Bordier

Investment fund under Swiss law comprising multiple subfunds (umbrella fund)
(“Other funds for traditional investments” category)

Prospectus with integrated Investment Fund Contract

April 2024

Bordier has been issued by UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG, Basel, which acts as fund management company,
and by UBS Switzerland AG, Zurich, in the role of custodian bank
for Bordier & Cie SCmA, Geneva.

Part I: Prospectus

This prospectus with integrated fund contract, the key information document 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 umbrella fund or subfunds.

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

1 Information on the investment fund

1.1 Establishment of the investment fund in Switzerland

The Bordier fund contract was drawn up by the fund management company, with the approval of UBS Switzerland AG as custodian bank, submitted to the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA) and first approved by FINMA on 19 November 2014.

1.2 Term

The investment fund is established for an indefinite term.

1.3 Tax regulations applicable to the investment fund

The investment fund and its subfunds have no legal personality in Switzerland. As a result, they are subject neither to income tax nor to capital gains tax.

The Swiss federal withholding tax deducted from the investment fund's domestic income can be reclaimed in full for the investment fund by the fund management company.

Any income and capital gains realised abroad may be subject to the relevant withholding tax deductions imposed by the country where the investment is made. The fund management company will, as far as possible, reclaim these taxes on behalf of investors resident in Switzerland under the terms of double taxation treaties or other such agreements.

The net income retained and reinvested by the subfunds is subject to Swiss federal withholding tax (tax at source) at a rate of 35%.

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 apply to reclaim withholding tax if a double taxation treaty has been signed between Switzerland and their country of domicile. If no such treaty exists, then the withholding tax may not be reclaimed.

Investors domiciled abroad who benefit from the affidavit process will be credited the withholding tax on presentation of their declaration of domicile. To this end, a bank must provide confirmation that the units held by investors domiciled abroad are held in safekeeping at the bank and that the income will be credited to their accounts (residence declaration or affidavit). There can be no guarantee that at least 80% of the subfund's income will derive from foreign sources.

Pursuant to the provisions of the European Union directive on the taxation of savings income in the form of interest payments as well as the provisions of the agreement concluded between Switzerland and the EU within the scope of bilateral negotiations, Switzerland is required to levy withholding tax on the payment of certain investment fund income distributed and/or realised on the sale or repurchase of units to persons physically domiciled in an EU member state. The withholding tax applied is 35%. It can be replaced by a voluntary declaration to the tax authorities of the country of tax residence, subject to explicit authorisation received from the beneficial owner of the interest.

The withholding tax and the voluntary disclosure (declaration) pursuant to the agreement on the taxation of savings are not affected by the voluntary tax at source. Any withholding tax deduction is done on a voluntary basis. If the effective rate is ultimately higher, it is levied in addition according to the same base.

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

The subfunds
- **Swiss Equity Fund**
- **Prévoyance Individuelle 25**
- **Prévoyance Individuelle 40**
- **CHF Fixed Income Fund**

are subject to the following tax regime:

International automatic exchange of information in tax matters (automatic exchange of information)
For the purposes of automatic exchange of information, this investment fund is registered with the Swiss Federal Tax Administration (FTA) as a financial institution subject to reporting as defined by the standard of reporting and due diligence laid down by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for information on financial accounts (Common Reporting Standard, CRS).

FATCA

The investment fund and its subfunds are registered with the tax authorities in the United States as a Registered Deemed-Compliant Financial Institution under a Model 2 IGA as provided for by Sections 1471–1474 of the US Internal Revenue Code (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, including related ordinances, FATCA).

The tax considerations are based on the legal situation and practice currently in force. They are expressly subject to changes in legislation, case law and the practices of the tax authorities.

1.4 Financial year

The financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June.

1.5 Auditor

The auditor is Ernst & Young SA, Basel.

1.6 Units

In accordance with the Investment 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.

There are at present the following unit classes:

- **Bordier - Swiss Equity Fund**

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial issue price	Period / Launch date	Minimum subscription	Smallest tradeable unit	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
R	CHF	CHF 100	3 February 2015	0.001	0.001	Bearer	Accumulating
I	CHF	CHF 100		0.001	0.001	Bearer	Accumulating

- **Bordier – Prévoyance Individuelle 25**

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial issue price	Period / Launch date	Minimum subscription	Smallest tradeable unit	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
R	CHF	CHF 100	16 December 2014	0.001	0.001	Bearer	Accumulating
I	CHF	CHF 100	16 December 2014	0.001	0.001	Bearer	Accumulating

- **Bordier – Prévoyance Individuelle 40**

Unit class	Currency of account	Initial issue price	Period / Launch date	Minimum subscription	Smallest tradeable unit	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
R	CHF	CHF 100	16 December 2014	0.001	0.001	Bearer	Accumulating
I	CHF	CHF 100	16 December 2014	0.001	0.001	Bearer	Accumulating

- **Bordier – CHF Fixed Income Fund**

Currency of account	Initial issue price	Period / Launch date	Minimum subscription	Smallest tradeable unit	Form of custody	Appropriation of income
CHF	CHF 100	25 August 2015	0.001	0.001	Bearer	Accumulating

Detailed information on the unit classes can be found in the Investment Fund Contract (see Part II, § 6 section 4).

The individual unit classes do not constitute segregated pools of assets. Although costs are in principle charged only to the unit class for which the service in question was rendered, the possibility of a unit class being held liable for the liabilities of another unit class cannot therefore be ruled out.
The umbrella fund currently consists of the following subfunds:

- **Swiss Equity Fund**
- **Prévoyance Individuelle 25**
- **Prévoyance Individuelle 40**
- **CHF Fixed Income Fund**

1.7 Listing and trading

None; the units are issued and redeemed daily.

1.8 Terms of issue and redemption of fund units

The subfunds' units are issued and redeemed daily (valuation day). No issue or redemption will take place on Swiss public holidays (Easter, Whitsun, Christmas incl. 24 December, New Year incl. 31 December, the Swiss national holiday [1 August] etc.), or on days when the stock exchanges/markets in a subfund's principal investment countries are closed, or when 50% or more of the subfund's investments cannot be valued in an adequate manner, or under the exceptional circumstances defined under §17 point 4 of the Investment Fund Contract.
The fund management company and the custodian bank are authorised to reject subscription requests at their own discretion.
Issue and redemption orders entered at the custodian bank by 2:30 pm (cut-off time) on a banking business day (order day) will be settled on the basis of the net asset value calculated on the following banking business day (valuation day). Earlier cut-off times may apply to the submission of orders for those orders placed with distributors in Switzerland and abroad in order to ensure that these can be forwarded on to the custodian bank in time. These cut-off times may be obtained from the respective distributors. The net asset value taken as the basis for the settlement of the order is therefore not known when the orders are placed (forward pricing). It is calculated on the valuation day using the closing prices or, if the fund management company considers that they do not reflect a fair market value, using the last available prices. If, in exceptional circumstances, a valuation under the applicable rules is deemed to be inapplicable or inaccurate, the fund management company is authorised to use any other generally accepted valuation criteria to obtain a fair valuation of the subfund's net assets.

1.9 Investment objective
1.9.1 Investment objective and investment policy of the subfunds of the umbrella fund

Swiss Equity Fund
The objective of the subfund is to achieve long-term returns exceeding those achieved by the benchmark. To achieve its investment objective, the subfund consists of targeted overweightings and underweightings in various securities versus their weighting within the benchmark in the aim of outperforming said benchmark, although there may a certain congruence with the index depending on the investment phase and on the market. The performance of the Swiss Performance Index (SPI) serves as benchmark.

- **Prévoyance Individuelle 25**

The objective of this subfund is to benefit from the performance of global financial markets.

- **Prévoyance Individuelle 40**

The objective of this subfund is to benefit from the performance of global financial markets.

- **CHF Fixed Income Fund**

The objective of this subfund is to increase the value of these assets in the long term. The Bloomberg Global Aggregate Credit 1-5 years CHF (Hedged) index is used to compare performance.

1.9.2 Investment policy

- **Swiss Equity Fund**

This subfund invests mainly in shares of SPI companies as well as in shares of companies which have their headquarters in Switzerland or as holding companies invest in companies with their headquarters in Switzerland or conduct the majority of their business in Switzerland. The subfund's assets are additionally invested in collective investment schemes, derivatives and structured products. If the latter cannot be split, the investments made in such instruments may only constitute a negligible portion of the subfund's assets. The fund management company shall ensure that at least two-thirds of the fund's assets in consolidated terms are invested in the aforementioned instruments. Moreover, the subfund may invest its assets in other instruments authorised by the fund contract.
The SPI is considered to be the benchmark for the entire Swiss equity market. It contains almost all shares of companies headquartered in Switzerland or in the

Principality of Liechtenstein traded on the SIX Swiss Exchange.

- **Prévoyance Individuelle 40**

The subfund invests at least 25% of its assets in equities. The composition of the fund's assets is consistent with a traditional investment policy that complies with the statutory restrictions applicable to pension schemes (BVV/OPP 2) concerning the strict management of risks.
The provisions of the law pertaining to collective investment schemes shall apply insofar as the BVG/LPP does not stipulate more stringent provisions.

- **Prévoyance Individuelle 40**

The subfund invests at least 40% of its assets in equities. The composition of the fund's assets is consistent with a traditional investment policy that complies with the statutory restrictions applicable to pension schemes (BVV/OPP 2) concerning the strict management of risks.
The provisions of the law pertaining to collective investment schemes shall apply insofar as the BVG/LPP does not stipulate more stringent provisions.

- **CHF Fixed Income Fund**

The subfund invests in bond funds without any geographical restrictions, although the foreign exchange rate risk is hedged against the Swiss franc. The portfolio's average rating remains high (investment grade) and the intention is to keep a relatively short portfolio duration on average. If it is in the interests of investors, the assets of this subfund may also be invested in securities, specifically bonds and certificates, issued by companies or public-law entities, as well as indirectly in other financial products, provided that the risks arising from such an investment do not exceed the risk associated with the bonds, and insofar as the investments are in line with the subfund's investment policy.
Derivative techniques and instruments may be used as collateral or for efficient portfolio management (e.g. index certificates, notes, options, forward contracts).

