

PF Pension

Umbrella fund under Swiss law of the “other funds for traditional investments” type

as at 20 September 2023

Prospectus with integrated fund contract

Part I Prospectus

This prospectus with integrated fund contract, the key investor information document, the basic information sheet (BIS) and the most recent annual or semi-annual report (if published after the latest annual report) serve as the basis for all subscriptions of units in the sub-funds.

Only the information contained in the prospectus, the key investor information document/basic information sheet, or the fund contract is deemed valid.

1. Information on the umbrella fund and sub-funds

1.1 General information on the umbrella fund and sub-funds

PF Pension is divided into the following sub-funds, the figures of which mentioned in the name indicate the long-term average values of the percentage equity shares per sub-fund considered on a consolidated basis. Any real estate fund units are not taken into account in the long-term average values of the percentage equity shares. In deviation from this, in the case of the ESG 100 Fund the figure mentioned in the name indicates the maximum value of the equity share considered on a consolidated basis.

- ESG 25 Fund
- ESG 50 Fund
- ESG 75 Fund
- ESG 100 Fund

The fund contract was drawn up by the fund management company with the consent of the custodian bank and first approved by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA in 2021. When selecting the investments of the sub-funds, the fund management company must observe the investment regulations of the Federal Act on the Vesting of Occupational Old Age, Survivors' and Invalidity Benefits (OPA) and its implementing ordinances, currently in particular Art. 54 et seq. of the Ordinance on the Vesting of Occupational Old Age, Survivors' and Invalidity Benefits (OPO 2), as applicable to the financial investments of pension funds. The fund management company must comply with the provisions of the Federal Act on the Vesting of Occupational Old Age, Survivors' and Invalidity Benefits (OPA) and its ordinances (OPO 2 and 3). The mandatory provisions of collective investment law and the provisions of the fund contract are unaffected. In the case of the ESG 50 Fund, – ESG 75 Fund and – ESG 100 Fund, the equity share deviates from that set out pursuant to Art. 55 let. b OPO 2 in application of Art. 50 para. 4 OPO 2.

1.2 Tax regulations relevant to the sub-funds

The umbrella fund and sub-funds have no legal personality in Switzerland. They are not subject to tax on either income or capital. The Swiss federal withholding tax deducted from the sub-funds' domestic income can be reclaimed in full for the relevant sub-fund by the fund management company.

Income and capital gains realised outside Switzerland may be subject to the relevant withholding tax deductions imposed by the country of investment. Insofar as is possible, these taxes will be reclaimed by the fund management company on behalf of inves-

tors domiciled in Switzerland under the terms of double taxation treaties or other such agreements.

Net income retained and reinvested by and the liquidation of sub-funds is subject to Swiss federal withholding tax (source tax) at 35%. Separately recorded/distributed capital gains are not subject to withholding tax. Investors domiciled in Switzerland may reclaim the deducted withholding tax via their tax returns or by submitting a separate refund application.

Investors domiciled outside Switzerland may reclaim withholding tax under the terms of any double taxation treaty between Switzerland and their country of domicile. If no such treaty exists, then the withholding tax may not be reclaimed.

This tax information is based on the current legal situation and practice. It is expressly subject to changes in legislation, the decisions of the courts and the decrees and practices of the tax authorities.

Taxation and other tax implications for investors who hold, buy or sell sub-fund units are defined by the tax laws and regulations in the investor's country of domicile. For information in this regard, investors should contact their tax advisor.

The sub-funds have the following tax status: International automatic exchange of information on 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), these sub-funds qualify as a non-reporting financial institution.

FATCA

These sub-funds are registered with the US tax authorities as a Registered Deemed-Compliant Financial Institution under a Model 2 IGA pursuant to sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, including the corresponding rulings, “FATCA”).

1.3 Financial year

The financial year runs from 1 April to 31 March.

1.4 Audit firm

The audit firm is Ernst & Young AG, Basel.

1.5 Units

The units are in bearer form and 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 create, liquidate or merge different unit classes at any time, subject to the consent of the custodian bank and the approval of the supervisory authority. The sub-funds are not divided into unit classes.

1.6 Listing and trading

The units are not listed. Units in sub-funds are issued and redeemed daily.

1.7 Terms for the issue and redemption of units of the sub-funds

Units of the sub-funds will be issued and redeemed on every bank working day (Monday to Friday). No issues or redemptions will take place on Swiss public holidays (Easter, Whitsun, Christmas including 24 December, 31 December, New Year's Day, 1 August, etc.), or on days when the exchanges and markets in a sub-fund's main investment countries are closed or on days when 50% or more of the investments of the sub-fund cannot be appropriately valued, or under the exceptional circumstances defined under § 17.4 of the fund contract. PostFinance AG, the fund management company and the custodian bank are entitled to refuse subscription orders at their own discretion.

Subscription and redemption orders received by the custodian bank by 1.30 p.m. (cut-off time) at the latest on a given bank working day (order day) will be settled on the basis of the net asset value calculated on the next bank working day (valuation day). For orders placed with distributors in Switzerland and abroad, earlier cut-off times to submit the orders may apply in order to ensure timely forwarding to the custodian bank. These can be obtained from the respective distributor. The net asset value taken as the basis for the settlement of the order is therefore not known when the order is placed (forward pricing). It is calculated on the valuation day on the basis of the closing prices or, if these do not reflect the appropriate market value in the fund management company's view, on the basis of the latest available prices at the time of the valuation. The fund management company is entitled to apply other generally recognised and verifiable valuation criteria in order to make an appropriate valuation of the sub-funds' net assets if, due to extraordinary circumstances, a valuation in accordance with the regulations stated above proves to be unfeasible or inaccurate. The issue price corresponds to the net asset value calculated on the valuation day, plus the issuing commission. The amount of the issuing commission is specified in point 1.11.4 below.

The redemption price corresponds to the net asset value calculated on the valuation day, less the redemption commission. The amount of the redemption commission is specified in point 1.11.4 below.

Incidental costs for the purchase and sale of investments (standard brokerage charges, commissions, fees, etc.) incurred by a sub-fund in connection with the investment of the amount paid in with the sale of a portion of investments corresponding to the redeemed unit(s) on average will be covered by the application of swinging single pricing.

If the sum of a sub-fund's subscriptions and redemptions of units result in a net asset inflow or outflow on an order date, the valuation net asset value of the sub-fund will be increased or reduced (swinging single pricing). The maximum adjustment is 2% of the valuation net asset value. This includes incidental costs (bid-ask spread, standard brokerage charges, commissions, taxes and duties, etc.) incurred from the investment of the paid-in amount or from the sale of a portion of the investments corresponding to the terminated share are taken into account. The adjustment will lead to an increase in the valuation net asset value if the net movement results in an increase in the number of sub-fund units. The adjustment will lead to a decrease in the valuation net asset value if the net movement results in a reduction in the number of units. The net asset value determined on the basis of swinging single pricing is therefore a modified net asset value in accordance with the first sentence of this point. The fund management company may, instead of the average incidental costs mentioned above, also take into account the actual amount of the incidental costs when making the adjustment, provided that this appears appropriate at the fund management company's discretion, taking into account the relevant circumstances (e.g. amount, general market situation, and specific market situation for the asset class in question). In such a case, the adjustment may be higher or lower than the average incidental costs. In the cases mentioned in § 17.4 as well as in other extraordinary cases, the maximum value of 2% of the valuation net asset value may also be exceeded if, in the opinion of the fund

management company, this is in the interest of the investors as a whole. The fund management company will immediately inform the audit firm, the supervisory authority and, in an appropriate manner, existing and new investors of any decision to exceed the net asset value.

The issue and redemption prices are rounded to CHF 0.01. Payment will be made no later than three bank working days after the valuation day (value date max. three days).

Units can only be held in a PostFinance custody account or one of its sales channels.

1.8 Appropriation of income

The net income of the sub-funds is distributed annually to the investors in the accounting currency within four months of the close of the financial year. Capital gains realised on the sale of assets and rights may be distributed by the fund management company or retained for the purpose of reinvestment.

1.9 Investment objective and investment policy of the investment fund

1.9.1 Sustainability

Overview of ESG approaches for all sub-funds

- ESG 25 Fund
- ESG 50 Fund
- ESG 75 Fund
- ESG 100 Fund

The goal of the sustainability concept applicable to all sub-funds is to integrate ESG aspects into various steps of the investment process by providing guidance on identifying sustainability-related opportunities and reducing certain sustainability risks. The evaluation of the sustainability of investment instruments is based on data from the respective data providers or their subsidiaries. These can be found in the following sections.

The ESG approaches listed below, or a combination thereof, may be used for sustainable investments:

ESG integration

The asset manager (UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG) defines sustainability as the ability to leverage the environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors of business practices to generate opportunities and mitigate risks that contribute to the long-term performance of issuers ("sustainability"). The asset manager believes that by taking these factors into consideration, a more informed investment decision is made.

ESG integration is implemented by considering material ESG risks as part of the research process. For investments, this process uses the asset manager's ESG Material Issues Framework, which identifies financially relevant factors that may impact investment decisions. The identification of ESG factors as financially relevant leads analysts to focus on sustainability factors that can impact investment returns. In addition, ESG integration can identify opportunities for engagement to improve the ESG risk profile, thereby mitigating the potentially negative impact of ESG issues on investment financial performance. The asset manager uses a system that utilises internal and/or external ESG data sources to identify investments with material ESG risks. External data sources include, in particular, ESG research and ESG data providers MSCI ESG Research and Sustainalytics for general ESG data such as ESG ratings, ESG scores, business practices, greenhouse gas emissions), which may be supplemented by external ESG specialty data providers such as ISS Ethix for controversial weapons. The analysis of material sustainability/ESG issues can include many different aspects such as: Carbon footprint, health and well-being, human rights, supply chain management, fair customer treatment and corporate governance. When allocating funds to the underlying strategies, including target funds, the asset manager takes into account the concept of ESG integration. In the case of strategies

managed by UBS Asset Management, the asset manager identifies ESG-integrated assets based on the ESG integration research process described above. Similar sustainability criteria are applied to investments in passive or rule-based strategies, but without specifying the data providers and sources or the precise operationalisation of the criteria. In doing so, the asset manager evaluates the passive or rules-based strategies to ensure that they meet UBS sustainability standards.

Similar sustainability criteria are applied to investments in strategies from external asset managers, but without specifying the data providers and sources or the precise operationalisation of the criteria. In doing so, the asset manager evaluates the strategies of external asset managers to ensure that they meet UBS sustainability standards.

Exclusions (negative screening)

When the sub-funds invest in actively managed UBS Asset Management Sustainability Focus funds or strategies, they use exclusion guidelines such as production of controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, and biological, chemical or nuclear weapons). Data from an external consultant is used to identify such companies (ISS Ethix - <https://www.issgovernance.com/esg/screening/#controversial-weapons>). The external advisor provides data for a screening list from companies involved in manufacturing, sales or distribution.

The applicable exclusion criteria and thresholds are publicly available and regularly updated (UBS Asset Management Exclusion Policy or "Sustainability Exclusion Policy": <https://www.ubs.com/global/en/asset-management/investment-capabilities/sustainability.html>). Similar sustainability criteria are applied to investments in strategies from external asset managers, but without specifying the data providers and sources or the precise operationalisation of the criteria. In doing so, the asset manager evaluates the strategies of external asset managers to ensure that they meet UBS sustainability standards and seeks to engage in an active dialogue to bring external asset managers to a level equivalent to the UBS approach over time.

In evaluating these strategies, the asset manager pays particular attention to the existing resources of the external asset managers in the ESG area, such as the quality of the team of research and investment staff dedicated to ESG issues, experience of individual staff in the sustainability area, analytical and research tools used to assess the ESG risks of companies, and the investment process with respect to the consideration of ESG risks in portfolio construction.

The asset manager compares the ESG approaches of the external asset managers with its own ESG approaches, as appropriate, to gain an additional perspective on the external asset managers' ability to actually achieve their stated sustainability goals.

Best-in-class approach: Strategies or target funds classified by UBS Asset Management as ESG leader equities or ESG leader bonds invest in such a way that the "asset-weighted" sustainability profile of the sub-fund, based on data and analysis from internal or recognised external data providers, is above average compared with a traditional benchmark.

- ESG leader equities: equities of companies that are already better at dealing with a range of critical ESG issues and better at exploiting ESG opportunities than their peers.
- ESG leader bonds: bonds issued by companies that are already better at dealing with a range of critical ESG issues and better at exploiting opportunities than their peers.
- Units of collective investment schemes that pursue an approach that enhances the sustainability profile of the respective sub-fund compared with an investment without an ESG objective (broad market index/reference).

Stewardship (active ownership): Where possible, all strategies or target funds categorised by UBS Asset Management as sustainability focus funds involve active engagement with companies to

target identified ESG risks and opportunities through direct dialogue. Further details can be found in the UBS Asset Management Stewardship Annual Report at the following link: <https://www.ubs.com/global/en/assetmanagement/capabilities/sustainable-investing/stewardship-engagement.html>

Exercise of voting rights: Where possible, a policy-driven process for exercising voting rights is applied to all equity-based target funds. The dedicated proxy voting policy is publicly available at: <https://www.ubs.com/global/en/asset-management/investment-capabilities/sustainability.html>

Sustainable thematic investments: Strategies or target funds classified by UBS Asset Management as ESG-themed equities or green, social and sustainability bonds, and development bonds invest in such a way that investments are identified and aggregated into a thematic investment universe based on internal and external data sources such as analyses of the EU Green Bond Standard.

