20% of a sub-fund's assets in sight or time deposits at one and the same bank. This restriction includes both liquid assets pursuant to this fund contract and investments in bank assets pursuant to this fund contract.
5. The fund management company may not invest more than 5% of a sub-fund's assets in OTC transactions with one and the same counterparty. Should the counterparty be a bank with its headquarters in Switzerland or in a member state of the European Union or in another country in which it is subject to supervision equivalent to the supervision in Switzerland, this restriction is increased to 10% of the sub-fund's assets. Where claims from OTC transactions are hedged by collateral in the form of liquid assets in accordance with Art. 50 to 55 CISO-FINMA, such claims shall not be taken into account in the calculation of counterparty risk.
6. Investments, deposits and claims pursuant to section 3 to 5 of the same issuer or borrower may not in total exceed 20% of a sub-fund's assets (exceptional provisions pursuant to the relevant product appendix in the Special Section (exception provisions as per the relevant product appendix in the Special Section).
7. The fund management company may not acquire any funds of funds, subject to other provisions in the relevant product appendices in the Special Section.
8. Investments in securities from new issues shall only be permitted if they are intended for admission to a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public under the terms of issue. If such investments have not been admitted to a stock exchange or other regulated market open to the public within one year of purchase, the securities must be sold within one month.
9. Investments pursuant to section 3 above in the same group of companies may not in total exceed 20% of a sub-fund's assets.
10. The fund management company may not acquire for a sub-fund's assets more than 10% of the non-voting equity, debt and/or money market instruments of a single issuer or more than 25% of the units of other collective investments. These restrictions do not apply if at the time of acquisition the gross amount of debt instruments, money market instruments or the units of other collective investments cannot be calculated.
11. The fund management company may not acquire participation rights which in total represent more than 10% of voting rights or which would enable the fund management company to exert a significant influence on an issuer's management.

C. Investment restrictions
This fund contract provides for further risk diversification set out below, subject to other provisions in the relevant product appendix of the Special Section.
– Subject to § 8 section 1 f), the fund management company may not invest more than 49% of the assets of a sub-fund in other collective investments, except where otherwise provided in the relevant product appendices of the Special Section.

IV. Calculation of net asset values and issue and redemption of units

§ 16 Calculation of net asset values

1. Each sub-fund's net asset value and the proportions of the individual classes (rates) shall be calculated in the currency unit of the respective sub-fund at market value as of the close of the financial year and for each day on which units are issued or redeemed. The individual sub-fund's assets are not calculated on days when the stock exchanges or markets in the relevant sub-fund's main investment countries are closed (e.g. bank and stock exchange holidays).
2. The precious metals' value is calculated on the basis of the London fixing in precious metals trading.
3. Investments listed on a stock exchange or traded on another regulated market open to the public shall be valued at the current prices paid on the main market. Other investments or investments for which no current market price is available are valued at the price likely to be obtained if a sale were conducted with proper care at the time of the valuation. In such cases the fund management company shall use appropriate and recognised valuation models and principles to determine the market value.
4. Open-end collective investments are valued using their redemption price or net asset value. If they are listed on a stock exchange or regularly traded on another regulated market open to the public, the fund management company may value them pursuant to section 3.
5. The value of money market instruments which are not listed on a stock exchange or traded on another regulated market open to the public is calculated as follows: The valuation price of such investments shall be based on the respective interest rate curve. The valuation based on the interest curve comprises an interest rate component and a spread component. The following principles shall be applied: For each money market instrument, the closest rates of interest to the residual term

shall be interpolated. The rate of interest thus established is converted into a market rate, adding a spread which reflects the creditworthiness of the underlying borrower. This spread shall be adjusted in the event of a significant change in the borrower's credit rating.

6. Bank deposits shall be valued using their exposure amount plus accrued interest. In the event of significant changes in market conditions or the credit rating, the valuation basis for bank deposits on demand is adjusted in line with the new conditions.
7. The net asset value of a unit of a sub-fund class represents the percentage of the unit class concerned in the market value of a sub-fund's assets, less all the liabilities of this sub-fund allocated to the respective unit class, divided by the number of units of the relevant class in circulation. This is rounded to four decimal places of the corresponding sub-fund.
8. The percentages of the market value of a sub-fund's net assets (sub-fund assets less liabilities) which are to be attributed to the respective unit classes are determined for the first time with the initial issue of multiple unit classes (if they are issued simultaneously) or the initial issue of an additional unit class, on the basis of the inflows to the sub-fund for each unit class. The percentage will be recalculated if one of the following events occurs.
   a) upon the issue and redemption of units;
   b) on the cut-off date for distributions provided (i) such distributions accrue only to individual unit classes (distribution classes) or provided (ii) the distributions of various unit classes as a percentage of the respective net asset value differ or provided (iii) different commission or cost charges accrue on the distribution of various unit classes as a percentage of distributions;
   c) for the calculation of the net asset value, in terms of the allocation of liabilities (including costs and commissions which are due or have accrued) to the various unit classes, provided the liabilities of the various unit classes vary as percentages of their respective net asset values, namely if (i) different commission rates are applied for the different unit classes or if (ii) class-specific cost charges arise.
   d) for the calculation of net asset value, in terms of the allocation of income or investment income to the various unit classes, provided the income or investment income accrues from transactions which were carried out in the interest of one unit class or in the interest of several unit classes, but not in proportion to their share of net assets of a sub-fund.

§ 17 Issue, redemption and conversion of units

The following applies, except where otherwise provided in the relevant product appendix of the Special Section.

1. As a rule, investors may request the redemption of their units and payment in cash on a daily basis.
2. Subscription, conversion and redemption orders for units will be accepted on the order date up to a specific time mentioned in the prospectus. The price used for the issue, conversion and redemption of units is calculated at the earliest on the bank business day (valuation date) following the order day (forward pricing). The prospectus sets out the details.
3. The issue, conversion and redemption prices of units shall be based on the net asset value per unit as defined in § 17 calculated on the valuation day in conjunction with the closing prices of the previous day. In the case of unit issues, an issuing commission may be added to the net asset value pursuant to § 19. In the case of unit redemptions, a redemption commission may be deducted from the net asset value pursuant to § 19.
   In the case of conversions, a conversion commission may be added to the net asset value pursuant to § 19.
   Incidental costs relating to the purchase and sale of investments (brokerage at standard market rates, commissions, duties, etc.) incurred by the sub-fund in connection with the investment of the amount paid in or with the sale of a portion of the assets corresponding to the units redeemed will be charged to the assets of the sub-fund.
4. The fund management company can suspend the issue of units at any time and can also reject applications for unit subscriptions or conversions.
5. The fund management company may temporarily and by way of exception suspend the redemption of sub-fund units in the interest of all investors if:
   a) a market which is the basis for the valuation of a significant proportion of the respective sub-fund's assets is closed, or if trading on such a market is limited or suspended;
   b) a political, economic, military, monetary or other emergency occurs;
   c) owing to exchange controls or restrictions on other asset transfers, the sub-funds are no longer able to transact their business;
   d) large-scale redemptions of sub-fund units take place that could significantly affect the interests of the remaining investors.
6. The fund management company shall immediately apprise the external auditors and the supervisory authority of any decision to suspend redemptions. It shall also notify the investors in an appropriate manner.
7. No units shall be issued as long as the redemption of units is suspended for the reasons stipulated under section 5, sub-sections a) to c).

§ 18 Payment made in permissible investments instead of in cash

For the sub-funds set out in the relevant product appendices in the Special Section, payment in permissible investments rather than in cash is permitted pursuant to the provisions observed in the Special Section.

V. Remuneration and incidental costs

§ 19 Remuneration and incidental costs charged to investors

1. Upon the issue of units, investors may be charged an issuing commission accruing to the fund management company, the custodian bank and/or distributors in Switzerland and abroad, which in total shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value. The current maximum applicable rate is stated in the prospectus.
2. When units are redeemed, investors may be charged a redemption commission accruing to the fund management company, the custodian bank and/or distributors in Switzerland or abroad, which in total shall not exceed 3% of the net asset value. The current maximum applicable rate is stated in the prospectus.
3. When units are converted into units of another unit class within the same sub-fund of the umbrella fund, the investor may be charged a conversion commission accruing to the fund management company, the custodian bank and/or distributors in Switzerland and abroad, which in total shall not exceed 3% of the net asset value. The current maximum applicable rate is stated in the prospectus.
4. For payments in kind for sub-funds listed in the relevant product appendices in the Special Section, an additional fee is charged as per the provisions in the Special Section.

§ 20 Remuneration and incidental costs charged to the sub-funds' assets

1. For the management, asset management and distribution of the sub-funds as well as for all the custodian bank's responsibilities, such as the safekeeping of the fund's assets, commission of payment transactions and all other responsibilities set out in § 4 of the fund contract, the fund management company will charge the sub-fund a monthly maximum flat-rate commission as stated in the relevant product appendices in the Special Section, which shall be charged to the assets of the individual sub-fund pro rata temporis each time the net asset value is calculated and paid at the end of the relevant month (flat fee).
   The actual rate applying to the flat fee or commission for each sub-fund is stated in the prospectus as well as the annual and semi-annual reports.
   The fund management company shall bear all costs accruing from management, asset management and distribution such as:
   – annual fees and charges for the authorisations and supervision of the sub-funds in Switzerland and abroad;
   – other charges levied by regulatory authorities;
   – printing the fund contracts, prospectuses, the KIIDs or key information documents, as well as the annual and semi-annual reports;
   – publishing prices and notices to investors;
   – fees associated with any listing of the sub-funds and with distribution in Switzerland and abroad;
   – costs and commissions of the custodian bank for the safekeeping of the sub-fund's assets, the handling of payment transactions and performance of the other tasks listed in this fund contract;
   – costs involved in the distribution of annual income to investors;
   – Fees paid to the external auditors;
   – advertising costs.
2. The fund management company and the custodian bank are, however, entitled to reimbursement of costs for extraordinary actions undertaken in the interests of

the investors.

3. The sub-funds also meet any incidental costs relating to the purchase and sale of investments (brokerage at standard market rates, fees, duties etc.) which may be incurred in connection with the management of the sub-fund's assets.
   These costs are directly offset against the cost/selling price of the respective investments.
4. The fund management company and its agents as well as the custodian bank may pay retrocessions to cover distribution and placement activities in respect of the umbrella fund or the sub-funds. The fund management company and its agents, as well as the custodian bank, may pay reimbursements directly to investors for the purpose of reducing the fees or costs charged to the umbrella fund or the sub-funds. The fund management company shall disclose in the prospectus whether and under which conditions reimbursements are granted.
5. The management commission charged by the target funds in which the sub-fund assets are invested may not amount to more than 3% p.a., factoring in any reimbursements which may be due. The maximum commission rate chargeable by the target funds which are invested in, factoring in any reimbursements which may be due for each sub-fund, shall be disclosed in the annual report.
6. If the fund management company invests in units of other collective investments managed directly or indirectly by itself or by a company with which it is affiliated through common management or control or by a significant direct or indirect shareholding ("affiliated target fund"), no issuing or redemption commission of the affiliated target funds may be charged to the individual sub-funds' assets within the scope of such investments.

VI. Financial statements and audits

§ 21 Financial statements

1. The accounting currencies of the individual sub-funds are set out in the relevant product appendices in the Special Section.
2. The financial year shall run from 1 July to 30 June.
3. The fund management company shall publish an audited annual report for the umbrella fund and the sub-funds within four months of the close of the financial year.
4. The fund management company shall publish a semi-annual report within two months of the close of the first half of the financial year.
5. The foregoing does not affect the investor's right to information as specified under § 5 section 5.

§ 22 Audits

The external auditors shall verify whether the fund management company and the custodian bank have acted in compliance with the statutory and contractual provisions as well as the code of professional ethics of the Asset Management Association Switzerland applicable to them. The annual report shall contain a short report by the external auditors on the published annual financial statements.

VII. Appropriation of net income

§ 23

1. The net income of distributing unit classes (A-dis) will be distributed free of charge to the investors annually within four months of the close of the financial year in the relevant accounting currency.
   The fund management company may make additional interim distributions from the income.
2. Up to 30% of the annual net income of a unit class of a sub-fund can be carried forward to a new account. If the net income, including income carried forward from earlier financial years, is less than one unit of the accounting currency of the net assets of a sub-fund, the distribution can be waived and the entire net income can be carried forward to new account.
3. The net income of accumulating unit classes (A-acc) will be added on an annual basis to the sub-fund's assets for reinvestment, subject to any taxes and duty charged on the reinvestment. The fund management company may also decide to accumulate the income on an interim basis. Any taxes and fees levied on reinvestment are reserved.
4. Capital gains realised on the sale of assets and rights can be distributed by the fund management company or retained for the purpose of reinvestment.