1.9.3 Use of derivatives

The fund management company may use derivatives. It shall ensure that, even in exceptional market conditions, the use of such instruments does not result in a deviation from the investment objectives, and that it does not change the investment character of the subfunds. Commitment Approach I is applied to the assessment of risk.
Derivatives are an integral component of the investment strategy. The objective of using derivatives is to ensure efficient management of the portion of the fund's assets that is not invested in the target funds and is not used solely for the purpose of hedging investment positions. In connection with the portion of the fund's assets invested in target funds, the fund management company may make use of derivatives not only for currency hedging, but also for investment and hedging of market, credit and interest rate risks, provided that the risks can be determined and measured unequivocally (look through approach).
Only derivatives in the strictest sense may be used, i.e. call or put options and forward transactions (futures and forward contracts), as described in greater detail in the Investment Fund Contract (see § 12), provided that the underlying assets are permitted as investments under the investment policy. Derivatives may be traded on a stock exchange or a regulated market open to the public, or over the counter (OTC). Derivative transactions involve a degree of counterparty risk over and above market risk, i.e. there is a risk that the other party to the contract may not be able to honour their obligations and might thus cause a financial loss. Within the scope of OTC transactions, the investment fund may reduce the counterparty risk by asking the counterparty to provide collateral in the form of liquid assets. By the same token, the counterparty may require collateral from the fund management company. Such collateral provided by the fund management company is exposed to counterparty risk when it exceeds the counterparty's outstanding debts. The collateral secured is, however, not taken into account according to the provisions governing risk diversification outlined in § 15 of the fund contract.
The use of derivatives may not result in the subfunds' assets being leveraged or be tantamount to a short sale.
With regard to indirect investments via derivatives, it should be noted that such investments may result in a cumulation of risk. In addition to the market risk of the underlying, there is the risk stemming from the issuer of the derivative. This risk cumulation can be of particular significance where derivatives on market indices are used systematically instead of a broadly diversified portfolio of direct investments.
Detailed information of the subfunds' investment policies and restrictions, as well as the authorised investment techniques and instruments (in particular, financial derivatives and their scope) are contained in the Investment Fund Contract (see Part II, §s 7 to 15).

Collateral strategy for transactions involving financial derivatives:
Transactions involving financial derivatives may incur counterparty risks. These risks are mitigated as follows:

Collateral level:
The guaranteeing of derivative transactions is governed by the conditions applicable to processing transactions of this type. Derivative transactions processed centrally are always backed by a guarantee. The level and scope of the guarantee are based on the corresponding rules of the central counterparty or the clearing house.
In the case of derivative transactions not processed centrally, the fund management company or its representatives may enter into mutual guarantee agreements with counterparties. The value of the guarantees exchanged must correspond permanently to at least the replacement value of the derivative transactions. In addition, certain guarantees may be valued with a haircut. This haircut is based on market volatility and the probability of the guarantee being liquidated.

The following collateral types are permitted:

- Equities, provided that they are traded on a stock exchange or on another market that is open to the public, is highly liquid and belongs to a major index.
- Listed ETFs in the form of securities funds, other traditional investment funds governed by Swiss law and UCITS funds are considered to be equivalent to equities provided that they replicate one of the above-mentioned indices and they physically reproduce the index. Swap-based synthetic ETFs are not authorised.
- Bonds, provided that they are traded on a stock exchange or on another financial centre that is open to the public and the issuer enjoys a first-class credit rating. No rating is required for government bonds of the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany or Switzerland (including German federal states and Swiss cantons).
- Sovereign negotiable Treasury notes and bonds are considered to be equivalent to government bonds provided that the country or the issuance has a first-class credit rating or they have been issued by the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany or Switzerland (including German federal states and Swiss cantons).
- Money market funds, provided that they comply with the SFAMA Directive or the CESR Directive relating to money market funds, offer a daily redemption option and are of top quality or are considered to be of top quality by the fund management company.
- Cash collateral, provided that it is denominated in a freely convertible currency.

Collateral margins
In the case of derivatives guarantees not subject to a centralised haircut, the following minimum haircuts shall apply (% haircut on the market value), provided that a guarantee agreement has been entered into with the counterparty:

-	Liquid assets	0%
-	Government bonds with a residual maturity of up to 1 year	1-3%
-	Government bonds with a residual maturity of 1 to 5 years	3-5%
-	Government bonds with a residual maturity of 5 to 10 years	4-6%
-	Government bonds with a residual maturity of more than 10 years	5-7%

1.11 Net asset value

The net asset value of a class of a subfund's units is calculated by subtracting any liabilities of the subfund that are attributable to the relevant unit class from the share of the market value of the subfund attributed to this class of units, and dividing this amount by the number of units of the relevant class in circulation and rounding the result up or down to the smallest unit of the currency of the relevant subfund.
The issue price for units of a given class consists of the net asset value of the class calculated on the valuation day, in accordance with § 16 of the fund contract, plus any issuing commission. The amount of the issuing commission is defined under section 1.12 below.
The redemption price for units of a given class consists of the net asset value of the class calculated on the valuation day, in accordance with § 16 of the fund contract, less any redemption commission. The amount of the redemption commission is specified in section 1.12 below.
Costs incidental to the purchase and sale of investments (bid/offer price margin, standard brokerage charges, fees, taxes, etc.) incurred by a subfund in connection

with the investment of capital paid in or with the sale of that portion of investments corresponding to the redeemed unit(s) will be charged to the fund's assets.
The issue and redemption prices are rounded to CHF 0.01. Payment is always made three banking business days after the order day (value date set at a maximum of three banking business days).
Units will not be issued in the form of securities, but will exist purely as book entries.

1.12 Fees and incidental costs

1.12.1 Fees and incidental costs charged to the fund
(excerpt from § 19 of the Investment Fund Contract)
Detailed information on the fees and incidental costs charged to the subfund's assets can be found in section 1.1 of this prospectus. The commission is used to pay the costs for administering, managing and, where appropriate, distributing the subfunds and the activities described in § 6 point 4 of the fund contract, as well as to cover the costs.
A detailed breakdown of the fees and incidental costs not included in the flat management fee is set out in § 19 point 2 of the investment fund contract.
The fund management company and its agents as well as the custodian bank do not pay retrocessions and/or rebates.

1.12.2 Total expense ratio
The ratio of the total costs charged to the fund assets on an ongoing basis (total expense ratio, TER) was:

Year	**"- Prévoyance Individuelle 25"**	**"- Prévoyance Individuelle 40"**	**"- Swiss Equity Fund"**	**"- CHF Fixed Income Fund"**
2019/2020	"I" unit class: 0.23%	"I" unit class: 0.25%	1.60%	1.24%
	"R" unit class: 1.24%	"R" unit class: 1.26%		
2021/2022	"I" unit class "0.52%"	"I" unit class "0.52%"	1.54%	1.29%
	"R" unit class "1.52%"	"R" unit class "1.53%"		
2022/2023	"I" unit class "0.40%"	"I" unit class "0.39%"	"I" unit class "0.93%"	1.30%
	"R" unit class "1.40%"	"R" unit class "1.40%"	"R" unit class "1.5%"	

1.12.3 Payment of retrocessions and rebates

1.12.4 Fees and incidental costs charged to the investor
(excerpt from § 18 of the Investment Fund Contract)
Issue and redemption of units by the custodian bank in Switzerland
Issuing commission (total) max. 5%
Redemption commission max. 5%

Issue and redemption of units through
a distributor in Switzerland and abroad
Issuing commission (total) max. 5%
Redemption commission max. 5%

1.12.5 Commission-sharing agreements and soft commissions
The fund management company has not concluded any commission-sharing agreements.
In addition, it has not concluded any agreements relating to soft commissions.

1.12.6 Investments in related collective investment schemes
In accordance with § 19 point 5 of the Investment Fund Contract, no issuing and redemption commissions are charged to investments in collective investments that are managed directly or indirectly by the fund management company itself or by a company with which it is associated through common management or control or by a significant direct or indirect shareholding.

1.13 Viewing the reports
The prospectus with integrated fund contract, the fact sheets and the annual or semi-annual reports may be requested free of charge from the fund management company, the custodian bank and all distributors.

1.14 Legal form
The investment fund is an umbrella fund in contractual form governed by Swiss law established under the "Other funds for traditional investments" category of the Swiss Collective Investment Schemes Act (CISA) of 23 June 2006. Investment fund contract

The fund is based upon a collective investment agreement (fund contract), under which the fund management company undertakes to provide the investor with a stake in the fund in proportion to the fund units acquired by the said investor, and to manage this investment fund independently and for its own account in accordance with the provisions of the law and the fund contract. The custodian bank is party to the contract in accordance with the tasks conferred upon it by law and the fund contract.

1.15 The material risks
Cash collateral may be reinvested as follows, with the following risks:
Sight or short term bank deposits, government bonds with a high credit rating, money market instruments with highly solvent counterparties and money market funds that are subject to the SFAMA Directive or the CESR Directive relating to money market funds.
Cash guarantees must always be reinvested in the same currency as the guarantees received.
The fund management company continuously monitors the risks arising from the reinvestment of the cash guarantees. Nevertheless, these investments are subject to credit risk and their value may be affected by fluctuations in value. In addition, a degree of liquidity risk cannot be ruled out entirely.

Alternative investments

In the area of alternative investments, subfunds investing up to 15% of their assets in units of funds of hedge funds which in turn invest in units of hedge funds. Investments in funds of hedge funds permit better portfolio diversification than direct investments.
Investments in funds of hedge funds may be subject to commissions at the level of the fund of hedge funds as well as at the level of the target funds of this fund of hedge funds.

Description of alternative Investments

The alternative investments category of the subfunds concerned also includes investments in units of fund of hedge funds. The objective of investing in these funds of hedge funds is mainly to achieve long-term capital appreciation by investing, on a diversified basis, in investment funds (hedge funds) which generally pursue alternative investment strategies or make alternative investments. By diversifying assets among a range of hedge funds, the objective is to achieve performance that is less volatile in both rising and falling markets than would have been possible with investments based on a one-dimensional approach or with a focus on a single asset class such as equities, bonds or commodities.
The assets of specific Bordier subfunds may be invested in other investment funds or subfunds (funds of hedge funds) whose assets are in turn mainly invested in other funds or subfunds (also hedge funds). The hedge funds underlying the funds of hedge funds generally apply the following alternative investment strategies: Equity Hedged, Relative Value, Event Driven, Trading.
These hedge funds generally use derivative financial instruments such as options, forward contracts and foreign exchange forward transactions. In addition, unlike traditional investment strategies, hedge funds are often characterised by a leverage effect achieved through borrowing and derivative financial instruments as well as through short sales of securities.

Risk information when buying alternative Investments in the form of funds of hedge funds

The risks of the hedge funds described above are not comparable to those of securities funds. Given the investments undertaken in these funds, these investment funds are classified in Switzerland in the "Other funds for alternative investments" category. It is not possible to exclude the risk of a total loss on the part of the hedge funds, which would of course impact the performance of the corresponding subfund.

Selection of funds of hedge funds

The choice of funds of hedge funds is based on quantitative and qualitative criteria. Quantitative analysis determines the historic relationship between risk and return over different time horizons. Qualitative analysis focuses on evaluating the investment fund company's reputation, corporate infrastructure, investment management style, investment processes and internal risk control procedures. The findings of the qualitative and quantitative evaluations are audited regularly.