ESG-themed equities: Equities in companies that sell products and services that address specific environmental or social challenges and/or whose businesses manage a single ESG factor particularly well, such as gender equality.

Green, social and sustainability bonds: Includes bonds that fund environmental projects, social welfare agencies, or other sustainable issues. Issuers of such bonds typically include companies, municipalities and development banks.

Development bonds: Bonds with a development objective issued by multilateral development banks (MDBs). MDBs are supported by various governments with the objective of financing sustainable economic growth.

Other:

Strategies or target funds categorised by UBS Asset Management as e-tilting take into account investment risks related to climate change. E-tilting is a modern way of indexing and was developed in part to meet the needs of investors who want to improve their environmental exposure within ESG factors while maintaining a broad and diversified universe to invest in. By rebalancing standard market capitalisation (index) weights based on specific environmental metrics and thus moving away from standard market capitalisation weights, e-tilted solutions increase exposure to companies and issuers that have superior environmental features compared with traditional indexes while maintaining a broad and diversified investment universe. In contrast to a best-in-class approach, companies with a poorer environmental profile (compared with the weighted average of applied environmental metrics of the benchmark index, such as CO₂ intensity) remain in the portfolio, but they are underweighted compared with their weight in the benchmark index.

«– ESG 25 Fund»

Asset class	Share	Traditional, non-sustainable benchmark
Swiss Bonds	39%	SBI AAA-BBB (Total Return)
Global Bonds hedged CHF	19%	Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex CH (hedged CHF)
EM Bonds hedged CHF	7%	70% JPMorgan EMBI Global Diversified (hedged CHF) und 30% JPMorgan CEMBI Broad Diversified (hedged CHF)
Swiss Equity	7%	SPI (Total Return)
Global Equity	8%	MSCI World ex CH Index (net div. reinv.)
Global Equity hedged CHF	6%	MSCI World ex CH Index (hedged CHF) (net div. reinv.)
EM Equity	4%	MSCI Emerging Market Index (net div. reinv.)
Swiss Real Estate	10%	SXI Real Estate Funds Broad (Total Return)

«– ESG 50 Fund»

Asset class	Share	Traditional, non-sustainable benchmark
Swiss Bonds	20%	SBI AAA-BBB (Total Return)
Global Bonds hedged CHF	13%	Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex CH (hedged CHF)
EM Bonds hedged CHF	7%	70% JPMorgan EMBI Global Diversified (hedged CHF) and 30% JPMorgan CEMBI Broad Diversified (hedged CHF)
Swiss Equity	14%	SPI (Total Return)
Global Equity	17%	MSCI World ex CH Index (net div. reinv.)
Global Equity hedged CHF	11%	MSCI World ex CH Index (hedged CHF) (net div. reinv.)
EM Equity	8%	MSCI Emerging Market Index (net div. reinv.)
Swiss Real Estate	10%	SXI Real Estate Funds Broad (Total Return)

«– ESG 75 Fund»

Asset class	Share	Traditional, non-sustainable benchmark
Swiss Bonds	7%	SBI AAA-BBB (Total Return)
Global Bonds hedged CHF	4%	Bloomberg Global Aggregate ex CH (hedged CHF)
EM Bonds hedged CHF	4%	70% JPMorgan EMBI Global Diversified (hedged CHF) and 30% JPMorgan CEMBI Broad Diversified (hedged CHF)
Swiss Equity	20%	SPI (Total Return)
Global Equity	13%	MSCI World ex CH Index (net div. reinv.)
Global Equity hedged CHF	30%	MSCI World ex CH Index (hedged CHF) (net div. reinv.)
EM Equity	12%	MSCI Emerging Market Index (net div. reinv.)
Swiss Real Estate	10%	SXI Real Estate Funds Broad (Total Return)

«– ESG 100 Fund»

Asset class	Share	Traditional, non-sustainable benchmark
Swiss Equity	27%	SPI (Total Return)
Global Equity	9%	MSCI World ex CH Index (net div. reinv.)
Global Equity hedged CHF	48%	MSCI World ex CH Index (hedged CHF) (net div. reinv.)
EM Equity	16%	MSCI Emerging Market Index (net div. reinv.)

The sustainability of investment instruments in the investment universe of the respective traditional, non-sustainable benchmark (for further details on the composition, please refer to the table above) is characterised by an evaluation prepared by the respective index provider or their subsidiaries with an ESG score of the independent data providers ranging from 0 to a maximum of 10 (typically). The ESG score is simultaneously assigned a letter rating from CCC to a maximum of AAA.

When constructing the portfolio of sub-assets, the asset manager increases the share-weighted ESG score of the sub-funds in relation to the respective traditional, non-sustainable benchmark, which does not have an explicit sustainability objective. The extent of the improvement in the share-weighted ESG score depends on the weighted average ESG rating of the components of the traditional, non-sustainable benchmark at the time of calculation. The lower the average ESG rating of the components of the traditional, non-sustainable benchmark, the greater the percentage improvement in the weighted ESG score of the respective sub-fund and vice versa. When constructing the portfolio, the asset manager selects the investment instruments with the goal, among other things, that the weighted ESG score is higher than the weighted ESG score of the respective traditional, non-sustainable benchmark.

At the same time, the portfolio of the respective sub-fund is constructed in such a way that it has a lower weighted average CO₂ intensity (WACI) compared with the respective traditional, non-sustainable benchmark, as measured by CO₂ key figures of the respective index provider or its subsidiaries. CO₂ intensity is defined as CO₂ emissions in tonnes/revenue of the company or emitter

concerned (WACI). The CO₂ emissions in tonnes are determined on the basis of the emission values of companies in the two areas "Scope 1" (direct release of climate-damaging gases by the company itself) and "Scope 2" (indirect release of climate-damaging gases by the company's energy suppliers) determined and made available by the respective index provider or its subsidiaries.

To assess sustainability, mainly data and analyses from recognised external data providers are used. External data providers include in particular ESG Research and ESG data providers MSCI ESG Research (<https://www.msci.com/research/esg-research>) for general ESG data such as ESG ratings, ESG scores, business practices, and Trucost () for greenhouse gas emissions, which can be supplemented by external ESG specialty data providers such as ISS Ethix for controversial weapons. The analysis of sustainability/ ESG criteria may, amongst others, include the following aspects: environment, employees and suppliers, buyers and customers, management. In those cases where actual or specific ESG data or analysis is not available, estimates and approximations and other appropriate ESG data providers may also be used.

Non-compliance with sustainability criteria:

It may not be possible to ensure compliance with the sustainability criteria described at all times. For example, as a result of low or no ESG data coverage (e.g. no ESG rating). In such cases, up to a maximum of 30% of the assets of all sub-funds may be invested in assets that do not meet the sustainability requirements in accordance with the aforementioned sustainability approach "exclusions". However, even for these investments (excluding ETFs and derivatives), the principles of the UN Global Compact must be observed and not breached in any respect.

Risks associated with the application of sustainability approaches:

The absence of established standards and harmonised definitions in the field of sustainable investing can lead to different interpretations and approaches in determining and implementing sustainable investment goals, which can make it difficult to compare different sustainable financial products. The lack of international standardisation affords the asset manager a certain degree of subjective discretion in the structure and application of sustainability approaches in the investment process, and limits the ability to track this. The asset manager then bases its analysis process on data obtained from the respective companies themselves or from third-party providers, the accuracy and completeness of which can only be partially verified by the asset manager. The supply and availability of data is limited. The asset manager relies solely on the data available to it when using sustainability approaches. In particular, "exclusions" only apply to companies and issuers for which relevant data is available.

The application of sustainability approaches in the investment process may influence the performance of the assets of an ESG sub-fund. Accordingly, the assets of an ESG sub-fund may perform differently and may be less diversified than a similar investment fund which invests without regard to ESG factors. The application of exclusions in an ESG sub-fund's investment process may also result in an ESG sub-fund not making or disposing of investments and excluding entire economic sectors with a positive return outlook, which may adversely affect the sub-fund's performance.

ESG risks

An "ESG risk" is an environmental, social or governance event or condition, the occurrence of which could cause an actual or potential material adverse effect on the value of the investment. If a sustainability risk associated with an investment materialises, this could lead to a loss in the value of an investment.

Investments are selected in part based on external ESG research and data providers as well as internal analyst assessments of an investment's sustainability profile. This can represent an additional risk for investors, as sustainability profiles are used to determine suitable investments, which are partly based on subjective and/ or qualitative assessments that could deviate from the underlying

actual facts. As there is currently no universally accepted valuation benchmark for sustainability levels, an incorrect assessment of sustainability levels may result in a risk-return profile of the sub-funds that is disadvantageous for the investor and/or may cause the reporting to deviate from the fundamentally correct level.

Sustainability focus funds

Sub-funds categorised by UBS Asset Management as sustainability focus funds pursue one or more of the aforementioned sustainability approaches and have a specific ESG characteristic or sustainability objective defined in their investment policy <https://www.ubs.com/global/en/asset-management/investment-capabilities/sustainability.html>. This UBS Asset Management ESG categorisation is listed in the investment objective of the sub-funds concerned.

1.9.2 Investment objective and policy of the sub-funds

Detailed information on the investment policy and its restrictions, as well as the permitted investment techniques and instruments (in particular derivative financial instruments and their scope) are contained in the fund contract (cf. Part II §§ 7-15).

The investment objective of all sub-funds is mainly to achieve an optimal total return within the individual sub-funds by means of a balanced risk strategy or a risk strategy with a focus on equities through investments in other investment funds (target funds) and taking into account the sustainability criteria mentioned below. UBS Asset Management categorises all sub-funds as actively managed **sustainability focus funds**. The asset manager will seek through its investments in target funds to have at least an MSCI ESG fund rating (benchmark index) of BB (scale CCC to AAA, with AAA being the best sustainability rating) or better, if available. MSCI ESG fund rating information is publicly available at: <https://www.msci.com/our-solutions/esg-investing/esg-fund-ratings>. A better ESG score than that of the benchmark index is targeted for the sub-funds. The calculation basis for the sub-funds is a weighted average of the individual ESG scores of the portfolio holdings at individual security level, respectively aggregated at target fund level. In particular, a lower carbon footprint is considered for the equity and bond portion than the benchmark index, and a lower weighted carbon intensity for the overall portfolio than that of the benchmark index. All CO₂ metrics are based on Scope 1 and Scope 2. Due to the multi-asset fund structure, sustainable target funds and strategies may be used that employ one or a combination of the following sustainability approaches: **Exclusions (negative screening), best-in-class approach, ESG integration approach, stewardship (active ownership), voting, engagement and other** (target funds and strategies categorised as e-tilting funds by UBS Asset Management). For more information on these categories, see section 1.9.1 Sustainability criteria.

– ESG 25 Fund

The sub-fund invests globally in bonds, equities and real estate as a fund-of-funds. The sub-fund is actively managed and, as a sustainability focus fund, also pursues the above-mentioned sustainability objective. The strategic equity portion is 25% and the strategic foreign currency portion is 12%. The proportion of equity investments ranges between 17.5% and 32.5% of the net assets. The fund management company may invest for the sub-fund up to 50% of the sub-fund's assets in units of each of the target funds "UBS (CH) Investment Fund – Bonds CHF Domestic ESG Passive II" and "UBS (CH) Investment Fund – Bonds CHF Foreign ESG Passive II". Detailed information on the sustainability criteria of these target funds can be found in the fund documents of the "UBS (CH) Investment Fund". The composition of the customised benchmark can be found in the annual and semi-annual reports.

– ESG 50 Fund

The sub-fund invests globally in bonds, equities and real estate as a fund-of-funds. The sub-fund is actively managed and, as a sustainability focus fund, also pursues the above-mentioned sustainability objective. The strategic equity portion is 50% and the strategic

foreign currency portion is 25%. The proportion of equity investments ranges between 40% and 60% of the net assets. The maximum foreign currency weighting is 30%. The fund management company may invest for the sub-fund up to 40% of the sub-fund's assets in units of each of the target funds "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive II" and "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive (CHF hedged) II". Detailed information on the sustainability criteria of these target funds can be found in the fund documents of the "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund". The composition of the customised benchmark can be found in the annual and semi-annual reports.

– ESG 75 Fund

The sub-fund invests globally in bonds, equities and real estate as a fund-of-funds. The sub-fund is actively managed and, as a sustainability focus fund, also pursues the above-mentioned sustainability objective. The strategic equity portion is 75% and the strategic foreign currency portion is 25%. The proportion of equity investments ranges between 60% and 90% of the net assets. The maximum foreign currency weighting is 30%. The fund management company may invest for the sub-fund up to 55% of the sub-fund's assets in units of each of the target funds "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive II" and "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive (CHF hedged) II". Detailed information on the sustainability criteria of these target funds can be found in the fund documents of the "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund". The composition of the customised benchmark can be found in the annual and semi-annual reports.