VIII. Publications of the umbrella fund and the sub-funds

§ 24

1. Official notices regarding the umbrella fund and the sub-funds are published in the print or electronic medium mentioned in the prospectus. A change in the official publication must be specified in the existing official publication.
2. The official publication for the fund shall in particular include notices regarding any material amendments to the fund contract in summary form, indicating the locations where the full wording of such amendments may be obtained free of charge, any change of fund management company and/or custodian bank, the creation, liquidation or merger of unit classes and the dissolution of individual sub-funds. Any amendments required by law which do not affect the interests of investors or only concern matters of form may be exempted from the duty of disclosure subject to the approval of the supervisory authority.
3. Each time units are issued or redeemed, the fund management company shall publish both the issue and redemption prices or the net asset value of all unit classes together with the footnote "excluding commission" in the print or electronic medium specified in the prospectus. The prices shall be published at least twice per month. The weeks and weekdays on which such prices shall be published shall be specified in the prospectus.
4. The prospectus including the fund contract, the KIID or key information document and the current annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the fund management company, the custodian bank and from all distributors.

IX. Restructuring and dissolution

§ 25 Merger

1. Subject to the agreement of the custodian bank, the fund management company can merge individual sub-funds with other sub-funds or with other funds by transferring the assets and liabilities of the sub-fund(s) or fund(s) being acquired to the acquiring sub-fund or fund. The investors in the sub-funds or fund being acquired receive the corresponding number of units in the acquiring sub-fund or fund. The sub-fund or fund being acquired is terminated without liquidation when the merger takes place, and the fund contract of the acquiring sub-fund or fund also applies to the sub-fund or fund being acquired.
2. Sub-funds or funds may only be merged provided that:
   a) the applicable fund contracts provide for such a merger;
   b) they are managed by the relevant fund management company;
   c) the following provisions of the applicable fund contracts are essentially identical with regard to:
      - investment policy, risk diversification and the risks associated with the investment
      - appropriation of net income and capital gains
      - the type, value and method of calculating any remuneration, issuing and redemption commission and incidental costs relating to the purchase and sale of investments (brokerage, fees, duties) which may be charged to the fund's or sub-fund's assets or to the investors
      - the conditions of redemption
      - the duration of the contract and requirements for dissolution;
   d) the valuation of the affected sub-fund's or fund's assets, the calculation of the exchange ratio and the transfer of assets and liabilities must take place on the same day;
   e) no costs are incurred by the sub-funds or the funds or the investors.
3. If it is anticipated that the merger shall take more than one day, the supervisory authority may authorise a temporary suspension of unit redemptions for the funds

concerned.

4. The fund management company must submit the proposed merger together with the merger schedule to the supervisory authority for review at least one month before the planned publication of the intended changes to the fund contract. The merger schedule must contain detailed information on the reasons for the merger, the investment policies of the sub-funds or funds involved and any differences between the acquiring sub-fund or fund and the sub-fund or fund being acquired, the calculation of the exchange ratio, any differences with regard to remuneration, any tax implications for the sub-funds or funds and a statement from the statutory external auditors.
5. The fund management company publishes notice of proposed changes to the fund contract in accordance with § 24 section 2, and the proposed merger and schedule together with the merger plan twice at least two months before the planned date of merger in the official publication of the sub-fund or fund in question. Such notice must advise investors that they may lodge an objection to the proposed amendments to the fund contract with the supervisory authority within 30 days of the last notice, or request redemption of their units.
6. The external auditors must check immediately that the merger is being carried out correctly, and shall submit a report containing their comments in this regard to the fund management company and the supervisory authority.
7. The fund management company notifies the supervisory authority that the merger has been completed and publishes a notice to this effect, together with a statement from the external auditors confirming that the merger was executed correctly and the exchange ratio without delay in the official publications of the sub-funds or funds concerned.
8. The fund management company must make reference to the merger in the next annual report of the acquiring sub-fund or fund and in its semi-annual report if published prior to the annual report. Unless the merger falls on the final day of the normal financial year, an audited closing statement must be produced for the sub-fund or fund being acquired.

§ 26 Conversion into another legal form

1. The fund management company may, with the consent of the custodian bank, convert investment funds into sub-funds of a SICAV under Swiss law, whereby the assets and liabilities of the converted investment fund(s) are transferred to the investor sub-fund of a SICAV at the time of conversion. The investors of the converted investment fund will receive units of the investor sub-fund of the SICAV with a corresponding value. On the day of conversion, the converted investment fund will be dissolved without liquidation, and the investment regulations of the SICAV will apply to the investors of the converted investment fund who will become investors of the SICAV's investor sub-fund.
2. The investment fund may only be converted into a sub-fund of a SICAV if:

a) The fund contract provides for this, and this is explicitly stated in the SICAV's investment regulations;

b) The investment fund and the sub-fund are managed by the same fund management company;

c) The fund contract and the investment regulations of the SICAV are consistent with respect to the following provisions:
   - the investment policy (including liquidity), the investment techniques (securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and financial derivatives), borrowing and lending, pledging of collective investment assets, risk distribution and investment risks, the type of collective investment scheme, the investor base, the unit/share classes and the calculation of the net asset value,
   - the use of net proceeds and gains on disposal from the sale of items and right,
   - the appropriation of net income and reporting,
   - the nature, amount and calculation of all remuneration, issue and redemption discounts and incidental costs for the acquisition and disposal of investments (brokerage fees, duties and taxes) that may be charged to the fund assets or to the SICAV, the investors or the shareholders, subject to incidental costs specific to the legal form of the SICAV,
   - the issuing and redemption conditions,
   - the term of the contract or the SICAV,
   - the publication medium;

d) The valuation of the assets of the collective investment schemes involved, the calculation of the exchange ratio, and the transfer of the assets and liabilities must take place on the same day;

e) No costs may be incurred by the investment fund or the SICAV or by the investors or shareholders.

3. FINMA may approve the suspension of the redemption for a certain period of time if it is foreseeable that the conversion will take longer than one day.
4. The fund management company must submit to FINMA for review the planned amendments to the fund contract and the planned conversion, together with the conversion plan, prior to the planned publication. The conversion plan must contain information on the reasons for the conversion, the investment policy of the collective investment schemes concerned, any differences between the converted fund and the SICAV's sub-fund, the calculation of the exchange ratio, any differences with regard to remuneration, any tax implications for the collective investment schemes, and an opinion from the auditor of the investment fund.
5. The fund management company will publish any amendments to the fund contract pursuant to § 23 para. 2 and the planned conversion and the planned date in connection with the conversion plan at least two months before the date specified by it in the publication of the converted investment fund. In this notice, the fund management company must inform the investors that they may lodge objections to the proposed changes to the fund contract with the supervisory authority, or request redemption of their units in cash, within 30 days of publication or notice.
6. The external auditor of the investment fund or the SICAV (if different) shall immediately verify the proper execution of the conversion and report thereon to the fund management company, the SICAV and FINMA.
7. The fund management company will immediately notify FINMA of the completion of the conversion and forward to FINMA the external auditor’s confirmation regarding the proper execution of the transaction and the conversion report in the publication medium of the investment funds involved.
8. The fund management company or the SICAV shall mention the conversion in the next annual report of the investment fund or the SICAV, and in any semi-annual report published before this date.

§ 27 Period of the sub-funds and dissolution

1. The sub-funds have been established for an indefinite period.
2. The fund management company or custodian bank may dissolve the sub-funds by terminating the collective investment contract without notice.
3. The sub-funds may be dissolved by order of the supervisory authority, for example if a sub-fund does not have net assets of at least five million Swiss francs (or the equivalent) no later than one year after its launch, or a longer period specified by the supervisory authority at the request of the custodian bank and the fund management company.
4. The fund management company shall notify the supervisory authority of such dissolution immediately and publish a notice to this effect in the official publications for the fund.
5. Upon termination of the fund contract, the fund management company may liquidate the affected sub-funds forthwith. If the supervisory authority has ordered the dissolution of a sub-fund, it must be liquidated immediately. The custodian bank shall be responsible for paying the liquidation proceeds to the investors. If the liquidation proceedings are protracted, payment may be made in instalments. Prior to the final payment, the fund management company must obtain authorisation from the supervisory authority.
6. The provisions of § 18 or of the relevant product appendices governing payment in kind shall not apply in the event of liquidation.

X. Amendment to the fund contract

§ 28

If any amendments are made to this fund contract, or in the event of a proposed merger of unit classes or change of fund management company or custodian bank, the investors may lodge objections with the supervisory authority within 30 days after the most recent notice published. In the official publication, the fund management company shall notify investors of any changes to the fund contract to be reviewed by FINMA for legal compliance. In the event of any amendment to the fund contract, including merger of unit classes, investors may also request redemption of their units in cash subject to the period stipulated herein. The foregoing is subject to the cases as specified under § 24 section 2 which are exempted from the duty of disclosure subject to the approval of the supervisory authorities.

XI. Applicable law and place of jurisdiction

§ 29

1. The umbrella fund and the individual sub-funds are governed by Swiss law and in particular the Swiss Collective Investment Schemes Act of 23 June 2006, the Swiss Collective Investment Schemes Ordinance of 22 November 2006 and the Collective Investment Schemes Ordinance issued by FINMA of 27 August 2014.
   The place of jurisdiction shall be the domicile of the fund management company.
2. In approving the fund contract, FINMA shall exclusively examine the provisions in accordance with Art. 35a prov. 1 a) to g) CISO and ascertain their legal compliance.
3. The German version shall be binding for the interpretation of the fund contract.
4. This fund contract shall take effect on 15. December 2022and shall replace the fund contract dated 13 June 2022.

Product appendix

This product appendix (special section) forms an integral part of the fund contract. In the event of any discrepancies between the provisions of the General Section of the fund contract and this product appendix, the latter shall prevail.

– SBI® Corporate ESG

1. Anlageziel

Das Anlageziel des Teilvermögens besteht darin, die Preis- und Ertragsperformance vor Kosten des SBI® ESG Corporate nachzubilden.

Der Referenzindex misst die Entwicklung von auf Schweizer Franken (CHF) lautenden Obligationen unter Berücksichtigung von Umwelt-, Sozial- und Governance-Faktoren, welche anhand eines von Inrate (einer unabhängigen Schweizer Nachhaltigkeits-Ratingagentur, www.inrate.com) bereitgestellten Frameworks und entsprechender Nachhaltigkeitsdaten quantifiziert werden.

Die Anlagestrategie basiert auf diesen Nachhaltigkeitsdaten und den Nachhaltigkeitskriterien, die durch den Indexadministrator SIX Group definiert sind. Dabei sollen vermehrt Emittenten berücksichtigt werden, die sich im Vergleich zu anderen stärker für ökologische oder soziale Aspekte engagieren (sog. **ESG Faktoren**). Um dies zu erreichen sind auf Grundlage der vorgenannten Nachhaltigkeitsdaten für den Referenzindex diejenigen Komponenten des SBI® ESG Corporate (TR) selektiert, die auf einer ESG Rating Skala von A+ (bestes Nachhaltigkeitsrating) bis D- mindestens ein Rating von C+ aufweisen (sog. **Best-in Class-Ansatz**) und gleichzeitig weniger als 5% ihres Umsatzes in umstrittenen Sektoren erzielen: Erwachsenenunterhaltung, Alkohol, Verteidigung, Glücksspiel, Gentechnologie, Kernkraftenergie, Kohle, Ölsand und Tabak. Zudem darf der SBI-Emittent nicht in der Ausschlussliste des SVVK (Schweizer Verein für verantwortungsbewusste Kapitalanlagen) enthalten sein (sog. **ESG-Ausschlusskriterien**).

Die Komponenten werden nach ihrer Marktkapitalisierung gewichtet. Am 31. Dezember 2016 wurde der SBI® ESG Corporate (TR) auf 100 Punkte normiert. Ergänzende Informationen erhältlich unter: https://www.six-group.com/exchanges/indices/data_centre/esg/sbi_esg_baskets_de.html.

Da die Auswahl der Anlagen in Abhängigkeit von externen Datenanbietern erfolgt, kann dies ein Risiko für die Investoren darstellen.