Structure of funds of hedge funds

Some subfunds invest mainly in other funds and make direct investments only to a limited extent; compliance must be ensured with the provisions applicable to funds of hedge funds.
The special structure of funds of hedge funds specifically offers the following advantages over funds that make direct investments:

– investments in existing investment funds (target funds) offer broader diversification or spreading of risk than funds that make direct investments;
– in the case of funds of hedge funds, diversification is not limited to its own investments because the target funds are also subject to strict risk diversification rules. Funds of hedge funds thus enable investors to invest in a product that offers risk diversification on two levels, thereby reducing the risk of the various target funds.

The biggest drawback of the structure of a fund of hedge funds as opposed to a fund that makes direct investments is as follows:

– in some cases, fees and charges may be deducted twice in connection with an investment in an existing collective investment scheme (e.g. the fees payable to the custodian bank and the central administration department, management and advisory fees, or commissions for the issue and redemption of units of the target fund in which the investment fund invests). Fees and charges are applied to both the target fund and the fund of hedge funds.

The fees and charges applied when an investment is made in units of an existing collective investment scheme are described in detail in the section "Fees and incidental charges" (section 5.3).

1.16 Liquidity risk management

In order to guarantee at all times investors' rights to request the redemption of their units (Art. 78 para. 2 CISA), the fund management company regularly monitors liquidity risks at the level of individual investments to determine how likely they are to occur, and at the level of the investment fund in connection with the processing of redemption requests. To this end, processes have been defined and implemented that make it possible in particular to identify, monitor and report these risks. For the identification of investment liquidity risks and for the calculation of individual liquidity thresholds at the fund level, the fund management company uses market-tested models that are reviewed by specialised departments within the UBS Group. Liquidity thresholds are used to monitor stress scenarios involving redemptions at the investment fund level.

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 has been engaged in activities linked to investment funds since its incorporation in 1959 as a Swiss joint-stock company (Aktiengesellschaft/société anonyme) headquartered in Basel.

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, totalling CHF 302,081 million in assets under management.

In addition, the fund management company provides the following services:

– Administration services for collective investment schemes
– Representation of foreign collective investment schemes.

Further information is available on the website www.ubs.com/fms.

2.3 Management and administration

Board of Directors

Michael Kehl, Chair
Managing Director, UBS Asset Management Switzerland AG, Zurich
Dr Daniel Brüllmann, Vice Chair
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 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, fully paid up shares.
UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG is a wholly-owned subsidiary of UBS Group SA.

2.5 Delegation of investment decisions

The investment decisions of the subfunds - Swiss Equity Fund, - CHF Fixed Income Fund, - Prévoyance Individuelle 25 and - Prévoyance Individuelle 40 are delegated to Bordier & Cie SCmA, Geneva. Bordier & Cie SCmA, Geneva, is a Swiss bank founded in 1844 that specialises in asset management for private clients. In its capacity as a bank, Bordier & Cie SCmA is subject in Switzerland to supervision by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA). The exact terms and conditions of execution of the delegation mandate are set out in an asset management delegation contract.

The administration of the investment fund, and in particular the bookkeeping, calculation of net asset values, tax accounting, operation of IT systems and the preparation of annual financial statements is delegated to Northern Trust Switzerland AG, Basel. Their execution is governed in detail by a contract between the parties.
All other activities of the fund management company, and the supervision of other delegated tasks, 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 subfunds it manages with complete autonomy 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 ongoing business, 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, or to waive their exercise.

In the case of all other agenda items 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 its 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 advisers or other third parties, or that it ascertains from the media.
The fund management company is free to waive the exercise of membership and creditors’ rights.

3 Information on the custodian bank

3.1 General information on the custodian bank

The custodian bank is UBS Switzerland AG. This bank was founded in 2014 with the corporate form as a Swiss public limited company (Aktiengesellschaft/société anonyme), with its registered office in Zurich. On 14 June 2015 it took over UBS SA's Private Clients and Corporate Banking businesses recognised in Switzerland, as well as its Wealth Management business recognised 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 by the US tax authorities as a reporting financial institution under a Model 2 IGA in the sense of sections 1471 - 1474 of the US Internal Revenue Code (Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, including respective ordinances, “FATCA”.
UBS Switzerland AG is a subsidiary of UBS AG. UBS AG is one of the strongest financial banks in the world with a consolidated balance sheet total of USD 1 104 364 million and a confirmed equity of CHF 57 218 million as of 31 December 2022. The Group employs 72 597 persons across the globe. The custodian bank may delegate the safekeeping of the collective assets to a third party or to a central securities depository in Switzerland or abroad provided that this is in the interests of proper safekeeping. This is subject to the following risks: In respect of financial instruments, such transfer may be made only to a regulated third party or central securities depository. This does not apply to mandatory safekeeping at a location where the transfer of safekeeping to regulated third-party custodians and collective securities depositories is not possible, in particular owing to mandatory legal provisions or to the particular arrangements for the investment product in question.

The use of third parties and central securities depositories means that the deposited securities are no longer owned solely by the fund management company, which instead becomes only a co-owner. Furthermore, if the third-party or central depositories are not subject to supervision, they are unlikely to meet the organisational requirements imposed on Swiss banks.

The custodian bank is liable for damages caused by the agent unless it is able to prove that it exercised the care required by the circumstances with regard to selection, instruction and monitoring.

4 Information on third parties

4.1 Payment services provider

Paying agent services are provided by UBS Switzerland AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich and its branches in Switzerland.

4.2 Distributor

The investment fund and its subfunds are distributed by Bordier & Cie SCmA.

5 Further information

5.1 Key data

Subfund	Securities no.	ISIN(s)	Accounting currency

- Prévoyance Individuelle 25			
"R" unit class	25935462	CH0259354626	CHF
"I" unit class	25935463	CH0259354634	CHF
- Prévoyance Individuelle 40			
"R" unit class	25935466	CH0259354667	CHF
"I" unit class	25935467	CH0259354675	CHF
- Swiss Equity Fund			
"R" unit class	25935444	CH0259354444	CHF
"I" unit class	114399871	CH1143998719	CHF
- CHF Fixed Income Fund	25935468	CH0259354683	CHF

Listing	none; the units are issued and redeemed daily.
Financial year	1 July to 30 June.
Duration	unlimited.
Accounting currency	Swiss franc (CHF)
Reference Currency Compartments	Swiss franc (CHF)
Initial issue price	CHF 100
Minimum Subscription / Smallest Negotiable Unit:	0,001
Units	"R" unit class made out to bearer; units will not be issued in the form of securities, but will exist purely as book entries. "I" unit class made out to bearer; units will not be issued in the form of securities, but will exist purely as book entries.

5.2 Publications of the fund

Further information about the umbrella fund and/or subfunds can be found in the latest annual or semi-annual report. The prospectus with integrated fund contract, the fact sheet , and the latest annual or semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the fund management company, the custodian bank and all distributors.
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 an individual subfund, the corresponding notice will be published by the fund management company on the electronic platform "www.swissfunddata.ch". Prices are published for all unit classes of the various subfunds for each day on which units are issued or redeemed (daily) on the website of Swiss Fund Data AG at www.swissfunddata.ch. The fund management company may also communicate prices in newspapers or other electronic media.

5.3 Sale restrictions

The regulations valid in the country in question apply to the issue and redemption of units of this Investment Fund outside Switzerland.
a) The fund is only authorised for distribution in Switzerland.
b) Units of this investment fund may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States of America. An American investor is anyone who:

(i) is a United States person pursuant to Section 7701(a)(30) of the 1986 US Internal Revenue Code, as amended, and the US Treasury regulations issued on this basis;
(ii) is a US person pursuant to Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933 (17 CFR § 230.902(k));
(iii) is not a non-United States person pursuant to Rule 4.7 of the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission (17 CFR § 4.7(a)(1)(iv));
(iv) is resident in the US pursuant to Section 202(a)(30)-1 of the 1940 US Investment Advisers Act, as amended; or
(v) any trust, entity or other structure aimed at allowing American investors to investment in this fund.

The fund management company and the custodian bank may prohibit or limit the sale, exchange or transfer of units to natural persons or legal entities in certain countries and areas.

6. Further investment information

6.1 Profile of the typical investor

- **Swiss Equity Fund**
- **Prévoyance Individuelle 25**
- **Prévoyance Individuelle 40**
- **CHF Fixed Income Fund**

The subfunds are suitable for investors whose assets have to be managed in accordance with the provisions of this fund contract

7 Detailed regulations

All information about the investment fund, such as the method used for valuing the subfunds' assets, a list of all fees and incidental costs charged to the investor and to the fund and/or subfunds, and the appropriation of net income are described in detail in the fund contract.

Fund management company: UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG, Basel
Custodian bank: UBS Switzerland AG, Zurich

Part II: Investment fund contract

I. Basis

§ 1 Name of the investment fund; company and head office of the fund management company, the custodian bank and the asset manager

1. An umbrella investment fund in contractual form has been established in the "Other funds for traditional investments" category (the "umbrella fund") pursuant to Art 25 et seqq. and Art. 68 et seqq. of the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes (CISA) of 23 June 2006. It consists of the following subfunds, each of which represents a standalone collective investment scheme:
   - Swiss Equity Fund
   - Prévoyance Individuelle 25
   - Prévoyance Individuelle 40
   - CHF Fixed Income Fund
2. The fund management company is UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG, Basel.
3. The custodian bank is UBS Switzerland AG, Zurich.
4. The fund management company is Bordier & Cie SCmA, Geneva.

II. Rights and obligations of the parties to the contract

§ 2 Investment fund contract

The legal relationship between the investor on the one hand, and the fund management company and the custodian bank on the other, are governed by this Investment Fund Contract and the applicable provisions of the Swiss Federal Act on Collective Investment Schemes.

§ 3 Fund management company

1. The fund management company manages the subfunds autonomously and in its own name, but on behalf 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 subfunds, determines the issue and redemption prices of the units, and determines the distribution of income. The fund management company exercises all rights associated with the umbrella fund and the subfunds.

2. The fund management company and its agents are bound by obligations of loyalty, due diligence and disclosure. They act independently and exclusively in the interests of the investors. They implement all organisational measures that are necessary for proper management. They report on the subfunds/collective investment schemes they administer and communicate all fees and costs charged directly or indirectly to the investors, as well as any third-party remuneration, specifically commissions, rebates and other pecuniary benefits.

3. The fund management company may delegate investment decisions and other specific tasks to third parties, provided this is in the interests of appropriate fund management. The fund management company will only appoint persons who have the required capacity, knowledge and experience to perform this activity, as well the authorisations necessary for this purpose. It will take care to instruct and supervise the third parties it enlists. The fund management company will be liable for the actions of the persons to whom it has assigned tasks as if they were its own actions.

   Investment decisions may be delegated only to asset managers possessing the required authorisation.