– ESG 100 Fund

The sub-fund invests globally in equities as a fund-of-funds. The sub-fund is actively managed and, as a sustainability focus fund, also pursues the above-mentioned sustainability objective. The strategic equity portion is 100% and the strategic foreign currency portion is 25%. The proportion of equity investments ranges between 95% and 100% of the net assets. The maximum foreign currency weighting is 30%. The fund management company may invest up to 35% of the sub-fund's assets in units of the target fund "UBS (CH) Investment Fund – Equities Switzerland ESG Passive All II" and up to 70% of the sub-fund's assets in units of each of the target funds "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive II" and "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive (CHF hedged) II". Detailed information on the sustainability criteria of these target funds can be found in the fund documents of the "UBS (CH) Investment Fund" and "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund". The composition of the customised benchmark can be found in the annual and semi-annual reports.

Collateral strategy for securities lending transactions and transactions in derivative financial instruments:

Counterparty risks may occur in connection with securities lending transactions and transactions in derivative financial instruments. These risks are minimised as follows:

Collateralisation is required to the following extent:

All loans under securities lending transactions must be collateralised in full, with the value of the collateral amounting to at least 105% of the market value of the lent securities. Individual items of collateral may also be valued at a discount. This discount is based on the volatility of the markets and the forecast liquidity of the collateral. The collateralisation of derivatives transactions is based on the relevant rules for settling such types of transaction. Derivatives transactions settled centrally are always collateralised. The extent and amount are based on the respective regulations of the central counterparty or clearing house.

For derivatives transactions not settled centrally, the fund management company or its agents may enter into mutual collateralisation agreements with the counterparties. The value of the collateral exchanged must always be at least equivalent to the replacement value of the derivatives transactions outstanding. Individual items

of collateral may also be valued at a discount. This discount is based on the volatility of the markets and the forecast liquidity of the collateral.

The following types of collateral are permitted:

- Equities traded on an exchange or other market open to the public which have a high level of liquidity and are included in a benchmark index.
- Listed ETFs in the form of securities funds, other funds for traditional investments under Swiss law or UCITS are deemed equivalent to equities if they track one of the aforementioned indices and replicate it physically. Swap-based, synthetically replicating ETFs are not permitted.
- Bonds traded on an exchange or other market open to the public where the issuer has a first-class credit rating. No rating is required for government bonds issued by the USA, Japan, the UK, Germany or Switzerland (including federal states and cantons).
- Tradable treasury bills and notes with a government guarantee are deemed equivalent to government bonds if the government or issuer has a first-class rating or they are issued by the USA, Japan, the UK, Germany or Switzerland (including federal states and cantons).
- Money market funds, if they meet the AMAS or CESR Guidelines for Money Market Funds, can be redeemed daily, and are of high quality or are classified as first-class by the fund management company.
- Cash in a freely convertible currency.

The safety margins are as follows:

The following minimum discounts (% deduction from market value) apply to the collateralisation of loans under securities lending transactions:

Listed equities and ETFs	8%
Government bonds (including treasury bills and notes) issued or guaranteed by the USA, the UK, Japan, Germany or Switzerland (including cantons and municipalities)	0%
Other government bonds (including treasury bills and notes)	2%
Corporate bonds	4%
Cash, if not in a fund currency	3%
Money market funds	4%

The following minimum discounts (% deduction from market value) apply to the collateralisation of derivatives not settled centrally, provided a collateralisation agreement has been entered into with the counterparty:

Cash	0%
Government bonds with a residual term of up to 1 year	1-3%
Government bonds with a residual term of 1 to 5 years	3-5%
Government bonds with a residual term of 5 to 10 years	4-6%
Government bonds with a residual term of over 10 years	5-7%

Cash collateral may be reinvested as follows and with the following risks:

Sight deposits or deposits with a short notice period, government bonds with a high credit rating, money market instruments with counterparties with a high credit rating and money market funds subject to the AMAS or CESR Guidelines for Money Market Funds. Cash collateral must always be reinvested in the same currency as the collateral is received in. The fund management company regularly monitors the risks from reinvesting cash collateral. These investments are nevertheless subject to credit risk and the value can be impacted by fluctuations. In addition, a certain level of liquidity risk cannot be excluded.

1.9.3 Use of derivatives

The fund management company may use derivatives. However, even in exceptional market conditions, these may not result in a deviation from the investment objectives or a change in the investment character of the sub-funds. Commitment Approach I is applied to the assessment of risk.

Derivatives form part of the investment strategy and are not used solely to hedge investment positions. In connection with collective investment schemes, derivatives may be used only for currency hedging purposes, with the exception of the hedging of market, interest rate and credit risks in the case of collective investment schemes for which the risks can be determined and measured unequivocally.

Only basic types of derivatives may be used, i.e. call or put options, credit default swaps (CDS), swaps, and futures and forward transactions, as described in more detail in the fund contract (cf. § 12), provided the underlying securities are permitted as investments under 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. In addition to market risks, derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the party to the contract may not be able to meet its obligations and may thus cause a financial loss.

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 size of this premium depends, among other things, on the probability of a loss event occurring and the maximum size of the loss; both factors are generally difficult to assess, which increases the risk associated with the CDS. The sub-funds may act as both risk buyers and risk sellers.

Even in exceptional market conditions, the use of these instruments may not result in the sub-funds' assets being leveraged, neither may they correspond to a short sale.

Detailed information on the investment policy and its restrictions, as well as the permitted investment techniques and instruments (in particular derivative financial instruments and their scope) are contained in the fund contract (cf. Part II, §§ 7-15).

1.10 Net asset value

The net asset value of a unit a sub-fund is determined by the market value of a sub-fund's assets, less all the fund liabilities of this sub-fund, divided by the number of units in circulation. This is rounded to CHF 0.01.

1.11 Fees and incidental costs

1.11.1 Fees and incidental costs charged to the sub-funds' assets (excerpt from § 19 of the fund contract)

Monthly flat-rate management fee of the

– ESG 25 Fund	0.0867% (1.04% p.a.)
– ESG 50 Fund	0.0925% (1.11% p.a.)
– ESG 75 Fund	0.0967% (1.16% p.a.)
– ESG 100 Fund	0.104% (1.25% p.a.)

The fee is used for the administration, asset management and distribution of the sub-funds and to compensate the custodian bank for the services it provides.

§ 19 of the fund contract shows which fees and incidental costs are not covered by the flat-rate management fee.

The management fee of the target funds in which investments are made may not exceed 2%. The maximum rate of the management fee of the target funds in which investments are made must be disclosed in the annual report.

1.11.2 Total expense ratio

The coefficient of the total costs charged to the sub-funds' assets on an ongoing basis (total expense ratio, TER) was:

– ESG 25 Fund
2020/21: 0.88%
2021/22: 0.87%
2022/23: 1.09%

– ESG 50 Fund
2020/21: 0.92%
2021/22: 0.91%
2022/23: 1.16%

– ESG 75 Fund

2020/21: 0.98%

2021/22: 0.97%

2022/23: 1.21%

– ESG 100 Fund

2020/21: 1.01%

2021/22: 0.98%

2022/23: 1.23%

1.11.3 Payment of retrocessions and rebates

The fund management company and its agents may pay retrocessions as remuneration for distribution activity in respect of units in sub-funds in or from Switzerland. This remuneration may be deemed payment for the following services in particular:

- production of advertising material
- training of sales representatives
- any activity aimed at promoting the distribution or transfer of units in sub-funds.

Retrocessions are not deemed to be rebates even if they are ultimately passed on, in full or in part, to the investors.

The recipients of the retrocessions must ensure transparent disclosure and inform investors, unsolicited and free of charge, about the amount of remuneration they may receive for distributing.

On request, the recipients of retrocessions must disclose the amounts they actually receive for distributing the collective investment schemes of the investors concerned.

The fund management company and its agents do not pay any rebates in connection with distributing in or from Switzerland to reduce the fees or costs incurred by the investor and charged to the fund.

1.11.4 Fees and incidental costs charged to the investor (excerpt from §18 of the fund contract)

Issuing commission accruing to the fund management company, custodian bank and/or distributors in Switzerland and abroad	max. 3%
Redemption commission accruing to the fund management company, custodian bank and/or distributors in Switzerland and abroad	max. 2%

1.11.5 Commission sharing agreements and soft commissions

The fund management company has not concluded commission sharing agreements.

The fund management company has not concluded agreements in respect of soft commissions.

1.11.6 Investments in related collective investment schemes

No issuing and redemption commissions are charged in the case of investments in other collective investment schemes that are managed directly or indirectly by the fund management company itself or a company with which it is related by virtue of common management or control or by way of a significant direct or indirect interest.

1.12 Viewing the reports

The prospectus with integrated fund contract, the key investor information document/basic information sheet, and the annual or semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the fund management company, the custodian bank and all distributors.

1.13 Legal form of the investment fund

PF Pension is a contractual umbrella fund under Swiss law of the "other funds for traditional investments" type in accordance with the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of 23 June 2006.

The sub-funds are based upon a collective investment agreement, under which the fund management company undertakes to provide the investor with a stake in the relevant sub-fund in propor-

tion 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.

1.14 The material risks

The main risks associated with the sub-fund are normal market fluctuations and other risks associated with investments in securities. There is no guarantee that the value of the investments will increase. Both the value and the income of the investments can fall or rise. There is no guarantee that the investment objective will actually be achieved. There is no guarantee that investors will obtain a specific income or be able to redeem the units with the fund management company at a specific price.

1.15 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 (Art. 78 para. 2 CISA), 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. The fund management company assesses the liquidity of the sub-funds on a monthly basis under various scenarios and documents these. In particular, the fund management company has defined and implemented processes that enable, among other things, the identification, monitoring and reporting of liquidity risks. 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.

1.16 Fund-of-funds structure

As the individual sub-funds invest predominantly in other collective investment schemes and only make direct investments to a limited extent, PF Pension is considered to be a fund of funds.

This special structure of PF Pension has the following main **advantages** over funds that invest directly:

- By investing in a few already existing units of other collective investment schemes with large assets, it is possible to offer an investment vehicle that complies with the provisions of the Federal Act on the Vesting of Occupational Old Age, Survivors' and Invalidity Benefits (OPA) and its ordinances (OPO 2 and 3) at a lower cost than would be possible with a newly launched direct-investment fund with smaller assets.
- Even if the investor's available funds are invested directly in units of existing collective investment schemes, the various collective investment schemes must be combined in a managed portfolio in order to comply with the provisions of OPA and OPO 2 and 3. In contrast to the managed portfolio, a fund of funds structure allows investors to be allocated a certain number of units in a single collective investment scheme with a single net asset value, which is useful for transparency. In addition, the regular need for adjustments to comply with the aforementioned regulations is a much greater administrative burden for managed portfolios, as each investor's managed portfolio must be individually adjusted. Ultimately, this additional expense would have to be borne by the investors.

The main **disadvantage** of a fund of funds structure compared with funds that invest directly is:

- Indirect costs are also incurred at the level of the individual sub-funds, but are charged directly to that sub-fund.
- Certain fees, incidental expenses and expenses may be incurred twice when investing in units of existing collective investment schemes (e.g. fees charged by the custodian bank and the

central administration, management/advisory commissions and issue/redemption commissions¹ of the target funds in which the investment was made). These fees, incidental expenses and expenses are charged both at the level of the target fund and at the level of the fund of funds itself.

1.17 Due diligence in the acquisition of target funds

The target funds are selected according to quantitative and qualitative criteria. The quantitative analysis examines the historical relationship between risk and return over various time horizons. In qualitative terms, an in-depth assessment is made of the fund company's reputation, its corporate infrastructure, its investment style, its investment processes and its internal risk controls. Both the qualitative and quantitative assessment results are subject to regular review. In addition, when implementing the investment strategy it is checked whether the target fund can also be integrated coherently and usefully in the overall portfolio context with regard to diversification, cluster risks and volatility, etc.

2. Information on the fund management company

2.1 General information on the fund management company

The fund management company is UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG. The fund management company, which has its registered office in Basel, has been active in the fund business since its formation as an Aktiengesellschaft (joint-stock company) in 1959.

2.2 Further information on the fund management company

As at 31 December 2022, the fund management company managed a total of 407 securities funds and eight real estate funds in Switzerland with assets totalling CHF 302,081 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
Francesca Gigli Prym, Member
Managing Director, UBS Fund Management (Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg
Dr Michèle Sennhauser, Member
Executive Director, UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, Zurich
Franz Gysin, Independent Member
Werner Strebel, Independent Member

Executive Board

Eugène Del Cioppo, CEO
Georg Pfister, Deputy CEO and Operating Office, Finance, HR
Urs Fäs, Real Estate Funds
Christel Müller, Business Risk Management
Thomas Reisser, Compliance & Operational Risk Control
Matthias Börlin, Admin, Custody & Tax Oversight
Daniel Diaz, Delegation & Investment Risk Management
Melanie Gut, Corporate & Regulatory Governance
Patric Schläpfer, Corporate Services
Hubert Zeller, White Labelling Solutions Switzerland

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 has been fully paid up. UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG is a wholly owned group company of UBS Group AG.