2. Anlagepolitik

a) Die Fondsleitung investiert, nach Abzug der flüssigen Mittel, das Vermögen des Teilvermögens hauptsächlich in:
   - aa) auf Schweizer Franken lautende Obligationen sowie andere fest oder variabel verzinsliche Forderungswertpapiere und -rechte, die im SBI® ESG Corporate Index enthalten sind. Die Gewichtung der Titel, welche sich im Wertpapierportefeuille des Teilvermögens befinden, ist mit der Gewichtung der Titel im SBI® ESG Corporate Index grundsätzlich nicht identisch, da die Fondsleitung den Referenzindex durch Erwerb einer Teilmenge der Indexkomponenten repliziert (stratified sampling). Es müssen darum nicht zu jedem Zeitpunkt sämtliche im Referenzindex enthaltene Titel im Teilvermögen enthalten sein.
   - ab) Derivate (einschliesslich Warrants) auf die oben erwähnten Anlagen.

b) Die Fondsleitung kann zudem investieren in:
   – auf Schweizer Franken lautende Obligationen sowie andere fest oder variabel verzinsliche Forderungswertpapiere und -rechte, die nicht im SBI® ESG Corporate Index vertreten sind, von welchen jedoch angekündigt wurde, dass sie in den Index aufgenommen werden.

3. Risikoprofil

SBI® Corporate ESG eignet sich für Anleger mit einem kurzfristigen Anlagehorizont, die in erster Linie ein Wachstum des angelegten Kapitals anstreben. Die Anleger können stärkere Schwankungen und einen länger andauernden Rückgang des Nettoinventarwertes der Fondsanteile in Kauf nehmen. Sie sind mit den wesentlichen Risiken einer Obligationenanlage vertraut.

4. Risikoverteilung

Die Fondsleitung hat die nachstehenden von den Bestimmungen des Allgemeinen Teils abweichenden bzw. ergänzenden Anlagebeschränkungen einzuhalten:
- Im Rahmen der Nachbildung des SBI® ESG Corporate Index nach Massgabe von Ziff. 2 kann es dazu kommen, dass nur einige wenige Titel in einem Teilvermögen gehalten werden, wobei weder eine Mindestanzahl von Emissionen noch ein Maximalanlagevolumen für das Halten von Titeln aus derselben Emission zu beachten ist. Dadurch kann es zu einer Konzentration des Fondsvermögens auf einige wenige im Index enthaltene Titel kommen. Es dürfen für die Teilvermögen keine Schuldverschreibungen erworben werden, die mehr als 20% des Volumens der jeweiligen Emission ausmachen.

5. Effektenleihe

Die Fondsleitung tätigt Effektenleihe gemäss den Bestimmungen im Allgemeinen Teil.

6. Pensionsgeschäfte

Die Fondsleitung tätigt Pensionsgeschäfte gemäss den Bestimmungen im Allgemeinen Teil.

7. Derivative Finanzinstrumente

Die Fondsleitung setzt Derivate gemäss den Bestimmungen im Allgemeinen Teil ein.
Bei der Risikomessung gelangt der Commitment-Ansatz I zur Anwendung. Der Einsatz der Derivate übt unter Berücksichtigung der nach § 12 notwendigen Deckung weder eine Hebelwirkung auf das Vermögen der Teilvermögen aus noch entspricht dieser einem Leerverkauf.
Es dürfen nur Derivat-Grundformen verwendet werden. Diese umfassen:

a) Call- oder Put-Optionen, deren Wert bei Verfall linear von der positiven oder negativen Differenz zwischen dem Verkehrswert des Basiswerts und dem Ausübungspreis abhängt und null wird, wenn die Differenz das andere Vorzeichen hat.
b) Credit Default Swaps (CDS).
c) Swaps, deren Zahlungen linear und pfadunabhängig vom Wert des Basiswertes oder einem absoluten Betrag abhängen.
d) Termingeschäfte (Futures und Forwards), deren Wert linear vom Wert des Basiswertes abhängt.

8. Belastung des Vermögens der Teilvermögen

Die Fondsleitung darf das Vermögen des Teilvermögens gemäss den Bestimmungen im Allgemeinen Teil verpfänden oder zur Sicherung übereignen.

9. Anteilsklassen

Zurzeit besteht für das Teilvermögen die Anteilsklasse (CHF) A-dis. Die Anteilsklasse (CHF) A-dis wird allen Anlegern angeboten und nur als Inhaberanteile emittiert. Es besteht keine erforderliche Mindestbeteiligung an der Anteilsklasse. Der Nettoertrag der Anteilsklasse (CHF) A-dis wird gemäss § 23 Ziff. 1 ausgeschüttet.

10. Referenzwährung

Schweizer Franken (CHF)

11. Ausgabe und Rücknahme von Anteilen

Die Anleger können grundsätzlich die Rücknahme ihrer Anteile und deren Auszahlung in bar verlangen.

12. Kommissionen

Anteile der Anteilsklasse (CHF) A-dis
Maximale pauschale Verwaltungskommission der Fondsleitung für Leitung,
Asset Management und Vertrieb 0,50% p.a.

– SBI® AAA-BBB ESG

1. Anlageziel

Das Anlageziel des Teilvermögens besteht darin, die Preis- und Ertragsperformance vor Kosten des SBI® ESG Screened AAA-BBB Index nachzubilden.

Der Referenzindex misst die Entwicklung von auf Schweizer Franken (CHF) lautenden Obligationen unter Berücksichtigung von Umwelt-, Sozial- und Governance-Faktoren, welche anhand eines von Inrate (einer unabhängigen Schweizer Nachhaltigkeits-Ratingagentur, www.inrate.com) bereitgestellten Frameworks und entsprechender Nachhaltigkeitsdaten quantifiziert werden.

Die Anlagestrategie basiert auf diesen Nachhaltigkeitsdaten und den Nachhaltigkeitskriterien, die durch den Indexadministrator SIX Group definiert sind. Dabei sollen vermehrt Emittenten berücksichtigt werden, die sich im Vergleich zu anderen stärker für ökologische oder soziale Aspekte engagieren (sog. **ESG Kriterien**). Um dies zu erreichen sind auf Grundlage der vorgenannten Nachhaltigkeitsdaten für den Referenzindex diejenigen Komponenten des SBI® AAA-BBB (TR) selektiert, die auf einer ESG Rating Skala von A+ (bestes Nachhaltigkeitsrating) bis D- mindestens ein Rating von C+ aufweisen (sog. **Best-in Class-Ansatz**) und gleichzeitig weniger als 5% ihres Umsatzes in umstrittenen Sektoren erzielen: Erwachsenenunterhaltung, Alkohol, Verteidigung, Glücksspiel, Gentechnologie, Kernkraftenergie, Kohle, Ölsand und Tabak. Zudem darf der SBI-Emittent nicht in der Ausschlussliste des SVVK (Schweizer Verein für verantwortungsbewusste Kapitalanlagen) enthalten sein (sog. **ESG-Ausschlusskriterien**).

Die Komponenten werden nach ihrer Marktkapitalisierung gewichtet. Am 31. Dezember 2016 wurde der SBI® ESG Screened AAA-BBB (TR) auf 100 Punkte normiert. Ergänzende Informationen erhältlich unter: https://www.six-group.com/exchanges/indices/data_centre/esg/sbi_esg_baskets_de.html.

Da die Auswahl der Anlagen in Abhängigkeit von externen Datenanbietern erfolgt, kann dies ein **Risiko** für die Investoren darstellen.

2. Anlagepolitik

a) Die Fondsleitung investiert, nach Abzug der flüssigen Mittel, das Vermögen des Teilvermögens hauptsächlich in:
   aa) auf Schweizer Franken lautende Obligationen sowie andere fest oder variabel verzinsliche Forderungswertpapiere und -rechte, die im SBI® ESG Screened AAA-BBB Index enthalten sind. Die Gewichtung der Titel, welche sich im Wertpapierportefeuille des Teilvermögens befinden, ist mit der Gewichtung der Titel im SBI® ESG Screened AAA-BBB Index grundsätzlich nicht identisch, da die Fondsleitung den Referenzindex durch Erwerb einer Teilmenge der Indexkomponenten repliziert (stratified sampling). Es müssen darum nicht zu jedem Zeitpunkt sämtliche im Referenzindex enthaltene Titel im Teilvermögen enthalten sein.
   ab) Derivate (einschliesslich Warrants) auf die oben erwähnten Anlagen.

b) Die Fondsleitung kann zudem investieren in:
   – auf Schweizer Franken lautende Obligationen sowie andere fest oder variabel verzinsliche Forderungswertpapiere und -rechte, die nicht im SBI® ESG Screened AAA-BBB Index vertreten sind, von welchen jedoch angekündigt wurde, dass sie in den Index aufgenommen werden.

3. Risikoprofil

– SBI® AAA-BBB ESG eignet sich für Anleger mit einem kurzfristigen Anlagehorizont, die in erster Linie ein Wachstum des angelegten Kapitals anstreben. Die Anleger können stärkere Schwankungen und einen länger andauernden Rückgang des Nettoinventarwertes der Fondsanteile in Kauf nehmen. Sie sind mit den wesentlichen Risiken einer Obligationenanlage vertraut.

4. Risikoverteilung

Die Fondsleitung hat die nachstehenden von den Bestimmungen des Allgemeinen Teils abweichenden bzw. ergänzenden Anlagebeschränkungen einzuhalten:
– Im Rahmen der Nachbildung des SBI® ESG Screened AAA-BBB Index kann es dazu kommen, dass nur einige wenige Titel in einem Teilvermögen gehalten werden, wobei weder eine Mindestanzahl von Emissionen noch ein Maximalanlagevolumen für das Halten von Titeln aus derselben Emission zu beachten ist. Dadurch kann es zu einer Konzentration des Fondsvermögens auf einige wenige im Index enthaltene Titel kommen. Es dürfen für die Teilvermögen keine Schuldverschreibungen erworben werden, die mehr als 20% des Volumens der jeweiligen Emission ausmachen.

5. Effektenleihe

Die Fondsleitung tätigt Effektenleihe gemäss den Bestimmungen im Allgemeinen Teil.

6. Pensionsgeschäfte

Die Fondsleitung tätigt Pensionsgeschäfte gemäss den Bestimmungen im Allgemeinen Teil.

7. Derivative Finanzinstrumente

Die Fondsleitung setzt Derivate gemäss den Bestimmungen im Allgemeinen Teil ein.
Bei der Risikomessung gelangt der Commitment-- Ansatz I zur Anwendung. Der Einsatz der Derivate übt unter Berücksichtigung der nach § 12 notwendigen Deckung weder eine Hebelwirkung auf das Vermögen der Teilvermögen aus noch entspricht dieser einem Leerverkauf.
Es dürfen nur Derivat-Grundformen verwendet werden. Diese umfassen:
a) Call- oder Put-Optionen, deren Wert bei Verfall linear von der positiven oder negativen Differenz zwischen dem Verkehrswert des Basiswerts und dem Ausübungspreis abhängt und null wird, wenn die Differenz das andere Vorzeichen hat.
b) Credit Default Swaps (CDS).
c) Swaps, deren Zahlungen linear und pfadunabhängig vom Wert des Basiswertes oder einem absoluten Betrag abhängen.

d) Termingeschäfte (Futures und Forwards), deren Wert linear vom Wert des Basiswertes abhängt.

8. Belastung des Vermögens der Teilvermögen

Die Fondsleitung darf das Vermögen des Teilvermögens gemäss den Bestimmungen im Allgemeinen Teil verpfänden oder zur Sicherung übereignen.

9. Anteilsklassen

Zurzeit besteht für das Teilvermögen die Anteilsklasse (CHF) A-dis. Die Anteilsklasse (CHF) A-dis wird allen Anlegern angeboten und nur als Inhaberanteile emittiert. Es besteht keine erforderliche Mindestbeteiligung an der Anteilsklasse. Der Nettoertrag der Anteilsklasse (CHF) A-dis wird gemäss § 23 Ziff. 1 ausgeschüttet.

10. Referenzwährung

Schweizer Franken (CHF)

11. Ausgabe und Rücknahme von Anteilen

Die Anleger können grundsätzlich die Rücknahme ihrer Anteile und deren Auszahlung in bar verlangen.

12. Kommissionen

– SBI® AAA-BBB ESG
Anteile der Anteilsklasse (CHF) A-dis
Maximale pauschale Verwaltungskommission der Fondsleitung für Leitung,
Asset Management und Vertrieb 0,50% p.a.

– SMI®

1. Investment objective

"– SMI®" aims to replicate the price and return performance of the SMI® gross of fees.

2. Investment policy

a) After deducting liquid assets, the fund management company shall mainly invest this sub-fund's assets in:
   aa) equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) which are included in the SMI®. The securities held in the sub-fund portfolio basically have the same weighting as those held in the SMI®. Not every security held in the benchmark has to be held in the sub-fund at all times.
   ab) derivatives (including warrants) on the investments mentioned above.
b) The fund management company may also invest in:
   – equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) and similar securities listed on a stock exchange which are not included in the SMI®, but for which notification of their inclusion in the index has been given in accordance with the provisions noted in the prospectus (section 1.3).

