For marketing purposes
Swiss edition
Data as at end-October 2024

UBS Emerging Economies Local Currency Bond Fund USD (EUR hedged) P-acc
Fund Fact Sheet

UBS Emerging Market Funds > Bonds

Fund description

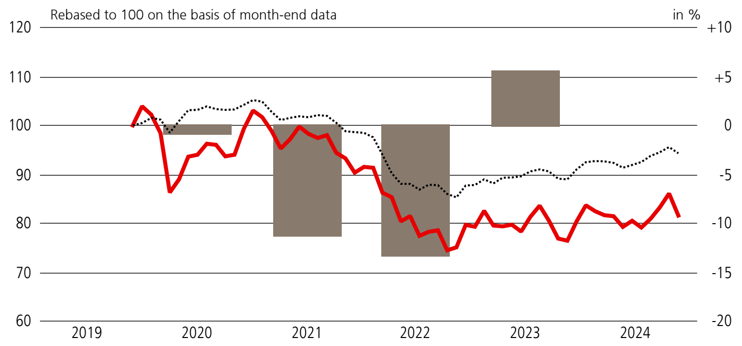
- The actively managed fund mainly invests in bonds issued by sovereigns of emerging economies but also considers issues from companies which have their registered offices in emerging markets or are principally active in emerging markets.

Please see additional information on the following page.

Name of fund	**UBS (Lux) Bond SICAV - Emerging Economies Local Currency Bond (USD)**
Share class	UBS (Lux) Bond SICAV - Emerging Economies Local Currency Bond (USD) (EUR hedged) P-acc
ISIN	LU2064626802
Securities no.	50 392 488
Bloomberg	UBEEPAE LX
Currency of fund / share class	USD/EUR
Launch date	14.11.2019
Issue/redemption	daily
Swing pricing	yes
Accounting year end	31 May
Benchmark	JP Morgan GBI-EM Global Diversified (EUR hedged)
Theoretical yield to maturity (net)	7.58%
Modified duration	5.86
Distribution	Reinvestment
Management fee p.a.	1.24%
Ongoing costs p.a.[1]	1.66%
Name of the Management Company	UBS Asset Management (Europe) S.A., Luxembourg
Fund domicile	Luxembourg
SFDR Alignment	Art.6
Morningstar Sustainability rating[2]	

1 As at 18.10.2024, without transaction costs
2 As of 30.09.2024

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



Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future results.

in %	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 YTD[2]	LTD[3]	4 years	Ø p.a. 4 years
Fund (EUR)	-0.83	-11.18	-13.36	5.52	-2.50	-18.75	-13.22	-3.48
Benchmark[4]	4.66	-6.36	-10.83	5.30	1.98	-5.78	-8.67	-2.24

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

1 These figures refer to the past. **If the currency of a financial product, financial service or its costs is different from your reference currency, the return and/or costs can increase or decrease as a result of currency fluctuations**. Source for all data and chart (if not indicated otherwise): UBS Asset Management.
2 YTD: year-to-date (since beginning of the year)
3 LTD: launch-to-date
4 Reference Index in currency of share class (without costs)

Fund statistics

Net asset value (EUR, 31.10.2024)	81.25
Last 12 months (EUR) – high	85.86
– low	76.13
Total fund assets (EUR m)	68.02
Share class assets (EUR m)	5.53

	3 years	5 years
Beta	1.74	n.a.
Volatility[1]		
– Fund	11.28%	n.a.
– Benchmark	5.13%	n.a.
Sharpe ratio	-0.58	n.a.
Risk free rate	2.14%	n.a.

1 Annualised standard deviation

For more information

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

Portfolio management representatives

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Credit quality (%)

	Fund
AAA	1.9
AA	4.4
A	22.8
BBB	38.3
BB	19.1
B	3.6
CCC	3.5
CC	0.5
C	0.4
Not rated	5.5

Currency exposure (%)

	Fund
IDR	10.0
BRL	10.0
MYR	9.8
MXN	9.7
THB	9.7
ZAR	8.7
PLN	7.3
CNY	6.4
CZK	5.4
Other	23.0

5 largest positions (%)

	Fund
Indonesia Treasury Bond	9.0
Malaysia Government Bond	9.0
Republic of South Africa Government Bond	8.4

	Fund
Thailand Government Bond	6.9
Republic of Poland Government Bond	6.8

Benefits

Investors can participate in global emerging economies' upside potential and possible positive exchange rate effects, driven by higher economic growth and low debt levels in these countries compared to developed economies
Investors enjoy diversification across countries, local currencies and issuers from emerging market regions across the globe.