2.5 Transfer of investment decisions and other specific tasks

The investment decisions of the umbrella fund are transferred to UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, Zurich. The administration of the sub-funds, in particular accounting, calculation of the net asset value, tax settlement, operation of IT systems and preparation of statements of accounts, has been transferred to Northern Trust Global Services SE, Leudelange, Luxembourg, Basel branch. The exact way this work is to be executed is regulated in a contract concluded between the parties. All other fund management duties and the monitoring of other delegated duties are carried out in Switzerland.

2.6 Exercise of membership and creditors' rights

The fund management company exercises the membership and creditors' rights associated with the investments of the sub-funds it manages independently and exclusively in the interests of the investors. The fund management company will, upon request, provide investors with information on the exercise of membership and creditors' rights.

In the case of scheduled routine transactions, the fund management company is free to exercise membership and creditors' rights itself or to delegate their exercise to the custodian bank or a third party and to waive the exercise of membership and creditors' rights.

In the case of all other events that might have a lasting impact on the interests of the investors, such as, in particular, the exercise of membership and creditors' rights the fund management company holds as a shareholder or creditor of the custodian bank or another related legal entity, the fund management company will exercise the voting rights itself or issue explicit instructions. In such cases, it may base its actions on information it receives from the custodian bank, the asset manager, the company concerned, or from voting rights advisors or other third parties, or that it ascertains from the media.

3. Information on the custodian bank

3.1 General information on the fund management company

The custodian bank is UBS Switzerland AG. The bank was founded in 2014 as a stock corporation with its registered office in Zurich, and with effect from 14 June 2015, it took over the Private and Corporate Banking business booked in Switzerland as well as the Wealth Management business of UBS AG booked in Switzerland.

3.2 Further information on the custodian bank

As a universal bank, UBS Switzerland AG offers a wide range of banking services. The custodian bank was registered with the US tax authorities as a Reporting Financial Institution under a Model 2 IGA pursuant to sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, including the corresponding rulings, "FATCA").

UBS Switzerland AG is a group company of UBS Group AG. With consolidated total assets of USD 1,104,364 million and published capital and reserves of USD 57,218 million as at 31 December 2022, UBS Group AG is financially one of the strongest banks in the world. It employs a staff of 72,597 worldwide and has an extensive network of branches.

The custodian bank may transfer the safekeeping of the sub-funds' assets to third-party custodians and central securities depositories in Switzerland or abroad, provided this is in the interests of proper management. In respect of financial instruments, such transfer

¹ See point 1.11 in connection with the debiting of issuing and redemption commissions

may be made only to regulated third-party custodians and central securities depositories. This does not apply to mandatory safekeeping at a location where the transfer of safekeeping to regulated third-party custodians and central securities depositories is not possible, in particular owing to mandatory legal provisions or to the particular arrangements for the investment product in question. This is accompanied by the following risks: The use of third-party custodians and central securities depositories means that deposited securities are no longer owned solely by the fund management company, which instead becomes only a co-owner. Furthermore, if the third-party custodians and central securities depositories are not subject to supervision, they are unlikely to meet the organisational requirements imposed on Swiss banks. The custodian bank is liable for damage or loss caused by its agents unless it is able to prove that it exercised the due diligence required in the circumstances in respect of selection, instruction, and monitoring.

4. Information on third parties

4.1 Paying agents

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

4.2 Distributor

PostFinance AG has been exclusively entrusted with the distribution and safekeeping of the units of the sub-funds.

4.3 Transfer of investment decisions and other specific tasks

The investment decisions of the umbrella fund are delegated to UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, Zurich. UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG is an asset manager and, as an asset manager of collective investment schemes in Switzerland, is subject to supervision by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA.

UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG has many years of experience in asset management and an extensive knowledge of the investment markets of the umbrella fund. Precise details of how their remit is to be fulfilled are laid down in an asset management agreement between UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG and UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG.

5. Further information

5.1 Key data

Security number	– ESG 25 Fund	1 205 626
	– ESG 50 Fund	1 205 620
	– ESG 75 Fund	31 679 313
	– ESG 100 Fund	48 478 168
ISIN	– ESG 25 Fund	CH0012056260
	– ESG 50 Fund	CH0012056203
	– ESG 75 Fund	CH0316793139
	– ESG 100 Fund	CH0484781684
Accounting currency	Swiss franc (CHF)	

5.2 Publication of official notices by the umbrella fund and sub-funds

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.postfinance.ch/fonds.

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 umbrella fund and/or a sub-fund, the corresponding notice will be published by the fund management company with Swiss Fund Data AG (www.swissfunddata.ch).

Prices for each sub-fund are published for all unit classes for each day on which units are issued or redeemed (daily) on the website

of Swiss Fund Data AG at www.postfinance.ch/fonds, on the Internet at www.ubs.com/fonds as well as in any other electronic media and Swiss and international newspapers.

5.3 Sales restrictions

Units of this umbrella fund or the sub-funds may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States.

Units of this umbrella fund or the sub-funds 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) resides 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 umbrella fund and the sub-funds.

PostFinance does not sell funds to persons domiciled outside of Switzerland. In these countries, the sub-funds of this umbrella fund are not regarded as offered and are not available.

6. Further investment information

6.1 Profile of the typical Investor

– ESG 25 Fund

The sub-fund is suitable for risk-conscious investors who accept short-term price fluctuations and are pursuing a returns-oriented strategy. The sub-fund seeks long-term capital appreciation that supplements interest and dividend income with capital gains and may not be suitable for investors who intend to withdraw their money from the sub-fund within at least five years.

– ESG 50 Fund

– ESG 75 Fund

The sub-funds are suitable for investors with a higher risk tolerance who accept greater price fluctuations and are pursuing a capital gains-oriented investment strategy. The sub-funds seek to achieve long-term capital appreciation through capital gains supplemented by interest and dividend income and may not be suitable for investors who intend to withdraw their money from the respective sub-funds within at least five years.

– ESG 100 Fund

The sub-fund is suitable for investors with a higher risk tolerance who accept greater price fluctuations and are pursuing a capital gains-oriented investment strategy. The sub-fund seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation through capital gains supplemented by dividend income and may not be suitable for investors who intend to withdraw their money from the sub-fund within at least nine years.

7. Detailed regulations

All further information on the umbrella fund and sub-funds, such as the method used for the valuation of the sub-funds' assets, a list of all fees and incidental costs charged to the investor and the sub-funds, and the appropriation of net income, can be found in detail in the fund contract.

Part II Fund contract

I. Basic principles

§ 1 Name of the fund, name and registered office of the fund management company, custodian bank and asset manager

1. A contractual umbrella fund of the type "other funds for traditional investments" (referred to as "umbrella fund") has been established under the name PF Pension in accordance with Art. 25 et seqq. in conjunction with Art. 68 et seqq. and Art. 92 et seqq. of the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of 23 June 2006 (CISA), which is divided into the following sub-funds:

- ESG 25 Fund
- ESG 50 Fund
- ESG 75 Fund
- ESG 100 Fund

2. The fund management company is UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG, Basel.
3. The custodian bank is UBS Switzerland AG, Zurich.
4. The asset manager is UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, Zurich.

II. Rights and obligations of the parties to the contract

§ 2 The fund contract

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 the present fund contract and the applicable provisions of the legislation on collective investment schemes.

§ 3 The 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. It decides in particular on the issue of units, the investments and their valuation. It calculates the net asset value of the sub-funds and determines the issue and redemption prices of units as well as distributions of income. It exercises all rights associated with the sub-funds.
2. The fund management company and its agents are subject to the duties of loyalty, due diligence and disclosure. They act independently and exclusively in the interests of the investors. They implement the organisational measures that are necessary for proper management. They 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 transfer investment decisions and specific tasks for all or individual sub-funds to third parties, provided this is in the interests of proper management. It exclusively commissions persons who have the necessary skills, knowledge and experience for this activity and the required licences. It carefully instructs and monitors the third parties brought in.
Investment decisions may only be transferred to asset managers who have the necessary authorisation.
The fund management company remains responsible for fulfilling its supervisory duties and safeguards the interests of investors when transferring tasks. The fund management company is liable for the actions of persons to whom it has transferred tasks as for its own actions.

4. The fund management company may, with the consent of the custodian bank, submit a change to the present fund contract to the supervisory authority for approval (cf. § 26).
5. The fund management company may, in accordance with the provisions set down under § 24, merge individual sub-funds with other sub-funds or with other investment funds or, in accordance with the provisions set down under § 25, dissolve them.
6. The fund management company is entitled to receive the fees stipulated in §§ 18 and 19. It is further entitled to be exempt from any liabilities which may have arisen in the course of the proper execution of its duties, and to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with such liabilities.

§ 4 The custodian bank

1. The custodian bank is responsible for the safekeeping of the sub-funds' assets. It handles the issue and redemption of units in sub-funds as well as payment transactions for the sub-funds.
2. The custodian bank and its agents are subject to the duties of loyalty, due diligence and disclosure. They act independently and exclusively in the interests of the investors. They implement the organisational measures that are necessary for proper management. They account for the collective investment schemes they hold in safekeeping 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 custodian bank is responsible for account and safekeeping account management on behalf of the sub-funds, but does not have independent access to their assets.
4. The custodian bank ensures that, in the case of transactions relating to the assets of the sub-funds, the counter value is transferred within the usual time limit. It notifies the fund management company if the counter value is not remitted within the usual time limit and, where possible, requests reimbursement for the asset item concerned from the counterparty.
5. The custodian bank keeps the required records and accounts in such manner that it is, at all times, able to distinguish between the assets held in safekeeping for the individual sub-funds.
In relation to assets that cannot be taken into safekeeping, the custodian bank verifies ownership by the fund management company, and keeps a record thereof.
6. The custodian bank may transfer the safekeeping of the sub-funds' assets to third-party custodians and central securities depositories in Switzerland or abroad, provided this is in the interests of proper management. The custodian bank verifies and monitors that the third-party custodian or central securities depository it appoints:
 - a) possesses an appropriate organizational structure, financial guarantees and the specialist qualifications required given the nature and complexity of the assets entrusted to it;
 - b) is subject to regular external audits, thereby ensuring that it possesses the financial instruments;
 - c) holds the assets received from the custodian bank in safekeeping in such a manner that by means of regular portfolio comparisons they can, at all times, be clearly identified as belonging to the respective sub-fund;
 - d) complies with the provisions applicable to the custodian bank with respect to the performance of the tasks delegated to it and the avoidance of conflicts of interest.

The custodian bank is liable for damage or loss caused by its agents unless it is able to prove that it exercised the due diligence required in the circumstances in respect of selection, instruction, and monitoring. The prospectus contains information on the risks associated with the transfer of safekeeping to third-party custodians and central securities depositories.

7. In respect of financial instruments, the transfer of safekeeping in the sense of the previous paragraph may be made only to regulated third-party custodians and central securities depositories. This does not apply to mandatory safekeeping at a location where the transfer of safekeeping to regulated third-party custodians and central securities depositories is not possible, in particular owing to mandatory legal provisions or to the particular arrangements for the investment product in question. Investors must be informed in the prospectus of safekeeping with non-regulated third-party custodians or central securities depositories.
8. The custodian bank ensures that the fund management company complies with the law and the fund contract. It verifies that the calculation of the net asset value and of the issue and redemption prices of the units, as well as the investment decisions, are in compliance with the law and the fund contract, and that net income is appropriated in accordance with the fund contract. The custodian bank is not responsible for the choice of investments which the fund management company makes in accordance with the investment regulations.
9. The custodian bank is entitled to receive the fees stipulated in §§18 and 19. It is further entitled to be exempt from any liabilities which may have arisen in the course of the proper execution of its duties and to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with such liabilities.
10. The custodian bank is not responsible for the safekeeping of the assets of the target funds in which the sub-funds invest, unless this task has been delegated to it.

§ 5 The investor

1. There are no restrictions in terms of investor eligibility.
2. On concluding the contract and making a payment in cash, the investor acquires a claim against the fund management company in respect of participation in the assets and income of a sub-fund of the umbrella fund. The investor's claim is evidenced in the form of fund units.
3. Investors are only entitled to the assets and income of the sub-fund in which they hold an interest. Any liabilities attributable to individual sub-funds are borne solely by the sub-fund concerned.
4. Investors are obliged only to remit payment for the units of the relevant sub-fund they subscribe. They are not held personally liable for the liabilities of the umbrella fund or sub-fund.
5. Investors may obtain information concerning the basis of the calculation of the net asset value per unit from the fund management company at any time. If investors assert an interest in more detailed information on specific business transactions effected by the fund management company, such as the exercise of membership and creditors' rights, or on risk management, they must be given such information by the fund management company at any time. The investors may request before the courts of the registered office of the fund management company that the audit firm or another expert investigate the matter which requires clarification and furnish the investors with a report.