3. Risk profile

"– SMI®" is appropriate for investors with a medium term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.

4. Risk diversification

The fund management company must observe the investment restrictions set out below that differ from the provisions of the General Section.
The assets for each issuer/borrower per sub-fund are weighted applying the restriction specified in § 15 B section 6. The weighting amounts to 40% for each individual issuer, contrary to the specifications in the General Section for "– SMI®".
The fund management company may invest no more than 40% of the sub-fund's assets in securities or money market instruments issued by one and the same issuer. The total value of the securities and money market instruments from the issuers in which more than 10% of the sub-fund's assets are invested may not exceed 75% of the sub-fund's assets.

5. Securities lending

The fund management company conducts securities lending in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

6. Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company conducts securities repurchase agreements in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

7. Derivative financial instruments

The fund management company shall use derivatives in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.
Commitment approach I shall be used for the measurement of risk. Taking into account the cover required in accordance with § 12, the use of derivatives does not exert a leverage effect on the sub-fund assets or amount to short selling.
Only basic forms of derivatives may be used. These include:

a) Call or put options, the expiration value of which is linearly dependent on the positive or negative difference between the market value of the underlying and the strike price, and is zero if the difference is preceded by the opposite sign (+ or -);
b) Credit default swaps (CDS);
c) Swaps, the payments of which are dependent on the value of the underlying or on an absolute amount in both a linear and a path-independent manner;
d) Future and forward transactions, the value of which is linearly dependent on the value of the underlying.

8. Encumbrance of the sub-fund's assets

The fund management company may pledge or transfer by way of security the sub-fund's assets in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

9. Unit classes

At the moment, there is one unit class for the sub-fund, designated (CHF) A-dis. This unit class (CHF) A-dis is offered to all investors and only issued in bearer form. There is no minimum holding required in this unit class. The net income of unit class (CHF) A-dis is distributed in accordance with § 23.1.

10. Reference currency

"– SMI®": Swiss franc (CHF)

11. Issue and redemption of units

As a rule, investors may request the redemption of their units and payment in cash.

12. Commissions

Units of unit class (CHF) A-dis
Maximum flat fee charged by the fund management company for management,
asset management and distribution 0.60% p.a.

– SLI®

1. Investment objective

"– SLI®" aims to replicate the price and return performance of the SLI® gross of fees.

2. Investment policy

a) After deducting liquid assets, the fund management company shall mainly invest this sub-fund's assets in:
aa) equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) which are included in the SLI®. The securities held in the sub-fund portfolio basically have the same weighting as those held in the SLI®. Not every security held in the benchmark has to be held in the sub-fund at all times.
ab) derivatives (including warrants) on the investments mentioned above.

b) The fund management company may also invest in:
– equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) and similar securities listed on a stock exchange which are not included in the SLI®, but for which notification of their inclusion in the index has been given in accordance with the provisions noted in the prospectus (section 1.3).

3. Risk profile

"– SLI®" is appropriate for investors with a medium term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.

4. Risk diversification

The fund management company must observe the investment restrictions set out below that differ from the provisions of the General Section.
The assets for each issuer/borrower per sub-fund are weighted applying the restriction specified in § 15 B section 6. The weighting amounts to 40% for each individual issuer, contrary to the specifications in the General Section for "– SLI®".
The fund management company may invest no more than 40% of the sub-fund's assets in securities or money market instruments issued by one and the same issuer. The total value of the securities and money market instruments from the issuers in which more than 10% of the sub-fund's assets are invested may not exceed 60% of the sub-fund's assets.

5. Securities lending

The fund management company conducts securities lending in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

6. Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company conducts securities repurchase agreements in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

7. Derivative financial instruments

The fund management company shall use derivatives in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.
Commitment approach I shall be used for the measurement of risk. Taking into account the cover required in accordance with § 12, the use of derivatives does not exert a leverage effect on the sub-fund assets or amount to short selling.
Only basic forms of derivatives may be used. These include:

a) Call or put options, the expiration value of which is linearly dependent on the positive or negative difference between the market value of the underlying and the strike price, and is zero if the difference is preceded by the opposite sign (+ or -);
b) Credit default swaps (CDS);
c) Swaps, the payments of which are dependent on the value of the underlying or on an absolute amount in both a linear and a path-independent manner;
d) Future and forward transactions, the value of which is linearly dependent on the value of the underlying.

8. Encumbrance of the sub-fund's assets

The fund management company may pledge or transfer by way of security the sub-fund's assets in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

9. Unit classes

At the moment, there is one unit class for the sub-fund, designated (CHF) A-dis. This unit class (CHF) A-dis is offered to all investors and only issued in bearer form. There is no minimum holding required in this unit class. The net income of unit class (CHF) A-dis is distributed in accordance with § 23.1.

10. Reference currency

"– SLI®": Swiss franc (CHF)

11. Issue and redemption of units

As a rule, investors may request the redemption of their units and payment in cash.

12. Commissions

Units of unit class (CHF) A-dis
Maximum flat fee charged by the fund management company for management,
asset management and distribution 0.60% p.a.

– SMIM®

1. Investment objective

"– SMIM®" aims to replicate the price and return performance of the SMIM® gross of fees.

2. Investment policy

a) After deducting liquid assets, the fund management company shall mainly invest this sub-fund's assets in:
aa) equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) which are included in the SMIM®. The securities held in the sub-fund portfolio basically have the same weighting as those held in the SMIM®. Not every security held in the benchmark has to be held in the sub-fund at all times.
ab) derivatives (including warrants) on the investments mentioned above.

b) The fund management company may also invest in:
– equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) and similar securities listed on a stock exchange which are not included in the SMIM®, but for which notification of their inclusion in the index has been given in accordance with the provisions noted in the prospectus (section 1.3).

3. Risk profile

"– SMIM®" is appropriate for investors with a medium term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.

4. Risk diversification

The fund management company must observe the investment restrictions set out below that differ from the provisions of the General Section.
The assets for each issuer/borrower per sub-fund are weighted applying the restriction specified in § 15 B section 6. The weighting amounts to 20% for each individual issuer, in accordance with the specifications in the General Section for "– SMIM®".
The fund management company may invest no more than 20% of the sub-fund's assets in securities or money market instruments issued by one and the same issuer. The total value of the securities and money market instruments from the issuers in which more than 10% of the sub-fund's assets are invested may not exceed 60% of the sub-fund's assets.

5. Securities lending

The fund management company conducts securities lending in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

6. Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company conducts securities repurchase agreements in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

7. Derivative financial instruments

The fund management company shall use derivatives in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.
Commitment approach I shall be used for the measurement of risk. Taking into account the cover required in accordance with § 12, the use of derivatives does not exert a leverage effect on the sub-fund assets or amount to short selling.
Only basic forms of derivatives may be used. These include:

a) Call or put options, the expiration value of which is linearly dependent on the positive or negative difference between the market value of the underlying and the strike price, and is zero if the difference is preceded by the opposite sign (+ or -);
b) Credit default swaps (CDS);
c) Swaps, the payments of which are dependent on the value of the underlying or on an absolute amount in both a linear and a path-independent manner;
d) Future and forward transactions, the value of which is linearly dependent on the value of the underlying.

8. Encumbrance of the sub-fund's assets

The fund management company may pledge or transfer by way of security the sub-fund's assets in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

9. Unit classes

At the moment, there is one unit class for the sub-fund, designated (CHF) A-dis. This unit class (CHF) A-dis is offered to all investors and only issued in bearer form. There is no minimum holding required in this unit class. The net income of unit class (CHF) A-dis is distributed in accordance with § 23.1.

10. Reference currency

"– SMIM®": Swiss franc (CHF)

11. Issue and redemption of units

As a rule, investors may request the redemption of their units and payment in cash.

12. Commissions

Units of unit class (CHF) A-dis
Maximum flat fee charged by the fund management company for management, asset management and distribution 0.60% p.a.

– SPI® Mid

1. Investment objective

"– SPI® Mid" aims to replicate the price and return performance of the SPI® Mid gross of fees.

2. Investment policy

a) After deducting liquid assets, the fund management company shall mainly invest this sub-fund's assets in:
aa) equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) which are included in the SPI® Mid. The securities held in the sub-fund portfolio basically have the same weighting as those held in the SPI® Mid. Not every security held in the benchmark has to be held in the sub-fund at all times.
ab) derivatives (including warrants) on the investments mentioned above.

b) The fund management company may also invest in:
– equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) and similar securities listed on a stock exchange which are not included in the SPI® Mid, but for which notification of their inclusion in the index has been given in accordance with the provisions noted in the prospectus (section 1.3).

3. Risk profile

"– SPI® Mid" is appropriate for investors with a medium term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.

4. Risk diversification

The fund management company must observe the investment restrictions set out below that differ from the provisions of the General Section.
The assets for each issuer/borrower per sub-fund are weighted applying the restriction specified in § 15 B section 6. The weighting amounts to 20% for each individual issuer, in accordance with the specifications in the General Section for "–SPI® Mid".
The fund management company may invest no more than 20% of the sub-fund's assets in securities or money market instruments issued by one and the same issuer. The total value of the securities and money market instruments from the issuers in which more than 10% of the sub-fund's assets are invested may not exceed 60% of the sub-fund's assets.

5. Securities lending

The fund management company conducts securities lending in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

6. Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company conducts securities repurchase agreements in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

7. Derivative financial instruments

The fund management company shall use derivatives in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.
Commitment approach I shall be used for the measurement of risk. Taking into account the cover required in accordance with § 12, the use of derivatives does not exert a leverage effect on the sub-fund assets or amount to short selling.
Only basic forms of derivatives may be used. These include:

a) Call or put options, the expiration value of which is linearly dependent on the positive or negative difference between the market value of the underlying and the strike price, and is zero if the difference is preceded by the opposite sign (+ or -);
b) Credit default swaps (CDS);
c) Swaps, the payments of which are dependent on the value of the underlying or on an absolute amount in both a linear and a path-independent manner;
d) Future and forward transactions, the value of which is linearly dependent on the value of the underlying.

8. Encumbrance of the sub-fund's assets

The fund management company may pledge or transfer by way of security the sub-fund's assets in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

9. Unit classes

At the moment, there is one unit class for the sub-fund, designated (CHF) A-dis. This unit class (CHF) A-dis is offered to all investors and only issued in bearer form. There is no minimum holding required in this unit class. The net income of unit class (CHF) A-dis is distributed in accordance with § 23.1.

10. Reference currency

"– SPI® Mid": Swiss franc (CHF)

11. Issue and redemption of units

As a rule, investors may request the redemption of their units and payment in cash.

12. Commissions

Units of unit class (CHF) A-dis
Maximum flat fee charged by the fund management company for management,
asset management and distribution 0.80% p.a.

– SPI®

1. Investment objective

"– SPI®" aims to replicate the price and return performance of the SPI® gross of fees.

2. Investment policy

a) After deducting liquid assets, the fund management company shall mainly invest this sub-fund's assets in:
   aa) equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) which are included in the SPI®. The securities held in the sub-fund portfolio basically have the same weighting as those held in the SPI®. Not every security held in the benchmark has to be held in the sub-fund at all times.
   ab) derivatives (including warrants) on the investments mentioned above.
b) The fund management company may also invest in:
   – equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) and similar securities listed on a stock exchange which are not included in the SPI®, but for which notification of their inclusion in the index has been given in accordance with the provisions noted in the prospectus (section 1.3).

3. Risk profile

"– SPI®" is appropriate for investors with a medium term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.

4. Risk diversification

The fund management company must observe the investment restrictions set out below that differ from the provisions of the General Section.
The weighting of assets per issuer/borrower per sub-fund takes place applying the limit set out in § 15 B section 6. This differs from the details given in the General Section for "– SPI®" in relation to each individual issuer, and stands at 30%.
The fund management company may invest no more than 30% of the sub-fund's assets in securities or money market instruments issued by one and the same issuer. The total value of the securities and money market instruments from the issuers in which more than 10% of the sub-fund's assets are invested may not exceed 60% of the sub-fund's assets.

