Monthly report BKB Sustainable – Swiss Equities SPI ESG X CHF

Fund description

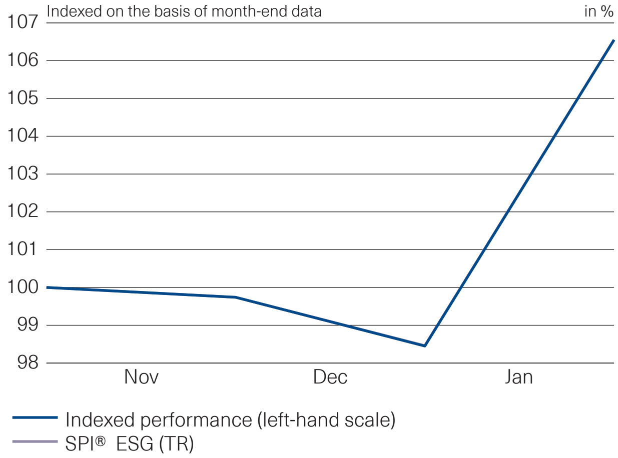
The fund's investment objective lies in passively tracking the SPI® ESG TR and achieving a level of performance that corresponds to the movement of this index. The fund invests in equity securities listed on the Swiss Stock Exchange which mirror SIX Index Ltd's ESG sustainability strategy for the reference index used. The SPI® ESG TR measures the evolution of the SPI® while taking into account the following sustainability factors: Equity securities must have a rating of at least C+ (best in class) on a scale of A+ to D-. All instruments are also subject to transaction restrictions in the following sectors (exclusions): adult entertainment industry, alcohol, armaments, gambling, genetic engineering, nuclear energy, coal, tobacco, and oil sands. In addition, the instruments may not be recommended for exclusion by the Swiss Association for Responsible Investments (SVVK-ASIR) and must comply with the assessment of the United Nations Global Compact.

This investment is suitable for investors who

- would like to benefit from share price gains.
- have a long-term investment horizon in mind.
- are prepared to accept greater price fluctuations and a longer-lasting fall in the price of shares in the fund.
- would like to invest their assets according to the SIX Swiss Exchange ESG criteria.

Name of fund	**BKB Sustainable – Swiss Equities SPI® ESG**
Share class	BKB Sustainable – Swiss Equities SPI® ESG X CHF
ISIN	CH1355650404
Securities no.	135 565 040
Bloomberg ticker	BSWESX2 SW
Share class launch date	16.10.2024
Fund launch date	16.10.2024
Currency of fund / share class	CHF/CHF
Management fee p.a.	0.00%
Total expense ratio (TER) p.a.	n.a.
Name of the Management Company	UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG
Custodian bank	UBS Switzerland AG, Zurich
Portfolio management representatives	Basler Kantonalbank
Accounting year end	31 December
Distribution	none
Issue fee	0.02%
Redemption fee	0.02%
Issue/redemption	daily

Performance (share class X CHF; basis CHF, net of fees)[1]



The performance chart will be available 3 months after the fund's establishment.

in %	2023	2024	2025 YTD[2]	LTD[3]	1 year	3 years	5 years	Ø p.a. 3 years	Ø p.a. 5 years
Fund	n.a.	n.a.	8.22	3.16	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
SPI® ESG (TR)[4]	n.a.	n.a.	8.22	3.17	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

[1] These figures refer to the past. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results. The performance shown does not take account of any commissions and costs charged when subscribing to and redeeming units. Source for all data and charts (if not indicated otherwise): UBS Asset Management

[2] YTD: year-to-date (since beginning of the year)

[3] LTD: launch-to-date

[4] SPI® ESG (TR) in currency of share class (without costs)

Share class details

Net asset value CHF (31.01.2025)		103.16
Last 12 months (CHF)	– high	103.25
	– low	93.64
Total fund assets (CHF m)		38.69
Share class assets (CHF m)		38.69

Ratios

	1 year	3 years	5 years
Volatility[1] – Fund	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sharpe ratio	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tracking Error	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Beta vs. SPI® ESG (TR)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

[1] Annualised standard deviation

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Breakdown by sectors (in %)

Real Estate	34.9
Consumer Discretionary	20.1
Financials	14.3
Health Care	12.0
Telecommunications	8.2
Consumer Staples	1.9
Energy	1.5
Industrials	0.9
Basic Materials	0.0
Technology	0.0
Utilities	0.0
Others	6.3

Breakdown by largest positions (%)

Roche Holding AG	12.82
Nestle SA	12.40
Novartis AG	11.94
UBS Group AG	6.04
Cie Financiere Richemont SA	5.82
Zurich Insurance Group AG	4.96
ABB Ltd	4.87
Holcim AG	3.05
Lonza Group AG	2.57
Alcon AG	2.56

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Basler Kantonalbank

Glossary of key terms

Benchmark
Index against which an investment fund's performance is measured. Also called a reference index.

Alpha
A fund's alpha is its outperformance relative to a benchmark. If a fund has a consistently high alpha this can indicate skilful management. If the benchmark returns 12% and the portfolio returns 14%, the outperformance (alpha) is equal to 14% - 12% = 2%. Compare with beta.

Beta
A measure of risk which indicates the sensitivity of an investment, such as an investment fund, to fluctuations in the market, as represented by the relevant benchmark. For example, a beta of 1.2 tells us that the value of an investment fund can be expected to change by 12% if the market is forecast to move by 10%. The relation is based on historical data and is only an approximation. However, the closer the correlation between the benchmark and the investment fund, the better this approximation.

Duration
The duration represents the length of time for which capital is "tied up" in a bond investment. In contrast to residual maturity calculations, the concept of duration takes account of the time structure of returning cash flows (such as coupon repayments). The average duration of the portfolio is derived from the weighted average duration of the individual securities. The "modified duration" is derived from the duration and provides a measure of the risk with which the sensitivity of bonds or bond portfolios to interest-rate changes can be estimated. A 1% increase (decrease) in the interest level accordingly produces a percentage fall (rise) in the price in proportion to the modified duration. For example: the modified duration of a bond fund is 4.5, the theoretical yield to maturity is 5.3%. If the theoretical yield to maturity drops in the example by 1% to 4.3% due to the decline in interest rates, the fund price increases by around 4.5%. For bond and asset allocation funds, the duration is given for all fixed-income instruments.

Sharpe ratio
The Sharpe ratio expresses how much higher (or lower) a return an investor can expect compared to the risk-free rate of interest (e.g. interest rates on savings accounts) per unit of risk (volatility). The risk-free rate of interest varies from currency to currency.

Tracking error
Measure of the deviation of the return of a fund compared to the return of a benchmark over a fixed period of time. Expressed as a percentage. The more passively the investment fund is managed, the smaller the tracking error.

Volatility
In portfolio theory the risk of an investment is measured by the amount of volatility. Risk and return are directly related: Markowitz's portfolio theory posits that a higher return can only be obtained with a higher risk.