6. The investors may terminate the fund contract at any time and demand that their share in the relevant sub-fund be paid out in cash.
7. Upon request, the investors are obliged to provide the fund management company and/or the custodian bank and their agents with proof that they comply with or continue to comply with the conditions laid down in the law or the fund contract in respect of participation in a sub-fund or in a unit class. Furthermore, they are obliged to inform the custodian bank, the fund management company and their agents immediately if they cease to meet these conditions.
8. The fund management company, in cooperation with the custodian bank, must make an enforced redemption of the units of an investor at the current redemption price if:
 - a) this is necessary to safeguard the reputation of the financial market, and specifically to combat money laundering;
 - b) the investor no longer meets the statutory or contractual conditions for participation in a sub-fund. The fund management company, in cooperation with the custodian bank, may also make an enforced redemption of the units of an investor at the current redemption price if:
 - c) the participation of the investor in a sub-fund is such that it might have a significant detrimental impact on the economic interests of the other investors, in particular if the participation might result in tax disadvantages for the umbrella fund or sub-fund in Switzerland or abroad;
 - d) the investor has acquired or holds their units in violation of provisions of a law to which they are subject either in Switzerland or abroad, of the present fund contract or the prospectus;
 - e) there is a detrimental impact on the economic interests of the investors, in particular in cases in which individual investors seek by way of systematic subscriptions and immediate redemptions to achieve a financial benefit by exploiting the time differences between the setting of the closing prices and the valuation of the sub-fund's assets (market timing).

§ 6 Units and unit classes

1. The fund management company may establish different unit classes and may also merge or dissolve unit classes for each sub-fund at any time subject to the consent of the custodian bank and the approval of the supervisory authority. All unit classes embody an entitlement to a share in the undivided assets of the relevant sub-fund, which are not segmented. This share may differ owing to class-specific costs or distributions or class-specific income and the various classes of a sub-fund may therefore have different net asset values per unit. The assets of the sub-fund as a whole are liable for class-specific costs.
2. Notification of the creation, dissolution or merger of unit classes is made to the investors in the medium of publication. Only mergers are deemed a change to the fund contract pursuant to § 26. The various unit classes of the sub-funds may differ from one another in terms of their cost structure, reference currency, currency hedging, policy with regard to distribution or reinvestment of income, the minimum investment required, and investor eligibility.
3. Fees and costs are charged only to that unit class for which the service in question is performed. Fees and costs that cannot be allocated unequivocally to a specific unit class are charged to the individual unit classes on a pro rata basis in relation to their share of the sub-fund's assets.

4. The sub-funds are not divided into unit classes.
5. Units do not take the form of actual certificates, but exist purely as book entries. Investors are not entitled to demand the delivery of a registered or bearer unit certificate.

III. Investment policy guidelines

A. Investment principles

§ 7 Compliance with investment restrictions

1. In selecting individual investments of each sub-fund, the fund management company must adhere to the principle of balanced risk diversification and must observe the percentage limits defined below. These percentages relate to the individual sub-funds' assets at market value and must be complied with at all times.
2. If the limits are exceeded as a result of market-related changes, the investments must be restored to the permitted level within a reasonable period, taking due account of the investors' interests. If the limits relating to derivatives pursuant to § 12 below are exceeded as a result of a change in the delta, this is to be rectified within three bank working days at the latest, taking due account of the investors' interests.
3. In addition, the fund management company must comply with the provisions of the Federal Act on the Vesting of Occupational Old Age, Survivors' and Invalidity Benefits (OPA) and its ordinances (OPO 2 and 3). The mandatory provisions of collective investment law and the provisions of this fund contract remain reserved.

§ 8 Investment policy

1. The fund management company may invest the sub-funds' assets in the following investments. The risks involved in these investments must be disclosed in the prospectus.
 - a) Securities, i.e. transferable securities issued on a large scale and non-securitised rights with the same function (uncertified securities) that are traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public, and that embody a participation right or claim, or the right to acquire such securities and uncertified securities by way of subscription or exchange, for example warrants; Investments in securities from new issues are permitted only if their terms of issue provide for their admission to an exchange or other regulated market open to the public. If they have not been admitted to an exchange or other regulated market open to the public within one year after their acquisition, these securities must be sold within one month or included under the restriction set down in point 1j).
 - b) Derivatives, if (i) the underlyings are securities as defined in a); derivatives as defined in b); units in collective investment schemes as defined in c); money market instruments as defined in d); financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates, credits, currencies or similar; and (ii) the underlyings are permitted as investments under the fund contract. Derivatives are either traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public, or are traded OTC. OTC transactions are permitted only if (i) the counterparty is a regulated financial intermediary specialising in such transactions; and (ii) the OTC derivatives can be traded daily or a return to the issuer is possible at any time. In addition, it must be possible for them to be valued in a reliable and transparent manner. Derivatives may be used pursuant to § 12.
 - c) ca) Units in other collective investment schemes (target funds) under Swiss law of the type "securities fund";

- cb) Units in target funds under Swiss law of the type "other funds for traditional investments";
- cc) Units in target funds under Swiss law of the type "other funds for alternative investments";
- cd) Units in listed target funds under Swiss law of the type "real estate funds";
- ce) Units in undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) which comply with Directive 85/611/EEC of 20 December 1985 (UCITS I), Directive 2001/107/EC, Directive 2001/108/EC of 21 January 2002 (UCITS III) and Directive 2009/65/EC of 13 July 2009 (UCITS IV),
- cf) Units in undertakings for collective investment (UCIs) which correspond to "other funds for traditional investments" under Swiss law;
- cg) Units in undertakings for collective investment (UCIs) which correspond to "other funds for alternative investments" under Swiss law and are subject to supervision equivalent to that in Switzerland.
- ch) Units in other domestic and foreign collective investment schemes of the type "real estate funds". This also includes listed closed-end real estate investment funds such as REITs (real estate investment trusts) or other, comparable real estate management companies.

In the case of investments in target funds pursuant to ce) above, it is a prerequisite that (i) their documents restrict investments for their part in other target funds to a total of 10%; (ii) these target funds are subject to provisions equivalent to those pertaining to securities funds in respect of the object, organisation, investment policy, investor protection, risk diversification, asset segregation, borrowing, lending, short-selling of securities and money market instruments, the issuing and redemption of fund units and the content of the semi-annual and annual reports; and (iii) these target funds are authorised as collective investment schemes in their country of domicile and are subject there to supervision which is equivalent to that in Switzerland and which serves to protect investors, and that international administrative assistance is ensured.

In the case of investments in target funds pursuant to cf) above, it is a prerequisite that (i) these target funds are subject to provisions equivalent to those pertaining to funds of the type other funds for traditional investments and in respect of the object, organisation, investment policy, investor protection, risk diversification, asset segregation, borrowing, lending, short-selling of securities and money market instruments, the issuing and redemption of fund units and the content of the semi-annual and annual reports; and (ii) these target funds are authorised as collective investment schemes in their country of domicile and are subject there to supervision which is equivalent to that in Switzerland and which serves to protect investors, and that international administrative assistance is ensured.

The fund management company may acquire units of funds of funds (investment funds whose fund contracts or articles of association permit investments in other collective investment schemes of more than 49%).

The fund management company may acquire units in other collective investment schemes managed directly or indirectly by the fund management company itself or by a company to which the fund management company is related by virtue of common management or control, or by a significant direct or indirect interest (related target funds). The respective restrictions are governed individually for the respective sub-funds.

- d) Money market instruments, provided these are liquid, can be readily valued and are traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public. Money market instruments which are not traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public may be acquired only if the issue or the issuer is subject to provisions regarding creditor or investor protection and if the money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by issuers pursuant to Art. 74 para. 2 CISO.
- e) Sight or time deposits with terms to 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 is subject to supervision in that country which is equivalent to the supervision in Switzerland.
- f) Structured products, if (i) the underlyings are securities as defined in a); derivatives as defined in b); units in collective investment schemes as defined in c); money market instruments as defined in d); structured products as defined in f); financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates, credits, currencies, precious metals or commodities; and (ii) the underlyings are permitted as investments under the fund contract. Structured products are either traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public, or are traded OTC; OTC transactions are permitted only if (i) the counterparty is a regulated financial intermediary specialising in such transactions; and (ii) the OTC-traded products can be traded daily or a return to the issuer is possible at any time. In addition, it must be possible for them to be valued in a reliable and transparent manner. Derivatives may be used pursuant to § 12.
- g) Precious metals, indirectly through units in other collective investment schemes.
- h) Commodities, indirectly through units in other collective investment schemes.
- i) Convertible bonds, convertible notes and warrant issues, indirectly through units in other collective investment schemes.
- j) Investments other than those specified in a) to i) above up to a total of 10% of the sub-fund's assets. The following are not permitted: (i) direct investments in precious metals, precious metals certificates, commodities and commodity certificates as well as (ii) real short-selling of any type of investment.
- **ESG 25 Fund**
 - **ESG 50 Fund**
 - **ESG 75 Fund**
2. The investment objective of the sub-funds is primarily to have at least one investment-weighted ESG rating from the benchmark index defined in the prospectus. Due to the multi-asset fund structure, sustainable target funds and strategies may be used that employ one or a combination of the following sustainability approaches: **Exclusions (negative screening), best-in-class approach, ESG integration approach, stewardship (active ownership), voting, engagement and other** (target funds and strategies categorised as e-tilting funds by UBS Asset Management). Information on the sustainability criteria of the target funds can be found in the prospectus, section 1.9.2 Investment objective and policy of the sub-funds. More information on sustainability approaches can be found in the prospectus, section 1.9.1 Sustainability criteria. To implement the investment policy of the sub-funds, an overall risk corresponding in each case to a diversified investment strategy portfolio is achieved by selecting appropriate target funds in the individual sub-funds.
- UBS Asset Management categorises all these sub-funds as sustainability focus funds. More information can be found in the prospectus.
- a) The following are permitted as investments of these sub-funds:
- aa) equity paper bonds, convertible bonds, convertible notes, warrant issues and notes denominated in freely convertible currencies as well as other fixed income or floating-rate debt paper and rights issued by private and public-law borrowers worldwide;
 - ab) money market instruments denominated in freely convertible currencies from domestic and foreign issuers.
 - ac) equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) issued by companies worldwide;
 - ad) units of other collective investment schemes pursuant to point 1 ca-cg) which invest their assets in the above-mentioned investments;
 - ae) derivatives (including warrants) on the investments mentioned above.
- b) the fund management company invests, after deducting liquid assets,
- at least 70% of the assets of the sub-funds in units of other collective investment schemes under Swiss law of the type "securities funds" and "other funds for traditional investments" pursuant to points 1 ca) and cb) and in units of other collective investment schemes under foreign law pursuant to points 1 ce) and cf);
 - a maximum of 15% in units in other collective investment schemes under Swiss law of the type "real estate funds" pursuant to point 1 cd);
 - a maximum of 30% in direct investments pursuant to aa-ac);
 - for the sub-fund – **ESG 25 Fund** an average of 25%, for the sub-fund – **ESG 50 Fund** an average of 50% and for the sub-fund – **ESG 75 Fund** an average of 75% of the assets of the sub-fund directly and indirectly in equity securities and rights pursuant to letter ac.
- c) In addition, the fund management company must comply with the investment restrictions below, which relate to the sub-fund's assets following the deduction of liquid assets:
- Target funds must be able to guarantee the redemption frequency of this sub-fund designed as a fund of funds;
 - The acquisition of funds of funds is permitted up to a maximum of 20%; these are funds of funds of the type "other funds for traditional investments" as well as funds of funds of the type "real estate funds". These target funds are excluded from acquiring funds of funds;
 - Investments in target funds pursuant to points 1 cc) and cg) up to a maximum of 10% in total.
- d) In accordance with the risk distribution regulations (§ 15), the fund management company may invest a maximum of 50% of the assets of the sub-fund for the sub-fund – **ESG 25 Fund** in units of the target fund "UBS (CH) Investment Fund – Bonds CHF Domestic ESG Passive II" and "UBS (CH) Investment Fund – Bonds CHF Foreign ESG Passive II", for the sub-fund – **ESG 50 Fund**, a maximum of 40% of the assets of the sub-fund in each case in units of the target fund "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive II" and "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive (CHF

hedged) II" and for the sub-fund – **ESG 75 Fund**, a maximum of 55% of the assets of the sub-fund in each case in units of the target fund "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive II" and "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive (CHF hedged) II".

This target fund must have the same redemption frequency. It must not involve any accumulation of fees for the investor and must allow for full transparency of investments and fees for the fund management.

– **ESG 100 Fund**

2. The investment objective of the sub-funds is primarily to have at least one investment-weighted ESG rating from the benchmark index defined in the prospectus. Due to the multi-asset fund structure, sustainable target funds and strategies may be used that employ one or a combination of the following sustainability approaches: Exclusions (negative screening), best-in-class approach, ESG integration approach, stewardship (active ownership), voting, engagement and other (target funds and strategies categorised as e-tilting funds by UBS Asset Management). Information on the sustainability criteria of the target funds can be found in the prospectus, section 1.9.2 Investment objective and policy of the sub-funds. More information on sustainability approaches can be found in the prospectus, section 1.9.1 Sustainability criteria. To implement the investment policy of the sub-funds, an overall risk corresponding in each case to a diversified investment strategy portfolio is achieved by selecting appropriate target funds in the individual sub-funds.

UBS Asset Management categorises all these sub-funds as sustainability focus funds. More information can be found in the prospectus.

- a) After deducting liquid assets, the fund management company invests up to 100% of the sub-fund's assets in:
- aa) equity paper and rights (shares, dividend-right certificates, cooperative shares, participation certificates and similar instruments) issued by companies worldwide;
 - ab) money market instruments denominated in freely convertible currencies from domestic and foreign issuers;
 - ac) units in collective investment schemes pursuant to point 1 ca), cb), cf) and ch) that, according to their documentation, invest their assets in accordance with the guidelines of this sub-fund or parts thereof;
 - ad) derivatives (including warrants) on the investments mentioned above.