5. Securities lending

The fund management company conducts securities lending in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

6. Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company conducts securities repurchase agreements in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

7. Derivative financial instruments

The fund management company shall use derivatives in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.
Commitment approach I shall be used for the measurement of risk. Taking into account the cover required in accordance with § 12, the use of derivatives does not exert a leverage effect on the sub-fund assets or amount to short selling.
Only basic forms of derivatives may be used. These include:
a) Call or put options, the expiration value of which is linearly dependent on the positive or negative difference between the market value of the underlying and the strike price, and is zero if the difference is preceded by the opposite sign (+ or -);
b) Credit default swaps (CDS);
c) Swaps, the payments of which are dependent on the value of the underlying or on an absolute amount in both a linear and a path-independent manner;
d) Future and forward transactions, the value of which is linearly dependent on the value of the underlying.

8. Encumbrance of the sub-fund's assets

The fund management company may pledge or transfer by way of security the sub-fund's assets in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

9. Unit classes

At the moment, there is one unit class for the sub-fund, designated (CHF) A-dis. This unit class (CHF) A-dis is offered to all investors and only issued in bearer form. There is no minimum holding required in this unit class. The net income of unit class (CHF) A-dis is distributed in accordance with § 23.1.

10. Reference currency

"– SPI®" Swiss franc (CHF)

11. Issue and redemption of units

As a rule, investors may request the redemption of their units and payment in cash.

12. Commissions

Units of unit class (CHF) A-dis
Maximum flat fee charged by the fund management company for management,
asset management and distribution 0.80% p.a.

– SXI Real Estate®

1. Investment objective

The sub-fund aims to replicate the price and return performance of the SXI Real Estate® Broad gross of fees.

2. Investment policy

a) After deducting liquid assets, the fund management company shall mainly invest this sub-fund's assets in:
aa) equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) which are included in the SXI Real Estate® Broad. The securities held in the sub-fund portfolio basically have the same weighting as those held in the SXI Real Estate® Broad. Not every security held in the benchmark has to be held in the sub-fund at all times.
ab) Units of other collective investments featured in the benchmark as well as those not featured in the benchmark but where there is a strong likelihood of them being included in the benchmark in the next six months; The collective investments held in the sub-fund basically have the same weighting as the collective investments in SXI Real Estate® Broad.
b) The fund management company may also invest in:
– equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) and similar securities listed on a stock exchange which are not included in the SXI Real Estate® Broad, but for which notification of their inclusion in the index has been given in accordance with the provisions noted in the prospectus (section 1.3);
– up to 10% of the sub-fund's assets in money market instruments denominated in Swiss francs (CHF), issued by domestic and foreign borrowers;
– up to 10% of the sub-fund's assets in bank deposits.
c) In addition, the fund management company must comply with the investment restrictions below, which relate to the fund assets following the deduction of liquid assets:
– no more than 100% in other collective investments.

Subject to § 20, the fund management company may acquire units of target funds managed directly or indirectly by itself or by a company with which it is affiliated through common management or control or by a significant direct or indirect shareholding.

3. Risk profile

"– SXI Real Estate®" is appropriate for investors with a medium term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks equity and real estate investments entail.

4. Risk diversification

The fund management company must observe the investment restrictions set out below that differ from the provisions of the General Section.
The sub-fund invests in at least five different target funds; up to 30% of the sub-fund's assets may be invested in units of the same target fund.
When selecting different investment strategies, the fund management company shall take due account of the following limits in relation to the fund's assets (after deducting liquid assets).
The assets for each issuer/borrower per sub-fund, weighted applying the restriction in § 15 B section 6 (investments, deposits and claims of the same issuer/borrower), may not exceed 20% of the assets of a sub-fund), and as similar as possible to their weighting in the underlying index.

5. Securities lending

The fund management company conducts securities lending in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

6. Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company conducts securities repurchase agreements in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

7. Derivative financial instruments

The fund management company does not use derivatives.

8. Encumbrance of the sub-fund's assets

The fund management company may pledge or transfer by way of security the sub-fund's assets in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

9. Unit classes

At the moment, there is one unit class for the sub-fund, designated (CHF) A-dis. The unit class (CHF) A-dis is offered to all investors and only issued in bearer form. There is no minimum holding required in the unit class. The net income of this unit class is distributed in accordance with § 23.

10. Reference currency

"– SXI Real Estate®": Swiss franc (CHF)

11. Issue and redemption of units

As a rule, investors may request the redemption of their units and payment in cash.

12. Commissions

(CHF) A-dis units
Maximum flat fee charged by the fund management company for management, asset management and distribution 0.45% p.a.

– SXI Real Estate® Funds

1. Investment objective

The sub-fund aims to replicate the price and return performance of the SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad gross of fees.

2. Investment policy

a) After deducting liquid assets, the fund management company shall invest at least two-thirds of the sub-fund's assets in:
aa) equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) which are included in the SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad. The securities held in the sub-fund portfolio basically have the same weighting as those held in the SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad. Not every security held in the benchmark has to be held in the sub-fund at all times.
ab) Units of other collective investments featured in the benchmark as well as those not featured in the benchmark but where there is a strong likelihood of them being included in the benchmark in the next six months; The collective investments held in the sub-fund basically have the same weighting as the collective investments in the SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad.

b) Subject to c), the fund management company may also invest up to one-third of the sub-fund's assets in:
- equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) and similar securities listed on a stock exchange which are not included in the SXI Real Estate® Funds Broad, but for which notification of their inclusion in the index has been given in accordance with the provisions noted in the prospectus (section 1.3);
- money market instruments denominated in Swiss francs (CHF), issued by domestic and foreign borrowers;
- bank deposits

c) In addition, the fund management company must comply with the investment restrictions below, which relate to the fund assets following the deduction of liquid assets:
– no more than 100% in other collective investments.

Subject to § 20, the fund management company may acquire units of target funds managed directly or indirectly by itself or by a company with which it is affiliated through common management or control or by a significant direct or indirect shareholding.

3. Risk profile

"– SXI Real Estate® Funds" is appropriate for investors with a medium term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks equity and real estate investments entail.

4. Risk diversification

The fund management company must observe the investment restrictions set out below that differ from the provisions of the General Section.
The sub-fund invests in at least five different target funds; up to 30% of the sub-fund's assets may be invested in units of the same target fund.
When selecting different investment strategies, the fund management company shall take due account of the following limits in relation to the fund's assets (after deducting liquid assets).
The assets for each issuer/borrower per sub-fund, weighted applying the restriction in § 15 B section 6 (investments, deposits and claims of the same issuer/borrower), may not exceed 20% of the assets of a sub-fund), and as similar as possible to their weighting in the underlying index.

5. Securities lending

The fund management company conducts securities lending in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

6. Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company conducts securities repurchase agreements in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

7. Derivative financial instruments

The fund management company does not use derivatives.

8. Encumbrance of the sub-fund's assets

The fund management company may pledge or transfer by way of security the sub-fund's assets in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

9. Unit classes

At the moment, there is one unit class for the sub-fund, designated (CHF) A-dis. The unit class (CHF) A-dis is offered to all investors and only issued in bearer form. There is no minimum holding required in the unit class. The net income of this unit class is distributed in accordance with § 23.

10. Reference currency

– SXI Real Estate® Funds: Swiss franc (CHF)

11. Issue and redemption of units

As a rule, investors may request the redemption of their units and payment in cash.

12. Commissions

(CHF) A-dis units
Maximum flat fee charged by the fund management company for management, asset management and distribution 0.45% p.a.

– MSCI Switzerland

1. Investment objective

"– MSCI Switzerland" aims to replicate the price and return performance of the MSCI Switzerland gross of fees.

2. Investment policy

a) After deducting liquid assets, the fund management company shall mainly invest this sub-fund's assets in:
   aa) equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) which are included in the MSCI Switzerland. The securities held in the sub-fund portfolio basically have the same weighting as those held in the MSCI Switzerland. Not every security held in the benchmark has to be held in the sub-fund at all times.
   ab) derivatives (including warrants) on the investments mentioned above.
b) The fund management company may also invest in:
   – equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) and similar securities listed on a stock exchange which are not included in the MSCI Switzerland, but for which notification of their inclusion in the index has been given in accordance with the provisions noted in the prospectus (section 1.3).

3. Risk profile

"– MSCI Switzerland" is appropriate for investors with a medium term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.

4. Risk diversification

The fund management company must observe the investment restrictions set out below that differ from the provisions of the General Section.
The assets for each issuer/borrower per sub-fund are weighted applying the restriction specified in § 15 B section 6. The weighting amounts to 40% for each individual issuer, contrary to the specifications in the General Section for "– MSCI Switzerland".
The fund management company may invest no more than 40% of the sub-fund's assets in securities or money market instruments issued by one and the same issuer. The total value of the securities and money market instruments from the issuers in which more than 10% of the sub-fund's assets are invested may not exceed 75% of the sub-fund's assets.

5. Securities lending

The fund management company conducts securities lending in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

6. Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company conducts securities repurchase agreements in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

7. Derivative financial instruments

The fund management company shall use derivatives in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.
Commitment approach I shall be used for the measurement of risk. Taking into account the cover required in accordance with § 12, the use of derivatives does not exert a leverage effect on the sub-fund assets or amount to short selling.
Only basic forms of derivatives may be used. These include:

a) Call or put options, the expiration value of which is linearly dependent on the positive or negative difference between the market value of the underlying and the strike price, and is zero if the difference is preceded by the opposite sign (+ or -);
b) Credit default swaps (CDS);
c) Swaps, the payments of which are dependent on the value of the underlying or on an absolute amount in both a linear and a path-independent manner;
d) Future and forward transactions, the value of which is linearly dependent on the value of the underlying.

8. Encumbrance of the sub-fund's assets

The fund management company may pledge or transfer by way of security the sub-fund's assets in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

9. Unit classes

At the moment, there is one unit class for the sub-fund, designated (CHF) A-dis. This unit class (CHF) A-dis is offered to all investors and only issued in bearer form. There is no minimum holding required in this unit class. The net income of unit class (CHF) A-dis is distributed in accordance with § 23.1.

10. Reference currency

"– MSCI Switzerland": Swiss franc (CHF)

11. Issue and redemption of units

As a rule, investors may request the redemption of their units and payment in cash.

12. Commissions

Units of unit class (CHF) A-dis
Maximum flat fee charged by the fund management company for management, asset management and distribution 0.60% p.a.

– MSCI Switzerland hedged to EUR

1. Investment objective

"– MSCI Switzerland hedged to EUR" aims to replicate the price and return performance of the MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to EUR gross of fees.

2. Investment policy

a) After deducting liquid assets, the fund management company shall mainly invest this sub-fund's assets in:
aa) equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) which are included in the MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to EUR. The securities held in the sub-fund portfolio basically have the same weighting as those held in the MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to EUR. Not every security held in the benchmark has to be held in the sub-fund at all times.
ab) derivatives (including warrants) on the investments mentioned above.
b) The fund management company may also invest in:
– equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) and similar securities listed on a stock exchange which are not included in the MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to EUR, but for which notification of their inclusion in the index has been given in accordance with the provisions noted in the prospectus (section 1.3).

3. Risk profile

"– MSCI Switzerland hedged to EUR" is appropriate for investors with a medium term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.

4. Risk diversification

The fund management company must observe the investment restrictions set out below that differ from the provisions of the General Section.
The assets for each issuer/borrower per sub-fund are weighted applying the restriction specified in § 15 B section 6. The weighting amounts to 40% for each individual issuer, contrary to the specifications in the General Section for "– MSCI Switzerland hedged to EUR".
The fund management company may invest no more than 40% of the sub-fund's assets in securities or money market instruments issued by one and the same issuer. The total value of the securities and money market instruments from the issuers in which more than 10% of the sub-fund's assets are invested may not exceed 75% of the sub-fund's assets.

5. Securities lending

The fund management company conducts securities lending in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

6. Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company conducts securities repurchase agreements in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

7. Derivative financial instruments

The fund management company shall use derivatives to hedge currency risk and in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.
Commitment approach I shall be used for the measurement of risk. Taking into account the cover required in accordance with § 12, the use of derivatives does not exert a leverage effect on the sub-fund assets or amount to short selling.
Only basic forms of derivatives may be used. These include:
a) Call or put options, the expiration value of which is linearly dependent on the positive or negative difference between the market value of the underlying and the strike price, and is zero if the difference is preceded by the opposite sign (+ or -);
b) Credit default swaps (CDS);
c) Swaps, the payments of which are dependent on the value of the underlying or on an absolute amount in both a linear and a path-independent manner;
d) Future and forward transactions, the value of which is linearly dependent on the value of the underlying.

8. Encumbrance of the sub-fund's assets

The fund management company may pledge or transfer by way of security the sub-fund's assets in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

9. Unit classes

At the moment, there is one unit class for the sub-fund, designated (EUR) A-dis. Unit class (EUR) A-dis is offered to all investors and only issued in bearer form. There is no minimum holding required in the unit class. The net income of this unit class is distributed in accordance with § 23.