4. The fund management company may, subject to the consent of the custodian bank, submit amendments to this Investment Fund Contract to the supervisory authority (see § 27) and may create new subfunds subject to the consent of the supervisory authority.

5. The fund management company may merge individual subfunds with other subfunds or other investment funds pursuant to the provisions set down under § 24, convert them into another legal form of collective investment scheme in accordance with the provisions set down under § 25, or liquidate them pursuant to the provisions set down under § 26.

6. The fund management company is entitled to receive the remuneration stipulated in §s 18 and 19. It is further entitled to be released from the commitments undertaken in the proper execution of the collective investment scheme contract and to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with such commitments.

§ 4 Custodian bank

1. The custodian bank is responsible for the safekeeping of assets of the subfunds. It handles the issue and redemption of fund units as well as payment flows on behalf of the subfunds.

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 report on this umbrella fund and/or subfunds they hold and communicate all fees and costs charged directly or indirectly to the investors, as well as any third-party remuneration, specifically commissions, rebates and other pecuniary benefits.

3. The custodian bank is responsible for keeping the investment fund's accounts and deposits, but may not make use of the assets they contain.

4. It guarantees that, in the case of transactions related to the assets of the investment fund and/or subfunds, the countervalue of the transactions is transferred to it within the usual time limits. It will notify the fund management company if the countervalue is not reimbursed within the usual time limits and will ask the counter-party to replace the assets, if possible.

5. The custodian bank keeps all necessary records and accounts in order to be able to distinguish at all times between the assets belonging to the various investment funds.

   It verifies the ownership by the fund management company and keeps the corresponding records when assets cannot be held in safekeeping.

6. The custodian bank may delegate the safekeeping of the subfunds' assets to a third party or to a central securities depository in Switzerland or abroad provided that this is in the interests of proper safekeeping. It shall ensure that the third party or central securities depository it has appointed complies with the following:

   a) It has an adequate organisation and the financial guarantees and technical qualifications required for the type and complexity of the assets entrusted to it.

   b) It undergoes a regular external audit which guarantees that the financial instruments are in its possession.

   c) It safeguards the assets received from the custodian bank in such a way that they can be identified unequivocally and at any time as belonging to the fund's assets, by means of regular audits to check correlation between the portfolio and the accounts.

   d) It respects the provisions applicable to the custodian bank in terms of exercising the tasks assigned to it and preventing conflicts of interest.

The custodian bank is liable for damages caused by the mandate unless it is able to prove that it exercised the care required by the circumstances with regard to selection, instruction and monitoring. . The prospectus contains details on the risks inherent in delegating safekeeping to a third party and to a central securities depository.

As stipulated in the previous paragraph, the safekeeping of financial instruments may be delegated solely to a third party or to a central securities depository subject to supervision. This does not apply to mandatory safekeeping in a place where delegation to a third party or to a central depository subject to supervision is impossible, in particular as a result of mandatory legal provisions or the terms of the investment product. Investors must be notified by means of the prospectus in the event of safekeeping by a third party or by a central depository not subject to supervision.

7. The custodian bank shall ensure that the fund management company complies with the law and with the fund contract. It checks whether the calculation of the net asset values 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 whether net income is appropriated in accordance with the fund contract. The custodian bank is not responsible for the choice of investments made by the fund management company, in accordance with the investment regulations

8. The custodian bank is entitled to receive the fees stipulated in §s 18 and 19. It is further entitled to be released from the liabilities assumed in the proper execution of its activities, and to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in connection with such liabilities.

9. The custodian bank is not responsible for the safekeeping of the assets of the target funds in which this investment fund invests, unless this task has been delegated to it.

§ 5 Investors

1. There are no restrictions in terms of investor eligibility. Restrictions are possible for individual classes in accordance with § 6 point 4.

   The fund management company ensures together with the custodian bank that the investors meet the requirements in respect of investor eligibility. To this end, they shall be authorised to obtain confirmation from a financial intermediary subject to supervision that the investors registered with said financial intermediary are to the best of its knowledge classified as qualified investors, and that it guarantees such status by means of appropriate procedures or regular monitoring.

   Investors agree to their custodian providing this information to the fund management company and to the custodian bank for the purpose of substantiating their qualification.

2. Upon execution of the contract and remittance of a cash payment, the investor acquires a claim against the fund management company for an interest in the assets and income of subfunds of the umbrella fund. Investors' claims are represented by fund units.

3. Investors are only entitled to an interest in the assets and income of the subfund in which they hold units. Any liabilities attributable to individual subfunds are borne solely by the individual subfund concerned.

4. Investors are only obliged to remit payment for the units to which they subscribe. They will not be held personally liable for the liabilities of the umbrella fund and/or subfund.

5. The fund management company informs the investors whenever asked of the bases on which the net asset value per unit is calculated. 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 and the management of risks, the fund management company must provide them with such information at all times. The investors may request before the courts of the registered office of the fund management company to order the auditors or another expert to investigate the matter that requires clarification, and furnish the investors with a report.

6. The investors may terminate the fund contract at any time and request that their units in the subfund concerned be repaid to them in cash.

7. When so requested by the fund management company, the custodian bank or their agents, the investors must prove that they have met and still meet the legal or contractual conditions concerning ownership of the investment fund or a unit class. Furthermore, the investors must inform the custodian bank, the fund management company and their agents immediately if they no longer meet these conditions.

8. The investment fund or a unit class may be subject to a “soft closing”, whereby investors may not subscribe to units if the fund management company believes the closing is necessary to protect the interests of existing investors. The soft close of an investment fund or a unit class applies to new subscriptions or a change within the fund or unit class, but not to redemptions, transfers or changes on the basis of the investment fund or unit class. An investment fund or a unit class may be subject to a soft close without this being notified to investors.

   An investor’s units must be compulsorily redeemed at the corresponding redemption price by the fund management company in collaboration with the custodian bank if:
   a) this is required to safeguard the reputation of the financial centre, notably in relation to combating money laundering;
   b) investors no longer meet the legal or contractual requirements to participate in a subfund.

9. Moreover, the fund management company in conjunction with the custodian bank may effect a forced redemption of an investor's units at the corresponding redemption price if:
   a) the participation of the investor in the subfunds is such that it could have a significant detrimental impact on the economic interests of the other investors, in particular if the participation could result in tax disadvantages for the subfunds in Switzerland or abroad;
   b) investors have acquired or hold units in breach of the provisions of domestic or foreign legislation or the provisions of this fund contract or prospectus applicable to them;
   c) there is a detrimental impact on the economic interests of the investors, in particular in cases where individual investors seek by way of systematic subscriptions and immediate redemptions to realise a pecuniary benefit by exploiting time differences between the setting of the closing prices and the valuation of the fund’s assets (market timing).

§ 6 Units and unit classes

1. The fund management company may establish, close and merge unit classes at any time, subject to the authorisation of the custodian bank and the approval of the supervisory authority. All unit classes grant the right to a share in the undivided assets of the subfund concerned, which are not segmented. This share may differ due to class-specific charges, costs or distributions. The various unit classes of a given subfund may therefore have different net asset values per unit. Any class-specific costs charged are met by the aggregate assets of the subfund.

2. Notification of the establishment, dissolution or merger of unit classes will be published in the media of publication. Only mergers of unit classes will be deemed to be a change to the Investment Fund Contract pursuant to § 27.

3. The various unit classes may differ from one another in terms of their cost structure, reference currency, currency hedging, dividend or accumulation policy, minimum investment and investor eligibility.
   Fees and costs are only charged to the unit class for which the respective service is performed. Fees and costs that cannot be unequivocally allocated to a unit class will be charged to the individual unit classes on a pro rata basis in relation to their share of the fund’s assets.

4. The current unit classes for the subfund - Swiss Equity Fund are: “R” and “I”:
   a) “R”: “R” unit classes are offered to all investors. No minimum subscription is required. “R” unit classes units are only issued as bearer units.

b) “I”: “I” unit classes are offered to investors who have concluded a discretionary management mandate or an advisory mandate with an entity of the Bordier Group as well as to employees of the Bordier Group. Subscription requests are only accepted by the distributors listed in the prospectus.

The current unit classes for the subfunds – Prévoyance Individuelle 25 and – Prévoyance Individuelle 40 are: “R” and “I”.
“R” unit classes and “I” unit classes differ as follows:
a) “R”: “R” unit classes are offered to all investors. No minimum subscription is required. “R” unit classes units are only issued as bearer units.
b) “I”: “I” unit classes are offered to occupational pension schemes and charitable organisations which have concluded a management mandate, an advisory mandate or another service contract with an entity of the Bordier Group as well as to employees of the Bordier Group. Subscription requests are only accepted by the distributors listed in the prospectus. “I” unit classes units are only issued as bearer units.

There are no unit classes for the subfund – CHF Fixed Income Fund.

5. Units do not take the form of actual certificates, but exist purely as book entries. Investors are not entitled to request the issue of a unit certificate. “I” unit classes must kept in a custody account held by the investor or the investor’s custodian bank at the fund’s custodian bank.
6. The fund management company must instruct investors who no longer meet the conditions for holding units of a unit class to either return their units within 30 calendar days pursuant to § 17, transfer them to a person who fulfils the conditions, or exchange them for units of another unit class whose conditions they do meet. If an investor fails to comply with this requirement, the fund management company must, in cooperation with the custodian bank, effect a forced conversion pursuant to § 5 point 8 into units of another unit class or, should this not be possible, effect a forced redemption of the units in question.

III. Investment policy guidelines

A. Investment principles

§ 7 Compliance with investment guidelines

1. In selecting the individual investments, 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 assets of the individual subfunds at market value and must be complied with at all times. This umbrella fund must have fulfilled the terms of the investment restrictions no later than six months after expiry of the subscription period (launch).

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 due to a change in the delta, this is to be rectified within three banking business days at the latest, taking due account of the investors' interests.