In the case of investments in collective investment schemes pursuant to ac) above, the fund management company ensures that on a consolidated basis at least 90% of the sub-fund's assets are invested in equity paper and rights.

- b) In addition, the fund management company must comply with the investment restriction below, which relates to the sub-fund's assets following the deduction of liquid assets:
- a maximum of 10% of bonds, warrant issues and notes denominated in freely convertible currencies, and other fixed-income or floating-rate debt paper and rights of private and public-law borrowers of domestic and foreign issuers, indirectly via units in collective investment schemes;
 - a maximum of 15% in real estate funds pursuant to point 1 ch);

- target funds must be able to guarantee the redemption frequency of this fund of funds;
- no funds of funds.

- c) In accordance with the risk distribution regulations (§ 15), the fund management company may invest a maximum of 35% of the sub-fund's assets in units of the target fund "UBS (CH) Investment Fund – Equities Switzerland ESG Passive All II" and a maximum of 70% of the sub-fund's assets in units of each of the target funds "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive II" and "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive (CHF hedged) II".

This target fund must have the same redemption frequency. It must not involve any accumulation of fees for the investor and must allow for full transparency of investments and fees for the fund management. Diese Zielfonds müssen über dieselbe Rücknahmefrequenz verfügen. Sie dürfen keine Gebührenakkumulation für den Anleger mit sich bringen und müssen für die Fondsleitung vollständige Transparenz über die Anlage und Gebühren ermöglichen.

3. The fund management company ensures liquidity is managed appropriately. The details will be disclosed in the prospectus.

§ 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 sight and time deposits with maturities up to twelve months.

B. Investment techniques and instruments

§ 10 **Securities lending**

1. The fund management company may lend all types of securities which are traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public.
2. The fund management company may lend securities in its own name and for its own account to a borrower ("principal"), or appoint an intermediary to put the securities at the disposal of the borrower either indirectly on a fiduciary basis ("agent") or directly ("finder").
3. The fund management company will carry out securities lending transactions exclusively with first-class supervised borrowers and intermediaries which are specialised in transactions of this type, such as banks, brokers, and insurance companies, as well as with licensed and recognised central counterparty clearing houses and central securities depositories, which guarantee the proper execution of the security lending transactions.
4. If the fund management company must observe a notice period, which may not exceed seven bank working days, before it may again have legal control of the lent securities, it may not lend more than 50% of the eligible holding of that particular security for each sub-fund. However, if the borrower or the intermediary provides a contractual guarantee to the fund management company that it may have legal control of the lent securities on the same or following bank working day, then the entire eligible holding of that particular security may be lent.
5. The fund management company concludes an agreement with the borrower or intermediary under which the latter pledges or transfers collateral to the fund management company for the purposes of guaranteeing restitution in accordance with Art. 51 CISO-FINMA. The value of the collateral must be appropriate and, at all times, be at least 105% of the market value of the lent securities. 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 ensures that the securities lending transactions are settled in a secure manner, in line with the agreements, and, in particular, monitors compliance with the requirements relating to collateral. In addition, it carries out the administrative duties assigned to it under the safe-custody regulations during the term of the lending transaction and asserts all rights associated with the lent securities, unless such duties have been ceded under the terms of the standardised framework agreement.
8. The prospectus must contain further information on the collateral strategy.

§ 11 Securities repurchase agreements

The fund management company does not engage in securities repurchase agreements.

§ 12 Derivatives

1. The fund management company may use derivatives. It ensures that, even in exceptional market conditions, the financial effect of using derivatives does not result in a deviation from the investment objectives set out in the present fund contract, the prospectus and the key or the investor information document/basic information sheet, and that it does not change the investment character of the sub-funds. Furthermore, the underlyings of the derivatives must be permissible investments for the relevant sub-fund according to the present fund contract. In connection with collective investment schemes, derivatives may be used only for currency hedging purposes, with the exception of the hedging of market, interest rate and credit risks in the case of collective investment schemes for which the risks can be determined and measured unequivocally.
2. Commitment Approach I is applied to the assessment of risk. The use of derivatives therefore does not result in a leverage effect on the sub-funds' assets, neither does it correspond to short selling.

3. Only basic types of derivative may be used. These comprise:
 - 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.
4. The financial effect of the derivatives is similar to either a sale (exposure-reducing derivative) or a purchase (exposure-increasing derivative) of an underlying security.
5. a) In the case of exposure-reducing derivatives, subject to letter b) and d) below, the arising obligations must be covered at all times by the underlyings of the derivative.
 - b) Cover with investments other than the underlyings is permitted in the case of exposure-reducing derivatives that relate to an index which is
 - calculated by an independent external office;
 - representative of the investments serving as cover;
 - in adequate correlation to these investments.
 - c) The fund management company must have unrestricted power to dispose of these underlyings or investments at all times.
 - d) An exposure-reducing derivative may be weighted by the delta in the calculation of the corresponding underlyings.
6. In the case of exposure-increasing derivatives, the underlying equivalents must be covered at all times by near-money assets pursuant to Art. 34 para. 5 CISO-FINMA. In the case of futures, options, swaps, and forwards, the underlying equivalent is determined in accordance with Annex 1 CISO-FINMA.
7. 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.

8. The fund management company may use both standardised and non-standardised derivatives. It may conclude transactions in derivative financial instruments on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public, or in OTC (over-the-counter) trading.
9. a) The fund management company may conclude OTC transactions only with regulated financial intermediaries specialised in such types of transactions that ensure proper execution of the contract. If the counterparty is not the custodian bank, the former or its guarantor must have a high credit rating.
 - b) It must be possible reliably and verifiably to value an OTC derivative on a daily basis and to sell, liquidate or close out the derivative 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 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.

10. In complying with the statutory and contractual investment restrictions (maximum and minimum limits), derivatives must be factored in in accordance with the legislation on collective investment schemes.
11. The prospectus must contain further information on:
 - the importance of derivatives as part of the investment strategy;
 - the effect of the use of derivatives on the risk profile of the sub-funds;
 - the counterparty risks attached to derivatives;
 - credit derivatives;
 - the collateral strategy.

§ 13 Raising and granting loans

1. The fund management company may not grant loans for the account of the sub-funds. Securities lending transactions pursuant to § 10 and securities repurchase agreements taking the form of reverse repos pursuant to § 11 are not deemed to be granting loans within the meaning of this paragraph.
2. The fund management company may borrow the equivalent of up to 25% of the net assets of each sub-fund on a temporary basis.

§ 14 Encumbrance of the sub-funds' assets

1. No more than 60% of the net assets of each sub-fund may be pledged or ownership thereof transferred as collateral by the fund management company at the expense of the sub-fund.
2. The sub-funds' 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

– ESG 25 Fund

1. The regulations on risk diversification must include the following:
 - a) investments pursuant to § 8, with the exception of index-based derivatives, provided the index is sufficiently diversified, is representative of the market to which it relates, and is published in an appropriate manner;
 - b) liquid assets pursuant to § 9;
 - c) claims against counterparties arising from OTC transactions.
2. Companies which form a group in accordance with international accounting standards are deemed to be a single issuer.
3. The sub-fund must invest in at least five different collective investment schemes (target funds).
4. The fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 30% of the sub-fund's assets in units in the same target fund.

Deviating from this:
The fund management company may invest up to 50% of the sub-fund's assets in units of each of the target funds "UBS (CH) Investment Fund – Bonds CHF Domestic ESG Passive II" and "UBS (CH) Investment Fund – Bonds CHF Foreign ESG Passive II".
This target fund must have the same redemption frequency. It must not involve any accumulation of fees for the investor and must allow for full transparency of investments and fees for the fund management.
5. Up to a maximum of 15% of the sub-fund's assets may be invested in funds of funds of the type "other funds for traditional investments" or "real estate funds".

6. Including derivatives, the fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 20% of the assets of the sub-fund in securities and money market instruments from 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. The provisions under points 7 and 8 below remain reserved.
7. The fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 20% of the sub-fund's assets in sight and time deposits held with the same bank. Both liquid assets pursuant to § 9 and investments in bank deposits pursuant to § 8 must be included in this limit.
8. The fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 5% of the sub-fund's assets in OTC transactions with the same counterparty. If the counterparty is a bank domiciled in Switzerland or in a member state of the European Union, or another country in which it is subject to supervision equivalent to that in Switzerland, this limit is raised to 10% of the assets of the sub-fund. If the claims arising from OTC transactions are hedged using collateral in the form of liquid assets pursuant to Art. 50 to 55 CISO-FINMA, such claims are not included in the calculation of counterparty risk.
9. Investments, deposits and claims pursuant to points 6 to 8 above from the same issuer/borrower may not, in total, exceed 20% of the sub-fund's assets, with the exception of the higher limits set out in points 14 and 15 below.
10. Investments pursuant to point 6 above with the same group of companies may not, in total, exceed 20% of the sub-fund's assets, with the exception of the higher limit set out in points 14 and 15 below.
11. The fund management company may not acquire equity securities which, in total, represent more than 10% of the voting rights in a company or which would enable it to exert a material influence on the management of an issuing company.
12. The fund management company may acquire for the assets of the sub-fund up to a maximum of 10% of non-voting equity securities, debt instruments and/or money market instruments from the same issuer, as well as up to a maximum of 30% of the units in other collective investment schemes.
Deviating from this:
The fund management company may acquire for the assets of the sub-fund a maximum of 45% each of the units of the target funds "UBS (CH) Investment Fund – Bonds CHF Foreign ESG Passive II" and "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund 3 – Global Aggregate Bonds ESG Passive (CHF hedged) II".
These restrictions do not apply if the gross amount of the debt instruments, money market instruments or the units in other collective investment schemes cannot be calculated at the time of the acquisition.
13. The restrictions in points 11 and 12 above do not apply in the case of securities and money market instruments that are issued or guaranteed by a country or a public-law entity from the OECD or by an international public-law organisation to which Switzerland or a member state of the European Union belongs.
14. The limit in point 6 above is increased from 20% to 30% per issuer if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an OECD country, a public-law entity from the OECD, or by an international public-law organisation to which Switzerland or a member state of the European Union belongs. The aforementioned securities or money market instruments will not be taken into account in the application of the 60% limit pursuant to point 6. However, the individual limits specified in points 6 and 8 may not be added to the existing limit of 30%.
15. The limit in point 6 above is increased from 20% to 35% if the securities are issued or guaranteed by Pfandbriefzentrale der schweizerischen Kantonalbanken AG or Pfandbriefbank schweizerischer Hypothekarinstitute AG. In this case, no more than 30% of the respective sub-fund's assets may be invested in securities from the same issue. The aforementioned securities will not be taken into account in the application of the 60% limit pursuant to point 6. However, the individual limits specified in points 6 and 8 may not be added to the existing limit of 35%.
16. In addition, the fund management company must comply with the provisions of the Federal Act on the Vesting of Occupational Old Age, Survivors' and Invalidity Benefits and its ordinances.

– ESG 50 Fund

1. The regulations on risk diversification must include the following:
 - a) investments pursuant to § 8, with the exception of index-based derivatives, provided the index is sufficiently diversified, is representative of the market to which it relates, and is published in an appropriate manner;
 - b) liquid assets pursuant to § 9;
 - c) claims against counterparties arising from OTC transactions.
2. Companies which form a group in accordance with international accounting standards are deemed to be a single issuer.
3. The sub-fund must invest in at least five different collective investment schemes (target funds).
4. The fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 30% of the sub-fund's assets in units in the same target fund.
Deviating from this:
The fund management company may invest up to 40% of the sub-fund's assets in units of each of the target funds "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive II" and "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive (CHF hedged) II". This target fund must have the same redemption frequency. It must not involve any accumulation of fees for the investor and must allow for full transparency of investments and fees for the fund management.
5. Up to a maximum of 15% of the sub-fund's assets may be invested in funds of funds of the type "other funds for traditional investments" or "real estate funds".
6. Including derivatives, the fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 10% of the assets of the sub-fund in securities and money market instruments from 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 40% of the sub-fund's assets. The provisions under points 7 and 8 below remain reserved.
7. The fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 20% of the sub-fund's assets in sight and time deposits held with the same bank. Both liquid assets pursuant to § 9 and investments in bank deposits pursuant to § 8 must be included in this limit.
8. The fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 5% of the sub-fund's assets in OTC transactions with the same counterparty. If the counterparty is a bank domiciled in Switzerland or in a member state of the European Union, or another country in which it is

subject to supervision equivalent to that in Switzerland, this limit is raised to 10% of the assets of the sub-fund. If the claims arising from OTC transactions are hedged using collateral in the form of liquid assets pursuant to Art. 50 to 55 CISO-FINMA, such claims are not included in the calculation of counterparty risk.