10. Reference currency

"– MSCI Switzerland hedged to EUR": euro (EUR)

11. Issue and redemption of units

As a rule, investors may request the redemption of their units and payment in cash.

12. Commissions

Class (EUR) A-dis units
Maximum flat fee charged by the fund management company for management,
asset management and distribution 0.60% p.a.

– MSCI Switzerland hedged to USD

1. Investment objective

"– MSCI Switzerland hedged to USD" aims to replicate the price and return performance of the MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to USD gross of fees.

2. Investment policy

a) After deducting liquid assets, the fund management company shall mainly invest this sub-fund's assets in:
aa) equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) which are included in the MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to USD. The securities held in the sub-fund portfolio basically have the same weighting as those held in the MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to USD. Not every security held in the benchmark has to be held in the sub-fund at all times.
ab) derivatives (including warrants) on the investments mentioned above.
b) The fund management company may also invest in:
– equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) and similar securities listed on a stock exchange which are not included in the MSCI Switzerland 100% hedged to USD, but for which notification of their inclusion in the index has been given in accordance

with the provisions noted in the prospectus (section 1.3).

3. Risk profile

"– MSCI Switzerland hedged to USD" is appropriate for investors with a medium term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.

4. Risk diversification

The fund management company must observe the investment restrictions set out below that differ from the provisions of the General Section.
The assets for each issuer/borrower per sub-fund are weighted applying the restriction specified in § 15 B section 6. The weighting amounts to 40% for each individual issuer, contrary to the specifications in the General Section for "– MSCI Switzerland hedged to USD".
The fund management company may invest no more than 40% of the sub-fund's assets in securities or money market instruments issued by one and the same issuer. The total value of the securities and money market instruments from the issuers in which more than 10% of the sub-fund's assets are invested may not exceed 75% of the sub-fund's assets.

5. Securities lending

The fund management company conducts securities lending in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

6. Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company conducts securities repurchase agreements in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

7. Derivative financial instruments

The fund management company shall use derivatives to hedge currency risk and in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.
Commitment approach I shall be used for the measurement of risk. Taking into account the cover required in accordance with § 12, the use of derivatives does not exert a leverage effect on the sub-fund assets or amount to short selling.
Only basic forms of derivatives may be used. These include:
a) Call or put options, the expiration value of which is linearly dependent on the positive or negative difference between the market value of the underlying and the strike price, and is zero if the difference is preceded by the opposite sign (+ or -);
b) Credit default swaps (CDS);
c) Swaps, the payments of which are dependent on the value of the underlying or on an absolute amount in both a linear and a path-independent manner;
d) Future and forward transactions, the value of which is linearly dependent on the value of the underlying.

8. Encumbrance of the sub-fund's assets

The fund management company may pledge or transfer by way of security the sub-fund's assets in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

9. Unit classes

At the moment, there is one unit class for the sub-fund, designated (USD) A-dis. Unit class (USD) A-dis is offered to all investors and only issued in bearer form. There is no minimum holding required in the unit class. The net income of this unit class is distributed in accordance with § 23.

10. Reference currency

"– MSCI Switzerland hedged to USD": US dollar (USD)

11. Issue and redemption of units

As a rule, investors may request the redemption of their units and payment in cash.

12. Commissions

Class (USD) A-dis units
Maximum flat fee charged by the fund management company for management,
asset management and distribution 0.60% p.a.

– MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible

1. Investment objective

"–MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible" aims to replicate the price and return performance of the MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped Net Total Return CHF Index gross of fees.
The MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped Net Total Return CHF Index measures the performance of Swiss equities taking into account environmental, social and governance factors (**ESG factors**). These ESG factors are quantified using a framework provided by MSCI ESG Research and corresponding sustainability data. The index excludes from the parent index (MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended) those companies that have an MSCI ESG Rating of less than "BBB" and an MSCI ESG Controversies score of less than 1. It also excludes companies involved in controversial business activities (e.g. weapons, alcohol, tobacco, gambling, thermal coal, nuclear energy), companies that are among the top 10% of carbon dioxide emitters (measured in terms of cumulative carbon dioxide emissions per US dollar of the parent index) and companies with the largest reserves of fossil fuels, with the goal of achieving a 50% reduction as a ratio of the parent index (**ESG exclusion criteria**). Finally, the MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped (Total Return Net) includes the best ESG-rated equities, taking account of the GICS® (Global Industry Classification Standard) sectors, until these have reached 50% of the weight of the parent index (**best-in-class approach**). The Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) is a breakdown of industry into sectors that was developed in 1999 by MSCI and Standard & Poor's (S&P). The GICS comprises 11 sectors, 24 industry branches, 69 industries and 158 sub-industries into which S&P classified all major joint-stock companies. For further details, please refer to the prospectus.

2. Investment policy

a) After deducting liquid assets, the fund management company shall mainly invest this sub-fund's assets in:
   aa) equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) which are included in the MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped Net Return CHF Index. The securities held in the sub-fund portfolio basically have the same weighting as those held in the MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped Net Return CHF Index. Not every security held in the benchmark has to be held in the sub-fund at all times.
   ab) derivatives (including warrants) on the investments mentioned above.
b) The fund management company may also invest in:
   – equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) and similar securities listed on a stock exchange which are not included in the MSCI Switzerland IMI Extended SRI Low Carbon Select 5% Issuer Capped Net Return CHF Index, but for which notification of their inclusion in the index has been given in accordance with the provisions noted in the prospectus (section 1.3).
c) In addition, the fund management company must comply with the investment restrictions below, which relate to the fund assets following the deduction of liquid

assets:
- no more than 10% in other collective investments specified in § 8 section 1 d) excluding investments in Swiss real estate funds.

Subject to § 20, the fund management company may acquire units of target funds managed directly or indirectly by itself or by a company with which it is affiliated through common management or control or by a significant direct or indirect shareholding.

3. Risk profile

"–MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible" is appropriate for investors with a medium term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.

4. Risk diversification

The fund management company must observe the investment restrictions set out below that differ from the provisions of the General Section.
The assets for each issuer/borrower per sub-fund are weighted applying the restriction specified in § 15 B section 6. The weighting amounts to 20% for each individual issuer, in accordance with the specifications in the General Section for "– MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible".
The fund management company may invest no more than 10% of the sub-fund's assets in securities or money market instruments issued by one and the same issuer. The total value of the securities and money market instruments from the issuers in which more than 5% of the sub-fund's assets are invested may not exceed 75% of the sub-fund's assets.

5. Securities lending

The fund management company does not conduct any securities lending transactions.

6. Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company conducts securities repurchase agreements in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

7. Derivative financial instruments

The fund management company shall use derivatives in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.
Commitment approach I shall be used for the measurement of risk. Taking into account the cover required in accordance with § 12, the use of derivatives does not exert a leverage effect on the sub-fund assets or amount to short selling.
Only basic forms of derivatives may be used. These include:
a) Call or put options, the expiration value of which is linearly dependent on the positive or negative difference between the market value of the underlying and the strike price, and is zero if the difference is preceded by the opposite sign (+ or -);
b) Credit default swaps (CDS);
c) Swaps, the payments of which are dependent on the value of the underlying or on an absolute amount in both a linear and a path-independent manner;
d) Future and forward transactions, the value of which is linearly dependent on the value of the underlying.

8. Encumbrance of the sub-fund's assets

The fund management company may pledge or transfer by way of security the sub-fund's assets in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

9. Unit classes

At the moment, there are two unit classes for the sub-fund, designated (CHF) A-dis and (CHF) A-acc. These unit classes are offered to all investors and only issued in bearer form. There is no minimum holding required in these unit classes. The net income of unit class (CHF) A-dis is distributed in accordance with § 23.1. The net income of unit class (CHF) A-acc is reinvested in accordance with § 23.3.

10. Reference currency

"–MSCI Switzerland IMI Socially Responsible": Swiss franc (CHF)

11. Issue and redemption of units

As a rule, investors may request the redemption of their units and payment in cash.

12. Commissions

Units of unit classes (CHF) A-dis and (CHF) A-acc

Maximum flat fee charged by the fund management company for management, asset management and distribution	0.60% p.a.

– SPI® ESG

1. Investment objective

"– SPI® ESG" aims to replicate the price and return performance of the SPI® ESG Weighted gross of fees.

The SPI® ESG Weighted measures the performance of Swiss equities taking into account environmental, social and governance factors (**ESG factors**). These ESG factors are quantified using a framework provided by Inrate AG (an independent Swiss sustainability rating agency) and corresponding sustainability data. The benchmark is composed of those components of the SPI that have a rating of at least C+ on an ESG rating scale from A+ to D- (**best-in-class approach**), generate less than 5% of their revenue in controversial activities and have a controversies score of no higher than medium. In addition, all companies that are proposed for exclusion by the Swiss Association for Responsible Investment (SVVK) are not included in the index (**ESG exclusion criteria**).

For further details, please refer to the prospectus.

2. Investment policy

a) After deducting liquid assets, the fund management company shall mainly invest this sub-fund's assets in:
   aa) equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) which are included in the SPI® ESG Weighted. The securities held in the sub-fund portfolio basically have the same weighting as those held in the SPI® ESG Weighted. Not every security held in the benchmark has to be held in the sub-fund at all times.
   ab) derivatives (including warrants) on the investments mentioned above.

b) The fund management company may also invest in:
- equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) and similar securities listed on a stock exchange which are not included in the SPI® ESG Weighted, but for which notification of their inclusion in the index has been given in accordance with the provisions noted in the prospectus (section 1.3).

3. Risk profile

"– SPI® ESG" is appropriate for investors with a medium-term horizon who are primarily seeking to achieve capital growth. Investors can accept larger fluctuations and a longer-lasting decline in the net asset value of the fund units. They are aware of the considerable risks an equity investment entails.

4. Risk diversification

The fund management company must observe the investment restrictions set out below that differ from the provisions of the General Section.
The assets for each issuer/borrower per sub-fund are weighted applying the restriction specified in § 15 B section 6. This differs from the details given in the General Section for "– SPI® ESG" in relation to each individual issuer, and stands at 30%.
The fund management company may invest no more than 30% of the sub-fund's assets in securities or money market instruments issued by one and the same issuer. The total value of the securities and money market instruments from the issuers in which more than 10% of the sub-fund's assets are invested may not exceed 60% of the sub-fund's assets.

5. Securities lending

The fund management company does not conduct securities lending.

6. Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company conducts securities repurchase agreements in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

7. Derivative financial instruments

The fund management company shall use derivatives in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.
Commitment approach I shall be used for the measurement of risk. Taking into account the cover required in accordance with § 12, the use of derivatives does not exert a leverage effect on the sub-fund assets or amount to short selling.
Only basic forms of derivatives may be used. These include:

a) Call or put options, the expiration value of which is linearly dependent on the positive or negative difference between the market value of the underlying and the strike price, and is zero if the difference is preceded by the opposite sign (+ or -);
b) Credit default swaps (CDSs);
c) Swaps, the payments of which are dependent on the value of the underlying or on an absolute amount in both a linear and a path-independent manner;
d) Future and forward transactions, the value of which is linearly dependent on the value of the underlying.

8. Encumbrance of the sub-fund's assets

The fund management company may pledge or transfer by way of security the sub-fund's assets in accordance with the provisions of the General Section.

9. Unit classes

At the moment, there is one unit class for the sub-fund, designated (CHF) A-acc. This unit class (CHF) A-acc is offered to all investors and only issued in bearer form. There is no minimum holding required in this unit class. The net income of unit class (CHF) A-acc is reinvested in accordance with § 23.3.

10. Reference currency

"– SPI® ESG": Swiss franc (CHF)

11. Issue and redemption of units

As a rule, investors may request the redemption of their units and payment in cash.

12. Commissions

Units of unit class (CHF) A-acc
Maximum flat fee charged by the fund management company for management,
asset management and distribution 0.15% p.a.

0.70% p.a.

– Gold
– Gold (EUR) hedged
– Gold (CHF) hedged

1. Investment objective

The investment objective of the sub-funds is to reflect the performance of gold over the long term, net of commissions and costs charged to the sub-fund. An investment in gold via the sub-funds is intended to represent an efficient alternative to a direct investment in physical gold.