§ 8 Investment policy

1. The fund management company may invest the assets of the various subfunds in the following: The risks involved in these investments must be published in the prospectus.
   a) Securities, i.e. securities issued in large quantities and non-securitised rights with the same function (uncertified securities) that are traded on a stock exchange or another market open to the public and embed a participation right or claim or the right to acquire such securities and uncertified securities by way of subscription or exchange, such as warrants;

   Investments in newly issued transferable securities are only permitted if their admission to a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public is envisaged under the terms of issue. If this admission has not been granted within one year of purchase, the securities must be sold within one month or included in the restrictions set down in point 1 (l).

   b) Derivatives if (i) the underlying securities are securities as defined in a), derivatives as defined in b), structured products as defined in c), units in collective investment schemes as defined in d) and e), money market instruments as defined in j), precious metals, commodities, financial indices of all types, interest rates, exchange rates, loans or currencies, and if (ii) the underlying securities are permitted as investments under the fund contract. Derivatives are either traded on a stock exchange or another 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 can be redeemed by the issuer on request at any time. In addition, it must be possible to value them in a reliable and transparent manner. Derivatives may be used pursuant to § 12.

   c) Structured products if (i) the underlying securities are securities as defined in a), money market instruments as defined in j), precious metals, commodities, financial indices of all types, interest rates, exchange rates, loans or currencies, and if (ii) the underlying securities are permitted as investments under the Investment Fund Contract. Structured products are either traded on a stock exchange or another 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 are tradable daily or may be submitted to the issuers for redemption at any time. In addition, it must be possible to value them in a reliable and transparent manner.

   d) Units in other Swiss or foreign collective investment schemes (target funds) if (i) their documentation limits the investment in other target funds to a total of 10%; (ii) provisions comparable to those of a securities fund exist for these target funds in terms of their purpose, their organisation, the investment policy, investor protection, risk diversification, separate custody of the fund's assets, borrowing, granting of credit, short sales of securities and money market instruments, issue and redemption of units and the content of the annual and semi-annual reports, and (iii) such target funds are authorised as collective investments in the country in which they have their registered office and are subject to supervision there for the protection of investors comparable to that in Switzerland, and if mutual international administrative assistance is guaranteed.

   e) Units in other Swiss or foreign collective investment schemes which belong to or are treated as the "Other funds for traditional investments" category and are subject to supervision intended to protect investors comparable to that applicable in Switzerland and guaranteeing mutual international assistance.

   f) Units in other Swiss or foreign collective investment schemes of the “Real estate funds” category. This also includes closed and listed real estate investment funds such as real estate investment trusts (REITs) or other real estate companies.

   g) Units in other collective investment schemes under Swiss law of the “Other funds for alternative investments” category.

   h) Units in collective investment schemes if (i) their documentation limits the investment in other target funds globally to a maximum of 49%; (ii) these target funds are subject to the same provisions as other high-risk funds for alternative investments, particularly concerning the purpose, the organisation, the investment policy, investor protection, risk diversification, segregation of the fund's assets, borrowing, granting of credit, short sales of securities and money market instruments, issue and redemption of units and the content of the annual and semi-annual reports, and (iii) such target funds are authorised as collective investments in the country in which they have their registered office and are subject to supervision there for the protection of investors comparable to that in Switzerland, and that mutual international assistance is guaranteed.

   i) Units in other collective investment schemes of the “Other funds for alternative investments” category or investments similar to those under h) in the form of funds of hedge funds. The specific strategies and risks of alternative Investments in the form of funds of hedge funds are described in section 1.15 of the prospectus.

   j) Money market instruments if they are liquid, can be readily valued and are traded on an exchange or other regulated market open to the public. Money market instruments that 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 the provisions of Art. 74 para. 2 CISO.

k) Sight or time deposits with terms to maturity not exceeding 12 months with banks domiciled in Switzerland or in a European Union member state or in another country, provided that the bank is subject to supervision in this country which is equivalent to the supervision in Switzerland.

l) Investments other than the investments specified in a) to j) above not exceeding 10% of the fund of fund's assets in aggregate; real short-selling of any kind of investment is not permitted.

a) - Swiss Equity Fund

2. a) After deducting cash, the fund management company invests at least two-thirds of the fund's assets in:
   - aa) equity securities and rights (equities, dividend-right certificates, shares in cooperative companies, participation certificates and similar) of companies included in the benchmark specified in the prospectus, as well as companies which have their headquarters in Switzerland or as holding companies invest in companies with their headquarters in Switzerland or conduct the majority of their business in Switzerland.
   - ab) units in other collective investment schemes that, as stipulated by their documentation, invest their assets according to the guidelines of this subfund or according to specific provisions outlined therein;
   - ac) derivatives (including warrants) whose underlying is one of the investments stipulated in aa).

   When it invests in units of other collective investment schemes as defined in ab) and in structured products as defined in ad) above, the fund management company ensures on a consolidated basis that at least two-thirds of the fund's assets are invested in accordance with aa) above.

   b) The fund management company may, after deducting cash, invest no more than one-third of the fund's assets in:
   - ba) equity securities and rights (equities, dividend-right certificates, shares in cooperative companies, participation certificates and similar) of companies which do not meet the requirements outlined in point 2 aa);
   - bb) derivatives (including warrants) and structured products whose underlying is one of the investments stipulated in ba); money market instruments denominated in freely convertible currencies of Swiss and foreign issuers;
   - bc) zero coupon bonds or coupon bonds, convertible bonds, convertible notes, bonds with options, notes and other fixed-rate or variable debt securities and rights denominated in freely convertible currencies and issued by private, public or semi-public issuers which have their headquarters in Switzerland or abroad and which, when the investment is made, have a minimum rating of BBB awarded by Fitch or S&P or an equivalent rating; units in other collective investment schemes as defined in point 1 d), e), g) and h) whose assets are invested in equity securities according to aa), debt securities according to bd) or money market instruments according to bc);
   - bd) structured products denominated in freely convertible currencies such as certificates of international issuers pertaining to the investments specified in aa);
   - be) bank sight and time deposits.

   c) In addition, the fund management company must comply with the investment restrictions outlined below in relation to the fund's assets after deducting cash:
   - ca) a maximum of 20% in units of other collective investment schemes, of which a maximum of 15% may be invested in units of alternative collective investments according to § 8, point 1 g) and h);
   - cb) a maximum of 10% in structured products.

3. The fund management company is authorised to buy, subject to § 19, units of target funds that are directly or indirectly managed by itself or by a company with which it is related by virtue of common management or control or by way of a major direct or indirect stake.

b) - Prévoyance Individuelle 25

2. a) After deducting cash, the fund management company invests the subfund's assets as follows:
   - aa) zero coupon bonds or coupon bonds, convertible bonds, convertible notes, bonds with options, notes and other fixed-rate or variable debt securities and rights denominated in freely convertible currencies and issued by private, public or semi-public issuers worldwide which, when the purchase is made, have a minimum rating of CCC awarded by S&P or Fitch or an equivalent rating;
   - ab) money market instruments denominated in freely convertible currencies of Swiss and foreign issuers;
   - ac) equity securities and rights (equities, dividend-right certificates, shares in cooperative companies, participation certificates and similar) of international companies;
   - ad) units in other collective investment schemes as defined in § 8 d) – i);
   - ae) derivatives (including warrants);
   - af) structured products;
   - ag) bank sight and time deposits.

   b) The fund management company must comply with the investment restrictions outlined below, based on the subfund's net assets:
   - ba) up to 100% in zero coupon bonds or coupon bonds, convertible bonds, convertible notes, bonds with options, notes and other fixed-rate or variable debt securities and rights denominated in freely convertible currencies and issued by private, public or semi-public issuers worldwide which, when the purchase is made, have a minimum rating of CCC awarded by S&P or Fitch or an equivalent rating (including in derivatives according to ae) and in collective investment schemes according to ad) that invest mainly in these);
   - bb) up to 40% of the subfund's assets in equity securities and rights as defined in ac) (including in derivatives according to ae) and in collective investment schemes according to ad) that invest mainly in these);
   - bc) up to 40% of the subfund's assets in money market instruments (including in collective investment schemes according to ad) that invest mainly in these);
   - bd) up to 40% of the subfund's assets in sight and time deposits;
   - be) up to 20% of the subfund's assets in structured products on equity securities, debt securities, precious metals and commodities;
   - bf) up to 49% of the subfund's assets in total in other collective investment schemes;
     - up to 15% of the subfund's assets in real estate funds as defined in § 8 point 1 f);
     - up to 15% of the subfund's assets in other collective investment schemes as defined in § 8 point 1, g) – i);
   - bg) precious metals (exclusively through indirect investments, specifically through other collective investment schemes, structured products or derivatives, up to a maximum of 15%);
   - bh) commodities (exclusively through indirect investments, specifically through other collective investment schemes, structured products or derivatives, up to a maximum of 10%).

   The average equity allocation must be 25%.

3. The fund management company is authorised to buy, subject to § 19, units of target funds that are directly or indirectly managed by itself or by a company with which it is related by virtue of common management or control or by way of a major direct or indirect stake.

c) - Prévoyance Individuelle 40

2. a) After deducting cash, the fund management company invests the subfund's assets as follows:
   - aa) zero coupon bonds or coupon bonds, convertible bonds, convertible notes, bonds with options, notes and other fixed-rate or variable debt securities and rights denominated in freely convertible currencies and issued by private, public or semi-public issuers worldwide which, when the purchase is made, have a minimum rating of CCC awarded by S&P or Fitch or an equivalent rating;
   - ab) money market instruments denominated in freely convertible currencies of Swiss and foreign issuers;
   - ac) equity securities and rights (equities, dividend-right certificates, shares in cooperative companies, participation certificates and similar) of international companies;
   - ad) units in other collective investment schemes as defined in § 8 point 1 d) – i);
   - ae) derivatives (including warrants);
   - af) structured products;

ag) bank sight and time deposits.

b) The fund management company must comply with the investment restrictions outlined below, based on the subfund's net assets:
- ba) up to 100% in zero coupon bonds or coupon bonds, convertible bonds, convertible notes, bonds with options, notes and other fixed-rate or variable debt securities and rights denominated in freely convertible currencies and issued by private, public or semi-public issuers worldwide which, when the purchase is made, have a minimum rating of CCC awarded by S&P or Fitch or an equivalent rating (including in derivatives according to ae) and in collective investment schemes according to ad) that invest mainly in these);
- bb) up to 50% of the subfund's assets in equity securities and rights as defined in ac) (including in derivatives according to ae) and in collective investment schemes according to ad) that invest mainly in these);
- bc) up to 40% of the subfund's assets in money market instruments (including in collective investment schemes according to ad) that invest mainly in these);
- bd) up to 40% of the subfund's assets in sight and time deposits;
- be) up to 20% of the subfund's assets in structured products on equity securities, debt securities, precious metals and commodities;
- bf) up to 49% of the subfund's assets in total in other collective investment schemes;
  - up to 15% of the subfund's assets in real estate funds as defined in § 8 point 1 f);
  - up to 15% of the subfund's assets in other collective investment schemes as defined in § 8 point 1, g) – i);
- bg) precious metals (exclusively through indirect investments, specifically through other collective investment schemes, structured products or derivatives, up to a maximum of 15%);
- bh) commodities (exclusively through indirect investments, specifically through other collective investment schemes, structured products or derivatives, up to a maximum of 10%);

The average equity allocation must be 40%.