9. Investments, deposits and claims pursuant to points 6 to 8 above from the same issuer/borrower may not, in total, exceed 20% of the sub-fund's assets, with the exception of the higher limit set out in point 14 below.
10. Investments pursuant to point 6 above with the same group of companies may not, in total, exceed 20% of the sub-fund's assets, with the exception of the higher limit set out in point 14 below.
11. The fund management company may not acquire equity securities which, in total, represent more than 10% of the voting rights in a company or which would enable it to exert a material influence on the management of an issuing company.
12. The fund management company may acquire for the assets of the sub-fund up to a maximum of 10% of non-voting equity securities, debt instruments and/or money market instruments from the same issuer, as well as up to a maximum of 30% of the units in other collective investment schemes.
Deviating from this:
For the assets of the sub-fund, the fund management company may not invest more than 49% of the units of each of the target funds "UBS (CH) Investment Fund – Bonds CHF Foreign ESG Passive II", "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund 3 – Global Aggregate Bonds ESG Passive (CHF hedged) II", "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive II" and "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive (CHF hedged) II", "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Emerging Markets Global ESG Leaders Passive II" and "UBS (Lux) Equity Fund – Emerging Markets Sustainable Leaders (USD)".
These restrictions do not apply if the gross amount of the debt instruments, money market instruments or the units in other collective investment schemes cannot be calculated at the time of the acquisition.
13. The restrictions in points 11 and 12 above do not apply in the case of securities and money market instruments that are issued or guaranteed by a country or a public-law entity from the OECD or by an international public-law organisation to which Switzerland or a member state of the European Union belongs.
14. The limit in point 6 above is increased from 10% to 30% per issuer if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an OECD country, a public-law entity from the OECD, or by an international public-law organisation to which Switzerland or a member state of the European Union belongs. The aforementioned securities or money market instruments will not be taken into account in the application of the 40% limit pursuant to point 6. However, the individual limits specified in points 6 and 8 may not be added to the existing limit of 30%.
15. In addition, the fund management company must comply with the provisions of the Federal Act on the Vesting of Occupational Old Age, Survivors' and Invalidity Benefits and its ordinances.

– ESG 75 Fund

1. The regulations on risk diversification must include the following:
 - a) investments pursuant to § 8, with the exception of index-based derivatives, provided the index is suffi-

ciently diversified, is representative of the market to which it relates, and is published in an appropriate manner;

- b) liquid assets pursuant to § 9;
 - c) claims against counterparties arising from OTC transactions.
2. Companies which form a group in accordance with international accounting standards are deemed to be a single issuer.
 3. The sub-fund must invest in at least five different collective investment schemes (target funds).
 4. The fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 30% of the sub-fund's assets in units in the same target fund.
Deviating from this:
The fund management company may invest up to 55% of the sub-fund's assets in units of each of the target funds "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive II" and "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive (CHF hedged) II". This target fund must have the same redemption frequency. It must not involve any accumulation of fees for the investor and must allow for full transparency of investments and fees for the fund management.
 5. Up to 15% of the sub-fund's assets may be invested in funds of funds of the type "other funds for traditional investments" or "real estate funds".
 6. Including derivatives, the fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 20% of the assets of the sub-fund in securities and money market instruments from 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. The provisions under points 7 and 8 below remain reserved.
 7. The fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 20% of the sub-fund's assets in sight and time deposits held with the same bank. Both liquid assets pursuant to § 9 and investments in bank deposits pursuant to § 8 must be included in this limit.
 8. The fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 10% of the sub-fund's assets in OTC transactions with the same counterparty. If the counterparty is a bank domiciled in Switzerland or in a member state of the European Union, or another country in which it is subject to supervision equivalent to that in Switzerland, this limit is raised to 20% of the assets of the sub-fund. If the claims arising from OTC transactions are hedged using collateral in the form of liquid assets pursuant to Art. 50 to 55 CISO-FINMA, such claims are not included in the calculation of counterparty risk.
 9. Investments, deposits and claims pursuant to points 6 to 8 above from the same issuer/borrower may not, in total, exceed 20% of the sub-fund's assets, with the exception of the higher limit set out in point 14 below.
 10. Investments pursuant to point 6 above with the same group of companies may not, in total, exceed 20% of the sub-fund's assets, with the exception of the higher limit set out in point 14 below.
 11. The fund management company may not acquire equity securities which, in total, represent more than 10% of the voting rights in a company or which would enable it to exert a material influence on the management of an issuing company.
 12. The fund management company may acquire for the assets of the sub-fund up to a maximum of 10% of non-voting equity securities, debt instruments and/or money market instruments from the same issuer, as well as up to a maximum of 30% of the units in other collective investment schemes.

Deviating from this:

The fund management company may acquire for the assets of the sub-fund a maximum of 45% each of the units of the target funds "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive II", "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive (CHF hedged) II", "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Emerging Markets Global ESG Leaders Passive II" and "UBS (Lux) Equity Fund – Emerging Markets Sustainable Leaders (USD)".

These restrictions do not apply if the gross amount of the debt instruments, money market instruments or the units in other collective investment schemes cannot be calculated at the time of the acquisition.

13. The restrictions in points 11 and 12 above do not apply in the case of securities and money market instruments that are issued or guaranteed by a country or a public-law entity from the OECD or by an international public-law organisation to which Switzerland or a member state of the European Union belongs.
14. The limit in point 6 above is increased from 20% to 35% per issuer if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an OECD country, a public-law entity from the OECD, or by an international public-law organisation to which Switzerland or a member state of the European Union belongs. The aforementioned securities or money market instruments will not be taken into account in the application of the 60% limit pursuant to point 6. However, the individual limits specified in points 6 and 8 may not be added to the existing limit of 35%.

– ESG 100 Fund

1. The regulations on risk diversification must include the following:
 - a) investments pursuant to § 8, with the exception of index-based derivatives, provided the index is sufficiently diversified, is representative of the market to which it relates, and is published in an appropriate manner;
 - b) liquid assets pursuant to § 9;
 - c) claims against counterparties arising from OTC transactions.
2. Companies which form a group in accordance with international accounting standards are deemed to be a single issuer.
3. The sub-fund must invest in at least three different collective investment schemes (target funds).
4. The fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 30% of the sub-fund's assets in units in the same target fund.

Deviating from this:

The fund management company may invest up to 35% of the sub-fund's assets in units of the target fund "UBS (CH) Investment Fund – Equities Switzerland ESG Passive All II" and a maximum of 70% of the sub-fund's assets in units of each of the target funds "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive II" and "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive (CHF hedged) II".

This target fund must have the same redemption frequency. It must not involve any accumulation of fees for the investor and must allow for full transparency of investments and fees for the fund management.

5. Including derivatives, the fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 20% of the assets of the sub-fund in securities and money market instruments from 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. The provisions under points 6 and 7 below remain reserved.

6. The fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 20% of the sub-fund's assets in sight and time deposits held with the same bank. Both liquid assets pursuant to § 9 and investments in bank deposits pursuant to § 8 must be included in this limit.
7. The fund management company may invest up to a maximum of 10% of the sub-fund's assets in OTC transactions with the same counterparty. If the counterparty is a bank domiciled in Switzerland or in a member state of the European Union, or another country in which it is subject to supervision equivalent to that in Switzerland, this limit is raised to 20% of the assets of the sub-fund. If the claims arising from OTC transactions are hedged using collateral in the form of liquid assets pursuant to Art. 50 to 55 CISO-FINMA, such claims are not included in the calculation of counterparty risk.
8. Investments, deposits and claims pursuant to points 5 to 7 above from the same issuer/borrower may not, in total, exceed 20% of the sub-fund's assets, with the exception of the higher limit set out in point 13 below.
9. Investments pursuant to point 5 above with the same group of companies may not, in total, exceed 20% of the sub-fund's assets, with the exception of the higher limit set out in point 13 below.
10. The fund management company may not acquire equity securities which, in total, represent more than 10% of the voting rights in a company or which would enable it to exert a material influence on the management of an issuing company.
11. The fund management company may acquire for the assets of the sub-fund up to a maximum of 10% of non-voting equity securities, debt instruments and/or money market instruments from the same issuer, as well as up to a maximum of 30% of the units in other collective investment schemes.

Deviating from this:
The fund management company may acquire for the assets of the sub-fund up to 35% of the units of the target fund "UBS (CH) Institutional Fund – Equities Global ESG Leaders Passive (CHF hedged) II".
These restrictions do not apply if the gross amount of the debt instruments, money market instruments or the units in other collective investment schemes cannot be calculated at the time of the acquisition.
12. The restrictions in points 10 and 11 above do not apply in the case of securities and money market instruments that are issued or guaranteed by a country or a public-law entity from the OECD or by an international public-law organisation to which Switzerland or a member state of the European Union belongs.
13. The limit in point 5 above is increased from 20% to 35% per issuer if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an OECD country, a public-law entity from the OECD, or by an international public-law organisation to which Switzerland or a member state of the European Union belongs. The aforementioned securities or money market instruments will not be taken into account in the application of the 60% limit pursuant to point 5. However, the individual limits specified in points 5 and 7 may not be added to the existing limit of 35%.

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

§ 16 Calculation of net asset values and application of swinging single pricing

1. The net asset value of each sub-fund and the proportions attributable to the individual classes (percentages) is calculated in Swiss francs (CHF) at the market value as at the end of the financial year and for each day on which units are issued or redeemed. The assets of the relevant sub-fund will not be calculated on days on which the exchanges/markets in the sub-fund's main investment countries are closed (e.g. bank and stock exchange holidays).
However, the fund management company may also calculate the net asset value of a unit ("non-tradable net asset value") on days on which no units are issued or redeemed, e.g. if the last calendar day of a month falls on a day specified in point 5.2 of the prospectus. Such non-tradable net asset values may be published but may only be used for performance calculations and statistics (in particular for the purpose of comparing with the benchmark index) or for commission calculations and in no case as a basis for subscription and redemption orders.
2. Securities traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public are to be valued at the current prices paid on the main market. Other investments or investments for which no current price is available are to be valued at the price that would probably have been obtained in a diligent sale at the time of the estimate. In such cases, the fund management company will use appropriate and recognised valuation models and principles to determine the market value.
3. Open-ended collective investment schemes are valued at their redemption price / net asset value. If they are regularly traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public, the fund management company may value such funds in accordance with point 2.
4. The value of money market instruments that are not traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public is determined as follows: The valuation price of such investments is based on the yield curve concerned. The valuation based on the yield curve reflects two components: the interest rate and the spread. The following principles are applied in this case: The subsequent interest rates for the residual term are interpolated for each money market instrument. The interest rate calculated in this manner is then converted into a market price by adding a spread that reflects the underlying borrower's credit rating. This spread is adjusted in the event of a significant change in the borrower's credit rating.
5. Bank deposits are valued at the amount of the claim plus accrued interest. If there are significant changes in market conditions or credit rating, the valuation principles for time deposits will be adjusted in line with the new circumstances.
6. The net asset value of a unit of a given class is determined by the proportion of the market value of the sub-fund attributable to that unit class, less any of the sub-fund's liabilities that are attributed to that unit class, divided by the number of units of that class in circulation. This is rounded to CHF 0.01.
7. If the sum of a sub-fund's subscriptions and redemptions of units result in a net asset inflow or outflow on an order date, the valuation net asset value of the sub-fund will be increased or reduced (swinging single pricing). The maximum adjustment is 2% of the valuation net asset value. This includes incidental costs (bid-ask spread, standard brokerage charges, commissions,

taxes and duties, etc.) incurred from the investment of the paid-in amount or from the sale of a portion of the investments corresponding to the terminated share are taken into account. The adjustment will lead to an increase in the valuation net asset value if the net movement results in an increase in the number of sub-fund units. The adjustment will lead to a decrease in the valuation net asset value if the net movement results in a reduction in the number of units. The net asset value determined on the basis of swinging single pricing is therefore a modified net asset value in accordance with the first sentence of this point. The fund management company may, instead of the average incidental costs mentioned above, also take into account the actual amount of the incidental costs when making the adjustment, provided that this appears appropriate at the fund management company's discretion, taking into account the relevant circumstances (e.g. amount, general market situation, and specific market situation for the asset class in question). In such a case, the adjustment may be higher or lower than the average incidental costs. In the cases mentioned in § 17.4 as well as in other extraordinary cases, the maximum value of 2% of the valuation net asset value may also be exceeded if, in the opinion of the fund management company, this is in the interest of the investors as a whole. The fund management company will immediately inform the audit firm, the supervisory authority and, in an appropriate manner, existing and new investors of any decision to exceed the net asset value.

§ 17 Issue and redemption of units

1. Subscription and redemption orders for units will be accepted on the order day up to a certain cut-off time specified in the prospectus. The definitive price of the units for the issues and redemptions is determined at the earliest on the bank working day following the day the order is placed (valuation day). The details are governed by the prospectus.
2. The issue and redemption price of units is based on the net asset value per unit, calculated pursuant to § 16 on the valuation day on the basis of the closing prices from the previous day. In the case of unit issues, an issuing commission may be added to the net asset value pursuant to § 18. In the case of unit redemptions, a redemption commission may be deducted from the net asset value pursuant to § 18.
Incidental costs for the purchase and sale of investments (namely standard brokerage charges, commissions, taxes and fees) incurred by the respective sub-fund in connection with the investment of the amount paid in or with the sale of a portion of investments corresponding to the redeemed unit(s) will be covered by the application of swinging single pricing as described in § 16.7 of the fund contract.
3. The fund management company may suspend the issue of units at any time, and may reject applications for the subscription or conversion of units.
4. The fund management company may, temporarily and by way of exception, defer repayment in respect of a sub-fund's units in the interests of all investors:
 - a. a market which forms the basis of the valuation of a significant proportion of a sub-fund's assets is closed, or if trading on such a market is restricted or suspended;
 - b) in the event of a political, economic, military, monetary or other emergency;
 - c) if, owing to exchange controls or restrictions on other asset transfers, the sub-fund is no longer able to transact its business;

- d) in the event of large-scale redemptions in a sub-fund that might significantly impair the interests of the remaining investors in that sub-fund.
- 5. The fund management company will immediately inform the audit firm and the supervisory authority of any decision to defer redemptions. It must also inform the investors in a suitable manner.
- 6. No units will be issued for as long as repayments in respect of units are deferred for the reasons stipulated under point 4 a) to c).