Additional information

- The fund's investment focus is on emerging market bonds denominated in local currencies.
- The fund actively manages currency exposure, country and security selection, yield curve positioning, and duration.
- The portfolio manager is not tied to the benchmark in terms of investment selection or weight.
- The exchange rate risk between USD and EUR is largely hedged.

Risks

The fund offers higher return potential than a high-quality fixed income portfolio and therefore bears a higher risk. Emerging markets are at an early stage of development, which can typically involve a high level of price volatility and other specific risks, such as lower market transparency, regulatory hurdles, corporate governance as well as political and social challenges. Changes in interest rates, credit spreads, and exchange rates have an impact on the fund's value. The fund can use derivatives, which may result in additional risks, particularly counterparty risk. Liquidity in emerging markets may be limited. All investments are subject to market fluctuations. The fund can invest in less liquid assets that may be difficult to sell in the case of distressed markets. Every fund has specific risks, which can significantly increase under unusual market conditions. This requires the corresponding risk tolerance and capacity. This Fund may not be appropriate for investors who plan to withdraw their money before the recommended holding period disclosed in the PRIIPs KID, if available for this share class.

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Please note that additional fees (e.g. entry or exit fees) may be charged. Please refer to your financial adviser for more details. Investors should read the Key Information Document, Prospectus and any applicable local offering document prior to investing and to get complete information of the risks. Investors are acquiring units or shares in a fund, and not in a given underlying asset such as building or shares of a company. For a definition of financial terms refer to the glossary available at www.ubs.com/am-glossary.

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

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

performance equal to market or index returns.
Performance fee: For non-classical investment funds such as hedge funds, the investor must often pay, in addition to the conventional management fee, a supplementary performance fee in the form of a percentage (e.g. 20%) of the fund's annual increase in value.
Physical replication: In physical replication, an ETF invests directly in securities held in the benchmark it is tracking. To do so, the ETF can buy some or all of the securities that make up the replicated index – this method is called full replication and is suitable for liquid indexes.
Rating: The measure of a borrower's creditworthiness by special rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's or Moody's. As a rule, UBS bond funds principally invest in bonds issued by prime borrowers.
Reinvestment: The possibility of reinvesting the distribution in the same fund. Certain funds offer investors a special reinvestment discount on the issuing price if the annual distribution is reinvested.
Risk-free rate: An investment with no chance of default and a known or certain rate of return.
Share class: An investment fund can issue several types of share certificates with different criteria. The share certificate classes may differ in the amount of fees, the appropriation of income or the currency of the share certificate class.
Sharpe ratio: A measure that expresses how much higher (or lower) a return an investor can expect compared to the risk-free rate of interest (e.g., interest rates on savings accounts) per unit of risk (volatility). The risk-free rate of interest varies from currency to currency.
Standard deviation: Statistical measure of the degree to which an individual value in a probability distribution tends to vary from the mean of the distribution. The greater the degree of dispersion the greater the risk.
Swing pricing: Method used to calculate the net asset values of investment funds. This method allows transaction costs arising from subscriptions made by incoming investors and redemptions made by outgoing investors to be borne by the incoming and outgoing investors, rather than existing investors.
Synthetic replication: In contrast to physical replication, synthetic replication means that an ETF does not invest directly in the securities held in the benchmark. Instead, it enters into a swap agreement with a counterparty that promises to pay the return on the replicated index to the ETF.
Total expense ratio (TER): The ratio of total expense to a fund's average size over an annualized accounting period. Expenses are considered to include all expenses shown in the income account, including management, administration, custody, audit, legal and professional fees.
Tracking error: Measure of the deviation of a fund's return compared to the return of a benchmark over a fixed period, expressed as a percentage. The more passively the investment fund is managed, the smaller the tracking error.
UCITS: Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities. A UCITS fund is an authorized fund that may be sold across all EU countries.
Volatility: A measure of the size of short-term changes in the value of an investment.
Yield to maturity: Weighted average rate earned by an investor who buys the bond portfolio today at the market price and holds the bond portfolio until maturity, also assuming that all coupon and principal payments will be made on schedule.