2. Investment policy

Contrary to the provisions in the General Section, investments may be made in precious metals.
After deducting liquid assets, the fund management company shall mainly invest these sub-funds' assets in:
Physical gold in a marketable form. The sub-fund assets are invested exclusively in physical gold in marketable form. The gold is held individually in bars with a standard weight of around 12.5 kg and purity of 995/1000 or better. Central depositories are permissible for fractional holdings of up to 450 ounces (oz.) of gold, which creates a co-ownership share for the sub-fund in physically stored bars in standard units in proportion to the corresponding ounces.
The sub-fund assets can also be invested in physical gold with a purity of at least 995/1000 in the form of bars, which have been produced by a refinery, which are included on the LBMA Gold List (can be viewed at: http://www.lbma.org.uk). The weight of these bars can only be as follows: 1 kg, 0.½ kg, ¼ kg, 100g, 50g, 20g, 10g, 5g, 2g, 1g and 1 fine ounce.
The sub-funds differ only in respect of their currencies of account. For sub-funds with "hedged" in their name, currency and forward currency transactions may be carried out in order to hedge the sub-fund net asset value calculated in the currency of account against the net asset values of the "– Gold" sub-funds, which are denominated in USD. Although it is not possible to completely hedge the overall net asset value against fluctuations in the accounting currency USD, the aim is to achieve a currency hedge against the currency of the "– Gold" sub-fund of 90% to 110% of the net asset value. Changes in the value of the part of the portfolio to be hedged may mean, however, that the percentage hedged lies outside these limits. (The volume of subscription and redemption applications for units not listed with USD as currency of account may also have the same effect.)
Borrowing of 10% as set out in § 13 section 2 will not be used for investment purposes.

3. Risk profile

"– Gold","– Gold (EUR) hedged" and "– Gold (CHF) hedged" are appropriate for investors with a medium-term horizon and risk tolerance who want to indirectly invest some of their assets in gold to preserve value, to acquire protection against inflation and achieve medium term capital gains. Investors are expected to be familiar with volatile investments and have a sound understanding of the gold market.

4. Risk diversification

– Gold

1. The fund management company may not invest more than 20% of the sub-fund assets as liquidity in sight or time deposits at one and the same bank pursuant to § 9.
2. Investments pursuant to section 1 above from the same issuer or borrower may not in total exceed 20% of the sub-fund's assets.

– Gold (EUR) hedged
– Gold (CHF) hedged

1. The fund management company may not invest more than 20% of the sub-fund assets as liquidity in sight or time deposits at one and the same bank pursuant to § 9.
2. The fund management company may not invest more than 10% of the sub-fund assets in derivatives from one and the same issuer or with one and the same counterparty.
3. The fund management company may not invest more than 5% of the sub-fund assets in OTC transactions for currency hedging purposes involving one and the same counterparty. Should the counterparty be a bank with its headquarters in Switzerland or in a member state of the European Union or in another country in which it is subject to supervision equivalent to the supervision in Switzerland, this restriction is increased to 10% of the sub-fund assets.
4. Deposits, currency hedging instruments and obligations arising from currency-hedge derivatives in accordance with section 1 to 3 above involving one and the same issuer/borrower may not exceed a total of 20% of the sub-fund assets.

5. Securities lending

The fund management company does not engage in gold lending.

6. Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company does not conduct any repo transactions.

7. Derivative financial instruments

The fund management company does not use derivatives for the sub-fund "– Gold".
For the sub-funds "– Gold (EUR) hedged" and "– Gold (CHF) hedged", the fund management company may only use derivatives to hedge currency risks in currency-hedged unit classes. The investment currency for gold is the US dollar (as main trading currency). The use of derivatives may not alter the investment objectives as stated in this fund contract, the prospectus and the KIID or key information document or the sub-fund investment profile even in exceptional market circumstances.
Commitment approach I shall be used for the measurement of risk. Taking into account the cover required in accordance with § 12, the use of derivatives does not exert a leverage effect on the sub-fund assets or amount to short selling.
The fund management company must at all times be able to meet its obligations in relation to derivatives with respect to delivery and payment from the fund's assets in accordance with the legislation concerning collective investment schemes.
Only basic forms of derivatives may be used. These include:

a) Call or put options, the expiration value of which is linearly dependent on the positive or negative difference between the market value of the underlying and the strike price, and is zero if the difference is preceded by the opposite sign (+ or -);
b) Credit default swaps (CDS);
c) Swaps, the payments of which are dependent on the value of the underlying or on an absolute amount in both a linear and a path-independent manner;
d) Future and forward transactions, the value of which is linearly dependent on the value of the underlying.

8. Encumbrance of the sub-funds' assets

The fund management company may not pledge or transfer by way of security more than 25% of net fund assets with respect to the sub-fund "– Gold".
For the sub-funds "– Gold (EUR) hedged" and "– Gold (CHF) hedged", the fund management company may not pledge or transfer by way of security more than 25% of the net sub-fund assets for the exclusive purpose of hedging obligations arising from currency-hedge derivatives. The sub-fund assets may not be encumbered with guarantees.

9. Unit classes

"– Gold"
At the moment, there is one unit class for the sub-fund "– Gold", designated (USD) A-dis. The unit class (USD) A-dis is offered to all investors and only issued in bearer form. There is no minimum holding required in the unit class. The net income of this unit class is distributed in accordance with § 23.

"– Gold (EUR) hedged"
At the moment, there is one unit class for the sub-fund "– Gold (EUR) hedged", designated (EUR) A-dis. The unit class (EUR) A-dis is offered to all investors and only issued in bearer form. There is no minimum holding required in the unit class. The net income of this unit class is distributed in accordance with § 23.

"– Gold (CHF) hedged"
At the moment, there is one unit class for the sub-fund "– Gold (CHF) hedged", designated (CHF) A-dis. The unit class (CHF) A-dis is offered to all investors and only issued in bearer form. There is no minimum holding required in the unit class. The net income of this unit class is distributed in accordance with § 23.

10. Reference currency

"– Gold": US dollar (USD)
"– Gold (EUR) hedged": Euro (EUR)
"– Gold (CHF) hedged": Swiss franc (CHF)

11. Issue and redemption of units

1. As a rule, investors may request the redemption of their units and payment in cash.
2. a) Investors may request a payout in gold for the sub-funds "– Gold", "– Gold (EUR) hedged", and "– Gold (CHF) hedged". The right to a payment in kind from the respective sub-funds and/or unit classes for the sub-funds "– Gold", "– Gold (EUR) hedged" and "Gold (CHF) hedged" is in principle restricted to the standard unit of 1 bar of approximately 12.5 kg with the customary purity of 995/1000 as well to other permissible investments involving common units (bars of 1 kg, ½ kg, ¼ kg, 100 g, 50 g, 20 g, 10 g, 5 g, 2 g, 1 g and 1 fine ounce with the customary purity of 995/1000) pursuant to § 8 b), c) and d) of the fund contract. Common units other than the standard unit of approximately 12.5 kg shall only be provided where available and denominated in the largest deliverable units possible for the redemption calculation, in application of the manufacturing premiums valid at the time of delivery and with other costs (such as those for mintage, delivery, insurance, deductions for differences in purity, etc.) charged to the investor. The delivery times specified in the prospectus shall apply. The custodian bank and the fund management company are not obliged to comply with a request for payment in kind involving deliverable units other than the largest possible deliverable units applicable for the redemption calculation of the respective investor.
   b) Investors desiring payment in kind must submit their application for such to the custodian bank when serving notice. The commission set out in section 12.2 of the product appendix in the Special Section will be levied upon the delivery of the gold from the sub-fund.

c) The location of the gold safekeeping and delivery shall be set out in the prospectus. It must be in Switzerland. If an investor wishes delivery to take place elsewhere, he or she must submit a request for such to the custodian bank when serving notice. The custodian bank is not obliged to comply with such a request. Should delivery take place at a location other than that specified in the prospectus, any additional costs incurred (transport, insurance, etc.) will be charged to the investor, along with any resultant taxes and in addition to the commission set out in section 12.2 of the product appendix in the Special Section. No deliveries shall be made outside of Switzerland.
d) When payment in kind takes place, the fund management company shall draw up a report detailing the individual assets transferred, the associated prices as at the date of the effective transfer, the number of units redeemed in return and, where applicable, any compensatory settlements necessary.
e) Each time payment in kind takes place, the custodian bank shall check, as at the respective reference date, a) that the fund management company has acted in good faith, b) the valuation of the assets transferred and c) the units redeemed. The custodian bank shall immediately notify the external auditors of any reservations or criticisms or cause for complaint it may have.
f) Individual payment-in-kind transactions must be listed in the annual report.
3. The entitlement to a payment in kind is restricted to the gold held by the individual sub-funds, however.

12. Commissions

1. Maximum flat fee
- Gold
- Gold (EUR) hedged
- Gold (CHF) hedged

Units in classes (USD) A-dis, (CHF) A-dis, (EUR) A-dis
Maximum flat fee charged by the fund management company for management,
asset management and distribution 0.50% p.a.

2. For payments in kind for the sub-funds "– Gold", "– Gold (EUR) hedged" and "Gold (CHF) hedged", a commission of no more than 0.10% of the counter value of a standard unit of bars of approximately 12.5 kg or for other common units with standard purity of 995/1000 or better. shall be charged. Other costs to be covered by the investor (mintage, delivery, insurance, deduction for purity differences, etc.) may be charged on the basis of the actual costs involved.

– Platinum

1. Investment objective

The investment objective of the sub-fund is to reflect the performance of platinum over the long term, net of commissions and costs charged to the sub-fund.

2. Investment policy

Contrary to the provisions in the General Section, investments may be made in precious metals.
After deducting liquid assets, the fund management company shall mainly invest these sub-fund's assets in:
Physical platinum in a marketable form. The platinum is held in standard bars which meet the requirements for "good delivery" set down by the London Platinum and Palladium Markets (including a weight of between 1 kg and 6 kg, purity of at least 999.5/1000). Exceptions apply where a credit balance of max. 200 ounces (oz.) of platinum (approx. 6.2 kg) is held on a precious metals account. This enables fractional holdings below the standard bar size according to LPPM to be exposed to the platinum price trend.
Standard bars according to the London Platinum and Palladium Market (LPPM):
The London Platinum and Palladium Market Association (LPPM) sets out specific requirements for trade with platinum and palladium (e.g. in terms of minimum quality standards that precious metals must reach) which members must adhere to. The trades are carried out directly between members with no central platform available. Like the London Bullion Market, the LPPM is therefore not a stock exchange in the traditional sense, but an over-the-counter (OTC) market where parties reach agreements directly with one another. Its members include major international banks, refiners, assayers and major investors (further details available at http://www.lppm.org.uk/Index.aspx). According to LPPM specifications, the only precious metal bars permitted for trade are those produced by separation works and mints that meet particular quality requirements. The "good delivery" designation provides an assurance with respect to specific characteristics of bars such as purity and weight. The bars are accepted and traded by members worldwide.
Borrowing of 10% as set out in § 13 section 2 will not be used for investment purposes.

3. Risk profile

"– Platinum" is appropriate for investors with a medium-term horizon and risk tolerance who wish to invest some of their assets indirectly in the precious metal platinum for diversification purposes in order to achieve value preservation, inflation protection and medium term capital gains. Investors are expected to be familiar with volatile investments and have a sound understanding of the platinum market.

4. Risk diversification

The fund management company must observe the investment restrictions set out below that differ from the provisions of the General Section.
1. The fund management company may not invest more than 20% of the sub-fund's assets as liquidity in sight or time deposits at one and the same bank pursuant to § 9.
2. Investments pursuant to section 1 above from the same issuer or borrower may not in total exceed 20% of the sub-fund's assets.
3. The fund management company may not invest more than 5% of the sub-fund assets in OTC transactions for currency hedging purposes involving one and the same counterparty. Should the counterparty be a bank with its headquarters in Switzerland or in a member state of the European Union or in another country in which it is subject to supervision equivalent to that in Switzerland, this limit is increased to 10% of the sub-fund assets.
4. Deposits, currency hedging instruments and obligations arising from currency-hedge derivatives in accordance with section 1 to 3 above involving one and the same issuer/borrower may not exceed a total of 20% of the sub-fund assets.

5. Securities lending

The fund management company does not engage in platinum lending.

6. Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company does not conduct any repo transactions.

7. Derivative financial instruments

The fund management company does not use derivatives for the sub-fund "– Platinum".

8. Encumbrance of the sub-fund's assets

The fund management company may not pledge or transfer by way of security more than 25% of net fund assets with respect to the sub-fund.

9. Unit classes

"– Platinum"
At the moment there is one unit class, designated (USD) A-dis, for the sub-fund "– Platinum". The unit class (USD) A-dis is offered to all investors and only issued in bearer

form. There is no minimum holding required in the unit class. The net income of this unit class is distributed in accordance with § 23.