V. Fees and incidental costs

§ 18 Fees and incidental costs charged to the investor

1. On the issue of fund units, the investors may be charged an issuing commission accruing to the fund management company, the custodian bank and/or distributors in Switzerland or abroad which, in total, may not exceed 3% of the net asset value. The currently applicable maximum rate is stated in the prospectus.
2. On the redemption of fund units, the Investors may be charged a redemption commission accruing to the fund management company, the custodian bank and/or distributors in Switzerland and abroad which, in total, may not exceed 2% of the net asset value. The currently applicable maximum rate is stated in the prospectus.

§ 19 Fees and incidental costs charged to the sub-funds' assets

1. For the administration, asset management and distributing in respect of the sub-funds, and all tasks of the custodian bank such as the safekeeping of the assets of the respective sub-fund, the handling of payment transactions and the other tasks listed under § 4, the fund management company will charge the sub-funds a flat-rate fee not exceeding 0.17% (2.00% p.a.) per month of the net fund assets of the sub-funds, to be charged to the assets of the corresponding sub-fund on a pro rata basis every time the net asset value is calculated, and paid out at the end of each month (flat-rate management fee including sales commission).
The rate of the flat-rate management fee actually charged is stated in each case in the prospectus and in the annual and semi-annual reports.
2. The following fees and incidental costs of the fund management company and the custodian bank are not included in the flat-rate management fee and will be charged additionally to the assets of the relevant sub-fund:
 - a) the supervisory authority's fees in relation to the establishment, amendment, liquidation or merger of the respective sub-funds;
 - b) the supervisory authority's annual fees;
 - c) the audit firm's fees for annual auditing as well as certification in the case of establishment, amendments, liquidation or mergers of the respective sub-funds;
 - d) fees for legal and tax advisors in connection with the establishment, amendment, liquidation or merger of the respective sub-funds, as well as generally upholding the interests of the respective sub-funds; and its investors;
 - e) the cost of publishing the net asset value of the assets of the respective sub-funds, together with all the costs of providing notices to investors, including translation costs, provided such costs cannot be ascribed to any failure on the part of the fund management company;
 - f) the cost of printing and translating legal documents, as well as the umbrella fund and sub-funds' annual and semi-annual reports;

- g) costs relating to the exercising of voting rights or creditors' rights by the umbrella fund or the respective sub-funds, including the cost of fees paid to external advisors;
 - h) costs and fees in connection with intellectual property registered in the name of the umbrella fund or the respective sub-funds or with rights of use of the umbrella fund or the respective sub-funds;
 - i) all costs incurred through any extraordinary steps taken to safeguard the interests of investors by the fund management company, asset manager of collective investment schemes or custodian bank.
 - j) in the event of participation in class actions in the interests of the investors, the fund management company may debit the resulting third-party costs (e.g. legal and custodian bank costs) to the assets of the respective sub-fund. The fund management company may also charge all documented administrative costs, provided these can be proven and are reported and included in the disclosure of the fund's TER.
3. The fund management company, the asset manager and the custodian bank may, in accordance with the provisions of the prospectus, pay retrocessions as remuneration for the distribution and brokerage activities in respect of units of sub-funds, and rebates to reduce the fees or costs incurred by the investor and charged to the sub-fund.
 4. The sub-funds will also bear all incidental costs for the purchase and sale of investments (standard brokerage fees, commissions and duties) incurred in the management of the respective sub-funds. These costs will be offset directly against the stated acquisition or saleable value of the investments in question.
By way of derogation, incidental costs incurred for the purchase and sale of investments when settling issues and redemptions of units are covered by the application of swinging single pricing pursuant to § 16.7.
 5. If the fund management company acquires units in related target funds for the respective sub-funds, it may not charge any issue and redemption commissions of the related target funds to the sub-funds.
 6. Taking any retrocessions and rebates into account, the management fee of the target funds in which assets of the sub-funds are invested may not exceed 2%. The maximum rate of the management fee of the target funds in which investments are made, taking any retrocessions and rebates into account, must be disclosed in the annual report.
 7. If the fund management company acquires a target fund whose fund assets are not charged any fees (e.g. in the form of a management fee and any performance fee) ("no-load fund"), but these are to be paid separately by the fund management on the basis of an agreement for the purpose of investing in the corresponding target fund, the fees thus charged may be debited to the corresponding sub-fund. Point 6 above still applies.

VI. Financial statements and audit

§ 20 Financial statements

1. The individual sub-funds' accounting currency is the Swiss franc (CHF).
2. The financial year runs from 1 April to 31 March.
3. The fund management company publishes an audited annual report for the umbrella fund and sub-funds within four months of the end of the financial year.
4. The fund management company publishes a semi-annual report within two months of the end of the first half of the financial year.

5. The investor's right to obtain information under § 5.4 is reserved.

§ 21 Audit

The audit firm examines each year whether the fund management company and the custodian bank have complied with the statutory and contractual provisions, and with any parts of the code of conduct of the Asset Management Association Switzerland (AMAS) applicable to them. The annual report contains a short report by the audit firm on the published annual financial statements.

VII. Appropriation of net income

§ 22

1. The net income of the sub-funds is distributed annually to the investors in the accounting currency within four months of the close of the financial year.
The fund management company may make additional interim distributions from the income.
Up to 30% of the net income may be carried forward to the new account. A distribution may be waived and the entire net income may be carried forward to the new account if
 - the net income in the current financial year and income carried forward from previous financial years of the collective investment scheme or a unit class is less than 1% of the net asset value of the collective investment scheme or unit class, and
 - the net income in the current financial year and income carried forward from previous financial years of the collective investment scheme or a unit class is less than one unit of the accounting currency of the collective investment scheme or unit class.
2. Capital gains realised on the sale of assets and rights may be distributed by the fund management company or retained for the purpose of reinvestment.

VIII. Publication of official notices by the umbrella fund and sub-funds

§ 23

1. The medium of publication of the umbrella fund and sub-funds is the print medium or electronic medium specified in the prospectus. Notification of any change in the medium of publication must be published in the medium of publication.
2. The following information must, in particular, be published in the medium of publication: summaries of material amendments to the fund contract, indicating the offices from which the amended wording may be obtained free of charge; any change of fund management company and/or custodian bank; the creation, dissolution or merger of unit classes; and the liquidation of individual sub-funds. Amendments that are required by law that do not affect the rights of investors or are of an exclusively formal nature may be exempted from the duty to publish subject to the approval of the supervisory authority.
3. Each time units are issued or redeemed, the fund management company will publish the issue and the redemption prices or the net asset value for each sub-fund (a modified valuation net asset value through the application of swinging single pricing pursuant to § 16.7) together with a note stating "excluding commissions" for all unit classes in the print medium or electronic medium specified in the prospectus. Prices must be published at least twice each month. The weeks and weekdays on which publications are made must be specified in the prospectus.

4. The prospectus with integrated fund contract, the key investor information document/basic information sheet, and the respective annual or semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the fund management company, the custodian bank and all distributors.

IX. Restructuring and dissolution

§ 24 Mergers

1. Subject to the consent of the custodian bank, the fund management company may merge individual sub-funds with other sub-funds or with other investment funds by transferring the assets and liabilities as at the time of the merger of the sub-fund(s) or investment fund(s) being acquired to the acquiring sub-fund or investment fund. The investors of the sub-fund(s) or investment fund(s) being acquired will receive the corresponding number of units in the acquiring sub-fund or investment fund. The sub-fund(s) or investment fund(s) being acquired is/are terminated without liquidation when the merger takes place, and the fund contract of the acquiring sub-fund or investment fund will also apply to the sub-fund(s) or investment fund(s) being acquired.
2. Sub-funds or investment funds may be merged only if:
 - a) provision for this is made in the relevant fund contracts;
 - b) they are managed by the same fund management company;
 - c) the relevant fund contracts essentially correspond in terms of the following provisions:
 - the investment policy, investment techniques, risk diversification, and the risks associated with the investment,
 - the appropriation of net income and capital gains from the sale of assets and rights,
 - the type, amount and calculation of all fees, issue and redemption commissions, and the incidental costs for the purchase and sale of the investments (brokerage fees, charges, duties) that may be charged to the fund or sub-fund assets or to the investors,
 - the redemption conditions,
 - the duration of the contract and the conditions of dissolution;
 - d) the assets of the sub-funds or investment funds concerned are valued, the exchange ratio is calculated, and the assets and liabilities are acquired on the same day;
 - e) no costs arise as a result for either the sub-fund or investment fund or the investors. The provisions of § 19.2 are reserved.
3. If the merger is likely to take more than one day, the supervisory authority may approve a limited deferral of the redemption of the units of the sub-funds or investment funds involved.
4. At least one month before the planned publication, the fund management company must submit the proposed changes to the fund contract, and the proposed merger, as well as the merger schedule to the supervisory authority for review. The merger schedule must contain information on the reasons for the merger, the investment policies of the sub-funds or investment funds involved and any differences between the acquiring fund and the sub-fund(s) or investment fund(s) being acquired, the calculation of the exchange ratio, any differences with regard to fees and any tax implications for the sub-funds or investment funds, as well as a statement from the competent audit firm in accordance with the legislation on collective investment schemes.

5. The fund management company must publish a notice of the proposed changes to the fund contract pursuant to § 23.2 and the proposed merger and its timing, as well as the merger schedule, at least two months before the planned date of merger in the medium of publication of the sub-funds or investment funds in question. 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 the publication.
6. The audit firm must check directly that the merger is being carried out correctly, and must submit a report containing its comments in this regard to the fund management company and the supervisory authority.
7. The fund management company must inform the supervisory authority of the conclusion of the merger, and publish notification of the completion of the merger, confirmation from the audit firm of the proper execution of the merger, and the exchange ratio, without delay in the medium of publication of the sub-funds or investment funds involved.
8. The fund management company must make reference to the merger in the next annual report of the acquiring sub-fund or investment fund, and in the semi-annual report if published prior to the annual report. If the merger does not take place on the last day of the usual financial year, an audited closing statement must be produced for the sub-fund(s) or investment fund(s) being acquired.

§ 25 Duration of the sub-funds and dissolution

1. The sub-funds have been established for an indefinite period.
2. The fund management company or the custodian bank may dissolve individual sub-funds by terminating the fund contract without notice.
3. The individual sub-funds may be dissolved by order of the supervisory authority, in particular, if at the latest one year after the expiry of the subscription period (launch), or a longer extended period approved by the supervisory authority at the request of the custodian bank and the fund management company, a sub-fund does not have net assets of at least CHF 5 million (or the equivalent).
4. The fund management company must inform the supervisory authority of the dissolution immediately and must publish notification in the medium of publication.
5. Once the fund contract has been terminated, the fund management company may liquidate the sub-funds concerned forthwith. If the supervisory authority has ordered the dissolution of a sub-fund, it must be liquidated forthwith. The custodian bank is responsible for the payment of liquidation proceeds to the investors. If the liquidation proceedings are protracted, payment may be made in instalments. The fund management company must obtain authorisation from the supervisory authority prior to the final payment.

X. Amendments to the fund contract

§ 26

If any amendments are to be made to the present fund contract, or if the merger of unit classes or a change of fund management company or of custodian bank is planned, the investors may lodge objections with the supervisory authority within 30 days after the corresponding publication. In the publication, the fund management company must inform the investors about which amendments to the fund contract are covered by FINMA's verification and check for compliance with the law. In the event of a change to the fund contract (including the merger of unit classes), the investors may also ask for the redemption of their units in cash subject to the contractual period of notice. Exceptions in this regard are cases pursuant to § 23.2 that have been exempted from the duty to publish with the approval of the supervisory authority.

XI. Applicable law and place of jurisdiction

§ 27

1. The umbrella fund and the individual sub-funds are subject to Swiss law, in particular the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes of 23 June 2006, the Ordinance on Collective Investment Schemes of 22 November 2006 and the Ordinance of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA on Collective Investment Schemes of 27 August 2014. The place of jurisdiction is the registered office of the fund management company.
2. The German version is binding in all matters of interpretation relating to the present fund contract.
3. The present fund contract takes effect on 16 May 2022.
4. The present fund contract replaces the fund contract dated 15 December 2021.
5. When approving the fund contract, FINMA verifies only the provisions pursuant to Art. 35a para. 1 let. a-g CISO and ensures their compliance with the law.

The fund management company: UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG, Basel
The custodian bank: UBS Switzerland AG, Zurich