3. The fund management company is authorised to buy, subject to § 19, units of target funds that are directly or indirectly managed by itself or by a company with which it is related by virtue of common management or control or by way of a major direct or indirect stake.

d) - CHF Fixed Income Fund

2. a) After deducting cash, the fund management company invests at least two-thirds of the subfund's assets in:
   - aa) zero coupon bonds or coupon bonds, convertible bonds, convertible notes, bonds with options, notes and other fixed-rate or variable debt securities and rights denominated in various foreign currencies but hedged in Swiss francs and issued by private, public or semi-public issuers worldwide;
   - ab) units in other investment funds that invest essentially in debt securities according to aa) above;
   - ac) money market instruments as defined in § 8 point 1 j);
   - ad) derivatives (including warrants) and structured products as defined in § 8 point 1 c) on the investments specified above;
   - ae) When it invests in units of other collective investment schemes as defined in ab) and in structured products as defined in ad) above, the fund management company ensures on a consolidated basis that at least two-thirds of the subfund's assets are invested in accordance with aa) above.

   b) In addition, the fund management company may, after deducting cash, invest no more than one-third of the subfund's assets in:
   - ba) equity securities and rights (equities, dividend-right certificates, shares in cooperative companies, participation certificates and similar) of companies which have their headquarters in Switzerland or as holding companies invest mainly in companies with their headquarters in Switzerland or conduct the majority of their business in Switzerland;
   - bb) derivatives and structured products (including warrants) on debt securities according to aa) and ab), equity securities according to ba) and financial market instruments according to ac) above;
   - bc) bank sight and time deposits;
   - bd) units in other investment funds that invest essentially in equity securities, debt securities and/or money market instruments.

   c) In addition, the fund management company must comply with the investment restrictions outlined below in relation to the subfund's assets after deducting cash:
   - ca) maximum of 50% of the subfund's assets in convertible bonds and convertible notes;
   - cb) maximum of 100% of the total in units of collective investment schemes;
     - up to 15% of the subfund's assets in other collective investment schemes as defined in § 8 point 1, g) and h);
   - cc) maximum of 20% of the subfund's assets in structured products;
   - cd) direct investments in fixed-rate or variable debt securities and rights must have a minimum investment grade;
   - ce) the target funds must in principle be able to guarantee the redemption frequency of the fund of hedge funds. In addition, the target funds are open-ended collective investment schemes, i.e. contractual investment funds as well as investment companies with variable capital, whether they are listed on the stock exchange or not. It is not possible to acquire other funds of hedge funds.

3. The fund management company is authorised to buy, subject to § 19, units of target funds that are directly or indirectly managed by itself or by a company with which it is related by virtue of common management or control or by way of a major direct or indirect stake.
4. The fund management company guarantees appropriate cash management. The details are indicated in the prospectus.

§ 9 Liquid assets

For each subfund, the fund management company may also hold liquid assets in an appropriate amount in the fund's accounting currency and in any other currency in which investments are permitted for the subfund concerned. Liquid assets means sight bank deposits and time deposits with maturities up to 12 months.

B. Investment techniques and instruments

§ 10 Securities lending

The fund management company does not lend or borrow securities.

§ 11 Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

The fund management company does not undertake repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions.

§ 12 Derivative financial instruments

1. Derivatives are an integral component of the investment strategy. The objective of using derivatives is to ensure efficient management of the portion of the subfunds' assets that is not invested in the target funds and is not used solely for the purpose of hedging investment positions. In connection with the portion of the fund's assets invested in target funds, the fund management company may make use of derivatives not only for currency hedging, but also for investment and hedging of market, credit and interest rate risks, provided that the risks can be determined and measured unequivocally (look through approach).

2. The fund management company 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 fund contract, the prospectus and the key information document, and that it does not change the investment character of the investment fund. Furthermore, the underlyings of the derivatives must be permitted investments for the corresponding subfunds in accordance with this fund contract.
   Derivatives may only be used in connection with collective investment schemes for currency hedging purposes, except in order to hedge market, interest rate and credit risks for collective investment schemes, provided that the risks are clearly definable and measurable.

3. The Commitment Approach is applied to the assessment of risk. Taking into account the necessary coverage set out in this paragraph, the use of derivatives does not result in a leverage of the subfunds' assets, nor does it constitute short selling.

4. Only standard derivatives (i.e. in the strictest sense) may be used. These include:
   a) Call or put options whose value at maturity 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 algebraic sign;
b) Credit default swaps (CDS);
c) Swaps whose payments are dependent on the value of the underlying or on an absolute amount in both a linear and a non-path dependent manner;
d) Future and forward transactions whose value is linearly dependent on the value of the underlying.

5. The financial effect of the use of derivatives is similar to either a sale (exposure-reducing derivative) or a purchase (exposure-increasing derivative) of an underlying security.

6. a) Subject to b) and d), exposure-reducing derivatives must be covered at all times by the corresponding underlyings.
   b) Hedging with other investments is permitted if the exposure-reducing derivative relates to an index that:
      - is calculated by an external and independent office;
      - is representative of the investments used for hedging purposes;
      - is sufficiently correlated with these investments.
   c) The fund management company must have unrestricted access to these underlyings or investments at all times.
   d) An exposure-reducing derivative can be weighted by the delta in the calculation of the corresponding underlyings.

7. 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.

8. 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. The derivative must result in a demonstrable reduction in risk, the risks of the derivative must be netted, 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) Hedging transactions using interest rate derivatives are permitted. Convertible loans need not be included in calculating the derivatives commitment.

9. The fund management company may use both standardised and non-standardised derivatives. It can conclude transactions in derivatives traded on an exchange or another regulated market open to the public or in OTC (over-the-counter) trading.

10. a) The fund management company may conclude OTC transactions only with financial intermediaries that are subject to supervision and specialise in transactions of this type, and that guarantee proper execution of the transactions. If a counterparty is not a custodian bank, that counterparty or the guarantor must have a high credit rating.
    b) It must be possible to reliably and transparently 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 recognised 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 normally be obtained from at least two counterparties. In principle, the contract must be concluded with the counterparty that submitted the most attractive offer in terms of price. Exemptions 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 make 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 conclusion of the contract and the determination of pricing must be clearly documented.
    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 or 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 held by a single issuer does not exceed 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 or 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.

11. In respect of compliance with the statutory and contractual restrictions (maximum and minimum limits), derivatives will be taken into account in accordance with the legislation on collective investment schemes.

12. The prospectus contains further information on:
    - the importance of derivatives as part of the investment strategy;
    - the impact of the use of derivatives on the risk profile of the investment fund;
    - the counterparty risks attached to derivatives;
    - the risk measurement model used;
    - the collateral strategy.

§ 13 Borrowing and lending

1. The fund management company is not authorised to grant loans on behalf of the fund and/or subfunds.
2. The fund management company take out temporary credits amounting to up to 25% of the fund's net assets.

§ 14 Pledging of the fund's assets as collateral

1. The fund management company may not pledge or transfer by way of security more than 60% of net fund assets with respect to the fund and/or subfunds.
2. It is prohibited to encumber the subfunds' assets through the granting of guarantees. A credit derivative increasing the amount committed shall not constitute a guarantee for the purposes of this paragraph.

C. Investment restrictions

§ 15 Risk diversification

- **Swiss Equity Fund**

1. The following must be taken into account pursuant to the risk diversification provisions:
   a) Investments pursuant to § 8, with the exception of index-based derivatives, provided that 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 that form a group in accordance with international accounting regulations are deemed to be a single issuer.
3. a) A maximum of 20% of a subfund's assets (derivatives and structured products) may be invested in securities and money market instruments from a single issuer.
b) When acquiring securities and money market instruments contained in the benchmark, it is possible, by way of derogation of a) above, and in the case that the investment policy stipulates a benchmark, to take out a maximum overweight of 5% or 125% of the percentage weighting of the benchmark stipulated in the investment policy.
This may result in the fund's assets being concentrated in a few securities contained in the benchmark, which may engender a global risk for the fund which is higher than the risk of the benchmark (market risk).
c) Investments must be spread across at least 12 issuers.
4. The fund management company may invest a maximum of 20% of a subfund's assets in sight and time deposits with a single bank. Both bank deposits pursuant to § 8 and liquid assets pursuant to § 9 must be included in this limit.
5. The fund management company may invest a maximum of 10% of a subfund's assets in OTC transactions with the same counterparty. If the counterparty is a bank domiciled in Switzerland or in a European Union member state or another country in which it is subject to supervision equivalent to that in Switzerland, this limit will be increased to 20% of the assets of the subfund concerned.
If the claims arising from OTC transactions are guaranteed by collateral in the form of liquid assets pursuant to Art. 50 to 55 CISO-FINMA, they are not included in the calculation of counterparty risk.
6. Investments, deposits and claims with a single issuer or borrower pursuant to points 3 to 5 above may not exceed 30% of the assets of a subfund. The higher limits pursuant to points 12 and 13 hereinafter shall apply.
7. Investments pursuant to point 3 above of the same group of companies may not exceed 30% of the assets of a subfund. The higher limits pursuant to points 12 and 13 hereinafter shall apply.
8. The fund management company may invest a maximum of 10% of the assets of a subfund in units of the same target fund.
9. The fund management company may not acquire equity securities that represent more than 10% in total of the voting rights or would enable it to exert a material influence on the management of an issuer.
10. The fund management company may acquire, for the assets of the fund, a maximum of 10% of the non-voting equities, bonds and/or money market instruments of the same issuer and a maximum of 25% of the units of other collective investment schemes.
These limits do not apply if the gross amount of the debt instruments, money market instruments or units of other collective investments cannot be calculated at the time of acquisition.
11. The restrictions outlined in points 9 and 10 above do not apply in the case of securities and money market instruments that are issued or guaranteed by an OECD country or a public-law entity of the OECD or by an international public-law organisation to which Switzerland or a European Union member state belongs.
The following organisations are acceptable as issuers or guarantors: the European Union (EU), OECD states, the Council of Europe, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and Eurofima (European Company for the Financing of Railroad Rolling Stock).
12. The 20% limit specified in point 3 above is raised to 35% if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an OECD country or a public-law entity of the OECD or by an international public-law organisation to which Switzerland or a European Union member state belongs. However, the individual limits specified in points 3 and 5 may not be added together with the existing limit of 35%.
13. The 20% limit specified in point 3 above is raised to 100% if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an OECD country or a public-law entity of the OECD or by an international public-law organisation to which Switzerland or a European Union member state belongs. In this case, the subfunds must invest in securities or money market instruments from at least six different issues; no more than 30% of the fund's assets may be invested in securities or money market instruments from the same issue.
The following organisations are acceptable as issuers or guarantors:
the European Union (EU), OECD states, the Council of Europe, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and Eurofima (European Company for the Financing of Railroad Rolling Stock).