10. Reference currency

"– Platinum": US dollar (USD)

11. Issue and redemption of units

1. As a rule, investors may request the redemption of their units and payment in cash.
2. a) Investors in "– Platinum" may request that their units be redeemed in the form of platinum ("non-cash payment") instead of in cash.
   The right to non-cash payment from the sub-fund and/or unit classes for the sub-fund "– Platinum" is in principle limited to standard bars according to LPPM of between 1 kg and 6 kg and a purity of 999.5/1000 or better. The standard bars according to LPPM of between 1 kg and 6 kg may only be provided in the available sizes.
   b) Investors desiring non-cash payment must submit their application for such to the custodian bank when serving notice. The commission set out in section 12.2 of the product appendix in the Special Section will be levied upon the delivery of the platinum.
   c) The location of the platinum safekeeping and delivery shall be set out in the prospectus. It must be in Switzerland. If an investor wishes delivery to take place elsewhere, he or she must submit a request for such to the custodian bank when serving notice. The custodian bank is not obliged to comply with such a request. Should delivery take place at a location other than that specified in the prospectus, any additional costs incurred (transport, insurance, etc.) will be charged to the investor, along with any resultant taxes and in addition to the commission set out in section 12.2 of the product appendix in the Special Section. No deliveries shall be made outside of Switzerland.
   d) When payment in kind takes place, the fund management company shall draw up a report detailing the individual assets transferred, the associated prices as at the date of the effective transfer, the number of units redeemed in return and, where applicable, any compensatory settlements necessary.
   e) Each time payment in kind takes place, the custodian bank shall check, as at the respective reference date, a) that the fund management company has acted in good faith, b) the valuation of the assets transferred and c) the units redeemed. The custodian bank shall immediately notify the external auditors of any reservations or criticisms or cause for complaint it may have.
   f) Individual payment-in-kind transactions must be listed in the annual report.
3. The entitlement to a non-cash payment is restricted to the platinum held by the individual sub-fund, however.

12. Commissions

1. Maximum flat fee
– Platinum
  Class (USD) A-dis units
  Maximum flat fee charged by the fund management company for management,
  asset management and distribution 0.65% p.a.
2. Other costs to be covered by the investor for the sub-fund "– Platinum" (mintage, delivery, insurance, deduction for purity differences, etc.) may be charged on the basis of the actual costs involved.

– Palladium

1. Investment objective

The investment objective of the sub-fund is to reflect the performance of palladium over the long term, net of commissions and costs charged to the sub-fund.

2. Investment policy

Contrary to the provisions in the General Section, investments may be made in precious metals.
After deducting liquid assets, the fund management company shall mainly invest these sub-fund's assets in:
Physical palladium in a marketable form. The palladium is held in standard bars which meet the requirements for "good delivery" set down by the London Platinum and Palladium Market (including a weight of between 1 kg and 6 kg, purity of at least 999.5/1000). Exceptions apply where a credit balance of max. 200 ounces (oz.) of palladium (approx. 6.2 kg) is held on a precious metals account. This enables fractional holdings below the standard bar size according to LPPM to be exposed to the palladium price trend.
Standard bars according to the London Platinum and Palladium Market (LPPM):
The London Platinum and Palladium Market Association (LPPM) sets out specific requirements for trade with platinum and palladium (e.g. in terms of minimum quality standards that precious metals must reach) which members must adhere to. The trades are carried out directly between members with no central platform available. Like the London Bullion Market, the LPPM is therefore not a stock exchange in the traditional sense, but an over-the-counter (OTC) market where parties reach agreements directly with one another. Its members include major international banks, refiners, assayers and major investors (further details available at http://www.lppm.org.uk/Index.aspx). According to LPPM specifications, the only precious metal bars permitted for trade are those produced by separation works and mints that meet particular quality requirements. The "good delivery" designation provides an assurance with respect to specific characteristics of bars such as purity and weight. The bars are accepted and traded by members worldwide.
Borrowing of 10% as set out in § 13 section 2 will not be used for investment purposes.

3. Risk profile

"– Palladium" is appropriate for investors with a long-term horizon and risk tolerance who wish to invest some of their assets indirectly in the precious metal palladium for diversification purposes in order to achieve value preservation, inflation protection and long-term capital gains. Investors are expected to be familiar with volatile investments and have a sound understanding of the palladium market.

4. Risk diversification

The fund management company must observe the investment restrictions set out below that differ from the provisions of the General Section.
1. The fund management company may not invest more than 20% of the sub-fund's assets as liquidity in sight or time deposits at one and the same bank pursuant to § 9.
2. Investments pursuant to section 1 above from the same issuer or borrower may not in total exceed 20% of the sub-fund's assets.

5. Securities lending

The fund management company does not engage in palladium lending.

6. Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company does not conduct any repo transactions.

7. Derivative financial instruments

The fund management company does not use derivatives for the sub-fund "– Palladium".

8. Encumbrance of the sub-fund's assets

The fund management company may not pledge or transfer by way of security more than 25% of net fund assets with respect to the sub-fund.

9. Unit classes

"– Palladium"
At the moment there is one unit class, designated (USD) A-dis, for the sub-fund "– Palladium". The unit class (USD) A-dis and is offered to all investors and only issued in bearer form. There is no minimum holding required in the unit class. The net income of this unit class is distributed in accordance with § 23.

10. Reference currency

"– Palladium": US dollar (USD)

11. Issue and redemption of units

1. As a rule, investors may request the redemption of their units and payment in cash.
2. a) Investors in "– Palladium" may request that their units be redeemed in the form of palladium ("payment in kind") instead of in cash. The right to non-cash payment from the sub-fund and/or unit classes for the sub-fund "– Palladium" is in principle limited to standard bars according to LPPM of between 1 kg and 6 kg and a purity of 999.5/1000 or better. The standard bars according to LPPM of between 1 kg and 6 kg may only be provided in the available sizes.
   b) Investors desiring payment in kind must submit their application for such to the custodian bank when serving notice. The commission set out in section 12.2 of the product appendix in the Special Section will be levied upon the delivery of the palladium.
   c) The location of the palladium safekeeping and delivery shall be set out in the prospectus. It must be in Switzerland. If an investor wishes delivery to take place elsewhere, he or she must submit a request for such to the custodian bank when serving notice. The custodian bank is not obliged to comply with such a request. Should delivery take place at a location other than that specified in the prospectus, any additional costs incurred (transport, insurance, etc.) will be charged to the investor, along with any resultant taxes and in addition to the commission set out in section 12.2 of the product appendix in the Special Section. No deliveries shall be made outside of Switzerland.
   d) When payment in kind takes place, the fund management company shall draw up a report detailing the individual assets transferred, the associated prices as at the date of the effective transfer, the number of units redeemed in return and, where applicable, any compensatory settlements necessary.
   e) Each time payment in kind takes place, the custodian bank shall check, as at the respective reference date, a) that the fund management company has acted in good faith, b) the valuation of the assets transferred and c) the units redeemed. The custodian bank shall immediately notify the external auditors of any reservations or criticisms or cause for complaint it may have.
   f) Individual payment-in-kind transactions must be listed in the annual report.
3. The entitlement to a non-cash payment is restricted to the palladium held by the individual sub-fund, however.

12. Commissions

1. Maximum flat fee
– Palladium
  Class (USD) A-dis units
  Maximum flat fee charged by the fund management company for management,
  asset management and distribution 0.50% p.a.
2. Other costs to be covered by the investor for the sub-fund "– Palladium" (mintage, delivery, insurance, deduction for purity differences, etc.) may be charged on the basis of the actual costs involved.

– Silver

1. Investment objective

The investment objective of the sub-fund is to reflect the performance of silver over the long term, net of commissions and costs charged to the sub-fund.

2. Investment policy

Contrary to the provisions in the General Section, investments may be made in precious metals.
After deducting liquid assets, the fund management company shall mainly invest these sub-fund's assets in.
Physical silver in a marketable form. The silver is held in standard bars which meet the requirements for "good delivery" set down by the London Bullion Market Association (including a weight of between 23.3 kg and 34.2 kg, purity of at least 999/1000). Exceptions apply where a credit balance of max. 1100 ounces (oz.) of silver (approx. 34.2 kg) is held on a precious metals account. This enables fractional holdings below the standard bar size according to LBMA to be exposed to the silver price trend.
Standard bars according to the London Bullion Market Association (LBMA):
The London Bullion Market Association (LBMA) sets out specific requirements for trade with gold and silver (e.g. in terms of minimum quality standards that precious metals must reach) which members must adhere to. The trades are carried out directly between members with no central platform available. The LBMA is therefore not a stock exchange in the traditional sense, but an over-the-counter (OTC) market where parties reach agreements directly with one another. Its members include major international banks, refiners, assayers and major investors (further details available at http://www.lbma.org.uk/pages/index.cfm). According to LBMA specifications, the only precious metal bars permitted for trade are those produced by separation works and mints that meet particular quality requirements. The "good delivery" designation provides an assurance with respect to specific characteristics of bars such as purity and weight. The bars are accepted and traded by members worldwide.
Borrowing of 10% as set out in § 13 section 2 will not be used for investment purposes.

3. Risk profile

"– Silver" is appropriate for investors with a long-term horizon and risk tolerance who wish to invest some of their assets indirectly in the precious metal silver for diversification purposes in order to achieve value preservation, inflation protection and long-term capital gains. Investors are expected to be familiar with volatile investments and have a sound understanding of the silver market.

4. Risk diversification

– Silver
1. The fund management company may not invest more than 20% of the sub-fund assets as liquidity in sight or time deposits at one and the same bank pursuant to § 9.
2. Investments pursuant to section 1 above from the same issuer or borrower may not in total exceed 20% of the sub-fund's assets.

5. Securities lending

The fund management company does not engage in silver lending.

6. Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company does not conduct any repo transactions.

7. Derivative financial instruments

The fund management company does not use derivatives for the sub-fund "– Silver".

8. Encumbrance of the sub-fund's assets

The fund management company may not pledge or transfer by way of security more than 25% of net fund assets with respect to the sub-fund "– Silver".
The sub-fund's assets may not be encumbered with guarantees.

9. Unit classes

"– Silver"
At the moment there is one unit class, designated (USD) A-dis, for the sub-fund "– Silver". The unit class (USD) A-dis is offered to all investors and only issued in bearer form. There is no minimum holding required in the unit class. The net income of this unit class is distributed in accordance with § 23.

10. Reference currency

"– Silver": US dollar (USD)

11. Issue and redemption of units

1. As a rule, investors may request the redemption of their units and payment in cash.
2. a) Investors in "– Silver" may request that their units be redeemed in the form of silver ("payment in kind") instead of in cash.
   The right to payment in kind from the respective sub-funds and/or unit classes for the sub-fund "– Silver" is in principle limited to standard bars according to LBMA of between 23.3 kg and 34.2 kg and a purity of 999/1000 or better. The standard bars according to LBMA of between 23.3 kg and 34.2 kg may only be provided in the available sizes.
   b) Investors desiring payment in kind must submit their application for such to the custodian bank when serving notice. The commission set out in section 12.2 of the product appendix in the Special Section will be levied upon the delivery of the silver from the sub-fund.
   c) The location of the silver safekeeping and delivery shall be set out in the prospectus. It must be in Switzerland. If an investor wishes delivery to take place elsewhere, he or she must submit a request for such to the custodian bank when serving notice. The custodian bank is not obliged to comply with such a request. Should delivery take place at a location other than that specified in the prospectus, any additional costs incurred (transport, insurance, etc.) will be charged to the investor, along with any resultant taxes and in addition to the commission set out in section 12.2 of the product appendix in the Special Section. No deliveries shall be made outside of Switzerland.
   d) When payment in kind takes place, the fund management company shall draw up a report detailing the individual assets transferred, the associated prices as at the date of the effective transfer, the number of units redeemed in return and, where applicable, any compensatory settlements necessary.
   e) Each time payment in kind takes place, the custodian bank shall check, as at the respective reference date, a) that the fund management company has acted in good faith, b) the valuation of the assets transferred and c) the units redeemed. The custodian bank shall immediately notify the external auditors of any reservations or criticisms or cause for complaint it may have.
   f) Individual payment-in-kind transactions must be listed in the annual report.
3. The entitlement to a payment in kind is restricted to the silver held by the individual sub-fund, however.

12. Commissions

1. Maximum flat fee charged by fund management company
   – Silver
   Class (USD) A-dis units
   Maximum flat fee charged by the fund management company for management,
   asset management and distribution 0.60% p.a.
2. Other costs to be covered by the investor for the sub-fund "– Silver" (mintage, delivery, insurance, deduction for purity differences, etc.) may be charged on the basis of the actual costs involved.

The fund management company: UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG, Basel
The custodian bank: UBS Switzerland AG, Zurich