- **Prévoyance Individuelle 25**
- **Prévoyance Individuelle 40**
- **CHF Fixed Income Fund**

The risk diversification provisions apply individually to each subfund.
1. The following must be taken into account pursuant to the risk diversification provisions stipulated in § 15:
a) Investments pursuant to § 8, with the exception of index-based derivatives, provided that 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 that form a group in accordance with international accounting regulations are deemed to be a single issuer.
3. Including derivatives, the fund management company is authorised to invest up to a maximum of 10% of the subfund's assets in securities and money market instruments (including derivatives and structured products) from the same issuer. The total value of securities and money market instruments of issuers in which over 5% of the subfunds' total assets are invested must not exceed 40% of the subfunds' total assets. This remains subject to the provisions of points 4 and 5.
4. The fund management company may invest a maximum of 20% of the subfunds' assets in sight and time deposits with a single bank. Both bank deposits pursuant to § 8 and liquid assets pursuant to § 9 must be included in this limit.
5. The fund management company may invest a maximum of 10% of the subfunds' assets in OTC transactions with the same counterparty. If the counterparty is a bank domiciled in Switzerland or in a European Union member state or another country in which it is subject to supervision equivalent to that in Switzerland, this limit will be increased to 20% of the subfunds' assets.
If the claims arising from OTC transactions are guaranteed by collateral in the form of liquid assets pursuant to Art. 50 to 55 CISO-FINMA, they are not included in the calculation of counterparty risk.
6. Investments, deposits and claims with a single establishment pursuant to points 3 to 5 above may not exceed 20% of the subfunds' assets in total. This remains subject to the higher limits stipulated in points 12 and 13 below.
7. Investments pursuant to point 3 above of the same group of companies may not exceed 20% of the subfunds' assets. This remains subject to the higher limits stipulated in points 12 and 13 below.
8. The fund management company may invest a maximum of 20% of the subfunds' assets and for the subfund "CHF Fixed Income Fund" a maximum of 30% of the subfunds' assets in units of the same target fund.
9. The fund management company may not acquire equity securities that represent more than 10% in total of the voting rights or would enable it to exert a material influence on the management of an issuer.
10. The fund management company may acquire, for the subfunds, a maximum of 10% of the non-voting equities, bonds and/or money market instruments of the same issuer and a maximum of 25% of the units of other collective investment schemes.
These limits do not apply if the gross amount of the debt instruments, money market instruments or units of other collective investments cannot be calculated at the time of acquisition.
11. The restrictions outlined in points 9 and 10 above do not apply in the case of securities and money market instruments that are issued or guaranteed by an OECD country or a public-law entity of the OECD or by an international public-law organisation to which Switzerland or a European Union member state belongs.
12. The 10% limit specified in point 3 above is raised to 35% if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an OECD country or a public-law entity of the OECD or by an international public-law organisation to which Switzerland or a European Union member state belongs. The 40% limit specified in point 3 does not apply to the securities and money market instruments indicated above. However, the individual limits specified in points 3 and 5 may not be added together with the existing limit of 35%.
13. The 10% limit specified in point 3 above is raised to 100% if the securities or money market instruments are issued or guaranteed by an OECD country or a public-law entity of the OECD or by an international public-law organisation to which Switzerland or a European Union member state belongs. In this case, the fund must invest in securities or money market instruments from at least six different issues; no more than 30% of the fund's assets may be invested in securities or money market instruments from the same issue. The 40% limit specified in point 3 does not apply to the securities and money market instruments indicated above.
The following organisations are acceptable as issuers or guarantors:

the European Union (EU), OECD states, the Council of Europe, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Investment Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and Eurofima (European Company for the Financing of Railroad Rolling Stock).

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

§ 16 Calculation of the net asset value

1. The net asset value of each subfund and the units (share) of the various classes is calculated in Swiss francs at the market value at the end of the accounting year and on each day when units are issued or redeemed. The net asset value is not calculated on days when the stock exchanges or markets in the subfunds' main investment countries are closed (e.g. bank and stock exchange holidays).

2. Securities traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public will be valued at the daily prices paid on the main market. Other investments, or investments for which no current market value is available, will be valued at the price that would probably be achieved if sold appropriately at the time of valuation. 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 or net asset value. If they are regularly traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public, the fund management company can value such funds in accordance with point 2.

4. The value of money market instruments not traded on a stock exchange or another regulated market open to the public is calculated as follows:
The valuation price of such investments is based on the corresponding yield curve. Valuations based on the yield curve refer to the interest rate components and the spread. The following principles apply: for each money market instrument, the interest rates following the residual maturity are interpolated. The interest rate thus determined is converted into a market rate by adding a spread that reflects the creditworthiness of the underlying issuer. This spread is adjusted in the event of a significant change in the creditworthiness of the debtor. "

5. Bank deposits are valued on the basis of their amount plus accrued interest. If there are significant changes in market conditions or the issuer's credit rating, the valuation principles for bank deposits will be adjusted to reflect the new circumstances.

6. The net asset value of a class of a subfund's units is calculated by subtracting any liabilities of the subfund that are attributable to the relevant unit class from the share of the market value of the subfund attributed to this class of units, and dividing this amount by the number of units of the relevant class in circulation. Rounding is performed to CHF 0.01.

7. The percentage allocation of the market value of a subfund's net assets (subfund's assets less liabilities) attributable to each unit class is defined for the first time when the various unit classes are initially issued (if they are all issued at the same time) or when a new unit class is launched on the basis of incoming proceeds into each unit class in the relevant fund. The percentage allocation will be recalculated when the following events occur:
a) when units are issued and redeemed;
b) on the pertinent date for distribution provided that (i) income is only distributed to distinct unit classes (distribution categories), (ii) the income distributed to the various unit classes differs as a percentage of their respective net asset value, or (iii) different fees or commissions are applied to the distribution of income for the various unit classes expressed as a percentage of the income distributed;
c) when the asset value is calculated as part of the assignment of liabilities (including expenses and commission fees that are due or accrued) between the various unit classes, provided that the liabilities on the various unit classes differ in terms of their percentage of the respective net asset value, especially if (i) different commission rates are applied to the various unit classes or (ii) costs that are specific to each class are levied;
d) when the asset value is calculated as part of the allocation of income or capital gains to the various unit classes, provided that the income or capital gains have been generated from transactions conducted solely for one or more unit classes, but disproportionately to their percentage share of the fund's net assets.

§ 17 Issue and redemption of fund units

1. Subscription and redemption orders for fund units are accepted on the day the orders are placed until the cut-off time indicated in the prospectus. The definitive price of the units for issues and redemptions is determined no earlier than on the banking business day after the order day (valuation day; forward pricing). The details are specified in the prospectus.

2. The issue and redemption price of units is based on the net asset value per unit calculated on the valuation day on the basis of the previous day's closing prices, as defined in § 16. When issuing and redeeming units, an issuing fee may be added to the net asset value and a redemption fee may be deducted from the net asset value pursuant to § 18.
Costs incidental to the purchase and sale of investments (standard brokerage charges, fees, duties, taxes, etc.) incurred by a subfund in connection with the investment of capital paid in or with the sale of that portion of investments corresponding to the redeemed unit(s) will be charged to the subfund's assets.

3. The fund management company may suspend the issue of units at any time, and may reject orders to subscribe to or convert units.

4. The fund management company may temporarily and exceptionally defer the redemption of units in the interests of all investors:
a) if a market that serves as the basis for the valuation of a significant proportion of the assets of the subfund in question 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, transactions involving the subfund are blocked;
d) in the event of large-scale redemptions of units that could significantly affect the interests of the remaining investors.

5. The fund management company will immediately inform the auditors, the supervisory authority and the investors in an appropriate manner that it has decided in favour of suspension.

6. No units will be issued as long as the repayment of units is suspended 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. When units are issued, investors may be charged an issuing commission payable to the fund management company, custodian bank and/or distributors in Switzerland and abroad, not exceeding 5% of the net asset value. The maximum applicable rate is stated in the prospectus.

2. When units are redeemed, investors may be charged a redemption fee payable to the fund management company, custodian bank and/or distributors in Switzerland and abroad, not exceeding 5% of the net asset value. The maximum applicable rate is stated in the prospectus.

§ 19 Fees and incidental costs charged to the subfunds' assets

- **Swiss Equity Fund**
- **Prévoyance Individuelle 25**
- **Prévoyance Individuelle 40**
- **CHF Fixed Income Fund**

1. For the management and, if necessary, asset management, distribution of the subfunds as well as for all tasks of the custodian bank such as the safekeeping of the

fund assets, handling of payment flows and other duties assigned to it as described in § 4, the fund management company charges various fees on the subfunds' assets. The maximum annual total of the various fees may not exceed the maximum attributable fees as stipulated in the list below. The applicable fees are charged to the assets of the subfund concerned pro rata temporis each time the fund's net asset value is calculated and paid at the end of each month. The rate of fee actually charged is stated in the annual and semi-annual reports.

- **Swiss Equity Fund**

"R" unit class: the fee for this unit class is a maximum of 2.5% per year.
"I" unit class: the fee for this unit class is a maximum of 2.0% per year.

- **Prévoyance Individuelle 25**

- **Prévoyance Individuelle 40**

"R" unit class: the fee for this unit class is a maximum of 2.5% per year.
"I" unit class: the fee for this unit class is a maximum of 0.9% per year.

- **CHF Fixed Income Fund:** the fee for this unit class is a maximum of 2.5% per year.

2. The following fees and incidental costs, which may be charged in addition to the assets of the corresponding subfunds, are not included in the flat management fee:
   a. Costs involved in purchasing and selling investments, specifically standard brokerage fees, commissions, duties and taxes (these fees are offset directly against the stated acquisition or resale value of the relevant investments);
   b. Taxes collected by the supervisory authority for the formation, modification, liquidation, merger or reorganisation of the investment fund or subfunds;
   c. Annual charges payable to the supervisory authority;
   d. Fees charged by the auditors for the annual audit as well as certifications issued in relation to the formation, modification, liquidation or merger of the investment fund;
   e. Fees charged by legal and tax advisers in relation to the formation, modification, liquidation or merger of the investment fund as well as for safeguarding the interests of the investment fund and its investors in general;
   f. Costs of publishing the fund's net asset value as well as all costs generated by investor communications (including translation costs), provided that these are not due to professional misconduct by the management company;
   g. Costs of printing and translating legal documents and the fund's annual and semi-annual reports;
   h. Costs associated with any registration of a fund with a foreign supervisory authority, specifically the fees received by the foreign supervisory authority, translation costs and allowances paid to the representative or payment services provider abroad;
   i. Costs and fees linked to intellectual property rights asserted in the name of the fund or licensed to the fund;
   j. Costs relating to the exercise of voting rights or creditors' rights by the investment fund, including the fees charged by external advisers;
   k. Fees and charges associated with the recovery or exemption of foreign withholding tax;
   l. All costs incurred by extraordinary measures taken by the fund management company, the collective investment scheme manager or the custodian bank in order to safeguard the interests of the investors;
3. The fund management company and its agents as well as the custodian bank may not pay retrocessions or grant rebates.
4. The management fee for the target funds may not exceed 3%, allowing for any rebates and retrocessions. The maximum management commission rate applied for target funds must be disclosed in the annual report, allowing for any rebates and retrocessions.
5. If the fund management company acquires units of 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 substantial direct or indirect stake ("related target funds"), it may not charge the subfunds any issue or redemption fees demanded by these related target funds.

VI. Financial statements and audits

§ 20 Financial statements

1. The currency of account for the subfunds – Prévoyance Individuelle 25, – Prévoyance Individuelle 40, – Swiss Equity Fund and – CHF Fixed Income Fund is the Swiss franc (CHF).
2. The accounting year runs from 1 July to 30 June.
3. The fund management company will publish an audited annual report for the investment fund within four months of the end of the accounting year.
4. The fund management company will publish an audited annual report within four months of the end of the first half of the accounting year.
5. The investor's right to information under § 5 point 5 is reserved.

§ 21 Audit

The auditors will examine whether the fund management company and the custodian bank have acted in compliance with the legal and contractual provisions and with the code of conduct of the Swiss Funds and Asset Management Association (SFAMA). The annual report will contain a short report by the auditors on the published annual financial statements.

VII. Appropriation of net income

§ 22

1. Each year, the net income of the investment fund is reinvested in the assets of the fund. The foregoing is subject to any taxes and duties chargeable on reinvestment. The fund management company may also make interim reinvestments of income.
2. Capital gains realised on the sale of assets and rights may be distributed by the fund management company or retained for reinvestment.

VIII. Publication of official notices by the umbrella fund and/or subfunds

§ 23

1. The media of publication of the umbrella fund and the subfund (print media or electronic media) is specified in the prospectus. Notification of any change in the media of publication must be published in said media of publication.
2. The following information will in particular be published in this media of publication: summaries of material amendments to the Investment Fund Contract, indicating the offices from which the full text of the amendments can be obtained free of charge, any change of fund management company and/or custodian bank, the creation, closure or merger of unit classes, and the liquidation of the specific subfunds. Subject to the approval of the supervisory authority, amendments required by law that do not affect the rights of investors or are of an exclusively formal nature may be exempted from the obligations of disclosure and publishing.
3. Each time units are issued or redeemed, the fund management company publishes both the issue and the redemption prices or the net asset value together with the wording "excluding commissions" for all unit classes. Prices must be published at least twice per month. The weeks and weekdays on which prices are published must be indicated in the prospectus.
4. The prospectus with integrated Investment Fund Contract, the key information document and the latest 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 Reorganisation

1. Subject to the consent of the custodian bank, the fund management company may merge the subfunds with other subfunds or with investment funds by transferring

– as of the time of the merger – the assets and liabilities of the subfunds or investment fund and/or funds being acquired to the acquiring subfunds or investment fund. The investors of the subfund or investment fund being acquired will receive the corresponding value of units in the acquiring subfund or investment fund. The subfund or investment fund being acquired will be terminated without liquidation when the merger takes place, and the fund contract of the acquiring subfund or investment fund will also apply to the subfund or investment fund being acquired.

2. Subfunds and funds can be merged only if:
   a) provision for this is made in the relevant investment fund contracts;
   b) the funds are managed by the same fund management company;
   c) the relevant investment fund contracts agree as regards the following provisions:
      – the investment policy, investment techniques, risk diversification and the risks associated with the investments;
      – the appropriation of net income and capital gains realised on the sale of assets and rights;
      – the type, amount and calculation of all fees, the issue and redemption commissions together with the incidental costs for the purchase and sale of the investments (brokerage fees, rights, taxes) that may be charged to the assets of the fund or to the investors;
      – the redemption conditions;
      – the duration of the contract and the conditions for dissolution;
   d) valuation of the assets of the participating subfunds or funds, calculation of the exchange ratio and transfers of assets and liabilities must take place on the same day;
   e) no costs will arise as a result for either the subfund or the investment fund, nor for the investors. This remains subject to the provisions of § 19 point 2 b), d) and e).
3. If the merger is likely to take longer than one day, the supervisory authority may approve the suspension of repayments for a predefined period.
4. The fund management company must submit the intended amendments to the Investment Fund Contract as well as the proposed merger to the supervisory authority for review at least one month before the planned publication, together with the merger schedule. The merger schedule must contain information on the reasons for the merger, the investment policies of the subfunds or investment funds involved and any differences between the acquiring fund or subfund and the fund or subfund being acquired, the calculation of the exchange ratio, any differences in terms of fees and any tax implications for the subfunds or funds, as well as a report from the collective investment scheme auditors provided by law.
5. The fund management company must publish a notice of the intended amendments to the Investment Fund Contract pursuant to § 23 point 2 as well as the proposed merger and its timing together with the merger schedule at least two months before the planned date of merger in the media of publication of the subfunds or investment funds involved. In particular, the fund management company must inform the investors that they may lodge objections against the proposed amendments to the Investment Fund Contract with the supervisory authority within 30 days from the final publication, or may demand the redemption of their units.
6. The auditors must verify immediately that the merger is being carried out correctly, and will submit a report containing their comments in this regard to the fund management company and the supervisory authority.
7. The fund management company will inform the supervisory authority without delay of the conclusion of the merger and will publish notification of the completion of the merger, confirmation from the auditors regarding the proper execution of the merger and the exchange ratio without delay in the media of publication of the subfunds and investment funds involved.
8. The fund management company must mention the merger in the next annual report of the subfund or investment fund, and also in the semi-annual report if published prior to the annual report. If the merger has not taken place by the usual last day of the financial year, an audited closing statement must be produced for the fund and/or subfund being acquired.

§ 25 Conversion of legal form

1. Swiss law stipulates that the fund management company may, with the consent of the custodian bank, convert the investment funds into SICAV subfunds, whereby the assets and liabilities of the fund(s) being converted are transferred to the SICAV investing subfund at the time of conversion. The investors of the investment fund being converted will receive the corresponding value of the units of the SICAV investing subfund. On the day the fund is converted, the fund will be terminated without liquidation and the SICAV investment regulations will also apply to the investors of the fund being converted, who will become investors in the SICAV investing subfund.
2. The fund may only be converted into a SICAV subfund if:
   a. the fund contract contains a provision to this effect and the SICAV investment regulations expressly stipulate such a conversion;
   b. the fund and the subfund are managed by the same fund management company;
   c. the fund contract and the SICAV investment regulations are in principle consistent with regard to the following provisions:
      - investment policy (including liquidity), investment techniques (securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements, derivatives), borrowing and granting of loans, pledging of assets of the collective investment scheme, diversification of risks and investment risks, type of collective investment scheme, group of investors, unit/share classes and calculation of net asset value;
      - the appropriation of net income and capital gains realised on the sale of assets and rights;
      - the appropriation of income and the duty to notify;
      - the type, amount and calculation method of all fees, the issue and redemption commissions together with the incidental costs for the purchase and sale of the investments (brokerage fees, other fees, taxes) that may be debited to the fund or SICAV assets of the investment fund or charged to the investors or shareholders, excluding the incidental costs specific to the legal form of the SICAV;
      - the issue and redemption conditions;
      - the term of the contract or SICAV;
      - the media of publication.
   c. the valuation of the assets of the participating collective investment schemes, calculation of the exchange ratio and transfers of assets and liabilities must take place on the same day;
   d. no costs will arise as a result for either the investment fund or the SICAV, or for the investors or shareholders.
3. If the conversion is likely to take longer than one day, FINMA may approve the suspension of redemptions for a predefined period.
4. Before the planned publication, the fund management company will submit the intended amendments to the fund contract as well as the proposed conversion to FINMA for review, together with the conversion schedule. The conversion schedule must contain information on the reasons for the conversion, the investment policies of the collective investment schemes involved and any differences between the investment fund being converted and the SICAV subfund, the calculation of the exchange ratio, any differences in terms of fees and any tax implications for the collective investment funds, as well as a report from the auditors.
5. The fund management company must publish a notice of the intended amendments to the fund contract pursuant to § 23. 2 as well as the proposed conversion and its timing together with the conversion schedule at least two months before the planned date of conversion in the media of publication of the investment fund being converted. In this notice, the fund management company must inform the investors that they may lodge objections against the proposed amendments to the fund contract or may request the redemption of their units with the supervisory authority within 30 days from publication or communication.
6. The auditors of the investment fund or the SICAV (if different) will check without delay that the conversion is being executed properly and express an opinion to this effect in a report compiled for the attention of the company, the SICAV and the supervisory authority.
7. The fund management company will inform FINMA without delay of the conclusion of the conversion and will send it confirmation from the auditors regarding the proper execution of the merger and the conversion report in the media of publication of the investment fund involved.
8. The fund management company of the SICAV must mention the conversion in the next annual report of the investment fund or the SICAV, and also in the semi-annual report if published prior to the annual report.

§ 26 Term and dissolution of the subfunds

1. The subfunds have been established for an indefinite period.
2. Either the fund management company or the custodian bank may dissolve the subfunds by terminating the fund contract without notice.
3. Each subfund may be dissolved by decision of the supervisory authority, especially if, one year after expiry of the subscription period (launch) at the latest, or after expiry of an extended period if approved by the supervisory authority at the request of the custodian bank and the fund management company, it does not have net assets of at least 5 million Swiss francs (or the equivalent).
4. The fund management company will inform the supervisory authority of the dissolution without delay and will publish notification in the media of publication.
5. Once the fund contract has been terminated, the fund management company may liquidate the subfunds concerned forthwith. If the supervisory authority has

ordered the dissolution of a subfund, 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 before making the final repayment.

X. Change to the Investment Fund Contract

§ 27

If amendments are made to this Investment Fund Contract, or if a merger of unit classes or a change in the fund management company or of the custodian bank is planned, the investor may lodge objections with the supervisory authority within 30 days of publication or communication. In the publication, the fund management company will notify the investors of the amendments to the Investment Fund Contract to which the audit extends and the establishment of legal compliance by FINMA. In the event of an amendment to the fund contract (including consolidation of unit classes), the investors may also request the redemption of their units in cash, subject to the contractual period of notice. The cases pursuant to § 23 point 2 that have been released from publication and disclosure obligations with the approval of the supervisory authority, are exempt from this provision.

XI. Applicable law and place of jurisdiction

§ 28

1. The umbrella fund and the subfunds 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 court of the fund management company's registered office.
2. When it approved the fund contract, FINMA checked exclusively the provisions pursuant to Art. 35a 1 a) - g) CISO and confirmed their legal compliance.
3. The French version shall prevail for the interpretation of this fund contract.
4. The fund contract enters into force on 22 March 2023 and replaces the fund contract dated 16 May 2022.

Fund management company: UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG, Basel
Custodian bank: UBS Switzerland AG, Zurich